PREFACE TO CODE, 1924

The first publication of Iowa laws which bore any semblance to a code was The Statute Laws of the Territory of Iowa, 1838-1839, sometimes referred to as The Old Blue Book. A few years later there appeared the Revised Statutes of the Territory of Iowa, 1842-1843, popularly known as The Blue Book, revised and compiled by a joint committee of the Territorial Legislature, which went into effect July 1, 1843.

On January 25, 1848, the first General Assembly appointed a committee composed of Charles Mason, Wm. G. Woodward, and Stephen Hempstead to “draft, revise and prepare a code of laws for the State of Iowa”. This work was accomplished in a very creditable manner and the first code of the state, known as the Code of 1851, was enacted by the legislature and approved by the Governor, February 5, 1851. This code was in the form of a single act, and although it was considered in chapters and sections by the legislature, it passed both houses on the last day of the session as a single bill, and on the same day was approved by the Governor.

Following the adoption of the new constitution in 1857 the seventh General Assembly in 1858 passed a joint resolution appointing William Smyth of Linn County, W. T. Barker of Dubuque County, and Charles Ben Darwin of Des Moines County “Commissioners to draft and report to the Judiciary Committee of the two houses a Code of Civil and Criminal procedure; * * * and to Revise and Codify the General Laws of the State so far as practicable”.

These commissioners reported to the eighth General Assembly in 1860 a code of civil and criminal practice and these proposed bills became the law with few changes. The commissioners construed the statute as authorizing them only to make a compilation of the remaining laws and they limited their work to this, but in their report expressed the opinion that a real codification of all of the law would be very desirable but would take the “painful labor of many minds working in concert for many years”.

This Revision of 1860 was apparently not satisfactory and the Code of 1873 soon followed. The thirteenth General Assembly in 1870 appointed William H. Seevers of Mahaska County, John C. Polley of Clinton County, and William J. Knight of Dubuque County, as commissioners to carefully revise the statutes of this state, rewrite the same, omit obsolete parts, insert all amendments, transpose words and sentences, and when necessary, to change the phraseology. Judge Polley, however, removed from the state and Wm. G. Hammond, Chancellor of the Law Department of the State University, was appointed to fill the vacancy. The report of this commission was the basis of the Code of 1873. The General Assembly saw that it was not possible to do the work in the regular session and this work was done at an adjourned session which lasted thirty-six days. This code took effect September 1, 1873, and section 47 thereof provided that: “All public and general statutes passed prior to the present session of the general assembly, and all public and special acts, the subjects whereof are revised in this code, or which are repugnant to the provisions thereof, are hereby repealed, subject to the limitations and with the exceptions herein expressed.”

The Code of 1873 continued to be the official code of the state for twenty-four years, although supplemented in a measure by private compilations known as McClain’s Code and Miller’s Code, respectively, which were officially recognized by the General Assembly, and came into general use throughout the state.
The twenty-fifth General Assembly in 1894 passed a bill providing for the appointment of a commission of five persons to carefully revise and codify the laws, rewrite the same and divide them into appropriate parts and arrange them into titles, chapters, and sections, omit all parts repealed or obsolete, insert all amendments to make the laws complete, transpose words and sentences, arrange the same into sections or paragraphs, number them, change the phraseology, and make any and all alterations necessary to improve, systematize, harmonize, and make the laws clear and intelligible.

This commission consisted of Emlin McClain, Chancellor of the Law Department of the State University, appointed by the Senate, John Y. Stone and Charles Baker, appointed by the House, and H. S. Winslow and H. F. Dale, appointed by the Supreme Court.

This commission reported to the twenty-sixth General Assembly a "Proposed Code" with an "Explanatory Report". The General Assembly undertook the work of code revision; but finding that it could not be done at the regular session, an extra session was called which convened January 19, 1897. The proposed code reported by the commissioners was little more than a compilation, comparatively few changes being recommended. The General Assembly followed in general the work of the code commissioners, but made numerous changes in the law, entirely rewriting several parts of it. On May 11, 1897, a recess was taken until July 1st, and the extra session finally adjourned July 2, 1897, having been in session one hundred eleven days, and the laws, under the constitution, took effect ninety days thereafter.

After having served the people for about twenty-five years, the Code of 1897 and the supplements thereto became so complicated and cumbersome that the thirty-eighth General Assembly provided for a new revision of the laws by the passage of an act (38 G. A., ch. 50) which contained provisions similar to those which resulted in the Code of 1897. This act provided for the appointment of a commission consisting of three members, one of whom was to be the Supreme Court Reporter, and the two remaining members were to be named by the Governor from a list of five persons especially fitted for such work, submitted to him by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The commissioners appointed were James H. Trewin of Cedar Rapids, who had been chairman of the code supervising committee of the twenty-sixth General Assembly; J. C. Mabry of Albia, and U. G. Whitney, the Reporter of the Supreme Court.

The act providing for the appointment of the commission suggested no definite plan for the work or the report of the commission, but directed it to edit and codify the laws of Iowa, "reporting necessary and desirable changes to the General Assembly". It also provided that the commission should "submit a report to the Legislature calling attention by reference to the section of the code, to all repealed laws by section and reference to the session repealing same and calling attention to such portions of the laws as may be found to be conflicting, or redundant or ambiguous or such as otherwise require legislative action to make clear; and shall include in such reports the comments and recommendations of the commission or editor upon the subject of any part of said code". Also, the Governor was requested by this act "to convene the Legislature in extra session during the month of January, 1920, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the consideration of said report and code".

The commission organized March 19, 1919, by selecting James H. Trewin as chairman and U. G. Whitney as secretary. Believing it would be impracticable for the General Assembly to formulate bills, and guided by the experience of the twenty-sixth General Assembly, the commission presented to the thirty-eighth General Assembly the following plan for the pending code revision:

"First. To prepare an orderly compilation of the laws, omitting all laws of a local or temporary character, etc., and cause the same to be printed on or before December 1, 1919, without change in wording;"
"Second. To prepare a report, setting forth a codification of such parts of the law as in the judgment of the commission is necessary, and that such codification shall be prepared in the form of bills as substitutes for the sections or chapters codified, as the case may be;

"Third. To separately report such amendments to the laws as codified as, in the judgment of the commission, are necessary for the public interest." (See House Journal, 1919, page 1101.)

The code commissioners prepared and published as directed an orderly compilation of the laws which is known as the Compiled Code of Iowa, 1919, and also prepared two hundred fifty-three bills, comprising two thousand sixty pages, which amended, revised, and codified certain sections, chapters, and titles of the Compiled Code. The commissioners made this report to the thirty-eighth General Assembly on February 1, 1920, accompanying the report with a schedule of the commissioners' bills, together with a table showing the sections codified.

The Governor having failed to call the extra session as requested, the Compiled Code and the commissioners' bills came before the regular session of the thirty-ninth General Assembly. Committees of the House and Senate compared the Compiled Code with the sources from which it was derived. The thirty-ninth General Assembly directed that its acts of a general and permanent nature be published in the form of a supplement to the Compiled Code, and that the code commissioners' bills be amended to conform with the legislation passed by it. Provision was also made for an extra session at which it was contemplated the work of code revision would receive exclusive consideration. The Governor did not see fit, however, to call such extra session and the matter of code revision was again delayed until the meeting of the fortieth General Assembly.

The fortieth General Assembly, at its regular session, had before it all of the code commissioners' amended bills and the advantage of a book of briefs of the bills prepared by the commissioners, but found time to pass only a small number of these bills. Governor Kendall then called an extra session to convene April 18, 1923, the day following the adjournment of the regular session. After meeting and organizing, the General Assembly recessed until December 4, 1923. Provisions were again made for conforming the bills to the acts of the regular session of the fortieth General Assembly, and also for a cumulative supplement to the Compiled Code. These were prepared, and all the bills, together with a number of additional bills, were reprinted, the briefs, for greater convenience, being printed under the appropriate sections of the bills.

The extra session of the fortieth General Assembly reconvened on December 4, 1923, and immediately began consideration of the code commissioners' bills. It soon became apparent that the work would be greatly facilitated by calling the code commissioners in consultation, and such action was authorized. The commissioners remained to the end of the session as advisors and assistants to the General Assembly, and appreciation of this assistance found expression in resolutions passed by the Assembly at the close of the session. It is estimated that approximately one-third of the sections of the Compiled Code were amended and revised in the process of producing the Code of 1924. Historical references at the end of each section disclose the origin of the section and any subsequent legislative action. The sections which were affected by the codification can therefore be determined by an examination of such historical references.

The General Assembly completed its work on April 26, 1924. In chapter 3, laws of the extra session of the fortieth General Assembly, (sections 168, 169, and 172 of this Code) the preparation and publication of the Code of 1924 were provided for. Some of these provisions are new in code building in Iowa. For instance, chapters are numbered consecutively without regard to titles. Each page contains two columns, and a chapter analysis is placed at the head of each chapter. It is believed that these features will meet with approval.

The volume contains no tables of corresponding sections and no anno-
tations, but the law provides for the publication of such tables and annotations in separate volumes.

Provision was made that the President of the Senate should appoint two members of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House three members of the House, who should constitute a code supervising committee, to have “general supervision and oversight over the work of editing the code and the work of the code editor in preparing the code for publication and of the printing and binding thereof”. The members selected from the Senate were Charles M. Dutcher of Iowa City, and Ed. M. Smith of Winterset; and those from the House were C. F. Clark of Cedar Rapids, E. P. Harrison of Oakland, and Clyde H. Doolittle of Manchester.

In view of the fact that under the constitution all of the provisions of the Code of 1924 which were passed by the extra session of the fortieth General Assembly would take effect “ninety days after the adjournment” of such extra session, and of the fact that the code could not be prepared and published within ninety days from April 26, 1924, the General Assembly, in order that its laws might be published and ready for distribution before taking effect, recessed until July 22, 1924.

Upon reconvening on July 22d, the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the code supervising committee, passed several bills curing manifest errors which had crept into the work of the extra session. Some of these corrections have been carried into the code as published, and all will be found in the session laws published by the authority of the General Assembly.

The extra session of the fortieth General Assembly, having been in session one hundred fifty-five days, finally adjourned on July 30, 1924, and the laws passed by it, except those which took effect by publication, will become effective “ninety days after the adjournment”.

The committee believes that the Code of 1924 is more logically arranged than the Code of 1897. It is divided into many more titles and chapters, and most of the duplications and inconsistencies which resulted from the enactment of many statutes since the Code of 1897, sometimes without regard to the then existing law, have been eliminated. Wherever changes have been made, it has been the endeavor to express the law in concise and clear language, short sentences and sections, and it is confidently believed that it will be more readily found and more easily understood than the law appearing in any previous code of Iowa.

One of the important accomplishments of the fortieth General Assembly was the laying of the foundation for continuous code revision in providing that the code editor shall in future submit recommendations to the General Assembly for amending, revising, and codifying the laws; and it is sincerely hoped that every succeeding General Assembly will appoint appropriate committees and give serious consideration to such recommendations and that some portions of the law will be amended, revised, and codified at each session, and thus the enormous expense and the consumption of time of the members of the General Assembly in going through another general revision will be avoided. Under the law enacted, there will be a new code issued every four years; and it is, in our judgment, entirely feasible and economical to do this and thus with timely revisions of portions of the law prevent in the future the great complication and confusion into which our laws fell between the adoption of the Code of 1897 and the present time.

The index of this code has been prepared by Mr. Jacob Van der Zee of the faculty of the State University of Iowa. As far as possible it has followed the index to the Code of 1897, with which users of the code are familiar. We believe that it is a great improvement over any previous index and predict that it will give general satisfaction.

In compiling and editing the present volume, the committee desires to especially commend the work of Hon. U. G. Whitney, the Code Editor. He has worked untiringly and intelligently to produce a creditable code. He has been ably assisted by Mr. O. K. Patton, of the law faculty of the State
University of Iowa, and others, all of whom have displayed commendable zeal in their work.

While this code contains all the laws of the state of a general and permanent nature, it should be borne in mind that its contents were not enrolled and passed as a whole by any General Assembly. The book therefore is a compilation of the laws of Iowa, published under the authority of the state.

The "Tables of Corresponding Sections" and the "Book of Annotations" will appear in due season; and it is hoped that in content, workmanship, and design the work of "code revision" started in the thirty-eighth General Assembly and ending in the extra session of the fortieth General Assembly will meet with the approval of the lawyer and the layman.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Chairman
C. F. CLARK, Vice Chairman
CLYDE H. DOOLITTLE, Secretary
ED. M. SMITH
E. P. HARRISON

Code Supervising Committee
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abbreviations ........................................................................................................... x
Analysis of the Code by titles and chapters............................................................... xi
Editors' Introduction to Code, 1924 ............................................................................. xxiv
Editors' Introduction to Code, 1927 ............................................................................ xxix
Editors' Introduction to Code, 1931 ......................................................................... xxxi
Publication of the Code.............................................................................................. 1
The Declaration of Independence.................................................................................. 3
Articles of Confederation............................................................................................ 5
Constitution of the United States ................................................................................ 10
Citizenship (Federal Statutes) .................................................................................... 20
Naturalization of Aliens (Federal Statutes) ............................................................... 23
Authentication of Records (Federal Statutes) ........................................................... 32
Admission of Iowa into the Union .............................................................................. 33
Constitution of Iowa .................................................................................................. 36
Code of Iowa ............................................................................................................. 55
Rules of Supreme Court............................................................................................. 1699
Tables of Corresponding Sections ............................................................................ 1710
Detailed Index ........................................................................................................... 1747
Skeleton Index .......................................................................................................... 2053

ABBREVIATIONS

C51 .............................................................................................................................. Code of 1851
R60 ............................................................................................................................. Revision of 1860
C73 .............................................................................................................................. Code of 1873
C97 .............................................................................................................................. Code of 1897
S13 .............................................................................................................................. Supplement 1913
SS15 ............................................................................................................................ Supplemental Supplement 1915
C24 .............................................................................................................................. Code, 1924
C27 .............................................................................................................................. Code, 1927
GA ............................................................................................................................... General Assembly
§ or Sec. ...................................................................................................................... Section
Ch. ............................................................................................................................... Chapter
Et seq. ......................................................................................................................... And following
HF ............................................................................................................................... House File
SF ............................................................................................................................... Senate File
Ex. ............................................................................................................................... Extra Session
# ANALYSIS OF THE CODE BY TITLES AND CHAPTERS

## TITLE I

**SOVEREIGNTY AND JURISDICTION OF THE STATE, AND THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sovereignty and jurisdiction of the state</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. General assembly</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Statutes and related matters</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Construction of statutes</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Uniform state laws</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Constitutional amendments and public measures</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## TITLE II

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. Governor</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Secretary of state</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Land office</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Auditor of state</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Treasurer of state</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Attorney general</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Reporter of the supreme court and code editor</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. State printing board</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Superintendent of printing</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Official reports and documents</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Custodian of public buildings</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Executive council</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Director of the budget</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. State budget</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Examination of and settlements with departments</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Appeal board</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Public contracts and bonds</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Local budget law</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. State board of audit</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Census</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Deputies of state officers</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## TITLE III

**MILITARY CODE AND RELATED MATTERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28. Military code</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. State banner—display of flag</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Desecration of flag</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Grand army of the republic</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Pensions</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-A1. Revolutionary war memorial commission</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Memorial halls and monuments for soldiers, sailors, and marines</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Registration of aliens</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## TITLE IV

**ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35. Time of election and term of office</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-A1. Congressional districts</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-A2. State senatorial districts</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-B1. State representative districts</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Nominations by primary election</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Nominations by convention or petition [Repealed.]</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37-A1. Nominations by nonparty political organizations</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ANALYSIS OF CODE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37-A2</td>
<td>Nominations by petition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Nomination and election of judges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Registration of voters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39-B1</td>
<td>Permanent registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Method of conducting elections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Canvass of votes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Double election boards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Voting machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Absent voters’ law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Presidential electors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Statement of expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Contesting elections—general provisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Contesting elections of governor and lieutenant governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Contesting elections for seats in the general assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Contesting elections of presidential elector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Contesting elections of state officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Contesting elections of county officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Time and manner of qualifying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Official and private bonds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Additional security and discharge of sureties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-A1</td>
<td>Public deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Removal from office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Suspension of state officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Impeachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Vacancies in office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Soldiers’ preference law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Nepotism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Duties relative to public contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Authorization and sale of public bonds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-B1</td>
<td>Preference for domestic products and labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Commissioners in other states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Notaries public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Administration of oaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Salaries, fees, mileage, and expenses in general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Coal mines and mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Gypsum mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Workmen’s compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Industrial commissioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Compensation liability insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Health and safety appliances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Boards of arbitration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Bureau of labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Child labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76-A1</td>
<td>Commission for the blind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-C1</td>
<td>State employment bureau and employment agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Cigarettes and tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Houses used for prostitution, gambling, or pool selling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>State fire marshal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Fire companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Fire escapes and other means of escape from fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Passenger and freight elevators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Liability of hotel keepers and steamboat owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Inspection of passenger boats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85-D1</td>
<td>State fish and game commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Propagation and protection of fish, game, wild birds, and animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Board of conservation and public parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Fences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Civil engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Certified shorthand reporters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-C1</td>
<td>Certified public accountants [Repealed.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-C2</td>
<td>Accountancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-B1</td>
<td>Registered architects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Gold and silver alloy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Organizations soliciting public donations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TITLE VI
**INTOXICATING LIQUORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94. General prohibitions</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95. Indictment, evidence, and practice</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96. Search warrants</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97. Seizure and sale of conveyances</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98. Injunction and abatement</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99. Civil actions and liability</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100. Permits to licensed pharmacists</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101. Permits to wholesale druggists</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102. Reports by permit holders</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103. Permits to manufacturers</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104. Permits to clergymen</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TITLE VII
**PUBLIC HEALTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>105. State department of health</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106. State board of health</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107. Local board of health</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107-C1. County board of health</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108. Contagious and infectious diseases</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109. Venerable diseases</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110. Disposal of dead bodies</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111. Dead bodies for scientific purposes</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112. Public health nurses</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113. Maternity hospitals [Repealed.]</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114. Registration of vital statistics</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114-C1. State board of eugenics</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TITLE VIII
**THE PRACTICE OF CERTAIN PROFESSIONS AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>115. General provisions</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116. Practice of medicine and surgery</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117. Practice of podiatry</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118. Practice of osteopathy and surgery</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119. Practice of chiropractic</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120. Practice of nursing</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121. Practice of dentistry</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122. Practice of optometry</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123. Practice of pharmacy</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124. Practice of embalming [Repealed.]</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124-C1. Practice of embalming</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124-B1. Cosmetology</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124-B2. Barbering</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TITLE IX
**AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AND ANIMAL INDUSTRY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>125. Department of agriculture</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126. Fruct-tree and forest reservations</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127. Registration of animals</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128. Infectious and contagious diseases among animals</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129. Eradication of bovine tuberculosis</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130. Hog cholera virus and serum</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131. Use and disposal of dead animals</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132. Veterinary medicine and surgery</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133. Hotels, restaurants, and food establishments</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134. Cold storage</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135. State fair and exposition</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136. County and district fairs</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137. Farmers' institutes and short courses</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138. Farm aid associations</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139. Corn and small grain growers' association</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140. State dairy association</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141. Beef cattle producers' association</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141-B1. Iowa swine and mule breeders' association</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142. Poultry associations</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143. State horticultural society</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144. Lien for services of animals</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145. Marking and branding of animals</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146. Estrays and trespassing animals</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TITLE X
REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF FOODS, DRUGS, AND OTHER ARTICLES

CHAPTER PAGE.
147. General provisions ........................................ 414
148. Adulteration of foods ....................................... 417
149. Labeling foods ............................................... 420
150. Production and sale of dairy products ..................... 420
150-C1. Overrun in manufacture of butter ....................... 423
150-D1. Tax on oleomargarine ..................................... 423
151. Production and sale of eggs ................................ 424
151-B1. Poultry and domestic fowls ............................. 425
152. Commercial feeds ........................................... 426
153. Agricultural seeds .......................................... 427
154. Commercial fertilizers ...................................... 429
154-B1. Agricultural lime ......................................... 429
155. Adulteration and labeling of drugs ......................... 430
156. Sale and distribution of poisons ........................... 431
157. Insecticides and fungicides ................................ 433
158. Paints and oils .............................................. 434
159. Petroleum products ......................................... 435
160. Mattresses and comforts .................................... 438
161. Standard weights and measures ............................. 438
161-D1. Sale of live stock ....................................... 441
162. Sales of certain commodities from bulk .................... 441
163. State and city sealers ...................................... 442
164. Public scales and oil meters ............................... 443
165. Inspection of weights and measures ......................... 443

TITLE XI
CHARITABLE, CORRECTIONAL, AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

CHAPTER PAGE.
166. Board of control of state institutions .................... 445
167. Government of institutions .................................. 446
168. Soldiers' home .............................................. 452
169. State sanatorium ............................................ 454
170. Institution for feeble-minded ................................ 455
171. Guardianship and custody of feeble-minded ................. 456
172. Hospital for epileptics and school for feeble-minded ...... 460
173. Drug addicts ................................................... 461
174. State hospitals for insane ................................... 461
175. County and private hospitals for insane .................... 464
176. Commission of insanity ....................................... 466
177. Commitment and discharge of insane ......................... 467
178. Support of insane ............................................ 471
179. Juvenile court ................................................. 473
180. Care of neglected, dependent, and delinquent children .... 474
181. Juvenile delinquency ......................................... 478
181-A2. Maternity hospitals ...................................... 480
181-A3. Children's boarding homes ............................... 482
181-A4. Child-placing agencies ................................... 483
182. Private institutions for neglected, dependent, and delinquent children 486
183. Training schools ............................................. 487
184. Iowa juvenile home ........................................... 488
185. Iowa soldiers' orphans' home ............................... 489
186. Women's reformatory ......................................... 490
187. Penitentiary and men's reformatory ........................ 491
188. Paroles ........................................................ 495
189. Pardons, commutations, remission of fines and forfeitures, and restoration to citizenship 498

TITLE XII
EDUCATION

CHAPTER PAGE.
190. Superintendent of public instruction ....................... 500
191. Vocational education ......................................... 502
192. Vocational rehabilitation .................................... 503
193. Board of educational examiners ............................. 504
194. Normal training of teachers ................................ 508
195. State board of education .................................... 509
196. State university .............................................. 514
197. Psychopathic hospital ....................................... 515
ANALYSIS OF CODE

198. Federal maternity and infancy act .................................................. 519
199. Medical and surgical treatment of indigent persons ......................... 519
200. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts .................................. 522
201. State entomologist [Repealed.] ....................................................... 524
201-B1. Iowa crop pest act ...................................................................... 524
202. Iowa state teachers college ............................................................... 528
203. School for the blind ........................................................................ 528
204. School for the deaf ........................................................................ 529
205. County high schools ...................................................................... 529
206. County superintendent .................................................................... 532
206-D1. Professional teachers’ meetings, demonstration teaching, and field work 534
207. County board of education ............................................................... 535
208. School districts in general ............................................................... 535
209. Consolidated school districts ............................................................ 539
210. Regulations applicable to all districts ................................................ 544
211. School elections [Repealed.] ............................................................. 544
211-B1. Biennial elections in certain districts [Repealed.] ......................... 544
211-C1. School elections ...................................................................... 544
212. Powers of electors ........................................................................... 548
213. Directors—powers and duties ............................................................. 549
214. Courses of study ............................................................................. 552
215. School attendance and tuition ............................................................ 554
215-B1. Children of state employees [Repealed.] ...................................... 556
215-C1. Children of state and federal employees ..................................... 556
215-C2. Districts containing state-owned lands ......................................... 557
216. Societies and fraternities ................................................................. 557
217. Evening schools ............................................................................. 558
218. Part-time schools ............................................................................ 558
219. Appeal from decisions of boards of directors .................................... 559
220. President, secretary, and treasurer ..................................................... 560
221. Common school libraries ................................................................ 562
222. Standardization and state aid ............................................................ 562
223. Teachers ......................................................................................... 563
224. Instruction of deaf .......................................................................... 564
225. Indebtedness of school districts ......................................................... 565
226. Schoolhouses and schoolhouse sites .................................................. 565
227. School taxes and bonds ................................................................... 568
228. Compulsory education .................................................................. 571
229. Public recreation and playgrounds .................................................... 573
230. School gardens or farms .................................................................. 574
231. Textbooks ....................................................................................... 575
232. School funds .................................................................................... 577
233. State library and historical department ........................................... 582
234. Library commission and traveling libraries ....................................... 584
235. State historical society ................................................................... 585
236. Geological survey ........................................................................... 586

TITLE XIII
HIGHWAYS

CHAPTER PAGE
237. Establishment, alteration, and vacation of highways .......................... 588
238. State highway commission ................................................................. 594
239. State roads ..................................................................................... 595
240. Secondary roads ............................................................................. 595
241. Financing primary and secondary roads ............................................ 605
241-B1. Improvement of primary roads ..................................................... 612
242. Improvement of county and primary roads ......................................... 618
243. Road patrol .................................................................................... 620
244. Township road system [Repealed.] ..................................................... 621
245. Road poll tax [Repealed.] ................................................................ 621
246. Weeds ............................................................................................ 621
247. Hedges along highways .................................................................. 623
248. Obstructions in highways .................................................................. 624
249. Registration of highway routes ......................................................... 625
250. Use of highways ............................................................................. 626
251. Motor vehicles and law of road ........................................................ 627
251-A1. Motor vehicle fuel tax ................................................................ 658
251-D1. Motor vehicle fuel ..................................................................... 660
252. Motor vehicle carriers [Repealed.] ..................................................... 662
252-A1. Regulation of motor vehicle carriers ........................................... 662
252-A2. Taxation of motor vehicle carriers ................................................ 665
252-C1. Motor trucks without fixed termini or route .................................. 667
# TITLE XIV
## COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>253. Board of supervisors</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254. Powers and duties of board of supervisors</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255. County auditor</td>
<td>674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256. County treasurer</td>
<td>677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257. County recorder</td>
<td>679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>258. County attorney</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259. Sheriff</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259-D1. Care of prisoners in certain counties</td>
<td>683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260. Coroner</td>
<td>684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261. Compensation of county officers, deputies, and clerks</td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262. Deputy officers, assistants, and clerks</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263. Collection and accounting of fees</td>
<td>691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264. General duties of county officers</td>
<td>691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264-C1. County budget</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>265. Submission of questions to voters</td>
<td>694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266. County bonds</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267. Support of the poor</td>
<td>698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>268. County homes</td>
<td>702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269. County public hospitals</td>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269-A1. Consolidation of hospital service</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270. Indigent tubercular patients</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271. Detention hospital for contagious diseases</td>
<td>707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272. County aid for the blind</td>
<td>707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273. Relief for soldiers, sailors, and marines</td>
<td>708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274. Official newspapers</td>
<td>709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275. Bounties on wild animals</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276. Dogs and licensing thereof</td>
<td>712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277. Domestic animal fund</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278. Relocation of county seats</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>279. Changing names of villages</td>
<td>716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280. Land surveys</td>
<td>716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281. Jails</td>
<td>718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>282. Benefited water districts</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283. Townships and township officers</td>
<td>721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284. Township halls</td>
<td>725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285. Township licenses</td>
<td>726</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# TITLE XV
## CITY AND TOWN GOVERNMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>286. Incorporation</td>
<td>727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287. Organization and officers</td>
<td>731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>288. Department of publicity, development, and general welfare</td>
<td>738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>289. Civil service</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290. Ordinances</td>
<td>742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>291. Mayors' and polyclerks</td>
<td>744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>292. General powers</td>
<td>745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>293. Park commissioners</td>
<td>751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>293-D1. Permanent park boards</td>
<td>754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>294. River front improvement commission</td>
<td>755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>294-A1. City planning commission</td>
<td>757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>295. Community center houses and recreation grounds</td>
<td>758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>296. Municipal bands</td>
<td>759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>297. Comfort stations</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>298. Juvenile playgrounds</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>299. Public libraries</td>
<td>761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>299-A1. Municipal art galleries</td>
<td>763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300. Municipal hospitals</td>
<td>764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301. Bridges</td>
<td>765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302. Interstate bridges</td>
<td>768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302-C1. Interstate bridges (additional act)</td>
<td>769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303. Docks</td>
<td>779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303-C1. Airports</td>
<td>782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304. Electric utilities and motor bus lines</td>
<td>783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305. Viaducts</td>
<td>784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306. Jitney busses</td>
<td>786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307. Streets and public grounds</td>
<td>787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>308-A1. Joint use of municipal sewers</td>
<td>801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>308-D1. Sewer rentals</td>
<td>802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309. Joint municipal improvement of highways</td>
<td>803</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
310. Protection from floods .................................................. 804
311. Bonds and certificates for street improvements and sewers .... 807
312. Heating plants, water or gasworks, and electric plants ......... 808
313. Purchase and construction of waterworks in certain cities ...... 814
314. Purchase of waterworks by cities of fifty thousand or over ...... 816
314-A1. Extension of water mains .......................................... 819
315. Street railway regulations ............................................. 820
316. Condemnation, purchase, and disposal of lands .................. 821
317. Taxation ......................................................................... 822
318. Road poll tax .................................................................... 827
319. Indebtedness .................................................................... 828
320. Bonds .............................................................................. 830
321. Plats ................................................................................ 832
322. Disabled and retired firemen and policemen ....................... 837
323. Housing law ...................................................................... 839
324. Municipal zoning ............................................................. 854
325. Restricted residence districts ............................................ 856
326. Government of cities by commission .................................. 857
326-C1. Street improvements and sewers in cities under commission form of government .................................................. 872
327. City manager plan by ordinance ........................................ 878
328. City manager plan by popular election ............................... 879
329. Cities under special charter .............................................. 886
329-C1. City-owned public utilities ......................................... 890

TITLE XVI

TAXATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>TAXATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>329-C2.</td>
<td>State board of assessment and review ................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330.</td>
<td>Property exempt and taxable ...........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331.</td>
<td>Listing in general ......................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332.</td>
<td>Moneys and credits .....................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333.</td>
<td>Banks ...........................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>334.</td>
<td>Corporation stock .......................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>335.</td>
<td>Insurance companies ....................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336.</td>
<td>Telegraph and telephone companies ...................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337.</td>
<td>Railway companies ......................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338.</td>
<td>Freight line and equipment companies ..............................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>339.</td>
<td>Express companies ........................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340.</td>
<td>Electric transmission lines ..........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340-D1.</td>
<td>Pipe line companies ....................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341.</td>
<td>Reassessment by state board of assessment and review ..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341-A1.</td>
<td>Assessment by state board of assessment and review of omitted property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>342.</td>
<td>Local assessor ...................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>343.</td>
<td>Boards of review ...........................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>344.</td>
<td>Tax list ............................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>345.</td>
<td>Tax levies .........................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>346.</td>
<td>Collection of taxes .......................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>347.</td>
<td>Tax sale ...........................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>348.</td>
<td>Tax redemption ..............................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>349.</td>
<td>Tax deed ...........................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350.</td>
<td>Apportionment of taxes ..................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351.</td>
<td>Inheritance tax .............................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351-C1.</td>
<td>Iowa estate tax .............................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>352.</td>
<td>Security of the revenue ..................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>352-D1.</td>
<td>Deposit of public funds ..................................................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TITLE XVII

CERTAIN INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>CERTAIN INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>355.</td>
<td>Levee and drainage districts and improvements on petition or by mutual agreement ................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>354.</td>
<td>Intercounty levee or drainage districts ................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>354-A1.</td>
<td>Converting intracounty districts into intercounty district ...........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>355.</td>
<td>Drainage districts embracing part or whole of city or town ...............................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>356.</td>
<td>Drainage districts in connection with United States levees ..............................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>357.</td>
<td>Drainage and levee districts with pumping stations .......................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>358.</td>
<td>Management of drainage or levee districts by trustees .................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>358-B1.</td>
<td>Drainage refunding bonds ................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>359.</td>
<td>Individual drainage rights .............................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360.</td>
<td>Drainage districts in connection with United States levees ...........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>361.</td>
<td>Interstate drainage districts ..........................................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TITLE XVIII
**PUBLIC UTILITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>368.</td>
<td>Board of railroad commissioners</td>
<td>1040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>369.</td>
<td>Commerce counsel</td>
<td>1046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>370.</td>
<td>General powers of railway corporations</td>
<td>1048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>371.</td>
<td>Construction and operation of railways</td>
<td>1049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>372.</td>
<td>Cattle guards, fences, crossings, and interlocking switches</td>
<td>1055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>373.</td>
<td>Regulation of carriers</td>
<td>1059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>374.</td>
<td>Relocation of line</td>
<td>1074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>375.</td>
<td>Private buildings and spur tracks</td>
<td>1075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>376.</td>
<td>Union depots</td>
<td>1076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>377.</td>
<td>Tax aid</td>
<td>1077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>378.</td>
<td>Interurban railways</td>
<td>1080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>379.</td>
<td>Interurban railways in certain cities</td>
<td>1083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380.</td>
<td>Express companies</td>
<td>1086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>381.</td>
<td>Uniform bills of lading law</td>
<td>1087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382.</td>
<td>Telegraph and telephone lines and companies</td>
<td>1094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>383.</td>
<td>Electric transmission lines</td>
<td>1095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>383-C1.</td>
<td>Aerial transportation</td>
<td>1099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>383-D1.</td>
<td>Pipe lines</td>
<td>1101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TITLE XIX
**CORPORATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>384.</td>
<td>Corporations for pecuniary profit</td>
<td>1104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>385.</td>
<td>Capital stock</td>
<td>1112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>385-C1.</td>
<td>Corporation stock without par value</td>
<td>1113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>386.</td>
<td>Permits to foreign corporations</td>
<td>1114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>387.</td>
<td>Foreign public utility corporations</td>
<td>1116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>388.</td>
<td>Annual reports of corporations</td>
<td>1117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>389.</td>
<td>Cooperative associations</td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>390.</td>
<td>Nonprofit-sharing cooperative associations</td>
<td>1122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391.</td>
<td>Collective bargaining</td>
<td>1125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392.</td>
<td>Sale of stock on installment plan</td>
<td>1125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>393.</td>
<td>Investment companies [Repealed.]</td>
<td>1127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>393-C1.</td>
<td>Iowa securities act</td>
<td>1127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>394.</td>
<td>Corporations not for pecuniary profit</td>
<td>1138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TITLE XX
**INSURANCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>395.</td>
<td>Insurance department</td>
<td>1142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>396.</td>
<td>Organization and sale of stock of domestic insurance companies</td>
<td>1143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>397.</td>
<td>Examination of insurance companies</td>
<td>1145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>398.</td>
<td>Life insurance companies</td>
<td>1146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>399.</td>
<td>Group life insurance</td>
<td>1151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400.</td>
<td>Assessment life insurance</td>
<td>1152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401.</td>
<td>Provisions applying to life insurance companies and associations</td>
<td>1157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402.</td>
<td>Fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations</td>
<td>1163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403.</td>
<td>Mutual benefit societies</td>
<td>1175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404.</td>
<td>Insurance other than life</td>
<td>1176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405.</td>
<td>Employers' liability insurance</td>
<td>1196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>406.</td>
<td>Mutual fire, tornado, hailstorm and other assessment insurance associations</td>
<td>1197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>407.</td>
<td>Liability insurance—certain professions</td>
<td>1201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>408.</td>
<td>Reciprocal or interinsurance contracts</td>
<td>1202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409.</td>
<td>Consolidation and reinsurance</td>
<td>1205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410.</td>
<td>Licensing of agents</td>
<td>1206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>411.</td>
<td>Elections and proportionate representation</td>
<td>1207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TITLE XXI
**BANKS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>412.</td>
<td>Banking department</td>
<td>1208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>412-A1.</td>
<td>State banking board</td>
<td>1211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413</td>
<td>Savings banks</td>
<td>1211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414</td>
<td>State banks</td>
<td>1216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415</td>
<td>General provisions relating to banks and trust companies</td>
<td>1217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415-B1</td>
<td>Cooperative banks</td>
<td>1228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>416</td>
<td>Banks and trust companies as fiduciaries</td>
<td>1231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>416-A1</td>
<td>Credit unions</td>
<td>1233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TITLE XXII**

**BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>417</td>
<td>Organization and general regulations</td>
<td>1237</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TITLE XXIII**

**TRADE AND COMMERCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>418</td>
<td>Money and interest</td>
<td>1248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>419</td>
<td>Chattel loans</td>
<td>1249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>420</td>
<td>Contracts</td>
<td>1251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>421</td>
<td>Tender of payment and performance</td>
<td>1252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>422</td>
<td>Assignment of accounts and nonnegotiable instruments</td>
<td>1253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>423</td>
<td>Sureties</td>
<td>1253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>424</td>
<td>Negotiable instruments law</td>
<td>1254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>425</td>
<td>Warehouse receipts law</td>
<td>1256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>426</td>
<td>Bonded warehouses for agricultural products</td>
<td>1277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>427</td>
<td>Unbonded agricultural warehouses</td>
<td>1281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>428</td>
<td>Limited partnership law</td>
<td>1286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>429</td>
<td>Auctioneers</td>
<td>1289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>429-A1</td>
<td>Conducting business under trade name</td>
<td>1291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>430</td>
<td>Registration of trademarks, labels, and advertisements</td>
<td>1291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>431</td>
<td>Trademarks for articles manufactured in Iowa</td>
<td>1292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>432</td>
<td>Unfair discrimination</td>
<td>1293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>433</td>
<td>Options and bucket shops</td>
<td>1294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>434</td>
<td>Combinations, pools, and trusts</td>
<td>1295</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TITLE XXIV**

**PERSONAL PROPERTY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>435</td>
<td>Sales law</td>
<td>1299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>436</td>
<td>Sales in bulk</td>
<td>1311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>437</td>
<td>Chattel mortgages and conditional sales of personal property</td>
<td>1312</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TITLE XXV**

**REAL PROPERTY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>438</td>
<td>Real property in general</td>
<td>1315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>439</td>
<td>Conveyances</td>
<td>1317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440</td>
<td>Occupying claimants</td>
<td>1324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>441</td>
<td>Homestead</td>
<td>1325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>442</td>
<td>Landlord and tenant</td>
<td>1327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>Walls in common</td>
<td>1327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>444</td>
<td>Easements</td>
<td>1328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>445</td>
<td>Gifts</td>
<td>1329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>446</td>
<td>Cemeteries and management thereof</td>
<td>1331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>447</td>
<td>Rights of aliens</td>
<td>1333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>448</td>
<td>Islands and abandoned river channels</td>
<td>1334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>449</td>
<td>Acquisition of title by state or municipal corporation</td>
<td>1337</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TITLE XXVI**

**CERTAIN SPECIAL LIENS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>450</td>
<td>Landlord's lien</td>
<td>1340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>451</td>
<td>Mechanic's lien</td>
<td>1341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>452</td>
<td>Labor and material on public improvements</td>
<td>1344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>453</td>
<td>Miner's lien</td>
<td>1346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>454</td>
<td>Common carrier's lien</td>
<td>1347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>455</td>
<td>Forwarding and commission merchant's lien</td>
<td>1349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>456</td>
<td>Artisan's lien</td>
<td>1349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>457</td>
<td>Lien for care of stock and storage of motor vehicles</td>
<td>1349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>458</td>
<td>Hotel keener's lien</td>
<td>1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>459</td>
<td>Release of liens by bond</td>
<td>1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANALYSIS OF CODE

TITLE XXVII
LEGALIZING ACTS

CHAPTER PAGE
460. Publication of proposed legalizing acts 1351
461. Notaries public and acknowledgments 1351
462. Judgments and decrees 1353
463. Real property 1355
464. Wills 1358
465. Corporations 1359
466. Cities and towns 1360
467. Bonds 1361
468. Elections 1362

TITLE XXVIII
DOMESTIC RELATIONS

CHAPTER PAGE
469. Marriage 1363
470. Husband and wife 1365
471. Divorce and annulment of marriages 1367
472. Minors 1368
473. Adoption 1369

TITLE XXIX
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

CHAPTER PAGE
474. Justice of the peace court 1371

TITLE XXX
COURTS OF RECORD OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

CHAPTER PAGE
475. Municipal court 1382
476. Superior court 1388
477. District court 1392
478. General provisions relating to judges and courts 1396
479. Clerk of the district court 1398
480. Jurors in general 1401
481. Jury commissions 1401
482. Selection of jurors 1402
483. Attorneys and counselors 1406

TITLE XXXI
GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CIVIL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

CHAPTER PAGE
484. Forms of actions 1411
485. Joinder of actions 1412
486. Parties to actions 1413
487. Limitations of actions 1416
488. Place of bringing actions 1419
489. Manner of commencing actions 1421
490. Publication and posting of notices 1426
491. Pleadings 1426
492. Motions and orders 1435
493. Security for costs 1436
494. Evidence 1437
495. Change of venue 1450
496. Trial and judgment 1452
497. Costs 1467
498. Executions 1469
499. Exemptions 1478
500. Redemption 1480
501. Protection of junior liens 1482
502. Proceedings auxiliary to execution 1482

TITLE XXXII
ESTATES OF DECEDENTS

CHAPTER PAGE
503. Probate court 1485
504. Clerk of probate court 1486
505. Wills and letters of administration 1487
506. Estates of absentees 1491
507. Settlement of estates 1492
508. Descent and distribution of intestate's property 1498
509. Accounting of executors and administrators 1502
TITLE XXXIII
PARTICULAR ACTIONS AND SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS

510. Attachment .............................................. 1506
511. Specific attachment .................................... 1511
512. Attachment by state .................................... 1512
513. Garnishment ............................................. 1512
514. Replevin .................................................. 1514
515. Lost property ............................................ 1516
516. Property stolen or embezzled ......................... 1518
517. Recovery of real property ............................. 1519
518. Restoration of lost records ............................ 1521
519. Forcible entry or detention of real property ....... 1522
520. Quieting title .......................................... 1524
521. Disputed corners and boundaries ..................... 1524
522. Partition ................................................ 1526
523. Foreclosure of chattel mortgages ..................... 1529
524. Foreclosure of pledges ................................ 1530
525. Foreclosure of real estate mortgages ............... 1530
526. Satisfaction of mortgages ............................. 1531
527. Forfeiture of real estate contracts ................. 1532
528. Nuisances .............................................. 1532
529. Waste and trespass ..................................... 1533
530. Libel and slander ...................................... 1534
531. Quo warranto .......................................... 1535
532. Mandamus .............................................. 1536
533. Certiorari .............................................. 1538
534. Habeas corpus ......................................... 1539
535. Injunctions ............................................. 1542
536. Contempts ............................................. 1544
537. Official bonds, fines, and forfeitures .............. 1545
538. Seizure of boats or rafts ............................. 1546
539. Guardians for minors .................................. 1547
540. Foreign guardians ..................................... 1549
541. Guardians for drunkards, spendthrifts, lunatics, and persons of unsound mind ............................. 1550
542. Guardians for absentees ................................ 1551
542-C1. Guardianship of veterans ......................... 1552
543. Changing names ........................................ 1554
544. Bastardy proceedings [Repealed] .................... 1555
544-A1. Paternity of illegitimate children and obligation of parents thereto ................................. 1555
545. Judgment by confession .............................. 1559
546. Offer to confess judgment ............................ 1559
547. Submitting controversies without action or in action ........................................... 1560
548. Arbitration ............................................ 1561
549. Receivers .............................................. 1562
550. Assignment for benefit of creditors ................. 1563
551. Securities and investments of trust funds .......... 1566
552. Procedure to vacate or modify judgments ........... 1570

TITLE XXXIV
SUPREME COURT

553. Organization of supreme court ....................... 1572
554. Clerk of the supreme court ............................ 1573
555. Procedure in the supreme court in civil actions .... 1574

TITLE XXXV
CRIMINAL LAW

566. Public offenses ....................................... 1580
567. Principals and accessories .......................... 1580
568. Treason and offenses against the government ...... 1580
569. Homicide .............................................. 1582
570. Self-defense .......................................... 1583
561. Dueling ............................................... 1583
562. Mayhem ................................................ 1584
563. Assaults ............................................... 1584
564. Concealed weapons, firearms, and toy pistols .. 1584
564-B1. Machine guns ...................................... 1586
565. Injuries by explosives ................................ 1587
566. Rape .................................................. 1588
567. Forcible marriage and defilement .................... 1588
568. Seduction .................................................. 1588
569. Attempt to produce abortion ........................... 1589
570. Adultery .................................................. 1589
571. Bigamy ...................................................... 1589
572. Incest ..................................................... 1589
573. Sodomy ..................................................... 1590
574. Kidnapping ................................................ 1590
575. Arson ...................................................... 1590
576. Burglary .................................................. 1591
577. Larceny .................................................... 1592
578. Embezzlement ............................................ 1595
579. Robbery ................................................... 1596
580. Receiving stolen goods .................................. 1597
581. False pretenses, frauds, and other cheats .......... 1597
582. Malicious mischief and willful trespass ............. 1601
583. Injuries to internal improvements and common carriers. 1605
584. Injuries to animals ....................................... 1607
585. Forgery and counterfeiting ............................ 1608
586. Conspiracy ................................................ 1610
587. Extortion .................................................. 1611
588. Perjury ..................................................... 1611
589. Compounding felonies .................................... 1611
590. Obstructing justice ..................................... 1612
591. Prostitution ............................................... 1612
592. Obscenity and indecency ................................ 1612
593. Gambling .................................................... 1615
594. Affrays and prize fighting .............................. 1617
595. Profanity .................................................. 1618
596. Desecration of Sabbath .................................. 1618
597. Desecration of decoration day ......................... 1618
598. Desertion and abandonment of wife and children .... 1618
599. Public health and safety ................................ 1619
600. Diseased plants .......................................... 1620
601. Destruction of food products .......................... 1620
602. Infringement of civil rights ............................ 1620
603. Blacklisting employees .................................. 1621
604. Libel ....................................................... 1621
605. Bribery and corruption in elections .................. 1622
606. Bribery and corruption of public officials .......... 1625
607. Misconduct or neglect in office ....................... 1626
608. Gratuities and tips ...................................... 1627
609. Resistance to execution of process ................... 1629
610. Unlawful assembly and suppression of riots .......... 1629
611. Disturbing public assemblies ........................... 1630
612. Escapes ..................................................... 1631
613. Vagrancy .................................................. 1633
614. Habitual criminals ....................................... 1635

TITLE XXXVI
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>SECTION</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>615.</td>
<td>Magistrates, peace officers, and special agents</td>
<td>1636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>616.</td>
<td>Bureau of criminal investigation</td>
<td>1637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>616-D1.</td>
<td>Police radio broadcasting system</td>
<td>1638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>617.</td>
<td>Search warrants</td>
<td>1638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>618.</td>
<td>Limitation of criminal actions</td>
<td>1640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>619.</td>
<td>Jurisdiction of public offenses</td>
<td>1641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>620.</td>
<td>Preliminary information and warrants of arrest</td>
<td>1642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>621.</td>
<td>Arrest; general provisions</td>
<td>1642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>622.</td>
<td>Arrest by warrant</td>
<td>1644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>623.</td>
<td>Arrest without warrant</td>
<td>1645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>624.</td>
<td>Fugitives from justice</td>
<td>1646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>625.</td>
<td>Security to keep the peace</td>
<td>1647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>626.</td>
<td>Preliminary examinations</td>
<td>1649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>627.</td>
<td>Trial of nonindictable offenses</td>
<td>1652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>628.</td>
<td>Bail</td>
<td>1656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>629.</td>
<td>Undertakings of bail as liens</td>
<td>1657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>630.</td>
<td>Cash bail</td>
<td>1658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>631.</td>
<td>Forfeiture of bail</td>
<td>1658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>632.</td>
<td>Recommitment after bail</td>
<td>1659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>633.</td>
<td>Surrender of defendant</td>
<td>1659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>634.</td>
<td>Information by county attorney</td>
<td>1660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>635.</td>
<td>Impaneling grand jury</td>
<td>1663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>636.</td>
<td>Duties of grand jury</td>
<td>1665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>637</td>
<td>Finding and presentation of indictment</td>
<td>1667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>638</td>
<td>Indictment</td>
<td>1667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>639</td>
<td>Process after indictment</td>
<td>1673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640</td>
<td>Arraignment of defendant</td>
<td>1674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>641</td>
<td>Setting aside indictment</td>
<td>1675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>642</td>
<td>Pleadings of defendant</td>
<td>1676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>643</td>
<td>Change of venue</td>
<td>1677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>644</td>
<td>Trial jury</td>
<td>1679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>645</td>
<td>Trial</td>
<td>1680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>646</td>
<td>Witnesses</td>
<td>1684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>647</td>
<td>Evidence</td>
<td>1685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>648</td>
<td>Insanity of defendant during trial</td>
<td>1686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>649</td>
<td>Jury after submission</td>
<td>1686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>Verdict</td>
<td>1687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>651</td>
<td>Exceptions</td>
<td>1688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>652</td>
<td>New trial</td>
<td>1689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>653</td>
<td>Arrest of judgment</td>
<td>1689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>654</td>
<td>Judgment</td>
<td>1690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>655</td>
<td>Lien of judgments and stay of executions</td>
<td>1691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>656</td>
<td>Executions</td>
<td>1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>657</td>
<td>Execution of death penalty</td>
<td>1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>658</td>
<td>Appeals</td>
<td>1694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>659</td>
<td>Compromising certain offenses</td>
<td>1696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>660</td>
<td>Dismissal of criminal actions</td>
<td>1696</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EDITORS’ INTRODUCTION TO CODE, 1924

It is important for the users of this book to understand fully the nature of the volume. The legislature has designated it as the Code of 1924, but it is a somewhat different book than the Code of 1897 or the Code of 1873.

NATURE OF THE CODE OF 1924

This volume, as stated in the preface of the supervising committee, is a compilation rather than a code; it is in fact an extensively amended Code of 1897, compiled in one volume and containing the following:

1. All the sections of the Code of 1897, the Supplement of 1913, and the Supplemental Supplement of 1915, of a general and permanent nature, which were still in force at the close of the extra session of the fortieth general assembly.

2. All the sections of the acts of the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, and fortieth (regular) general assemblies, of a general and permanent nature, which were still in force at the close of the extra session of the fortieth general assembly.

3. All the sections of the acts of the extra session of the fortieth general assembly (known as the code revision session) of a general and permanent nature.

The sections which comprise the Code of 1924 were not, therefore, all enacted at one session of the legislature. Indeed some of the sections of this volume were enacted at the extra session of the twenty-sixth general assembly and some at every subsequent session of the legislature down to and including the extra session of the fortieth general assembly. The statutes, therefore, of which this volume is the prima facie evidence, are to be found in the original enrollments of all the sessions of the general assembly from the extra session of the twenty-sixth general assembly down to and including the extra session of the fortieth general assembly: they are not to be found merely in the original enrollments of the extra session of the fortieth general assembly.

The sections, however, which were enacted at the code revision session can be easily determined by examining the historical reference at the end of each section. Every section which has a citation in the reference like either one of the following was enacted at the extra session of the fortieth general assembly:

40 Ex. G. A., H. F. 2, § 1. (See section 4 of the code)
40 Ex. G. A., S. F. 9, § 1. (See section 139 of the code)
40 Ex. G. A., ch. 3, § 27. (See section 47 of the code)

The abbreviation “Ex.” in the above citations stands for the extra session; “H. F.” means house file; and “S. F.” indicates senate file. The last citation differs from the first two in that the reference is to the session laws instead of to a house or senate file. In other words, this citation can be found in the published session laws of the extra session, while the first two citations can be found only in the original enrollments of the extra session on file in the office of the Secretary of State and are published for the first time in this volume.

WORK PREPARATORY TO CODE REVISION

Perhaps the true nature of the Code of 1924 can be better comprehended by understanding the manner in which it was compiled. In this connection it is necessary to review briefly the work which was done prior to the convening of the code revision session of the legislature.

Chapter 50, acts of the thirty-eighth general assembly, created a Code Commission to perform the following duties:
1. Compile all the existing statutory law of the state of a general and permanent nature in one volume.

2. Rearrange, revise, and rewrite such portions of the above compilation with such modifications and additions as were deemed necessary in order to simplify, clarify, and reduce the body of the law into one harmonious whole.

The Code Commission discharged the above duties by preparing (1) the Compiled Code of 1919, which consisted of all the statutory law of a general and permanent nature reclassified and rearranged, and (2) the Report of the Code Commission, which contained 253 recommendations in the form of legislative bills.

Due to the delay in completing the code revision program it was necessary for both the thirty-ninth and fortieth general assemblies to provide for bringing the Compiled Code and the Report of the Code Commission down to date. This was done in the case of the Compiled Code by the issuance of a supplement in 1921 and a supplement in 1923. In the case of the Report of the Code Commission a number of revised and several new bills were prepared after the close of the thirty-ninth and the fortieth general assemblies and finally all the bills were reprinted with the explanatory notes of the drafters under each section.

This brief history has been necessary because, although the Code of 1924 is technically an extensively amended Code of 1897, compiled in one volume, it is in fact the Compiled Code and the Supplement of 1923, plus the legislative changes made in those two volumes by the adoption of code revision bills presented to the legislature at the extra session of the fortieth general assembly.

About two-thirds of the sections in the Compiled Code and the Supplement of 1923—comprising about half of the matter in those volumes—were not affected by any act of the extra session. Hence, those sections appear in the Code of 1924 in the same language in which they appeared in the Compiled Code and in the Supplement—amounting to about 7,875 of the 14,027 sections. The remaining portion of the Code of 1924—consisting of approximately 6,152 sections—was made up from the original enrollments of the extra session of the fortieth general assembly. Thus it is evident that if the nature of the present code is to be understood it is necessary at this point to describe briefly how the Compiled Code and the Supplement of 1923 were made.

The material for these volumes was taken from seven official depositories: the Code of 1897, the Supplement of 1913, the Supplemental Supplement of 1915, and the session laws of the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, and fortieth (regular) general assemblies. The statute law gathered up from these several sources embraced approximately 15,000 sections.

Inasmuch as a considerable portion of this mass of legislation consisted of repealing and amendatory sections, a large number of them were culled out and eliminated by carrying out the legislative direction contained therein. Authorized changes were also made in the remaining sections. Thus, for example, where the old law required the executive council to audit claims against the state, the words “state board of audit” were substituted; “state normal school” was changed to “state teachers’ college”; and where certain state educational institutions once managed by boards of trustees were later placed under the state board of education, the name of the new board was substituted.

This editorial work on nearly 15,000 sections of law, without changing their meaning or eliminating any portion unless expressly authorized, resulted in the survival of a total of 10,495 sections. Even in cases where two or more sections or even whole chapters, like those dealing with drainage, concerned the same subject, no matter whether certain provisions were redundant or cumulative or plainly contradictory, they were allowed to stand in the Compiled Code and the Supplement just as they appeared in the official depositories.
These volumes were intended to be stepping stones in the code revision program. No changes were made in the law, but the statutes were merely brought together in these volumes for convenience of reference by the legislature when considering proposed changes or the new wording of sections which were presented in the form of code revision bills.

Although no changes were made in the law in these volumes a new classification, however, was attempted. The Code of 1897 consisted of four parts: Public Law, Private Law, Code of Civil Practice, and Code of Criminal Procedure; each was divided into titles; and these twenty-six titles were further subdivided into chapters. All legislation enacted by the general assembly since 1897 had been fitted into this arrangement.

A general survey of the law, however, seemed to demand a rearrangement. As a result the division of the code into four parts was dispensed with as having no special value; the twenty-six titles were broken up into thirty-four titles, and over three hundred new chapters were introduced. Twenty-one of the old title headings were slightly altered, and of the five remaining, title III was broken up into new ones covering “Courts of Record of Original Jurisdiction” and “Supreme Court”, and titles XIX, XX, XXIII, and XXVI were reduced to the status of chapters under other titles. On the other hand eleven subjects formerly appearing as chapters were raised to the prominence of titles.

It was this new arrangement of the law in the Compiled Code and the Supplement which the legislature had before it when it convened in extra session and out of which it was to build a new code. In addition to this compilation it also had presented it to over 200 code revision bills which had been drawn with reference to the sectionizing, chapterizing, and classification of the Compiled Code and the Supplement.

Most of these bills, with a few modifications here and there, were enacted by the legislature and under the constitution become effective ninety days after the final adjournment of the special session, with the exception of a few which were put into operation by publication.

PREPARATION OF THE CODE OF 1924

When the editors began the task of preparing the Code of 1924 for publication they had the following materials with which to work:

1. Those sections of the Compiled Code and the Supplement which had not been affected by any code revision bill—consisting of approximately two-thirds of the sections in those volumes and approximately one-half the material.

2. Those sections of the acts of the extra session of the fortieth general assembly which were of a general and permanent nature.

Thus a somewhat different task was presented than at any prior code revision in this state. It was necessary for the editors to fit these two classes of material together so as to leave the whole body of the law in as logical and orderly an arrangement as possible.

In this work the new arrangement adopted in the Compiled Code and the Supplement was used, although it was deemed advisable to classify the law under thirty-six titles and six hundred sixty chapters as compared with thirty-four titles and six hundred nineteen chapters used in the Compiled Code and the Supplement.

This arrangement of the new code is very important to the lawyer. Before any attempt is made to use this volume extensively a careful study should be made of the analysis of the code by titles and chapters which appears at the beginning of the volume. In this way the reader can fix in his mind the general location of subjects. For example, the last eight titles of the new code are devoted to the courts and their procedure—formerly these provisions were scattered throughout the code.

The compilation of the new code was accomplished by first cutting and pasting the sections of the Compiled Code and the Supplement which were to be used upon large size sheets of stiff paper—one section to a sheet. Copies were then made of the original enrollments of the special
session of the fortieth general assembly and each section to be used was in a similar manner mounted upon one of these sheets. The sheets used were perforated on the left-hand side so that they could be laced together and tied into strong binders for future handling and safe-keeping. When the code was finally compiled in this ponderous form it comprised 13,253 pages, divided into 49 volumes—each volume having the appearance of a large scrap book.

After the material for the new code was assembled in this form it was necessary to classify, arrange, and edit it, so that the titles, chapters, and sections could be numbered consecutively. In doing this the editors were authorized by the legislature:

1. To correct therein all misspelled words in the original enrollments.
2. To correct all manifest grammatical and clerical errors including punctuation but without changing the meaning.
3. To transpose sections or to divide sections so as to give to distinct subject matters a section number but without changing the meaning.

In parts of the code where there was practically no code revision the power to divide sections was used quite extensively. Indeed, when the Compiled Code and the Supplement were edited a large number of sections were divided, especially in the titles on "Criminal Law" and "Criminal Procedure". This same policy was followed in editing the Code of 1924. As a matter of fact the idea of short sections was embodied in the code revision bills and is one of the outstanding features of the new code.

In editing the material for the new code, in addition to the above work, it was necessary to read each section to see if it contained a cross-reference. There are over 4,500 sections in the code which are referred to specifically in other sections. In every one of these instances it was necessary to convert the old compiled code or supplement number or the section number of the legislative enactment of the extra session, as the case might be, into the proper section number of the new code. This process alone consumed weeks of careful and tedious work and was greatly complicated by the fact that all of the sections of the new code were not enacted by the same legislature nor with regard to each other: they represent an accumulation of legislative enactments covering a period of twenty-seven years. It was found that in many instances sections which were referred to in other sections had been changed without any regard to the sections in which the cross-references appeared. In these cases it was necessary to determine the new reference by comparing the subject matter of the old and the new sections—a merely mechanical method of converting the old numbers into those of the new code could not be relied upon.

Moreover, each section of the new code had to be provided with a historical reference. In case of those sections taken from the Compiled Code and the Supplement the same historical reference was used as appeared under the section in those two volumes, although a number of errors were corrected. But in case of the sections enacted by the code revision session or which were divided in the course of the editorial work it was necessary to prepare a new historical reference for each one of these sections. In those portions of the code in which the codification work made an entirely new arrangement of the law or severely resectionized it, this task proved to be a very difficult one.

Furthermore, each section had to be read to see if the catchwords formerly appearing on the section were correct. In many instances new catchwords were provided and a large number of corrections were made throughout the volume. After this process was completed a chapter analysis was inserted at the head of each chapter. This analysis was made by listing the section number and catchwords for each section in the chapter.

In order to carry out the legislative program of having the new code take effect in October, it was necessary for the editors to use a large corps of workers. Indeed, the amount of work entailed in the orderly and logical grouping of title contents preparatory to the renumbering of titles, chap-
ters, and sections, the preparation and verification of historical references, the discovery and conversion of cross-references, together with the general editorial work incident to the publication of 14,027 sections of law, meant that the editorial staff had to work at top speed from April until September, much more rapidly at times than the editors desired, but the legislature had fixed the time limit, and the work had to be done accordingly.

The accuracy of the historical references and the cross-references, and whatever excellence the work may have in general, are due in a large degree to the patience and tireless efforts of the workers in the office of the Code Editor.

The courteous treatment and helpful suggestions received from the Code Supervising Committee, which had general supervision of the work, are gratefully acknowledged.

U. G. WHITNEY
O. K. PATTON

OFFICE OF THE CODE EDITOR
STATE HOUSE, DES MOINES, IOWA
SEPTEMBER, 1924
EDITORS’ INTRODUCTION TO CODE, 1927

Contents. The Code of 1927 contains all the general statutes up to and including the acts of the forty-second general assembly (April, 1927). Phrased otherwise, the Code of 1927 is the Code of 1924, (1) with all repealed parts thereof omitted, and (2) with all amendments and new subject matters enacted by the forty-first and forty-second general assemblies added.

Chapter and section numbers. The chapter and section numbers of the Code of 1924 have been retained.

When a chapter has been repealed, it, with the designation of the subject matter, is carried, together with a bracketed reference to the repealing act.

When a section has been repealed, it, with the “catch words”, is carried with a bracketed reference to the repealing act.

New chapters enacted by the forty-first general assembly have been inserted at proper and logical places and designated as “Chapter 181-A1”, “Chapter 314-A1”, “Chapter 544-A1”, etc.

New chapters enacted by the forty-second general assembly have been inserted at proper and logical places and designated as “Chapter 91-B1”, “Chapter 241-B1”, “Chapter 358-B1”, etc.

In other words, a chapter number herein when designated by a number to which is affixed a “-A” represents an act of the forty-first general assembly; when designated by a number to which is affixed a “-B” it represents an act of the forty-second general assembly.

New sections enacted by the forty-first general assembly have been inserted at the proper and logical place and designated as “655-a1”, “913-a1”, “1541-a1”, etc.

New sections enacted by the forty-second general assembly have been inserted at the proper and logical place and designated as “1571-b1”, “1799-b1”, “1869-b1”, etc.

In other words, a section herein when designated by a number to which is affixed a “-a” represents an act of the forty-first general assembly; when designated by a number to which is affixed a “-b” it represents an act of the forty-second general assembly.

In compiling the Code of 1927 it has been necessary (1) to correct some few errors of location in the Code of 1924, e.g., 13675-13677, or (2) to divide a few sections in the interest of clearness, and these few transferred or divided sections appear as “-a” numbers, and constitute exceptions to the rule relative to the use of “-a”.

In the compilation of the Code of 1931, it is contemplated that the acts of the forty-third and forty-fourth general assemblies will be represented by a “-c” and “-d”, respectively.

While a “-a” number represents an act of the forty-first general assembly, (with the few exceptions noted) yet the historical references should always be examined for later amendments.

Tables. At the close of the book will be found tables covering the general and permanent acts of the forty-first and forty-second general assemblies. These tables show each general section of each act, and the number corresponding thereto in this volume.

The table commencing on page 1695 [page 1731, Code, 1931] shows (1) each section of the Code of 1924 which has been amended, repealed, or repealed and substituted, and the corresponding section or sections in the Code of 1927, and (2) the sectional location of all strictly new legislation.

Reference notes. Under statutory permission (§168), there have been inserted under various sections, two classes of notes, viz: (1) A reference
to the section or sections which refer to the section under which the note is placed, and (2) a reference to other similar or related matter. The first class of notes is especially designed to furnish information for the drafting of bills. The drafter of a bill is always in grave danger of involving the law in uncertainty when he has no knowledge of the other sections of the code which refer to the section which he seeks to amend or repeal. The hope is entertained that the latter class of notes will render more accessible the different subject matters of the code, without resort to the index. The task of searching out these notes is of such magnitude that it has not been possible to complete them in this code.

**Skeleton index.** A skeleton index on colored paper has been inserted as an aid in quickly locating general subject matters.

U. G. WHITNEY,
*Code Editor*

NANCY M. CONLEE,
*Assistant Code Editor*

*Office of the Code Editor*
*State House, Des Moines, Iowa*
*September, 1927*
EDITORS’ INTRODUCTION TO CODE, 1931

Contents. The Code of 1931 contains all the general statutes up to and including the acts of the forty-fourth general assembly (April, 1931). Phrased otherwise, the Code of 1931 is the Code of 1927, (1) with all repealed parts thereof omitted, and (2) with all amendments and new subject matters enacted by the forty-third and forty-fourth general assemblies added.

Preparation in general. In preparing the volume, the plan outlined in the introduction to the Code of 1927 has been followed. Chapters carrying a "-C" and sections carrying a "-c" indicate acts of the forty-third general assembly. Chapters carrying a "-D" and sections carrying a "-d" indicate acts of the forty-fourth general assembly.

Repealed chapters and sections. Repealed chapters and sections are indicated as in the Code of 1927, except that in the case of repealed sections the catchwords have been dropped in order to save space and in the belief that the catchwords to repealed sections are of no value.

Historical references. Heretofore in the issuance of Codes (except in the Codes of 1924 and 1927) the legislative acts which had accumulated prior to the last preceding Code were dropped and only the preceding Code number and legislative acts subsequent thereto carried. Had this not been done the historical references under a very great number of sections would occupy much more space than the subject matter of the various sections. This would have resulted in a very material enlargement of the size of the various Codes. It seems most desirable to resort to every expedient which will keep the Code within the smallest reasonable size, so long as material matter is not lost, or rendered difficult to find. The general practice above referred to has been followed in the Code of 1931.

To illustrate:
In the Code of 1927 the historical references under section 3612 embraced four lines, as follows:


In the Code of 1931 the historical references under section 3612 embrace one line as follows:

“['S13, §254-a18; C24, 27,§3612; 44GA, ch 72.]”

Nothing is lost, and it is no great burden to refer to the Code of 1927 to find the prior missing legislative acts if the searcher has occasional need for them. The Code of 1927 is, for reasons not necessary here to state, slightly smaller than the Code of 1924. It is hoped the Code of 1931 will be no larger than the Code of 1924, though it contains the additional acts of four general assemblies.

Tables. Quite frequently inquiries are received which are readily answered by a reference to the tables which immediately precede the detailed index. Attention was called to these tables in the introduction to the Code of 1927. They appear to have escaped the attention of many members of the bar.

Skeleton index. The skeleton index on colored paper, following the general index, has been retained as an aid in quickly locating general subject matters.

Errors in general. The system under which the Code is now being handled contemplates the prompt discovery and correction of all errors, contradictions and imperfections therein. The great bar of Iowa can be of inestimable value in the work. Lawyers and judges, in the broad and xxxi
varied application of the statutes, are constantly finding imperfections which have escaped the attention of others. It would be of great value to the state if these observations were called to the attention of the Code Editor, in order that legislative action may be suggested.

**Bibliography.** Mr. Clifford Powell of Red Oak, Iowa, has very thoughtfully furnished us with a bibliography of Iowa Codes and we gladly insert it here for the benefit of those interested.


U. G. Whitney,
*Code Editor*

Nancy M. Conlee,
*Assistant Code Editor*

**Office of the Code Editor**

**State House, Des Moines, Iowa**

**September, 1931**
PUBLICATION OF THE CODE, 1924

[Part of chapter 3, Acts of the Fortieth General Assembly, Special Session.]

1. Style of code. 2. Editorial work. 3. Present code. 4. Code supervising committee. 5. Proper historical references shall immediately follow the last word of each section. 6. The code provided for herein shall include:
   a. An analysis of the code by titles and chapters.
   b. The declaration of independence.
   c. Articles of confederation.
   d. The constitution of the United States.
   e. Laws of the United States relating to citizenship, naturalization, and the authentication of records.
   f. The constitution of Iowa.
   g. The act admitting Iowa into the union as a state.
   h. Chapter analysis at the head of each chapter.
   i. All of the statutes of Iowa of a general and permanent nature.
   j. The rules of the supreme court.
   k. An index covering the constitution and statutes of the state of Iowa and the rules of the supreme court.

7. The code editor shall prepare and there shall be published such tables of corresponding sections of prior codes, supplements thereto, and session laws as may be determined by the code supervising committee. The committee shall publish the same in a separate volume, free distribution and sale of which shall be made the same as copies of the code.

8. The code shall be printed upon a good quality of paper and bound in good grade of buckram to specifications prepared by the state printing board and approved by the code supervising committee.

SECTION 2. Editorial work. The code editor in preparing the copy for an edition of the code shall have power:

1. To correct therein all misspelled words in the original enrollments.
2. To correct all manifest grammatical and clerical errors including punctuation but without changing the meaning.
3. To transpose sections or to divide sections so as to give to distinct subject matters a section number but without changing the meaning.

SECTION 3. Present code. The editor of the code shall, with all due diligence, proceed with the preparation of the code and the printing board shall proceed with like diligence and cause said code to be issued at the earliest possible time.

SECTION 4. Code supervising committee. Before the adjournment of the extra session of the fortieth general assembly, the president of the Senate shall appoint two members of the Senate and the speaker of the House shall appoint three members of the House, who shall constitute a code supervising committee, which committee shall have general supervision and oversight of the work of editing the code and the work of the code editor in preparing the code for publication and of the printing and binding thereof. The code supervising committee shall meet with the code editor at his office in the state house at such times as, in their judgment, may be necessary to properly supervise the work of the code editor, and to aid the code editor in the proper and expeditious work of preparing and publishing the code in compliance with the provisions of this act. The members of the code supervising committee shall be paid their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as provided for herein.

This act took effect by publication April 17, 1924.
The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:
For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:
For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:
For imposing taxes on us without our Consent:
For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:
For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:
For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:
For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Government:
For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.
He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.
He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.
He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.
He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.
He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.
In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.
Nor have We been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them against the violence to which Independent States may of right do. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.
We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.


Massachusetts Bay. — SAML. Adams, John Adams, ROBT. TREAT PAINE, ELBRIDGE GERRY.


Connecticut. — Roger Sherman, Sam’el Hunt­ington, WM. Williams, Oliver Wolcott.


North Carolina. — WM. HOOPER, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.


Georgia. — Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton.
ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

[Adopted by the Congress of the United States November 15, 1777, and submitted for ratification to the several states. Ratification consummated and proclaimed March 1, 1781.]

PREAMBLE.

ARTICLE I. Style of confederacy.
ARTICLE II. Each state retains all powers not expressly delegated to congress.
ARTICLE III. Obligations and purposes of the league of the states.
ARTICLE IV. Freedom of intercourse between the states—surrender of fugitives from justice—records, acts and judicial proceedings of courts to be received with full faith and credit by other states.
ARTICLE V. Congress—how organized and maintained—each state to have one vote—privileges of delegates.
ARTICLE VI. No state may send embassies or make treaties—persons holding office not to accept presents, emoluments or titles from foreign states—nor shall titles of nobility be granted—no two or more states to make treaties without consent of congress—no state duties to interfere with foreign treaties—restriction upon naval armaments and military forces—militia—arms and munitions—war powers limited and defined.
ARTICLE VII. Military appointments.
ARTICLE VIII. Equalization of war charges and expenses for the common defence—based upon the value of land and improvements thereon—taxes to be levied by states.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, we the undersigned Delegates of the States affixed to our Names send greeting.

Whereas the Delegates of the United States of America in Congress assembled did on the fifteenth day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventyseven, and in the Second Year of the Independence of America agree to certain articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia in the Words following, viz.


Article I. The stile of this confederacy shall be “The United States of America.”

Article II. Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

Article III. The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, we the undersigned Delegates of the States affixed to our Names send greeting.
ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

Article IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States; and the people of each State shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any State, to any other State of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any State, on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any State, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall upon demand of the Governor or Executive power, of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of his offence.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

Article V. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each State, to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

No State shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor by more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or another for his use, benefit or profit, can be consulted: nor shall any State have any embassies, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any king prince or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more States shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying absolutely the purposes thereof, and shall the same be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No State shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the United States in Congress assembled, with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress, to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defence of such State, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any State, in time of peace, except such number only, as in the judgment of the United States, in Congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such State; but every State shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such State, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the United States in Congress assembled can be consulted: nor shall any State grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in Congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in Congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

Article VII. When land-forces are raised by any State for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the Legislature of each State respectively by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such State shall direct, and all
vacancies shall be filled up by the State which
first made the appointment.

Article VIII. All charges of war, and all
other expenses that shall be incurred for the
common defence or general welfare, and allowed
by the United States in Congress assembled,
shall be defrayed out of a common treasury,
which shall be supplied by the several States, in
proportion to the value of all land within each
State, granted to or surveyed for any person, as
such land and the buildings and improvements
thereon shall be estimated according to such
mode as the United States in Congress assem-
bled, shall from time to time direct and appoint.
The taxes for paying that proportion shall
be laid and levied by the authority and direction
of the Legislatures of the several States within
the time agreed upon by the United States in
Congress assembled.

Article IX. The United States in Congress
assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive
right and power of determining on peace and
war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth
article—of sending and receiving ambassadors
entering into treaties and alliances, provided
that no treaty of commerce shall be made
whereby the legislative power of the respective
States shall be restrained from imposing such
imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own
people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the
exportation or importation of any species of
goods or commodities whatsoever—of establish-
ing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures
on land or water shall be legal, and in what
manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in
the service of the United States shall be divided
or appropriated—of granting letters of marque
and reprisal in times of peace—appointing courts
for the trial of piracies and felonies com-
mitted on the high seas and establishing courts
for receiving and determining finally appeals in
all cases of captures, provided that no member
of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of
the said courts.

The United States in Congress assembled
shall also be the last resort on appeal in all
disputes and differences now subsisting or that
hereafter may arise between two or more States
concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other
cause whatever; which authority shall always be
exercised in the manner following. When-
ever the legislative or executive authority or
lawful agent of any State in controversy with
another shall present a petition to Congress,
stating the matter in question and praying for
deciding the said office—appointing all officers of the said office—appointing all

The United States in Congress assembled
shall have the sole and exclusive right and
power of regulating the alloy and value of coin
struck by their own authority, or by that of
the respective States.—fixing the standard of
weights and measures throughout the United
States.—regulating the trade and managing all
affairs with the Indians, not members of any
of the States, provided that the legislative
right of any State within its own limits be not
infringed or violated—establishing and regu-

ing post-offices from one State to another,
throughout all the United States, and exacting
such postage on the papers passing thro' the
same as may be requisite to defray the expenses
of the land forces, in the service of the United States,
ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

the officers of the naval forces, and commission-
ing all officers whatever in the service of the
United States—making rules for the govern-
ment and regulation of the said land and naval
forces, and directing their operations.

The United States in Congress assembled
shall have authority to appoint a committee, to-
sit in the recess of Congress, to be denomina-
ted "A Committee of the States," and to consist of
one delegate from each State; and to appoint
such other committees and civil officers as may
be necessary for managing the general affairs
of the United States under their direction—
to appoint one of their number to preside, pro-
vided that no person be allowed to serve in the
office of president more than one year in any
term of three years; to ascertain the necessary
sums of money to be raised for the service of
the United States, and to appropriate and apply
the same for defraying the public expenses—to
borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the
United States, transmitting every half year to
the respective States an account of the sums
of money so borrowed or emitted,—to build and
equip a navy—to agree upon the number of land
forces, and to make requisitions from each State
for its quota, in proportion to the number of
white inhabitants in such State; which requis-
tion shall be binding, and the number upon the Legis-
lature of each State shall appoint the regimental
officers, raise the men and cloath, arm and equip
them in a soldier like manner, at the expense of
the United States; and the officers and men so
clothed, armed and equipped shall march to the
place appointed, and within the time agreed on
by the United States in Congress assembled; but
if the United States in Congress assembled
shall, on consideration of circumstances judge
proper that any State should not raise men, or
should raise a smaller number than its quota,
and that any other State should raise a greater
number of men than the quota thereof, such
extra number shall be raised, officered, cloathed,
ammed and equipped in the same maner as the
quota of such State, unless the legislature of
such State shall judge that such extra number
cannot be safely spared out of the same, in
which case they shall raise officer, cloath, arm
and equip as many of such extra number as they
judge can be safely spared. And the officers
and men so cloathed, armed and equipped, shall
march to the place appointed, and within the
time agreed on by the United States in Congress
assembled.

The United States in Congress assembled
shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters
of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor
enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin
money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascer-
tain the sums and expenses necessary for the
defence and welfare of the United States, or
any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money
on the credit of the United States, nor apportion money, nor agree upon the number of
vessels of war, to be built or purchased, or
the number of land or sea forces to be raised,
or appoint a commander in chief of the army
or navy, unless nine States assent to the same:
or shall a question on any other point, except
for adjourning from day to day be determined,
unless by the votes of a majority of the United
States in Congress assembled.

The Congress of the United States shall
have power to adjourn to any time within the
year, and to any place within the United States,
so that no period of adjournment be for a longer
duration than the space of six months, and
shall publish the journal of their proceedings
monthly, except such parts thereof relating to
treaties, alliances or military operations, as in
their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas
and nays of the delegates of each State on any
question shall be entered on the journal, when
it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates
of a State, or any of them, at his or their request
shall be furnished with a transcript of the said
journal, except such parts as are above ex-
cepted, to lay before the Legislatures of the
several States.

Article X. The committee of the States, or
any nine of them, shall be authorized to exe-
cute, in the recess of Congress, such of the
powers of Congress as the United States in
Congress assembled, by the consent of nine
States, shall from time to time think expedient
to vest them with; provided that no power be
delegated to the said committee, for the exer-
cise of which, by the articles of confederation,
the voice of nine States in the Congress of the
United States assembled is requisite.

Article XI. Canada acceding to this confed-
eration, and joining in the measures of the
United States, shall be admitted into, and en-
titled to all the advantages of this Union: but
no other colony shall be admitted into the same,
unless such admission be agreed to by nine
States.

Article XII. All bills of credit emitted,
monies borrowed and debts contracted by, or
under the authority of Congress, before the
assembling of the United States, in pursuance
of the present confederation, shall be deemed
and considered as a charge against the United
States, for payment and satisfaction whereof
the said United States, and the public faith are
hereby solemnly pledged.

Article XIII. Every State shall abide by the
determinations of the United States in Con-
gress assembled, on all questions which by this
confederation are submitted to them. And the
articles of this confederation shall be inviola-
ably observed by every State, and the Union
shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at
any time hereafter be made in any of them;
unless such alteration be agreed to in a Con-
gress of the United States, and be afterwards
confirmed by the Legislatures of every State.

And whereas it has pleased the Great Gov-
er of the world to incline the hearts of the
Legislatures we respectively represent in Con-
gress, to approve of, and to authorize us to
ratify the said articles of confederation and
perpetual union. Know ye that we the under-
signed delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained: and we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent, and that the Union shall be perpetual.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. Done at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania the ninth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and in the third year of the independence of America.

On the part & behalf of the State of New Hampshire.
Josiah Bartlett,
John Wentworth, Junr.,
August 8th, 1778.

On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay.
John Hancock,
Samuel Adams,
Eldbridge Gerry,
Francis Dana,
James Lovell,
Samuel Holten.

On the part and behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.
William Ellery,
Henry Marchant,
Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntington,
Oliver Wolcott,
John Collins.

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut.
Titus Hosmer,
Andrew Adams.

On the part and behalf of the State of New York.
Jas. Duane,
Fra. Lewis,
Wm. Duer,
Gouv. Morris.

On the part and in behalf of the State of New Jersey, Novr. 26, 1778.
Jno. Witherspoon,
Nathl. Scudder.

On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania.
Robt. Morris,
Daniel Roberdeau,
Jona. Bayard Smith,
William Clingan,
Joseph Reed, 22d July, 1778.

On the part & behalf of the State of Delaware.
Tho. M'Kean, Feby. 12, 1779,
Nicholas Van Dyke.
John Dickinson, May 5th, 1779,

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland.
John Hanson, March 1, 1781,
Daniel Carroll, Mar. 1, 1781.

On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia.
Richard Henry Lee,
John Banister,
Thomas Adams,
Jno. Harvie,
Francis Lightfoot Lee.

On the part and behalf of the State of No. Carolina.
John Penn, July 21st, 1778.
Corns. Harnett,
Jno. Williams.

On the part & behalf of the State of South Carolina.
Henry Laurens,
William Henry Drayton,
Jno. Mathews,
Richd. Hutson,
Thos. Heyward, Junr.

On the part & behalf of the State of Georgia.
Jno. Walton, 24th July, 1778,
Edwd. Telfair,
Edwd. Langworthy.
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Recommended by the convention of the states to congress on September 17, 1787, and by it submitted on September 28, 1787, to the states for ratification, which, by the concurrence of nine states, was consummated and proclaimed, and, on March 4, 1789, the government commenced operations under the new constitution.]

PREAMBLE.

ARTICLE I.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 1. The congress.

   Qualifications of members.
   Apportionment—direct taxes—census—ratio—present representation.
   Elections to fill vacancies.
   Officers—power of impeachment.

   Classes—vacancies, how filled.
   Qualifications of senators.
   Vice-president as presiding officer.
   Other officers—president pro tempore.
   Impeachments.
   Judgment in impeachment cases.

4. Elections for senators and representatives.

5. Each house to judge of its own elections—quorum—compulsory attendance.
   Rules—punishment of members—expulsion.
   Journals of proceedings.
   Adjournments of congress.

   Holding other offices.

7. Origin of bills for revenue.
   Bills—executive approval—veto.
   Repassing bills after veto.

   Borrowing money.
   Regulation of commerce—Indian trade.
   Naturalization—bankruptcies.
   Coinage—weights and measures.
   Counterfeiting.
   Post offices and post roads.
   Patents—copyrights—trade-marks.
   Inferior courts.
   Piracies—offences against the law of nations.
   War powers.
   Support of armies—limitation.
   Maintenance of navy.
   Rules for land and naval forces.
   Calling forth militia.
   Organization of militia—appointments.
   Authority over seat of government.
   Incidental powers.

   Writ of habeas corpus.
   Attainder—ex post facto laws.
   Capitation or direct taxes.
   Export duties.
   Preference to ports—duties on vessels.
   Appropriations—public accounts.
   Titles of nobility and presents from foreign powers.

10. Certain powers denied to states enumerated.
   Imposts and duties.
   Tonnage duties—troops—compacts—war.

ARTICLE II.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 1. Executive power vested in president—term.
   Presidential electors.
   Election of president.
   Date of election.
   Qualifications of president.
   Removal from office—vacancy.
   Salary of president.
   Oath of president.

   Treaties—appointing power.
   Vacancies in office.

3. Messages to congress—other duties.

ARTICLE III.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 1. Judicial power, how vested—tenure and compensation of judges.

2. Jurisdiction of federal courts.
   Original and appellate jurisdiction.
   Trial by jury—place of trial.

3. Treason.

ARTICLE IV.—RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE STATES.

Sec. 1. Faith and credit—public acts and records.

2. Citizens—privileges and immunities.
   Fugitives from justice.
   Fugitives from labor.

3. Admission of new states.

4. Form of state government.

ARTICLE V.—MODE OF AMENDMENT.

Methods enumerated.
We the people of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies. The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is
tried the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concur-
rence of two thirds of the Members present.
Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and
disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION. 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION. 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such Time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION. 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to recompose it. If after three Days in which the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments, the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION. 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; To borrow Money on the credit of the United States; To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States; To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures; To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States; To establish Post Offices and post Roads; To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries; To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court; To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;
To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water; To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years; To provide and maintain a Navy; To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces: To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions; To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION. 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports orExports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE. II.

SECTION. 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum
for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or of any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION. 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION. 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION. 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at
such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainer of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained.

ARTICLE. IV.

SECTION. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of it's equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.
The Congress, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Attest  WILLIAM JACKSON  Go  WASHINGTON— Secretary  Presidt.
and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire  (JOHN LANGDON  NICHOLAS GILMAN
Massachusetts  (NATHANIEL GORHAM  RUFUS KING
Connecticut  (WM SAML JOHNSON  ROGER SHERMAN
New York .......  ALEXANDER HAMILTON
New Jersey  (WIL: LIVINGSTON  DAVID BREARLEY.
Pennsylvania  (THOMAS MIFFLIN  WM PATERSON.
Delaware  (B FRANKLIN  JOHN DICKINSON  JACO: BROOM
Maryland  (THOS FITZSIMONS  JAMES WILSON  GOV MURRIS
Virginia  (JAMES McHENRY  DAN OF ST Thos JENIFER
North Carolina  (JH: DUNNING  BUNCE  DANL CARROLL
South Carolina  (J. RUTLEDGE  CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
Georgia  (WM BLAINE  CHARLES PINCKNEY

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

AMENDMENT 1.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

AMENDMENT 2.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

AMENDMENT 3.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

AMENDMENT 4.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

AMENDMENT 5.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

AMENDMENT 6.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

AMENDMENT 7.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

AMENDMENT 8.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

lowing, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on December 12, 1863, in lieu of the original third paragraph of the first section of the second article, and was proclaimed by the Secretary of State on September 25, 1804, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 13.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on February 25, 1787, and was proclaimed by the Secretary of State on December 18, 1865, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 14.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on June 16, 1866, and was proclaimed by the Secretary of State on July 28, 1868, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 15.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on February 25, 1870, and was proclaimed by the Secretary of State on March 20, 1870, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 16.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on July 12, 1899, and was proclaimed by the Secretary of State on February 25, 1913, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 17.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in
each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

The above amendment was submitted by congress to the legislatures of the several states on May 16, 1912, and was proclaimed by the secretary of state on May 31, 1913, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 18.

SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SEC. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

The above amendment was submitted by congress to the legislatures of the several states on December 17, 1917, and was proclaimed by the acting secretary of state on January 29, 1919, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 19.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The above amendment was submitted by congress to the legislatures of the several states on June 5, 1919, and was proclaimed by the secretary of state on August 26, 1920, to have been duly ratified.
CITIZENSHIP

GENERAL PROVISIONS


SECTION 1992. All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States.

SECTION 1993. All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States.


SECTION 1995. All persons born in the district of country formerly known as the territory of Oregon, and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on the 18th May, 1872, are citizens in the same manner as if born elsewhere in the United States.

SECTION 1996. All persons who deserted the military or naval service of the United States and did not return thereto or report themselves to a provost-marshal within sixty days after the issuance of the proclamation by the president, dated the 11th day of March, 1865, are deemed to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, as well as their right to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof.


SECTION 1997. No soldier or sailor, however, who faithfully served according to his enlistment until the 19th day of April, 1865, and who, without proper authority or leave first obtained, quit his command or refused to serve after that date, shall be held to be a deserter from the army or navy; but this section shall be construed solely as a removal of any disability such soldier or sailor may have incurred, under the preceding section, by the loss of citizenship and of the right to hold office, in consequence of his desertion.

SECTION 1998. Every person who hereafter deserts the military or naval service of the United States, or who, being duly enrolled, departs the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or goes beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, lawfully ordered, shall be liable to all the penalties and forfeitures of section nineteen hundred and ninety-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States: Provided, that the provisions of this section and said section nineteen hundred and ninety-six shall not apply to any person hereafter deserting the military or naval service of the United States in time of peace: And provided further, that the loss of citizenship hereby imposed by law upon deserters from the military or naval service may be mitigated or remitted by the president where the offense was committed in time of peace and the exercise of such clemency will not be prejudicial to the public interests: And provided further, that the provisions of section nine hundred and eighteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be enlisted or mustered into the military service, and the provisions of section two of the act of congress approved August first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled “An act to regulate enlistments in the army of the United States,” shall not be construed to preclude the reenlistment or muster into the army of any person who has deserted, or may hereafter desert, from the military service of the United States in time of peace, or of any soldier whose service during his last preceding term of enlistment has not been honest and faithful, whenever the reenlistment or muster into the military service of such person or soldier shall, in view of the good conduct of such person or soldier subsequent to such desertion or service, be authorized by the secretary of war. [Amended by act of August 22, 1912, ch 336,§1, 37 Stat. L. 356.]
SECTION 1999. Whereas the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas in the recognition of this principle this government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the rights of citizenship; and whereas it is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign states, owing allegiance to the governments thereof; and whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed: Therefore any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officer of the United States which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the republic.

SECTION 2000. All naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign countries, are entitled to and shall receive from this government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens.

SECTION 2001. Whenever it is made known to the president that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government, it shall be the duty of the president forthwith to demand of that government the reasons of such imprisonment; and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, the president shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen, and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, the president shall use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate the release; and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall as soon as practicable be communicated by the president to congress.

CITIZENSHIP GRANTED TO CERTAIN INDIANS

Every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made and who has received a patent in fee simple under the provisions of this act, or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up within said limits his residence, separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property.

[Act of November 6, 1919, ch 95, 41 Stat. L. 350.]

Every American Indian who served in the military or naval establishments of the United States during the war against the imperial German government, and who has received or who shall hereafter receive an honorable discharge, if not now a citizen and if he so desires, shall, on proof of such discharge and after proper identification before a court of competent jurisdiction, and without other examination except as prescribed by said court, be granted full citizenship with all the privileges pertaining thereto, without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the property rights, individual or tribal, of any such Indian or his interest in tribal or other Indian property.

EXPATRIATION OF CITIZENS
[Act of March 2, 1907, ch 2534, 34 Stat. L. 1228.]


SECTION 2. Any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state.

When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years: Provided, however, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the department of state may prescribe: And
provided also, that no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.


SECTION 4. Repealed, but see act of September 22, 1922, ch 411, §6, 42 Stat. L. 1022, post.

SECTION 5. A child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship by the parent: Provided, that such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child: And provided further, that the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States.

SECTION 6. All children born outside the limits of the United States who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section nineteen hundred and ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States and who continue to reside outside the United States shall, in order to receive the protection of this government, be required upon reaching the age of eighteen years to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States and shall be further required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

SECTION 7. Duplicates of any evidence, registration, or other acts required by this act shall be filed with the department of state for record.

CITIZENSHIP OF MARRIED WOMEN

[Act of September 22, 1922, ch 411, 42 Stat. L. 1021.]

SECTION 3. A woman citizen of the United States shall not cease to be a citizen of the United States by reason of her marriage after the passage of this act, unless she makes a formal renunciation of her citizenship before a court having jurisdiction over naturalizations of aliens: Provided, that any woman citizen who marries an alien ineligible to citizenship shall cease to be a citizen of the United States. If at the termination of the marital status she is a citizen of the United States she shall retain her citizenship regardless of her residence. If during the continuance of the marital status she resides continuously for two years in a foreign state of which her husband is a citizen or subject, or for five years continuously outside the United States, she shall thereafter be subject to the same presumption as is a naturalized citizen of the United States under the second paragraph of section 2 of the act entitled "An act in reference to expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad," approved March 2, 1907. Nothing herein shall be construed to repeal or amend the provisions of Revised Statutes 1999 or of section 2 of the expatriation act of 1907 with reference to expatriation.

SECTION 6. Section 1994 of the Revised Statutes and section 4 of the expatriation act of 1907 are repealed. Such repeal shall not terminate citizenship acquired or retained under either of such sections nor restore citizenship lost under section 4 of the expatriation act of 1907.

SECTION 7. Section 3 of the expatriation act of 1907 is repealed. Such repeal shall not restore citizenship lost under such section nor terminate citizenship resumed under such section. A woman who has resumed under such section citizenship lost by marriage shall, upon the passage of this act, have for all purposes the same citizenship status as immediately preceding her marriage.
NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS

GENERAL PROVISIONS

[Reprinted from the Revised Statutes of the United States, 1878.]


SECTION 2166. Any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has enlisted, or may enlist, in the armies of the United States, either the regular or the volunteer forces, and has been, or may be hereafter, honorably discharged, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become such; and he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character, as now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person's having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

The above section was repealed by act of May 9, 1918, ch 69, §2, 40 Stat. L. 542, but as to certain aliens who had served in the armies of the United States prior to January 1, 1900, it remains in full force and effect. The subject matter of this section is now covered by §4 of act of June 29, 1906, post.


SECTION 2169. The provisions of this title shall apply to aliens being free white persons, and to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent.

SECTION 2170. No alien shall be admitted to become a citizen who has not for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission resided within the United States.

SECTION 2171. Repealed. See act of May 9, 1918, ch 69, §1, 40 Stat. L. 542; also, act of June 29, 1906, ch 3592, §4, subdivision eleven, post.

SECTION 2172. The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under any law of the United States, or who, previous to the passing of any law on that subject, by the government of the United States, may have become citizens of any one of the states, under the laws thereof, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof; and the children of persons who now are, or have been, citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens thereof; but no person heretofore proscribed by any state, or who has been legally convicted of having joined the army of Great Britain during the revolutionary war, shall be admitted to become a citizen without the consent of the legislature of the state in which such person was proscribed.


CHINESE

[Act of May 6, 1882, ch 126, §14, 22 Stat. L. 61.]

Hereafter no state court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizen-ship; and all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
RESIDENCE IN HAWAII


SECTION 100. For the purposes of naturalization under the laws of the United States residence in the Hawaiian Islands prior to the taking effect of this act shall be deemed equivalent to residence in the United States and in the territory of Hawaii, and the requirement of a previous declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce former allegiance shall not apply to persons who have resided in said islands at least five years prior to the taking effect of this act; but all other provisions of the laws of the United States relating to naturalization shall, so far as applicable, apply to persons in the said islands. All records relating to naturalization, all declarations of intention to become citizens of the United States, and all certificates of naturalization filed, recorded, or issued prior to the taking effect of the naturalization act of June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six, in or from any circuit court of the territory of Hawaii, shall for all purposes be deemed to be and to have been made, filed, recorded, or issued by a court with jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, but shall not be by this act further validated or legalized.

The bureau of immigration and naturalization has been divided into two bureaus—namely, the bureau of immigration and the bureau of naturalization. These bureaus are now under the jurisdiction of the department of labor. See act of March 4, 1913, ch 141, 37 Stat. L. 736.

The designation of the bureau of immigration in the department of commerce and labor is hereby changed to the "bureau of immigration and naturalization," which said bureau, under the direction and control of the secretary of commerce and labor, in addition to the duties now provided by law, shall have charge of all matters concerning the naturalization of aliens. It shall be the duty of the said bureau to provide, for use at the various immigration stations throughout the United States, books of record, wherein the commissioners of immigration shall cause a registry to be made in the case of each alien arriving in the United States from and after the passage of this act of the name, age, occupation, personal description (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes), the place of birth, the last residence, the intended place of residence in the United States, and the date of arrival of said alien, and, if entered through a port, the name of the vessel in which he comes. And it shall be the duty of said commissioners of immigration to cause to be granted to such alien a certificate of such registry, with the particulars thereof.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION


The courts herein specified shall, upon the requisition of the clerks of such courts, be furnished from time to time by the bureau of immigration and naturalization with such blank forms as may be required in the naturalization of aliens, and all certificates of naturalization shall be consecutively numbered and printed on safety paper furnished by said bureau.

SECTION 3. Exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States is hereby conferred upon the following specified courts:

United States circuit and district courts now existing, or which may hereafter be established by congress in any state, United States district courts for the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Hawaii, and Alaska, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and the United States courts for the Indian Territory; also all courts of record in any state or territory now existing, or which may hereafter be created, having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

The naturalization jurisdiction of all courts herein specified, state, territorial, and federal, shall extend only to aliens resident within the respective judicial districts of such courts.

The courts herein specified shall, upon the requisition of the clerks of such courts, be furnished from time to time by the bureau of immigration and naturalization with such blank forms as may be required in the naturalization of aliens, and all certificates of naturalization shall be consecutively numbered and printed on safety paper furnished by said bureau.

SECTION 4. An alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States in the following manner and not otherwise:

First. He shall declare on oath before the clerk of any court authorized by this act to naturalize aliens, or his authorized deputy, in the district in which such alien resides, two years at least prior to his admission, and after he has reached the age of eighteen years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which the alien may be at the time a citizen or subject. And such declaration shall set forth the name, age, occupation, personal description, place of birth, last foreign residence and allegiance, the date of arrival, the name of the vessel, if any, in which he came to the United States, and the present
place of residence in the United States of said alien: Provided, however, that no alien, who, in conformity with the law in force at the date of his declaration, has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be required to renew such declaration.

Second. Not less than two years nor more than seven years after he has made such declaration of intention he shall make and file, in duplicate, a petition in writing, signed by the applicant in his own handwriting and duly verified, in which petition such applicant shall state his full name, his place of residence (by street and number, if possible), his occupation, and, if possible, the date and place of his birth; the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States, and, if he entered through a port, the name of the vessel on which he arrived; the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States; if he is married he shall state the name of his wife and, if possible, the country, of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of filing his petition; and if he has children, the name, date, and place of birth and place of residence of each child living at the time of the filing of his petition: Provided, that if he has filed his declaration of intention before the passage of this act he shall not be required to sign the petition in his own handwriting.

The petition shall set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government, a polygamist or believer in the practice of polygamy, and that it is his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject; that he will support and defend the constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

Fourth. It shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court admitting any alien to citizenship that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of residence, moral character, and that he is in every way qualified, in their opinion, to be admitted as a citizen of the United States.

At the time of filing his petition there shall be filed with the clerk of the court a certificate from the department of commerce and labor, if the petitioner arrives in the United States after the passage of this Act, stating the date, place, and manner of his arrival in the United States, and the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which certificate and declaration shall be attached to and made a part of said petition.

Third. He shall, before he is admitted to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and attaches all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject; that he will support and defend the constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

Fifth. In case the alien applying to be admitted to citizenship has borne any hereditary title, or has been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, he shall, in addition to the above requisites, make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility in the court to which his application is made, and his renunciation shall be recorded in the record.

Sixth. When any alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children of such alien may, by complying with the other provisions of this act, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

Seventh. Any native-born Philipino of the age of twenty-one years and upward who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States and who has enlisted or may
hereafter enlist in the United States navy or marine corps or the naval auxiliary service, and who, accredited for or not less than three years, may be honorably discharged therefrom, or who may receive an ordinary discharge with recommendation for reenlistment; or any alien, or any Porto Rican not a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has enlisted or entered or may hereafter enlist in or enter the armies of the United States, either the regular or the volunteer forces, or the national army, the national guard or naval militia of any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, or the state militia in federal service, or in the United States navy or marine corps, or in the United States coast guard, or who has served for three years on board of any vessel of the United States government, or for three years on board of merchant or fishing vessels of the United States of more than twenty tons burden, and while still in the service on a reenlistment or reappointment, or within six months after an honorable discharge or separation therefrom, or while on furlough to the army reserve or regular army reserve after honorable service, may, on presentation of the required declaration of intention petition for naturalization without proof of the required five years' residence within the United States if upon examination by the representative of the bureau of naturalization, in accordance with the requirements of this subdivision it is shown that such residence can not be established; any alien serving in the military or naval service of the United States during the time this country is engaged in the present war may file his petition for naturalization without making the preliminary declaration of intention and without proof of the required five years' residence within the United States; any alien declarant who has served in the United States army or navy, or the Philippine constabulary, and has been honorably discharged therefrom, and has been honorably discharged after service in the military or naval service of the United States on the condition that he becomes a citizen of the United States, may file his petition for naturalization upon proof of continuous residence within the United States for the three years immediately preceding his petition, by two witnesses, citizens of the United States, and in these cases only residence in the Philippine Islands and the Panama Canal zone by aliens may be considered residence within the United States, and the place of such military service shall be construed as the place of residence required to be established for purposes of naturalization; and any alien, or any person owing permanent allegiance to the United States embraced within this subdivision, may file his petition for naturalization in the most convenient court without proof of residence within its jurisdiction, notwithstanding the limitation upon the jurisdiction of the courts specified in section three of the act of June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six, provided he appears with his two witnesses before the appropriate representative of the bureau of naturalization and passes the preliminary examination hereby required before filing his petition for naturalization in the office of the clerk of the court, and in each case the record of this examination shall be offered in evidence by the representative of the government from the bureau of naturalization and made a part of the record at the original and any subsequent hearings; and, except as otherwise herein provided, the honorable discharge certificate of such alien, or person owing permanent allegiance to the United States, or the certificate of service showing good conduct, signed by a duly authorized officer, or by the masters of said vessels, shall be deemed prima facie evidence to satisfy all of the requirements of residence within the United States and within the state, territory, or the District of Columbia, and good moral character required by law, when supported by the affidavits of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, identifying the applicant as the person named in the certificate or honorable discharge, and in those cases only where the alien is not actually in the military service of the United States, the certificate of arrival shall not be filed with the petition for naturalization in the manner prescribed; and any petition for naturalization filed under the provisions of this subdivision may be heard immediately, notwithstanding the law prohibits the hearing of a petition for naturalization during thirty days preceding any election in the jurisdiction of the court. Any alien, who, at the time of the passage of this act, is in the military service of the United States, who may not be within the jurisdiction of any court authorized to naturalize aliens, may file his petition for naturalization without appearing in person in the office of the clerk of the court and shall not be required to take the prescribed oath of allegiance in open court. The petition shall be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and who shall prove in their affidavits the portion of the evidence that they have personally known the applicant to have resided within the United States. The time of military service may be established by the affidavits of at least two other citizens of the United States, which, together with the oath of allegiance, may be taken in accordance with the terms of section seventeen hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes of the United States after notice from and under regulations of the bureau of naturalization. Such affidavits and oath of allegiance shall be admitted in evidence in any original or appellate naturalization proceeding without proof of the genuineness of the seal or signature or of the official character of the officer before whom the affidavits and oath of allegiance were taken, and shall be filed by the representative of the government from the bureau of naturalization at the hearing as provided by section eleven of the act of June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six. Members of the naturalization bureau and service may be designated by the secretary of labor to administer oaths relating to the administration of the naturalization law; and the
requirement of section ten of notice to take depositions to the United States attorneys is repealed, and the duty they perform under section fifteen of the act of June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six (thirty-fourth statutes at large, part one, page five hundred and ninety-six), may also be performed by the commissioner or deputy commissioner of naturalization: Provided, that it shall not be lawful to make a declaration of intention before the clerk of any court on election day or during the period of thirty days preceding the day of holding any election in the jurisdiction of the court: Provided further, that service by aliens upon vessels other than of American registry, whether continuous or broken, shall not be considered as residence for naturalization purposes within the jurisdiction of the United States, and such aliens can not secure residence for naturalization purposes during service upon vessels of foreign registry.

During the time when the United States is at war no clerk of a United States court shall charge or collect a naturalization fee from an alien in the military service of the United States for filing his petition or issuing the certificate of naturalization upon admission to citizenship, and no clerk of any state court shall charge or collect any fee for this service unless the laws of the state require such charge to be made, in which case nothing more than the portion of the fee required to be paid to the state shall be charged or collected. A full accounting for all of these transactions shall be made to the bureau of naturalization in the manner provided by section thirteen of the act of June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six.

Eighth. Every seaman, being an alien, shall, after his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and after he shall have served three years upon such merchant or fishing vessels of the United States, be deemed a citizen of the United States for the purpose of serving on board any such merchant or fishing vessel of the United States, anything to the contrary in any act of congress notwithstanding; but such seaman shall, for all purposes of protection as an American citizen, be deemed such after the filing of his declaration of intention to become such citizen: Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be taken or construed to repeal or modify any portion of the act approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and fifteen (thirty-eighth statutes at large, part one, page eleven hundred and sixty-four, chapter one hundred and fifty-three), being an act to promote the welfare of American seamen.

Ninth. For the purpose of carrying on the work of the bureau of naturalization of sending the names of the candidates for citizenship to the public schools and otherwise promoting instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities of applicants for naturalization, as provided in this subdivision, authority is hereby given for the reimbursement of the printing and binding appropriation of the department of labor upon the records of the treasury department from the naturalization fees deposited in the treasury through the bureau of naturalization for the cost of publishing the citizenship textbook prepared and to be distributed by the bureau of naturalization to those candidates for citizenship only who are in attendance upon the public schools, such reimbursement to be made upon statements by the commissioner of naturalization of books actually delivered to such student candidates for citizenship, and a monthly naturalization bulletin, and in this duty to secure the aid of and cooperate with the official state and national organizations, including those concerned with vocational education and including personal services in the District of Columbia, and to aid the local army exemption boards and cooperate with the war department in locating declarants subject to the army draft and expenses incidental thereto.

Tenth. Any person not an alien enemy, who resided uninterruptedly within the United States during the period of five years next preceding July first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and was on that date otherwise qualified to become a citizen of the United States, except that he had not made the declaration of intention required by law and who during or prior to that time, because of misinformation regarding his citizenship status erroneously exercised the rights and performed the duties of a citizen of the United States in good faith, may file the petition for naturalization prescribed by law without making the preliminary declaration of intention required of other aliens, and upon satisfactory proof to the court that he has so acted may be admitted as a citizen of the United States upon complying in all respects with the other requirements of the naturalization law.

Eleventh. No alien who is a native, citizen, subject, or denizen of any country, state, or sovereignty with which the United States is at war shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States unless he made his declaration of intention not less than two nor more than seven years prior to the existence of the state of war, or was at that time entitled to become a citizen of the United States, without making a declaration of intention, or unless his petition for naturalization shall then be pending and is otherwise entitled to admission, notwithstanding he shall be an alien enemy at the time and in the manner prescribed by the laws passed upon that subject: Provided, that no alien embraced within this subdivision shall have his petition for naturalization called for a hearing, or heard, except after ninety days' notice given by the clerk of the court to the commissioner or deputy commissioner of naturalization to be present, and the petition shall be given no final hearing except in open court and after such notice to the representative of the government from the bureau of naturalization whose objection shall cause the petition to be continued from time to time for so long as the government may require: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed to interfere with or prevent the apprehension and removal, agreeably to
NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS

law, of any alien enemy at any time previous to the actual naturalization of such alien; and section twenty-one hundred and seventy-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed: Provided further, that the president of the United States may, in his discretion, upon investigation and report by the department of justice fully establishing the loyalty of any alien enemy not included in the foregoing exemption, except such alien enemy from the classification of alien enemy, and thereupon he shall have the privilege of applying for naturalization.

Twelfth. Any person who, while a citizen of the United States and during the existing war in Europe, entered the military or naval service of any country at war with a country with which the United States is now at war, who shall be deemed to have lost his citizenship by reason of any oath or obligation taken by him for the purpose of entering such service, may, at any time after the taking of the oath of allegiance to the United States prescribed by the naturalization law and regulations, and such oath may be taken at any time after the taking of the oath of allegiance to the United States prescribed by the naturalization law and regulations. Provided, that no alien enemy at any time previous to the actual naturalization of such alien; and section twenty-one hundred and seventy-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed: Provided further, that the president of the United States may, in his discretion, upon investigation and report by the department of justice fully establishing the loyalty of any alien enemy not included in the foregoing exemption, except such alien enemy from the classification of alien enemy, and thereupon he shall have the privilege of applying for naturalization.

Thirteenth. Any person who is serving in the military or naval forces of the United States at the termination of the existing war, and any person who before the termination of the existing war may have been honorably discharged from the military or naval services of the United States on account of disability incurred in line of duty, shall, if he applies to the proper court for admission as a citizen of the United States, be relieved from the necessity of proving that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States the time required by law of other aliens, or within the state, territory, or the District of Columbia for the year immediately preceding the date of his petition for naturalization, but his petition for naturalization shall be supported by the affidavits of two credible witnesses, citizens of the United States, identifying the petitioner as the person named in the certificate of honorable discharge, which said certificate may be accepted as evidence of good moral character required by law, and he shall comply with the other requirements of the naturalization law.

SECTION 5. The clerk of the court shall, immediately after filing the petition, give notice thereof by posting in a public and conspicuous place in his office, or in the building in which his office is situated, under an appropriate heading, the name, nativity, and residence of the alien, the date and place of his arrival in the United States, and the date, as nearly as may be, for the final hearing of his petition, and the names of the witnesses whom the applicant expects to summon in his behalf; and the clerk shall, if the applicant requests it, issue a subpoena for the witnesses so named by the said applicant to appear upon the day set for the final hearing, but in case such witnesses can not be produced upon the final hearing other witnesses may be summoned.

SECTION 6. Petitions for naturalization may be made and filed during term time or vacation of the court and shall be docketed the same day as filed, but final action thereon shall be had only on stated days, to be fixed by rule of the court, and in no case shall final action be had upon a petition until at least ninety days have elapsed after filing and posting the notice of such petition: Provided, that no person shall be naturalized nor shall any certificate of naturalization be issued by any court within thirty days preceding the holding of any general election within its territorial jurisdiction. It shall be lawful, at the time and as a part of the naturalization of any alien, for the court, in its discretion, upon the petition of such alien, to make a decree changing the name of such alien, and his certificate of naturalization shall be issued to him in accordance therewith.

SECTION 7. No person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized or be made a citizen of the United States.

SECTION 8. No alien shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who can not speak the English language: Provided, that this requirement shall not apply to aliens who are physically unable to comply therewith, if they are otherwise qualified to become citizens of the United States; And provided further, that the requirements of this section shall not apply to any alien who has prior to the passage of this act declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in conformity with the law in force at the date of making such declaration: Provided further, that the requirements of section eight shall not apply to alien who shall declare their intention to become citizens and who shall make homestead entries upon the public lands of the United States and comply in all respects with the laws providing for homestead entries on such lands.

SECTION 9. Every final hearing upon such petition shall be had in open court before a judge or judges thereof, and every final order which may be made upon such petition shall
be under the hand of the court and entered in full upon a record kept for that purpose, and upon such final hearing of such petition the applicant and witnesses shall be examined under oath before the court and in the presence of the court.

SECTION 10. In case the petitioner has not resided in the state, territory, or district for a period of five years continuously and immediately preceding the filing of his petition he may establish by two witnesses, both in his petition and at the hearing, the time of his residence within the state, provided that it has been for more than one year, and the remaining portion of his five years' residence within the United States required by law to be established may be proved by the depositions of two or more witnesses who are citizens of the United States, upon notice to the bureau of immigration and naturalization and the United States attorney for the district in which said witnesses may reside.

The provision of this section of notice to take depositions to the United States attorneys was repealed. See subdivision 7 of section 4 of this act.

The word “district” in above section has been amended to read “the District of Columbia”. See act of May 9, 1918, ch. 69, §3, 40 Stat. L. 542.

SECTION 11. The United States shall have the right to appear before any court or courts exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings for the purpose of cross-examining the petitioner and the witnesses produced in support of his petition concerning any matter touching or in any way affecting his right to admission to citizenship, and shall have the right to call witnesses, produce evidence, and be heard in opposition to the granting of any petition in naturalization proceedings.

SECTION 15. It shall be the duty of the United States district attorneys for the respective districts, upon affidavit showing good cause therefore, to institute proceedings in any court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens in the judicial district in which the naturalized citizen may reside at the time of bringing the suit, for the purpose of setting aside and canceling the certificate of citizenship on the ground of fraud or on the ground that such certificate of citizenship was illegally procured. In any such proceedings the party holding the certificate of citizenship alleged to have been fraudulently or illegally procured shall have sixty days personal notice in which to make answer to the petition of the United States; and if the holder of such certificate be absent from the United States or from the district in which he last had his residence, such notice shall be given by publication in the manner provided for the service of summons by publication or upon absentee by the laws of the state or the place where such suit is brought.

If any alien who shall have secured a certificate of citizenship under the provisions of this act shall, within five years after the issuance of such certificate, return to the country of his nativity, or go to any other foreign country, and take permanent residence therein, it shall be considered prima facie evidence of a lack of intention on the part of such alien to become a permanent citizen of the United States at the time of filing his application for citizenship, and, in the absence of countervailing evidence, it shall be sufficient in the proper proceeding to authorize the cancellation of his certificate of citizenship as fraudulent, and the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in foreign countries shall from time to time, through the department of state, furnish the department of justice with the names of those within their respective jurisdictions who have such certificates of citizenship and who have taken permanent residence in the country of their nativity, or in any other foreign country, and such statements, duly certified, shall be admissible in evidence in all courts in proceedings to cancel certificates of citizenship.

Whenever any certificate of citizenship shall be set aside or canceled, as herein provided, the court in which such judgment or decree is rendered shall make an order canceling such certificate of citizenship and shall send a certified copy of such order to the bureau of naturalization; and in case such certificate was not originally issued by the court making such order it shall direct the clerk of the court to transmit a copy of such order and judgment to the court out of which such certificate of citizenship shall have been originally issued. And it shall thereupon be the duty of the clerk of the court receiving such certified copy of the order and judgment of the court to enter the same of record and to cancel such original certificate of citizenship upon the records and to notify the bureau of immigration and naturalization of such cancellation.

The provisions of this section shall apply not only to certificates of citizenship issued under the provisions of this act, but to all certificates of citizenship which may have been issued heretofore by any court exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings under prior laws.

SECTION 28. The secretary of commerce and labor shall have power to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for properly carrying into execution the various provisions of this act. Certified copies of all papers, documents, certificates, and records required to be used, filed, recorded, or kept under any and all of the provisions of this act shall be admitted in evidence equally with the originals in any and all proceedings under this act and in all cases in which the originals thereof might be admissible as evidence.

SECTION 30. All the applicable provisions of the naturalization laws of the United States shall apply to and be held to authorize the admission to citizenship of all persons not citizens who owe permanent allegiance to the United States, and who may become residents of any state or organized territory of the United States, with the following modifications: The applicant shall not be required to renounce allegiance to any foreign sovereignty; he shall
NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS

make his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States at least two years prior to his admission; and residence within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing such permanent allegiance, shall be regarded as residence within the United States within the meaning of the five years’ residence clause of the existing law.

NATURALIZATION OF WIFE AND MINOR CHILDREN OF INSANE ALIENS MAKING HOMESTEAD ENTRIES UNDER LAND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

[Act of February 24, 1911, ch. 151, 36 Stat. L. 929.]

When any alien, who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, becomes insane before he is actually naturalized, and his wife shall thereafter make a homestead entry under the land laws of the United States, she and their minor children may, by complying with the other provisions of the naturalization laws be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

NATURALIZATION OF MARRIED WOMEN


The right of any woman to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of her sex or because she is a married woman.

SECTION 2. Any woman who marries a citizen of the United States after the passage of this act, or any woman whose husband is naturalized after the passage of this act, shall not become a citizen of the United States by reason of such marriage or naturalization; but, if eligible to citizenship, she may be naturalized upon full and complete compliance with all requirements of the naturalization laws, with the following exceptions:

(a) No declaration of intention shall be required;

(b) In lieu of the five-year period of residence within the United States and the one-year period of residence within the state or territory where the naturalization court is held, she shall have resided continuously in the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, or Porto Rico for at least one year immediately preceding the filing of the petition.

SECTION 4. A woman who, before the passage of this act, has lost her United States citizenship by reason of her marriage to an alien eligible for citizenship, may be naturalized as provided by section 2 of this act: Provided, that no certificate of arrival shall be required to be filed with her petition if during the continuance of the marital status she shall have resided within the United States. After her naturalization she shall have the same citizenship status as if her marriage had taken place after the passage of this act.

SECTION 5. No woman whose husband is not eligible to citizenship shall be naturalized during the continuance of the marital status.

PERSONS OF FOREIGN BIRTH SERVING IN MILITARY OR NAVAL FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING WAR WITH GERMANY

[Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, §1, 41 Stat. L. 222.]

Any person of foreign birth who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war, after final examination and acceptance by the said military or naval authorities, and shall have been honorably discharged after such acceptance and service, shall have the benefits of the seventh subdivision of section 4 of the act of June 29, 1906, thirty-fourth statutes at large, part 1, page 596, as amended, and shall not be required to pay any fee therefor; and this provision shall continue for the period of one year after all of the American troops are returned to the United States.
CERTAIN ALIENS DEBARRED FROM NATURALIZATION

[Act of July 9, 1918, ch 143, 40 Stat. L. 885.]

A citizen or subject of a country neutral in the present war who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be relieved from liability to military service upon his making a declaration, in accordance with such regulations as the president may prescribe, withdrawing his intention to become a citizen of the United States, which shall operate and be held to cancel his declaration of intention to become an American citizen and he shall forever be debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States.

NATURALIZATION OF DECLARANTS WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE NAVAL RESERVE FORCE IN TIME OF WAR

[Act of May 22, 1917, ch 18, 40 Stat. L. 84.]

The act entitled “An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes,” approved August twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding after the proviso under the heading “Naval reserve force,” which reads as follows: “Provided, that citizens of the insular possessions of the United States may enroll in the naval auxiliary reserve,” a further proviso as follows: Provided further, that such persons who are not citizens of the United States, but who have or shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, and who are citizens of countries which are at peace with the United States, may enroll in the naval reserve force subject to the condition that they may be discharged from such enrollment at any time within the discretion of the secretary of the navy, and such persons who may, under existing law, become citizens of the United States, and who render honorable service in the naval reserve force in time of war for a period of not less than one year may become citizens of the United States without proof of residence on shore and without further requirement than proof of good moral character and certificate from the secretary of the navy that such honorable service was actually rendered.
AUTHENTICATION OF RECORDS

[Reprinted from the Revised Statutes of the United States, 1878.]

SECTION 905. The acts of the legislature of any state or territory, or of any country subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be authenticated by having the seals of such state, territory, or country affixed thereto. The records and judicial proceedings of the courts of any state or territory or of any such country, shall be proved or admitted in any other court within the United States, by the attestation of the clerk, and the seal of the court annexed, if there be a seal, together with a certificate of the presiding justice of the court of the county, parish, or district in which such office may be kept, or of the governor, or secretary of state, the chancellor or keeper of the great seal, of the state, or territory, or country, that the said attestation is in due form. And the said records and judicial proceedings, so authenticated, shall have such faith and credit given to them in every court within the United States as they have by law or usage in the courts of the state from which they are taken.

SECTION 906. All records and exemplifications of books, which may be kept in any public office of any state or territory, or of any country subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, not appertaining to a court, shall be proved or admitted in any court or office in any other state or territory, or in any such country, by the attestation of the keeper of the said records or books, and the seal of his office annexed, if there be a seal, together with a certificate of the presiding justice of the court of the county, parish, or district in which such office may be kept, or of the governor, or secretary of state, the chancellor or keeper of the great seal, of the state, or territory, or country, that the said attestation is in due form, and by the proper officers. If the said certificate is given by the presiding justice of a court, it shall be further authenticated by the clerk or prothonotary of the said court, who shall certify, under his hand and the seal of his office, that the said presiding justice is duly commissioned and qualified; or, if given by such governor, secretary, chancellor, or keeper of the great seal, it shall be under the great seal of the state, territory, or country aforesaid in which it is made. And the said records and exemplifications, so authenticated, shall have such faith and credit given to them in every court and office within the United States as they have by law or usage in the courts or offices of the state, territory, or country, as aforesaid, from which they are taken.
ADMISSION OF IOWA INTO THE UNION

ORIGINAL ACT.

PREAMBLE.
1. Iowa and Florida admitted.
2. Boundaries of Iowa.
3. Boundary rivers, jurisdiction—to be common highways.
4. Assent of people of Iowa essential.
7. Rights to soil and other rights reserved.

SUPPLEMENTAL ACT.
1. Laws of United States to be in force.
3. Compensation of judge.
4. United States district attorney—compensation.
5. United States marshal—duties and compensation.

AN ACT FOR THE ADMISSION OF THE STATES OF IOWA AND FLORIDA INTO THE UNION.
[Approved March 3, 1845.]

WHEREAS, the people of the Territory of Iowa did, on the seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-four, by a convention of delegates called and assembled for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government; and whereas, the people of the Territory of Florida did, in like manner, by their delegates, on the eleventh day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, form for themselves a constitution and State government, both of which said constitutions are republican; and said conventions having asked the admission of their respective Territories into the Union as States, on equal footing with the original States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the States of Iowa and Florida be, and the same are hereby, declared to be States of the United States of America, and are hereby admitted into the Union on equal footing with the original States:

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following shall be the boundaries of the said State of Iowa, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines river, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth river, thence west along the said parallel of latitude to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line, seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington city, thence due south to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, thence eastwardly following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines river, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Iowa shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the river Mississippi, and every other river bordering on the said State of Iowa, so far as the said rivers shall form a common boundary to said State, and any other State or States now or hereafter to be formed or bounded by the same: Such rivers to be common to both: And that the said river Mississippi, and the navigable waters leading into the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of said State, as to all other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll therefor, imposed by the said State of Iowa.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it is made and declared to be a fundamental condition of the admission of said State of Iowa into the Union, that the State of Iowa shall accede to the said act in all respects whatsoever.

SEC. 6. Propositions to be submitted to legislature of Iowa:
(1) Grant of lands for school purposes.
(2) Grant of lands for university.
(3) Grant of lands for completion of public buildings.
(4) Salt springs granted to the state—provisos.
(5) Five per cent. of proceeds of public lands appropriated for roads and canals.
Proviso on which the foregoing five propositions are made.

ACCEPTANCE OF PROPOSITIONS BY LEGISLATURE OF IOWA.
1. Propositions of congress accepted—proviso.
2. Covenants of the state with the United States accepting terms of provisos.
3. Secretary of state to forward copies of act of acceptance.
4. Date of taking effect.
or by the legislature of said State. And as soon as such assent shall be given, the President of the United States shall announce the same by proclamation; and therefrom and without further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State of Iowa into the Union, on an equal footing in all respects whatever with the original States, shall be considered as complete.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That said State of Florida shall embrace the territories of East and West Florida, which by the treaty of amity, settlement and limits between the United States and Spain, on the twenty-second day of February, eighteen hundred and nineteen, were ceded to the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the next census and apportionment shall be made, each of said States of Iowa and Florida shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That said States of Iowa and Florida are admitted into the Union on the express condition that they shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands lying within them, nor levy any tax on the same whilst remaining the property of the United States: Provided, That the ordinance of the convention that formed the constitution of Iowa, and which is appended to the said constitution, shall not be deemed or taken to have any effect or validity, or to be recognized as in any manner obligatory upon the Government of the United States.

AN ACT SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE ACT FOR THE ADMISSION OF THE STATES OF IOWA AND FLORIDA INTO THE UNION.

[Approved March 3, 1845.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the State of Iowa as elsewhere within the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said State shall be one district, and be called the district of Iowa; and a district court shall be held therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the said district, and be called a district judge. He shall hold, at the seat of government of the said State, two sessions of the said district court annually, on the first Monday in January, and he shall, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were by law given to the judge of the Kentucky district, under an act entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States." He shall appoint a clerk for the said district, who shall reside and keep the records of the said court at the place of holding the same; and shall receive, for the services performed by him, the same fees to which the clerk of the Kentucky district is by law entitled for similar services.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the judge of the said district court the annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment, to be paid quarterly at the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed in the said district, a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States; who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid annually by the United States two hundred dollars, as a full compensation for all extra services: the said payments to be made quarterly, at the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That a marshal shall be appointed for the said district, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as are prescribed and allowed to marshals in other districts; and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of two hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the propositions submitted to the Congress of the United States, by an ordinance passed on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and forty-four, by the convention of delegates at Iowa city, assembled for the purpose of making a constitution for the State of Iowa, which are hereby rejected, the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the legislature of the State of Iowa, for their acceptance or rejection; which, if accepted, under the authority conferred on the said legislature, by the convention which framed the constitution of the said State, shall be obligatory upon the United States:

First. That section numbered sixteen in every township of the public lands, and, where such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the State for the use of schools.

Second. That the seventy-two sections of land set apart and reserved for the use and support of a university, by an act of Congress approved on the twentieth day of July, eighteen hundred and forty, entitled "An act granting two townships of land for the use of a university in the Territory of Iowa," are hereby granted and conveyed to the State, to be appropriated solely to the use and support of such university, in such manner as the legislature may prescribe.

Third. That five entire sections of land, to be selected and located under the direction of the legislature, in legal divisions of not less than one quarter section, from any of the unappropriated lands belonging to the United States within the said State, are hereby granted to the State for the purpose of completing the public buildings of the said State, or for the erection of public buildings at the seat of government of the said State, as the legislature may determine and direct.
Fourth. That all salt springs within the State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to the said State for its use; the same to be selected by the legislature thereof, within one year after the admission of said State, and the same, when so selected, to be used on such terms, conditions, and regulations, as the legislature of the State shall direct: Provided, That no salt spring, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may hereafter be granted, or adjudged to a said individual or individuals, shall, by this section, be granted to said State: And provided, also, That the General Assembly shall never lease or sell the same, at any one time, for a longer period than ten years, without the consent of Congress.

Fifth. That five per cent. of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within the said State, which have been, or shall be sold by Congress, from and after the admission of said State, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be appropriated for making public roads and canals within the said State, as the legislature may direct: Provided, That the five foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that the legislature of the said State, by virtue of the powers conferred upon it by the constitution which framed the constitution of the said State, shall provide, by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that the State shall direct: That no salt springs, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may hereafter be granted, or adjudged to said individual or individuals, shall, by this section, be granted to said State: And provided, also, That the General Assembly shall never lease or sell the same, at any one time, for a longer period than ten years, without the consent of Congress.

AN ACT AND ORDINANCE ACCEPTING THE PROPOSITIONS MADE BY CONGRESS ON THE ADMISSION OF IOWA INTO THE UNION AS A STATE.

[Approved January 15, 1849.]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the propositions to the State of Iowa on her admission into the Union, made by the act of Congress, entitled “An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union,” approved March 3, 1845, and which are contained in the sixth section of that act, are hereby accepted in lieu of the propositions submitted to Congress by an ordinance, passed on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and forty-four, by the convention of delegates which assembled at Iowa City on the first Monday of October, eighteen hundred and forty-four, for the purpose of forming a Constitution for said State, and which were rejected by Congress: Provided, The General Assembly shall have the right, in accordance with the provisions of the second section of the tenth article of the Constitution of Iowa, to appropriate the five per cent. of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within the State, which have been or shall be sold by Congress from and after the admission of said State, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, to the support of common schools.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted and ordained, as conditions of the grants specified in the propositions first mentioned in the foregoing section, irrevocable and unalterable without the consent of the United States, that the State of Iowa will never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands, the property of the United States; and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents; and that the bounty lands granted, or hereafter to be granted, for military services during the late war with Great Britain, shall, while they continue to be held by the patentees or their heirs, remain exempt from any tax laid by order or under the authority of the State, whether for State, county, township, or other purposes, for the term of three years from and after the dates of the patents respectively.

SECTION 3. It is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State, after the taking effect of this act, to forward one copy of the same to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, who are hereby required to procure the consent of Congress to the diversion of the five per cent. fund indicated in the proviso to the first section of this act.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect from and after its publication in the weekly newspapers printed in Iowa City.
CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF IOWA

[With the exception of the summary which appears at the beginning of the constitution and the catchwords which precede each section, the constitution as it appears here is a literal print of the original constitution on file in the office of the secretary of state.]

PREAMBLE.

Boundaries.

ARTICLE I.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

Sec. 1. Rights of persons.
2. Political power.
3. Religion.
5. Dueling.
7. Liberty of speech and press.
8. Personal security—searches and seizures.
9. Right of trial by jury—due process of law.
11. When indictment necessary.
12. Twice tried—bail.
13. Habeas corpus.
15. Quartering soldiers.
16. Treason.
17. Bail—punishments.
18. Eminent domain.
19. Imprisonment for debt.
20. Right of assemblage—petition.
22. Resident aliens.
25. Rights reserved.

ARTICLE II.—RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Sec. 1. Electors.
2. Privileged from arrest.
3. Military duty.
4. Persons in military service.
5. Disqualified persons.

ARTICLE III.—OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

Sec. 1. Departments of government.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 1. General assembly.
2. Sessions.
3. Representatives.
4. Qualifications.
5. Senators—qualifications.
6. Number and classification.
7. Officers—elections determined.
8. Quorum.
9. Authority of the houses.

11. Privileged from arrest.
12. Vacancies.
15. Bills.
16. Executive approval—veto.
17. Passage of bills.
18. Receipts and expenditures.
19. Impeachment.
20. Officers subject to impeachment—judgment.
21. Members not appointed to office.
22. Disqualification.
23. Failure to account.
25. Compensation of members.
26. Time laws to take effect.
27. Divorce.
28. Lotteries.
30. Local or special laws—general and uniform—boundaries of counties.
31. Extra compensation—payment of claims.
32. Oath of members.
33. Census.
34. Senators—number—method of apportionment.
35. Senators—representatives—number—apportionment—districts.
36. Ratio of representation.
37. Districts.
38. Elections by general assembly.

ARTICLE IV.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 1. Governor.
2. Election and term.
3. Lieutenant governor—returns of elections.
4. Election by general assembly.
5. Contested elections.
6. Eligibility.
10. Vacancies.
11. Convening general assembly.
15. Term—compensation of lieutenant governor.
17. Lieutenant governor to act as governor.
18. President of senate.
19. Vacancies.
CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF IOWA

ARTICLE V.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 1. Courts.
2. Supreme court.
3. Election of judges—term.
4. Jurisdiction of supreme court.
5. District court and judge.
6. Jurisdiction of district court.
7. Conservators of the peace.
8. Style of process.
13. District attorney.

ARTICLE VI.—MILITIA.

Sec. 1. Composition—training.
2. Exemption.
3. Officers.

ARTICLE VII.—STATE DEBTS.

Sec. 1. Credit not to be loaned.
2. Limitation.
3. Losses to school funds.
4. War debts.
5. Contracting debt—submission to people.
6. Legislature may repeal.
7. Tax imposed distinctly stated.

ARTICLE VIII.—CORPORATIONS.

Sec. 1. How created.
2. Taxation of corporations.
3. State not to be a stockholder.
4. Municipal corporations.
5. Banking associations.
7. Specie basis.
8. General banking law.
9. Stockholders' responsibility.
11. Specie payments—suspension.
12. Amendment or repeal of laws—exclusive privileges.

ARTICLE IX.—EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS.

1st. Education.

Sec. 1. Board of education.
2. Eligibility.
3. Election of members.
4. First session.
5. Limitation of sessions.
6. Secretary.
7. Rules and regulations.
8. Power to legislate.
9. Governor ex officio a member.
10. Expenses.
11. State university.
15. Board may be abolished.

2nd. School Funds and School Lands.

Sec. 1. Control—management.
2. Permanent fund.
3. Perpetual support fund.
4. Fines—how appropriated.
5. Proceeds of lands.

AMENDMENTS OF 1868.

1. Qualifications of electors.
2. Census.

AMENDMENT OF 1880.

Representatives—qualifications.

AMENDMENT OF 1882.

Prohibition of intoxicating liquors.

AMENDMENTS OF 1884.

1. General election.
2. Judicial districts.
4. County attorney.

AMENDMENTS OF 1904.

1. Biennial elections.
2. Senators—number—apportionment.
Representatives—number—districts.
Ratio and apportionment.

AMENDMENT OF 1908.

Drainage.

AMENDMENT OF 1916.

General election.

AMENDMENT OF 1926.

Legislative department.

AMENDMENT OF 1928.

Legislative department.
Preamble. We, the People of the State of Iowa, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the State of Iowa, the boundaries whereof shall be as follows:

Boundaries. Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, at a point due East of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines River, thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines River, to a point on said river where the Northern boundary line of the State of Missouri—as established by the constitution of that State—adopted June 12th, 1820—crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines River; thence Westwardly along the said Northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersects the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri River to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux River, according to Nicollet's Map; thence up the main channel of the said Big Sioux River, according to the said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes North latitude; thence East along said parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes until said parallel intersects the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said Mississippi River to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Rights of persons. SECTION 1. All men are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights—among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

Political power. SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

Religion. SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing places of worship, or the maintenance of any minister, or ministry.

Religious test—witnesses. SEC. 4. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office, or public trust, and no person shall be deprived of any of his rights, privileges, or capacities, or disqualified from the performance of any of his public or private duties, or rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion; and any party to any judicial proceeding shall have the right to use as a witness, or take the testimony of, any other person not disqualified on account of interest, who may be cognizant of any fact material to the case; and parties to suits may be witnesses, as provided by law.

Dueling. SEC. 5. Any citizen of this State who may hereafter be engaged, either directly, or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal, or accessory before the fact, shall forever be disqualified from holding any office under the Constitution and laws of this State.

Laws uniform. SEC. 6. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation; the General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which, upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.

Liberty of speech and press. SEC. 7. Every person may speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous was true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

Personal security—searches and seizures. SEC. 8. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

Right of trial by jury—due process of law. SEC. 9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the General Assembly may authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in inferior courts; but no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Rights of persons accused. SEC. 10. In all criminal prosecutions, and in cases involving the life, or liberty of an individual the accused...
shall have a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the same when demanded; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for his witnesses; and to have the assistance of counsel.

When indictment necessary. Sec. 11. All offences less than felony and in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days, shall be tried summarily before a Justice of the Peace, or other officer authorized by law, on information under oath, without indictment, or the intervention of a grand jury, saving to the defendant the right of appeal; and no person shall be held to answer for any higher criminal offence, unless on presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the army, or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

As to indictment and the number of grand jurors, see amendment 3 of 1884, p. 52.

Twice tried—bail. Sec. 12. No person shall after acquittal, be tried for the same offence. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable, by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences where the proof is evident, or the presumption great.

Habeas corpus. Sec. 13. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, or refused when application is made as required by law, unless in case of rebellion, or invasion the public safety may require it.

Military. Sec. 14. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by the State in time of peace; and in time of war, no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

Quartering soldiers. Sec. 15. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

Treason. Sec. 16. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open Court.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF IOWA

Bail—punishments. Sec. 17. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

Eminent domain. Sec. 18. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation first being made, or secured to be made to the owner thereof, as soon as the damages shall be assessed by a jury, who shall not take into consideration any advantages that may result to said owner on account of the improvement for which it is taken.

The above section was amended in 1908 by adding thereto a provision relative to drainage. See amendment of 1908, p. 53.

Imprisonment for debt. Sec. 19. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in case of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

Right of assemblage—petition. Sec. 20. The people have the right freely to assemble together to counsel for the common good; to make known their opinions to their representatives and to petition for a redress of grievances.

Attainder—ex post facto law—obligation of contract. Sec. 21. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

Resident aliens. Sec. 22. Foreigners who are, or may hereafter become residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and descent of property, as native born citizens.

Slavery—penal servitude. Sec. 23. There shall be no slavery in this State; nor shall there be involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

Agricultural leases. Sec. 24. No lease or grant of agricultural lands, reserving any rent, or service of any kind, shall be valid for a longer period than twenty years.

Rights reserved. Sec. 25. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people.

An additional section (section 26) was added to article I by the amendment of 1882. The supreme court, however, in the case of Koehler v. Hill, 69 Iowa, 543, on April 21, 1889, held that, owing to certain irregularities, the amendment did not become a part of the constitution. See amendment of 1882, p. 52.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Electors. Section 1. Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State six months next preceding the election, and of the County in which he claims his vote sixty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorised by law.

The above section was amended in 1868 by striking the word “white” from the first line thereof. See first amendment of 1868, p. 62.

For qualifications of electors, see also amendment 19, U. S. constitution, p. 19.
CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF IOWA

Privileged from arrest. Sec. 2. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such election, going to and returning therefrom.

From military duty. Sec. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war, or public danger.

Persons in military service. Sec. 4. No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this State by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place, or station within this State.

Disqualified persons. Sec. 5. No idiot, or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

Ballot. Sec. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

For provisions relative to general election, see amendment of 1916, p. 53; see also code, §504.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

Departments of government. Section 1. The powers of the government of Iowa shall be divided into three separate departments—the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial: and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any function appertaining to either of the others, except in cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

Legislative Department.

General Assembly. Section 1. The Legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives; and the style of every law shall be, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa."

Sessions. Sec. 2. The sessions of the General Assembly shall be biennial, and shall commence on the second Monday in January next ensuing the election of its members; unless the Governor of the State shall, in the meantime, convene the General Assembly by proclamation.

Representatives. Sec. 3. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the second Tuesday in October, except the years of the Presidential election, when the election shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November; and their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Senators—qualifications. Sec. 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as Representatives; they shall be twenty-five years of age, and possess the qualifications of Representatives as to residence and citizenship.

Number and classification. Sec. 6. The number of Senators shall not be less than one third, nor more than one half the representative body; and shall be so classified by lot, that one class, being as nearly one half as possible, shall be elected every two years. When the number of Senators is increased, they shall be annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes, so as to keep them as nearly equal in numbers as practicable.

Officers—elections determined. Sec. 7. Each house shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualification, election, and return of its own members. A contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Quorum. Sec. 8. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Authority of the houses. Sec. 9. Each house shall sit upon its own adjournments, keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; determine its rules of proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior, and, with the consent of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a
Protest—record of vote. Sec. 10. Every member of the General Assembly shall have the liberty to dissent from, or protest against any act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public, or an individual, and have the reasons for his dissent entered on the journals; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two members present, be entered on the journals.

Privileged from arrest. Sec. 11. Senators and Representatives, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same.

Vacancies. Sec. 12. When vacancies occur in either house, the Governor or the person exercising the functions of Governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Doors open. Sec. 13. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions, as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

Adjournments. Sec. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

Bills. Sec. 15. Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended, altered, or rejected by the other; and every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the Speaker and President of their respective houses.

Executive approval—veto. Sec. 16. Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon their journal, and proceed to re-consider it; if, after such reconsideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two thirds of the members of each house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governors objections. If any bill shall not be returned within three days after it shall have been presented to him, Sunday excepted, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent such return. Any bill submitted to the Governor for his approval during the last three days of a session of the General Assembly, shall be deposited by him in the office of the Secretary of State, within thirty days after the adjournment, with his approval, if approved by him, and with his objections, if he disapproves thereof.

Passage of bills. Sec. 17. No bills shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal.

Receipts and expenditures. Sec. 18. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws, at every regular session of the General Assembly.

Referred to in §164.

Impeachment. Sec. 19. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Officers subject to impeachment—judgment. Sec. 20. The Governor, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, and other State officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor or malfeasance in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this State; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanors and malfeasance in office, in such manner as the General Assembly may provide.

Members not appointed to office. Sec. 21. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

Disqualification. Sec. 22. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this State, or any other power, shall be eligible to hold a seat in the General Assembly: but offices in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, or the office of justice of the peace, or postmaster whose compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, or notary public, shall not be deemed lucrative.

Failure to account. Sec. 23. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public monies, shall have a seat in either House of the General Assembly, or be eligible to hold any office of trust or profit in this State, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be liable.

Appropriations. Sec. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Compensation of members. Sec. 25. Each member of the first General Assembly under this Constitution, shall receive three dollars per diem while in session; and the further sum of three dollars for every twenty miles traveled,
in going to and returning from the place where such session is held, by the nearest traveled route; after which they shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by law; but no General Assembly shall have power to increase the compensation of its own members. And when convened in extra session they shall receive the same mileage and per diem compensation, as fixed by law for the regular session, and none other.

Sec. 31. No extra compensation shall be made.

Time laws to take effect. Sec. 26. No law of the General Assembly, passed at a regular session, of a public nature, shall take effect until the fourth day of July next after the passage thereof. Laws passed at a special session, shall take effect ninety days after the adjournment of the General Assembly by which they were passed. If the General Assembly shall deem any law of immediate importance, they may provide that the same shall take effect by publication in newspapers in the State.

Supplementary provisions, §§14,14-al-14-a3, 15.

Divorce. Sec. 27. No divorce shall be granted by the General Assembly.

Lotteries. Sec. 28. No lottery shall be authorized by this State; nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

Acts—one subject—expressed in title. Sec. 29. Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

Local or special laws—general and uniform—boundaries of counties. Sec. 30. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in the following cases:

- For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, County, or road purposes;
- For laying out, opening, and working roads or highways;
- For changing the names of persons;
- For the incorporation of cities and towns;
- For vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, or public squares;
- For locating or changing county seats.

In all the cases above enumerated, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the State; and no law changing the boundary lines of any county shall have effect until upon being submitted to the people of the counties affected by the change, at a general election, it shall be approved by a majority of the votes in each county, cast for and against it.

Extra compensation — payment of claims. Sec. 31. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor, shall any money be paid on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by pre-existing laws, and no public money or property shall be appropriated for local, or private purposes, unless such appropriation, compensation, or claim, be allowed by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly.

Oath of members. Sec. 32. Members of the General Assembly shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator, (or Representative, as the case may be,) according to the best of my ability.” And members of the General Assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

Census. Sec. 33. The General Assembly shall, in the years One thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, One thousand eight hundred and sixty three, One thousand eight hundred and sixty five, One thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, One thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, and One thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and every ten years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the white inhabitants of the State.

The above section was amended in 1868 by striking the word "white" therefrom. See second amendment of 1868, p. 52.

Senators — number — method of apportionment. Sec. 34. The number of senators shall, at the next session following each period of making such enumeration, and the next session following each United States census, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of white inhabitants in each.

The above section has been amended three times. In 1868 it was amended by striking the word "white" therefrom. See third amendment of 1868, p. 52.

In 1904 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof. See amendment No. 2 of 1904, p. 53.

In 1926 it was amended by adding a limiting clause. See amendment of 1926, p. 53.

Senators — representatives — number — apportionment — districts. Sec. 35. The Senate shall not consist of more than fifty members, nor the House of Representatives of more than one hundred; and they shall be apportioned among the several counties and representative districts of the State, according to the number of white inhabitants in each, upon ratios to be fixed by law; but no representative district shall contain more than four organized counties, and each district shall be entitled to at least one representative. Every county and district which shall have a number of inhabitants equal to one half of the ratio fixed by law, shall be entitled to one representative; and any one county containing in addition to the ratio fixed by law, one half of that number, or more, shall be en-
titled to one additional representative. No floating district shall hereafter be formed.

The above section has been amended twice. In 1868 it was amended by striking the word "white" therefrom. See fourth amendment of 1868, p. 62.

In 1904 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof. See amendment No. 2 of 1904, p. 53.

**Ratio of representation.** SEC. 36. At its first session under this Constitution, and at every subsequent regular session, the General Assembly shall fix the ratio of representation, and also form into representative districts those counties which will not be entitled singly to a representative.

The above section was repealed in 1904 and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof. See amendment No. 2 of 1904, p. 53.

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**ARTICLE IV.**

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.**

**Governor.** SECTION 1. The Supreme Executive power of this State shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Iowa.

Election and term. SEC. 2. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold his office two years from the time of his installation, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Lieutenant governor — returns of elections. SEC. 3. There shall be a Lieutenant Governor, who shall hold his office two years, and be elected at the same time as the Governor. In voting for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the electors shall designate for whom they vote as Governor, and for whom as Lieutenant Governor. The returns of every election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government of the State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly.

For statutory provisions, see code, §874.

Election by general assembly. SEC. 4. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, shall be declared duly elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for either office, the General Assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of said persons Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be.

Contested elections. SEC. 5. Contested elections for Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, shall be determined by the General Assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

For statutory provisions, see code, §§987 to 993, inc.

Eligibility. SEC. 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, who shall not have been a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the State, two years next preceding the election, and attained the age of thirty years at the time of said election.

Commander in chief. SEC. 7. The Governor shall be commander in chief of the militia, the army, and navy of this State.

Duties of governor. SEC. 8. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Duty as to state accounts, §1225.

Execution of laws. SEC. 9. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

Vacancies. SEC. 10. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly, or at the next election by the people.

Convening general assembly. SEC. 11. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both Houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

Message. SEC. 12. He shall communicate, by message, to the General Assembly, at every regular session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

Adjournment. SEC. 13. In case of disagreement between the two Houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he may think proper; but no such adjournment shall be beyond the time fixed for the regular meeting of the next General Assembly.
Disqualification. Sec. 14. No person shall, while holding any office under the authority of the United States, or this State, execute the office of Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

Term—compensation of lieutenant governor. Sec. 15. The official term of the Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue for two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The Lieutenant Governor, while acting as Governor, shall receive the same pay as provided for Governor; and while presiding in the Senate, shall receive as compensation therefor, the same mileage and double the per diem pay provided for a Senator, and none other.

Pardons—reprieves—commutations. Sec. 16. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the General Assembly at its next meeting, when the General Assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and the reasons therefor; and also all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted.

Lieutenant governor to act as governor. Sec. 17. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disqualification of the Governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

President of senate. Sec. 18. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall only vote when the Senate is equally divided; and in case of his absence, or impeachment, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor, the Senate shall choose a President pro tempore.

Vacancies. Sec. 19. If the Lieutenant Governor, while acting as Governor, shall be impeached, displaced, resign, or die, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the President pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the President of the Senate, for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Seal of state. Sec. 20. There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Grants and commissions. Sec. 21. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Iowa, sealed with the Great Seal of the State, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

Secretary—auditor—treasurer. Sec. 22. A Secretary of State, Auditor of State and Treasurer of State, shall be elected by the qualified electors, who shall continue in office two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and perform such duties as may be required by law.

Article V.

Judicial Department.

Courts. Section 1. The Judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, and such other Courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the General Assembly may, from time to time, establish.

Supreme court. Sec. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three Judges, two of whom shall constitute a quorum to hold Court.

Election of judges—term. Sec. 3. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, and shall hold their Court at such time and place as the General Assembly may prescribe. The Judges of the Supreme Court so elected, shall be classified so that one Judge shall go out of office every two years; and the Judge holding the shortest term of office under such classification, shall be Chief Justice of the Court, during his term, and so on in rotation. After the expiration of their terms of office, under such classification, the term of each Judge of the Supreme Court shall be six years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be ineligible to any other office in the State, during the term for which they shall have been elected.

Jurisdiction of supreme court. Sec. 4. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases in chancery, and shall constitute a Court for the correction of errors at law, under such restrictions as the General Assembly may, by law, prescribe; and shall have power to issue all writs and process necessary to secure justice to parties, and exercise a super-
visory control over all inferior Judicial tribunals throughout the State.

District court and judge. SEC. 5. The District Court shall consist of a single Judge, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the District in which he resides. The Judge of the District Court shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to any other office, except that of Judge of the Supreme Court, during the term for which he was elected.

Jurisdiction of district court. SEC. 6. The District Court shall be a court of law and equity, which shall be distinct and separate jurisdictions, and have jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters arising in their respective districts, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Conservators of the peace. SEC. 7. The Judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State.

Style of process. SEC. 8. The style of all process shall be, “The State of Iowa,” and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

Salaries. SEC. 9. The salary of each Judge of the Supreme Court shall be two thousand dollars per annum; and that of each District Judge, one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, until the year Eighteen hundred and Sixty; after which time, they shall severally receive such compensation as the General Assembly may, by law, prescribe; which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected.

For statutory provisions relative to salary of Judges of the supreme court, see biennial salary act.

Judicial districts. SEC. 10. The State shall be divided into eleven Judicial Districts; and after the year Eighteen hundred and sixty, the General Assembly may re-organize the Judicial Districts and increase or diminish the number of Districts, or the number of Judges of the said Court, and may increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court; but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one District, or one Judge of either Court, at any one session; and no re-organization of the districts, or diminution of the number of Judges, shall have the effect of removing a Judge from office. Such re-organization of the districts, or any change in the boundaries thereof, or increase or diminution of the number of Judges, shall take place every four years thereafter, if necessary, and at no other time.

Judges—when chosen. SEC. 11. The Judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall be chosen at the general election; and the term of office of each Judge shall commence on the first day of January next, after his election.

Attorney general. SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for the election of an Attorney General by the people, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

District attorney. SEC. 13. The qualified electors of each judicial district shall, at the time of the election of District Judge, elect a District Attorney, who shall be a resident of the district for which he is elected, and who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

The above section was repealed in 1884 and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof. See amendment 4 of 1884, p. 52.

System of court practice. SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the carrying into effect of this article, and to provide for a general system of practice in all the Courts of this State.

For provisions relative to the grand jury, see amendment 3 of 1884, p. 52.

ARTICLE VI.

MILITIA.

Composition — training. SECTION 1. The militia of this State shall be composed of all able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempt by the laws of the United States, or of this State, and shall be armed, equipped, and trained, as the General Assembly may provide by law.

The above section was amended in 1868 by striking the word “white” therefrom. See fifth amendment of 1868, p. 52.

Exemption. SEC. 2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace: Provided, that such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption in the same manner as other citizens.

Officers. SEC. 3. All commissioned officers of the militia, (staff officers excepted,) shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military duty, and shall be commissioned by the Governor.
ARTICLE VII.

STATE DEBTS.

Credit not to be loaned. SECTION 1. The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation; and the State shall never assume, or become responsible for, the debts or liabilities of any individual, association, or corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the State.

Limitation. SECTION 2. The State may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Losses to school funds. SECTION 3. All losses to the permanent, School, or University fund of this State, which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, mismanagement or fraud of the agents or officers controlling and managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the State. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the State, in favor of the respective fund, subject to taxation, the same as that of individuals.

For statutory provisions, see code §§70, 72.

Contracting debt—submission to the people. SECTION 4. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war; but the money arising from the debts so contracted shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Legislature may repeal. SECTION 5. Except the debts herein before specified in this article, no debt shall be hereafter contracted by, or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by some law for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax, sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt, within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof; but no such law shall take effect until at a general election it shall have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money raised by authority of such law, shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt created thereby; and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each County, if one is published therein, throughout the State, for three months preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

Tax imposed distinctly stated. SECTION 6. Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

ARTICLE VIII.

Corporations.

How created. SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws; but the General Assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, except as hereinafter provided.

Taxation of corporations. SECTION 2. The property of all corporations for pecuniary profit, shall be subject to taxation, the same as that of individuals.

State not to be a stockholder. SECTION 3. The State shall not become a stockholder in any corporation, nor shall it assume or pay the debt or liability of any corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the State.

Municipal corporations. SECTION 4. No political or municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in any banking corporation, directly or indirectly.
Banking associations. Sec. 5. No act of the General Assembly, authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, nor amendments thereto shall take effect, or in any manner be in force, until the same shall have been submitted, separately, to the people, at a general or special election, as provided by law, to be held not less than three months after the passage of the act, and shall have been approved by a majority of all the electors voting for and against it at such election.

State bank. Sec. 6. Subject to the provisions of the foregoing section, the General Assembly may also provide for the establishment of a State Bank with branches.

Specie basis. Sec. 7. If a State Bank be established, it shall be founded on an actual specie basis, and the branches shall be mutually responsible for each others liabilities upon all notes, bills, and other issues intended for circulation as money.

General banking law. Sec. 8. If a general Banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of State, of all bills, or paper credit designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State Treasurer, in United States stocks, or in interest paying stocks of States in good credit and standing, to be rated at ten per cent. below their average value in the City of New York, for the thirty days next preceding their deposit; and in case of a depreciation of any portion of said stocks, to the amount of ten per cent. on the dollar, the bank or banks owning such stock shall be required to make up said deficiency by depositing additional stocks: and said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer, and to whom.

Stockholders' responsibility. Sec. 9. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held for all of its liabilities, accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.

Bill-holders preferred. Sec. 10. In case of the insolvency of any banking institution, the bill-holders shall have a preference over its other creditors.

Specie payments—suspension. Sec. 11. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions shall never be permitted or sanctioned.

Amendment or repeal of laws—exclusive privileges. Sec. 12. Subject to the provisions of this article, the General Assembly shall have power to amend or repeal all laws for the organization or creation of, corporations, or granting of special or exclusive privileges or immunities, by a vote of two thirds of each branch of the General Assembly; and no exclusive privileges, except as in this article provided, shall ever be granted.

Analogous provision, §5875.

ARTICLE IX.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS.

1st. Education.

Board of education. Section 1. The educational interest of the State, including Common Schools and other educational institutions, shall be under the management of a Board of Education, which shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor, who shall be the presiding officer of the Board, and have the casting vote in case of a tie, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State.

Eligibility. Sec. 2. No person shall be eligible as a member of said Board who shall not have attained the age of twenty five years, and shall have been one year a citizen of the State.

Election of members. Sec. 3. One member of said Board shall be chosen by the qualified electors of each district, and shall hold the office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. After the first election under this Constitution, the Board shall be divided, as nearly as practicable, into two equal classes, and the seats of the first class shall be vacated after the expiration of two years; and one half of the Board shall be chosen every two years thereafter.

First session. Sec. 4. The first session of the Board of Education shall be held at the Seat of Government, on the first Monday of December, after their election; after which the General Assembly may fix the time and place of meeting.

Limitation of sessions. Sec. 5. The session of the Board shall be limited to twenty days, and but one session shall be held in any one year, except upon extraordinary occasions, when, upon the recommendation of two thirds of the Board, the Governor may order a special session.

Secretary. Sec. 6. The Board of Education shall appoint a Secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the Board, and perform such duties as may be imposed upon him by the Board, and the laws of the State. They
shall keep a journal of their proceedings, which shall be published and distributed in the same manner as the journals of the General Assembly.

Rules and regulations. SEC. 7. All rules and regulations made by the Board shall be published and distributed to the several Counties, Townships, and School Districts, as may be provided for by the Board, and when so made, published and distributed, they shall have the force and effect of law.

Power to legislate. SEC. 8. The Board of Education shall have full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to Common Schools, and other educational institutions, that are instituted, to receive aid from the School or University fund of this State: but all acts, rules, and regulations of said Board may be altered, amended or repealed by the General Assembly; and when so altered, amended, or repealed they shall not be re-enacted by the Board of Education.

Governor ex officio a member. SEC. 9. The Governor of the state shall be, ex officio, a member of said Board.

Expenses. SEC. 10. The Board shall have no power to levy taxes, or make appropriations of money. Their contingent expenses shall be provided for by the General Assembly.

State university. SEC. 11. The State University shall be established at one place without branches at any other place, and the University fund shall be applied to that Institution and no other.

Common schools. SEC. 12. The Board of Education shall provide for the education of all the youths of the State, through a system of Common Schools and such schools shall be organized and kept in each school district at least three months in each year. Any district failing, for two consecutive years, to organize and keep up a school as aforesaid may be deprived of their portion of the school fund.

Compensation. SEC. 13. The members of the Board of Education shall each receive the same per diem during the time of their session, and mileage going to and returning therefrom, as members of the General Assembly.

Quorum—style of acts. SEC. 14. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but no rule, regulation, or law, for the government of Common Schools or other educational institutions, shall pass without the concurrence of a majority of all the members of the Board, which shall be expressed by the yeas and nays on the final passage. The style of all acts of the Board shall be, "Be it enacted by the Board of Education of the State of Iowa."

Board may be abolished. SEC. 15. At any time after the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty three, the General Assembly shall have power to abolish or re-organize said Board of Education, and provide for the educational interest of the State in any other manner that to them shall seem best and proper.

The board of education was abolished in 1864 by 10 GA, ch 62, §1. For statutory provisions, see code, §§3912 et seq.

2nd. School Funds and School Lands.

Control—management. SECTION 1. The educational and school funds and lands, shall be under the control and management of the General Assembly of this State.

Permanet fund. SEC. 2. The University land, and the proceeds thereof, and all monies belonging to said fund shall be a permanent fund for the sole use of the State University. The interest arising from the same shall be annually appropriated for the support and benefit of said University.

Perpetual support fund. SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this State, for the support of schools, which may have been, or shall hereafter be sold, or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States, under an act of Congress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union, approved in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one, and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent, as has been or may hereafter be granted by Congress, on the sale of lands in this State, shall be, and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the General Assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of Common schools throughout the State.

Fines—how appropriated. SEC. 4. The money which may have been or shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several Counties for any breach of the penal laws, shall be exclusively applied, in the several Counties in which such money is paid, or fine collected, among the several school districts of said Counties, in proportion to the number of youths subject to enumeration in such districts, to the support of Common Schools, or the establishment of libraries, as the Board of Education shall, from time to time provide.

Similar constitutional provision, Art. XII, §4.

Proceeds of lands. SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of such lands as have been, or may hereafter be reserved, or granted by the United States, or any person.
or persons, to this State, for the use of the University, and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source for the purpose aforesaid, shall be, and remain, a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said University, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the General Assembly as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said University.

ARTICLE X.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

How proposed—submission. SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if, in the General Assembly so next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to, by a majority of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner, and at such time as the General Assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of this State.

For statutory provisions, see code, §§69,71 to 75, inc., 761 to 765, inc.

More than one amendment. SEC. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

Convention. SEC. 3. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in each tenth year thereafter, and also at such times as the General Assembly may, by law, provide, the question, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution, and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election, for and against such proposition, shall decide in favor of a Convention for such purpose, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such Convention.

ARTICLE XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indebtedness of political or municipal corporations. SEC. 3. No county, or other political or municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount, in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property within such county or corporation—to be ascertained by the last State and county tax lists, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

Referred to in §5902.

Boundaries of state. SEC. 4. The boundaries of the State may be enlarged, with the consent of Congress and the General Assembly.

Oath of office. SEC. 5. Every person elected or appointed to any office, shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath or
affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and also an oath of office.

How vacancies filled. Sec. 6. In all cases of elections to fill vacancies in office occurring before the expiration of a full term, the person so elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term; and all persons appointed to fill vacancies in office, shall hold until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Land grants located. Sec. 7. The General Assembly shall not locate any of the public lands which have been, or may be granted by Congress to this State, and the location of which may be given to the General Assembly, upon lands actually settled, without the consent of the occupant. The extent of the claim of such occupant, so exempted, shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres.

Seat of government established—state university. Sec. 8. The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the City of Des Moines, in the County of Polk; and the State University, at Iowa City, in the County of Johnson.

ARTICLE XII.

Schedule.

Supreme law — constitutionality of acts. Section 1. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the State, and any law inconsistent therewith, shall be void. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry this Constitution into effect.

Laws in force. Sec. 2. All laws now in force and not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall remain in force until they shall expire or be repealed.

Proceedings not affected. Sec. 3. All indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, plaints, process, and other proceedings pending in any of the courts, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution; and all appeals, writs of error, certiorari, and injunctions, shall be carried on in the several courts, in the same manner as now provided by law; and all offences, misdemeanors, and crimes that may have been committed before the taking effect of this Constitution, shall be subject to indictment, trial and punishment, in the same manner as they would have been, had not this Constitution been made.

Fines inure to the state. Sec. 4. All fines, penalties, or forfeitures due, or to become due, or accruing to the State, or to any County therein, or to the school fund, shall inure to the State, county, or school fund, in the manner prescribed by law.


Bonds in force. Sec. 5. All bonds executed to the State, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall remain in force and inure to the use of those concerned.

First election for governor and lieutenant governor. Sec. 6. The first election under this Constitution shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, shall continue in office until the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, shall not extend beyond the time fixed for filling like offices at the October election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight.

For judges of supreme court. Sec. 8. The first election for Judges of the Supreme Court, and such County officers as shall be elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and members of the House of Representatives, who shall be elected in accordance with the act of apportionment, enacted at the session of the General Assembly which commenced on the first Monday of December one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

First election of officers. Sec. 7. The first election for Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, Attorney General, District Judges, Members of the Board of Education, District Attorneys, members of Congress and such State officers as shall be elected at the April election, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, (except the Superintendent of Public Instruction,) and such county officers as were elected at the August election, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty six, except Prosecuting Attorneys, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; Provided, That the time for which any District Judge or other State or County officer elected at the April election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, shall not extend beyond the time fixed for filling like offices at the October election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight.

General assembly—first session. Sec. 9. The first regular session of the General Assembly shall be held in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, commencing on the second Monday of January of said year.

Senators. Sec. 10. Senators elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, shall continue in office until the second Tuesday of October, in the year
one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, at which time their successors shall be elected as may be prescribed by law.

**Offices not vacated.** SEC. 11. Every person elected by popular vote, by vote of the General Assembly, or who may hold office by executive appointment, which office is continued by this Constitution, and every person who shall be so elected or appointed, to any such office, before the taking effect of this constitution, (except as in this Constitution otherwise provided,) shall continue in office until the term for which such person has been or may be elected or appointed shall expire: but no such person shall continue in office after the taking effect of this Constitution, for a longer period than the term of such office, in this Constitution prescribed.

**Judicial districts.** SEC. 12. The General Assembly, at the first session under this Constitution, shall district the State into eleven Judicial Districts, for District Court purposes; and shall also provide for the apportionment of the members of the General Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

**Submission of constitution.** SEC. 13. This Constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in the several election districts in this State. The ballots at such election shall be written or printed as follows: Those in favor of the Constitution, "New Constitution—Yes." Those against the Constitution, "New Constitution—No." The election shall be conducted in the same manner as the general elections of the State, and the poll-books shall be returned and canvassed as provided in the twenty-fifth chapter of the code, and abstracts shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State, which abstracts shall be canvassed in the manner provided for the canvass of State officers. And if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast at such election for and against this Constitution are in favor of the same, the Governor shall immediately issue his proclamation stating that fact, and such Constitution shall be the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and shall take effect from and after the publication of said proclamation.

**Proposition to strike out the word “white”.** SEC. 14. At the same election that this Constitution is submitted to the people for its adoption or rejection, a proposition to amend the same by striking out the word "White" from the article on the Right of Suffrage, shall be separately submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection in manner following—Namely: A separate ballot may be given by every person having a right to vote at said election, to be deposited in a separate box; and those given for the adoption of such proposition shall have the words, "Shall the word 'White' be stricken out of the Article on the Right of Suffrage? Yes." And those given against the proposition shall have the words, "Shall the word 'White' be stricken out of the Article on the Right of Suffrage? No." And if at said election the number of ballots cast in favor of said proposition shall be equal to a majority of those cast for and against this Constitution, then said word "White" shall be stricken from said Article and be no part thereof.

**Mills county.** SEC. 15. Until otherwise directed by law, the County of Mills shall be in and a part of the sixth Judicial District of this State.

For provisions relative to first biennial election, see amendment No. 1 of 1904, p. 52.

Done in Convention at Iowa City, this fifth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty first.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

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S. AYERS                    HARVEY J. SKIFF    
J. A. PARVIN                W. PENN. CLARKE  
FRANCIS SPRINGER President.
CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF IOWA

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an instrument known as the "New Constitution of the State of Iowa" adopted by the constitutional convention of said State on the fifth day of March A. D. 1857 was submitted to the qualified electors of said State at the annual election held on Monday the third day of August 1857 for their approval or rejection.

And whereas an official canvass of the votes cast at said election shows that there were Forty thousand three hundred and eleven votes cast for the adoption of said Constitution and Thirty eight thousand six hundred and eighty one votes were cast against its adoption, leaving a majority of sixteen hundred and thirty votes in favor of its adoption.

Now therefore I, JAMES W. GRIMES, Governor of said State, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me, hereby declare the said New Constitution to be adopted, and declare it to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

L.S. Done at Iowa City this Third day of September A. D. 1857 of the Independence of the United States the eighty second and of the State of Iowa the eleventh.

JAMES W. GRIMES.

Secretary of State.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

AMENDMENTS OF 1868

1st. Strike the word "White" from Section 1 of Article 2 thereof;
2d. Strike the word "White," from Section 33 of Article 3, thereof;
3d. Strike the word "White," from Section 34 of Article 3 thereof;
4th. Strike the word White from Section 35 of Article 3 thereof;
5th. Strike the word "White" from Section 1 of Article 6, thereof;

AMENDMENT OF 1880

Strike out the words "free white" from the third line of section four (4) of article three (3) of said constitution, relating to the legislative department.

AMENDMENT OF 1882

Add as Section 26 to Article I. of said constitution the following:

SECTION 26. No person shall manufacture for sale, or sell, or keep for sale, as a beverage any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer. The General Assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained, and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof.

On April 21, 1883, the supreme court, in the case of Koehler v. Hill, 60 Iowa, 542, held that, owing to certain irregularities, this amendment, as submitted to and adopted by the people, did not become a part of the constitution.

Amendment 2. At any regular session of the General Assembly, the State may be divided into the necessary Judicial Districts for District Court purposes, or the said Districts may be reorganized and the number of the Districts and the Judges of said Courts increased or diminished; but no re-organization of the Districts or diminution of the Judges shall have the effect of removing a Judge from office.

Amendment 3. The Grand Jury may consist of any number of members not less than five, nor more than fifteen, as the General Assembly may by law provide, or the General Assembly may provide for holding persons to answer for any criminal offense without the intervention of a Grand Jury.

Amendment 4. That Section 13 of Article 5 of the Constitution be stricken therefrom, and the following adopted in such Section:

SECTION 13. The qualified electors of each county shall, at the general election in the year 1886, and every two years thereafter elect a County Attorney, who shall be a resident of the county for which he is elected, and shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

AMENDMENTS OF 1904

AMENDMENT NO. 1

Add as Section 16, to Article 12 of the constitution, the following:

SEC. 16. The first general election after the adoption of this amendment shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year one thousand nine hundred and six, and general elections shall be held biennially thereafter. In the year one thousand nine hundred and six there shall be elected a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, attorney
CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF IOWA

provided of three fifths or more of such ratio number shall be entitled to one additional repre-
sentative, but said addition shall extend only to
the nine counties having the greatest popula-
tion.

SECTION 36. The General Assembly shall, at
the first regular session held following the
adoption of this amendment, and at each suc-
ceeding regular session held next after the
taking of such census, fix the ratio of represen-
tation, and apportion the additional representa-
tives, as herein before required.

AMENDMENT OF 1908

That there be added to Section Eighteen (18)
of Article One (1) of the constitution of the
State of Iowa the following:

The General Assembly, however, may pass
laws permitting the owners of land to construct
drains, ditches, and levees for agricultural,
sanitary or mining purposes across the lands of
others, and provide for the organization of
drainage districts, vest the proper authorities
with power to construct and maintain levees,
drains, and ditches and to keep in repair all
drains, ditches, and levees heretofore con-
structed under the laws of the State by special
assessments upon the property benefited there-
by. The General Assembly may provide by law
for the condemnation of such real estate as shall
be necessary for the construction and mainte-
nance of such drains, ditches, and levees, and
prescribe the method of making such condem-
nation.

AMENDMENT OF 1916

To repeal section seven (7) of article two (2)
of the constitution of Iowa and to adopt in lieu
thereof the following, to-wit:

"The general election for state, district,
county and township officers in the year 1916
shall be held in the same month and on the
same day as that fixed by the laws of the United
States for the election of presidential electors,
or of president and vice-president of the United
States; and thereafter such election shall be
held at such time as the general assembly may
by law provide."

The above amendment repealed the first amendment of 1884,
which was published as section 7 of article 2. See also amend-
ment No. 1 of 1904, p. 62.

For statutory provisions, see code, §504.

AMENDMENT OF 1926

Strike out the word "male" from section four
(4) of article three (III) of said constitution,
relating to the legislative department.

AMENDMENT OF 1928

That the period (.) at the end of said section
thirty-four (34) of Article three (3) of the con-
stitution of the state of Iowa be stricken and the
following inserted:

"but no county shall be entitled to more
than one (1) senator."
TITLE I
SOVEREIGNTY AND JURISDICTION OF THE STATE, AND THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER 1
SOVEREIGNTY AND JURISDICTION OF THE STATE

1. State boundaries. The boundaries of the state are as defined in the preamble of the constitution. [C51, §1; R60, §1; C73, §1; C97, §1; C24, 27, §1.]

2. Sovereignty. The state possesses sovereignty coextensive with the boundaries referred to in the preceding section, subject to such rights as may at any time exist in the United States in relation to public lands, or to any establishment of the national government. [C51, §2; R60, §2; C73, §2; C97, §2; C24, 27, §2.]

3. Concurrent jurisdiction. The state has concurrent jurisdiction on the waters of any river or lake which forms a common boundary between this and any other state. [C51, §3; R60, §3; C73, §3; C97, §3; C24, 27, §3.]

4. Acquisition of lands by United States. The United States of America may acquire by condemnation or otherwise for any of its uses or purposes any real estate in this state, and may exercise exclusive jurisdiction over its holding.

   This state reserves, when not in conflict with the constitution of the United States or any law enacted in pursuance thereof, the right of service on real estate held by the United States of any notice or process authorized by its laws; and reserves jurisdiction, except when used for naval or military purposes, over all offenses committed thereon against its laws and regulations and ordinances adopted in pursuance thereof.

   Such real estate shall be exempt from all taxation, including special assessments, while held by the United States. [R60, §§2197, 2198; C73, §4; C97, §4; S13, §§4-a-4-d, 2024-c; C24, 27, §4.]

4-a1. Federal fish and game refuge. The state of Iowa hereby consents that the government of the United States may in any manner acquire in this state such areas of land or water or of land and water as said government may deem necessary for the establishment of the “Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge” in accordance with the act of congress, approved June 7, 1924, provided the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota grant a like consent. [C27, §4-a1.]

   Referred to in §§4-a2, 4-a4.
4-a2. Conditions. Any acquisition by the government of the United States of land and water, or of land or water, under the preceding section shall be first approved by the state board of conservation, by the state game warden of this state, and the executive council. [C27, §4-a2.]

4-a3. Legislative grant. There is hereby granted to the government of the United States, so long as it shall use the same as a part and for the purposes of the said "Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge", all areas or land subject to overflow and not used for agricultural purposes or state fish hatcheries or salvaging stations, owned by this state within the boundaries of the said refuge, as the same may be established from time to time under authority of the said act of congress. [C27, §4-a3.]

CHAPTER 2
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Referred to in §4-a4.

5. Sessions—place.  The sessions of the general assembly shall be held at the seat of government, unless the governor shall convene them at some other place in times of pestilence or public danger. [C51,§4; R60,§13; C73,§5; C97,§5; C24,27,§5.]

6. Temporary organization.  At ten o'clock in the forenoon of the day on which the general assembly shall convene, and at the place of convening the houses respectively, the president of the senate, or in his absence some person claiming to be a member, shall call the senate to order. If necessary, a temporary president shall be chosen from their own number by the persons claiming to be elected senators; and some person claiming to be elected a member of the house of representatives shall call the house to order, and the persons present claiming to be elected to the senate shall choose a secretary, and those of the house of representatives, a clerk for the time being. [C51,§5; R60,§14; C73,§6; C97,§6; C24,27,§6.]

7. Certificates of election.  Such secretary and clerk shall receive and file the certificates of election presented, each for his own house, and make a list therefrom of the persons who appear to have been elected members of the respective houses. [C51,§6; R60,§15; C73,§7; C97,§7; C24,27,§7.]

8. Temporary officers—committee on credentials.  The persons so appearing to be members shall proceed to elect such other officers for the time being as may be requisite; and when so temporarily organized shall choose a committee of five, who shall examine and report upon the credentials of the persons claiming to be members. [C51,§7; R60,§4; C73,§8; C97,§8; C24,27,§8.]

9. Permanent organization.  The members reported by the committee as holding certificates of election from the proper authority shall proceed to the permanent organization of their respective houses by the election of officers. [C51,§8; R60,§5; C73,§9; C97,§9; C24,27,§9.]

10. Officers—tenure.  The speaker of the house of representatives shall hold his office until the first day of the meeting of the regular session next after that at which he was elected. All other officers elected by either house shall hold their offices only during the session at which they were elected, unless sooner removed. [R60,§16; C73,§13; C97,§17; C24,27,§10.]
11. Oaths. Any member may administer oaths necessary in the course of business of the house of which he is a member, and, while acting on a committee, in the course of business of such committee. [C51, §10; R60, §7; C73, §10; C97, §10; C24, 27, §11.]

12. Parliamentary rules. In the absence of other rules, those of parliamentary practice comprised in Cushing's Manual shall govern. [R60, §66; C73, §27; C97, §31; C24, 27, §12.]

13. Journals. The secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives shall preserve copies of the printed daily journals of their respective bodies, as corrected, certify to their correctness, and file them with the secretary of state at the adjournment of the legislature. The secretary of state shall cause the same to be bound and preserved as the original journals of the senate and the house. [C97, §132; C24, 27, §13.]

Printing of journals, §§259-261.

14. Compensation of full-time members. The compensation of the members of the general assembly, except the speaker, shall be: To every member, for each full regular session, one thousand dollars, and for each extra session the same compensation per day while in session, to be determined by the rate per day of the compensation of the members of the general assembly at the preceding regular session; and in going to and returning from the place where the general assembly is held, five cents per mile, by the nearest traveled route; but in no case shall the compensation for any extra session exceed ten dollars per day, exclusive of mileage. [C51, §11; R60, §18; C73, §12; C97, §12; S13, §12; C24, 27, §14.]

14-a1. Mileage of presiding officers. The mileage of the lieutenant governor while acting as president of the senate and the mileage of the speaker of the house shall be the same as that of a member of the general assembly. [C27, §14-a1.]

14-a2. Compensation of lieutenant governor. The compensation of the lieutenant governor while acting as president of the senate shall be double the compensation of a member of the general assembly. [C27, §14-a2.]

14-a3. Compensation of speaker. The speaker of the house of representatives shall receive as compensation for his services as speaker and as a member of the general assembly a sum equal to twice the compensation of a member of the general assembly. [C27, §14-a3.]

15. Compensation of part-time members. When a vacancy occurs during the session of the general assembly, and by reason thereof the term of office of any member does not cover the entire session, such member shall be paid as follows:

To a member whose term of office covers fifteen session days or less, three hundred dollars.

To a member whose term of office covers more than fifteen session days and less than thirty-one such days, five hundred dollars.

To a member whose term of office covers more than thirty session days and less than fifty-one such days, seven hundred dollars.

To a member whose term of office covers more than fifty session days or less, one thousand dollars. [S13, §12; C24, 27, §15.]

16. Payment at regular session. Within thirty days after the convening of the general assembly, the presiding officers of the two houses shall jointly certify to the auditor of state the names of the members, officers, and employees of their respective houses, and the amount of mileage due each member, respectively, who shall thereupon draw a warrant upon the state treasurer for the amount due each member for mileage, as above certified, and shall also issue to the lieutenant governor, as president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives, and to each member of the general assembly, at the end of said thirty days, a warrant for one-half the salary due him for the session, and the remaining one-half at the close of the session. [C97, §14; C24, 27, §16.]

17. Payment at extra or adjourned session. At any extra or adjourned session, the compensation of the lieutenant governor, speaker of the house of representatives, and members shall be paid semimonthly during such session, upon certificate of the presiding officer of each house showing the number of days of allowance and compensation as provided by law. [C97, §14; C24, 27, §17.]

17-c1. Expenses. Each member of the general assembly and the lieutenant governor shall be paid his actual necessary expenses incurred while in attendance at a session of the legislature, which shall in no case exceed five hundred dollars for any regular session. Sworn itemized claims therefor shall be filed with the state board of audit and the provisions of chapter 25 shall be applicable thereto. [43GA, ch 1.]

18. Officers and employees. Each house of the general assembly may employ such officers and janitors as it shall deem necessary for the conduct of its business. [C97, §152; S13, §152; C24, 27, §18.]

19. Compensation of officers and employees. The compensation of the officers and employees of the general assembly shall be fixed by joint action of the house and senate by resolution at the opening of the session, or as soon thereafter as conveniently can be done, and no other or greater compensation shall be allowed such officers and employees, except that they shall be furnished by the state such stationery and supplies as may be necessary for the proper discharge of their duties. [C73, §12; C97, §13; C24, 27, §19.]

20. Issue of warrants. The auditor shall also issue to each officer and employee of the general assembly, from time to time, upon certificates signed by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house, warrants for the amount due for services rendered. [C97, §15; C24, 27, §20.]
21. **Appropriation.** Said warrants shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. [C97,§16; C24, 27,§21.]

22. **Freedom of speech.** No member shall be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either house. [C51,§9; R60,§6; C73,§11; C97,§11; C24, 27,§22.]

23. **Contempt.** Each house has authority to punish as for a contempt, by fine or imprisonment or both, any person who commits any of the following offenses against its privileges, dignity, or authority:
1. Arresting a member, knowing him to be such, in violation of his privilege, or assaulting or threatening to assault, or threatening any harm to the person or property of, a member, knowing him to be such, for anything said or done by him in such house as a member thereof.
2. Attempting by menace, or by force, or by any corrupt means, to control or influence a member in giving his vote, or to prevent his giving it.
3. Disorderly or contemptuous conduct, tending to disturb its proceedings.
4. Refusal to attend, or to be sworn, or to affirm, or to be examined, as a witness before it, or before a committee thereof, when duly subpoenaed.
5. Assaulting or preventing any person going before it, or before any of its committees, by its order, the offender knowing such fact.
6. Rescuing or attempting to rescue any person arrested by its order, the offender knowing of such arrest.
7. Impeding any officer of such house in the discharge of his duties as such, the offender knowing his official character. [C51,§12; R60,§8; C73,§14; C97,§18; C24, 27,§23.]

24. **Punishment for contempt.** Fines and imprisonment for contempt shall be only by virtue of an order of the proper house, entered on its journals, stating the grounds thereof. [C51,§14; R60,§10; C73,§15; C97,§19; C24, 27,§24.]

25. **Warrant—execution.** Imprisonment shall be effected by a warrant, under the hand of the presiding officer, for the time being, of the house ordering it, countersigned by the acting secretary or clerk, running in the name of the state, and directed to the sheriff or jailer of the proper county. Under such warrant, the proper officer will be authorized to commit and detain the person. [C51,§14; R60,§10; C73,§15; C97,§19; C24, 27,§25.]

26. **Fines—collection.** Fines shall be collected by a similar warrant, directed to any proper officer of any county in which the offender has property, and executed in the same manner as executions for fines issued from courts of record, and the proceeds paid into the state treasury. [C51,§14; R60,§10; C73,§15; C97,§19; C24, 27,§26.]

27. **Punishment—effect.** Imprisonment for contempt shall not extend beyond the session at which it is ordered, and shall be in the jail of the county in which the general assembly is then sitting; or, if there be no such jail, then in one of the nearest county jails.

Punishment for contempt shall not constitute a bar to any other proceeding, civil or criminal, for the same act. [C51,§§13, 15; R60,§§9, 11; C73,§16; C97,§20; C24, 27,§27.]

28. **Witness—attendance compulsory.** Whenever a committee of either house, or a joint committee of both, is charged with an investigation requiring the personal attendance of witnesses, any person may be compelled to appear before such committee as a witness by serving an order upon him, which service shall be made in the manner required in case of a subpoena in a civil action in the district court, such order stating the time and place he is required to appear, signed by the presiding officer of the house appointing the committee, and attested by its acting secretary or clerk; or, in case of a joint committee, signed and attested by such officers of either house. [C73,§17; C97,§21; C24, 27,§28.]

Referred to in §29.
As to service, §11254.
Criminating questions, §11268.

29. **Witnesses—compensation.** Witnesses shall be entitled to the same compensation for attendance under the preceding section as before the district court, but shall not have the right to demand payment of their fees in advance. [C73,§18; C97,§22; C24, 27,§29.]

As to fees, §§11236-11239.

30. **Joint conventions.** Joint conventions of the general assembly shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives for such purposes as are or shall be provided by law. The president of the senate, or, in his absence, the president pro tempore of the senate shall preside at such joint conventions. [R60,§§674, 675; C73,§19; C97,§23; C24, 27,§30.]

31. **Secretary—record.** The clerk of the house of representatives shall act as secretary of the convention, and he and the secretary of the senate shall keep a fair and correct record of the proceedings of the convention, which shall be entered on the journal of each house. [R60,§677; C73,§21; C97,§25; C24, 27,§31.]

32. **Canvass of votes for governor.** The general assembly shall meet in joint session on the second Tuesday of January, or as soon thereafter as both houses have been organized after the biennial election, and canvass the votes cast for governor and lieutenant governor and determine the election; and when the canvass is completed, the oath of office shall be administered to the persons so declared elected and the governor shall deliver to the joint assembly any message he may deem expedient. [S13,§30-a; C24, 27,§32.]

33. ** Tellers.** After the time for the meeting of the joint convention has been designated and prior thereto, each house shall appoint one teller, and the two shall act as judges of the election. [R60,§676; C73,§20; C97,§24; C24, 27,§33.]
34. Method of canvassing vote. Canvassing the votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be conducted according to the foregoing provisions, so far as applicable. [C73,§26; C97,§30; C24, 27,§34.]

35. Election—vote—how taken. When any officer is to be elected by joint convention, the names of the members shall be arranged in alphabetical order by the secretaries, and each member shall vote in the order in which his name stands when thus arranged. The name of the person voted for, and the names of the members voting, shall be entered in writing by the tellers, who, after the secretary shall have called the names of the members a second time, and the name of the person for whom each member has voted, shall report to the president of the convention the number of votes given for each candidate. [R60,§678, 679; C73, §22; C97,§26; C24, 27,§35.]

36. Second poll. If no person shall receive the votes of a majority of the members present, a second poll may be taken, and so on from time to time until some person receives such majority. [R60,§680; C73,§23; C97,§27; C24, 27,§56.]

37. Certificates of election. When any person have received a majority of the votes as aforesaid, the president shall declare him to be elected, and shall, in the presence of the convention, sign two certificates of such election, attested by the tellers, one of which he shall transmit to the governor, and the other shall be preserved among the records of the convention and entered at length on the journal of each house. The governor shall issue a commission to the person so elected. [R60, §682; C73,§25; C97,§29; C24, 27,§37.]

38. Adjournment. If the purpose for which the joint convention is assembled is not concluded, the president shall adjourn the same from time to time as the members present may determine. [R60,§681; C73,§24; C97,§28; C24, 27,§38.]

38-b1. Confirmation of appointments. When the nomination of a public officer is required to be confirmed by the senate, the nomination shall not be considered by the senate until it shall have been referred to a committee of five senators who shall, if possible, represent different political parties. The committee shall be appointed by the president of the senate, without motion, and shall report to the senate in executive session. The consideration of the nomination by the senate shall not be had on the same legislative day on which the nomination is so referred, unless it be the last day of the session. [C27,§38-b1.]

39. Committee on retrenchment and reform. The chairmen of the committees on ways and means, judiciary, and appropriations, of the senate and house, respectively, and two members from the senate, to be appointed by the president of the senate, and two members from the house, to be appointed by the speaker of the house, at each regular session, shall constitute a standing committee on retrenchment and reform. [C97,§181; S13,§181; C24, 27,§39.]

40. Appointive members. Both of the appointive members in the senate and the house, respectively, shall be named from the representatives of the minority parties, if there be such; provided, however, that if there be but one member of the minority party in either the senate or the house, the representation on said committee in such house shall be one member from the minority party. [C97,§181; S13,§181; C24, 27,§40.]

41. Organization—meetings. The committee shall organize by electing a chairman and a secretary from its membership, and may meet at such times and places as may be ordered by resolution or upon call of the chairman and three other members of the committee. [C97, §181; S13,§181; C24, 27,§41.]

42. Authority during recess. The authority granted by law to the joint committee on retrenchment and reform shall continue after adjournment of the legislature and until the succeeding legislature shall convene and organize, with the same force and effect as is now granted by law to such committee during the period the legislature is in session. [C97,§181; S13,§181; C24, 27,§42.]

43. Record. The committee shall make a record of its meetings and transactions, which record shall be kept in the office of the secretary of state and shall be open to public inspection. [C97,§181; S13,§181; C24, 27,§43.]

44. Compensation and expenses. For meetings of the committee other than those held during the time the legislature is in session, each member of the committee shall receive his actual traveling expenses and a per diem of ten dollars per day for each day in attendance. [C97,§181; S13,§181; C24, 27,§44.]

45. Duties. Said committee shall examine into the reports and official acts of the executive council and of each officer, board, commission, and department of the state at the seat of government, in respect to the conduct and expenditures thereof, and the receipts and disbursements of public funds thereby. It shall report to the general assembly a joint resolution fixing the number of employees, and the salary of each, for the several offices, boards, commissions, and departments for the ensuing biennial period, and recommend such appropriations and legislation as shall promote public interests and an efficient and economical administration of the affairs of the state. [C97,§182; C24, 27,§45.]

Whether the above section has been impliedly repealed by the "budget law", (ch 19 to 21, inc.) quære: see especially §183.

46. May take evidence. Said committee shall have the same power to summon and examine witnesses, administer oaths, compel the production of books, papers, and evidence, and to punish for contempt, as the district court. [C97, §183; C24, 27,§46.]

Approval of compensation, §2682.

Contempt, §§11333, 11534; also ch 536.

Production of books and papers, §§11316, 11322.

Administration of oaths, §1215.
CHAPTER 3
STATUTES AND RELATED MATTERS

47. Form of bills. Bills designed to amend, revise, codify, or repeal a law:
1. Shall refer to the number of the section or sections of the code to be amended.
2. Shall refer to the number of the chapter or chapters and title of the code to be amended.
3. Shall refer to the number of the general assembly and of the sections and chapters of the acts thereof to be amended in case the bill relates to a section or sections of an act not appearing in the code.
4. All references shall be expressed in words, followed by the numerals in parentheses, and if omitted the reporter of the supreme court in preparing acts for publication in the session laws shall supply the same. [C73, §§38; C97, §41; S13, §§41-a, -b; C24, 27, §47.]

48. Length of sections. Where practicable, sections of bills shall not exceed sixteen lines in length and shall be germane to the title, chapter, or section to which they relate. [C24, 27, §48.]

49. Head notes and historical references. Proper head notes may be placed at the beginning of a section of a bill, and at the end of the section there may be placed a reference to the section number of the code, or any session law from which the matter of the bill was taken, but neither said head notes nor said historical references shall be considered as a part of the law as enacted. [C24, 27, §49.]

50. Bills—approval—passage over veto. If the governor approves a bill, he shall sign and date it; if he returns it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, and, after reconsideration, having again passed both houses by yeas and nays by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each house, has become a law this......day of..............

51. Failure of governor to return bill. When a bill has passed the general assembly, and is not returned by the governor within three days as provided in the constitution, it shall be authenticated by the secretary of state indorsing thereon: “This bill, having remained with the governor three days (Sunday excepted), the general assembly being in session, has become a law this........day of..............

52. Acts—where deposited. The original acts of the general assembly shall be deposited with and kept by the secretary of state. [C51, §19; R60, §22; C73, §31; C97, §34; C24, 27, §52.]

53. Acts effective July fourth. All acts and resolutions of a public nature passed at regular sessions of the general assembly shall take effect on the fourth day of July following their passage, unless some specified time is provided in the act, or they have sooner taken effect by publication. [C51, §22; R60, §25; C73, §34; C97, §37; C24, 27, §53.]

54. Publication of acts. Acts which are to take effect from and after publication in newspapers shall be published in two or more papers. [C51, §21; R60, §24; C73, §33; C97, §36; S13, §36; C24, 27, §54.]

55. Designation of papers. In case either or both of the papers named in the act should fail or decline to publish said act as required therein, the secretary of state may designate another paper or papers in which publication shall be made, and if such papers are not designated in the act, the same may be designated by the secretary of state, and the act published accordingly. [C73, §33; C97, §36; S13, §36; C24, 27, §56.]

56. Acts effective—certification. All such acts shall take effect from and after the date of the last publication, and the secretary of state shall make and sign, on the original roll of each of such acts, a certificate, stating in what papers it was published, and the date of the last publication in each of them, which certificate and the printing thereof at the foot of the act shall be presumptive evidence of the facts therein stated. [C51, §21; R60, §24; C73, §33; C97, §36; S13, §36; C24, 27, §56.]

57. Private acts—when effective. Acts of a private nature which do not prescribe the time when they take effect, shall do so on the thirtieth day next after they have been approved by the
58. Appropriation acts—when effective. All annual appropriations shall be for the fiscal year beginning with July first and ending with June thirtieth of the succeeding year, and when such appropriations are made payable quarterly, the quarters shall end with September thirtieth, December thirty-first, March thirty-first, and June thirtieth; but nothing in this section shall be construed as increasing the amount of any annual appropriation. [S13, §116-a; C24, 27, §56.]

Referred to in §59.

59. Pro rata effect of appropriations. Annual appropriations shall be disbursed in accordance with the provisions of the acts granting the same pro rata from the time such acts shall take effect up to the first day of the succeeding quarter as provided in the preceding section. [S13, §116-b; C24, 27, §59.]

CHAPTER 4
CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTES

60. Certain appropriations prohibited. No appropriations shall be made to any institution not wholly under the control of the state. [S13, §116-c; C24, 27, §60.]

61. Copies of acts effective by publication. The secretary of state shall, immediately after an act of a general nature takes effect by publication, furnish a certified copy of such act to each clerk of the district court, who shall retain the same on file for public inspection for at least six months, and shall furnish copies thereof on payment of a fee of ten cents for each one hundred words. [SS15, §36-a; C24, 27, §61.]

62. Cost of publishing. The compensation for the publication of laws which are ordered by the general assembly to take effect by publication, unless otherwise fixed, shall be audited and paid by the state, and shall be one-third the rates of legal advertisements allowed by law. There is hereby provided from any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay for such publication. [C73, §44; C97, §47; C24, 27, §62; 44GA, ch 1.]

63. Rules.

63. Rules. In the construction of the statutes, the following rules shall be observed, unless such construction would be inconsistent with the manifest intent of the general assembly, or repugnant to the context of the statute:

1. Repeal—effect of. The repeal of a statute does not revive a statute previously repealed, nor affect any right which has accrued, any duty imposed, any penalty incurred, or any proceeding commenced, under or by virtue of the statute repealed.

2. Words and phrases. Words and phrases shall be construed according to the context and the approved usage of the language; but technical words and phrases, and such others as may have acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in law, shall be construed according to such meaning.

3. Number and gender. Words importing the singular number may be extended to several persons or things, and words importing the plural number may be applied to one person or thing, and words importing the masculine gender only may be extended to females.

4. Joint authority. Words giving a joint authority to three or more public officers or other persons shall be construed as giving such authority to a majority of them, unless it be otherwise expressed in the act giving the authority.

5. Highway—road. The words "highway" and "road" include public bridges, and may be held equivalent to the words "county way", "county road", "common road", and "state road".

6. Insane. The words "insane person" include idiots, lunatics, distracted persons, and persons of unsound mind.

7. Issue. The word "issue" as applied to descent of estates includes all lawful lineal descendants.

8. Land—real estate. The word "land" and the phrases "real estate" and "real property" include lands, tenements, hereditaments, and all rights thereto and interests therein, equitable as well as legal.

9. Personal property. The words "personal property" include money, goods, chattels, evidences of debt, and things in action.

10. Property. The word "property" includes personal and real property.

11. Month—year—A. D. The word "month" means a calendar month, and the word "year" and the abbreviation "A. D." are equivalent to the expression "year of our Lord".

12. Oath—affirmation. The word "oath" includes affirmation in all cases where an affirmation may be substituted for an oath, and in like cases the word "swear" includes "affirm".

13. Person. The word "person" may be extended to bodies corporate.

14. Seal. Where the seal of a court, public office or officer, or public or private corporation, may be required to be affixed to any paper, the word "seal" shall include an impression upon the paper alone, as well as upon wax or a wafer affixed thereto.

15. State. The word "state", when applied to the different parts of the United States, includes the District of Columbia and the territories, and the words "United States" may include the said district and territories.

16. Town. The word "town" means an incorporated town, and may include cities.

17. Will. The word "will" includes codicils.
18. Written—*in writing*. The words “written” and “in writing” may include any mode of representing words and letters in general use, except that signatures, when required by law, must be made by the writing or mark of the person.

19. Sheriff. The term “sheriff” may be extended to any person performing the duties of the sheriff, either generally or in special cases.

20. *Deed — bond — indenture — undertaking.* The word “deed” is applied to an instrument conveying lands, but does not imply a sealed instrument; and the words “bond” and “indenture” do not necessarily imply a seal, and the word “undertaking” means a promise or security in any form.

21. *Executor—administrator.* The term “executor” includes administrator, and the term “administrator” includes executor, where the subject matter justifies such use.

22. Numerals—*figures.* The Roman numerals and the Arabic figures are to be taken as parts of the English language.

23. *Computing time.* In computing time, the first day shall be excluded and the last included, unless the last falls on Sunday, in which case the time prescribed shall be extended so as to include the whole of the following Monday.

24. *Consanguinity and affinity.* Degrees of consanguinity and affinity shall be computed according to the civil law.

25. *Clerk—clerk’s office.* The word “clerk” means clerk of the court in which the action or proceeding is brought or is pending; and the words “clerk’s office” mean his office.

26. *Population.* The word “population”, where used in this code or any statute hereafter passed, shall be taken to be that as shown by the last preceding state or national census, unless otherwise specially provided. [C51, §§26, 2513; R60, §§29, 4121, 4123, 4124; C73, §45; C97, §48; C24, 27, §63.]

Similar provision as to par. 26, §429.

64. *Common-law rule of construction.* The rule of the common law, that statutes in derogation thereof are to be strictly construed, has no application to this code. Its provisions and all proceedings under it shall be liberally construed with a view to promote its objects and assist the parties in obtaining justice. [C51, §2503; R60, §2622; C73, §2528; C97, §3446; C24, 27, §64.]

CHAPTER 5
UNIFORM STATE LAWS

65. *Commission on uniform laws—vacancies.*


65. Commission on uniform laws—vacancies. The governor shall appoint three commissioners, each of whom shall be a member of the bar of this state, in good standing, who shall constitute and be known as the commission on uniform state laws, and upon the death, resignation, or refusal to serve of any of the commissioners so appointed, the governor shall make an appointment to fill the vacancy so caused, such new appointment to be for the unexpired balance of the term of the original appointee. [C24, 27, §65.]

66. Tenure—compensation—expenses. Said commissioners shall hold office for a term of four years, and until their successors are duly appointed, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to render a commissioner who has faithfully performed his duties ineligible for reappointment. No member of said commission shall receive any compensation for his services as commissioner, but each commissioner shall be entitled to receive his actual disbursements for expenses in performing the duties of his office. [C24, 27, §66.]

67. *Organization.* The commissioners shall meet at the state capitol at least once in two years and shall organize by the election of one of their number as chairman and another as secretary, who shall hold their respective offices for a term of two years and until their successors are elected and qualified. [C24, 27, §67.]

68. *Duties—reports.* It shall be the duty of each of said commissioners to attend the meeting of the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws, or to arrange for the attendance of at least one of their number at such national conference, and both in and out of such national conference they shall do all in their power to promote uniformity in state laws, upon all subjects where uniformity may be deemed desirable and practicable; said commission shall report to the legislature at its next session, and from time to time thereafter as said commission may deem proper, an account of its transactions, and its advice and recommendations for legislation. This report shall be printed for presentation to each legislature. It shall also be the duty of said commission to bring about as far as practicable the uniform judicial interpretation of all uniform laws and generally to devise and recommend such additional legislation or other or further course of action as shall tend to accomplish the purposes of this chapter. [C24, 27, §68.]
CHAPTER 6
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND PUBLIC MEASURES

69. Publication of proposed amendment.
70. Publication of proposed public measure.
71. Proof of publication—record—report to legislature.
72. Submission at general election.
73. Submission at special election.

69. Publication of proposed amendment. Whenever any proposition to amend the constitution has passed the general assembly and been referred to the next succeeding legislature, the secretary of state shall cause the same to be published, once each week, in two newspapers of general circulation in each congressional district in the state, for the time required by the constitution. [C97, §55; S13, §55; C24, 27, §69.]

70. Publication of proposed public measure. Whenever any public measure has passed the general assembly which under the constitution must be published and submitted to a vote of the entire people of the state, the secretary of state shall cause the same to be published, once each week, in at least one newspaper of general circulation in each county in the state, for the time required by the constitution. [C24, 27, §70.]

71. Proof of publication—record—report to legislature. Proof of the publication specified in the two preceding sections shall be made by the affidavits of the publishers of the newspapers designated by the secretary of state, and such affidavits, with the certificate of the secretary of state of the selection of such newspapers, shall be filed in his office, recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and preserved by him, and in the case of constitutional amendments he shall report to the following legislature his action in the premises. [C97, §56; S13, §55; C24, 27, §71.]

72. Submission at general election. Whenever a public measure has passed the general assembly which under the constitution must be submitted to a vote of the entire people of the state and no time is fixed by the constitution or legislature for such submission, or whenever a proposition to amend the constitution has been adopted by two succeeding general assemblies and no time is fixed by the last general assembly adopting the same for its submission to the people, said measure or amendment shall be submitted to the people at the ensuing general election, in the manner required by law. [C97, §56; C24, 27, §72.]

73. Submission at special election. The general assembly may provide for the submission of a constitutional amendment to the people at a special election for that purpose, at such time as it may prescribe, proclamation for which election shall be made by the governor, and the same shall in all respects be governed and conducted as prescribed by law for the submission of a constitutional amendment at a general election. [C97, §58; C24, 27, §73.]

74. Certification—sample ballot. The secretary of state shall, not less than twenty days preceding any election at which a constitutional amendment or public measure is to be submitted to a vote of the entire people of the state, transmit to the auditor of each county a certified copy of such amendment or measure and a sample of the ballot to be used in such cases, prepared in accordance with law. [C24, 27, §74.]

75. Proclamation. Whenever a proposition to amend the constitution is to be submitted to a vote of the electorate, the governor shall include such proposed amendment in his election proclamation. [C97, §57; C24, 27, §75.]

76. Canvass—declaration of result—record. The judges of election, county boards of canvassers, and other election officials shall canvass the vote on any constitutional amendment or public measure, and make return thereof, in the same manner as required by law for the canvass and return of the vote for public officers. The board of state canvassers shall canvass such returns, declare the result, and enter the same of record, immediately following and in connection with the proofs of publication of such amendment or measure, in the book kept for that purpose by the secretary of state. [C97, §56; C24, 27, §76.]

77. Expenses. Expenses incurred under the provisions of this chapter shall be audited and allowed by the state board of audit, and paid out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. [C97, §59; C24, 27, §77.]

77-d1. Action to test legality. Whenever an amendment to the constitution of the state of Iowa shall have been proposed and agreed to by the general assembly and shall have been agreed to by the succeeding general assembly, any taxpayer may file suit in equity in the district court at the seat of government of the state, challenging the validity, legality or constitutionality of such amendment, or the procedure con-
nected therewith, and in such suit the district court shall have jurisdiction to determine the validity, legality or constitutionality of said amendment or the procedure connected therewith, and enter its decree accordingly, and may grant a writ of injunction enjoining the governor and secretary of state from submitting such constitutional amendment, if it, or the procedure connected therewith shall have been found to be invalid, illegal or unconstitutional. [44GA, ch 223,§1.]

General procedure, §§11059, 11121-d1, 11123-d1, 11436-d1, 12832-d1, 12847-d1, 12871-d1.

77-d2. Parties. In such suit the taxpayer shall be plaintiff and the governor and secretary of state shall be defendants. Any taxpayer may intervene, either as party plaintiff or defendant. [44GA, ch 223,§2.]
TITLE II
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER 7
GOVERNOR

78. Office—secretary. The governor shall keep his office at the seat of government, in which shall be transacted the business of the executive department of the state. He shall keep a secretary at said office during his absence. [C73,§55; C97,§60; C24, 27,§78.]

79. Journal. He shall cause a journal to be kept in the executive office, in which a record shall be made of each official act as done, except if in cases of emergency an act is done away from the office, such entry shall be made as soon thereafter as may be. He shall cause a like military record to be kept of his acts done as commander-in-chief. [C73,§§56,57; C97,§61; C24, 27,§79.]

80. Counsel. Whenever the governor is satisfied that an action or proceeding has been commenced which may affect the rights or interests of the state, he may employ counsel to protect such rights or interests; and when any civil action or proceeding has been or is about to be commenced by the proper officer in behalf of the state, he may employ additional counsel to assist in the cause. [C51,§40; R60,§44; C73,§59; C97,§63; C24, 27,§80.]

81. Expenses. The expenses thus incurred, and those caused in executing the laws, may be allowed by him and paid from the contingent fund. [C51,§41; R60,§45; C73,§60; C97,§64; C24, 27,§81.]

82. Highway construction patents. The governor, whenever he deems such action to be in the interest of the public, shall have power to direct the attorney general to appear for and on behalf of any county, city, town, or other municipality of this state or for and on behalf of any officer thereof or contractor therewith, whenever any such county, city, town, or other municipality or officer or contractor is a party to any action or proceeding in any court wherein is involved the validity of any alleged patent on any matter or thing entering into highway, bridge, or culvert construction, or on any parts thereof, and may employ such legal assistance in addition to the attorney general as he may deem necessary and may pay for the same out of any fund in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. Whenever the attorney general is so directed by the governor it shall be his duty to comply therewith. [S13,§64-a; C24, 27,§82.]

83. Reward for arrest. Whenever the governor is satisfied that a crime has been committed within the state, punishable by death or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of ten years or more, and the person committing the same has not been arrested or has escaped from arrest or custody or his whereabouts is unknown, he may in his discretion, offer a reward not exceeding five hundred dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of such persons, which reward, upon the certificate of the governor that the same has been earned, shall be audited and paid by the state. Such reward shall be paid only upon the conviction of said person and affirmation thereof by the supreme court, if appealed thereto. [R60, §57; C73,§58; C97,§62; C24, 27,§83.]

84. Accounting. All fees paid to the governor shall be turned over to the treasurer of state. [SS15,§4-e; C24, 27,§84.]
CHAPTER 8
SECRETARY OF STATE

85. Duties—records. The secretary of state shall keep his office at the seat of government, and perform all duties required of him by law; he shall have charge of and keep all the acts and resolutions of the territorial legislature and of the general assembly of the state, the enrolled copies of the constitutions of the state, and all bonds, books, records, maps, registers, and papers which are now or may hereafter be deposited to be kept in his office, including all books, records, papers, and property pertaining to the state land office. [C51,§43; R60,§59; C73, §61; C97,§66; C24, 27,§85.]

86. Records relating to cities and towns. He shall receive and preserve in his office all papers transmitted to him in relation to the incorporation of cities and towns, or the annexation of territory thereto, or the consolidation or abandonment of municipal corporations; and shall keep an alphabetical list of said cities and towns in a book provided for that purpose, in which shall be entered the name of the town or city, the character of the same, whether town or city, the county in which situated, and the date of organization. [R60,§1046; C73,§65; C97,§67; C24, 27,§86.]

87. Commissions. All commissions issued by the governor shall be countersigned by the secretary, who shall register each commission in a book to be kept for that purpose, specifying the office, name of officer, date of commission, and tenure of office; provided, however, that notarial commissions shall be registered only in the office of the governor. [C51,§44; R60,§60; C73,§62; C97,§68; S33,§88; C24, 27,§87.]

88. Fees. The secretary of state shall collect all fees directed by law to be collected by him, including the following:
1. For certificate, with seal attached, two dollars.
2. For a copy of any law or record, upon the request of any private person or corporation, for every hundred words, twenty-five cents. [C51,§2524; R60,§4133; C73,§3756; C97,§85; C24, 27,§88.]

88-cl. Salary. The salary of the secretary of state shall be five thousand dollars per annum. [43GA, ch 2.]

CHAPTER 9
LAND OFFICE

89. Records. The books and records of the land office shall be so kept as to show and preserve an accurate chain of title from the general government to the purchaser of each smallest subdivision of land; to preserve a permanent record, in books suitably indexed, of all correspondence with any of the departments of the general government in relation to state lands; to preserve, by proper records, copies of the original lists furnished by the selecting agents of the state, and of all other papers in relation to such lands which are of permanent interest. [R60,§§92,95; C73,§83; C97,§72; C24, 27,§89.]

90. Separate grants. Separate tract books shall be kept for the university lands, the saline lands, the half-million acre grant, the sixteenth sections, the swamp lands, and such other lands as the state now owns or may hereafter own, so that each description of state lands shall be kept separate from all others, and each set of tract books shall be a complete record of all the lands to which they relate. [R60,§94; C73,§84; C97,§73; C24, 27,§90.]

91. Tract books. Said tract books shall be ruled in a manner similar to those used in the United States land offices, so as to record each tract by its smallest legal subdivisions, its section, township, and range, to whom sold, and when, the price per acre, to whom patented, and when. [R60,§89; C73,§85; C97,§74; C24, 27,§91.]

92. Land office—how kept—certified copies. The land office shall be kept open during business hours. The documents and records therein shall be subject to inspection by parties having an interest therein, and certified copies thereof, signed by the secretary, with the seal of his office attached, shall be deemed presumptive evidence of the facts to which they relate, and on request they shall be furnished by him for a reasonable compensation. [R60,§101; C73, §86; C97,§75; C24, 27,§92.]

93. Patents. Patents for lands shall issue from the land office, shall be signed by the
governor and recorded by the secretary; and each patent shall contain therein a marginal certificate of the book and page on which it is recorded, which certificate shall be signed by the secretary, and all patents shall be delivered free of charge. [R60,§97; C73,§87; C97,§76; C24, 27,§93.]

94. When patents issued. No patents shall be issued for any lands belonging to the state, except upon the certificate of the person or officer specially charged with the custody of the same, setting forth the appraised value per acre, name of person to whom sold, date of sale, price per acre, amount paid, name of person making final payment, and of person who is entitled to the patent, and, if thus entitled by assignment, the same, setting forth the appraised value per acre, amount paid, name of person making final payment, and make the necessary corrections in the tract and plat books of his office. Such corrections, when made in accordance with the foregoing provisions, shall have the force and effect of a deed originally correct, subject to prior rights accrued without notice. [C73,§89; C97,§78; C24, 27,§95.]

95. Corrections. The secretary is authorized and required to correct all clerical errors of his office in name of grantee and description of tract of land conveyed by the state, found upon the records of such office; he shall attach his official certificate to each conveyance so corrected, giving the reasons therefor; record the same with the record of the original conveyance, and make the necessary corrections in the tract and plat books of his office. Such corrections, when made in accordance with the foregoing provisions, shall have the force and effect of a deed originally correct, subject to prior rights accrued without notice. [C73,§89; C97,§78; C24, 27,§95.]

96. Maps—field notes—records—papers. The secretary of state shall receive and safely keep in his office, as public records, any field notes, maps, records, or other papers relating to the public survey of this state, whenever turned over to the state in pursuance of law; the United States at all times to have free access thereto for the purpose of taking extracts therefrom or making copies thereof. [C73,§90; C97,§79; C24, 27,§96.]

97. Color of title relinquished. Whenever the governor is satisfied by the commissioner of the general land office that the title to any lands which may have been certified to the state under any of the several grants is inferior to the rights of any valid interfering preemter or claimant, he is authorized and required to release by deed of relinquishment such color of title to the United States, to the end that the requirements of the interior department may be complied with, and that such tract or tracts of land may be patented by the general government to the legal claimants. [C73,§91; C97,§80; C24, 27,§97.]

98. Quitclaim deeds. Whenever the governor is satisfied by proper record evidence that any tract of land which may have been deeded by virtue of any donation or sale to the state is not the land intended to have been described, and that an error has been committed in making out the transfers, in order that such error may be corrected, he is authorized to quitclaim the same to the proper owner thereof, and to receive a deed or deeds for the lands intended to have been deeded to the state originally. [C73,§92; C97,§81; C24, 27,§98.]

99. Lists of federal granted lands. In cases where lands have been granted to the state of Iowa by act of congress, and certified lists of lands inuring under the grant have been made to the state by the commissioner of the general land office, as required by act of congress, and such lands have been granted, by act of the general assembly, to any person or company, and such person or company shall have complied with and fulfilled the conditions of the grant, the secretary of state is hereby authorized to prepare, on the application of such person or company, or on the application of a party claiming title to any land through such person or company, a list or lists of lands situated in each county inuring to such applicant, from the lists certified by the commissioner of the general land office, as aforesaid, which shall be signed by the governor of the state, and attested by the secretary of state, with the state seal, and then be certified to by the secretary to be true and correct copies of the lists made to this state, and deliver them to such applicant, who is hereby authorized to have them recorded in the proper county, and when so recorded they shall be notice to all persons the same as deeds now are, and shall be evidence of title in such grantee, or his or its assigns, to the lands therein described, under the grant of congress by which the lands were certified to the state, so far as the certified lists made by the commissioner aforesaid conferred title to the state; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such acts of congress or the acts of the general assembly of the state, and are not intended to be granted thereby, the lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be void; but lands in litigation shall not be included in such lists until the actions are determined and such lands adjudged to be the property of the company; nor shall the secretary include, in any of the lists so certified to the state, lands which have been adjudicated by the proper courts to belong to any other grant, or adjudicated to belong to any county or individual under the swamp-land grant, or any vested right, either legal or equitable, to any of the lands so certified. [C73,§93; C97,§82; C24, 27,§99.]

100. University lands. The secretary of state is hereby authorized to issue patents for lands, the legal title to which is vested in the state university, in cases wherein it is shown to the satisfaction of the governor and attorney general that such lands have been in fact sold by the authority of the state and paid for, and that the certificates of purchase have been lost or destroyed. [C97,§83; C24, 27,§100.]
101. Effect of patents. The patents thus issued shall inure to the benefit of the original purchaser and his grantees only, and a clause to this effect shall be inserted in the patent. [C97, §84; C24, 27, §101.]

CHAPTER 10
AUDITOR OF STATE

102. Office—duties. The auditor shall keep his office at the seat of government. He is the general accountant of the state, and it is his duty:

1. To keep accounts with others. To keep and state all accounts between the state and the United States, or any other state, or any public officer of the state, or person indebted to the state or intrusted with the collection, disbursement, or management of funds belonging to the same, when they are payable to or from the state treasury.

2. To make settlements with officers. To settle the accounts of all county treasurers and receivers of state revenues payable into the state treasury, for each of their official terms, separately.

3. To keep accounts of revenues. To keep fair, clear, and separate accounts of all the revenue, funds, and incomes of the state payable into the state treasury, and of all disbursements and investments thereof, showing the particulars of the same.

4. To settle with debtors. To settle the accounts of all public debtors for debts due the state treasury, and to require such persons, or their legal representatives, who have not accounted, to settle their accounts.

5. To settle with creditors. To settle all claims against the treasury, and, when a claim is recognized by law for which no appropriation has been made, to give the claimant a certificate thereof, and report the same to the general assembly.

6. To superintend and enforce collections. To direct and superintend the payment of all money payable into the state treasury, and cause to be instituted and prosecuted the proper actions for the recovery of debts and other moneys so payable.

7. To superintend fiscal affairs. To superintend the fiscal affairs of the state, and secure their management as required by law.

8. To draw warrants—form of—report to treasurer. To draw warrants on the treasurer for money directed by law to be paid out of the treasury, as the same may become payable. Each warrant shall bear on the face thereof its proper number, date, amount, name of payee, and a reference to the law under which it is drawn, and a statement indicating the purpose for which warrant is issued, whether for salaries or wages, services or supplies, and what kind of supplies, and for what office or department, or for any other general or special purpose whatsoever, which particulars shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose, in the order of issuance; and, as soon as practicable after issuing such warrant, he shall certify the above particulars to the treasurer.

9. To have custody of securities. To have the custody of all books, papers, records, documents, vouchers, conveyances, leases, mortgages, bonds, and other securities appertaining to the fiscal affairs and property of the state, which are not required to be kept in some other office.

10. To furnish information. To furnish the governor, on his requisition, information in writing upon any subject connected with his office, and to suggest to the general assembly plans for the improvement and management of the public revenue and property.

11. To report fiscal condition of state. To report to the governor before each regular session of the general assembly a complete statement of the revenue, funds, income, taxable property, and other resources and property of the state, and of the public revenues and expenditures since his last report, with a detailed statement of the expenditures to be defrayed from the treasury for the term following that covered by his report, specifying each object of expenditure, and distinguishing between such as are provided for by appropriations and such as are not, and showing the probable deficiency of any former appropriations.

12. To apportion school fund interest. He shall, on the first Monday of March and September of each year, apportion the interest of the permanent school fund among the several coun-
ties in proportion to the number of persons between five and twenty-one years of age in each, as shown by the last report filed with him by the superintendent of public instruction. [C51,§50; R60,§§71,1967; C73,§66; C97,§89; §13,§89; C24, 27, §102.]

Period covered by biennial report, §46.

103. Warrants divided. When the amount due the state to any person exceeds twenty dollars, the auditor shall, if requested, divide the amount into sums of not less than ten dollars, and issue warrants therefor. [C51,§51; R60,§72; C73,§67; C97,§90; C24, 27, §103.]

104. Statements as to state property. The auditor may at any time require any person receiving money, securities, or property belonging to the state, or having the management, disbursement, or other disposition of the same, an account of which is kept in his office, to render statements thereof and information in reference thereto. Any such person refusing or neglecting to render such statement or information shall forfeit twenty-five dollars, to be recovered by civil action in the name of the state. [C51,§52; R60,§73; C73,§68; C97,§91; C24, 27, §104.]

105. Officers failing to account. If any officer who is accountable to the treasury for any money or property neglects to render an account to the auditor within the time prescribed by law, or, if no time is so prescribed, then, within twenty days after being required so to do by the auditor, the auditor shall state an account against him from the books of the auditor's office, charging ten per cent damages on the whole sum appearing due, and interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on the aggregate from the time when the account should have been rendered; all of which may be recovered by an action brought on such account, or on the official bond of such officer. [C51,§54; R60,§75; C73,§70; C97,§93; C24, 27, §105.]

Referred to in §207.

106. Officers failing to pay. If any such officer fails to pay into the treasury the amount received by him within the time prescribed by law, or, having settled with the auditor, fails to pay the amount found due, the auditor shall charge such officer with twenty per cent damages on the amount due, with interest on the aggregate from the time the same became due at the rate of six per cent per annum, and the whole may be recovered by an action brought on such account, or on the official bond of such officer, and he shall forfeit his commission. [C51,§55; R60,§76; C73,§71; C97,§94; C24, 27, §106.]

Referred to in §107.

107. Officers may defend—costs. The penal provisions in the two preceding sections are subject to any legal defense which the officer may have the right to avail himself of by the auditor, but judgment for costs shall be rendered against the officer in the action, whatever be its result, unless he rendered an account within the time named in the two preceding sections. [C51,§56; R60,§77; C73,§72; C97,§95; C24, 27, §107.]

108. Credit to county treasurers. When a county treasurer or other receiver of public money seeks to obtain credit on the books of the auditor's office for payment made to the treasurer, before giving such credit, the auditor shall require him to take and subscribe an oath that he has not used, loaned, nor appropriated any of the public money for his private benefit, nor the benefit of any other person. [C51,§57; R60,§78; C73,§73; C97,§96; C24, 27, §108.]

109. Requisitions for accounts. In those cases where the auditor is authorized to call upon persons or officers for information, or statements, or accounts, he may issue his requisition therefor in writing to the person or officer called upon, allowing reasonable time, which, having been served and return made thereon to the auditor as a notice in a civil action, shall be evidence of the making of the requisition therein expressed. [C51,§58; R60,§79; C73,§74; C97,§97; C24, 27, §109.]

Service and return, §§11060, 11061.

110. Fees. He shall collect such fees as are provided for in the title on building and loan associations. [C97,§100; C24, 27, §110.]

See §§9379-9381.

111. Uniform system of accounting. The auditor of state shall prescribe a uniform system of blanks and forms for all financial accounts, receipts, and reports of all county, city, and town offices, including offices of cities acting under special charter. Said system shall, as far as practicable, follow the classifications and definitions of such transactions in use in the national census office, when not in conflict with the laws of this state. Said blanks and forms shall, by said auditor, be revised, from time to time, in order to render the same more efficient and to meet changes in the law. [S13,§§100-b, 550-a, 741-a, 1056-a,10,a-13; C24, 27, §111.]

112. Duty to install. It shall be the specific duty of each county, city, and town officer to install and use in his office the system of uniform blanks and forms so prescribed for his office. State examiners of accounts are charged with the specific duty to assist all such officers in installing said system. [S13,§§100-b-c, 1056-a10; C24, 27, §112.]

113. Examination of cities and counties. The auditor of state shall cause the financial condition and transactions of all county offices to be examined at least once each year, by a state examiner of accounts, and shall cause a like examination to be made at least once each two years of all offices of all cities and towns having a population of two thousand or more, including offices of cities acting under special charter. [S13,§§100-d, 1056-a11-a13; C24, 27, §113; 43GA, ch 157.]

114. State examiners. The auditor of state shall appoint such number of state examiners of accounts as may be necessary to make such examinations. Said examiners shall be of rec-
ognized skill and integrity, familiar with the system of accounting in county and city offices and with the laws relating to county and city affairs. Each examiner shall give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned as the bonds of county officers, which bonds shall be approved and filed as bonds of state officers. Such examiners shall hold their positions for four years, unless sooner removed by the auditor of state for cause, and shall be subject at all times to the direction of said auditor. [§13, §§100-a, 1056-a11; C24, 27, §115.]

115. Assistants. The auditor of state shall appoint such additional assistants to the examiners as may be necessary, who shall be subject to discharge at any time by the auditor. Such assistants shall receive such reasonable compensation as the auditor may fix and shall be paid in the same manner as examiners. The compensation of such assistants shall be considered as part of the cost of examination. [§13, §§100-a; C24, 27, §115.]

Payment of compensation, §§125, 126.

116. Examinations. Said examiners shall have the right while making said examinations, to examine all papers, books, records, and documents of any said offices and shall have the right, in the presence of the custodian or his deputy, to have access to the cash drawers and cash in the official custody of such officer, and a like right, during business hours, to examine the public accounts of the county or city in any depository which has public funds in its custody pursuant to law. [§13, §§100-d, 1056-a11; C24, 27, §116.]

Depositories, §1420-d1.

117. Scope of examinations. All examinations shall be made without notice to the office examined. On every examination inquiry shall be made as to the financial condition and resources of the county or city; whether the cost price for improvements and materials in said county or city is in excess of the cost price for like things in other counties or cities of the state; whether the county or city authorities are complying with the law; and whether the accounts and reports are being accurately kept. [§13, §§100-d, 1056-a11; C24, 27, §117.]

118. Subpoenas. The auditor of state and all examiners shall, in all matters pertaining to an authorized examination, have power to issue subpoenas of all kinds, administer oaths and examine witnesses, either orally or in writing, and the expense attending the same, including the expense of taking oral examinations in shorthand, shall be paid as other expenses of the examiner. [§13, §§100-d, 1056-a11; C24, 27, §118.]

Expenses, §§125, 126.

119. Refusal to testify. In case any witness duly subpoenaed refuses to attend, or refuses to produce documents, books, and papers, or shall attend and refuse to make oath or affirmation, or, being sworn or affirmed, shall refuse to testify, the auditor of state or the examiner may apply to the district court, or any judge of said district having jurisdiction thereof, for the enforcement of attendance and answers to questions as provided by law in the matter of taking depositions. [§13, §§100-d; C24, 27, §118.]

Procedure for contempt, §§11333, 11334, 11341, 11367; also ch 536.

120. Reports. A report of such examination shall be made in triplicate, signed, and verified by the officer making the examination; one copy to be filed with the auditor of state, one copy with the officer under investigation, and one copy with the auditor of the county if a county office is under investigation, or with the mayor or city council if a city office is under investigation. All reports shall be open to public inspection. [§13, §§100-d, 1056-a11; C24, 27, §120.]

121. Report filed with county attorney. If said examination discloses any irregularity in the collection or disbursement of public funds or in the abatement of taxes a copy of said report shall be filed with the county attorney and it shall be his duty to cooperate with the state auditor, and, in proper cases, with the attorney general, to secure the correction of the irregularity. [§13, §§100-d; C24, 27, §121.]

122. Duty of attorney general. In the event such examination discloses any grounds which would be ground for removal from office, a fourth copy of said report shall be provided and filed by the auditor of state in the office of the attorney general of the state, who shall thereupon take such action as, in his judgment, the facts and circumstances warrant. [§13, §§100-d; C24, 27, §122.]

123. Disclosures prohibited. No such examiner shall make any disclosure of the result of any investigation, except as he is required by law to report the same or to testify in court. Any violation of this provision shall be ground for removal. [§13, §§100-d; C24, 27, §123.]

Exception, §11268.

124. Examination of other municipalities. Any township, school, or municipal corporation, not embraced within the foregoing provisions of this chapter, may, on application to the auditor of state, secure an examination of its financial transactions and the conditions of its funds, or a like examination may be had on an application of twenty-five or more taxpayers of such township, school, or other corporation, accompanied by such showing of facts as, in the opinion of the auditor of state, will justify such examination. [§13, §§100-e, 1056-a12; C24, 27, §124.]

125. Bills. Each examiner shall, on the completion of an examination, file with the auditor of state a detailed, itemized, and sworn voucher of his per diem and expenses, which voucher, when approved by the state auditor and the board of audit, shall be paid from any unappropriated funds in the state treasury. [§13, §§100-a-e, 1056-a11; C24, 27, §125.]

126. State reimbursed. Upon payment by the state of the per diem and expense aforesaid, the auditor of state shall at once file with the warrant-issuing officer of the county or
municipality whose office was examined, a copy of the voucher so paid by the state and thereupon said warrant-issuing officer shall at once draw his warrant for said amount on the general funds of his county or municipality in favor of the auditor of state, which warrant shall be placed to the credit of the general fund of the state. [S13, §§100-a, -e, 1056-a11; C24, 27, §126.]


129. Biennial fiscal term. The biennial fiscal term of the state ends on the thirtieth day of June in each even-numbered year, and the succeeding biennial fiscal term begins on the day following. [C73, §129; C97, §123; S13, §123; C24, 27, §129.]

130. Report of standing appropriations. The auditor of state shall biennially prepare a separate report containing a complete list of all standing appropriations showing the amount of each appropriation and the purpose for which such appropriation is made and furnish a copy of such report to each member of the general assembly on or before the first day of the session. [C24, 27, §130.]

130-a1. Charging off unexpended appropriations. Except when otherwise provided by law, the auditor of state shall transfer to the general fund of the state any unexpended balance of any annual or biennial appropriation remaining at the expiration of six months after the close of the fiscal period for which the appropriation was made. At the time the transfer is made on the books of his office he shall certify such fact to the treasurer of state, who shall make corresponding entries on the books of the treasurer’s office. [C27, §130-a1.]

130-c1. Salary. The salary of the auditor of state shall be five thousand dollars per annum. [43GA, ch 2.]

CHAPTER 11
TREASURER OF STATE

131. Office—accounts. The treasurer shall keep his office at the seat of government, and shall keep an accurate account of the receipts and disbursements at the treasury in books kept for that purpose, in which he shall specify the names of the persons from whom money is received, and on what account, and the time thereof. [C51, §62; R60, §83; C73, §75; C97, §101; C24, 27, §131.]

132. Daily balance sheet. The treasurer of state shall so keep the books of his office that at the close of each day’s business the account of each fund will show the balance or deficit therein, and show also the total amount of the money in the state treasury, and should the books not be in balance, the daily statement shall show the amount of the surplus or deficit by which the books fail to balance. [C24, 27, §132.]

133. Record and payment of warrants. He shall enter in a book the memorandum of warrants issued as certified to him by the auditor, and receive in payment of public dues the warrants so issued in conformity with law, and redeem the same, if there be money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and on receiving any such warrant shall cause the person presenting it to indorse it, and shall write on the face thereof “redeemed”, and enter in the book containing the auditor’s memora, in appropriate columns, the name of the person to whom paid, date of payment, and amount of interest paid. [C51, §63; R60, §84; C73, §76; C97, §102; C24, 27, §133.]

134. Receipts. When money is paid him, the treasurer shall execute receipts in duplicate therefor, stating the fund to which it belongs, one of which must be delivered to the auditor in order to obtain the proper credit, and the treasurer must be charged therewith. [C51, §64; R60, §85; C73, §77; C97, §103; C24, 27, §134.]

135. Payment—interest on unpaid warrants. He shall pay no money from the treasury but upon the warrants of the auditor, and only in the order of their presentation; or, if there is no money in the treasury from which such warrants can be paid, he shall, upon request of the holder, indorse upon the warrant the date of its presentation, and sign it, from which time the warrant shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum until the time directed in the next section. [C51, §65; R60, §86; C73, §78; C97, §104; S13, §104; C24, 27, §135.]

136. Record of unpaid warrants—interest. He shall keep a record of the number and amount of the warrants so presented and indorsed for nonpayment, and, when there are funds in the treasury for their payment to an amount sufficient to render it advisable, he shall give notice to what number of warrants the funds will extend, or the number which he will pay by three
§137, Ch 11, TREASURER OF STATE

insertions in a newspaper printed at the seat of government. At the expiration of thirty days from the day of the last publication, interest on the warrants so named as being payable shall cease. [C51,§66; R60,§87; C73,§79; C97,§105; C24,27,§156.]

Referred to in §§145, Analogous provisions. §§6161, 5647, 7496, 7498.

137. Report to and account with auditor. Once in each week he shall certify to the auditor the number, date, amount, and payee of each warrant taken up by him, with the date when taken up, and the amount of interest allowed; and on the first Monday of January, and the first day of April, July, and October, annually, he is directed to account with the auditor and deposit in his office all such warrants received at the treasury, and take the auditor's receipt thereof. [C51,§67; R60,§88; C73,§89; C97,§106; S13,§106; C24,27,§137.]

Analogous provisions, §§6164, 5619.

138. Interest on bonds. When interest on any bonds of the state becomes due, the treasurer shall provide funds for the payment thereof on the day and at the place where payable; and persons holding such bonds are required to present the same at such place within ten days from such day, at the expiration of which time the funds remaining unexpended and vouchers for interest paid shall be returned to the treasurer. [C73,§82; C97,§108; C24,27,§138.]

139, 140. Rep. by 44GA, ch 2. Deposits in general, ch. 352-D.

141. Cash balance. The treasurer of state shall not draw on the funds in any county treasury so long as the receipts from all sources, not including primary road funds, belonging to the state, are sufficient to maintain in the state treasury and authorized depositories in the aggregate, a cash balance of two million dollars. [C24,27,§141.]

Statements by county treasurer of state funds, §§166.

142. Restoration of cash balance. When said cash balance is reduced below two million dollars the treasurer of state may draw on each county treasurer in proportion to the amount in his possession, a sum sufficient in the aggregate to increase said cash balance to an amount not to exceed three million dollars. [C24,27,§142.]

Referred to in §§6167, 5168. County treasurer to honor draft, §5167.

143. Deposits by state officers. All elective and appointive state officers, boards, commissions, and departments, except the state fair board, the state board of education, and the board of control of state institutions, shall, within ten days succeeding the collection thereof, deposit with the treasurer of state, or to the credit of said treasurer in any depository by him designated, ninety per cent of all fees, commissions, and moneys collected or received; the balance actually collected in cash, remaining in the hands of any officer, board, or department shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars and no money collected shall be held more than thirty days. [C73,§3778; C97,§191; S13,§170-d; C24,27,§143.]

Referred to in §12819.

143-b1. Unclaimed fees. All officers, boards, and commissions of the state government shall on the first Monday in January and July of each year pay to the treasurer of state for the use of the state, all fees and charges not belonging to the said office, and in his or its hands at the date of preceding payment, even though unpresented checks are outstanding against said funds, and take the treasurer's receipt therefor. [C27,§143-b1.]

Analogous provision, §10988.

143-b2. Statement required. At the time of making such payment the officer, board, or commission shall furnish the said treasurer a written statement which shall show in detail the amount due each person and for what due and such other information as may be necessary to clearly designate each claim. A duplicate of such statement and receipt shall be filed with the auditor of state. [C27,§143-b2.]

Analogous provision, §10840.

144. Statement itemized. Each deposit shall be accompanied by an itemized statement of the sources from which the money has been collected, and the funds to be credited, a duplicate of which shall, at the time, be filed with the auditor of state. [S13,§170-d; C24,27,§144.]

145. Auditor and treasurer to keep account. The treasurer and auditor of state shall each keep an accurate account of the moneys so deposited. [S13,§170-f; C24,27,§145.]

145-b1. Investment of bonus and disability fund. The treasurer of state upon the order of the bonus board established by chapter 332, acts of the thirty-ninth general assembly, shall invest such portions of the additional bonus and disability fund created by section 8 of said chapter as said board may from time to time specify. [C27,§145-b1.]

Referred to in §145-b5.

145-b2. Choice of securities. In issuing such order to the treasurer of state said bonus board shall specify the securities in which such sums are to be invested, but in no event shall the board specify securities other than those issued by the United States or the state of Iowa. [C27,§145-b2.]

Referred to in §145-b5.

145-b3. Collection and disposition of interest. The interest from such investments shall be collected by the treasurer of state and shall
constitute a part of the additional bonus and disability fund provided by section 8, chapter 332, acts of the thirty-ninth general assembly, to be disbursed by the treasurer of state upon the order of said bonus board for the purposes prescribed in said section. [C27,§145-b3.] Referred to in §145-b5.

145-b4. Payment of claims. When any award from such additional bonus and disability fund is made by said bonus board, payment shall be made in the manner provided in section 7, chapter 332, acts of the thirty-ninth general assembly. [C27,§145-b4.] Referred to in §145-b5. 145-b5. Rules and regulations. Said bonus board shall have power to establish such rules and regulations as the board deems necessary to carry out the provisions of the four preceding sections. [C27,§145-b5.]

146. Swamp land indemnity. All swamp land indemnity money paid by the federal government to this state under any act of congress relating thereto shall be paid by the treasurer of state to the county treasurer of the county where the land, on account of which such payment is made, is located. The county treasurer shall be liable on his bond for the safe custody of said funds and shall promptly notify the board of supervisors of the receipt thereof. Said funds shall be applied by the said supervisors as required by law. [S13,§116-d,e,f; C24, 27,§146.]

147. Biennial report. The treasurer of state shall, biennially, at the time provided by law, report to the governor the state of the treasury and exhibit therein the amount received and paid out by the treasurer since his last report, and the balance remaining in the treasury. [C51, §68; R60,§89; C73,§81; C97,§107; C24, 27,§147.]

147-cl. Salary. The salary of the treasurer of state shall be five thousand dollars per annum. [43GA, ch 2.]

CHAPTER 12

ATTORNEY GENERAL

148. Department of justice.
149. Duties.
150. Disqualification—substitute.
151. Assistant attorneys general.

148. Department of justice. The department of justice, with the attorney general as head thereof, shall be located at the seat of government. [R60,§124; C73,§150,3770; C97, §§208, 211; S13,§208, 211; C24, 27,§148.]

149. Duties. It shall be the duty of the attorney general, except as otherwise provided by law to:
1. Prosecute and defend all causes in the supreme court in which the state is a party or interested.
2. Prosecute and defend in any other court or tribunal, all actions and proceedings, civil or criminal, in which the state may be a party or interested, when, in his judgment, the interest of the state requires such action, or when requested to do so by the governor, executive council, or general assembly.
3. Prosecute and defend all actions and proceedings brought by or against any state officer in his official capacity.
4. Give his opinion in writing, when requested, upon all questions of law submitted to him by the general assembly or by either house thereof, or by any state officer, elective or appointive. Questions submitted by state officers must be of a public nature and relate to the duties of such officer.
5. Prepare drafts for contracts, forms, and other writings which may be required for the use of the state.
6. Report to the governor, at the time provided by law, the condition of his office, opinions rendered, and business transacted of public interest.
7. Supervise county attorneys in all matters pertaining to the duties of their offices, and from time to time to require of them reports as to the condition of public business intrusted to their charge.
8. Promptly account to the treasurer of state, for all state funds received by him.
9. Keep in proper books a record of all official opinions, and a register of all actions prosecuted and defended by him, and of all proceedings had in relation thereto, which books shall be delivered to his successor.
10. Perform all other duties required by law. [R60,§124-127, 130, 151; C73,§150-153; C97, §§208-210; S13,§208-a; C24, 27,§149.]

150. Disqualification—substitute. If, for any reason, the attorney general be disqualified from appearing in any action or proceeding, the executive council shall appoint some suitable person for that purpose and defray the reasonable expense thereof from any unappropriated funds in the state treasury. [C24, 27,§150.]

151. Assistant attorneys general. The attorney general may appoint a first assistant attorney general and such other assistant attorneys general as may be authorized by law, who shall devote their entire time to the duties of their positions. The assistant attorneys general shall, subject to the direction of the attorney general, have the same power and authority as the attorney general. [C97,§212; S13,§212; C24, 27,§151.]

Analogous provision, §4388. Special assistant for highway commission, §4630-cl.

152. Special counsel. No compensation shall be allowed to any person for services as an attorney or counselor to any department of the
state government, or the head thereof, or to any state board or commission, except in cases specially authorized by law, but the executive council may employ legal assistance, at a reasonable compensation, in any pending action or proceeding to protect the interests of the state, but only upon a sufficient showing, in writing, made by the attorney general, that his department cannot for reasons stated by him perform said service, which reasons and action of the council shall be entered upon its records. [S13, §208-b; C24, 27, §162.] Commerce council, §7019. Employment by governor, §§80-82.

CHAPTER 13
REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT AND CODE EDITOR

GENERAL PROVISIONS

154. Appointment. Within ninety days prior to the first secular day in January, 1927, and every four years thereafter the judges of the supreme court shall appoint a reporter of the supreme court who shall hold office for four years from said secular day and until his successor has been appointed, and has qualified. Vacancies shall be filled by said judges for the unexpired portion of the term. Chapter 60 shall not apply to appointments under this section. [C73, §3770; C97, §211; S13, §211; C24, 27, §153.]

155. Office. The office of the reporter of the supreme court shall be at the seat of government. He shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office. [C97, §213; SS15, §224-a; C24, 27, §155.]

156. Duties. The reporter of the supreme court shall be editor of the code and his duties shall be to:

1. Submit such recommendations as he deems proper to each general assembly for the purpose of amending, revising, and codifying such portions of the law as may be conflicting, redundant, or ambiguous, and to lay said recommendations before the presiding officers of each house.

2. Edit and compile the code after each even-numbered session of the general assembly so that the same may be printed as herein provided.

3. Edit and prepare for publication a series of annotations of the statutes of Iowa containing annotations of all such statutes as have been construed by the supreme court of this state or the federal courts, and cause the same to be printed in separate volumes arranged in the same manner as the titles, chapters, and sections of the code.

4. Prepare and cause to be published immediately following the issuance of the code in 1931, and every two years thereafter, a volume which shall by proper annotations show the construction placed by the supreme court of this state and the federal courts on all statutes of this state since the then existing permanent volume of annotations. The edition of 1931 and all subsequent volumes shall constitute a cumulation of the edition of 1927 and shall be so continued until said cumulation shall reach a size sufficient for a permanent volume.

5. Promptly prepare syllabi for all opinions of the supreme court and an index and proper tables for each volume of the reports. [C51, §46; R60, §§62, 115, 115, 144; C73, §§35, 155, 156; C97, p.5, §§88, 216; S13, p.3; SS15, §§224-c, -h; C24, 27, §156; 44GA, ch 3.]

157. Recommendations—printing and reference. The recommendations of the editor of the code shall be printed in such numbers as the printing board deems necessary for public use, and when laid before the presiding officers of the respective houses shall be referred in each house to appropriate committees. [C24, 27, §157; 44GA, ch 4.]

SUPREME COURT REPORTS

158. Access to opinions. He shall, under the direction of the judges of the supreme court,
have such access to the opinions of the court as will enable him to discharge his duties. [R60, §112; C73, §154; C97, §213; SS15, §224-b; C24, 27, §158.]

159. Standard for reports. The size, style, type, binding, and appearance of volume 195 of the supreme court reports shall be substantially followed in the future publications of said reports. A majority of the judges of the supreme court may prescribe a different standard volume. [C97, §218; SS15, §224-d; C24, 27, §159.]

160. New edition. The supreme court may, when the public interest requires it, order the publication of a new edition of any volume of its reports of which the copyright is not owned by the state, and may require compliance therewith within six months by an order entered of record. Failure to comply with said order shall work a forfeiture of said copyright to the state. [R60, §120; C73, §158; C97, §214; SS15, §224-f; C24, 27, §160.]
169. Editorial work. The code editor in preparing the copy for an edition of the code shall have power to:

1. Correct therein all misspelled words in the original enrollments.
2. Correct all manifest grammatical and clerical errors including punctuation but without changing the meaning.
3. Transpose sections or to divide sections so as to give to distinct subject matters a section number but without changing the meaning. [C24, 27,§169.]

169-bl. Formal matters omitted. When any act of the general assembly subsequent to the issuance of the code of 1924 contains in the substantive part of the act a reference to a section of the code and designates such section by such reference as “Code, 1924”, “Code, 1927”, “Code, 1931”, etc., or the equivalent thereof, the code editor is directed in the preparation of the ensuing code to omit the year indicated by such reference. [C27,§169-bl.]

170. Future codes. A new code shall be issued as soon as possible after the final adjournment of each even-numbered regular session of the general assembly. The code editor shall, immediately after the issuance of a new code, prepare copy for the ensuing code, and at all times keep the same revised to date in the files of his office. The printing board shall cause such code to be printed and bound at the time required by law but the proof reading on such code shall be solely under the direction and control of the code editor. [C24, 27,§170.]

171. Preparation. All new editions of the code shall be so prepared and printed that each section of the general statute law shall appear in said new edition in its new or finally revised and amended form. All sections of law of a general nature enacted after the last preceding code, shall be inserted in each new edition in such logical order as the editor of the code may determine. [C24, 27,§171.]

172. Citation of permanent code. The permanent codes published subsequent to the adjournment of the extra session of the fortieth general assembly shall be known and cited as “The Code,—”, giving year of edition of such code. [C24, 27,§172.]

173. Citation of session laws. The session laws of each general assembly shall be known and cited as “…………General Assembly, Chapter…………….., Section……………..” (inserting the appropriate number). [C24, 27,§173.]

174. Citation of prior codes. All prior codes and supplements shall be cited by the year in which published. [C24, 27,§174.]

175. Official statutes. The code and session laws published under authority of the state shall constitute the only authoritative publications of the statutes of this state. No other publications of the statutes of the state shall be cited in the courts or in the reports or rules thereof. [C97, p.5; S13, p.3; C24, 27,§175.]

176. Publication of parts of code. The printing board may cause to be printed from time to time, in the form of leaflets, folders, or pamphlets and in such numbers as the board deems reasonable, parts of the code for the use of public officers. Such orders shall be limited to actual needs as shown by experience or other competent proof, and the printing shall, as far as practicable, be done from the plates or slugs from which the code has been printed. [C97, p.5; S13, p.3; C24, 27,§176.]

177. Appropriaion. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated an amount sufficient to defray all expenses incurred in the carrying out of the provisions of this act. [C24, 27,§177.]

The word “act” refers to 40 ExGA, ch 3.

CHAPTER 14
STATE PRINTING BOARD

178. Board created.
179. Appointive members.
180. Financial interest.
181. Appointment and tenure.
182. Compensation.
183. Duties.
184. Printing defined.
185. Printing for state institutions.
186. Contracts with state institutions.
187. Specifications and rules.
188. Advertisements for bids.
189. Requirements.
190. Information furnished.
191. Specifications public.
192. Form of bids.
193. Deposit with bid.
194. Opening of bids—award.
195. Rejection of bids—procedure.
196. Combination of bidders.
197. Acceptance of bids.
198. Duration of contract.
199. Duty to enter into contract—forfeiture.
201. Bond.
202. Written orders.
203. Assistants outside Des Moines.
204. Acceptance of printing—penalty.
205. Contracts by institutional heads.
206. Emergency contracts.
207. Paper.
208. Paper account.
209. Account with each department.
211. Superintendent to separate items.
212. Vouchers—form—audit.

178. Board created. A state printing board, hereinafter referred to as “the printing board”, is hereby created. Said board shall be composed of the secretary of state, auditor of state, attorney general, and of two appointive members to be appointed by the governor. [C24, 27,§178.]

179. Appointive members. The appointive members of said board shall be residents of this state, of good moral character, and shall
have had at least five years' actual experience in the printing trade. [C24, 27§179.]

180. Financial interest. No member of said board and no appointee thereof shall be financially interested, directly or indirectly, in any plant or business in which work is performed for the state, under the provisions of this and the two following chapters, nor shall he be interested in any contract let under said chapters. [C24, §§180, 214; C27, §180.]

Similar provisions, §§275, 3922, 4685, 4755-b10, 5234, 5361, 5673, 5828, 6534, 6710, 13324, 13327.

181. Appointment and tenure. The governor shall, on or before July first, each year, appoint one member of said board which appointee, after qualifying, shall serve for two years from said date. Appointees to fill vacancies shall serve from the date of appointment and qualification and for the unexpired term. [C24, 27§181.]

182. Compensation. The appointive members shall receive a compensation of ten dollars and actual expenses for each day actually employed hereunder in the business of the state. [C24, 27§182.]

183. Duties. The printing board shall:
1. Let contracts, except as provided in section 205, for all printing for all state offices, departments, boards, and commissions when the cost of such printing is payable out of any taxes, fees, licenses, or funds collected for state purposes.
2. Direct the manner, form, style, and quantity of all public printing when such matters are not otherwise expressly prescribed by law.
3. Employ and discharge all assistants necessary to enable the board to perform its duties and determine the compensation of such assistants when not otherwise determined by law.
4. Prescribe rules, not inconsistent with law, for the conduct of its business.
5. Keep a full and detailed record of all its meetings, actions, and proceedings.
6. Hear and determine all complaints which may be made to it with reference to any official action of the superintendent of printing.
7. Make biennial reports to the governor as to the cost of the public printing for each department during the preceding fiscal term, with recommendations of any retrenchments that can be made therein.
8. Perform all other duties required by law. [C24, 27§183.]

Blanks relative to university hospitals, §§3996, 4028.
Printing for board of educational examiners, §§3898.
Style of code and supreme court reports, §§159, 168.
Printing for board of educational examiners, §3898.

184. Printing defined. The term “printing” as used in this and the two following chapters shall include “binding” and may include material, processes, or operations necessary to produce a finished printed product. [C24, 27§184.]

185. Printing for state institutions. The power of the printing board to let contracts shall not embrace printing for any state institution when such institution, through its governing board, is able and desires to do such printing in its own printing plant. [C24, 27§185.]

186. Contracts with state institution. The printing board may, without advertising for bids, enter into contracts or make provision for doing any of the work coming under the provisions of this and the two following chapters at any school or institution under the ownership or control of the state. In all such cases, the work shall be done under conditions substantially the same as those provided for in the case of contracts with individuals and the same standard of quality or product shall be required. [C24, 27§186.]

187. Specifications and rules. The printing board shall, from time to time, adopt and print specifications and rules covering all matters relating to printing that are the subject of contracts, which specifications and rules shall contain, among other things, the following:
2. Estimates of the probable amount of work to be done or material furnished, so far as the same can be made the subject of general contracts, into classes according to the character or use thereof, or with relation to the department for which intended, or in any manner most convenient for securing bids and entering into contracts. All or any part of the printing needed for any department, board, or commission may be placed in a class by itself.
3. Provisions for the grouping of the work of any department, boards, or commissions when so far as the same can be made applicable, with the standard of quality or product shall be required.
4. Fixed standards for books and booklets, for all printing for all state offices, and for stock and material.
5. A schedule of maximum rates or prices, so far as the same can be made applicable, with provision that bids not within the maximum (each class being computed as a unit), may be rejected.
6. A rule as to part payment for work in process of completion, or material in process of delivery, in proportion to the part completed or delivered.
7. A rule as to part payment for work in process of completion, or material in process of delivery, in proportion to the part completed or delivered.
8. General regulations necessary to assure prompt and satisfactory compliance with the proposed contracts, the submission of samples, the delivery of the product (which may be at the expense of the state), the preparation and filing of bills, and such general matters as will assure to the state the utmost economy and efficiency. [C24, 27§187.]

188. Advertisements for bids. The secretary of the board shall, from time to time as
directed by the board, advertise for bids for the doing of the public printing. Such advertisements shall be published once each week for three consecutive weeks in seven newspapers in several different cities of the state, one of which newspapers shall be published in Des Moines. [C24, 27,§188.]

189. Requirements. Said advertisements shall state where and how specifications and other necessary information may be obtained, the time during which the board will receive bids, and the day, hour, and place when bids will be publicly opened and contracts awarded. [C24, 27,§189.]

190. Information furnished. The secretary of the board shall supply prospective bidders and others on request with the specifications and rules of the board, blank forms for bids, samples of printing so far as possible, and all other information pertaining to the subject. [C24, 27,§190.]

191. Specifications public. The specifications shall be kept on file in the office of the secretary, open to public inspection, together with samples, so far as possible, of the work to be done or the material to be furnished. [C24, 27,§191.]

192. Form of bids. Bids must be:
1. In writing and only on the blanks furnished with the specifications.
2. Signed by the bidder.
3. Submitted in sealed envelopes which shall be properly indorsed.
4. In the hands of the secretary of the board by the time fixed in the advertisements for bids. [C24, 27,§192.]

193. Deposit with bid. Each bidder must deposit with the board at the time he files his bid, a certified check payable to the state treasurer for an amount to be fixed in the specifications, either covering all classes or items, or separate checks for each bid in case he makes more than one bid. Checks deposited by unsuccessful bidders, and by successful bidders when they have entered into the contract, shall be returned to them. [C24, 27,§193.]

194. Opening of bids—award. All bids shall be publicly opened and read and the contracts let at the time and place fixed therefor, or on such adjourned day or days as may be named by the board, of which adjournment all parties shall take notice. In the award of contracts, due consideration shall be given not only to the price bid, but to the mechanical and other equipment, and financial responsibility of the bidder, and his ability and experience in the performance of like or similar contracts. [C24, 27,§194.]

195. Rejection of bids—procedure. The board shall have the right to reject any or all bids, and in case of rejection or because of failure of a bidder to enter into a contract, the board may advertise for and secure new bids. [C24, 27,§195.]

196. Combination of bidders. When the board is satisfied that bidders have presented bids pursuant to an agreement, understanding, or combination to prevent free competition, it shall reject all of them and readvertise for bids as in the first instance. [C24, 27,§196.]

197. Acceptance of bid. Each accepted bid shall have indorsed thereon, for the signature of the printing board or of a majority thereof, the word “accepted” with the date of such acceptance, which indorsement shall constitute immediate notice to the bidder of the fact of acceptance. [C24, 27,§197.]

198. Duration of contract. Contracts for printing and for work and material relating thereto shall be for a period not exceeding three years. [C24, 27,§198.]

199. Duty to enter into contract—forfeiture. Each successful bidder must within ten days after the award, enter into a contract in accordance with his bid, and unless this is done, or the delay is for reasons satisfactory to the board, the certified check submitted with the bid shall be forfeited to the state. The specifications on which the bid is made shall constitute a part of the contract. [C24, 27,§199.]

200. Contract provisions. Such contracts shall, among other provisions, provide that:
1. The contractor shall complete all unfinished portions of jobs or orders in hand at the expiration of the contract.
2. The contract may be canceled, or other agreed penalty imposed, for failure to perform the terms thereof in a manner satisfactory to the printing board.
3. The contractor may be released on such conditions as may be agreed on, in case of injury to his plant by fire, or other providential contingency.
4. In order to avoid delay and inconvenience in the departments, and unnecessary transportation charges to the state, deliveries of printing for the various state officials, departments, boards, and commissions shall be made in such manner as the printing board, after consultation with the various departments, shall order. [C24, 27,§200.]

201. Bond. A bond for the faithful performance of the contract shall be required in connection with each contract, in an amount to be fixed by the printing board, which bond shall be filed with and approved by the board. [C24, 27,§201.]

202. Written orders. No printing shall be performed under any contract except on written orders therefor, on detailed forms prescribed by the printing board, and duly signed by the secretary of the board or by some person authorized by the board. Every order shall designate the contract under which the order is given, the class of the required printing, the definite quantity and kind thereof, and be issued in duplicate with a stub copy preserved. A separate series of stubs and duplicates shall be used for each class of printing. [C24, 27,§202.]

203. Assistants outside Des Moines. The printing board may, at the various points in the state, outside the city of Des Moines, at
which state institutions or departments are located, appoint assistants and empower such assistants to issue in the name of the printing board, orders for printing. Such assistants shall be furnished with a copy of the contract under which the orders are to be given, necessary blank order books and proper instructions as to their procedure. Such assistants on issuing an order shall immediately forward the original thereof to the printing board. [C24, 27, §203.]

Referred to in §206.

204. Acceptance of printing—penalty. No printing shall be accepted as in compliance with the contract when such printing is not of the grade of workmanship which is usually employed by first-class printers on printing of such class, nor when such printing is not of the full quality contracted for. If immediate necessity and lack of time to procure printing elsewhere compel the use of defective printing furnished by a contractor, it shall be accepted without approval, and one-half of the contract price thereof shall be deducted as liquidated damages for such breach of contract. [C24, 27, §204.]

205. Contracts by institutional heads. The printing board may authorize the managing board, or head, or chief executive officer of any institution or department of the state located outside the city of Des Moines to secure, under the specifications of the board, competitive bids for printing needed by such institution or department, and submit such bids to the printing board. If said board approves any of said bids, such authorized board, head, or officer may contract for such printing with such bidder, but such contract shall not be valid until a duplicate copy thereof is filed with and approved by the printing board. [C24, 27, §205.]

Referred to in §158.

206. Emergency contracts. The board may at any time award a special contract or may authorize its assistants as designated in section 203 to award a special contract for any work or material coming within the provisions of this and the two following chapters but not included in contracts already in existence, or which cannot properly be made the subject of a general contract, if the amount of each such contract shall not exceed the amount of five hundred dollars, and if special bids have been duly solicited by the said board from persons or firms engaged in the kind of work under consideration who have indicated a desire to bid on the class of work to be done. [C24, 27, §206.]

207. Paper. The board may contract for paper as part of the printing or may purchase paper and furnish the same to the contractor. All paper purchased for use of the state shall, when practicable, have a distinguishing mark or water line by which it can be identified. [R60, §2176; C73, §121; C97, §165; S13, §165; C24, 27, §207.]

208. Paper account. The board shall keep an accurate account with anyone doing printing for the state, and charge him with the value of all paper drawn, and credit him with all paper used on behalf of the state, and compel an accounting for all paper not so used. [C97, §169; C24, 27, §208.]

209. Account with each department. The printing board shall keep an account with each separate officer, board, department, and commission of the state to which printing is furnished by the state, and in such manner as to show in detail at all times what printing has been so furnished, and the cost thereof. [C24, 27, §209.]

210. Bills—departments debited. On the payment of a warrant for printing, if the official, board, department, or commission for which the printing was furnished has a contingent or support or other fund in the state treasury from which said warrant would be paid were it not for this section, the treasurer of state shall at once charge said fund with the amount of the cost of said printing. If such official, board, department, or commission has no such fund in the state treasury but has such fund in his or its own possession, the treasurer of state shall at once notify such official, board, department, or commission of the amount so paid by him for such printing, and said official, board, department, or commission shall at once reimburse the treasurer of state from his or its contingent or support fund for such payment, which reimbursement shall be credited to the unappropriated funds of the state. [C24, 27, §210.]

Referred to in §211.

211. Superintendent to separate items. Should the amount of a warrant for printing include printing for more than one officer, board, department, or commission, the secretary of the board of printing shall at once furnish the treasurer with a statement of the correct amounts chargeable under the preceding section to each officer, board, department, or commission. [C24, 27, §211.]

212. Vouchers—form—audit. All bills accruing under contracts for printing shall be filed with the printing board. They shall be in duplicate, or in larger numbers if ordered by the board, verified and itemized with full details necessary for computation according to the terms of the contract and orders given in relation thereto or according to law, and shall be accompanied by samples of the work or materials when practicable and when so ordered by the board.

All such bills shall be examined and approved by the printing board and the duplicate vouchers passed to the state board of audit.

All bills approved by the board shall be endorsed accordingly before presentation to the state board of audit. [C24, 27, §212.]
CHAPTER 15
SUPERINTENDENT OF PRINTING
Referred to in §§180, 184, 186, 206.

GENERAL PROVISIONS
213. Appointment.
215. Duties.
216. Manuscript—editing—general directions.
217. Cooperation.
218. Appeals.
219. Record relative to documents.
220. Reserve supply.
221. Unused documents.

DISTRIBUTION
222. Custody of documents and storage rooms.
223. Information as to documents.
224. Mailing lists.
225. Copies to departments.
226. Assembly members.
227. Libraries.

GENERAL PROVISIONS
213. Appointment. The printing board shall, by a majority vote, appoint some person having the same qualifications as the appointive members of the board who shall be officially known as superintendent of printing. Said superintendent shall serve during the pleasure of the board. [SS15,§§144-e; C24, 27,§213.]


215. Duties. The superintendent of printing shall:
1. Have an office at the seat of government and devote his entire time to the duties of his position.
2. Have charge of the office equipment and supplies of the printing board and of the stock, if any, required in connection with printing contracts.
3. Have general supervision, under the direction of said board, of all matters pertaining to the enforcement of the contracts of the printing board.
4. Keep a detailed record of all meetings and proceedings of the printing board and of the award of contracts by said board.
5. Prepare, under the directions of said board, the specifications and advertisements for printing.
6. Have control and direction of the document department.
7. Have legal custody of all codes, session laws, books of annotations, tables of corresponding sections, and reports of the supreme court, and sell, account for, and distribute the same as provided by law.
8. Be responsible on his official bond for the public property coming into his possession.
9. Be ex officio secretary and general executive officer of the state printing board.
10. In odd-numbered years, compile for publication the Iowa official register which shall contain historical, political, and other statistics of general value, but nothing of a partisan character.
11. Prepare the manuscript copy of all laws, acts, and joint resolutions passed at each session of the general assembly, and arrange the same in chapters with comprehensive index and in such manner that each chapter will show the number of the house or senate file, and cause the same to be printed. In so doing he shall have the right to the possession of the enrolled bills.
12. Perform such other duties as are necessary, or incident to his position, or which may be ordered by the printing board, or required by law. [C97,§§70, 218–223; S13,§70; SS15,§§144-h,-i,-j,224-d; C24, 27,§215.]

216. Manuscript—editing—general directions. The manuscript of every report or document, or for any book, booklet, bulletin, or anything to be printed, or a copy thereof, shall be transmitted to the superintendent of printing at the time it is filed or as soon as it is ready for printing, with all photographs, drawings, maps, engravings, charts, or other material properly a part thereof. He shall edit, revise, condense, and arrange the same for printing, simplify where practicable the typographical arrangement, and, when not otherwise covered, give all necessary instructions for the type, illustrations, headings, titles, paper, cover, binding, and other similar details. The authority here given to edit, revise, condense, and eliminate portions of manuscript shall apply notwithstanding any provisions elsewhere. Where tables or other matters are once printed it shall be sufficient thereafter to refer to the same without repeating them. [SS15,§144-i; C24, 27,§216.]

217. Cooperation. It shall be the duty of the said superintendent to advise with the officials and heads of departments as to the preparation of manuscript or copy for any printed matter, so the same may be handled in the most...
economical manner in the editing and printing. Officials or employees shall conform so far as practicable to all regulations of the superintendent for the improvement of the reports or other publications, or for decreasing the expense of preparation, printing, or distribution. [SS15,§144-i; C24, 27, §217.]

218. Appeals. In case of a disagreement between the superintendent and the head of any department as to the editing of manuscript, an appeal may be taken to the printing board which shall have authority to determine the matter in controversy. [SS15,§144-i; C24, 27, §218.]

219. Record relative to documents. The superintendent shall keep a record of the number of each report or document ordered printed, the number received, and the number and manner of distribution. [SS15,§144-j; C24, 27, §219.]

220. Reserve supply. The superintendent shall designate, subject to the approval of the printing board, the number of copies of reports and publications to be held in reserve, and copies thus held in reserve shall be distributed only upon the written request of the head of the department, approved by the superintendent, and ordered by the printing board. [SS15,§144-j; C24, 27, §220.]

221. Unused documents. The superintendent shall from time to time make report to the printing board of any documents in his custody deemed not needed and which have been printed five years or more, and if such report has the written approval of the head of the department, in writing, the printing board may condemn and order such documents sold, and the proceeds turned into the unappropriated funds of the state. [SS15, §144-i; C24, 27, §221.]

222. Custody of documents and storage rooms. The superintendent shall receive and have the custody of the Iowa documents, reports, and all other printed matter and make and supervise the distribution of the same in such manner as will be most economical and useful to the public. He shall have charge of the state storage building or rooms, in which he shall keep the reports and documents. [SS15, §§144-m-n; C24, 27, §222.]

223. Information as to documents. The superintendent shall advise the public of the publication of reports and documents and of the nature of the material therein, and give information as to the publications that are for free distribution and how to obtain them. [SS15, §§144-j-n; C24, 27, §223.]

224. Mailing lists. The superintendent shall require from officials or heads of departments mailing lists, or addressed labels or envelopes, for use in distribution of reports and documents. He shall revise such lists, eliminating duplications and adding thereto libraries, institutions, public officials, and persons having actual use for the material. He shall arrange such lists so as to reduce to the minimum the postage or other cost for delivery. [SS15,§144-n; C24, 27, §224.]

225. Copies to departments. The superintendent shall furnish the various officials and departments with copies of their reports needed for office use or to be distributed to persons calling for the same. [SS15,§144-n; C24, 27, §225.]

226. Assembly members. The Iowa documents, the official reports, the completed journals of the general assembly, the miscellaneous documents, other publications, and at least thirty copies of the official register, shall be sent to each of the members of the general assembly, and, so far as they are available, additional copies upon their request. [SS15,§144-n; C24, 27, §226.]

227. Libraries. The Iowa documents, the completed journals of the general assembly, and the official register shall be sent to each free public library in Iowa, the state library, the library commission, libraries at state institutions, and college libraries. [SS15, §§144-m-n; C24, 27, §227.]

228. Newspapers. The journals of the general assembly and the official register shall be sent to each newspaper of general circulation in Iowa, and editors of newspapers in Iowa shall be entitled to other publications on request when they are available. [SS15, §§144-m-n; C24, 27, §228.]

229. Congressional library. Two copies of each publication shall be sent to the library of congress. [C97,§126; S13,§126; SS15, §§144-m-n; C24, 27, §229.]

230. County auditors. The Iowa documents, the completed journals of the general assembly, and the official register shall be sent to each county auditor, who shall be required to keep the same at all times available for the inspection of the public. [C97,§126; S13,§126; SS15, §§144-m-n; C24, 27, §230.]

231. County superintendent. The official register shall be distributed, in addition to the foregoing provisions, to the school libraries, through the county superintendent of schools to whom they shall be sent in bulk, and who shall direct their distribution each in his own county. [C97,§71; S13,§71; C24, 27, §231.]


233. General distribution. The superintendent may send additional copies of publications to other state officials, individuals, institutions, libraries, or societies that may make request therefor. [C24, 27, §233.]

234. Geological reports. The reports and bulletins of the geological survey shall be placed at the disposal of the state geologist. [C97,§126; S13,§126; C24, 27, §234.]

235. Laws. The superintendent of printing shall make free distribution of the code, and
§236, Ch 15, SUPERINTENDENT OF PRINTING

82

doing the acts of each general assembly, as follows:

1. To state law library for exchange purposes ..................... 125 copies
2. To law library of state university for exchange purposes ...... 50 copies
3. To state historical department. 5 copies
4. To state historical society 5 copies
5. To each judge of the supreme, district, superior, and municipal courts of Iowa 1 copy
6. To each court of the supreme, district, superior, and municipal courts in Iowa 1 copy
7. To the clerk of the supreme court of Iowa 1 copy
8. To the clerk of each federal court in Iowa 1 copy
9. To each state institution under the control of either the state board of education or state board of control 1 copy
10. To each state officer 2 copies
11. To the separate departments of principal state offices 1 copy
12. To each member of the present and subsequent general assemblies 1 copy
13. To chief clerk of the house 1 copy
14. To secretary of the senate 1 copy
15. To the reporter of the supreme court and code editor such number of copies as will enable him to perform the duties of his office.
16. To the clerk of the district court, the county attorney, the county auditor, the county recorder, the county treasurer, the sheriff, and the county superintendent of each county in the state, to the clerk of each superior or municipal court in the state, and also for use in each court room of the district, superior, or municipal court 1 copy
17. To library of congress 7 copies
18. To library of the Iowa state college of agriculture and mechanic arts 1 copy
19. To library of the United States department of justice 1 copy
20. To library of the judge advocate general, United States war department 1 copy
21. To library of the United States department of agriculture 1 copy
22. To library of the United States department of labor 1 copy
23. To United States general land office 1 copy
24. To legal staff, office of public debt, United States treasury department 1 copy
25. To library of the United States department of state 1 copy
26. To law library of the United States department of the interior 1 copy
27. To library of the United States department of internal revenue 1 copy

236. Purchase by municipalities—accounting. The board of supervisors may purchase and pay for out of the general fund such additional number of copies of the code and session laws as may be deemed necessary for the use of county and township officers. The council or commission of each city or town including cities acting under special charter shall have like power in order to supply the public offices of the city or town.

Each officer, except a state officer, at the expiration of his term of office, shall deliver any code and session laws furnished to him to his successor in office. [C73,§39, 40, 43; C97,p.4, §§45, 46; S13,pp.1, 2,§§45, 46; C24, 27,§236.]

237. Early laws. The superintendent of printing may distribute gratuitously to interested persons or associations the code of 1897, all supplements and supplemental supplements thereto, the code of 1924, the code of 1927, and the session laws of the forty-first and previous general assemblies; provided that he shall maintain in reserve such number of copies of each such book as may be fixed by the executive council. Such reserve when fixed shall not be distributed except on the order of the executive council. [S13,§46-a; C24, 27,§237; 40GA, ch 4; 44GA, ch 7.]

238. Forms for statutes. Upon application, in writing, from the librarian or chief executive officer of any incorporated college in this state, the superintendent of printing shall, upon the approval of the executive council, forward to said applicant, without charge, bound volumes of the laws heretofore enacted. [S13, p.3; C24, 27,§238.]

238-a1. Code commission briefs. The superintendent of printing is authorized to make free distribution of the book known as briefs of code commission bills. [C27,§238-a1.]

238-a2. Book of annotations and tables of corresponding sections. The superintendent of printing shall make free distribution of the book of annotations to the code, and of the supplements to said book of annotations, and of the book of tables of corresponding sections of the code, as follows:

1. To state law library for exchange purposes 60 copies
2. To law library of state university for exchange purposes 40 copies
3. To state historical department 2 copies
4. To state historical society 1 copy
5. To the office of each judge of the supreme, district, superior, and municipal courts, and of the federal courts in Iowa 1 copy
6. To the office of each clerk of the federal courts in this state, and of the supreme, district, superior and municipal courts of this state 1 copy
7. To the office of governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, commissioner of insurance, and commerce counsel, each 1 copy
8. To the office of attorney general 5 copies
9. To each member of the general assembly 1 copy
10. To the office of the reporter of the supreme court and code editor 5 copies
11. To the office of each county auditor, and county attorney 1 copy
12. To each court room of the district, superior, and municipal courts 1 copy
[C27, §238-a2.]

239. Supreme court reports. The superintendent of printing shall make free distribution of the reports of the supreme court as follows:
1. To library of congress ............. 2 copies
2. To library supreme court United States ............. 2 copies
3. To each supreme, district, superior, and municipal judge (not including police judges) ............. 1 copy
4. To each United States district judge whose district lies within this state ............. 1 copy
5. To the clerk of the supreme court ............. 1 copy
6. To the attorney general ............. 2 copies
7. To the state law library ............. 90 copies
8. To each county ............. 1 copy
9. To each county where district court is held in more than one place ............. 2 copies
10. To supreme court reporter ............. 3 copies
11. To law library state university ............. 50 copies
12. To library state historical society ............. 5 copies
13. To the library Iowa state college of agriculture and mechanic arts ............. 2 copies
14. To supreme court consultation room ............. 10 copies
15. To the governor ............. 1 copy
[R60, §119; C73, §159; C97, §215; SS15, §224-e; C24, 27, §239; 44GA, ch 8.]

240. Exchange. The volumes delivered to the state [law] library shall be used for the purpose of effecting exchange with other states, foreign countries and provinces, for similar reports. All books received in such exchange shall become a part of the state library. [R60, §119; C73, §159; C97, §215; SS15, §224-e; C24, 27, §240.]

241. Legislative journals and bills. The daily journals of the general assembly and the printed bills shall be sent by the superintendent of printing by mail to subscribers therefor. The journals of both houses for any one session shall be sent on payment of two dollars, and the bills on payment of five dollars. The said superintendent shall cause to be printed a sufficient number of copies to fill orders received and reported to him. [C97, §§127, 130; SS15, §§132-b, c-d; C24, 27, §241.]

242. Cumulative legislative bulletin. The superintendent of printing shall, throughout each legislative session, and commencing with the close of the fourth week thereof, compile and cause to be printed, each alternate week, a cumulative bulletin of bills and joint resolutions, which bulletin shall contain a brief history of each bill, and detailed information as to the status of legislation, and shall be conveniently indexed. The last issue of each bulletin shall be brought down to the time of final adjournment and shall be promptly furnished to all members of the general assembly and to such others as the superintendent may determine. [C24, 27, §242.]

243. Enrolling clerks to keep records. The enrolling clerks of the senate and house shall, under the directions of the secretary of the senate and house, respectively, keep a daily cumulative record of the information required in the preceding section and in such manner that the same may be promptly furnished to the superintendent at the close of each week. [C24, 27, §243.]

CHAPTER 16
OFFICIAL REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS

244. Official reports—preparation.
245. Made to governor.
246. Biennial reports—time covered and date of filing.
247. Annual reports—time covered and date of filing.
248. Governor.
249. Attorney general.
250. Auditor of state on municipal finances.
251. Superintendent of banking.
252. Highway commission.
253. Board of railroad commissioners.
254. Mine inspectors.
255. Delay.
256. Governor may grant extension.
257. Number of copies—style.

244. Official reports—preparation. State officials, boards, commissions, and heads of departments shall prepare and file written official reports, in simple language and in the most concise form consistent with clearness and comprehensiveness of matter, required by law or by the governor.

258. Iowa documents.
259. Legislative journals.
260. Legislative proceedings.
261. Corrected journals.
262. Legislative bills.
263. Legalizing acts of local nature.
264. Miscellaneous documents.
265. Legal publications.
265a. Price.
266. Annotations.
268. Number printed.
269. Other necessary publications.
270. Governor may fix filing date.
271. Title pages—complimentary insertions.

Before filing any report its author shall carefully edit the same and strike therefrom all minutes of proceedings, and all correspondence, petitions, orders, and other matter which can be briefly stated, or which is not important information concerning public affairs, and consolidate so far as practicable all statistical tables.
Any report failing to comply substantially with this section shall be returned to its author for correction, and until made so to comply shall not be printed.

This section shall not be construed as depriving the superintendent of printing of the right to edit and revise said report. [C24, 27, §244.]

245. Made to governor. All official reports shall be made to the governor unless otherwise provided.

Reports after being filed with the governor and considered by him shall be delivered to the superintendent of printing. [C24, 27, §245.]

Reports transmitted to general assembly, §1452.

246. Biennial reports—time covered and date of filing. Reports of the following officials and departments shall cover the biennial period ending June thirtieth in each even-numbered year, and shall be filed as soon as practicable after the end of the reporting period:

1. Auditor of state on fiscal condition of state.
2. Treasurer of state as to the condition of the treasury.
3. Secretary of agriculture.
4. Superintendent of public instruction.
5. Board of control.
6. Board of education.
7. Board of parole.
8. Printing board.
9. Industrial commissioner.
11. Commissioner of labor.
12. Board of curators of state historical society.
13. Curator of historical, memorial, and art department.
15. Library commission.
17. Game warden.
18. Adjutant general.

[C73, §125; C97, §122; S13, §122; C24, 27, §246.]

Adjutant general, §446.
Auditor of state to building and loan associations, §9360.
Auditor of state as to fiscal condition, §1092, par. 11.
Auditor of state as to standing appropriations, §130.
Board of control, §2238.
Board of curators of state historical society, §4547.
Board of education, §3938.
Board of parole, §3811.
Commissioner of labor, §1513, par. 4.
Commissioner of public health, §§2216, 2227.
Curator of historical, memorial, and art dept., §4525.
Custodian of public buildings and grounds, §274.
Director of the budget, §338.
Game warden, §1710.
Industrial commissioner, §1432.
Library commission, §4539.
Printing board, §153, par. 7.
Secretary of agriculture, §3600.
Secretary of executive council, §254.
State board of assessment and review, §6045-c27, par. 12.
State board for vocational education, §§8803, 8857.
State librarian, §4539, par. 7.
Superintendent of public instruction, §§8832, 8849.
Treasurer of state biennial report, §147.
Treasurer of state as to maternity funds, §4003.
Treasurer of state as to vocational education, §3848.

Additional provision, §4626, par. 8.

247. Annual reports—time covered and date of filing. Reports of the following officials and departments shall cover the year ending December thirty-first of each year, and shall be filed as soon as practicable after said date:

1. Commissioner of insurance.
2. Apiarist.
3. State geologist.
4. Fire marshal.
5. Board of accountancy.
6. Board of engineering examiners.

[C24, 27, §247.]

Apiarist, §4626.
Board of accountancy, §§1905-c2.
Board of agricultural examiners, §§1905-b4.
Commission for the blind, §§1441-36, par. 7.
Commissioner of insurance, §§8814, 8815.
Director of the budget, §328.
Engineering examiners, §1463.
Fair board, §2993.
Fire marshal, §1523.
Inspector of passenger boats, §1696.
Secretary of executive council, §285.
State geologist, §4555.

248. Governor. The biennial report of the governor to the general assembly on reprieves, commutations, pardons, and remission of fines and forfeitures shall cover the two years ending with December thirty-first immediately preceding the convening of the general assembly in regular session and shall be filed as soon as practicable after said date. [C24, 27, §248.]

249. Attorney general. The biennial report of the attorney general shall cover the period of his regular term and shall be filed as soon as practicable after the expiration of said term and not later than February first. [C24, 27, §249.]

250. Auditor of state on municipal finances. The annual report of the auditor of state on municipal finances shall cover the year ending March thirty-first preceding the filing of the report, and shall be filed as soon as possible after said date and not later than September first. [C24, 27, §250.]

251. Superintendent of banking. The annual report of the superintendent of banking shall cover the year ending June thirtieth of each year, and shall be filed as soon as practicable after said date and not later than September first. [C24, 27, §251.]

Annual report, §9148.

252. Highway commission. The annual report of the state highway commission shall cover the year ending December thirty-first and shall be filed not later than January fifteenth of each year, provided the summary report of county highway engineers may be filed on a date not later than February first. [C24, 27, §252.]

Additional provision, §4626, par. 8.

253. Board of railroad commissioners. The annual report of the board of railroad commissioners shall, as to all statistical data, cover the year ending December thirty-first preceding the filing of the report, and the proceedings of the board to date of filing the report each year. Said report shall be filed on or before December first. [C24, 27, §253.]

Additional provision, §7877.

254. Mine inspectors. The report of the mine inspectors shall cover the biennial period ending December thirty-first of each odd-numbered year, and shall be filed on or before
August fifteenth following the end of said reporting period. [C97, §2483; S13, §2483; C24, 27, §254.]  

255. Delay. Should the governor deem the delay in filing a report to be unreasonable he shall take such steps as will correct the delinquency. [C24, 27, §255.]  

256. Governor may grant extension. The governor shall have authority to grant an extension of time for the completion of any report or any portion thereof, but in the case of any delay deemed by him to be unnecessary or unreasonable he shall take whatever steps may be necessary to have the delayed report prepared for filing. [C24, 27, §256.]  

257. Number of copies—style. The annual and biennial reports shall be published, printed, and bound in such number as the board of printing may order. The officials and heads of departments shall furnish the printing board with information necessary to determine the number of copies to be printed.  

They shall be printed on good paper, in legible type with pages substantially six inches by nine inches in size. They may be divided for binding where one portion should receive larger distribution than another, or be issued in parts or sections for greater convenience. [C73, §130; C97, §125; S13, §125; C24, 27, §257.]  

258. Iowa documents. At the time of printing the official reports there shall also be printed from the same type or plate an edition of five hundred copies to be grouped together and bound in volumes of convenient size to be known as the Iowa documents, of which there shall be one edition for each biennial period. Each volume as thus grouped shall contain a table of contents of all the volumes. There shall be included in the Iowa documents, in addition to the official reports, the inaugural address and the message and budget of the governor. [C24, 27, §258.]  

259. Legislative journals. The record of the transactions of the senate and house shall be published in a daily journal, printed in number as authorized by the general assembly or directed by the superintendent of printing. The completed journals shall be published in book form, with index and record of bills, in an edition of not less than one thousand in library binding and not less than one thousand in paper covers. There shall also be printed for the general assembly or the members thereof such other material necessary for the transaction of legislative business. [C97, §§127, 130; S15, §§132-b, -d; C24, 27, §259.]  

260. Legislative proceedings. The reports of the legislative proceedings shall be delivered by the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house to the superintendent of printing promptly upon completion, and he shall cause such reports to be printed in accordance with the contracts covering the same. He shall require that proof copies of the daily journal be furnished the next legislative day after date and shall promptly deliver them to the secretaries-at-arms of each house. The corrections and changes made therein by the general assembly shall be made before the printing of the corrected or completed journal. [C24, 27, §260.]  

261. Corrected journals. The journal, as corrected by order of the general assembly, shall be printed promptly and be delivered by the superintendent to the sergeants-at-arms of each house. An index, record and history of bills, and list of bills passed, shall be prepared by the superintendent of printing for the completed edition of the journal. [C24, 27, §261.]  

262. Legislative bills. The bills introduced in the general assembly shall be printed on good paper with pages approximately eight inches by ten inches in size with type not less than ten point in size, the lines spaced with pica slugs, each printed line to be one line of the original bill as introduced, and the lines of each section to be separately numbered. The number of copies of each bill to be printed unless otherwise ordered shall be fixed by the superintendent according to the needs of the general assembly, and to supply subscribers therefor. [C24, 27, §262.]  

Recommendations of code editor. §157.  

263. Legalizing acts of local nature. A bill which seeks to legalize the acts of any official or board or other official body, in regard to any matter not of public nature, shall not be considered until it is printed as a bill and distributed to members of the general assembly, and the printing shall be without expense to the state. The superintendent of printing shall not order any such bill printed until he has received a deposit to cover the cost thereof at the rate of not less than two dollars per page, and shall exclude from the journals all such bills. [C24, 27, §263.]  

264. Miscellaneous documents. There shall be published, printed, and bound, uniform with the official reports, unless otherwise provided, and for the periods indicated, the following miscellaneous documents, each of which shall be compiled by the head or secretary of the department or association having charge thereof:  

1. Iowa year book of agriculture, annually.  
2. Iowa official register, biennially.  
3. Assessments by state board of assessment and review relative to public utilities, annually.  
4. Census, when taken and compiled.  
5. Proceedings of state teachers' association, annually.  
6. Proceedings of Iowa academy of science, annually.  
7. Proceedings of pioneer lawmakers' association, biennially. [C24, 27, §264; 43GA, ch 205.]  

265. Legal publications. The code, session laws, annotations, tables of corresponding sections, and reports of the supreme court shall be printed, and paid for in the same manner as other public printing. [C97, §§218–224; S15, §§224-d; C24, 27, §265.]
§272, Ch 17, CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

265-al. Price. Said publications shall be sold at the following prices per volume delivered:
1. Codes: Five dollars within the state and seven dollars and fifty cents outside the state.
2. Session laws: One dollar within the state and one dollar and fifty cents outside the state.
3. Book of annotations to the code: Four dollars within the state and six dollars outside the state.
5. Tables of corresponding sections to the codes: Two dollars within the state and four dollars outside the state.
6. Reports of the supreme court: Three dollars and fifty cents within the state and five dollars outside the state.
8. Reports of the supreme court: Three dollars and fifty cents within the state and five dollars outside the state.

CHAPTER 17
CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

272. Appointment and tenure. The executive council shall appoint a custodian of public buildings and grounds who shall hold office during the pleasure of said council. [C97,§145; SS15,§147; C24,27,§272.]

273. Duties. —It shall be the duty of the custodian, except as otherwise provided by law, to:
1. Have charge of, preserve and adequately protect the state capitol and grounds, and all other state grounds and buildings at the seat of government, and all property connected therewith or used therein or thereon.
2. See that all parts and apartments of said buildings are properly ventilated and kept clean and in order.
3. See that all visitors, at proper hours, are properly escorted over said grounds and through said buildings, free of expense.
4. Have at all times, charge of and supervision over the police, janitors, and other employees of his department in and about the capitol and other state buildings at the seat of government.

274. Biennial report. The custodian shall, at the time provided by law, make a verified report which shall cover all transactions for the preceding biennial period and show in detail:
1. All expenditures made on account of the department of public buildings and property.
2. See that all parts and apartments of said buildings are properly ventilated and kept clean and in order.
3. All reports of the supreme court shall be determined by the printing board. [C73,§37; C97,§46; C24,27,§268.]

269. Other necessary publications. There shall be published other miscellaneous documents, reports, bulletins, books, and booklets that are needed for the use of the various officials and departments of state, or are of value for the information of the general assembly or the public, in form and number most useful and convenient, to be determined by the printing board. [C24,27,§269.]

270. Governor may fix filing date. The governor shall have the right to fix a date for the completion of or filing of any copy or manuscript for any miscellaneous document or other publication, or for any portion of the manuscript, and to compel compliance with such orders the same as in the case of the official reports. The superintendent of printing shall report to the governor any failure to furnish manuscript or other delay affecting any publication. [C24,27,§270.]

271. Title pages—complimentary insertions. The superintendent of printing shall provide the necessary printer's copy for a suitable title page for each publication requiring such title which shall contain the name of the author, but no such title shall have written or printed thereon or attached thereto the words "Compliments of" followed by the name of the author, nor any other words of similar import. [C24,27,§271.]

CHAPTER 17
CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

5. Institute, in the name of the state, and with the advice and consent of the attorney general, civil and criminal proceedings against any person for injury or threatened injury to any public property under his control, or for committing or threatening to commit a nuisance therein or thereon.
6. Keep in his office a complete record containing an itemized account of all state property, including furniture and equipment, under his care and control, and plans and surveys of the public grounds, buildings, and underground constructions at the seat of government.
7. Perform all other duties required by law or order of the executive council. [C73,§120; C97,§§147, 148, 150; S13,§150; SS15,§147; C24,27,§273.]

274. Biennial report. The custodian shall, at the time provided by law, make a verified report which shall cover all transactions for the preceding biennial period and show in detail:
1. All expenditures made on account of the department of public buildings and property.
2. The condition of all real and personal property of the state under his care or control, together with a report of any loss or destruction, or injury to any such property, with the causes thereof.

3. The measures necessary for the care and preservation of the property under his control.

4. Any recommendations as to methods which would tend to render the public service more efficient and economical.

5. Any other matter ordered by the governor. [C97, §151; S13, §151; C24, 27, §274.]

Time of report, §246.

275. Interest in contracts. The custodian shall not have any pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in any contract for supplies furnished to the state, or in any business enterprise involving any expenditure by the state; and a violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof he shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be removed from office. [C97, §153; C24, 27, §275.]

Similar provisions, §§180, 3622, 4685, 4755-b10, 5224, 5361, 5673, 6828, 6654, 6710, 13324, 13327.

276. Membership.

277. Secretary.

278. Record of proceedings.

279. Record of motions and votes.


281. Assessment record.

282. Supplies.

283. Requisition and report blanks.

284. Report for Iowa official register.

285. Assessment report.

286. Contingent fund.

287. Anticipation of revenues.

288. Compromise of claims.

289. Court costs.


291. Notice to transfer balance.

292. Order of transfer.

293. Duty to transfer.

294. Exception.

295. Assignment of rooms.

296. Repairs—supplies.

297. Advertisement for bids.

298. Contracts.

299. Identification of state property.

300. Sale of state property.

301. Supply account.

302. Officers entitled to supplies.

303. Postage.

304. Drawing supplies.

305. Account with officer.


308. Additional compensation and expenses.

A majority shall constitute a quorum. No deputy shall act on the council for his principal. [R60, §993; C73, §111; C97, §155; C24, 27, §276.]

277. Secretary. The executive council shall choose a secretary who shall hold office during its pleasure, and perform such duties as may be required by law or by the executive council. [R60, §999; C73, §§119, 120; C97, §§156, 157; S13, §§156, 157; C24, 27, §277.]

Additional duties, §§1797, 1862, 1864.

278. Record of proceedings. He shall keep a complete record of the proceedings of the executive council and of the state board of review. [C73, §§119; C97, §§156, 157; S13, §157; C24, 27, §278.]

Probable modification by 43GA, ch 206.

279. Record of motions and votes. When arriving at values for taxable purposes the records shall show the members making the various motions, the amounts such motions designate, the values undertaken to be fixed thereby, and the negative and affirmative votes thereon, and record the names of the members voting. [C24, 27, §278.]

Probably modified by 43GA, ch 206.

280. Certificate of tax rulings. Upon the completion of the work of said board of review, he shall immediately transmit to the auditor of state a certified statement of the percentage to be added to or deducted from the valuation of each kind or class of property in the several counties of the state, and to each county auditor of the state a like statement for his county. [S13, §157; C24, 27, §280.]

Probably modified by 43GA, ch 206.

281. Assessment record. He shall keep an assessment record, wherein shall be recorded the detailed proceedings relating to valuations and assessments of properties made, taxes levied, and levies determined by the executive council, and shall certify to the several county auditors all property assessments and levies so made by the executive council, when such certification is required by law. [C73, §§119; C97, §157; S13, §157; C24, 27, §281.]

Probable modification by 43GA, ch 206.
282. Supplies. He shall have charge of the supplies and postage purchased for state use, and shall keep a stock book record and ledger account of the receipts and disbursements thereof. [C73, §119, 120; S13, §157; C24, 27, §282.]

283. Requisition and report blanks. He shall, under the direction of the executive council, prepare and maintain forms for:

1. Requisitions for supplies for persons entitled to draw the same.
2. Reports of common carriers and all other persons or concerns required by law to make reports to the executive council. [C73, §119, 120; C97, §157; S13, §157; C24, 27, §283.] Officers entitled to supplies, §302. Probably modified by 43GA, ch 205.

284. Report for Iowa official register. He shall, as soon as practicable after January first of each odd-numbered year, prepare a report of the proceedings of the executive council for the two preceding calendar years. Said report shall include a statement of:

1. The assessments of all common carriers, sleeping and dining cars, express and telegraph companies.
2. The aggregate assessment of telephone property by classes.
3. The official canvass of the votes cast at the last general election.
4. The cities and towns, the class of which may have been changed.
5. Other acts of said council that are of general interest.

Said report shall be published in the Iowa official register. [C73, §120; C97, §157; S13, §157; C24, 27, §284.] Probably modified by 43GA, ch 205.

285. Assessment report. He shall, under the direction of the executive council, annually compile detailed reports of the assessment of railways; sleeping, dining, and equipment cars; express properties, telegraph and telephone properties. [C97, §157; S13, §157; C24, 27, §285.] Probably modified by 43GA, ch 205.

286. Contingent fund. A contingent fund set apart for the use of the executive council may be expended for the purpose of paying the expenses of suppressing any insurrection or riot, actual or threatened, when state aid has been rendered by order of the governor, and for repairing, rebuilding, or restoring any state property injured, destroyed, or lost by fire, storm, theft, or unavoidable cause, and for no other purpose whatever. [C73, §120; C97, §170; C24, 27, §286.]

287. Anticipation of revenues. The executive council may anticipate the revenues for any year, when the current revenues for such year are insufficient to pay all warrants issued in said year, by causing state warrants, in an amount not exceeding the estimated state revenues for said year, and drawing not to exceed five per cent per annum, to be issued, advertised, and sold on sealed bids to the highest bidder. All bids and all records pertaining thereto, and the names of all purchasers shall be kept on file. [S13, §170-a; C24, 27, §287.]

288. Compromise of claims. The executive council, on a written report to it by the attorney general together with his opinion as to the legal effect of the facts, may determine by resolution to be duly entered in its official records, the terms on which claims of doubtful equity or collectibility, and in favor of the state, may be compromised and settled with all or any of the parties thereto. Such terms may be withdrawn prior to acceptance, or in case the debtor fails to comply therewith within a reasonable time. The attorney general shall have full authority to execute all papers necessary to effect any such settlement. [S13, §170-h; C24, 27, §288.]

289. Court costs. The executive council may pay, out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, any expense incurred, or costs taxed to the state, in any proceeding brought by or against any of the state departments or in which the state is a party or interested. [S13, §170-j; C24, 27, §289.]

290. Report of unexpended balances. All commissions, boards, officers or persons placed in charge, because of special work for which a specific appropriation of state funds has been made, shall, biennially, report to the executive council the progress of such special work, the balance on hand in such fund, a list of all unpaid bills, and the amount of each, then outstanding, with such other information as the council shall from time to time require. [S13, §170-q; C24, 27, §290.]

291. Notice to transfer balance. When said council is satisfied that the work for which such special fund was created has been completed or abandoned, it shall fix a day for hearing on the question whether the unexpended balance then on hand should be transferred to the general revenue fund of the state, and shall cause a ten days' notice of such hearing to be given such commission, board, officer, or person, at which hearing showing may be made why such unexpended balance should not be so transferred. [S15, §170-q; C24, 27, §291.]

292. Order of transfer. If after such hearing the council shall find that said special work has been completed or abandoned, and that there is no good reason why such transfer should not then be made, such findings shall be made a matter of record in the minutes of its proceedings, and the secretary of the council shall at once file a copy of such proceedings with the auditor and treasurer of state. [S15, §170-q; C24, 27, §292.]

293. Duty to transfer. The auditor and treasurer of state shall, on receipt from the secretary of the council of a copy of such record, make such transfer. [S15, §170-q; C24, 27, §293.]

294. Exception. The four preceding sections shall not apply to any appropriation for any purpose connected with the operation of
any state institution under the control of the state board of control of state institutions, unless the board shall certify to the said council that an unexpended balance of such appropriation will not be needed. [S13, §123; C24, 27, §295.]

295. Assignment of rooms. The executive council shall control the assignment of rooms in the capitol building, provided that room four in the basement story shall be the permanent quarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of Iowa. Assignments may be changed at any time. Assignment of rooms which are necessary for legislative purposes, shall terminate on the convening of the general assembly. The various officers to whom rooms have been so assigned may control the same while the assignment to them is in force. Official apartments shall be used only for the purpose of conducting the business of the state. [C97, §§152, 164; S13, §§152, 164; C24, 27, §295.]

296. Repairs—supplies. The executive council may contract for the repairing of all buildings and grounds of the state at the seat of government, for the necessary telephone, telegraph, lighting, and water service for such buildings and grounds, for all necessary furniture, fuel, stores, and supplies for the said buildings and grounds, and for the various departments of the state government at the seat of government. Permission for telephone, telegraph, water, and lighting service shall not exceed the minimum charge to private parties. [C51, §§45, 60; R60, §§61, 2170; C73, §§120, 121; C97, §§164, 165; S13, §§164, 165; C24, 27, §296.]

297. Advertisement for bids. The secretary of the executive council shall, from time to time, on the order of the council, advertise in two newspapers published at the seat of government, and in such other newspapers as the council may order, for sealed proposals for furnishing supplies to other officers and departments of government, except government postage and other competitive supplies (which advertisements shall state the kind, quantity, quality, and time and place of delivery, the time and place when such proposals will be opened, and when the same shall be filed with such secretary and other matters as the council may direct. [R60, §2169; C73, §121; C97, §166; S13, §166; C24, 27, §297.]

298. Contracts. All bids shall be opened at the time and place specified. Contracts shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, but the council may reject all bids and readvertise. Successful bidders shall give security, to be approved by the council, for the faithful performance of all contracts. [R60, §2169; C73, §121; C97, §167; C24, 27, §298.]

299. Identification of state property. All furniture, stores, or supplies for use in and about the capitol shall, when practicable, be marked with the word "Iowa". [C97, §165; S13, §165; C24, 27, §299.]

300. Sale of state property. Said council may dispose of any personal property when the same shall, for any reason, become unfit for further use by the state. [S13, §165; C24, 27, §300.]

301. Supply account. The executive council shall take charge of all property purchased, and shall keep a complete and itemized account of all such property, with the cost and disposition thereof. [R60, §2170; C73, §122; C97, §§168, 169; S13, §168; C24, 27, §301.]

302. Officers entitled to supplies. The council shall, unless otherwise provided, furnish the following officers and departments with all articles and supplies required for the public use and necessary to enable them to perform the duties imposed upon them by law:

1. Governor.
2. Secretary of state.
3. Auditor of state.
4. Treasurer of state.
5. Secretary of agriculture.
6. Attorney general.
8. Clerk of supreme court.
10. Railroad commissioners.
12. General assembly and members thereof.
13. Standing and special committees of the general assembly.
15. Secretary of the senate.
17. Board of control of state institutions.
20. Insurance department.
22. Historical department.
23. Mine inspectors.
24. Labor commissioner.
26. Board of parole.
27. State department of health.
28. State board of audit.
29. State board of educational examiners.
30. State library.
31. Law library.
32. State library commission.
33. State printing board and superintendent of printing.
34. State fire marshal.
35. Industrial commissioner.
36. Adjutant general.
37. Director of the budget.
38. Custodian public buildings and grounds.

This section shall not be construed to prevent the furnishing of supplies to other officers who are entitled to receive them under other provisions of law. [R60, §2170; C73, §122; C97, §168; S13, §168; C24, 27, §302; 43GA, ch 205, §25.]

303. Postage. Postage shall not be furnished to the general assembly, its members, officers, employees, or committees. [C97, §168; S13, §168; C24, 27, §303.]
304. Drawing supplies. Supplies shall be delivered only on a written requisition on the secretary of said council, signed by the officer entitled thereto, specifying the amount and kind necessary. The secretary shall take receipts for all such supplies and file and preserve the same. [R60,§2170; C73,§122; C97, §169; C24, 27, §304.]

305. Account with officer. The council shall keep an accurate, itemized account with each office, board, commission, or person drawing supplies, charging thereto the several articles furnished at the cost price. [C97, §169; C24, 27, §305.]

306. Performance of duty—expense. The executive council shall not employ others, or incur any expense, for the purpose of performing any duty imposed upon such council when such duty may, without neglect of their usual duties, be performed by the members, or by their regular employees, but, subject to such limitation, the council may incur the necessary expense to perform or cause to be performed any legal duty imposed on said council, and pay the same out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. [S13, §§170-1,n-p; C24, 27, §306.]

307. Necessary record. Before incurring any expense authorized by the preceding section, the council shall, in each case, by resolution, entered upon its records, set forth the necessity for incurring such expense, the special fitness of the one employed to perform such work, the definite rate of compensation or salary allowed, and the total amount of money that may be expended. Compensation or salary for personal services in such cases must be determined by unanimous vote of all members of the council. [S13, §§170-m-n; C24, 27, §307.]

308. Additional compensation and expenses. Members of the executive council and its regular employees shall be paid no additional salary or compensation for special service, but shall receive their necessary traveling expenses, including subsistence, when absent from the seat of government on official business. [S13, §170-o; C24, 27, §308.]

CHAPTER 19
DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET

309. Office created. There is hereby created the office of director of the budget, which office shall be located at the seat of government. [C24, 27,§309.]

310. “Director” defined. Wherever the word “director” appears in this and the five following chapters it shall mean “director of the budget”. [C24, 27,§310.]

311. Appointment. The governor shall within sixty days after the convening of the general assembly in 1927, and every six years thereafter, appoint, with the approval of two-thirds of the members of the senate, a director of the budget. [C24, 27,§311.]


314. Term of office. The term of office of the director shall be for a period of six years, beginning July 1, 1927, and his successors shall be appointed for like periods. [C24, 27,§314.]

315. Removal. The governor, with the approval of a majority of the senate during a session of the general assembly, may remove the director for malfeasance in office, or for any cause which would render him ineligible for appointment or incapable or unfit to discharge the duties of his office, and his removal, when so made, shall be final. [C24, 27,§315.]

316. Suspension. When the general assembly is not in session, the governor may suspend any director so disqualified and shall appoint another to fill the vacancy thus created, subject to the approval of the senate when next in session. [C24, 27,§316.]

317. Vacancies. All vacancies in the office of director that may occur while the general assembly is not in session shall be filled by appointment by the governor, which appointment shall expire at the end of thirty days from the date on which the general assembly next convenes in regular session. Prior to the expiration of said thirty days the governor shall transmit to the senate for its approval an appointment for the unexpired portion of the regular term. Vacancies occurring during a session of the general assembly shall be filled before the end of said session and for the unexpired portion of the regular term, in the same manner in which regular appointments are required to be made. [C24, 27,§317.]

318. Employees. The director, with the approval of the executive council, shall employ a
state accountant and such assistants and other employees and agents as may be necessary from time to time to carry into effect the provisions of this and the five following chapters. Such state accountant, assistants, employees and agents shall be under the direction of the director and shall be subject to dismissal by him. [C24, 27,§318.]

319. Expenses. The director, members of the appeal board, state accountant, and all assistants, employees and agents shall be allowed their actual and necessary traveling expenses while in the performance of their duties. [C24, 27,§319.]

320. General powers. The director shall have power, and it is hereby made his duty, to carry out and enforce all the provisions of this and the five following chapters, and to conduct hearings on all matters within his jurisdiction and render decisions thereon; he shall adopt rules governing appeals, hearings, and all determinations of questions which shall come before him, and such other rules as he may deem necessary. [C24, 27,§320.]

321. Additional powers. The director shall have power to cause any of the hearings provided for in this and the four following chapters to be held by the state accountant or by any special agent appointed by him for that purpose. [C24, 27,§321.]

322. Production of evidence. The director, the state accountant, or any other person appointed by the director to conduct any examination or hearing, shall have power to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths to them, and compel witnesses to produce books, letters, documents, papers, statistics and all other articles deemed essential to a full understanding of the matter under investigation. [C24, 27,§322.]

323. Refusal to obey subpoena. Any witness failing to obey such subpoena shall be guilty of contempt and on report of such failure to the district court of the county in which such refusal occurs, such witness shall be punished for contempt by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. [C24, 27,§323.]

324. Immunity of witness. No witness shall be exempt from testifying to any matter in any proceeding under the provisions of this and the five following chapters or from producing any books, papers, letters, or other documents or articles on the ground that the same would tend to render him criminally liable or to expose him to public ignominy, but such witness shall not be prosecuted for any crime which such testimony or evidence tends to prove or to which the same relates. This section shall not exempt any person from prosecution for perjury. [C24, 27,§324.]

325. Hearings. When a hearing is held by the director, the state accountant, or a special agent, he shall file in the office of the director the petition and other documents and a written report of the facts submitted at such hearing and his recommendations in respect thereto. The director shall promptly determine all matters submitted to him directly, or on reports of persons conducting hearings. The decisions of the director shall be final. [C24, 27,§325.]

326. Annual report. The director shall make an annual report to the governor setting forth the essential facts and statistical data regarding his administration of this and the five following chapters. [C24, 27,§326.]

CHAPTER 20

STATE BUDGET

327. Reports by departments.
328. Blanks.
329. Examinations and investigations.
330. Assistance of departments.
332. State budget report.

327. Reports by departments. On or before the first day of September, 1924, and on or before the first day of August biennially thereafter, every department of the state, except the legislative department, shall furnish the director with:

1. A detailed estimate of all receipts of such department for the ensuing biennium and a comparison of such receipts with all the receipts of such department for the last two preceding bienniums.

2. An estimate of the needs of such department for the ensuing biennium, together with a comparison of all the expenditures of such department for the last two preceding bienniums.

333. Appropriation bill.
334. Governor to transmit bill.
335. Data accompanying bill.
336. Changes.
337. Bill referred.
338. Departmental asking.

3. Any other information that the director may require.

Each department shall set out in detail the reasons for the askings contained in such reports. [S13,§163-a; SS15,§191-a; C24, 27,§327.]

328. Blanks. Blanks for such reports shall be furnished by the director not later than the first day of June of each even-numbered year. [C24, 27,§328.]

329. Examinations and investigations. The director shall have authority to make, or cause to be made, such examinations and investigations into the operation of any department as in his discretion may be necessary. [S13, §161-a; C24, 27,§329.]

Duty of committee on retrenchment and reform, §45.
§330, Ch 20, STATE BUDGET

330. Assistance of departments. Every department of the state government, when requested by the director, shall render assistance to him in connection with the preparation of the budget report, budget bill and auditing accounts. [S13,§163-a; C24, 27,§330.]

331. Hearings on reports. After the filing of said reports, the director shall hold public hearings at which the heads of departments, the heads of all institutions under the state board of education and state board of control, and all taxpayers or associations of taxpayers desiring to be heard, may be heard in relation to the matters referred to in said reports. A schedule of the time and place of hearings and due public notice thereof shall be given by the director. [C24, 27,§331.]

332. State budget report. The director shall prepare and file in his office, on or before the first day of November of each even-numbered year, a state budget report, which shall show in detail the following:

1. Classified estimates in detail of the expenditures necessary, in his judgment, for the support of each department and each institution and department thereof for the ensuing biennium.
2. A schedule showing a comparison of such estimates with the askings of the several departments for the current biennium and with the expenditures of like character for the last two preceding bienniums.
3. A statement setting forth in detail his reasons for any recommended increases or decreases in the estimated requirements of the various departments, institutions and departments thereof.
4. Estimates of all receipts of the state other than from direct taxation and the sources thereof for the ensuing biennium.
5. A comparison of such estimates and askings with receipts of a like character for the last two preceding bienniums.
6. The expenditures and receipts of the state for the last completed fiscal year and estimates of the expenditures and receipts of the state for the current fiscal year.
7. A detailed statement of all appropriations made during the two preceding bienniums, also of unexpended balances of appropriations at the end of the last fiscal year and estimated balances at the end of the current fiscal year.
8. Estimates in detail of the appropriations necessary to meet the requirements of the several departments and institutions for the next biennium.
9. Statements showing:
   a. The condition of the treasury at the end of the last fiscal year.
   b. The estimated condition of the treasury at the end of the current fiscal year.
   c. The estimated condition of the treasury at the end of the next biennium, if his recommendations are adopted.
   d. An estimate of the taxable value of all the property within the state.
   e. The estimated aggregate amount necessary to be raised by a state levy.
   f. The millage necessary to produce such amount.
   g. Such other data or information as the director may deem advisable. [C24, 27,§332.]

333. Appropriation bill. The director shall not later than the first day of December, 1924, and on the same day biennially thereafter, prepare a state appropriation bill and transmit the same to the governor, together with the state budget report and such other explanatory matter as in his judgment will be of value to him in making his recommendations to the general assembly, and to the general assembly on the consideration of said bill. [SS15,§191-b; C24, 27,§333.]

334. Governor to transmit bill. The governor shall, at the time of delivering his biennial message, transmit to the senate and house of the general assembly, the state appropriation bill prepared by the director. [SS15,§191-b; C24, 27,§334.]

335. Data accompanying bill. The governor shall transmit with the bill the following:

1. A statement of the taxable value of all the property of the state.
2. The amount, in dollars, necessary to be raised by a tax levy if the bill be enacted.
3. The estimated levy in mills necessary should the proposed appropriations be made.
4. All information, comparisons, evidence and documents placed before him by the director, together with the reasons for decreases or increases in the recommendations of the said director. [SS15,§191-b; C24, 27,§335.]

336. Changes. Accompanying such bill shall be a report of the governor, setting out in detail the changes suggested by him in any of the recommendations submitted by the director. [SS15,§191-b; C24, 27,§336.]

337. Bill referred. Said appropriation bill, when so transmitted, together with all data accompanying the same, shall be referred to the committees on appropriations in the senate and the house, respectively. [SS15,§191-b; C24, 27,§337.]

338. Departmental askings. No estimate or request for an appropriation and no request for an increase in an item of any such estimate or request, and no recommendation as to how the revenue needs of the state should be met, shall be submitted to the senate or house or any committee thereof by any officer or employee of any department, except the governor, unless at the request of either house of the general assembly or of any standing committee in either house. [SS15,§191-b; C24, 27,§338.]
CHAPTER 21
EXAMINATION OF AND SETTLEMENTS WITH DEPARTMENTS

339. Definition. The term "department" shall be construed to mean any authority charged by law with official responsibility for the expenditure of public money of the state and any agency receiving money from the general revenues of the state. [C24, 27, §339.]

340. Annual settlements. The director shall annually, and oftener if deemed necessary, make a full settlement between the state and all state officers and departments and all persons receiving or expending state funds, and shall annually make a complete audit of the books and accounts of every department of the state. [C97, §161; S13, §161-a; C24, 27, §340.]

340-cl. State highway commission. The annual audit of the accounts of the state highway commission shall be made by accountants from the office of the director of the budget in connection with a certified public accountant, and there is hereby annually appropriated from any funds in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to defray the compensation of such certified public accountant. [49GA, ch 28.]

341. State accountant. The state accountant shall, under the direction of the director, supervise and be responsible for the auditing of the books and accounts of all departments of the state. [S13, §161-a; C24, 27, §341.]

342. Report of audits. The state accountant shall, in writing, make a report of all audits and examinations so made, to the director and in detail set out the following:
1. The actual condition of such department found to exist on every examination.
2. Whether, in his opinion,
   a. All funds have been expended for the purpose for which appropriated.
   b. The department so audited and examined is efficiently conducted, and if the maximum results for the money expended are obtained.
   c. The work of the department so audited or examined needlessly conflicts with or duplicates the work done by any other department.
3. All illegal or unbusinesslike practices.
4. Any recommendations for greater simplicity, accuracy, efficiency, or economy in the operation of the business of the several departments and institutions.
5. Comparisons of prices paid and terms obtained by the various departments for goods and services of like character and reasons for differences therein, if any.
6. Any other information which, in his judgment, may be of value to the director.

All such reports shall be filed and kept in the office of the director. [S13, §161-a; C24, 27, §342.]

343. Method of keeping accounts. Each department and institution of the state shall keep its records and accounts in such form and by such methods as to be able to exhibit in its reports the matters required by the director, unless otherwise specifically prescribed by law. The failure of the head of any department of the state to comply with this provision shall be ground for his suspension from office. [S13, §161-a; C24, 27, §343.]

344. Powers reserved. Except as herein otherwise specifically provided, nothing in this chapter shall interfere with the authority of the state board of education, the state fair board, or the state board of control, over, nor with their policies in respect to, the management of the institutions under their control. [S13, §163-a; C24, 27, §344.]

345. Use of appropriations. No appropriation nor any part thereof shall be used for any other purpose than that for which it was made without specific authority of the general assembly, except as otherwise provided by law. [C97, §187; SS15, §170-q; C24, 27, §345.]
CHAPTER 22
APPEAL BOARD
Referred to in §§310, 318, 320, 321, 324, 326, 390, 1063, 3757.

346. Board created. 349. Jurisdiction.

346. Board created. There shall be nominated by the governor and appointed in the manner required for the appointment of the director, two competent persons to act with the director as members of an appeal board in certain cases. Their terms of office shall be for four years, beginning on the first day of July, 1927, at which time one shall be appointed for two years and one for four years and thereafter all appointments except to fill vacancies shall be for a term of four years. [C24, 27,§346.]


348. Vacancies and removals. Vacancies in appointments of such members of the appeal board shall be filled and the removal from office shall be accomplished in the same manner as provided for the director. [C24, 27,§348.]

351. Terms defined. The words "public improvement" as used in this chapter shall mean any building or other construction work to be paid for in whole or in part by the use of funds of any municipality. The word "municipality" as used in this chapter shall mean county, except in the exercise of its power to make contracts for secondary road improvements, city, including those acting under special charter, town, township, school district, state fair board, state board of education, and state board of control. [C24, 27,§351; 43GA, ch 20,§65.]

352. Notice of hearing. Before any municipality shall enter into any contract for any public improvement to cost five thousand dollars or more, the governing body proposing to make such contract shall adopt proposed plans and specifications and proposed form of contract therefor, fix a time and place for hearing thereon at such municipality affected thereby or other nearby convenient place, and give notice thereof by publication in at least one newspaper of general circulation in such municipality at least ten days before said hearing. [C24, 27,§352.]

353. Objections — hearing — decision. At such hearing, any person interested may appear and file objections to the proposed plans, specifications or contract for, or cost of such improvement. The governing body of the municipality proposing to enter into such contract shall hear said objections and any evidence for or against the same, and enter of record its decision thereon. [C24, 27,§353.]

354. Appeal — limitation. As hereinafter provided, interested objectors may appeal from such decision to the director by serving notice thereof on the clerk or secretary of such municipality within ten days after such decision is entered of record, provided that —

1. For all school districts, except independent school districts in cities and towns and consolidated school districts, and for townships, the amount involved for the whole improvement is five thousand dollars or more.
2. For counties, cities of the second class, towns, and for consolidated school districts and for independent school districts in whole or in part in cities of the second class or towns, ten thousand dollars or more.

3. For cities of the first class, including cities under special charter, and for school districts in whole or in part in cities of the first class and in cities under special charter, for state institutions and state fair board, twenty-five thousand dollars or more.

4. The number of objectors required to perfect an appeal shall be as follows:
   - Under subsection 1—ten.
   - Under subsection 2—twenty-five.
   - Under subsection 3—fifty.

[C24, 27, §355; 43GA, ch 19.]

355. Information certified to director. In case an appeal is taken, such body shall forthwith certify and submit to the director for examination and review the following:

1. A copy of the plans and specifications for such improvement.

2. A copy of the proposed contract.

3. An estimate of the cost of such improvement.

4. A report of the kind and amount of security proposed to be given for the faithful performance of the contract and the cost of such security.

5. A copy of the objections, if any, which have been urged by any taxpayer against the proposed plans, specifications or contract, or the cost of such improvement.

6. A separate estimate of the architect's or engineer's fees and cost of supervision.

7. A statement of the taxable value of the property within the municipality proposing to make such improvement.

8. A statement of the several rates of levy of taxes in such municipality for each fund.

9. A detailed statement of the bonded and other indebtedness of such municipality.

10. In case of state institutions and state fair board, the last three requirements may be omitted. [C24, 27, §355.]

356. Notice of hearing on appeal. The director shall forthwith fix a time and place in the municipality or nearby convenient place for hearing said appeal, and notice of such hearing shall be given by registered mail to the executive officer of the municipality, and to the first five persons whose names appear upon the notice of appeal, at least ten days before the date fixed for such hearing.

The hearing on contracts for the state institutions and state fair board shall be at the seat of government. [C24, 27, §356.]

357. Hearing and decision. At such hearing, the appellants and any other interested person may appear and be heard. The director shall examine the said of competent assistants, the entire record, and if the director shall find that the form of contract is suitable for the improvement proposed and that such improvements can be made within the estimates therefore, the director shall approve the same. Otherwise the director shall recommend such modifications of the plans, specifications, or contract, as in his judgment shall be for the public benefit, and if such modifications are so made, the director shall approve the same.

The director shall certify his decision to the body proposing to enter into such contract, whereupon the municipality shall advertise for bids and let the contract subject to the approval of the director who shall at once render his final decision thereon and transmit the same to the municipality. [C24, 27, §357; 43GA, ch 19, §2.]

358. Enforcement of performance. After any contract for any public improvement has been completed and any five persons interested request it, the director shall examine into the matter as to whether or not the contract has been performed in accordance with its terms, and if on such investigation the director finds that said contract has not been so performed, and so reports to the body letting such contract, and at once institute proceedings on the contractor's bond for the purpose of compelling compliance with the contract in all its provisions. [C24, 27, §358.]

359. Nonapproved contracts void. If an appeal is taken, no contract for public improvements shall be valid unless the same is finally approved by the director. In no case shall any municipality expend for any public improvement any sum in excess of five per cent more than the contract price without the approval of the director. [C24, 27, §359.]

360. Appeal board. If the appeal is from the action of the state board of education, state board of control, or state fair board, the additional members of the appeal board shall sit with the director and they shall hear the appeal as an appeal board, and in such case the word "director" as used in this chapter shall, so far as applicable, be construed to mean such appeal board. [C24, 27, §360.]

361. Witness fees—costs. Witness fees and mileage for witnesses on hearing appeals shall be the same as in the district court; but objectors or appellants shall not be allowed witness fees or mileage. Costs of hearings and appeals shall be paid by the municipality. [C24, 27, §361.]

Witness fees, §11326.

362. Report on completion. Upon the completion of the improvement the executive officer or governing board of the municipality shall file with the director a verified report showing:

1. The location and character of the improvement.

2. The total contract price for the completed improvement.

3. The total actual cost of the completed improvement.

4. By whom, if anyone, the construction was supervised. [C24, 27, §362.]

5. By whom final inspection was made.

6. Whether or not the improvement complies with its contract, plans and specifications.

7. Any failure of the contractor to comply with the plans and specifications.
§368, Ch 24, LOCAL BUDGET LAW

363. Issuance of bonds—notice. Before any municipality shall institute proceedings for the issuance of any bonds or other evidence of indebtedness, excepting such bonds or other evidence of indebtedness as have been authorized by a vote of the people of such municipality, and except such bonds or obligations as it may be by law compelled to issue, a notice of such action, including a statement of the amount and purpose of said bonds or other evidence of indebtedness shall be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within such municipality at least ten days before the meeting at which it is proposed to issue such bonds. [C24, 27,§363.]

60% vote required, §1171-d4.

364. Objections. At any time before the date fixed for the issuance of such bonds or other evidence of indebtedness, five or more taxpayers may file a petition in the office of the clerk or secretary of the municipality setting forth their objections thereto. [C24, 27,§364.]

365. Notice of hearing. Upon the filing of any such petition, the clerk or secretary of such municipality shall immediately certify a copy thereof, together with such other data as may be necessary in order to present the questions involved, to the director, and upon receipt of such certificate, petition and information, the director shall fix a time and place for the hearing of such matter, which shall be not less than ten nor more than thirty days thereafter. Said hearing shall be held in the municipality in which it is proposed to issue such bonds or other evidence of indebtedness, or in some other nearby convenient place fixed by the director. Notice of such hearing shall be given by registered mail to the executive officer of the municipality and to the five persons whose names first appear on the petition at least ten days before the date of such hearing. [C24, 27,§365.]

366. Decision. The director shall examine the entire record and if he finds that the bonds are to be issued and arrangements for payment have been made in accordance with law he shall approve the same, otherwise the director shall recommend such modifications as in his judgment are necessary to comply with the provisions of the state law and if such modifications are so made the director shall approve the same, and his decision shall be final. The same shall be certified to the executive officer of the municipality affected.

In case there is no appeal, the board of the municipality affected may issue such bonds or other evidence of indebtedness, if legally authorized so to do, in accordance with the proposition published, but in no greater amount.

In case of an appeal, the municipality may issue such bonds or other evidence of indebtedness in accordance with the decision of the director. [C24, 27,§366; 43GA, ch 19,§3.]

367. Bonds and taxes void. Any bonds or other evidence of indebtedness issued contrary to the provisions of this chapter, and any tax levied or attempted to be levied for the payment of any such bonds or interest thereon, shall be null and void. [C24, 27,§367.]

CHAPTER 24
LOCAL BUDGET LAW
Referred to in §§310, 318, 320, 324, 326.

368. Short title. This chapter shall be known as the "local budget law". [C24, 27,§368.]

369. Definition of terms. As used in this chapter and unless otherwise required by the context:

1. The word "municipality" shall mean the county, city, town, school district (other than rural independent school district and school township divided into sub-districts) and all other public bodies or corporations that have power to levy or certify a tax or sum of money to be collected by taxation, but shall not include any drainage district, township, road district or rural independent school district or school township divided into sub-districts.

2. The words "levying board" shall mean board of supervisors of the county and any other public body or corporation that has the power to levy a tax.

3. The words "certifying board" shall mean any public body which has the power or duty to certify any tax to be levied or sum of money to be collected by taxation.

4. The words "fiscal year" shall mean the year ending on the thirtieth day of June, and any other period of twelve months constituting a fiscal period, and ending at any other time.

5. The word "tax" shall mean any general or special tax levied against persons, property, or business, for public purposes as provided by law,
but shall not include any special assessment nor any tax certified or levied by township trustees. [C24, 27,§369.]

370. Requirements of local budget. No municipality shall certify or levy in any year any tax on property subject to taxation unless and until the following estimates have been made, filed, and considered, as hereinafter provided:

1. The amount of income thereof for the several funds from sources other than taxation.
2. The amount proposed to be raised by taxation.
3. The amount proposed to be expended in each and every fund and for each and every general purpose during the fiscal year next ensuing.
4. A comparison of such amounts so proposed to be expended with the amounts expended for like purposes for the two preceding years. [C24, 27,§370.]

Referred to in §375.

371. Time of filing estimates. All such estimates and any other estimates required by law shall be made and filed a sufficient length of time in advance of any regular or special meeting of the certifying board or levying board, as the case may be, at which tax levies are authorized to be made to permit publication, discussion, and consideration thereof and action thereon as hereinafter provided. [C24, 27,§371.]

Referred to in §375.

372. Estimates itemized. The estimates herein required shall be fully itemized and classified so as to show each particular class of proposed expenditure, showing under separate heads the amount required in such manner and form as shall be prescribed by the director. [C24, 27,§372.]

Referred to in §375.

373. Emergencies. Each municipality as defined herein, may include in the estimate herein required, an estimate for an emergency fund. Each such municipality shall have power to assess and levy a tax for such emergency fund at a rate not to exceed four mills upon the taxable property of the municipality, provided that no such emergency tax levy shall be made until such municipality shall have first petitioned the director of the budget to make such levy and received his approval thereof. Transfers of moneys may be made from the emergency fund to any other fund of the municipality for the purpose of meeting deficiencies in any such fund arising from any cause, provided, however, that no such transfer shall be made except upon the written approval of the director of the budget, and then only when such approval is unanimous requested by the governing body of said municipality. [C24, 27,§373; 43GA, ch 197.]

Referred to in §375, 380.

Legalization of former levies, see 43GA, ch §96.

373-al. Supplemental estimates. Supplemental estimates for particular funds may be made for levies of taxes for future years when the same are authorized by law. Such estimates may be considered, and levies made therefor at any time by filing the same, and upon giving notice in the manner required in section 375. Such estimates and levies shall not be considered as within the provisions of section 374. [C27,§373-a1.]

Referred to in §375.

374. Estimated tax collections. The amount of the difference between the receipts estimated from all sources other than taxation and the estimated expenditures for all purposes, including the estimates for emergency expenditures, shall be the estimated amount to be raised by taxation upon the assessable property within the municipality for the next ensuing fiscal year. The estimate shall show the number of dollars of taxation for each thousand dollars of the assessed value of all property that is assessed. [C24, 27,§374.]

Referred to in §§373-a1, 375.

375. Filing estimates—notice of hearing. Each municipality shall file with the secretary or clerk thereof the estimates required to be made in the six preceding sections at least twenty days before the date fixed by law for certifying the same to the levying board, and shall forthwith fix a date for a hearing thereon, and shall publish such estimates with a notice of the time and place where such hearing shall be held at least ten days before the hearing.

For a county, such publication shall be in the official newspapers thereof. For any other municipality such publication shall be in a newspaper published therein, if any, if not, then in a newspaper of general circulation therein. [C24, 27,§375.]

Referred to in §375-a1.

376. Levies void. The verified proof of the publication of such notice shall be filed in the office of the county auditor and preserved by him. No levy shall be valid unless and until such notice is published and filed. [C24, 27,§376.]

377. Meeting for review. The certifying board or the levying board, as the case may be, shall meet at the time and place designated in said notice, at which meeting any person who would be subject to such tax levy, shall be heard in favor of or against the same or any part thereof. [C24, 27,§377.]

378. Record by certifying board. After the hearing has been concluded, the certifying board shall enter of record its decision in the manner and form prescribed by the director and shall certify the same to the levying board, which board shall enter upon the current assessment and tax roll the amount of taxes which it finds shall be levied for the ensuing fiscal year in each municipality for which it makes the tax levy. [C24, 27,§378; 43GA, ch 19,§4.]

379. Procedure by levying board. Any board which has the power to levy a tax without the same first being certified to it, shall follow the same procedure for hearings as is hereinbefore required of certifying boards. [C24, 27,§379.]
§380. Tax limited. No greater tax than that so entered upon the record shall be levied or collected for the municipality proposing such tax for the purpose or purposes indicated; and thereafter no greater expenditure of public money shall be made for any specific purpose than the amount estimated and appropriated therefor, except as provided in sections 373 and 381. [C24, 27, §380.]

381. Further tax limitation. No tax shall be levied by any municipality in excess of the estimates published and five per cent additional, except such taxes as are approved by a vote of the people, but in no case shall any tax levy be in excess of any limitation imposed thereon now or hereafter by the constitution and laws of the state. [C24, 27, §381.]

382. Expenses—how paid. The cost of publishing the notices and estimates required by this chapter, and the actual and necessary expenses of preparing the budget shall be paid out of the general funds of each municipality respectively. [C24, 27, §382.]

383. Budgets certified. The local budgets of the various municipalities shall be certified by the chairman of the certifying board or the levying board, as the case may be, in duplicate to the county auditor not later than the fifteenth day of August each year on blanks prescribed by the director, and according to rules and instructions which shall be furnished all certifying and levying boards in printed form by said director.

One copy of said budget shall be retained on file in his office by the county auditor, and the other shall be certified by him to the director. [C24, 27, §383.]

384. Summary of budget. Before forwarding copies of local budgets to the director, the county auditor shall prepare a summary of each budget, showing the condition of the various funds for the fiscal year, including the budgets adopted as herein provided. Said summary shall be printed as a part of the annual financial report of the county auditor, and one copy shall be certified by him to the director. [C24, 27, §384.]

385. Levying board to spread tax. At the time required by law the levying board shall spread the tax rates necessary to produce the amount required for the various funds of the municipality as certified by the certifying board, for the next succeeding year, as shown in the approved budget in the manner provided by law. One copy of said rates shall be certified to the director. [C24, 27, §385.]

386. Tax rates final. The several tax rates and levies of the municipalities thus determined and certified in the manner provided in the preceding sections, except such as are authorized by a vote of the people, shall stand as the tax rates and levies of said municipality for the ensuing year for the purposes set out in the budget. [C24, 27, §386.]

387. Transfer of inactive funds. Subject to the provisions of any law relating to municipalities, when the necessity for maintaining any fund of the municipality has ceased to exist, and a balance remains in said fund, the certifying board or levying board, as the case may be, shall so declare by resolution, and upon such declaration, such balance shall forthwith be transferred to the general or contingent fund of the municipality, unless other provisions have been made in creating such fund in which such balance remains. [C24, 27, §387.]

388. Transfer of active funds. Upon the approval of the director, it shall be lawful to make temporary or permanent transfers of money from one fund of the municipality to another fund thereof. The certifying board or levying board, as the case may be, shall provide that money temporarily transferred shall be returned to the fund from which it was transferred within such time and upon such conditions as the director shall determine, provided that it shall not be necessary to return to the emergency fund, or to any other fund no longer required, any money transferred therefrom to any other fund. [C24, 27, §388; 43GA, ch 19, §5.]

389. Supervisory power of director. The director shall exercise general supervision over the certifying boards and levying boards of all municipalities with respect to budgets and shall prescribe for them all necessary rules, instructions, forms, and schedules. The best methods of accountancy and statistical statements shall be used in compiling and tabulating all data required by this chapter. [C24, 27, §389.]

390. Violations. Failure on the part of any public official to perform any of the duties prescribed in this and the five preceding chapters shall constitute a misdemeanor, and shall be sufficient ground for removal from office. [C24, 27, §390.]
CHAPTER 25
STATE BOARD OF AUDIT

Referred to in §17-cl.

391. Membership. A state board of audit is hereby created. Said board shall consist of the director of the budget, the auditor of state, and the attorney general. The attorney general may designate one of his legal assistants to act in his place. [SS15,§170-r; C24,27,§391.]

392. Secretary — duties. The auditor of state shall be ex officio secretary of said board. He shall keep a record which shall show the number of every claim, the date of filing, the name of the claimant, the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed and date thereof. [SS15,§170-r; C24,27,§392.]

393. Duties of board. All claims for money due from the state, to be paid from the state treasury, except the monthly or annual salaries of the various officers and employees whose salaries are fixed by law, shall be approved and certified by the state board of audit before warrants in payment of the same are drawn.

No claim shall be allowed when the same will exceed the amount appropriated for any department, office, bureau, commission, or institution under the state government.

No claim shall be audited by the board when such claim is presented after the lapse of six months from its accrual. Said board shall have no authority to authorize the creation of a claim against the state. [C51,§55; R60,§74; C73,§69; C97,§92; SS15,§§170-s,t; C24,27,§393.]

394. Duty in auditing claims. Said board, before approving a claim, shall determine:

1. That the creation of the claim is clearly authorized by law.
2. That the claim has been authorized by an officer or official body having legal authority so to authorize, and that the fact of such authorization has been certified to said board of audit by such officer or official body.
3. That all legal requirements have been observed, including notice and opportunity for competition, if required by law.
4. That the claim is in proper form and duly verified.
5. That the charges are reasonable, proper, and correct, and no part of said claim has been paid. [SS15,§170-t; C24,27,§394.]

395. Rules. The board of audit shall establish and publish such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary in order to determine the absolute accuracy of every claim, and may, in any case, require such further information as will enable it to discharge its duty and fully protect the state. Claimants may be examined under oath. Any member of the board may administer such oath. [C51,§55; R60,§74; C73,§69; C97,§92; SS15,§170-u; C24,27,§395.]

396. Itemized vouchers. Before a warrant shall issue for any claim payable from the state treasury, the claimant shall file an itemized, sworn voucher which shall show in detail the items of service, expense, thing furnished, or contract upon which payment is sought.

If the claim be for salary fixed by law, said voucher shall be filed with the auditor of state. If the claim be for other than such salary, said voucher shall be filed with the secretary of the state board of audit.

Vouchers for postage, stamped envelopes, and postal cards may be audited as soon as an order therefor is entered by the executive council. [R60,§2169; C73,§121; C97,§§162,166; S13,§§162,163-a,166; C24,27,§396.]

397. Exceptions. This chapter shall not apply to the presentation and payment of claims arising from the operation and maintenance of the institutions under the government and control of the state board of control and the state board of education, but such claims shall be presented and paid as otherwise provided by law or by the rules of such boards made pursuant thereto. [C97,§162; S13,§162; C24,27,§397.]

Audit by board of control, §§3339-3343.
Audit by board of education, §§4821.
Claims under workmen’s compensation act, §1420.

397-d1. Annual audit of state institutions. The board of education and the board of control shall annually have their books and all receipts and expenditures audited by an expert firm of accountants selected by the executive council and a certified copy of the report of said expert accountants shall be filed with the state board of audit.

There is hereby annually appropriated from any funds in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to defray the compensation of such expert public accountants. [44GA, ch 11.]

398. Expense attending conventions. Claims for expenses in attending conventions, and conferences outside the state shall not be allowed unless the voucher is accompanied by so much
of the minutes of the executive council, certified to by its secretary, as show that such expense was authorized by said council. This section shall not apply to such claims in favor of the governor, attorney general, railroad commissioners, or commerce counsel. [C24, 27, §408.]

Apparent exception, §2465.

Trips by board of control, §3284.

399. Audit of salary claims. The auditor of state shall audit all claims for salaries authorized by law. [SS15, §170-s; C24, 27, §398.]

400. Issuance of warrant. Upon the audit of a claim by the state board of audit, the voucher shall be passed to the custody of the auditor of state, as such, who shall issue his warrant in accordance with said audit. [SS15, §170-s; C24, 27, §400.]

401. Warrants — how drawn. In no case shall warrants be drawn in the name of the certifying office, department, board, or institution, or in the name of an employee of the same, except for personal service rendered or expense incurred by said employee, unless there be express statutory authority therefor. [S13, §162; C24, 27, §401.]

Authorized exception, §3243.

402. Payee of warrant. All warrants shall be drawn to the order of the person, firm, or contractor entitled to payment or compensation, except that when goods or material are purchased in foreign countries, warrants may be drawn upon the treasurer of state, payable to bearer for net amount of invoice and current exchange, and the treasurer of state shall furnish such foreign draft payable to order of person, firm, or corporation from whom purchase is made. [S13, §162; C24, 27, §402.]

403. Unallowable claims. Claims which are not allowable under the law shall be referred to the attorney general who shall forthwith fully investigate the facts upon which each claim is based with a view to determining whether in equity and good conscience the claim should be paid by the state. He may take written testimony in the form of affidavits or otherwise, and in so doing he and any of his duly appointed assistants shall have power to administer oaths. [C24, 27, §403.]

404. Expenses. The expense attending the taking of such testimony shall be paid out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. [C24, 27, §404.]

405. Report. Immediately upon the organization of the regular session of the general assembly after the completion of said investigation, the attorney general shall report all such testimony to either the senate or house committee on claims, together with a summarized finding of fact in each case. [C24, 27, §405.]

406. Monthly statements of per diem and expense. Every person who is authorized to contract expense accounts in the service of the state, and who is allowed a per diem for services instead of fixed compensation, shall, on or before the last day of each month, file with the state board of audit an itemized and sworn voucher of all expenses and days' service, with dates, amounts and place of incurring such expense, for the preceding calendar month. [S13, §170-e; C24, 27, §406.]

407. Salaries paid from fees. Where the law provides that the amounts allowed for per diem and expenses shall be limited to or paid from fees collected, the warrants for said items shall be drawn against the funds realized from such fees and shall not exceed the amount thereof. [S13, §170-f; C24, 27, §407.]

**CHAPTER 26**

**CENSUS**

408. Forms.

409. Population.

410. Agriculture.

411. Form of inquiries.

412. Soldiers and sailors.

413. Delivery of blanks.

414. Duty of assessor.

415. City supervisor and assistants.

416. False returns.

417. Refusal to give information.

418. Penalty.

The forms relating to population shall comprehend, for each person, the name, age, color, sex, conjugal condition, place of birth, place of birth of parents, whether alien or naturalized, number of years in the United States, and in Iowa, occupation, months unemployed, literacy, school attendance, and ownership of farms and homes. [C51, §§614–617; R60, §§991–994; C73, §§112–115; C97, §171; SS15, §171; C24, 27, §408.]

419. Failure to perform duty.

420. Returns of census.

421. Abstracts of census.

422. Assistants.

423. Publication of census.

424. Federal and state cooperation.

425. Federal census.

426. Publication.

427. Publication in official register.

428. Evidence.


430. Forms. The executive council shall cause blank forms to be prepared and printed for the purpose of taking the census in the year 1925 and every ten years thereafter. [C51, §§614–617; R60, §§991–994; C73, §§112–115; C97, §171; SS15, §171; C24, 27, §408.]

431. Penalty.

432. Inventory.

433. Abstracts.

434. Return of census.

435. Publication of census.

436. Federal and state cooperation.

437. Federal census.

438. Publication.

439. Publication in official register.

440. Evidence.

441. Population of counties, cities, and towns.

442. Forms. The forms relating to agriculture shall comprehend for each farm the name and color of occupant, whether native born, alien, or naturalized, tenure, acreage of farm, value of farm and improvements, acreage, quantity, and value of different products for the year ending December thirty-first next preceding the enumeration, and number and value of live stock. [R60, §992; C73, §114; SS15, §171; C24, 27, §410.]
411. Form of inquiries. The council may exercise its discretion as to the form, number, and division of the inquiries necessary to secure said information. [SS15,§171; C24,27,§411.]

412. Soldiers and sailors. The forms relating to residents of this state who are, or have been, in the military or naval service of the United States, shall comprehend for each person, his name, company, regiment, or other branch of such service, and present place of residence. [C51,§615; R60,§992; C73,§114; SS15,§171; C24,27,§412.]

413. Delivery of blanks. Said blanks must be delivered to the several county auditors and by the latter to the several assessors, on or before the first Monday in January of the census year. [C51,§617; R60,§996; C73,§112; C97,§171; SS15,§171; C24,27,§413.]

414. Duty of assessor. Each assessor shall, in each census year, take such census, in his district, by making accurate entries on such blanks of all matters of information thereon required, and shall return the same to the county auditor before June first of the census year. [C51,§618; R60,§999; C73,§114; C97,§172; SS15,§172; C24,27,§414.]

415. City supervisor and assistants. In all cities having a population of over fifteen thousand the assessor shall, in addition to other duties, act as supervisor of the census, and may, for each two thousand population as shown by the last preceding federal census, appoint one enumerator, who shall qualify in the same manner as assessors and be subject to the same provisions in so far as they relate to the census. The assessor in such cities may also appoint not more than three clerks to check the daily work of the enumerators. The compensation of said enumerators and clerks shall not exceed three dollars and fifty cents per day for each eight hours' actual work. No enumerator shall be employed for longer than sixty days, and no clerk for longer than thirty days. Said enumerators and clerks shall be chosen on competitive civil service examination (the rules, blanks, and questions for which to be prescribed by the executive council), and shall be removable only for cause. [SS15,§172; C24,27,§415.]

Manner of qualifying. §§1059, 1065, 1073.

416. False returns. Any assessor, enumerator, or clerk who makes any false return shall forfeit the right to all compensation accrued and be immediately discharged. [SS15,§172; C24,27,§416.]

417. Refusal to give information. Any person who shall refuse to make answers to any question appearing on the blank, and who persists in such refusal after being informed that the law requires such answer, shall be arrested on information filed by the assessor or enumerator. [SS15,§172; C24,27,§417.]

418. Penalty. If the one so refusing, on being brought before the magistrate, answers the required questions, he shall be discharged on payment of the costs. If the accused be tried and found guilty he shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and ordered committed to the county jail until said fine is paid, but not to exceed thirty days. Each such refusal to answer shall be deemed a separate offense. [SS15,§172; C24,27,§418.]

419. Failure to perform duty. The county auditor shall appoint some suitable person to take the census, as provided by law, at as early a date as practicable and at the expense of the county whenever any assessor fails to take such census in a satisfactory manner by June first of the census year. [R60,§997; C73,§117; C97,§173; SS15,§173; C24,27,§419.]

420. Returns of census. The county auditor shall forward the returns of the census to the executive council at the earliest possible date and not later than July first. Should said census be not made, or the returns be not received by July fifteenth, the council may, at the expense of the county, cause such census to be made in the district where such failure occurs, or cause the returns to be brought up. Said returns shall be filed and preserved in the office of the secretary of state. [R60,§999, 996, 998; C73,§114, 116, 118; C97,§174; SS15,§174; C24,27,§420.]

421. Abstracts of census. The executive council shall cause abstracts or compilations of said census to be prepared and recorded by the secretary of state, and said council may add thereto such other statistics in reference to banking, railroads, insurance, manufactures, education, and other matters of public interest as it may deem advisable. Said secretary shall attach to said record a certificate, dated and signed by him, to the effect that said record constitutes a true compilation of said census. [C51,§619; R60,§996; C73,§116; C97,§175, 176; S13,§175, 176; C24,27,§421.]

422. Assistants. All assistants employed in the preparation of said abstracts and compilations shall be selected on their merits, after competitive examination, and shall be subject to removal at the pleasure of the council. [SS15,§176-a; C24,27,§422.]

423. Publication of census. Said council shall cause said compiled census and certificate to be published in a book to be known as the "Census of Iowa." [C51,§619; R60,§996; C73,§118; C97,§176; S13,§176; C24,27,§423.]

424. Federal and state cooperation. The executive council is authorized, so far as practicable, to cooperate with the census bureau of the United States in the gathering, compilation, and publication of census statistics. [S13,§177-a; C24,27,§424.]

425. Federal census. The secretary of state shall, whenever a general census is taken by the federal government, procure from the supervisor of such census, or other proper federal official, a copy of such part of said census as gives the population of the state of Iowa by counties, by cities, and by towns, and file the same in his office and attach thereto, dated and signed by him, a certificate that the same is
426. Publication. He shall at once cause such census report and certificate to be published once in each of two daily newspapers of the state and of general circulation, and from and after the date of such publication said census shall be in full force and effect throughout the state. On payment of a fee of two dollars he shall furnish a certified copy of the whole or any part of such census report. [S13, §177-c; C24, 27, §426.]

427. Publication in official register. The superintendent of printing shall publish said federal census report and certificate aforesaid in full in each copy of the Iowa official register until a census is taken by the state. [S13, §177-c; C24, 27, §427.]

430. Deputies. The secretary, auditor, treasurer of state, and secretary of agriculture may each appoint, in writing, any person, except one holding a state office, as deputy, for whose acts the appointing officer shall be responsible, and from whom the appointing officer shall require bond, which appointment and bond must be approved by the officer having the approval of the principal’s bond, and such appointment may be revoked in the same manner. The appointment and revocation shall be filed with and kept by the secretary of state. [C51, §§411, 412, 416; R60, §§§642–644, 647; C73, §§766–768, 770, 3756–3760; C97, §§§87, 99, 116; S13, §§§87, 99, 116; C24, 27, §430.]

431. Deputy to qualify. The deputy shall qualify by taking the oath of the principal, to be indorsed upon and filed with the certificate of appointment, and when so qualified he shall, in the absence or disability of the appointing officer, unless otherwise provided, perform all the duties pertaining to the office of the appointing officer. [C51, §§§411, 412, 416; R60, §§§642, 643, 647; C73, §§§766, 767, 770; C97, §§§87, 99, 116; S13, §§§87, 99, 116; C24, 27, §431.]

Deputy may not act on executive council, §276. Oath of principal, §1054.

CHAPTER 27
DEPUTIES OF STATE OFFICERS

430. Deputies.
432. Military force—who constitutes. The military force of the state shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not exempt from such service under the laws of the United States, except honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States, who shall be exempt from military service in this state at their option. The assessors shall return to the auditor with the annual assessment a complete enumeration of such persons, which may be revised and corrected by the board of supervisors at its June session in each even-numbered year, or at such other time as the governor may direct, and the auditor shall certify to the adjutant general a true copy of such corrected list, and in each odd-numbered year he shall certify the number of names on the list. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace. [C51, §621; R60, §1002; C73, §1039; C97, §2167; S13, §2215-f2; C24, 27, §432.]

433. Iowa national guard—how recruited. The organized militia shall be designated as the “national guard of the United States and of the state of Iowa”, hereinafter referred to as “the guard”, and it shall be recruited by volunteer enlistments, from persons of the state eligible to military duty. In this chapter the word “soldier” shall include musicians and all persons in the guard or in the militia when called into service, except commissioned officers; and the word “company” shall include battery, troop, band, signal corps, and hospital corps except as herein otherwise provided. [C97, §2168; S13, §2215-f2; C24, 27, §433.]

434. Organization—armament—equipment—discipline. The organization, armament, equipment, and discipline of the guard, except as hereinafter specifically provided, shall be the same as that which is now or may be hereafter prescribed under the provisions of the act of congress approved January 21, 1903, as amended May 27, 1908, relating to the militia, or any subsequent amendments thereto or substitutes therefor; and as to those requirements which are mandatory therein, as may be prescribed by the regulations of the war department published in pursuance therewith, and so far as the governor may prescribe as to those things which are optional therein; and any change hereafter made shall become effective as to the guard when an order or regulation to that effect shall have been promulgated by the governor. [C51, §623-631; R60, §§1004-1015; C73, §§1038-1057; C97, §2186; S13, §2215-f3; C24, 27, §434.]
§435. Composition of national guard. The guard shall consist of such organizations as may be specified by the war department, in accordance with the act of congress approved June 3, 1916, or any amendments thereto or substitutes therefor. [C73,§1045; C97,§2168; SS15,§2215-f4; C24, 27,§435.]

436. Military organizations prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any body of men, other than the guard of this state and the troops of the United States, to associate themselves together as a military company or organization within the limits of this state without the written permission of the governor, which he may at any time revoke, but this provision shall not prevent civic, social, or benevolent organizations from wearing uniforms and swords not in conflict with the other provisions of this chapter. [C97,§2200; S18,§2215-f5; C24, 27,§436.]

437. Regulations and orders. The governor is authorized to make and publish regulations and orders for the government and discipline and uniforming of the guard not in conflict with existing laws. [C51,§631; R60,§1012; C73, §1044; C97,§2205; S13,§2215-f6; C24, 27,§437.]

438. Subject to military code—other regulations. The guard shall be subject to the military code of Iowa and all regulations and orders made and published in pursuance therewith, and in all matters not specifically covered thereby it shall be subject to the regulations of the war department governing the national guard of the United States, the articles of war, the army regulations, and such regulations and orders as may be made and published in pursuance therewith. [S13,§2215-f7; C24, 27,§438.]

439. Incorporation of companies. Companies may incorporate under the chapter authorizing incorporations not for pecuniary profit. The articles of incorporation may provide for the methods of administration of civil business, and may provide for such officers as may be deemed necessary. The articles of incorporation shall be approved by the regimental commander and the adjutant general, and such approval indorsed thereon, before the same are recorded. They must provide, among other things, that the name of the corporation shall be identical with the military designation of the organization, and that the officers of the company shall be officers of the corporation. [S13,§2215-f8; C24, 27,§439.]

440. Rules and by-laws—capacity to sue. Each company may make rules and by-laws for its own government, not in conflict with existing laws and regulations and orders, subject to the approval of the regimental commander. Any person who is by such rules and by-laws made the custodian of any funds, whether originally derived from federal, state, or other sources, shall have legal capacity to sue for the collection thereof or an accounting thereof. [C97,§2182; S13,§2215-f9; C24, 27,§440.]

441. Officers—terms of. Commissioned officers of the guard shall hereafter be selected under such regulations as may be issued by the governor in conformity with the requirements of the act of congress approved June 3, 1916, or any amendments thereto or substitutes therefor, and when once commissioned shall hold their offices until they are sixty-four years of age unless they shall sooner resign, be dismissed, or discharged, as provided by the act of congress approved June 3, 1916, or any amendments thereto or substitutes therefor. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to vacate the commission of any officer now in the guard before he has reached the age of sixty-four years unless he sooner resigns, is discharged, or dismissed. The terms of officers who have heretofore been commissioned for definite periods and who are now serving under said commissions are hereby extended to conform to the requirements of this chapter. Any officer permanently removing from this state and any company officer permanently removing his place of residence from his company station shall resign his commission upon request of the governor or make application to be placed upon the officers reserve list and upon failure to do so, his commission shall be revoked by the governor. [C51,§624, 626–628; R60,§1005,1007–1009; C73,§1047, 1048; C97,§§2176–2180; S13,§2215-f10; C24, 27,§441.]

442. Discharge for general unfitness. At any time the moral character, capacity, and general fitness for the service of any guard officer may be determined by an efficiency board of three commissioned officers, senior in rank to the officer whose fitness for service shall be under investigation, and if the findings of such board be unfavorable to such officer and be approved by the official authorized to appoint such officer, he shall be discharged. Commissions of officers of the guard may be vacated upon resignation, absence without leave for three months, upon the recommendation of an efficiency board, or pursuant to sentence of a court-martial. Officers of the guard rendered surplus by the disbandment of their organizations shall be placed in the national guard reserve. Officers may, upon their own application, be placed in the said reserve. [C97,§§2183, 2199; S13,§2215-f11; C24, 27,§442.]

443. Bonds of officers. All officers to whom shall be issued or who shall be accountable for arms, equipment, uniforms, and any other state or United States property for military uses, or who shall have the control, custody, or disbursement of funds as provided for in this chapter, shall, before the delivery to them of such arms, equipment, uniforms, and other state or United States property, and the receipt of such funds, be required to execute and deliver to the adjutant general a bond therefor, with sureties to be approved by the governor and payable to the state, in such amount as may be fixed by the governor, conditioned according to law, for the proper care, use, and return in good order, wear, use, and unavoidable loss and damage excepted, of all such state-and United States property, and the proper care and faithful disbursement and accounting of all funds coming
into the hands of such officer; upon the violation of any of the conditions of such bond, action thereon shall be brought by the adjutant general upon behalf of the state, and any recovery thereon shall be credited to the guard funds of the state. It shall be the duty of the adjutant general of the state to prosecute all actions upon such bonds. [R60, §1013; C78, §1050; C97, §2190; S13, §2215-112; C24, 27, §443.]

444. Enlistments. All enlistments in the guard shall be for such time and in such form as may be specified by regulations or orders issued by the governor in conformity with the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, or amendments thereto, or substitutes therefor. [C97, §1057; C73, §1058; S13, §2215-113; C24, 27, §444.]

445. Staff of governor—how appointed—rank of members. The staff of the governor shall consist of an adjutant general, who shall be the assistant adjutant general, both of whom shall have served honorably in the regular or volunteer service of the United States, or for not less than one year in the guard, and twelve aides. The adjutant general and assistant adjutant general shall be appointed and commissioned by the governor, and shall hold office for a period of four years, which said first four-year period shall begin July 4, 1915, and until their successors are appointed and commissioned. The assistant adjutant general shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the adjutant general. The aides may, at the discretion of the governor, be appointed and commissioned by him or detailed for such service from the active membership of the guard, or their duties may be performed by United States army officers regularly or specially detailed by the war department for service with the guard. The adjutant general shall have the rank of brigadier general and the assistant adjutant general that of major. The aides shall have the rank of lieutenant colonel, except that any person so appointed, who has held a higher rank for a period of one year or more in the guard, may be appointed with the rank of the highest grade so held by him, and those detailed from the active membership of the guard shall retain their rank in the guard and shall not be relieved from their regular duties by reason of such detail. United States army officers, regularly or specially detailed for service with the guard or stationed in the state, may be assigned, upon such terms and conditions as shall be approved by the governor, provided that such operation shall be at a profit to the state. [C24, 27, §447.]

446. Adjutant general—duties—report—assistant. The adjutant general shall issue and keep a record of appointments, of all officers commissioned by the governor, of all the general and special orders and regulations, and of such matters as pertain to the organization of the military force and its duties. He shall reside at the capital. He shall have charge of the state arsenal and grounds and all other property of the state kept or used for military purposes, and receive and issue all quartermaster and ordnance stores and camp equipage upon the order of the governor. The adjutant general shall furnish, at the expense of the state, such blanks and forms as shall be approved by the governor.

He shall, in each year preceding a regular session of the general assembly, make out a detailed report of the transactions of his office, the expenses thereof, and such other matters as shall be required by the governor for the period since the last preceding report, and the governor may, at any time, require a similar report. The assistant adjutant general shall be on duty with the adjutant general, and shall perform such duties under his direction as may be prescribed, and in the absence of the adjutant general shall perform the duties of that officer as acting adjutant general. [C73, §§1054, 1055; C97, §2175; SS15, §2215-115; C24, 27, §446.]

446-c1. Registry of graves. The adjutant general shall make and preserve by counties a permanent registry of the graves of all persons who shall have served in the military or naval forces of the United States in time of war and whose mortal remains may rest in Iowa. [43GA, ch 134.]

447. Waterworks at Camp Dodge. The adjutant general is authorized to enter into an agreement with the secretary of war to operate the water plant at Camp Dodge for the use and benefit of the United States, its successors and assigns, upon such terms and conditions as shall be approved by the governor, provided that such operation shall be at a profit to the state. [C24, 27, §447.]

448. Call by president—term of service. Whenever the United States is invaded or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, or the president is unable, with the regular forces at his command, to execute the laws of the Union, it shall be lawful for the president to call forth such number of the national guard of Iowa as he may deem necessary to assist in repelling such invasion, suppressing such rebellion, or to assist in enabling him to execute such laws, and to issue his orders for that purpose, through the governor, to such officers of the national guard of Iowa as he may think proper; and the president may specify, in his call, the period for which such service is required, and the guard so called forth shall continue to serve during the term so specified, either within or without the territory of the United States, unless sooner relieved by order of the president; provided that no commissioned officer or enlisted man of the guard shall be held to service beyond the term of his existing commission or enlistment. Whenever the president shall require, in any of the designated instances, more troops than can be supplied by the guard of the state, the governor shall, in his discretion, organize forthwith such other national guard
forces as he may deem necessary, or order into the service of the United States so many of the unorganized militia of the state as is required, designating the same by draft if a sufficient number do not volunteer, and shall commission officers therefor.

Officers and enlisted men drafted into federal service through the guard shall upon discharge for such service continue to serve the balance of their enlistment period the same as though it had not been interrupted by such draft. [C97, §2169; S13, §2215-f18; C24, 27, §448.]

449. Governor may order out troops. The governor shall have the power, in cases of insurrection, invasion, or breaches of the peace, or imminent danger thereof, to order into the service of the state such of its military forces as he may think proper, under the command of the senior officer thereof. [C51, §623; R60, §1004; C73, §1051; C97, §§2169, 2170; S13, §2215-f19; C24, 27, §449.]

450. Encampment—drill—instruction. The guard may parade for encampment or drill annually, by division, brigade, regiment, battalion, or company, as ordered by the governor, and the members thereof or assignments of details therefrom, at the discretion of the governor, may be called out or detailed for target practice, school of instruction, or other practice or instruction. In lieu of the encampments provided herein, the governor may, in his discretion, order part or all of the guard to participate in field maneuvers or other exercises for instruction in conjunction with troops of the United States army. Transportation shall be furnished for all military purposes. [C73, §1049; C97, §§2184, 2185; S13, §2215-f21; C24, 27, §450.]

451. Inspections. The governor shall require such inspections of the different organizations of the guard, and such schools of instruction for officers and enlisted men, as he may deem proper and necessary. The inspections shall be made by United States army officers, either on regular or special detail with the guard or in the state, where such officers are available for that purpose, and if made by other officers, the governor shall fix their compensation therefor in the orders for such inspections. The governor shall disband any company of the guard when it shall fall below a proper standard of efficiency, and he may order special inspections with a view of determining such efficiency. Schools of instruction may be ordered when sufficient funds are available beyond other requirements of this chapter. [C73, §1049; C97, §2191; S13, §2215-f22; C24, 27, §451.]

452. Compensation—transportation, subsistence, and quarters—enlisted men—hospital service—loss of property—appropriation. The guard, when in active service of the state upon the call of the governor, and when paraded for drill, encampment, target practice, school of instruction, or other duty under orders of the governor, shall be paid the following compensation for time actually on duty; each commissioned officer shall receive for such service the pay of his grade in the United States army, without allowances, increase, or additions on account of length of service, and without subsistence or other allowances other than transportation and quarters, except as herein otherwise provided; each enlisted man shall be furnished transportation, subsistence, and quarters, and in addition thereto the pay of his grade in the United States army. Officers and enlisted men of the guard incapacitated by injury or illness, caused by participation in encampments, maneuvers, or other outdoor exercises, which extends beyond the period of time covered by the order directing the duty to be performed, shall receive out of the state, upon approval of the claim by the governor, the pay of their respective grade and medical service during the period of time that the disability prevents their resuming their civil occupation; enlisted men shall also receive hospital service, if needed, and subsistence. When in actual service of the state, pursuant to the order of the governor, the compensation and expenses of the guard and claims of the members thereof for injury or illness incurred in line of duty, shall be paid out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon warrants drawn by the auditor of state; the claims for such service shall be audited and allowed by the governor. Should any part of the compensation above provided be paid by the United States, there shall be paid from the state treasury only that part thereof not paid by the United States. When on active duty on rifle practice, range competition, or schools of instruction, officers shall receive such compensation or allowances as the governor shall designate in orders with reference thereto. Compensation subject to payment by the state of Iowa to the officers and enlisted men of the guard for military service shall be subject to stoppage of payment for loss or damage to public property issued them for military uses. [C51, §625; R60, §1006; C73, §1061; C97, §§2189, 2212, 2213; S13, §2215-f25; C24, 27, §452.]

453. Armory board—tenure—duties—payment of allowances. The governor shall appoint an armory board which shall consist of the adjutant general and four other officers from the active, reserve, or retired commissioned personnel of the guard. The board shall meet at such times and places as are ordered by the governor. The four officers so appointed shall serve at the pleasure of the governor.

The board shall, for each unit of the guard, fix the rent allowances to be paid by the state for other than state-owned armories, and shall acquire, contract, erect, purchase, sell, maintain, repair, and alter state-owned armories subject to the laws made and provided therefor.

The board shall fix the amount to be paid to commanding officers of each division, brigade, regiment, battalion, squadron, battery, troop, company, or other unit of the guard for head-quarters expenses and shall provide by regulations how the same shall be disbursed by such commanding officers. The actions of the armory board shall be subject to the approval of the governor.
The allowances made by the armory board shall, when approved by the governor, be paid from the funds appropriated for the support and maintenance of the guard. 

**454. Rifle ranges—appropriation.** The governor may designate the location of four regimental rifle ranges, and the expenditure of the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby allowed for the construction and execution of such ranges.

The sum of six hundred dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary, is hereby allowed annually for the rental and maintenance of each of said ranges.

The sum of three hundred dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary, is hereby allowed to each battery, troop, company, or other unit of the guard for the procurement, construction, and maintenance of a rifle range. The payments herein provided shall be made when sufficient funds are available beyond other requirements of this chapter and when approved by the governor. [S13,§2215-f26; C24, 27,§454.]

**455. Drill allowance—method of payment.** Each battery, troop, company, or other unit of the guard showing attendance and actual drill of those present for one and one-half hours each week shall be allowed semiannually for miscellaneous military purposes, the sum of four dollars per capita, based on the average enlisted strength during such semiannual period, but when the average attendance during any semiannual period falls below fifty per cent of the average enlisted strength in that period, then and in that event such organization shall forfeit all right or claim to any such allowance. The semiannual periods herein referred to shall begin January first and July first. The governor shall prescribe regulations governing the payment by the state and the expenditure by the unit of this allowance and when the allowances by the state have been approved by him they shall be paid from the funds appropriated for the support and maintenance of the guard. [SS15,§2215-f27; C24, 27,§455.]

**456. Accounting to adjutant general.** No further payments shall be made under any provision of this chapter to the accountable officer of any organization who does not fully and satisfactorily account to the adjutant general for all moneys theretofore paid to him under any provision of this chapter. [S13,§2215-f28; C24, 27,§456.]

**457. Trespass—sale of intoxicating liquors—penalty.** Any person who shall trespass upon the encampment grounds or the camp grounds of the military force of the state in active service or of the guard called out for encampment, drill, target practice, or other duty, or interrupt, molest, or interfere with any member of the guard in the discharge of his duty, or sell any malt or spirituous or other intoxicating liquor within one mile of such encampment, camp, or station, except a person engaged in the business prior to the establishment of such encampment, camp, or station under permit issued by lawful authority, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable therefor, and the commanding officer of such force may order the arrest of such person and cause him to be delivered to a peace officer or magistrate as soon as practicable. [C97,§2188; S13,§2215-f29; C24, 27,§457.]

Punishment, §12894.

**458. False certificate or return—misuse of funds—penalty.** Any officer or soldier of the guard knowingly making any false certificate of muster or false return of state property or funds in his hands, or willfully neglecting or refusing to apply all money drawn from the state treasury for the purpose named in the requisition therefor, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or by fine in the amount of money not so applied, or both such fine and imprisonment, and all costs of prosecution. [C97,§2192; S13,§2215-f30; C24, 27,§458.]

**459. Military stores property of state.** All arms, uniforms, equipments, and other military property furnished or issued by the state, or for which an allowance has been made, shall belong to the state, and shall be used for military purposes only, and each officer and soldier, upon receiving a discharge, or otherwise leaving the military service of the state, or upon demand of his commanding officer, shall forthwith surrender such state military property in his possession to said commanding officer. Every member of the guard who shall neglect to return to the armory of the company, or place in charge of the commanding officer of the company to which he belongs, any arms, uniforms, equipments, or other military property, or portion thereof, belonging to the state, within six days after being notified by said commanding officer to do so, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days. [C51,§629; R60, §1010; C73,§1050; C97,§2190; SS15,§2215-f31; C24, 27,§469.]

**460. Destruction or injury of military property.** Every person who shall wilfully or wantonly injure or destroy any article of uniform, arms, equipment, or other military property furnished or issued by the state, and refuses to make good such injury or loss, or who shall sell, dispose of, secrete, or remove the same with intent to sell or dispose of it, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than four months or by both such fine and imprisonment. [R60,§1014; C73,§1050; C97,§2194; S13,§2215-f32; C24, 27,§460.]

**461. Exemptions.** Every officer and soldier of the guard shall be exempt from jury duty and labor on the road or account of poll tax during his term of service, and, except in cases of treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during his attendance at drill, parades, encampments, active service, election of officers, and in going to and returning from the same. The uniform, arms, and equipments of every member of the guard shall be exempt from attachment, execution, or sale for debt or taxes. Every member of the guard who has served the
full term of his commission or enlistment, shall, upon application, be entitled to an honorable discharge, exempting him from military duty except in time of war or public danger. [C97, §2209; S13, §2215-f33; C24, 27, §461.]

462. Service badges. The adjutant general, from the available funds at his disposal, shall procure and issue to the officers and men of the guard entitled thereto, service badges according to the design and pattern thereof as may be determined upon by the adjutant general and kept on file at the office of the adjutant general. Members of the guard who by order of the president serve in federal forces during a national emergency shall be entitled to count the period of such federal service toward the procurement of a service badge. [S13, §2215-f34; C24, 27, §462.]

463. Uniform—by whom worn—when—penalty. Every person who at any time wears a uniform of the United States army, navy, marine corps, or the guard, or any part of such uniform, or a uniform or a part of a uniform similar thereto, within the bounds of the state, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and if found guilty of such offense, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided that nothing in this chapter shall be construed as prohibiting officers or enlisted men of the guard of the state of Iowa, or any other state, or of the United States army, navy, marine corps, or revenue service, or forest service, or cadets at any university, college, or school, from wearing such uniform or parts of uniform, while on military duty or duty connected therewith; and provided further that nothing in this chapter shall be construed as prohibiting inmates of any veterans' or soldiers' home, or members of any war veterans' or sons of veterans' association from wearing their uniform; and provided further that nothing in this chapter shall be construed as prohibiting persons of the theatrical profession from wearing such uniforms in any play-house or theater while actually engaged in following their profession; and provided further that nothing in this chapter shall be construed as prohibiting the uniformed ranks of civic societies from parading or traveling in a body or being in encampments, or going to or from their place of meeting or assembling in a lodge room in their adopted uniform. [S13, §2215-f35; C24, 27, §463.]

464. Courts-martial. Courts-martial for officers and enlisted men of the guard will be such as shall be prescribed by regulations and orders issued by the governor in compliance with the act of congress approved June 3, 1916, or any amendments thereto or substitutes therefor. [C97, §§2196–2198; SS15, §2215-f36; C24, 27, §464.]

465. Tax exemptions—use of public utilities. It shall be lawful for the boards of supervisors of the several counties and for the city councils of the several cities and towns of the state to exempt from taxation all personal and real property held and used for armory or military purposes; and it shall be lawful for any county or city or town which owns public utilities to grant to any organization of the guard which is stationed in such place the free use of such public utilities. [S13, §2215-f40; C24, 27, §465.]

466. Building and camp ground improvements—salvage—improvement fund. The governor is authorized to expend from the funds appropriated for the support and maintenance of the guard such amounts as may be necessary in the purchase of additional land, erection of buildings, and other improvements on the permanent camp grounds and rifle ranges purchased by the state for the use of the guard, or purchased by the United States for the use of the guard of this state, when in his judgment such buildings and improvements will be for the permanent good of the guard.

Funds derived from the sale of salvage from the permanent camp grounds and rifle ranges of the guard shall be deposited with the treasurer of the United States to the credit of a fund to be known as the permanent improvement fund and such fund shall only be expended for the improvement of the permanent camp grounds and rifle ranges of the guard upon order of the executive council of the state. [S13, §2215-f41; C24, 27, §466.]

467. Term of service—rank of officers—contracts. The term of service and rank of officers, other than the adjutant general, and the grades of enlisted men in the guard at the time of taking effect of this chapter shall not be affected thereby, unless especially mentioned therein, but all officers and enlisted men shall be held to service for the full period of the commission or enlistment under which they are then serving; provided, however, that the governor may change the rank of such officers, or may terminate the enlistments of such enlisted men in the guard, or may transfer any such officers or such enlisted men to any organizations of the guard when necessary to conform to the regulations of the war department governing the organized militia of the United States; and provided that the provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to affect any contracts made by the guard or by any of its organizations. [SS15, §2215-f43; C24, 27, §467.]
CHAPTER 29
STATE BANNER—DISPLAY OF FLAG

468. Specifications of state banner. The banner designed by the Iowa society of the daughters of the American revolution and presented to the state, which banner consists of three vertical stripes of blue, white, and red, the blue stripe being nearest the staff and the white stripe being in the center, and upon the central white stripe being depicted a spreading eagle bearing in its beak blue streamers on which is inscribed, in white letters, the state motto, “Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain” and with the word “Iowa” in red letters below such streamers, as such design now appears on the banner in the office of the governor of the state of Iowa, is hereby adopted as a distinctive state banner, for use on all occasions where a distinctive state symbol in the way of a banner may be fittingly displayed. [C24, 27, §468.]

469. Use of state banner. Such design may be used as a distinctive state banner and may as such be displayed on all proper occasions where the state is officially represented as distinct from other states, either at home or abroad, or wherever it may be proper to distinguish the citizens of Iowa from the citizens of other states, such display in all cases to be subservient to and along with the display of the national emblem and, when displayed with the latter, to be placed beneath the stars and stripes. [C24, 27, §469.]

470. Flags on public buildings. It shall be the duty of the custodians of all public buildings of the state to raise over such building the flag of the United States of America, upon each secular day when weather conditions are favorable, and it shall be the duty of any board of public officers charged with the duty of providing for the supplies of any such public building to provide, in connection with other supplies for any such building of the state, a suitable flag for the purposes herein provided. [S13,§2804-c; C24, 27, §470.]

Display of flags on school sites, §4253.

471. Mothers’ day. The governor of this state is hereby authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation calling upon our state officials to display the American flag on all state and school buildings, and the people of the state to display the flag at their homes, lodges, churches, and places of business, on the second Sunday in May, known as mothers’ day, as a public expression of reverence for the homes of our state, and to urge the celebration of mothers’ day in said proclamation in such a way as will deepen home ties, and inspire better homes and closer union between the commonwealth, its homes, and their sons and daughters. [C24, 27, §471.]

471-b1. Independence Sunday — proclamation—observance. The governor is hereby authorized and requested to issue annually, a proclamation, calling upon the citizens of Iowa to assemble themselves in their respective communities for the purpose of holding suitable religious-patriotic services and the display of the American colors, in commemoration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, on Independence Sunday, which is hereby established as the Sunday preceding the fourth of July of each year, or on the fourth when that date falls on Sunday. [C27, §471-b1.]

CHAPTER 30
DESECRATION OF FLAG

472. Desecration of flag. Any person who in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place or cause to be placed, any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing, or any advertisement of any nature, upon any flag, standard, color, ensign, shield, or other insignia of the United States, or upon any flag, ensign, great seal, or other insignia of this state, or shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view, any such flag, standard, color, ensign, shield, or other insignia of the United States, or any such flag, ensign, great seal, or other insignia of this state, upon which shall have been printed, painted, or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed, any word, figure, mark, picture, design, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature, or who shall expose to public view, manufacture, sell, expose for sale, give away, or have in possession for sale, or to give away, or for use for any purpose, any article or substance, being an article of merchandise or a receptacle of merchandise or article or thing for carrying or transporting merchandise, upon which shall have been printed, painted, attached or otherwise placed, a representation of any such flag, standard, color, ensign, shield, or other insignia of the United States, or any such flag, ensign,
great seal, or other insignia of this state, to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark, or distinguish the article or substance on which so placed, or who shall publicly mutilate, deface, defile or defy, trample upon, cast contempt upon, satirize, deride or burlesque, either by words or act, such flag, standard, color, ensign, shield, or other insignia of the United States, or flag, ensign, great seal, or other insignia of this state, or who shall, for any purpose, place such flag, standard, color, ensign, shield, or other insignia of this state, or flag, ensign, great seal, or other insignia of this state, on the ground or where the same may be tread upon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days and shall also forfeit a penalty of fifty dollars for each such offense, to be recovered, with costs, in a civil action or suit in any court having jurisdiction. [S13, §5028-a; C24, 27, §472.]

473. Actions for penalty. Such action or suit may be brought by and in the name of the state, on the relation of any citizen thereof, and such penalty, when collected, less the reasonable cost and expense of action or suit and recovery, to be certified by the clerk of the district court of the county in which the offense is committed, shall be paid into the county treasury for the benefit of the school fund, and two or more penalties may be sued for and recovered in the same action or suit. [S13, §5028-a; C24, 27, §473.]

474. Federal flag and insignia defined. The words "flag, standard, color, ensign, shield, or other insignia of the United States" as used in this chapter, shall include any flag, standard, color, ensign, shield, or other insignia of the United States, or any picture or representation of any of them, made of any size, evidently purporting to be any such flag, standard, color, insignia, shield, or other insignia of the United States of America, or a picture or a representation of any of them. [S13, §5028-a; C24, 27, §474.]

475. State flag and insignia defined. The words "flag, ensign, great seal, or other insignia of this state" as used in this chapter, shall include any flag, ensign, great seal, or other insignia, or any picture or any representation of any of them, made of any substance or represented on any substance, and of any size, evidently purporting to be any such flag, ensign, great seal, or other insignia of the state, or a picture or a representation of any of them. [S13, §5028-a; C24, 27, §475.]

476. Presumptive evidence of desecration. The possession by any person other than a public officer, as such, of any flag, standard, color, ensign, shield, or other insignia of the United States, or flag, ensign, great seal, or other insignia of this state, on which shall be anything made unlawful by this chapter, or of any article or substance or thing on which shall be anything made unlawful by this chapter, shall be presumptive evidence that the same is in violation of this chapter. [S13, §5028-a; C24, 27, §476.]

477. Enforcement. It shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the various counties, chiefs of police, and town marshals to enforce the provisions of this chapter, and for failure to do so they may be removed as by law provided.

This chapter shall not be construed to apply to a newspaper, periodical, book, pamphlet, circular, certificate, diploma, warrant, or commission of appointment to office, ornamental picture, article of jewelry, or stationery for use in private correspondence, on any of which shall be printed, painted, or placed, said flag, disconnected from any advertisement.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as rendering unlawful the use of any trademark or trade emblem actually adopted by any person, firm, corporation, or association prior to January 1, 1895. [C24, 27, §477.]

General removal law, §1091.

CHAPTER 31

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

479. Distribution of annual reports.


479. Distribution of annual reports. The department of Iowa, grand army of the republic, shall furnish to the superintendent of printing, for distribution to state institutions, fifty copies of the annual reports of the department. [C24, 27, §479.]

CHAPTER 32

PENSIONS

480. Northern border brigade.

481. Spirit Lake relief expedition of 1857.

480. Northern border brigade. The survivors of the northern border brigade, as shown by the roster of Iowa soldiers (volume 6, pp. 181 to 207, inclusive), or their widows shall receive a monthly pension of twenty dollars, during the lifetime of each such survivor or his widow, to be paid from the state treasury on the proper voucher being made, and out of funds not otherwise appropriated; provided that in cases where the said survivors are now receiving pensions
from the federal government this section shall not apply. [C24, 27,§480.]

481. Spirit Lake relief expedition of 1857. The survivors of the Spirit Lake relief expedition of 1857, as shown by the roster of Iowa soldiers (volume 6, pp. 922 to 937, inclusive), or their widows shall receive a monthly pension of twenty dollars per month, during the lifetime of each such survivor or widow, to be paid from the state treasury on the proper voucher being made, and out of funds not otherwise appropriated. [C24, 27,§481.]

482. Mitchell's cavalry. The survivors of the frontier guards of Mitchell's cavalry as shown by the original muster roll and pay rolls of a military company organized and commanded by John Mitchell under the authority of a commission dated July 4, 1861, signed by Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood and identified as "John Mitchell's Company of Iowa Volunteers", all of which commission, pay roll, and return thereon, is on file in the official archives of Iowa in the historical department, and the surviving widows of deceased members thereof, shall receive a pension of two hundred forty dollars on the first day of June, 1923, and twenty dollars per month thereafter during the lifetime of each such person, to be paid from the state treasury on the proper voucher being made, and out of funds not otherwise appropriated; provided that in cases where the said persons are now receiving a pension from the federal government, this section shall not apply. [C24, 27,§482.]
CHAPTER 33
MEMORIAL HALLS AND MONUMENTS FOR SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES

483. Memorial buildings and monuments. Memorial buildings and monuments designed to commemorate the service rendered by soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States may be erected and equipped at public expense in the manner provided by this chapter by:
1. Any county which has not heretofore made an appropriation for such purpose under any prior law.
2. Any town or city operating under any form of government. [C97, §§435, 436; C24, 27, §483.]

484. Petition. The petition for the erection and equipment of any such hall or monument shall request the submission of the proposition to a vote of the people and shall:
1. When it is proposed to erect the same at the expense of the county, be signed by ten per cent of the qualified electors thereof as shown by the poll list in the last preceding general election, or by a majority of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Spanish-American war veterans' association, and the American Legion of the county.
2. When it is proposed to erect the same at the expense of a city or town, be signed by ten per cent of the qualified electors thereof as shown by the poll list in the last preceding regular municipal election. [C97, §435; C24, 27, §484.]

485. Election. Upon the filing of the requisite petition, the board of supervisors, or city or town council, as the case may be, shall cause the proposition to be submitted at a regular election, or at a special election to be called if requested in the petition, in substantially the following form:
"Shall the county (or city or town) of .........erect and equip (or purchase and equip) a memorial building (or erect a monument) as provided in chapter 33 of the code, and issue bonds in the sum of .........dollars to cover the expense of the same (or levy a tax of .........mills on the dollar for a period of .........years to defray the expense of the same)"
[C24, 27, §485.]

486. Notice. Notice of such election shall be given by publication in one newspaper pub-

497. Ex officio member of commission.
498. Disbursement of funds.
499. Gifts and bequests may be accepted.
500. Name—uses.
501. Record—monuments—how inscribed.
502. Funds, monuments, and memorials previously initiated.
502-c1. Unexpended funds.
502-c3. Investment of funds.
502-c5. General powers.

487. Acquisition of site. When the proposition to erect any such building or monument has been carried by a majority vote of all voters voting thereon, any such county, city, or town shall have the power to purchase or condemn grounds suitable for a site for any such building or monument. Such condemnation proceedings shall be in the manner provided for taking private property for works of internal public improvement. [C24, 27, §487.]

488. Bonds. For the purpose of providing funds for the acquisition of necessary ground therefor, and for purchasing, erecting, constructing, or reconstructing such building or monument, and for the necessary equipment thereof, the county, city, or town may issue bonds to be known as liberty memorial bonds, to be issued and sold as provided by law relative to general county and city bonds; they shall be given by publication in one newspaper pub-

489. Levy for bonds. For the purpose of liquidating such bonds together with the inter-

502. Funds, monuments, and memorials previously initiated.
est thereof, such county, city, or town shall levy upon all the property within the limits thereof, subject to taxation for such purpose, in addition to all other taxes provided by law, a special tax not exceeding in any one year eight mills on the dollar for a period of not exceeding twenty years. [C24, 27,§489; 43GA, ch 156.]

490. Levy for maintenance. In case a building or monument be constructed or purchased under this chapter, the county, city, or town shall thereafter provide annually a levy of not more than five mills on all the taxable property within said county, city, or town for the development, operation, and maintenance of such building or monument in care of a city or town. [C24, 27,§490.]

491. Commissioners appointed — vacancies. When the proposition to erect any such building or monument has been carried by a majority vote, the board of supervisors or the city or town council, as the case may be, shall appoint a commission consisting of five members, in the manner and with the qualifications hereinafter provided, which shall have charge and supervision of the erection of said building or monument, and when erected, the management and control thereof.

The term of office of each member shall be three years, and any vacancies occurring in the membership shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. [C97,§436; C24, 27,§491.]

Referred to in §502-bl.

492. Qualifications—method of appointing. Each such commissioner shall be an honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine of the United States, selected in the following manner:

Within sixty days after the election, each post of the Grand Army of the Republic, Spanish-American war veterans, and the American Legion, in the county, city, or town, as the case may be, shall appoint three delegates who shall, within ninety days after such election, meet in convention in the county, city, or town, as the case may be, and by ballot select five commissioners, whose names shall be forthwith furnished to the board of supervisors, or the city or town council, as the case may be, whereupon said board of supervisors or city or town council shall by resolution appoint them as such commissioners. [C97,§436; C24, 27,§492.]

493. Method when one or more posts do not exist. In case no post of any one of said associations is maintained in the county, city, or town, as the case may be, then those which do exist shall proceed in the manner above provided and elect said commissioners. [C24, 27,§493.]

494. Method when any post fails to act. In case any post which does exist fails to send delegates to said convention, then the delegates which do attend shall proceed as above indicated and elect said commissioners. [C24, 27,§494.]

495. Method when posts do not act. In case no convention of delegates from said posts meets and elects said commissioners, then the board of supervisors of the county, or the city or town council, as the case may be, shall, at the expiration of ninety days after the election to erect a building or monument, select and appoint five commissioners. [C24, 27,§495.]

496. Selection of successors. Not less than sixty days before the expiration of the term of office of said commissioners, their successors in office shall be selected in the manner above provided, but if no selection shall have been made in said manner at the expiration of said term of office, then the board of supervisors, or the city or town council, as the case may be, shall appoint such successors. [C24, 27,§496.]

497. Ex officio member of commission. In case any such memorial hall or building shall be a city or town hall, coliseum or auditorium, the mayor of such city or town may be an ex officio member of the commission heretofore provided for, in which case there shall be selected but four commissioners as otherwise provided, and such four, or any three thereof, shall constitute a commission of five. [C24, 27,§497.]

498. Disbursement of funds. All funds voted under the provisions of this chapter shall be disbursed by the county or city officers, only upon the written order of said commissioners. Such commission shall report to and make settlement with the board of supervisors or the city council, as the case may be, at the time and in the manner required of county and city officers. [C97,§436; C24, 27,§498.]

499. Gifts and bequests may be accepted. Gifts and bequests to any county, city, or town, or to the commission, for any of the purposes provided in this chapter, may be accepted and the property shall be used in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, and as may be expressly designated by the donor. [C24, 27,§499.]

500. Name—uses. Any such memorial hall or building shall be given an appropriate name and shall be available so far as practical for the following purposes:

1. The special accommodations of soldiers, sailors, marines, nurses, and other persons who have been in the military or naval service of the United States.

2. For military headquarters, memorial rooms, library, assembly hall, gymnasium, natatorium, club room, and rest room.

3. County, town, or city hall, offices for any county or municipal purpose, community house, recreation center, memorial hospital, and municipal coliseum or auditorium.

4. Similar and appropriate purposes in general community and neighborhood uses, under the control and regulation of the custodians thereof. [C24, 27,§500.]

501. Record — monuments — how inscribed. When any such memorial hall shall be erected, the commission shall cause to be kept a record therein which shall contain the name of each soldier, sailor, and marine, who served honorably in any of the wars in which the United
States has been engaged, and who enlisted or entered the service from the county, city, or town, as the case may be, stating the time of his service, the name of the war and organization in which he served, and whether or not he died in the service.

When any such monuments shall be erected, the names of the deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines referred to in this section shall be placed thereon, and from time to time the names of others who subsequently die. [C97, §435; C24, 27, §501.]

502. Funds, monuments, and memorials previously initiated. In any case of funds heretofore raised or in the process of being raised, by tax levy or other provision of law heretofore existing, for any of the purposes provided by this chapter, the board of supervisors or the city or town council, as the case may be, shall cause such funds to be used and applied to all intents and purposes for the acquisition of necessary ground and the purchase, erection, construction or reconstruction and equipment of such monument or memorial building in the same manner and to the same extent as if such funds had been raised for said purpose by a bond issue, as provided in this chapter, and all the provisions of this chapter shall apply to said funds.

All other provisions of this chapter shall apply to any monument or memorial heretofore constructed or hereafter constructed from funds raised under any provision of law heretofore existing.

In all cases covered by this section, the taking effect of this chapter shall fix the time for the selection and appointment of the commissioners to all intents and purposes the same as an election on the proposition to erect a memorial building or monument, as provided in this chapter. [C24, 27, §502.]

502-b1. Joint memorials. Any city or town may join with the county in which such city or town is located in the joint erection or purchase of memorial buildings or monuments and suitable ground and equipment therefor, and the maintenance thereof, providing the council of such city or town and the board of supervisors of such county can so agree, but in cases where commissioners have already been appointed under section 491, such agreement shall be between such commissioners, but if only one of such parties has appointed commissioners, then such agreement shall be between the commissioners already appointed and the council of such city or town and the board of supervisors of such county, as the case may be. [C27, §502-b1.]

502-c1. Unexpended funds. Whenever in any county, funds have been raised by taxation for the purpose of erecting and maintaining memorial buildings or monuments, and said funds are under control of a commission as provided in this chapter, and said funds have remained unexpended for a period of five years or more, and when no unpaid obligation exists against said funds, the said commission, or a majority of the members thereof, may disburse said funds for the erection, purchase or improvement of one or more memorial buildings, monuments, parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, homes or club rooms for duly incorporated and acting American Legion posts in the county. [43GA, ch 277.]

Referred to in §§502-c3, 502-c5.

502-c2. Contract to repay. When such erection, purchase or improvement has been made, the commission shall take from the American Legion post which is the beneficiary of such erection, purchase or improvement, the promissory obligation of such post to repay the amount expended by the commission with or without annual interest, together with such security as the commission may require. [43GA, ch 277.]

Referred to in §502-c6.

502-c3. Investment of funds. Funds not disbursed as provided in section 502-c1 may be invested by said commission in such securities as are authorized by section 12772. [43GA, ch 277.]

Referred to in §502-c6.

502-c4. Accumulations—place of deposit. All interest accumulations shall become part of the principal fund and all uninvested funds shall be kept on deposit with the county treasurer. [43GA, ch 277.]

Referred to in §502-c6.

502-c5. General powers. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the four preceding sections, the commission shall have authority to receive and to convey title to real estate, to take mortgage or other security and to release or transfer the same. [43GA, ch 277.]

CHAPTER 34
REGISTRATION OF ALIENS

503. Registration of aliens—penalty.

503. Registration of aliens—penalty. When a state of war exists between the United States and a foreign country, or, in the judgment of the governor, public safety or necessity requires such action, the governor may, by proclamation, direct every subject or citizen of such foreign countries as the governor may designate in such proclamation, who are in this state, or who may from time to time come into the state, to appear within twenty-four hours after the date specified in such proclamation or after arrival within the state, before such public authorities as the governor may designate in such proclamation, and personally register his or her name, residence, business, length of stay and such other information as the governor may require. Such proclamation shall be published in such newspapers as the governor may designate. Every person to whom such proclamation is applicable shall also comply with such rules of personal identification as the governor shall from time to time prescribe. The occupant of every private residence, and the
owner, lessee or proprietor, operating or managing every hotel, inn, boarding or rooming house, shall, within twenty-four hours after the date specified in such proclamation, notify such public authorities of the presence therein of every subject or citizen of a foreign country to whom such proclamation is applicable, and shall each day thereafter notify such public authorities of the arrival thereat or departure therefrom of every such subject or citizen. A failure to comply with any such proclamation or to perform any act required by this section shall be a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for one year, or both. [C24, 27, §503.]
TITLE IV
ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS
Referred to in §§4095, 5620, 5629, 5908, 6156, 6199, 6939, 10190.

CHAPTER 35
TIME OF ELECTION AND TERM OF OFFICE

504. General election. The general election for state, district, county, and township officers shall be held throughout the state on Tuesday, next after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year. [C51,§239; R60,§459; C73,§573; C97,§1057; S13,§1057-a; C24,27,§504.]

Constitution, amendments of 1904, 1916, pp. 52, 63.

505. Special election. Special elections authorized by law, or held to fill vacancies in any office to be filled by the vote of the qualified voters of the entire state or of any district, county, or township may be held at the time designated by such law, or by the officer authorized to order such election. [C51,§237; R60,§460; C73,§574; C97,§1058; C24,27,§505.]

506. Proclamation concerning election. At least thirty days before any general election, the governor shall issue his proclamation, designating all the offices to be filled by the vote of all the electors of the state, or by those of any congressional, legislative, or judicial district, and transmit a copy thereof to the sheriff of each county. Said proclamation shall designate by number the several districts in which congressional and judicial officers are to be chosen without other description.

The office of senator in the state legislature shall be designated substantially as follows:

“In the senatorial districts numbered (giving the number of each senatorial district in which a senator is to be chosen), each one senator.”

The office of representative in the state legislature shall be designated as follows:

“In the counties of (naming the counties in which two representatives are to be chosen) each two representatives. In all other counties of the state, each one representative.” [R60,§462; C73,§577; C97,§1061; SS15,§1061; C24,27,§506; 44GA, ch 14.]

Additional provisions, §75.

507. Proclamation concerning revision of constitution. In the years in which the constitution requires a vote on the question of calling a convention and revising the constitution, the following question shall be included in said proclamation:

“Shall there be a convention to revise the constitution and amend the same?” [C97,§1061; SS15,§1061; C24,27,§507.]

Constitutional requirement. Art. X, §3.

508. Notice of election. The sheriff shall give at least ten days' notice thereof, by causing a copy of such proclamation to be published in some newspaper printed in the county; or, if there be no such paper, by posting such a copy in at least five of the most public places in the county. [R60,§463; C73,§578; C97,§1062; C24,27,§508.]

Referred to in §509.

509. Notice of special election. A similar proclamation shall be issued before any special election ordered by the governor, designating the time at which such special election shall be held; and the sheriff of each county in which such election is to be held shall give notice thereof, as provided in the preceding section. [R60,§464; C73,§579; C97,§1063; C24,27,§509.]

510. Time of choosing officer. At the general election next preceding the expiration of the term of any officer, his successor shall be elected. [R60,§461; C73,§575; C97,§1059; C24,27,§510.]

511. Term of office. The term of office of all officers chosen at a general election for a full term
shall commence on the second secular day of January next thereafter, except when otherwise provided by the constitution or by statute; that of an officer chosen to fill a vacancy shall commence as soon as he or she qualifies therefor. [R60, §462; C73, §§576, C97, §§1060; S13, §§1060; C24, 27, §§511.]


512. State officers — term. The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, secretary of agriculture, and attorney general shall hold office for a term of two years. [C51, §239; R60, §§465, 466; C73, §§580, 581; C97, §§1064, 1065; S13, §§1065; C24, 27, §§512.]

513. United States senators. Senators in the congress of the United States shall be elected in the same manner in which state officers are elected. [R60, §§674, C73, §§236; C97, §§30; S13, §§1087-c; C24, 27, §§513.]

Term of office, constitution (U. S.), amendment 17.

514. Judges of the supreme court. Three judges of the supreme court shall be chosen at each general election. The term of office of each judge shall be six years. [R60, §§467, C73, §§582; C97, §§1066; S13, §§193-1a, 1066; C24, 27, §§514; 44GA, ch 15.]

Section provision for eighth and ninth judges, 42GA, ch 230; 43GA, ch 260.

515. Superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent of public instruction shall be elected at the general election in 1926 and each fourth year thereafter. [C73, §§580; C97, §§1064; S13, §§2627-a; C24, 27, §§515.]

516. Railroad commissioners. Two railroad commissioners shall be elected at the general election in 1926 and each fourth year thereafter. One railroad commissioner shall be elected in the year 1924 and each fourth year thereafter. [C97, §§1068; S13, §§1068; C24, 27, §§516.]

517. Judge of district court. Judges of the district court shall be elected at the general election in each judicial district and hold office for four years, except when elected to fill a vacancy, in which case the election shall be only for the unexpired term. [C51, §239; R60, §§468, C73, §§584, 585; C97, §§1069; C24, 27, §§517.]

518. State senators. Senators in the general assembly shall be elected at the general election in the respective senatorial districts and shall hold office for the term of four years. [C51, §239; R60, §§471, C73, §§588; C97, §§1071; S13, §§1071; C24, 27, §§518.]

519. Representatives. Members of the house of representatives shall be elected at the general election in the respective representative districts and hold office for the term of two years. [C51, §239; R60, §§470, C73, §§587; C97, §§1070; S13, §§1070; C24, 27, §§519.]

520. County officers. There shall be elected in each county, at each general election, an auditor, a treasurer, a clerk of the district court, a sheriff, a recorder of deeds, a county attorney, and a coroner, who shall hold office for the term of two years. [C51, §§96, 239; R60, §§224, 472, 473; C73, §§589; C97, §§1072; S13, §§1072; C24, 27, §§520.]

521. Board of supervisors and township trustees. There shall be elected, biennially, in counties and townships, members of the board of supervisors and township trustees, respectively, for a term of three years to succeed those whose terms of office will expire on the second secular day of January following said election; there shall also be elected a member or members for a term of three years to succeed those whose terms will expire on the second secular day in January one year later than the aforesaid date. It shall be specified on the ballot when each shall begin his term of office. [C51, §239; R60, §§475; C73, §§295, 591; C97, §§411, 1074; S13, §§1074; S15, §§411; C24, 27, §§521.]

522. Board of supervisors — limitation. No person shall be elected a member of the board of supervisors who is a resident of the same township with any of the members holding over, except that:

1. A member-elect may be a resident of the same township as a member he is elected to succeed.

2. In counties having five or seven supervisors two may be residents of a township which embraces a city of thirty-five thousand population. [C97, §§411; S15, §§411; C24, 27, §§522.]

523. Justices and constables. In all townships, except such as are included in the territorial limits of municipal courts, there shall be elected, biennially, two justices of the peace and two constables, who shall hold office two years and be county officers. [C51, §§221, 243; R60, §§443, 474, 477, 478; C73, §§389, 590, 592, 593; C97, §§1073; S15, §§1073; C24, 27, §§523.]

523-b. Township trustees — manner of election. Township trustees and the township clerk shall, in townships which embrace no city or town, be elected by the voters of the entire township. In townships which embrace a city or town, said officers shall be elected by the voters of the township who reside outside the corporate limits of such city or town; but any such officer may be a resident of said city or town. [C27, §§523-b.1.]

524. Township clerk. There shall be elected, biennially, in each civil township one township clerk, who shall hold his office for the term of two years. [C51, §239; R60, §§475; C73, §§591; C97, §§1075; S13, §§1075; C24, 27, §§524.]

525. Township assessor. Township assessors shall be elected biennially and shall hold office for two years. In townships embracing no city or town, the election shall be by the voters of the entire township. In townships embracing a city or town, the election shall be by the voters of the township residing outside the corporate limits of such city or town. Such assessor shall be a resident of the territory of the township outside such city or town. [R60, §§475; C73, §§390, 591; C97, §§565, 1075; S13, §§565, 1075; C24, 27, §§525.]

526. Sex no disqualification. No person shall be disqualified on account of sex from holding any office created by the statutes of this state. [C24, 27, §§526.]
§526-a1, Districts designated.

526-a1. Districts designated. The state of Iowa is hereby organized and divided into nine congressional districts, which shall be composed, respectively, of the following counties:

First district shall consist of the counties of Washington, Louisa, Jefferson, Henry, Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Iowa, Johnson, Cedar and Muscatine.

Second district shall consist of the counties of Linn, Jones, Dubuque, Jackson, Clinton and Scott.

Third district shall consist of the counties of Wright, Franklin, Butler, Bremer, Hardin, Grundy, Black Hawk, Marshall, Tama and Benton.

Fourth district shall consist of the counties of Buchanan, Delaware, Clayton, Allamakee, Fayette, Winneshiek, Howard, Chickasaw, Floyd, Mitchell, Worth and Cerro Gordo.

Fifth district shall consist of the counties of Davis, Wapello, Keokuk, Mahaska, Poweshiek, Monroe, Jasper, Appanoose, Lucas, Clarke, Union, Wayne, Decatur and Ringgold.

Sixth district shall consist of the counties of Story, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren and Marion.

Seventh district shall consist of the counties of Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Guthrie, Pottawattamie, Cass, Adair, Mills, Montgomery, Adams, Taylor, Page and Fremont.

Eighth district shall consist of the counties of Crawford, Carroll, Greene, Boone, Calhoun, Webster, Hamilton, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Palo Alto, Kossuth, Hancock, Emmet and Winnebago.

Ninth district shall consist of the counties of Lyon, Oceola, Dickinson, Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Woodbury, Ida, Sac and Monona. [C27,§526-a1; 44GA, ch 16.]

Constitutional provisions, Art. III, §37.

CHAPTER 35-A2

STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

526-a2. Districts designated.

526-a2. Districts designated. The number of senators in the general assembly is hereby fixed at fifty, and they are hereby apportioned among the several counties according to the number of inhabitants in each, and under said apportionment the state is hereby divided into fifty senatorial districts, each district to have one senator, as follows:

1. Lee county shall constitute the first district.
2. Jefferson county and Van Buren county shall constitute the second district.
3. Appanoose county and Davis county shall constitute the third district.
4. Lucas county and Wayne county shall constitute the fourth district.
5. Decatur county, Ringgold county, and Union county shall constitute the fifth district.
6. Adams county and Taylor county shall constitute the sixth district.
7. Fremont county and Page county shall constitute the seventh district.
8. Mills county and Montgomery county shall constitute the eighth district.
9. Des Moines county shall constitute the ninth district.
10. Henry county and Washington county shall constitute the tenth district.
11. Clarke county and Warren county shall constitute the eleventh district.
12. Keokuk county and Poweshiek county shall constitute the twelfth district.
13. Wapello county shall constitute the thirteenth district.
14. Mahaska county shall constitute the fourteenth district.
15. Marion county and Monroe county shall constitute the fifteenth district.
16. Adair county and Madison county shall constitute the sixteenth district.
17. Audubon county, Dallas county, and Guthrie county shall constitute the seventeenth district.
18. Cass county and Shelby county shall constitute the eighteenth district.
19. Pottawattamie county shall constitute the nineteenth district.
20. Louisa county and Muscatine county shall constitute the twentieth district.
21. Scott county shall constitute the twenty-first district.
22. Clinton county shall constitute the twenty-second district.
23. Jackson county shall constitute the twenty-third district.
24. Cedar county and Jones county shall constitute the twenty-fourth district.
25. Iowa county and Johnson county shall constitute the twenty-fifth district.
26. Linn county shall constitute the twenty-sixth district.
27. Calhoun county and Webster county shall constitute the twenty-seventh district.
29. Jasper county shall constitute the twenty-ninth district.
30. Polk county shall constitute the thirtieth district.  
31. Boone county and Story county shall constitute the thirty-first district.  
32. Woodbury county shall constitute the thirty-second district.  
33. Buchanan county and Delaware county shall constitute the thirty-third district.  
34. Crawford county, Harrison county, and Monona county shall constitute the thirty-fourth district.  
35. Dubuque county shall constitute the thirty-fifth district.  
36. Clayton county shall constitute the thirty-sixth district.  
37. Hamilton county, Hardin county, and Wright county shall constitute the thirty-seventh district.  
38. Black Hawk county and Grundy county shall constitute the thirty-eighth district.  
39. Bremer county and Butler county shall constitute the thirty-ninth district.  
40. Allamakee county and Fayette county shall constitute the fortieth district.  
41. Mitchell county, Winnebago county, and Worth county shall constitute the forty-first district.  
42. Howard county and Winneshiek county shall constitute the forty-second district.  
43. Cerro Gordo county, Franklin county, and Hancock county shall constitute the forty-third district.  
44. Chickasaw county and Floyd county shall constitute the forty-fourth district.  
45. Benton county and Tama county shall constitute the forty-fifth district.  
46. Cherokee county, Ida county, and Plymouth county shall constitute the forty-sixth district.  
47. Clay county, Dickinson county, Emmet county, Kossuth county, and Palo Alto county shall constitute the forty-seventh district.  
48. Carroll county, Greene county and Sac county shall constitute the forty-eighth district.  
49. Lyon county, O'Brien county, Osceola county and Sioux county shall constitute the forty-ninth district.  
50. Buena Vista county, Humboldt county, and Pocahontas county shall constitute the fiftieth district.  

CHAPTER 35-B1  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS  

526-b1. Ratio of representation.  
526-b2. Number.  

526-b1. Ratio of representation. The ratio of representation for the purpose of determining the counties which shall be entitled to two representatives, each, is fixed at twenty-four thousand nine hundred fifty-nine. [C27, §526-b1; 44GA, ch 17.]

Constitutional provisions, amendment No. 2 of 1904, p. 53.

526-b2. Number. The counties of Polk, Woodbury, Linn, Scott, Pottawattamie, Dubuque, Black Hawk, Clinton and Lee shall each be entitled to two representatives in the house of representatives of this state. All other counties shall each be entitled to one representative. [C27, §526-b2; 44GA, ch 17.]

526-b3. Determination of tie. Should two or more counties happen to have the same population and each of such counties be equally entitled to the ninth place among the nine counties having two representatives, the executive council shall determine the question by lot and preserve a record of the result thereof. [C27, §526-b3.]

CHAPTER 36  
NOMINATIONS BY PRIMARY ELECTION  

527. Primary election defined.  
528. Political party defined.  
529. Offices affected by primary.  
530. Delegates and party committeemen.  
531. Applicable statutes.  
532. Nomination of United States senators.  
533. Time of holding.  
534. Secretary of state to furnish blanks.  
535. County auditor to furnish blanks.  
536. Blacks furnished by others.  
537. Filing of nomination papers.  
538. Noting time of filing.  
539. Failure to file nomination papers.  
540. Form of nomination papers.  
541. Requirements in signing.  
542. Withdrawals and additions not allowed.  
543. Affidavit to nomination papers.  
544. Affidavit by candidate.  
545. Manner of filing affidavit.  
546. Signatures required.  
547. Candidates for township or precinct office.  
548. Nominations certified.  
551. Publication of notice.  
552. Correction of errors.  
553. Ballot—form.  
554. Printing of ballots.  
555. Names of candidates—arrangement.  
556. Names of township or district candidates.  
557. Sample ballots.  
558. Judges and clerks.  
559. Expenses of primary elections.  
560. Supplies—poll books and ballots.  
561. Form of poll books.  
562. Designating party affiliation.  
563. Australian ballot.  
564. Opening of polls.  
565. Vote confined to party ticket.  
566. Ballot for another party’s candidate.  
567. Records of party affiliation.
569. Change of party affiliation.
570. New voters.
571. Challenges.
573. Counting ballots and preparing returns.
574. Delivering returns.
575. Messenger sent for returns.
576. Elector may ascertain vote cast.
577. Canvass by county board of canvassers.
578. Signing and filing of abstract.
579. Finality of canvass.
580. Who nominated for county office.
581. Who nominated for township office.
582. Nominee's right to place on ballot.
583. Nominee certified.
584. Recount of ballots.
585. Showing must be specific.
586. Recount granted.
587. "Candidate" defined.
588. Abstracts to secretary of state.
589. Returns filed and abstracts recorded.
590. Publication of proceedings.
591. Canvass by state board.
592. State canvass conclusive.
593. Who nominated.
594. Minimum requirement for nomination.
595. Nominee's right to place on ballot.
596. Certified list of nominees.
597. Certificates in case of failure to nominate.
598. Delivery of certificates.
599. Messenger sent for abstracts.
600. State returns filed and recorded.
601. Secretary of state to certify nominees.
602. Certificate in case of additional nominations.
603. Tie vote.
604. Vacancies in nominations prior to convention.
605. Vacancy caused by death during convention.
606. Failure of convention to fill.
607. Vacancies in nominations subsequent to convention.
608. Vacancies in nominations of presidential candidates.
609. Vacancies in office subsequent to convention—United States senator.
610. Vacancies in office of representative in congress or state senator.
611. Vacancies in office of state senator or representative.
612. When county convention reconvened.
613. Committee may call convention.
614. Vacancies in nominations and in offices for subdivisions of county.
615. Certification of nominations.
616. County convention.
617. Delegates—committee to fix number.
618. Election of delegates.
619. Returns as to delegates and committee men.
620. Notification and certificate as to delegates.
621. Term of office of delegates.
622. Calling convention to order—list of offices.
623. Proxies prohibited.
624. Duties performable by county convention.
625. Nominations prohibited.
626. Party committeemen and term of office.
627. Organization of central committee—vacancies.
628. District convention.
629. Call for district convention.
630. Duty of county auditor.
632. Nominations authorized.
633. Nominations prohibited.
634. State convention.
635. Organization—proxies prohibited.
636. Nominations authorized.
637. Nominations prohibited.
638. State central committee—platform.
639. Nominations in certain cities and towns.
640. Duty of city and town officers.
641. Time of holding municipal primary.
642. Percentage of signers in municipal primary.
643. Certain names not printed on ballots.
644. When plurality vote nominates and elects.
645. Expense of municipal primary.
646. Misconduct of election officials—penalty.
647. Bribery—illegal voting.
648. Nominations by petition.

§527. Primary election defined. The term "primary election" as used in this chapter shall be construed to apply to an election by the members of various political parties:
1. For the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for public office.
2. For selecting delegates to conventions.
3. For the selection of party committeemen. [S13,§1087-a2; C24, 27,§527.]

§528. Political party defined. The term "political party" shall mean a party which, at the last preceding general election, cast for its candidate for governor at least two per cent of the total vote cast at said election.
A political organization which is not a "political party" within the meaning of this section may nominate candidates and have the names of such candidates placed upon the official ballot by proceeding under chapters 37-A1 and 37-A2. [S13,§1087-a3; C24, 27,§528.]

§529. Offices affected by primary. Candidates of all political parties for all offices which are filled at a regular biennial election by direct vote of the people, except the office of judge of the supreme and district courts, shall be nominated at a primary election at the time and in the manner hereinafter directed. [S13, §1087-a1; C24, 27,§529.]
Nomination and election of judges, ch 88.

§530. Delegates and party committeemen. Delegates to the county convention of political parties and party county committeemen of such parties shall be elected at said primary election at said times and places. [S13,§1087-a1; C24, 27,§530.]

§531. Applicable statutes. The provisions of chapters 40, 41, and 605 shall apply, so far as applicable, to all said primary elections, except as hereinafter provided. [S13,§1087-a1; C24, 27,§531.]
Criminal offenses, §§646, 647. General criminal statutes, ch 666.

§532. Nomination of United States senators. Senators in the congress of the United States, in case of a full term, shall be nominated in the year preceding the expiration of the term of office of the incumbent. In case of a vacancy, such senators shall be nominated in the year in which occurs the first biennial election following the occurrence of the vacancy. [R60,§674; C73,§26; C97,§30; S13,§1087-c; C24, 27,§532.]

Vacancies filled by governor, §§1182, par. 1.
533. **Time of holding.** The primary election by all political parties shall be held at the usual voting places of the several precincts on the first Monday in June in each even-numbered year. [S13,§1087-a4; C24, 27,§533.]

534. **Secretary of state to furnish blanks.** The secretary of state shall, at state expense, furnish blank nomination papers, in the form provided in this chapter, to any qualified elector who desires to petition for the nomination of any candidate, or to any person who intends to be a candidate, for any office for which nomination papers are required to be filed in his office. [S13,§1087-a11; C24, 27,§534.]

Referred to in §§535.

535. **County auditor to furnish blanks.** The county auditor shall, at county expense, perform the duty specified in the preceding section, as to all offices for which nomination papers are required to be filed in his office. [S13,§1087-a11; C24, 27,§535.]

536. **Blanks furnished by others.** Blank nomination papers which are in form substantially as provided by this chapter may be used even though not furnished by the secretary of state or county auditor. [C24, 27,§536.]

537. **Filing of nomination papers.** Nomination papers in behalf of a candidate shall be filed:

1. For an elective county office, in the office of the county auditor at least thirty days prior to the day fixed for holding the primary election.

2. For United States senator, for an elective state office, for representative in congress, and for member of the general assembly, in the office of the secretary of state not more than sixty days nor less than forty days prior to the day fixed for holding said primary election. [S13,§1087-a10; C24, 27,§537.]

Referred to in §§538.

538. **Noting time of filing.** The officer receiving nomination papers for filing shall indorse thereon the day, and time of day, of filing. [C24, 27,§538.]

539. **Failure to file nomination papers.** No candidate for any office named in the second preceding section shall have his name printed on the official primary ballot of his party unless nomination papers are filed as therein provided. [S13,§1087-a10; C24, 27,§539.]

540. **Form of nomination papers.** All nomination papers shall be about eight and one-half inches in size and in substantially the following form:

“I, the undersigned, a qualified elector of [county], in the state of Iowa, and a member of the [party] party, hereby nominate [name] of [county], in the state of Iowa, who has affiliated with and is a member of the [party] party, as a candidate for the office of [office] to be voted for at the primary election to be held in June, 19[...]”

No signatures shall be counted unless they are on sheets each having such form written or printed at the top thereof. [S13,§1087-a10; C24, 27,§540.]

541. **Requirements in signing.** The following requirements shall be observed in the signing and preparation of nomination blanks:

1. Each signer may sign as many nomination papers for the same office as there are officers to be elected to said office, and no more.

2. Each signer shall add his residence, with street and number, if any, and the date of signing.

3. All signers, for all nominations, of each separate part of a nomination paper, shall reside in the same county.

4. When more than one sheet is used, the sheets shall be neatly arranged and securely fastened together before filing, and shall be considered one nomination paper.

5. Only one candidate shall be petitioned for or nominated in the same nomination paper. [S13,§1087-a10; C24, 27,§541.]

542. **Withdrawals and additions not allowed.** A nomination paper, when filed, shall not be withdrawn nor added to, nor any signature thereon revoked. [S13,§1087-a10; C24, 27,§542.]

543. **Affidavit to nomination papers.** The affidavit of a qualified elector, other than the candidate, shall be appended to each such nomination paper, or papers, if more than one for any candidate, stating that he is personally acquainted with all the persons who have signed the same; that he knows them to be electors of the party named therein; and that he knows that they signed the same with full knowledge of the contents thereof; that their respective residences are truly stated therein; and that each signer signed the same on the date stated opposite his name. [S13,§1087-a10; C24, 27,§543.]

544. **Affidavit by candidate.** Every candidate shall make and file an affidavit in substantially the following form:

“I, [name], being duly sworn, say that I reside at [street, (city or town) of [county], in the state of Iowa; that I am eligible to the office for which I am a candidate, and that the political party with which I affiliate is the [party] party; that I am a candidate for nomination to the office of [office] to be made at the primary election to be held in June, 19[...], and hereby request that my name be printed upon the official primary ballot as provided by law, as a candidate of the [party] party. I furthermore declare that if I am nominated and elected I will qualify as such officer. (Signed) [name] [Official title].”

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me by [name] on the day of [date], 19[...]. [S13,§1087-a10; C24, 27,§544.]

Referred to in §§545, 547.
§545. Manner of filing affidavit. The affidavit provided in the preceding section shall be filed with the nomination papers when such papers are required; otherwise alone. [S13, §1087-a10; C24, 27, §545.]

Nomination paper not required, §547.

§546. Signatures required. Nomination papers shall be signed as follows:

1. If for a state office, or United States senator, by at least one per cent of the voters of the party of such candidates, in each of at least ten counties of the state, and in the aggregate not less than one-half of one per cent of the total vote of his party in the state, as shown by the last general election.

2. If for a representative in congress, or senator in the general assembly in districts composed of more than one county, by at least two per cent of the voters of his party, as shown by the last general election, in at least one-half of the counties of the district, and in the aggregate not less than one per cent of the total vote of his party in such district, as shown by the last general election.

3. If for an office to be filled by the voters of the county, by at least two per cent of the party vote in the county, as shown by the last general election.

In each of the above cases, the vote to be taken for the purpose of computing the percentage shall be the vote cast for governor. [S13, §1087-a10; C24, 27, §546; 43GA, ch 35.]

§547. Candidates for township or precinct office. The name of a candidate for an office to be filled by the voters of any subdivision of a county, including the office of party committeeman, shall be printed on the official primary ballot of his party:

1. If a nomination paper signed by ten qualified voters of said subdivision is filed in his behalf with the county auditor at least thirty days prior to such primary election, or

2. If the candidate files with the county auditor, thirty days prior to such primary election, his personal affidavit as provided by section 544. [S13, §1087-a10; C24, 27, §547; 44GA, ch 18.]

§548. Nominations certified. The secretary of state shall, at least thirty days before a primary election, furnish to each county auditor a certificate under his hand and seal, which certificate shall show:

1. The name and post office address of each person for whom a nomination paper has been filed in his office, and for whom the voters of said county have the right to vote at said election.

2. The office for which such person is a candidate.

3. The political party from which such person seeks a nomination. [S13, §1087-a12; C24, 27, §548; 43GA, ch 40.]

§549. Rep. by 43GA, ch 40; see ch 35.

§550. Notice of election. Such auditor shall, immediately after receiving said certified matter from the secretary of state, publish a proclamation of the time of holding the primary election, the hours during which the polls will be open, the offices for which candidates are to be nominated, and that the primary election will be held in the regular polling places in each precinct. [S13, §1087-a12; C24, 27, §550.]

§551. Publication of notice. Such notice shall appear once each week for two consecutive weeks before the primary election, in not to exceed two newspapers of general circulation published in such county. One of such newspapers shall represent the political party which cast the largest vote in such county at the last preceding general election, and the other, if any, shall represent the political party which cast the next largest vote in such county at such general election. [S13, §1087-a12; C24, 27, §551.]

§552. Correction of errors. The county auditor shall correct any errors or omissions in the names of candidates and any other errors brought to his knowledge before the printing of the ballots. [S13, §1087-a12; C24, 27, §552.]

§553. Ballot—form. The official primary election ballot shall be prepared, arranged, and printed substantially in the following form:

PRIMARY ELECTION BALLOT
(Name of Party)
of

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

(Vote for one.)

☐ William K. Brown
☐ J. R. Wayne

FOR GOVERNOR

(Vote for one.)

☐ Howard Collins
☐ William Longley

(Followed by other elective state and district officers in order.)

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR

(Vote for one.)

☐ William Strong
☐ Robert Thompson

(Followed by other elective county officers in order.)

FOR DELEGATES TO COUNTY CONVENTION

(Vote for . . . .)

☐ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

☐ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

☐ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

☐ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

☐ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

FOR TOWNSHIP CLERK

(Vote for one.)

☐ John H. Black
☐ Joseph Raymond

☐ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

☐ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

☐ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

☐ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

☐ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
FOR TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES

(Vote for two.)

☐ Clarence Foster
☐ William Jones
☐ H. S. Wilson
☐ ...............

(Followed by other elective township officers in order.)

FOR PARTY COMMITTEEMEN

(Vote for one man and for one woman.)

☐ John Doe
☐ Richard Roe
☐ ...............
☐ Martha Roe
☐ Mary Roe
☐ ...............

[123,§1087-a14; C24, 27,§558.]

554. Printing of ballots. The ballots of each political party shall be printed in black ink, on separate sheets of paper, uniform in color, quality, texture, and size, with the names of the political party printed at the head of said ballots, which ballots shall be prepared by the county auditor in the same manner as for the general election, except as in this chapter provided. [123, §1087-a13; C24, 27,§554.]


556. Names of candidates — arrangement.

The names of all candidates for offices shall be arranged and printed upon the primary election ballots in the following manner: The county auditor shall prepare a list of the election precincts of his county, by arranging the various townships, towns, and cities in the county in alphabetical order, and the wards or precincts of each city, town, or township in numerical order under the name of such city, town, or township. He shall then arrange the surnames of all candidates for such offices alphabetically for the respective offices for the first precinct in the list; thereafter, for each succeeding precinct, the names appearing first for the respective offices in the last preceding precinct shall be placed last, so that the names that were second before the change shall be first after the change. [123, §1087-a13; C24, 27,§556; 43 GA, ch 40.]

Referred to in §6339.

557. Names of township or district candidates. The names of candidates for all offices to be filled by the voters of a territory smaller than a county shall be arranged and printed alphabetically, according to the surnames, for the respective offices. [123, §1087-a13; C24, 27,§57.]

558. Sample ballots. The county auditor shall take from the official printed ballots of each precinct ten ballots of each political party, and shall write or stamp, in red ink, near the top of each ballot, the words "sample ballot" and shall sign or stamp his official signature thereunder. Said ballots shall be delivered to the judges, but shall not be voted, received, or counted. Said judges shall, before the opening of the polls, cause said sample ballots to be posted in and about the polling places. [123, §1087-a15; C24, 27,§558.]

559. Judges and clerks. Judges and clerks of primary elections shall be selected, appointed, and shall organize, and vacancies shall be filled, as in case of general elections. Judges are authorized to administer oaths as herein provided. [SS15, §1087-a5; C24, 27,§559.]

Administration of oaths, §§752, 793, 807.
Double election boards, ch 42.
Organizations, §§792, 793.

560. Expenses of primary elections. The expenses of primary elections shall be paid in the same manner as expenses of general elections. The compensation of judges and clerks shall be thirty cents per hour. [SS15, §1087-a5; C24, 27,§560.]

Election expenses, §765.

561. Supplies—poll books and ballots. All necessary election supplies, including poll books, as provided by law for the general election, together with a sufficient number of official primary ballots of each party, shall be furnished for the primary election board for each precinct by the county auditor. [123, §1087-a16; C24, 27,§561.]

Election supplies, §746.

562. Form of poll books. Such poll books shall contain blank spaces for the names of the candidates of the several parties for the different offices to be written in and shall be in substantially the following form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Republican</th>
<th>Demo-</th>
<th>Prohibi-</th>
<th>Socialist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>James Smith</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tom Jones</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dan Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>George White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[123, §1087-a16; C24, 27,§562.]

563. Designating party affiliation. It shall be the duty of the clerks of the primary election when entering the name of a voter to place in the poll books a cross, thus (X), in the column designating the party ticket which was given to said voter upon his application for a ticket. [123, §1087-a16; C24, 27,§563.]

564. Australian ballot. The Australian ballot system as now used in this state, except as herein modified, shall be used at said primary election. The indorsement of the judges and the facsimile of the auditor's signature shall appear upon the ballots as provided for general elections. [123, §1087-a6; C24, 27,§564.]

Australian ballot system, ch 40.
Indorsement by judges, §799.
Signature of officer, §799.

565. Opening of polls. In cities where registration is required, the polls shall be open from seven o'clock a. m. to eight o'clock p. m., and in all other precincts from eight o'clock a. m. to eight o'clock p. m. [123, §1087-a6; C24, 27,§565; 43GA, ch 36.]

Analogous provision, §791.

566. Voter confined to party ticket. The elector shall be allowed to vote for candidates for nomination on the ballot of the party with which he is registered as affiliated, and shall receive no other ballot. The voter shall return
§567, Ch 36, NOMINATIONS BY PRIMARY ELECTION

the ballot, folded, to one of the judges who shall deposit it in the ballot box. [S13, §1087-a6; C24, 27, §566.]

567. Ballot for another party's candidate. If any primary elector write upon his ticket the name of any person who is a candidate for the same office upon some other party ticket than that upon which his name shall be so written, such ballot shall be so counted for such person only as a candidate of the party upon whose ballot his name is written, and shall in no case be counted for such person as a candidate upon any other ticket. [S13, §1087-a6; C24, 27, §567.]

568. Records of party affiliation. The official records of party affiliation now existing in the office of the several county auditors of the state shall be used in the primary election of 1924. The auditor of each county, or his clerk, shall prepare two alphabetically arranged lists of all voters, with their party affiliation, as shown by the poll books of the last preceding primary election, and deliver the same to the judges at least one day prior to each primary election. All such lists shall, with the poll books, be returned by the judges to the auditor. [S13, §1087-a7; C24, 27, §568.]

569. Change of party affiliation. Any elector, who, having declared his party affiliation, desires to change the same, may, not less than ten days prior to the date of any primary election, file a written declaration with the county auditor stating his change of party affiliation, and the auditor shall enter a record of such change on the poll books of the last preceding primary election in the proper column opposite the name of the elector whose party affiliation has not, for any reason, been recorded as provided by this chapter, and who desires to change his enrollment of party affiliation to and desire to be a member of the party. If he take such oath he shall thereupon be given a ticket of such political party and the clerks of the primary election shall change his enrollment of party affiliation accordingly. [S13, §1087-a9; C24, 27, §572.]

570. New voters. Any elector whose party affiliation has not, for any reason, been registered, or any elector who has changed his residence to another precinct, or a first voter or citizen of this state casting his first vote in this state, shall be entitled to vote at any primary election by declaring his party affiliation at the time of voting. [S13, §1087-a8; C24, 27, §569.]

571. Challenges. Each political party shall be entitled to have two party challengers present at each polling place, to be appointed by the respective party committeemen. Any judge or clerk of the primary election or any party challenger may challenge any voter upon the grounds mentioned in section 796 and such challenge shall be determined as there provided. [S13, §1087-a9; C24, 27, §570.]

572. Change of affiliation—challenge. Any elector whose party affiliation has been recorded as provided by this chapter, and who desires to change his party affiliation on the primary election day, shall be subject to challenge. If the person challenged insists that he is entitled to vote the ticket of the political party to which he has transferred his political affiliation and the challenge is not withdrawn, one of the judges shall tender to him the following oath: “You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you have in good faith changed your party affiliation to and desire to be a member of the .......party.” If he take such oath he shall thereupon be given a ticket of such political party and the clerks of the primary election shall change his enrollment of party affiliation accordingly. [S13, §1087-a9; C24, 27, §572.]

Perjury in examination, §13290.

573. Counting ballots and preparing returns. Upon the closing of the polls the judges and clerks shall immediately:

1. Place the ballots of the several political parties in separate piles.

2. Separately count the ballots of each party, and make the correct entries thereof on the tally sheets.

3. Certify to the number of votes cast upon the ticket of each political party for each candidate for each office.

4. Seal the ballots cast on behalf of each of the parties in separate envelopes, and on the outside of such envelope write or print the names of said party's candidates for all offices and opposite each name enter the number of votes cast for such candidate in said precinct.

5. Seal all the envelopes of all political parties in one large envelope and on the outside thereof, or on a paper attached thereto, enter the number of votes cast by each party in said precinct.

6. Seal the poll books, containing the tally sheets and certificates of the election judges, in an envelope, on the outside of which are written or printed in perpendicular columns the names of the several political parties with the names of the candidates for the different offices under their party name, and opposite each candidate's name enter the number of votes cast for such candidate in said precinct.

7. Enter at the bottom of each party column on said envelope the total vote cast by said party in said precinct. [S13, §1087-a17; C24, 27, §573.]

Returns as to delegates and committeemen, §619.

574. Delivering returns. Said judges and clerks shall deliver said poll books, tally sheets, certificates, envelopes containing ballots, and all unused supplies to the county auditor within twenty-four hours after the close of the polls. Said auditor shall carefully preserve said returns and envelopes in the condition in which they were received and deliver them to the county board of canvassers. [S13, §1087-a17; C24, 27, §574.]

Referred to in §718-cl.

575. Messenger sent for returns. If the returns from any precinct are not delivered as provided in the preceding section, the county auditor shall forthwith send a messenger for any such missing returns, and said messenger shall be paid as provided for such services in the general election law. [S13, §1087-a17; C24, 27, §575.]

Messengers, §§662, 586.
576. Elector may ascertain vote cast. Any elector of the county shall have the right, before the day fixed for canvassing the returns, to ascertain the vote cast for any candidate in any precinct in the county, as shown on the outside of the envelope containing the poll books. [S13, §1087-a17; C24, 27, §576.]

577. Canvass by county board of canvassers. On the second Tuesday next following the primary election, the board of supervisors shall meet, open and canvass the returns from each voting precinct in the county, and make abstractions thereof, stating in words written at length:
1. The number of ballots cast in the county by each political party, separately, for each office.
2. The name of each person voted for and the number of votes given to each person for each different office. [S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, §577.]

578. Signing and filing of abstract. The members of the board shall sign said abstracts and certify to the correctness thereof, and file the same with the county auditor. [S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, §578.]

579. Finality of canvass. Such canvass and certificate shall be final as to all candidates for nomination to any elective county office or office of a subdivision of a county. [S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, §579.]

580. Who nominated for county office. The candidate or candidates of each political party for each office to be filled by the voters of the county having received the highest number of votes, and not less than thirty-five per cent of all the votes cast by the party for such office, shall be duly and legally nominated as the candidate of his party for such office, except that no candidate whose name is not printed on the official primary ballot who receives less than ten per cent of the whole number of votes cast in the county for governor on the party ticket with which he affiliates, at the last general election, shall be declared to have been nominated to any such office. [S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, §580.]

581. Who nominated for township office. The candidate or candidates of each political party for each office to be filled by the voters of any subdivision of a county having received the highest number of votes shall be duly and legally nominated as the candidate or candidates of his party for such office, except that no candidate whose name is not printed on the official primary ballot, who receives less than five per cent of the votes cast in such subdivision for governor on the party ticket with which he affiliates, at the last general election, nor less than five votes, shall be declared to have been nominated to any such office. [S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, §581.]

582. Nominee's right to place on ballot. Each candidate so nominated shall be entitled to have his name printed on the official ballot to be voted for at the general election without other certificate. [S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, §582.]

583. Nominee certified. The said canvassing board shall separately prepare and certify to a list of the candidates of each party so nominated. It shall deliver to the chairman of each party central committee for the county a copy of the list of candidates nominated by the party he represents; and shall also certify and deliver to such chairman a list of the offices to be filled by the voters of a county for which no candidate of his party was nominated because of the failure of any candidate for any such office to receive the legally required number of votes, together with the names of the candidate for each of such offices voted for at the primary election and the number of votes received by each of such candidates. [S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, §583.]

584. Recount of ballots. Any candidate whose name appears upon the official primary ballot of any voting precinct may require the board of supervisors of the county in which such precinct is situated to recount the ballots cast in any such precinct as to the office for which he was a candidate, by filing with the county auditor not later than one o'clock p.m. on Monday after the official canvass made by the board of supervisors is finished, a showing in writing, duly sworn to by such candidate, that fraud was committed, or error or mistake made, in counting or returning the votes cast in any such precinct as to the office for which he was a candidate. [S13, §1087-a18; C24, 27, §584; 49GA, ch 42.]

Referred to in §587.

585. Showing must be specific. The showing for such recount must be specific, and from it there must appear reasonable ground to believe that a recount of the ballots would produce a result as to the applicant's candidacy different from the returns made by the judges. [S13, §1087-a18; C24, 27, §585.]

Referred to in §587.

586. Recount granted. If such showing is made to the satisfaction of the board, it shall thereupon recount the ballots cast in any such precinct for the office for which the contestant was a candidate, and if the result reached by the board on the recount of the ballots as to such office be different from that returned by the judges of election, it shall be substituted therefor as the true and correct return and so recorded in all subsequent proceedings. The action of the board shall be final and no other contest of any kind shall be permitted. [S13, §1087-a18; C24, 27, §586.]

Referred to in §587.

587. "Candidate" defined. The term "candidate" as used in the three preceding sections shall include and apply to persons voted for as delegates and party committeemen. [S13, §1087-a18; C24, 27, §587.]

588. Abstracts to secretary of state. The county board of canvassers shall also make a separate abstract of the canvass as to the following offices and certify to the same and forthwith forward it to the secretary of state, viz: 1. United States senator.
§589. Returns filed and abstracts recorded. When the canvass is concluded, the board shall deliver the original returns to the auditor, who shall file the same and record each of the abstracts above mentioned in the election book. [SS15, §1087-a21; C24, 27, §589.]

§590. Publication of proceedings. The published proceedings of the canvassing board shall be confined to a brief statement of:
1. The names of the candidates nominated by the electors of the county or subdivision thereof and the offices for which they are so nominated.
2. The offices for which no nomination was made by a political party participating in the primary, because of the failure of the candidate to receive the legally required number of votes cast by the party for such office. [SS15, §1087-a21; C24, 27, §590.]

§591. Canvass by state board. On the second Monday after the June primary election, the executive council shall meet as a canvassing board, and open and canvass the abstract returns received from each county in the state. The board shall make an abstract of its canvass, stating in words written at length, the number of ballots cast by each political party, separately, for each office designated in the abstracts forwarded to the secretary of state, the names of all the persons voted for, and the number of votes received by each person for each office, and shall sign and certify thereto. [S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, §591.]

§592. State canvass conclusive. The canvass and certificates by the state board of canvassers shall be final as to all candidates named therein. [S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, §592.]

§593. Who nominated. The candidate of each political party for each office to be filled by the people having received the highest number of votes in the state or district of the state, as the case may be, may be, provided he received not less than thirty-five per cent of all the votes cast by the party for such office, shall be duly and legally nominated as the candidate of his party for such office, except as provided in the following section. [S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, §592.] Failure to nominate. §§628, 636.

§594. Minimum requirement for nomination. A candidate whose name is not printed on the official ballot, must, in order to be nominated, receive such number of votes as will equal at least ten per cent of the whole number of votes cast for governor at the last general election in the state, or district of the state, as the case may be, on the ticket of the party with which such candidate affiliates. [C24, 27, §594.]

§595. Nominee's right to place on ballot. Each candidate so nominated shall be entitled to have his name printed on the official ballot to be voted at the general election without other certificate. [S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, §595.]

§596. Certified list of nominees. The state board of canvassers shall prepare and certify separate lists of the candidates nominated by each party, as shown by the state canvass, and deliver to the chairman of each party central committee for the state a copy of the list of candidates nominated by the party which said chairman represents. [S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, §596.]

§597. Certificates in case of failure to nominate. Said state board shall, at once after completing its canvass, prepare separate certificates for each political party as to each office for which no candidate was nominated because of the failure of any candidate for any such office to receive the legally required number of votes cast by such party for such office. Such certificates shall show the names of the several candidates for each of such offices voted for at the primary election and the number of votes received by each of said candidates. [S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, §597.] Referred to in §598.

§598. Delivery of certificates. The certificate provided in the last preceding section shall be sent:
1. To the chairman of the state central committee of said party, in case of offices to be filled by the voters of the entire state.
2. To the chairman, if known, of the district central committee of said party, and to each county auditor, in case of offices to be filled by the voters of any district of the state composed of more than one county.
3. To the chairman of the county central committee of said party, and to the county auditor, in case of offices to be filled by the voters of a district of the state composed of one county. [S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, §598.]

§599. Messenger sent for abstracts. If returns of abstracts have not been received by the state canvassing board from all the counties by the time fixed for such state canvass, the secretary of state shall immediately send a messenger after said missing abstracts, and the said board may adjourn from time to time until said abstracts are received. [S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, §599.]

§600. State returns filed and recorded. When the canvass is concluded, the board shall deliver the original abstract returns to the secretary of state, who shall file the same in his office and record the abstracts of the canvass of the state board and certificates attached thereto in the book kept by him known as the election book. [S13, §1087-a23; C24, 27, §600.]

§601. Secretary of state to certify nominees. Not less than fifteen days before the general election the secretary of state shall certify to the auditor of each county, under separate party headings, the name of each person nominated as shown by the official canvass made by the executive council, or as certified to him by the proper persons when any person has been nominated by a convention or by a party committee, or by petition, his place of residence, the office to which he is nominated, and the order in
which the tickets of the several political parties shall appear on the official ballot. [C97,§1105; S13,§1087-a22; SS15,§1105; C24, 27,§601.]

Referred to in §602.

602. Certificate in case of additional nominations. If, after the foregoing certificate has been forwarded, other authorized nominations are certified to the secretary of state, including nominations to be voted on at any time at a special election, said secretary shall at once, in the form provided in the preceding section, certify said nominations to the county auditors with a statement showing the reason therefor. [S13,§1087-a23; C24, 27,§602.]

603. Tie vote. In case of a tie vote resulting in no nomination for any office, or election of delegates or party committeemen, the tie shall forthwith be determined by lot by the board of canvassers, or judges of election, as the case may be. [S13,§1087-a24; C24, 27,§603.]

604. Vacancies in nominations prior to convention. Vacancies in nominations made in the primary election when such vacancies occur before the holding of the county, district, or state convention shall be filled:

1. By the county convention in the office in which the vacancy occurs to be filled by the voters of the county.
2. By a district convention if the office in which the vacancy occurs is to be filled by the voters of a district composed of more than one county.
3. By the state convention if the office in which the vacancy occurs is to be filled by the voters of the entire state. [S13,§§1087-a24, -a24a; C24, 27,§604.]

605. Failure of convention to fill. If the convention does not fill such vacancy, the same shall, except in case of vacancy in the office of United States senator, be filled by the party central committee for the county, district, or state as the case may be. [S13,§§1087-a24, -a24a; C24, 27,§605.]

606. Vacancies in nominations subsequent to convention. Vacancies in nominations made in the primary election when such vacancies occur after the holding of a county, district, or state convention, shall, except as provided in the next section, be filled by the party central committee for the county, district, or state as the case may be. [S13,§§1087-a24, -a24a; C24, 27,§606.]

607. Vacancies in nomination of United States senator. Vacancies in nominations made in the primary election, for office of United States senator, when such vacancy occurs after the holding of the state convention or too late to be filled by said convention and thirty days prior to the holding of the regular November election shall be filled by a state convention. For this purpose, the chairman of the party's state central committee shall, within ten days after said vacancy occurs, reconvene the delegates to the last preceding state convention. [S13,§1087-a24a; C24, 27,§607.]

607-cl. Vacancies in nominations of presidential electors. Vacancies in nominations of presidential electors shall be filled by the party central committee for the state. [43GA, ch 43.]

608. Vacancies in office prior to convention. Nominations occasioned by vacancies in office when such vacancies occur too late for the filing of nomination papers for candidates in the primary election, and before the holding of the county, district, or state convention, shall be made by the convention which has jurisdiction to make nominations for the office in question. [S13,§1087-a24; C24, 27,§608.]

609. Vacancies in office subsequent to convention—United States senator. Nominations occasioned by vacancies in office when such vacancies occur after the holding of the county, district, or state convention, or when they occur before a state convention, but too late to be made thereby, shall be made by the central committee for the county, district, or state, as the case may be, except that when the vacancy is in the office of senator of the United States, and occurs thirty days prior to the holding of the regular November election, nomination shall be made by convention as provided in case of vacancies in nominations for such office. [S13,§§1087-a24, -a24a; C24, 27,§609.]

Nominations by convention, §607.

610. Vacancies in office of representative in congress or state senator. A nomination to be voted on at a special election and occasioned by a vacancy in the office of representative in congress, or senator in the general assembly for a district composed of more than one county, shall be made by a convention duly called by the district central committee. [S13,§1087-a24; C24, 27,§610.]

611. Vacancies in office of state senator or representative. A nomination to be voted on at a special election and occasioned by a vacancy in the office of representative in congress, or senator in the general assembly for a district composed of one county, shall be made by the county central committee. [S13,§1087-a24; C24, 27,§611.]

612. When county convention reconvened. When a nomination is directed to be made by a district convention composed of more than one county, and the county convention in any county of the district has adjourned without selecting delegates to such convention, the county convention shall be reconvened for the purpose of making such selection. [C24, 27,§612.]

613. Committee may call convention. A party central committee empowered to make a nomination to fill a vacancy, either in a nomination authorized to be made at the primary or to fill a vacancy in office, may, in lieu of exercising such right, call a convention to make such nomination. [C24, 27,§613.]

614. Vacancies in nominations and in offices for subdivisions of county. Vacancies in nominations made in the primary election, and nom-
§615, Ch 36, NOMINATIONS BY PRIMARY ELECTION

The auditor shall fix the number. [S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, §620.]

621. Term of office of delegates. The term of office of such delegates shall begin on the day following the final canvass of the votes by the board of supervisors, and shall continue for two years and until their successors are elected. [S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, §621.]

622. Calling convention to order — list of offices. When the delegates, or a majority thereof, or when delegates representing a majority of the precincts, thus elected, shall have assembled in the county convention, the convention shall be called to order by the chairman of the county central committee, who shall present the certified list of delegates and members of the county central committee, and a list of the offices for which no nomination was made at the primary election by reason of the failure of any candidate for any such office to receive the legally required number of votes cast by such party therefor. [S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, §622.]

623. Proxies prohibited. If any precinct shall not be fully represented the delegates present from such precinct shall cast the full vote thereof, and there shall be no proxies. [S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, §623.]

624. Duties performable by county convention. The said county convention shall:

1. Make nominations of candidates for the party for any office to be filled by the voters of a county when no candidate for such office has been nominated at the preceding primary election by reason of the failure of any candidate for any such office to receive the legally required number of votes cast by such party therefor.

2. Make nominations in those cases where a nomination made in the primary election has become vacant before the convening of the convention.

3. Make nominations to fill vacancies in office occurring too late to fill nomination papers in the primary election.

4. Elect delegates to the next ensuing regular state convention, to the state judicial convention, and to all district conventions of that year, including judicial district convention, upon such ratio of representation as may be determined by the party organization for the state, district or districts of the state, as the case may be. Delegates to district conventions need not be selected in the absence of any apparent reason therefor.

5. Elect a member of the party central committee for the senatorial and congressional districts composed of more than one county.

6. Elect the member, or members, of the judicial district central committee as required by the law relative to the nomination and election

and members of the county central committee who have thus been elected, of their election, and of the time and place of holding the county convention, and shall on the second Thursday following the primary election, deliver a certified list thereof to the chairman of the respective party central committees for the county. [S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, §620.]
of supreme, district, and superior judges. [S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, §624.]


625. Nominations prohibited. In no case shall the county convention make a nomination for an office for which no person was voted for in the primary election of such party, except nominations to fill vacancies in office when such vacancies occurred too late for the filing of nomination papers. [S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, §625.]

626. Party committee members and term of office. A man and woman member of the county central committee for each political party shall, at said primary election, be elected from each precinct. The term of office of a member shall begin immediately following the adjournment of the county convention and shall continue for two years and until his or her successor is elected and qualified, unless sooner removed by the county central committee for inattention to duty, incompetency, or failure to support the ticket nominated by the party which elected such member. [S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, §626.]

627. Organization of central committee — vacancies. The county central committee elected in the primary election shall organize on the day of the convention, immediately following the same.

Vacancies in such committee may be filled by majority vote of the committee, but no two members thereof from the same precinct shall be of the same sex. [S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, §627.]

628. District convention. Each political party shall hold a senatorial or congressional convention in districts composed of more than one county:

1. When no nomination was made in the primary election for the office of senator in the general assembly, or of representative in congress, as the case may be, because of the failure of any candidate to receive the legally required number of votes cast by his party for such candidates.

2. When a vacancy exists in a nomination made in the primary election.

3. When a nomination is required to fill a vacancy in either of said offices, and when said vacancy occurred after said primary election, or, if before said election, too late for the filing of nomination papers. [S13, §1087-a26; C24, 27, §628.]

Referred to in §632. Legally required vote, §693. Vacancies in office, §608.

629. Call for district convention. The district central committee, through its chairman, shall as soon as practicable after the necessity for such convention is known, issue a call for such senatorial or congressional convention, and immediately file a copy thereof with each county auditor in the district. Said call shall state the number of delegates to which each county will be entitled, the time and place of holding the convention, and the purpose thereof. [S13, §1087-a26; C24, 27, §629.]

630. Duty of county auditor. The county auditor, in case the district delegates for his county have not been selected, shall deliver a copy of said call to the chairman of the convention which selects said delegates. [S13, §1087-a26; C24, 27, §630.]

631. Organization and procedure. The organization of a district convention and the procedure therein shall be substantially the same as in the state convention. [S13, §1087-a26; C24, 27, §631.]

Organization, §635.

632. Nominations authorized. The convention when organized shall make nominations to meet any of the conditions named in the fourth preceding section. [S13, §1087-a26; C24, 27, §602.]

633. Nominations prohibited. In no case shall any district convention of a party make a nomination for an office for which no person was voted for in the primary election of such party, except nominations to fill vacancies in office when such vacancies occurred too late for the filing of nomination papers. [S13, §1087-a26; C24, 27, §633.]

634. State convention. Each political party shall, not earlier than the first nor later than the fifth Wednesday following the county convention, hold a state convention at such time and place as may be determined by the party organization. [S13, §1087-a27; C24, 27, §634.]

State judicial convention, §656.

635. Organization—proxies prohibited. The convention shall be called to order by the chairman of the state central committee, who shall thereupon present a list of delegates, as certified by the various county conventions, and effect a temporary organization. If any county shall not be fully represented, the delegates present from such county shall cast the full vote thereof, and there shall be no proxies. [S13, §1087-a27; C24, 27, §635.]

Organization of district convention, §631.

636. Nominations authorized. Said state convention shall make nominations of candidates for the party for any office to be filled by the voters of the entire state:

1. When no candidate for such office has been nominated at the preceding primary election by reason of the failure of any candidate for any such office to receive the legally required number of votes cast by such party therefor.

2. When a vacancy exists in a nomination made in the primary election.

3. When a nomination is required to fill a vacancy in an office and when such vacancy occurred after the primary election, or, if before such election, too late for the filing of nomination papers.

4. Presidential electors in those years when presidential candidates are to be voted on.

5. In all cases otherwise provided by law. [S13, §1087-a27; C24, 27, §636.]

Legally required vote, §693. Vacancies in office, §698.
§637, Ch 36, NOMINATIONS BY PRIMARY ELECTION 130

637. Nominations prohibited. In no case shall the state convention of a party make a nomination for an office for which no person was voted for in the primary election of such party, except nominations to fill vacancies in office when such vacancies occurred too late for the filing of nomination papers. [S13, §1087-a27; C24, 27,§637.]

638. State central committee — platform. Said convention shall elect a state central committee consisting of one man and of one woman from each congressional district, adopt a state platform, and transact such other business as may properly be brought before it. The state central committee elected at said state convention may organize at pleasure for political work as is usual and customary with such committees, and shall continue to act until succeeded by another committee duly elected. [S13, §1087-a27; C24, 27,§638.]

639. Nominations in certain cities and towns. This chapter shall, so far as applicable, govern the nominations of candidates by political parties for all offices to be filled by a direct vote of the people in cities of the first class and cities acting under a special charter having a population of over fifteen thousand, except all such cities as adopt a plan of municipal government which specifically provides for a nonpartisan primary election.

In other cities, and in towns, candidates of a political party which at the last preceding general state election cast, in such city or town, for its candidate for governor at least two per cent of the total vote cast in such city or town, may, under the provisions of chapter 37-A, be nominated by a convention or caucus for city or town offices elective by the people. [S13, §1087-a34; C24, 27,§639; 43GA, ch 158.]

Cities under commission plan, §6492 et seq.
Cities under manager plan, §6634 et seq.
Judges of superior court, §671.

640. Duty of city and town officers. The duties devolving upon the county auditor and board of supervisors, by this chapter, shall, in municipal elections, devolve upon the city auditor and city council, respectively. Said council shall meet to perform said duties within two days next following the primary election. [S13, §1087-a34; C24, 27,§640.]

641. Time of holding municipal primary. Municipal primaries shall be held on the last Monday in February of the year in which general municipal elections are held. [S13, §1087-a34; C24, 27,§641.]

642. Percentage of signers in municipal primary. The percentage of voters signing petitions required for printing the name of a candidate upon the official primary ballot shall be the same as is required of a candidate for a county office and shall be based upon the vote cast for mayor by the respective parties in the preceding city election. [S13,§1087-a34; C24, 27,§642.]

Signatures required, §546.

643. Certain names not printed on ballots. The names of candidates for ward aldermen, for city precinct committeemen, and for delegates to the city convention shall not be printed upon the official primary ballot, but in each case a blank line or lines shall be provided therefor. [S13,§1087-a34; C24, 27,§645.]

644. When plurality vote nominates and elects. A plurality shall nominate the party candidate for alderman and a plurality shall elect the precinct committeemen and delegates to the city convention. [S13,§1087-a34; C24, 27,§644.]

645. Expense of municipal primary. The entire expense of conducting said municipal primary election shall be audited by the city council and paid by the city. [S13,§1087-a34; C24, 27,§645.]

646. Misconduct of election officials — penalty. Any party committeeman or any primary election officer or public officer upon whom a duty is imposed by this chapter or by chapters herein made applicable, who shall wilfully neglect to perform any such duty, or who shall wilfully perform it in such a way as to hinder the objects thereof, or shall disclose to anyone, except as may be ordered by any court of justice, the manner in which a ballot may have been voted, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not to exceed five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [S13, §1087-a31; C24, 27,§646.]

647. Bribery — illegal voting. Whoever is guilty of any of the following acts shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months, to wit: 1. Offering or giving a bribe, either in money or other consideration, to any elector for the purpose of influencing his vote at a primary election.

2. Receiving and accepting such bribe by an elector entitled to vote at any primary election.

3. Making false answers to any of the provisions of this chapter relative to his qualifications and party affiliations.

4. Wilfully voting or offering to vote at a primary election by one who has not been a resident of this state for six months next preceding said primary election, or who is not twenty-one years of age, or who is not a citizen of the United States.

5. Wilfully voting or offering to vote at a primary election by one who has not been a resident of this state for six months next preceding said primary election, or who is not twenty-one years of age, or who is not a citizen of the United States.

6. Violating any provision of this chapter, or any provision of law made applicable to this chapter.

7. Knowingly procuring, aiding, or abetting any violation specified in this section. [S13, §1087-a33; C24, 27,§647.]

Applicable chapters, §681.

648. Nominations by petition. This chapter shall not be construed to prohibit nomination of
NOMINATIONS BY NONPARTY POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS, Ch 37-A1, §655-a1

candidates for office by petition as hereafter provided in this title, but no person so nominated shall be permitted to use the name of any political party authorized or entitled under this chapter to nominate a ticket by primary vote, or that has nominated a ticket by primary vote under this chapter. [S13,§1087-a29; C24, 27,§648.]

Nominations by petition, ch 37-A2.

CHAPTER 37
NOMINATIONS BY CONVENTION OR PETITION

This chapter (§§649 to 655, inc.) repealed by 41GA, ch 27, and chapters 37-A1 and 37-A2 enacted in lieu thereof.

CHAPTER 37-A1
NOMINATIONS BY NONPARTY POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ref. to in §§528, 639, 6697.

655-a1. Nominations by political nonparty organizations. Any convention or caucus of qualified electors representing a political organization which is not a political party as defined by law, may, for the state, or for any division or municipality thereof, or for any county, or for any subdivision thereof, for which such convention or caucus is held, make one nomination of a candidate for each office to be filled therein at the general election. [C97, §1098; C24,§649; C27,§655-a1.]

Ref. to in §655-a2.

Political party defined, §528.

655-a2. Nominations certified. Nominations made under the preceding section shall be certified by the chairman and secretary of the convention or caucus, who shall enter their place of residence opposite their signatures, and attach to said certificate their affidavit to the effect that the certificate is true. [C97, §1099; C24,§650; C27,§655-a2.]

655-a3. Contents of certificate. Said certificate shall state:
1. The name of each candidate nominated.
2. The office to which each candidate is nominated.
3. The name of the political organization making such nomination, expressed in not more than five words.
4. The place of residence of each nominee, with the street or number thereof, if any.
5. In case of presidential electors, the names of the candidates for president and vice president shall be added to the name of the organization.
6. The name and address of each member of the organization's executive or central committee.
7. The provision, if any, made for filling vacancies in nominations. [C97,§1099; C24,§650; C27,§655-a5.]

Additional certification, §655-a18.

655-a4. Objections—time and place of filing. Objection to the legal sufficiency of a certificate of nomination or to the eligibility of a candidate may be filed by any person who would have the right to vote for a candidate for the office in question. Such objections must be filed with the officer with whom such certificate is filed and within the following time:
1. Those with the secretary of state, not less than twenty days before the day of election.
2. Those with other officers, not less than eight days before the day of election.
3. In case of nominations to fill vacancies occurring after said twenty or eight days, as the case may be, or in case of nominations made to be voted on at a special election, within three days after the filing of the certificate. [C97, §1103; C24,§654; C27,§655-a4.]

Ref. to in §§655-a20, 670.

655-a5. Notice of objections. When objections are filed notice shall forthwith be given to the candidate affected thereby, addressed to his place of residence as given in the certificate of nomination, stating that objections have been made to said certificate, also stating the time and place such objections will be considered. [C97,§1103; C24,§654; C27,§655-a5.]

Ref. to in §670.

655-a6. Hearing before secretary of state. Objections filed with the secretary of state shall be considered by the secretary and auditor of state and attorney general, and a majority decision shall be final; but if the objection is to the certificate of nomination of one or more of the above named officers, said officer or officers so objected to shall not pass upon the same, but their places shall be filled, respectively, by the treasurer of state, the governor and the superintendent of public instruction. [C97,§1103; C24,§654; C27,§655-a6.]

Ref. to in §670.
§655-a7. Hearing before county auditor. Objections filed with the county auditor shall be considered by the county auditor, clerk of the district court, and county attorney, and a majority decision shall be final; but if the objection is to the certificate of nomination of one or more of the above named county officers, said officer or officers so objected to shall not pass upon such objection, but their places shall be filled, respectively, by the county treasurer, the sheriff, and county superintendent. [C97, §1103; C24, §654; C27, §655-a7.]

Referred to in §670.

§655-a8. Hearing before mayor. Objections filed with the city or town clerk shall be considered by the mayor and clerk and one member of the council chosen by the council by ballot, and a majority decision shall be final; but if the objection is to the certificate of nomination of either of said city or town officials, he shall not pass upon such objection, but his place shall be filled by a member of the council against whom no such objection exists, chosen as above provided. [C97, §1103; C24, §654; C27, §655-a8.]

Referred to in §670.

§655-a9. Withdrawals. Any candidate named under this chapter may withdraw his nomination by a written request, signed and acknowledged by him before any officer empowered to take acknowledgment of deeds. Such withdrawal must be filed as follows:

1. In the office of the secretary of state, at least thirty days before the day of election.
2. In the office of the proper county auditor, at least twenty-five days before the day of the election.
3. In the office of the proper city or town clerk, at least twelve days before the day of the election.
4. In the office of the secretary of state, in case of a special election to fill vacancies, at least sixteen days before the day of election.
5. In the office of the proper county auditor, or city or town clerk, in case of a special election to fill vacancies, at least twelve days before the day of election. [C97, §1101; SS15, §1101; C24, §652; C27, §655-a9.]

Referred to in §655-a10.

§655-a10. Effect of withdrawal. No name so withdrawn shall be printed on the official ballot under such nomination. [C97, §1101; SS15, §1101; C24, §652; C27, §655-a10.]

Referred to in §655-a20.

§655-a11. Vacancies filled. If a candidate named under this chapter declines a nomination, or dies before election day, or should any certificate of nomination be held insufficient or inoperative by the officer with whom it is required to be filed, or in case any objection made to any certificate of nomination, or to the eligibility of any candidate therein named, is sustained by the board appointed to determine such questions, the vacancy or vacancies thus occasioned may be filled by the convention, or caucus, or in such manner as such convention or caucus has previously provided. [C97, §1102; C24, §655; C27, §655-a11.]

§655-a12. Insufficient time to hold convention. If the time is insufficient for again holding such convention or caucus, or in case no such previous provisions have been made, such vacancy shall be filled by the regularly elected or appointed executive or central committee of the particular division or district representing the political organization holding such convention, or caucus. [C97, §1102; C24, §655; C27, §655-a12.]

§655-a13. Certificates in matter of vacancies. The certificates of nominations made to supply such vacancies shall state, in addition to the facts required in an original certificate, the name of the original nominee, the date of his death or declination of nomination, or the fact that the former nomination has been held insufficient or inoperative, and the measures taken in accordance with the above requirements for filling a vacancy, and shall be signed and sworn to by the presiding officer and secretary of the convention, or caucus, or by the chairman and secretary of the committee, as the case may be. [C97, §1102; C24, §653; C27, §655-a13.]

Original certificates, §655-a8.

§655-a14. Filing of certificates. Said certificates of nominations shall be filed as follows:

1. For state, congressional, judicial, and legislative offices, with the secretary of state, not more than sixty, nor less than forty days before the general election.
2. For all other offices, except for cities and towns, with the county auditors of the respective counties, not more than sixty, nor less than thirty, days before the general election.
3. For city and town offices, with the clerks thereof, not more than forty, nor less than fifteen, days before the city or town election.
4. In case of special elections to fill vacancies for offices to be filled by the electors of a larger district than a county, with the secretary of state, not less than fifteen days before the time of holding such special election.
5. In case of special elections to fill vacancies for offices to be filled by the voters of a county, with the county auditor, not less than twelve days before the time of holding such special election. [C97, §1104; SS15, §1104; C24, §655; C27, §655-a14.]

§655-a15. Presumption of validity. Certificates thus filed, and being apparently in conformity with law, shall be regarded as valid, unless objection in writing thereto shall be made, and, under proper regulations, shall be open to public inspection, and preserved by the receiving officer for not less than six months after the election is held. [C97, §1104; SS15, §1104; C24, §655; C27, §655-a15.]

Referred to in §655-a20.

§655-a16. Correction of errors. Any error found in such certificate may be corrected by the substitution of another certificate, executed as is required for an original. [C97, §1104; SS15, §1104; C24, §655; C27, §655-a16.]
CHAPTER 37-A2
NOMINATIONS BY PETITION
Referred to in §528, 648, 675, 6697.

655-a17. Nominations by petition. Nominations for candidates for state offices may be made by nomination paper or papers signed by not less than one thousand qualified voters of the state; for county, district or other division, not less than a county, by such paper or papers signed by at least two per cent of the qualified voters residing in the county, district or division; as shown by the total vote of all candidates for governor at the last preceding general election in such county, district or division; and for township, city, town or ward, by such paper or papers signed by not less than twenty-five qualified voters, residents of such township, city or ward. [C97, §1100; C24, §651; C27, §655-a17; 44GA, ch 19.]

655-a18. Adding name by petition. The name of a candidate placed upon the ballot by any other method than by petition shall not be added by petition for the same office. [C97, §1100; C24, §651; C27, §655-a18.]

655-a19. Signing and preparation of petition. Each petitioning voter shall add to his signature his place of business, post office address and date of signing. Before filing said petition, there shall be indorsed thereon or attached thereto the affidavit of at least one of the signers of said petition, which affidavit or affidavits shall show:
1. The name and residence (including street and number, if any) of said nominee, and the office to which he is nominated.
2. That each of said signers is a qualified voter of the state and entitled to vote for such nominee for such office.
3. That each of said petitioners voluntarily signed said petition.
Such petition when so verified shall be known as a nomination paper. [C97, §1100; C24, §651; C27, §655-a19.]

655-a20. Filing—presumption—withdrawals—objections. The time and place of filing nomination petitions, the presumption of validity thereof, the right of a candidate so nominated to withdraw and the effect of such withdrawal, and the right to object to the legal sufficiency of such petitions, or to the eligibility of the candidate, shall be governed by the law relating to nominations by political organizations which are not political parties. [C97, §1104; SS15, §1104; C24, §§652, 654, 655; C27, §655-a20.]

CHAPTER 38
NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF JUDGES


656. State judicial convention. A state judicial convention of each political party shall be held not less than one nor more than two weeks after the regular state convention of such party. [C24, 27, §656.]

657. Call. Such state judicial convention shall convene at a time and place to be fixed by the state party committee, which shall issue a call therefor in the same manner as the call for the regular state convention is issued. [C24, 27, §657.]

658. Delegates. Delegates to the state judicial convention shall be elected at, and certified by, the county conventions at the same time and in the same manner as delegates to the regular state convention, except that no person shall be elected to act as delegate to both conventions. [C24, 27, §658.]

659. Number. Each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates at the state judicial convention that it is entitled to have at the regular state convention. [C24, 27, §659.]

660. Procedure. The method of procedure, organization, and voting of delegates shall be the same in the state judicial convention as is provided for the regular state party convention. [C24, 27, §660.]

§661, Ch 38, NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF JUDGES 134

661. Nomination. The state judicial convention shall nominate candidates for the office of judge of the supreme court and may transact such other business as is proper. Such judges shall be elected at the general election in November in the same manner as the governor is elected, except that the state board of canvassers shall canvass the returns and declare the result. [C24, 27, §661.]

662. District central committee. In each judicial district there shall be a district central committee composed of one member from each county of such district, except that in districts composed wholly of one county there shall be three members of such committee, and in districts composed of two counties there shall be two members of such committee from the county having the larger population. Such committeemen shall be selected by the county convention in each county held in accordance with the provisions of the law relative to nomination by primary election. Vacancies in any such district committee shall be filled by the county central committee of the county where such vacancy occurs. [C24, 27, §662.]

Judicial district central committee, §624.

663. District judicial convention. In each judicial district in which a judge of the district court is to be elected, a judicial convention shall be held by each political party participating in the primary election of that year. Such convention shall be held not earlier than the first, nor later than the fifth, Thursday following the date of holding the county convention. [C24, 27, §663.]

Time of holding county convention, §616.

664. Call. Not less than ten days nor more than forty days before the day fixed for holding the county convention, a call for such judicial convention to be held shall be issued by the party central committee for such district, and published in at least one newspaper of general circulation in each county in the district, which shall state, among other things, the number of delegates each county in the district shall be entitled to, and the time and place of holding the convention. [C24, 27, §664.]

Time of holding county convention, §616.

665. Filing — publishing — presenting call. Such call shall be filed with the county auditor in each county in the district not less than five days before the date of holding the county convention as now fixed by law, and the county auditor shall attach a copy thereof to the certified list of delegates required to be delivered by him to the chairman of the county central committee of the respective political parties. [C24, 27, §665.]

Time of holding county convention, §616.

666. Delegates. Each county convention held in such judicial district shall select such number of delegates to the judicial convention as is specified for that county in the call for such judicial convention. [C24, 27, §666.]

Similar provisions, §624.

667. Organization. The organization and procedure in such judicial district convention shall be the same as in the state convention. Such convention may nominate as many candidates for the office of judge of the district court as there are judges in said district to be elected at the general election to be held in the year in which such convention is held, and may transact such other business as may properly come before it. [C24, 27, §667.]

Organization of state convention, §635.

668. District judges—how elected. Judges of the district court shall be elected at the general election in the same manner as state senators are elected. [C24, 27, §668.]

Election of state senators, §518.

669. Certification to secretary of state. All nominations for the office of judge of the supreme or district court shall be certified to the secretary of state, as near as may be in the same manner that nominations for other state offices are now certified under existing law. [C24, 27, §669.]

Certification of nominations, §615.

670. Objections to certificate of nomination. Objections to the legal sufficiency of such certificate of nomination or eligibility of the candidate shall be governed by the provisions of law of this title relative to objections to certificates of nomination by political organizations which are not political parties. [C24, 27, §670.]

Objections, §§655-44-655-88.

671. Certification to county auditor. The names of such nominees shall, at the time of certifying nominations under the primary election, be certified by the secretary of state to the officer having charge of the printing of the ballots. [C24, 27, §671.]

Time of certification, §601.

672. Form of printing of ballots. The names of such nominees shall be printed on the ballot under the proper party designation in the manner required by law for the printing of the names of candidates for state and district offices. [C24, 27, §672.]

Arrangement of party nominees, §749.

673. Judges of superior court. Judges of superior courts shall be nominated and elected in the manner provided by law for the nomination and election of other elective officers in the cities where such courts are located. [C24, 27, §673.]

Election of superior court judges, §10700.

Primary elections in certain cities, §639.

674. General election laws applicable. All the laws relating to the certificates of nomination, filing the same, certifying nominations to the officers having charge of the printing of the ballots, printing of the names of candidates on the official ballot, the method of withdrawal, filing vacancies, conducting general elections, canvassing the ballot, announcing the result, recounting the ballot, publishing notice of nomination and election, contesting the election, and the penalty for illegal voting, misconduct of the election officials, and the making of the sworn return, shall, so far as
applicable, be the same for the election of supreme, district, and superior judges as is now provided by the general election laws for the election of state, district, county, and city officers. [C24, 27,§674.]

675. Nominations by petition. Candidates for the offices named in this chapter may be nominated by petition as elsewhere provided in this title, but no person so nominated shall be permitted to use the name of any political party authorized under this chapter to nominate candidates for such office. [C24, 27,§675.]

CHAPTER 39
REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

676. Registration required. Registration of voters shall be made for all elections, in all cities, including cities acting under special charter, having a population of six thousand or more, not counting inmates of any state institution.

Registration of voters shall not be made for school elections except as otherwise provided. [C73,§599; C97,§§1076, 1078,1131; S13,§1076-a; SS15,§1076; C24, 27,§676.]

Registration in school districts, §§4216-cl6-4216-cl8, 4216-C33, 4216-C34.

677. Appointment of registers. The city council shall, for each precinct in the city and on or before the sixth Monday preceding each general election, appoint one suitable person from each of the two political parties which cast the greatest number of votes at the last general election, from three names presented by each chairman of the city central political committee of such parties, to be registers of voters. [C73,§599; C97,§1076; SS15,§1076; C24, 27,§677.]

678. Vacancies. If for any cause any register shall not be appointed at or before the time above mentioned, or, if appointed, shall be unable for any cause to serve, the mayor of such city shall forthwith, on similar recommendation, make such appointments and fill all vacancies. [C97,§1076; SS15,§1076; C24, 27,§678.]

679. Consolidation of precincts. All cities in which registration is required, including cities under special charter, may, by resolution passed not less than thirty days or more than sixty days preceding any general, city, or special election, consolidate the voting precincts of the city into registration districts for the purpose of registration only and appoint registers for such registration districts and designate the place of meeting, at one of the usual voting places within the consolidated district; but such registers must be residents and electors of the registration district in which they are to serve. [C24, 27,§679.]

680. Consolidation—books and supplies. In case of consolidation as aforesaid, the registers for the consolidated district shall be furnished with separate blank registration books for each voting precinct embraced in the consolidation, and each registration shall be entered in the books for that voting precinct of which the registering voter is a resident and in no other books. Said registers shall perform within said consolidated district all the duties which would devolve upon the several boards of registers in case there were no consolidation. [C24, 27,§680.]

681. Effect of consolidation. An order of consolidation as aforesaid shall have the effect of terminating the term of office of all registers of all precincts embraced in the consolidation, and the registers appointed to act in the consolidated district shall serve only for the election in question. [C24, 27,§681.]

682. Qualification of registers. Said registers shall be electors of the precinct in which they are to serve, of good clerical ability, temperate, of good habits and reputation, and shall be able to speak the English language under-
§683. Oath of registers. Said registers shall qualify by taking an oath or affirmation to discharge all of the duties required of them by law. [C97, §1076; SS15, §1076; C24, 27, §683.]

685. Notice of registration. The times and places of making registration of voters shall be published by the mayor in the two leading political party papers published in such city, except no publication shall be required for a special election. If there be but one such paper published in the city, publication of notice therein shall be sufficient. [C73, §597; C97, §1085; C24, 27, §685.]

686. Time of publication. The publication shall be made for a period of three days prior to the opening of the registry book, if the paper is a daily paper, and for one week, if a weekly paper, and shall call the attention of the voters to the necessity of complying with the laws with reference to registration, in order to be entitled to vote at the ensuing election. [C97, §1085; C24, 27, §686.]

687. Form of registry books. Registry books shall be substantially in the following form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER OF VOTERS</th>
<th>....</th>
<th>PRECINCT</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>WARD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[С73, §596; C97, §1077; S13, §1077; C24, 27, §687.]

688. Expenses. Said registry book and all blanks and materials necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter shall be furnished by the city clerk and shall be printed at the equal expense of the city and county. Registers shall be paid by the city in city elections and in all other cases by the county. [C97, §§1076, 1077; S13, §1077; SS15, §1076; C24, 27, §688.]

689. Public inspection. Registry books shall be open for public inspection and examination during the time fixed for registration. [C73, §596; C97, §1077; S13, §1077; C24, 27, §689.]

690. Place of meeting of registers. The registers, in case the city council fails to consolidate the voting precincts into registration districts, shall meet at the usual voting place in the precinct for which they have been appointed. In case of such consolidation, the registers shall meet at the usual voting place specified in the resolution of the city council consolidating the precincts. The meeting of the registers on election day shall be at the regular polling places and the duties to be performed by the registers shall be that of registration and to also act as clerks of election. [C73, §597; C97, §§1077, 1082; C24, 27, §690; 43GA, ch 38.]

691. Time of meeting of registers. Registers shall meet:
1. On the second Thursday prior to any general, city, or special election.
2. On the last Saturday before any such election.
3. On the day of such election. [C73, §§597, 600; C97, §§1077, 1080, 1082; S13, §1077; C24, 27, §691.]

692. Duration of meetings. At the first meeting the registers shall hold a session for two consecutive days, and in presidential years, the session shall be for three consecutive days. All sessions shall be from eight o'clock a.m. to nine o'clock p.m., except on election day, when the session shall end with the closing of the polls. [C73, §597; C97, §§1077, 1080; S13, §1077; C24, 27, §692.]

693. Right of registration. Any person claiming to be a voter, or that he will be on election day, may appear before said registers in the election precinct where he claims the right to vote, and make and subscribe, under oath, the statement in said registry book. The signature of the applicant shall be made at the right-hand end of the line under the column "Signature." No person shall register at any other time or place than is designated in this chapter, except as otherwise specially provided by law. [C73, §597; C97, §§1077, 1078; S13, §1077; C24, 27, §693.]

694. Oath. The following oath shall be administered by one of the registers to each applicant for registration:
"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your place of residence, name, place of birth, your qualifications as an elector, or voter, and your right as such to register and vote under the laws of this state." [C73, §597; C97, §§1077, 1078; S13, §1077; C24, 27, §694.]

695. Questions propounded to applicant. The registers shall, after the administration of said oath, carefully and fully examine said applicant relative to all matters of information indicated by the registry book and, in addition:
1. Whether said applicant came into the precinct for the sole purpose of voting at said election. 
2. How long he intends to reside in said precinct.
3. Such other questions as may tend to test his qualifications as a resident of the precinct, citizenship, and right to vote. [C73,§597; C97, §1077; S13,§1077; C24, 27,§695.]

696. Completing registration. If the applicant appears to have the right to be registered, the registers shall fill out the above prescribed form of statement, which the applicant shall sign and swear to, as above provided. [C73, §597; C97,§1077; S13,§1077; C24, 27,§696.]

697. Keeping registry book. The following requirements shall be observed in the making of registrations, and in the preparation and keeping of the registry book:
1. Each statement for each registrant shall be dated and consecutively numbered, commencing with the number '1' at each registration.
2. The registry book shall, at the close of each day's registration, be ruled off so as to prevent further entries.
3. The registry book shall, when not in use by the registers, be kept in the custody of the city clerk until disposed of as provided by law. [C97,§1078; C24, 27,§697.]

698. Alphabetical list of registration. The registers shall, within three days after the completion of the registration, made in the second week preceding the election, prepare two alphabetical lists of the names of all persons registered, which lists shall contain, for each person, all the information appearing on the registry book, and, in addition, the date when each person removed to such precinct from his last preceding place of residence when such removal occurred within one year. [C97,§1079; C24, 27,§699.]

699. Posting alphabetical list. One of said lists shall be forthwith conspicuously posted by the registers at the usual place of holding elections in such precinct, for inspection of the public, and the other copy shall be retained in their possession. [C73,§599; C97,§1079; C24, 27,§699.]

700. Correction of registry. At the meeting on Saturday preceding the election the registers shall:
1. Revise and correct the registry book by striking therefrom the name of any person not entitled to vote at said election.
2. Add to such book, consecutively numbering them, the names of all persons applying for registration who on election day will be entitled to vote in said precinct.
3. Revise and correct the alphabetical list which is in their possession so that it will correspond to the registration to date. [C73, §599; C97,§1080; C24, 27,§700.]

701. Certifying and copying alphabetical list. When the alphabetical list has been revised and corrected, it shall be certified and copied by the registers, who shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, such list and copy to the judges of the election of the proper precinct, which delivery shall be made on election day, and before the opening of the polls. [C73,§§599, 600; C97,§1080; C24, 27,§701.]

702. Division of lists. The original of said alphabetical list and the copy thereof may each be divided by the registers into not exceeding three separately bound parts. [C24, 27,§702.]

703. Use of lists at election. At the opening of the polls and before any ballot shall be received, the judges of the election shall appoint one of their number, or one of the clerks, to check the name of each voter whose name is on the alphabetical lists, to whom a ballot is delivered. [C97,§1080; C24, 27,§703.]

704. Return of alphabetical lists. The copy of the alphabetical list thus delivered shall be preserved by the judges, and returned with the vote from that precinct, and the original alphabetical list shall be returned to the city clerk. [C73,§599; C97,§1080; C24, 27,§704.]

705. Hearing on corrections of lists. All proceedings of registers shall be public, and any person entitled to vote in a precinct shall have the right to be heard before them in reference to corrections of or additions to the lists of such precinct. No person shall be admitted to registry unless he appears in person, except as in this chapter provided, and, if demanded, he shall furnish to the registers such proofs of his right thereto as may by law be required by judges of election of any person offering to vote. [C97, §1081; C24, 27,§705.]

Sick and absent voters, §§706, 966.

706. Registration of sick voters. If an elector is, by reason of sickness, unable to go to the place of registry on any day the registers may be in session, the registers shall, upon the filing before them, by a registered elector, of an affidavit to that effect, visit such sick elector at his place of residence on any day when not in session, administer the proper oath, and place his name on the registry book and alphabetical list if found entitled thereto. [C97,§1081; C24, 27,§706.]

707. Registration on election day. Registration on election day shall be granted to the following named persons and to no others:
1. To a person who was absent from the city during all the days fixed for registration.
2. To a person who, being a foreigner, has received his final papers since the last preceding day for registration.
3. To a person whose name was, on the preceding Saturday, and in the absence of such person, stricken from the registration, and who, on said election day, shall prove to the satisfaction of said registers that he is a lawfully qualified voter of said precinct. [C97,§1082; C24, 27,§707.]

708. Certificates granted on election day. Certificates of registration granted on election day shall contain:
1. All the data showing the qualification of the voter as shown by the registration.
2. The special matter showing this voter's right to such certificate under the preceding section.

3. A signed verification of all such data and matter by the applicant.

4. An indorsement by the registers to the effect that the person therein named is a qualified voter in that precinct and that he is entitled to be registered as such.

5. An affidavit of a freeholder who is a registered voter in that precinct, who shall make oath to the qualification of the applicant as a voter in that precinct. [C97, §1082; C24, 27, §709.]

709. Wrongful striking from list. If the applicant be one whose name was stricken from registration, such affidavit of said freeholder shall contain the facts showing the right of said applicant to vote in that precinct. Registration in such cases shall be made in the manner required for regular registration. [C97, §1082; C24, 27, §709.]

Regular registration, §§693-696.

710. Certificates delivered to judges. Certificates of registration granted on election day shall be handed in to the judges of election when a ballot is delivered to him. The data therefrom, showing the voter's name and his qualification as a voter, shall be entered on the alphabetical lists by the judges and clerks of the election, under the appropriate headings, and the original certificate shall be returned to the city clerk, who shall carefully preserve it in the same manner and for the same time as the alphabetical list and poll book. [C97, §1082; C24, 27, §710.]

Preservation, §685.

711. Registers to certify duplicate registrations. The registers, prior to each election except presidential elections, and after completing their registration, shall certify the names of all persons by them registered to the registers of the ward or precinct of the same city, which the registration shows such persons gave as their last place of residence. [C97, §1083; C24, 27, §711.]

Referred to in §712.

712. Striking off names. The registers to whom names are certified under the preceding section shall strike the names of such persons so certified from the registry lists of the ward or precinct in which they last resided, if found thereon. [C97, §1083; C24, 27, §712.]

713. New registry—how often. A new registry shall be taken in each year of a presidential election. [C97, §1084; C24, 27, §713.]

714. Registration book in nonpresidential years. For all state or municipal elections, general or special, except in presidential years, the registers shall prepare a new registry book by copying from the poll book of the preceding general election all the names found therein, adding thereto those of all persons registered and voting at any subsequent election, which new registry book shall show all the facts of qualification of each voter as they appear on the last preceding registry book, and which, when thus made up, shall be used at each election until a new registry book is prepared as required by law. [C73, §599; C97, §1084; C24, 27, §714.]

Referred to in §715.


715. Transfer constitutes registration. Every person thus registered, as provided in the preceding section, shall be considered as entitled to vote at any election at which said registry book may be used, unless his name shall be dropped by the correction of registration, as authorized by law. [C97, §1084; C24, 27, §715.]

716. Clerk to furnish registration records to registers. The city clerk shall, on the application of the registers, deliver to them, prior to their first meeting for each election, the registry book, alphabetical list, and poll book, which they require in order to properly prepare the necessary registry book for the next ensuing election; all of which shall be returned to him when they have completed their work for such election. [C73, §599; C97, §1086; C24, 27, §716.]

717. City clerk to preserve registration records. The city clerk shall carefully preserve all registry books and alphabetical lists and other papers pertaining to the registration, until destroyed as provided by law. [C97, §1086; C24, 27, §717.]

Destruction of books, §688.

718. Penalty. If any register or judge of election shall wilfully neglect or disregard any duty imposed, or shall make, or permit to be made, any registration, statement, or list, except at the time and place and in the manner herein authorized and prescribed, or shall knowingly make, or permit to be made, any false statement as aforesaid, or if any person shall wilfully make, or authorize to be made, any statement required to be made, false in any particular, or shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter, every such register or judge of election, person or persons, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C97, §1087; C24, 27, §718.]

Punishment, §12894.
CHAPTER 39-B1
PERMANENT REGISTRATION

718-b1. Commissioner of registration. The office of commissioner of registration is hereby created in all cities now or hereafter having a population of more than one hundred twenty-five thousand inhabitants. The city clerk of each such city is hereby constituted such commissioner of registration. [C27,§718-b1.] Referred to in §718-b19.

718-b2. Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter, the word "elections" shall be held to mean general, municipal, special, school, or primary elections, and shall include state, county, and municipal elections. [C27,§718-b2.] Referred to in §718-b19.

718-b3. Registration required. From and after July 1, 1928, no qualified voter shall be permitted to vote at any election unless such voter shall register as provided in this chapter. [C27,§718-b3.] Referred to in §718-b19.

718-b4. Commissioner of registration—duties. The said commissioner of registration shall have complete charge of the registration of all qualified voters within such city. He shall appoint such deputies and clerks as may be necessary from the two political parties receiving the highest vote at the last general election. The number of such deputies and clerks for all precinct registration places, and the central registration office, shall be equally divided between the members of the two said political parties. These appointments shall be subject to the approval of the city council. The commissioner of registration shall provide such printed forms and blanks as may be necessary, together with such other supplies and equipment as are necessary to properly carry out the provisions of this chapter. Subject to the provisions of this chapter, the city council shall prescribe by ordinance such reasonable rules and regulations as to office hours and places and manner of registration as may be necessary. Registration places shall be established throughout the city in the proportion of one to each precinct which shall be open for registration as provided under this chapter during not less than two nor more than four days between July first and up to and including the tenth day prior to the next election following the adoption of the plan for registration provided in this chapter. Such registration places shall be selected by the commissioner of registration and shall be open between seven o'clock a.m. and nine o'clock p.m. The commissioner of registration shall appoint the two clerks of registration for each precinct, who shall have charge of the election register. [C27,§718-b4; 43GA, ch 37,§1.] Referred to in §718-b19.

718-b5. Registration lists. The commissioner of registration shall proceed to take the necessary steps for establishing the permanent registration plan. He shall provide for an original list of qualified voters, indexed alphabetically, which shall be kept at the office of the commissioner of registration in a place and in such manner as to be properly safeguarded. Such list shall be known as the "original registration list" and shall not be removed from the commissioner's office except upon order of court. A second list, to be known as the "duplicate registration list", shall be prepared by the commissioner from the original registration list. Such duplicate registration list shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times. [C27,§718-b5; 43GA, ch 37,§2.] Referred to in §718-b19.

718-b6. Form of records. For the purpose of expediting the work of the commissioner of registration, for uniformity, and for preparation of abstracts and other forms in use by the election boards, the registration records shall be substantially as follows:
There shall also be provided suitable index cards of sufficient facial area to contain in plain writing and figures the data required thereon. The following information concerning each applicant for registry shall be entered on the card:
1. Ward.
2. Election precinct.
3. If a man:
a. The name of the applicant, giving surname and Christian names in full.
b. Residence, giving name and number of the street, avenue, or other location of the dwelling, and such additional clear and definite descrip-
tion as may be necessary to give the exact residence of the applicant.

4. Date of birth.

5. Term of residence in the United States; in the state; in the county; in the precinct.


7. Citizenship. (If naturalized give date of papers and court; also date of naturalization of parents.)

8. Date of application for registration.

9. Signature of voter. (The applicant after registration shall be required to sign his name on both the original and duplicate registration lists.)

4. If a woman:

a. The information requested shall be the same as for the males, with such additional information as may be necessary to determine the qualifications of the applicant for registration. Provided, that, after such original registration, whenever any change of name shall occur, due to marriage or divorce, such applicant shall not be allowed to vote until she has re-registered; and after such re-registration, the previous registration card shall be removed from the files.

[C27, §718-b6; 43GA, ch 37, §3.]

Referred to in §718-b19.

718-b7. Change of residence. There shall be provided removal notices to be given out upon request for the use of any registered voter moving to a new location. These notices shall be printed upon thin card, shall contain a blank form showing where the applicant last resided and the address and exact location to which he is moving, and shall have a line for his signature similar to the one upon the original registration card. Upon receipt of such removal notices, but not later than ten days prior to any election, the commissioner of registration shall make entry of any such change of residence on the original and duplicate registration lists and the applicant shall thereupon be qualified to vote in the new election precinct. The voter who changes his residence within ten days preceding an election shall vote in the precinct where he is registered. [C27, §718-b7; 43GA, ch 37, §4.]

Referred to in §718-b19.

718-b8. Election register. The commissioner shall compile and shall deliver to the judges of election in each precinct the duplicate registration list of the voters in that precinct, which shall be known as the election register. Such register shall contain the name and address of every registered voter in that election precinct, indexed by street and house number, together with a space following each name in which shall be recorded the words "voted" or "not voted", as the case may be; also a space for remarks in which shall be recorded any challenges, affidavit or other information as may be required. The entry of the words "voted" or "not voted", challenge, affidavit, or other information, shall be made by the judges of election immediately after approving the certificate of registration. [C27, §718-b8; 43GA, ch 37, §5.]

Referred to in §§718-b19, 718-b20.

718-b9. Correction of list. For the purposes of preventing fraudulent voting and for eliminating excess names, following the close of registration or at any other time as may be deemed necessary, the commissioner of registration may send by mail to any voter whose name appears on the original registration list, a notice bearing a statement substantially as follows:

You are hereby notified that your name and address appear on the original registration list as shown on the opposite side of this card. If there is any mistake in the above name and address, present this card at the office of the commissioner of registration, No............. City Hall, for correction on or before............. 19... . The return of this card by the post office to the commissioner of registration will be accepted as evidence on which to challenge your vote on election day.

Commissioner of Registration.

Upon the return by the post office of any such notice, the commissioner of registration shall, and at other times may, direct an authorized clerk to check up, in person, the name and address of any voter, and if said voter is found to have removed from the address as recorded on the original registration list, the commissioner of registration shall cause to be entered on the election register of the proper precinct, in the proper space opposite the said voter's name, the word "challenged". No one so challenged shall be permitted to vote except by complying with all the provisions applicable to the proving of challenges. [C27, §718-b9.]

Referred to in §718-b19.

718-b10. Deceased persons, record. Every fifteen days, or at any more frequent times, the commissioner of health or other officer in charge of the death records in any such city shall report to the commissioner of registration the names and addresses of all persons over twenty-one years of age who have died within such city. The commissioner of registration shall, upon receipt of such report, examine the original registration list and duplicate registration list and shall remove therefrom, to an inactive file, the registration cards of all registered persons certified by the health commissioner as deceased. [C27, §718-b10.]

Referred to in §718-b19.

718-b11. Time and method of registration. The commissioner of registration, or a duly authorized clerk acting for him, shall, up to and including the tenth day next preceding any election, receive the application for registration of all such qualified voters as shall personally appear for registration at the office of the commissioner or at any other place as is designated by him for registration, who then are or on the date of election next following the day of making such application will be entitled to vote. Any qualified voter who applies for registration shall subscribe to the following oath or affidavit:

"You do solemnly swear or affirm that you will fully and truly answer such questions as
shall be put to you, touching your qualifications as a voter, under the laws of this state?"

Upon being sworn, the applicant shall answer such questions as are required, as hereinbefore set forth, and the clerk shall fill out the form which the applicant shall sign, and he shall not be required to register again for any election; provided, however, that failure to vote at least once in four calendar years wherein elections are held shall operate as a challenge and shall require the applicant to re-register. In case a qualified voter is unable to write his name, he shall be required to make a cross, which shall be certified by the signing of the name of the applicant by the registration clerk taking the application. A qualified voter who is unable to sign his name shall not be permitted to mail or hand in removal notices as is in this chapter provided, but must appear in person to secure a removal of his name to his new voting precinct. [C27, §718-b11.]

718-b12. Disabled or absent voters. Any person entitled to register who is permanently disabled by sickness or otherwise, or who will be absent from the election precinct until after the next succeeding election, may up to and including the tenth day next preceding an election, apply in writing to the commissioner of registration who shall thereupon forward to such voter duplicate registration cards which shall be executed by the voter before a notary public and returned to the commissioner of registration. If such registration cards are properly executed and show that the voter is duly qualified, then such cards shall be placed in the registration lists. [C27, §718-b12; 43GA, ch 37, §6.]

718-b13. Election registers. The commissioner of registration shall have nine full days between the last day of registration and election day to perfect his election registers and, for that purpose, nine days before any election day shall be days upon which voters may not register. During these nine days the commissioner shall complete the election registers and, on the day before election day, he shall deliver them as required by law to each election precinct. [C27, §718-b13.]

718-b14. Revision of lists. At the close of each calendar year after the fourth year of the registration under this chapter, clerks of registration shall check up the original registration lists for the purpose of eliminating excess names and, to that end, they shall examine the election registers and whenever it appears that a registered voter has not voted at least once in four calendar years wherein elections are held, his card shall be taken from the original and duplicate registration lists and placed in a transfer file, and a printed postal card notice of that fact with the information that his vote has been challenged, and that the voter must re-register to remove such challenge, shall be sent to the last known address of said voter. When removal notices are received by the clerks, they shall examine the signatures and compare them with the original and, if they are not similar, a postal card notice specifying a refusal to transfer for that cause, shall be sent to the applicant at the new address given. [C27, §718-b14.]

718-b15. Challenges. Any person may challenge a registration at any time by filing a written challenge with the commissioner of registration. Persons so challenging shall appear before the commissioner of registration thereafter to prove their challenge, and the person so challenged shall have notice of the challenge. The commissioner shall decide the right to the entry under the evidence. Either party may appeal to the district court of the county in which the challenge is made, and a date for the hearing shall be fixed and the decision of such court shall be final. [C27, §718-b15.]

718-b16. Penalties. Any officer or employee who shall wilfully fail to perform or enforce any of the provisions of this chapter, or who shall unlawfully or fraudulently remove any registration card or record from its proper compartment in the registration records, or who shall wilfully destroy any record provided by this chapter, or any person who shall wilfully or fraudulently register more than once, or register under any but his true name, or votes or attempts to vote by impersonating another who is registered, or who wilfully or fraudulently registers in any election precinct where he is not a resident at the time of registering, or who adds a name or names to a page or pages, or who violates any of the provisions of this chapter, shall be guilty of felony and, upon conviction, shall be imprisoned in the state penitentiary for not less than one year. [C27, §718-b16.]

718-b17. Qualification of officers. Before entering upon his duties, each officer or clerk in whatever capacity shall subscribe to an oath in such form as provided by the attorney for the city. [C27, §718-b17.]

718-b18. Expenses. The cost of material, equipment and labor for the installation and maintenance of the permanent registration system shall be shared equally by the county and the city, and the city council of such city shall provide out of the current revenues of the city sufficient funds, based upon the estimate prepared by the commissioner of registration and subject to the approval of the city council. The city council of any city in which this chapter applies may, in its judgment, compensate the commissioner of registration for the additional service required by the performance of the duties herein described, in addition to any salary such commissioner of registration as city clerk may receive at the time of the adoption of this chapter, and notwithstanding any provisions of the charter of such city, and the
compensation so paid to the commissioner of registration may be retained by him, notwithstanding any provisions in the charter or ordinances of such city to the contrary. The city council shall by ordinance fix the compensation paid to deputies or clerks. [C27,§718-b18; 43GA, ch 37,§7.]

718-b19. Nonapplicability of statutes. The provision of chapter 39, and lines 6 to 10, inclusive, of section 795, shall not be applicable to sections 718-b1 to 718-b18, inclusive, of this chapter. [C27,§718-b19.]

718-b20. Certificate of registration. In municipalities having permanent registration for elections, before any person offering to vote receives the ballots from the judge or is permitted to enter the voting machine, a certificate containing the following information shall be signed by the applicant:

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTERED VOTER

I hereby certify that I am a qualified voter duly registered under the permanent registration act of 1927 in the ____________ precinct, ____________, city of ____________, county of ____________, Iowa.

Party affiliation (if primary election) _____________.

Signature of voter _____________________________

Address _____________________________

Approved: _____________________________

Judge or Clerk of Election.

The certificate of registration shall be approved by a judge or clerk of election if the signature of the voter on the certificate of registration and the signature on the registry list appear to be the same. The voter shall present this certificate to the judge in charge of the ballots or voting machine, as proof of his right to vote. After voting the voter shall present his certificate of registration to the judge or clerk in charge of the register of election, who shall make entry as provided in section 718-b8. The certificates shall be arranged in alphabetical order after the close of the election, placed in envelopes provided for that purpose, and returned to the city clerk as commissioner of registration. [C27,§718-b20; 43GA, ch 37,§8.]

718-b21. Permissive adoption. The city council of any other city, including cities acting under special charter, in which registration of voters is required, may, by ordinance, adopt the plan for registration provided in this chapter. When the city council of any such city enacts an ordinance establishing such plan, all of the provisions of this chapter shall apply to such city. [C27,§718-b21.]

718-b22. Ordinances. The council may adopt ordinances necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter. [C27,§718-b22; 43GA, ch 37,§10.]

718-c1. Party affiliations. The lists of voters provided for in section 568 need not be prepared in cities having the permanent registration system. The registration cards provided for in this chapter shall be used in lieu of such lists. [43GA, ch 37,§9.]

718-c2. Entries required. The entries required to be made in sections 800 and 808 shall be made on the certificates of registration provided for in section 718-b20. [43GA, ch 37,§11.]

718-b23. Dragnet repeal. All acts or parts of acts in conflict or inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter are hereby repealed in so far as they apply to cities under the provisions of this chapter. [C27,§718-b23.]

CHAPTER 40

METHOD OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS

Referred to in §§6146, 932. Made applicable to primary elections, §531. Criminal offenses, ch 605.

719. Elections included.
720. Terms defined.
721. Election precincts.
722. Change in precincts by supervisors.
723. City precincts.
724. Power to combine township and city precincts.
725. Portions of townships combined.
726. Changes in precincts.
727. Proper place of voting.
728. Polling places for certain precincts.
729. Notice of boundaries of precincts.
730. Election boards.
731. Judges in cities and towns.
732. Judges and clerk in township precincts.
733. Supervisors to choose additional members.
734. Council to act in cities and towns.
735. Boards with only one voting machine.
736. Vacancies occurring on election day.
737. Boards for special elections—duty of auditor.
738. Compensation of members.
739. Polling places.
740. Duty of mayor and clerk.
741. Notice of change.
742. Schoolhouses as polling places.

743. Arrangement and number of polling places and booths.
744. Ballot boxes.
745. Separate ballot box and ballots for township officers.
746. Auditor to furnish poll books and supplies.
747. Voting by ballot.
748. All candidates on one ballot—exception.
749. Arrangement of party nominees.
750. Candidates for president in place of electors.
751. One square for president and vice president.
752. United States senators.
753. Order of arranging names.
754. Candidates of nonparty organization.
755. Columns to be separated.
756. Candidate's name to appear but once.
757. Dual nomination.
758. Failure to designate.
759. Nominees for judge of district court.
760. Form of ballot.
761. Constitutional amendment or other public measure.
762. Form of ballot.
763. General form of ballot.
METHOD OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS, Ch 40, §719

764. Marking ballots on public measures.
765. Notice on ballots.
766. Different measures on same ballot.
767. Printing of ballots on public measures.
768. Indorsement and delivery of ballots.
769. County auditor to control printing.
770. Candidates for township offices — when omitted.
771. City or town clerk to control printing.
772. Publication of ballot.
773. Delivery of ballots to judges.
774. Maximum cost of printing.
775. Method and style of printing ballots.
776. Vacancies certified before ballots are printed.
777. Vacancies certified after ballots are printed.
778. Inserting name of vacancy nominee.
779. Furnishing judges name of vacancy nominee — posters.
780. Filling in name of vacancy nominee.
781. Time of printing — inspection and correction.
782. Number ballots delivered.
783. Packing ballots — delivery — receipts.
784. Reserve supply of ballots.
785. Form of reserve supply.
786. Attorney general to furnish instructions.
787. Copies of instructions.
788. Judges furnished instructions.
789. Posting instruction cards and sample ballots.
790. Publication of list of nominations.
791. Time of opening and closing polls.
791-a1. Voters entitled to vote.
792. Oath.
793. How administered.
794. Ballot furnished to voter.
795. Voting under registration.
796. Challenges.
797. Examination on challenge.
798. Oath in case of challenge.
799. Voter to receive one ballot — indorsement.
800. Names to be entered on poll book.
801. Marking and return of ballot.
802. Depositing ballots.
803. Failure to vote — return of ballot.
804. Prohibited ballot — taking ballot from polling place.
805. Limitation on time for voting.
806. Selection of officials to assist voters.
807. Assisting voter.
808. Assistance to voter indicated on poll book.
809. Voting mark.
810. But one vote for same office except in groups.
811. How to mark a straight ticket.
812. Voting part of ticket only.
813. Group candidates for offices of same class.
814. How to mark a mixed ticket.
815. Counting ballots.
816. Writing name on ballot.
817. Spoiled ballots.
818. Defective ballot does not nullify vote.
819. Defective ballots — how counted.
820. Wrong ballots — how counted.
821. Persons permitted at polling places.
822. When judges and clerks may order arrest.
823. Judges may commit disorderly person.
824. Prohibited acts on election day.
825. Penalty.
826. Employees entitled to time to vote.
827. Intimidation of employees by employer.
829. Penalty.
830. Official neglect or misconduct.
831. Special police.
832. Constables.
833. Preserving order.
834. Compensation of police.
835. Election expenses.
836. Penalty.
837. Promise of position prohibited.
838. Promise of influence prohibited.
839. Penalty.

719. Elections included. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all elections known to the laws of the state, except school elections. [C97, §1088; C24, 27, §719.]

School elections, ch 211-C1.

720. Terms defined. For the purposes of this chapter:
1. The term "general election" means any election held for the choice of national, state, judicial, district, county, or township officers.
2. The term "city election" means any municipal election held in a city or town.
3. The term "special election" means any other election held for any purpose authorized or required by law. [C97, §1088; C24, 27, §720.]

721. Election precincts. Election precincts shall, except as otherwise provided, be as follows:
1. Each township when there is no part of a city therein.
2. The portion of a township outside the limits of any city.
3. Such divisions of cities as may be fixed by the council by ordinance.
4. Each incorporated town, for town elections. [C51, §245; R60, §480; C73, §§501, 605; C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, §721.]

Exceptions, §§722-725.

722. Change in precincts by supervisors. The board of supervisors may divide a township, or part thereof, into two or more precincts, or change or abolish such division. An order establishing precincts shall define their boundaries. [C73, §§603; C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, §722.]

723. City precincts. The council of a city may, from time to time, by ordinance definitely fixing the boundaries, divide the city into such number of election precincts as will best serve the convenience of the voters. [C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, §723.]

724. Power to combine township and city precincts. The board of supervisors and the council of any city of less than thirty-five hundred inhabitants, not including the inmates of any state institution, may combine any part of the township outside of such city with any or all the wards or precincts thereof as one election precinct, or change or abolish such precinct. [C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, §724.]

725. Portions of townships combined. No precinct shall contain different townships or parts thereof, except where, by reason of the existence of a village or incorporated town on or near a township line, the board of supervisors may create a voting precinct in compact form, from said town or village, and may include therein territory adjoining and adjacent to said village or town, which is situated in two or more townships. [C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, §725.]

Referred to in §175.
§726. Changes in precincts. In cases contemplated in the preceding section, the board may, from time to time, make such changes in said boundaries as the convenience of the voters may require. [S13, §1090; C24, 27, §726.]

§727. Proper place of voting. No person shall vote in any precinct but that of his residence, except as provided in section 5628. [C73, §605; C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, §727.]

§728. Polling places for certain precincts. Polling places for precincts outside the limits of a city, but within the township, or originally within and set off as a separate township from within the limits of the city as the board of supervisors may provide. [C97, §1091; S13, §1091; C24, 27, §728.]

§729. Notice of boundaries of precincts. The board of supervisors or council shall number or name the several precincts established, and cause the boundaries of each to be recorded in the records of said board of supervisors or council, as the case may be, and publish notice thereof in some newspaper of general circulation, published in such county or city, once each week for three consecutive weeks, the last to be made at least thirty days before the next general election. The precincts thus established shall continue until changed. [C73, §604; C97, §1092; C24, 27, §729.]

§730. Election boards. Election boards shall consist of three judges and two clerks. Not more than two judges and not more than one clerk shall belong to the same political party or organization, if there be one or more electors of another party qualified and willing to act as such judge or clerk. Nothing in this chapter shall change or abrogate any of the provisions of law relating to double election boards. [C51, §§246, 248; R60, §§481, 485; C73, §606; C97, §1093; SS15, §1093; C24, 27, §730.]

Additional clerks, §690. Double election boards, ch 42.

§731. Judges in cities and towns. In cities and towns, the councilmen shall be judges of election; but in case more than two councilmen belonging to the same political party or organization are residents of the same election precinct, the county board of supervisors may designate which of them shall serve as judge. [C97, §1092; SS15, §1092; C24, 27, §731.]

§732. Judges and clerk in township precincts. In township precincts, the clerk of the township shall be a clerk of election of the precinct in which he resides, and the trustees of the township shall be judges of election, except that, in townships not divided into election precincts, if all the trustees be of the same political party, the board of supervisors shall determine by lot which two of the three trustees shall be judges of such precinct. [C51, §§246, 248; R60, §§481, 485; C73, §606; C97, §1093; SS15, §1093; C24, 27, §732.]

§733. Supervisors to choose additional members. The membership of such election board shall be made up or completed by the board of supervisors from the parties which cast the largest and next largest number of votes in said precinct at the last general election, or that one which is unrepresented. [C97, §1093; SS15, §1093; C24, 27, §733.]

§734. Council to act in cities and towns. In cities and town elections, the powers given in this chapter and duties herein made incumbent upon the board of supervisors shall be performed by the council. [C97, §1093; SS15, §1093; C24, 27, §734.]

City and town elections, §§6627 et seq.

§735. Boards with only one voting machine. The election board in precincts using only one voting machine shall consist of three judges, only two of whom shall be of the same political party, and two of whom shall also act as clerks. [C24, 27, §735.]

§736. Vacancies occurring on election day. If, at the opening of the polls in any precinct, there shall be a vacancy in the office of clerk or judge of election, the same shall be filled by the members of the board present, and from the political party which is entitled to such vacant office under the provisions of this chapter. [C51, §247; R60, §482; C73, §607; C97, §1093; SS15, §1093; C24, 27, §736.]

Vacancies in primary elections, §559.

§737. Boards for special elections—duty of auditor. The election board at any special election shall be the same as at the last preceding general election. In case of vacancies happening therein, the county auditor may make the appointments to fill the same when the board of supervisors is not in session. [C97, §1093; SS15, §1093; C24, 27, §737.]

§738. Compensation of members. The members of election boards shall receive thirty cents per hour while engaged in the discharge of their duties. [SS15, §1093; C24, 27, §738.]

§739. Polling places. In townships the trustees, except as otherwise provided, shall provide, at the expense of the county, suitable places in which to hold all elections provided for in this chapter, and see that the same are warmed and lighted. [C51, §§222, 245; R60, §§444, 480; C73, §§391, 603; C97, §§566, 1113; C24, 27, §739.]

Referred to in §740.

§740. Duty of mayor and clerk. In cities and towns, the duties placed upon the trustees by the preceding section shall be performed by the mayor and clerk. [C97, §1113; C24, 27, §740.]

§741. Notice of change. When a change is made from the usual place of holding elections in the township, notice of such change shall be given by posting up notices in three public places in the township, ten days prior to the day on which the election is to be held. [C51, §§222; R60, §§444; C73, §§591; C97, §566; C24, 27, §741.]

§742. Schoolhouses as polling places. In precincts outside of cities and towns the election shall, if practicable, be held in the public school building. All damage to the building or furni-
METHOD OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS, Ch 40, §743

ture shall be paid by the county. [C97,§1113; C24, 27,§742.]

Expenses, §835.
Schoolhouses as polling places, §4671.

743. Arrangement and number of polling places and booths. The number, arrangement, and construction of polling places and voting booths shall be as follows:

1. A guard rail shall be so constructed and placed that only such persons as are inside such rail can approach within six feet of the ballot box, or of the booths.

2. The voting booths shall be so arranged that they can only be reached by passing within said guard rail, and so that they shall be in plain view of the election officers, and both booths and ballot boxes shall be in plain view of persons outside of the guard rail.

3. Each booth shall be at least three feet square, and have three sides inclosed, the side in front to open and shut by a door swinging outward, or closed with a curtain.

4. Each side of the booth shall be seven feet high, and the door or curtain shall extend to within two feet of the floor, and shall be closed while the voter is preparing his ballot.

5. Each booth shall contain a shelf at least one foot wide, at a convenient height for writing, and shall be well lighted.

6. The number of voting booths shall not be less than one to every sixty voters or fraction thereof who voted at the last preceding election in the precinct.

7. The booths and compartments shall be so built and arranged, if possible, as to be permanent, so that after the election they may be taken down and deposited with the township, city, or town clerk, as the case may be, for safe-keeping and for future use. [C97,§1113; C24, 27,§743.]

744. Ballot boxes. The auditor shall furnish each precinct in the county, except as provided in the next section, the necessary ballot boxes with locks and keys therefor. [C51,§254; R60,§490; C73,§614; C97,§1130; S13,§1130; C24, 27,§744.]

745. Separate ballot box and ballots for township officers. When the territory of a precinct is such that one or more of the officers of a township can be legally voted for by only a part of the precinct voters, the auditor shall prepare separate ballots for such township officer or officers, and the trustees shall furnish a separate ballot box in which such special ballots shall be deposited when voted. Only such special ballots shall be placed in said special ballot box. The judges of election shall have the right to administer an oath to any person and to examine him under oath in order to determine whether he is entitled to vote for the township officer or officers. [C97,§1130; S13,§1090, 1130; C24, 27,§745.]

Referred to in §744.

746. Auditor to furnish poll books and supplies. The auditor shall prepare and furnish to each precinct two poll books, and all other books, blanks, materials, and supplies necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. Each poll book shall contain a column for the names of the voters, a column for the number, and sufficient printed blank leaves to contain the entries of the oaths, certificates, and returns. [C51, §255; R60,§490; C73,§615; C97,§1113, 1132; C24, 27,§746.]

747. Voting by ballot. In all elections regulated by this chapter, the voting shall be by ballots printed and distributed as hereinafter provided, except as may be otherwise specially directed by law. [C97,§1097; C24, 27,§747.]

748. All candidates on one ballot—exception. The names of all candidates to be voted for in such election precinct, except presidential electors, shall be printed on one ballot. [C51, §256; R60,§491; C73,§616; C97,§1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27,§748.]

Referred to in §§749, 912.

749. Arrangement of party nominees. All nominations of any political party or group of petitioners, except as provided in the preceding section, shall be placed under the party name or title of such party or group, as designated by them in their certificates of nomination or petitions, or if none be designated, then under some suitable title, and the ballot shall contain no other names, except as provided in the following section. [C97,§1106; S13,§1106; C24, 27,§749.]

Referred to in §912.

750. Candidates for president in place of electors. The candidates for electors of president and vice president of any political party or group of petitioners shall not be placed on the ballot, but in the years in which they are to be elected the names of candidates for president and vice president, respectively, of such parties or group of petitioners shall be placed on the ballot, as the names of candidates for United States senators are placed thereon, under their respective party, petition, or adopted titles for each political party, or group of petitioners, nominating a set of candidates for electors. [C97,§1106; S13,§1106; C24, 27,§750.]

Referred to in §§749, 913.

751. One square for president and vice president. Upon the left-hand margin of each separate column of the ballot, immediately opposite the names of the candidates for president and vice president, a single square, the sides of which shall not be less than one-fourth of an inch in length, shall be printed in front of a bracket inclosing the names of the said candidates for president and vice president. The votes for said candidates shall be counted and certified to by the election judges in the same manner as the votes for other candidates. [C24, 27,§751.]

Referred to in §912.

752. United States senators. At all general elections next preceding the expiration of the term of office of United States senator, there shall be placed upon the official ballot in the proper place the names of candidates for all parties or groups of petitioners for said office that have been nominated by law. The votes for said candidates shall be counted and certified to...
753. Order of arranging names. Each list of candidates for the several parties and groups of petitioners shall be placed in a separate column on the ballot, in such order as the authorities charged with the printing of the ballots shall decide, except as otherwise provided, and be called a ticket. [C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, §753.]

754. Candidates of nonparty organization. The term "group of petitioners" as used in the foregoing sections shall embrace an organization which is not a political party as defined by law. [C24, 27, §754.]

755. Columns to be separated. Each of the columns containing the list of candidates, including the party name, shall be separated by a distinct line. [C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, §755.]

756. Candidate's name to appear but once. The name of a candidate shall not appear upon the ballot in more than one place for the same office, whether nominated by convention, primary, caucus, or petition, except as hereinafter provided. [C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, §756.]

757. Dual nomination. When two or more political parties, or when two or more political organizations which are not political parties, or when a political party and a political organization which is not a political party, nominate the same candidate for the same office, such nominee shall forthwith designate, in writing, the political party name, or the political organization name, under which he desires to have his name printed on the official ballot for the ensuing general election; such written designation shall be filed with the officer with whom the nomination paper, or certificate of nomination by a convention or caucus, is filed and the name of such nominee shall appear on the ballot in accordance therewith. [C97, §1106; S13, §§1087-a6, 1106; C24, 27, §757.]

758. Failure to designate. If the designation referred to in the preceding section be not filed, the following rules shall govern:
1. If the nomination be by two or more political parties, the name of such nominee shall be printed under the party designation under which nomination papers were first filed in his behalf.
2. If the nomination be by a political party and also by a political organization which is not a political party, the name of such nominee shall be printed under the name of the political party or political organization first filing nomination papers, or certificate of nomination, as the case may be.
3. If the nomination be by two or more political organizations which are not political parties, the name of such nominee shall be printed under the name of the political organization first filing a certificate of nomination of such candidate. [C97, §1106; S13, §§1087-a6, 1106; C24, 27, §758.]

759. Nominees for judge of district court. The name of a nominee for the office of judge of the district court shall be printed on said general official ballot as a candidate of each political party, political organization, or group of petitioners nominating such candidate. The bar association or convention of attorneys of any county or judicial district shall be deemed a political organization for the purpose of this section. [S13, §1106; C24, 27, §759.]

760. Form of official ballot. Said ballot shall be substantially in the following form:

| REPUBLICAN | For President, A .... B .... of Ohio. | For Vice President, C .... D .... of New York. |
| DEMOCRATIC | For President, N .... O .... of Virginia. | For Vice President, P .... Q .... of Indiana. |
| PROHIBITION | For President, R .... S .... of .... County. | For Governor, T .... U .... of .... County. |
| UNION LABOR | For President, E .... F .... of .... County. | For Governor, G .... H .... of .... County. |
| For Governor, I .... J .... of .... County. | For Governor, L .... M .... of .... County. |

[C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, §760.]
761. Constitutional amendment or other public measure. When a constitutional amendment or other public measure is to be voted upon by the electors, it shall be printed in full upon a separate ballot, preceded by the words, "Shall the following amendment to the constitution (or public measure) be adopted?" [C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, §761.]

762. Form of ballot. Upon the right-hand margin, opposite said words, two spaces shall be left, one for votes favoring such amendment or public measure, and the other for votes opposing the same. In one of these spaces the word "yes" or other word required by law shall be printed; in the other, the word "no" or other word required, and to the right of each space a square shall be printed to receive the voting cross. [C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, §762.]

763. General form of ballot. Ballots referred to in the two preceding sections shall be substantially in the following form:

"Shall the following amendment YES □ to the constitution (or public NO □ measure) be adopted?"

(Here insert in full the proposed constitutional amendment or public measure.) [C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, §763.]

764. Marking ballots on public measures. The elector shall designate his vote by a cross mark, thus, "X", placed in the proper square. [C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, §764.]

765. Notice on ballots. At the top of ballots on such public measures shall be printed the following:

"[Notice to voters. For an affirmative vote upon any question submitted upon this ballot make a cross (X) mark in the square after the word 'Yes'. For a negative vote make a similar mark in the square following the word 'No'.]"

[S13, §1106; C24, 27, §765.]

766. Different measures on same ballot. If more than one constitutional amendment or public measure is to be voted upon, they shall be printed upon the same ballot, one below the other, with one inch space between the several constitutional amendments or public measures to be submitted. [S13, §1106; C24, 27, §766.]

767. Printing of ballots on public measures. All of such ballots for the same polling place shall be of the same size, similarly printed, upon yellow colored paper. On the back of each such ballot shall be printed appropriate words, showing that such ballot relates to a constitutional or other question to be submitted to the electors, so as to distinguish the said ballots from the official ballot for candidates for office, and a facsimile of the signature of the auditor or other officer who has caused the ballot to be printed. [S13, §1106; C24, 27, §767.]

768. Indorsement and delivery of ballots. Ballots on such public measures shall be indorsed, and given each one by the judges of election, as in case of ballots generally, and shall be subject to all other laws governing ballots for candidates, so far as the same shall be applicable. [S13, §1106; C24, 27, §768.]

769. County auditor to control printing. For all elections held under this chapter, except those of cities or towns, the county auditor shall have charge of the printing of ballots in his county, and shall cause to be placed thereon the names of all candidates which have been certified to him by the secretary of state, in the order the same appear upon said certificate, together with those of all other candidates to be voted for thereat, whose nominations have been made in conformity with law. [C97, §1107; SS15, §1107; C24, 27, §769.]

770. Candidates for township offices—when omitted. The name of a candidate for a township office shall not be placed upon the general official ballot for a precinct when the territory of said precinct is such that only a part of the precinct voters can legally vote for said candidate. In such case special ballots shall be prepared, as heretofore provided. [C97, §1107; SS15, §1107; C24, 27, §770.]

771. City or town clerk to control printing. In city or town elections, the clerk shall have charge of the printing of the ballots, and shall cause to be placed thereon the names of all candidates to be voted for thereat, whose nominations have been made as provided by law. [C97, §1107; SS15, §1107; C24, 27, §771.]

772. Publication of ballot. For publication of the official ballot, forty cents for each ten lines of brevier or its equivalent may be charged, the space necessarily occupied thereby being measured as if it were in brevier type set solid. In no case shall the cost of publishing the official ballot exceed forty dollars for each of the two papers in which it shall be published, except in presidential years, and it shall not exceed the sum of seventy dollars for each of said papers. [C73, §8832; C97, §1293; S13, §1293; C24, 27, §772.]

773. Delivery of ballots to judges. In all cases the ballots shall be furnished the election judges at the polling place in each precinct not less than twelve hours before the opening of the polls on the morning of the election. [C97, §1107; SS15, §1107; C24, 27, §773.]

774. Maximum cost of printing. The cost of printing the official election ballots shall not exceed twenty-five dollars per thousand ballots or fraction thereof except in presidential years, when the cost shall not exceed thirty dollars per thousand where two thousand or more ballots are printed for a county. Where less than two thousand ballots are printed the price shall not exceed thirty dollars per thousand, except in presidential years when the price shall not exceed forty dollars per thousand or fraction thereof. [SS15, §1107; C24, 27, §774.]
§775, Ch 40, METHOD OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS

775. Method and style of printing ballots. Ballots shall be prepared as follows:
1. They shall be on plain white paper, through which the printing or writing cannot be read.
2. The party name shall be printed in capital letters, not less than one-fourth of an inch in height.
3. The names of candidates shall be printed in capital letters, not less than one-eighth, nor more than one-fourth of an inch in height.
4. The names of candidates of whom there shall not be less than one-fourth of an inch in length, shall be printed at the beginning of each line in which the name of a candidate is printed, except as otherwise provided.
5. On the outside of the ballot, so as to appear when folded, shall be printed the words “Official ballot”, followed by the designation of the polling place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election, and a facsimile of the signature of the auditor or other officer who has caused the ballot to be printed. [C97, §1109; S13, §1109; C24, 27, §775.]

776. Vacancies certified before ballots are printed. The name supplied for a vacancy by the certificate of the secretary of state, or by nomination certificates or papers for a vacancy filed with the county auditor, or city or town clerk, shall, if the ballots are not already printed, be placed on the ballots in place of the name of the original nominee. [C97, §1108; C24, 27, §776.]

777. Vacancies certified after ballots are printed. If vacancies be certified after the ballots have been printed, new ballots, whenever practicable, shall be furnished. [C97, §1108; C24, 27, §777.]

778. Inserting name of vacancy nominee. When it may not be practicable, after a vacancy has been certified, to have new ballots printed, the election officers having charge of them shall place the name supplied for the vacancy upon each ballot used before delivering it to the judges of election. [C97, §1108; C24, 27, §778.]

779. Furnishing judges name of vacancy nominee—pasters. If said ballots have been delivered to the judges of election before a vacancy has been certified, said auditor or clerk shall immediately furnish the name of such substituted nominee to all judges of election within the territory in which said nominee may be a candidate.

Pasters with the name of the substituted nominee thereon shall likewise be furnished the voter with his ballot when possible to do so. [C97, §1108; C24, 27, §779.]

780. Filling in name of vacancy nominee. Judges of election having charge of the ballots shall, in the case contemplated in the preceding section, place the name supplied for the vacancy upon each ballot issued before delivering it to the voter, by affixing a paste, or by writing or stamping the name thereon. [C97, §1108; C24, 27, §780.]

781. Time of printing—inspection and correction. Ballots shall be printed and in the possession of the officer charged with their distribution in time to enable him to furnish ballots to absent voters as provided by law. Said printed ballots shall be subject to the inspection of candidates and their agents. If mistakes are discovered, they shall be corrected without delay, in the manner provided in this chapter. [C97, §1110; C24, 27, §781.] Ballot to absent voter, §958. Correction of primary ballots, §652.

782. Number ballots delivered. The officers charged with the printing of the ballots shall cause ballots of the kind to be voted in each precinct, to be delivered to the judges of election as follows: In general elections which are presidential elections seventy-five ballots for every fifty votes, or fraction thereof, cast in said precinct at the last preceding general election which was also a presidential election; and in general elections which are not presidential elections, seventy-five ballots for every fifty votes, or fraction thereof, cast therein at the last preceding general election which was not a presidential election. [C97, §1110; C24, 27, §782.]

783. Packing ballots—delivery—receipts. Such ballots shall be put up in separate sealed packages, with marks on the outside, clearly designating the polling place for which they are intended and the number of ballots inclosed, and receipt therefor shall be given by the judge or judges of election to whom they are delivered, which receipt shall be preserved by the officer charged with the printing of the ballots. [C97, §1110; C24, 27, §783.]

784. Reserve supply of ballots. Any officer charged with the printing and distribution of ballots shall provide and retain at his office an ample supply of ballots, in addition to those distributed to the several voting precincts, and if at any time the ballots furnished to any precinct shall be lost, destroyed, or exhausted before the polls are closed, on written application, signed by a majority of the judges of such precinct, or signed and sworn to by one of such judges, he shall immediately cause to be delivered to such judges, at the polling place, such additional supply of ballots as may be required, and sufficient to comply with the provisions of this chapter. [C97, §1110; C24, 27, §784.]

785. Form of reserve supply. For general elections, the supply of ballots so retained shall only equal the number provided for the precinct casting the largest vote at the preceding general election, and shall include only the portions of the various tickets to be voted for throughout the entire county, with blank spaces in which the names of candidates omitted may be written by the voter, and with blank spaces in the indorsement upon the back of such ballots, in which the name of the precinct shall be written by the judges of election. [C97, §1110; C24, 27, §785.]
786. Attorney general to furnish instructions. The attorney general shall prepare, and from time to time revise, written instructions to the voters relative to voting, and deliver such instructions to the secretary of state. Such instructions shall cover the following matters:

1. The manner of obtaining ballots.
2. The manner of marking ballots.
3. That unmarked or improperly marked ballots will not be counted.
4. The method of gaining assistance in marking ballots.
5. That any erasures or identification marks, or otherwise spoiling or defacing a ballot, will render it invalid.
6. Not to vote a spoiled or defaced ballot.
7. How to obtain a new ballot in place of a spoiled or defaced one.
8. Upon the right of an employee to absent himself for two hours for the purpose of voting, by application for leave so to do made before the day of election, without deduction from his salary or wages.
9. Any other matters thought necessary. [C97, §1111; C24, 27, §786.]

Referred to in §§787, 788.

787. Copies of instructions. The secretary of state shall furnish county auditors and city clerks with copies of the foregoing instructions. [C97, §1111; C24, 27, §787.]

788. Judges furnished instructions. The county auditor and city clerk shall cause copies of the foregoing instructions to be printed in large, clear type, under the heading of “Card of Instructions”, and shall furnish the judges of election with a sufficient number of such cards as will enable them to comply with the following section. [C97, §1111; C24, 27, §788.]

789. Posting instruction cards and sample ballots. The judges of election, before the opening of the polls, shall cause said cards of instructions to be securely posted as follows:

1. One copy in each voting booth.
2. Not less than four copies, with an equal number of sample ballots, in and about the polling place. [C97, §1112; C24, 27, §789.]

Referred to in §788.

Sample primary ballots, §568. Sample voting machine ballots, §515.

790. Publication of list of nominations. The county auditor shall, prior to the day of election, publish a list of all nominations made as provided by law, and to be voted for at such election, except township, city, or town officers. Such publication shall be, as near as may be, in the form in which such nominees will appear on the official ballot. Such publication shall be in two newspapers, representing, if possible, the political parties which cast at the preceding general election the largest number and the next largest number of votes. [C97, §1112; C24, 27, §790.]

791. Time of opening and closing polls. At all elections the polls shall be opened at eight o'clock in the forenoon, except in cities where registration is required, when the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon, or in each case as soon thereafter as vacancies in the places of judges or clerks of election have been filled. In all cases the polling places shall be closed at eight o'clock in the evening. [C51, §251; R60, §486; C73, §611; C97, §1096; S13, §1096; C24, 27, §791; 43GA, ch 36.]

Analogous provision, §565.

791-a1. Voters entitled to vote. All persons entitled to vote at said election who are within said polling places at the time said polling places are closed shall be permitted to vote. [C27, §791-a1.]

792. Oath. Before opening the polls, each of the judges and clerks shall take the following oath: “I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will impartially, and to the best of my knowledge and ability, perform the duties of judge (or clerk) of this election, and will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit, and abuse in conducting the same.” [C51, §249; R60, §484; C73, §609; C97, §1094; C24, 27, §792.]

Referred to in §4216-e11. Organization in primary elections, §569.

793. How administered. Any one of the judges or clerks present may administer the oath to the others, and it shall be entered in the poll books, subscribed by the person taking it, and certified by the officer administering it. [C51, §250; R60, §485; C73, §610; C97, §1095; C24, 27, §793.]

Referred to in §4216-e11. Oaths in primary elections, §569.

794. Ballot furnished to voter. The judges of election of their respective precincts shall have charge of the ballots and furnish them to the voters. Any person desiring to vote shall give his name, and, if required, his residence, to such judges, one of whom shall thereupon determine if the person is entitled to vote. [C51, §251; R60, §486; C73, §611; C97, §1096; S13, §1096; C24, 27, §794.]

795. Voting under registration. In precincts where registration is required, if such name is found on the register of voters by the officer having charge thereof, he shall likewise repeat such name in the same manner; if the name of the person desiring to vote is not found on the register of voters, his ballot shall not be received until he shall have complied with the law prescribing the manner and conditions of voting by unregistered voters. [C97, §1114; C24, 27, §795.]

Referred to in §718-b10. Registration on election day, §707.

796. Challenges. Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by any judge or elector; and it is the duty of each of the judges to challenge any person offering to vote whom he knows or suspects not to be duly qualified. No judge shall receive a ballot from a voter who is challenged, until such voter shall have established his right to vote. [C51, §258; R60, §493; C73, §619; C97, §1115; C24, 27, §796.]

Referred to in §571.

797. Examination on challenge. When any person is so challenged, the judges shall explain to him the qualifications of an elector, and may examine him under oath touching his qualifica-
tions as a voter. [C51, §259; R60, §494; C73, §620; C97, §1115; C24, 27, §797.]

798. Oath in case of challenge. If the person challenged be duly registered, or if such person is offering to vote in a precinct where registration is not required, and insists that he is qualified, and the challenge be not withdrawn, one of the judges shall tender to him the following oath:

"You do solemnly swear that you are a citizen of the United States, that you are a resident in good faith of this precinct, that you are twenty-one years of age as you verily believe, that you have been a resident of this county sixty days, and of this state six months next preceding this election, and that you have not voted at this election."

If said person takes such oath, his vote shall be received. [C51, §259; R60, §494; C73, §620; C97, §1115; C24, 27, §798.]

799. Voter to receive one ballot—indorsement by judge. One of the judges of election shall give the voter one ballot and only one, on the back of which a judge shall indorse his initials, in such manner that they may be seen when the ballot is properly folded. No ballot without said official indorsement shall be deposited in the ballot box. The voter's name shall immediately be checked on the registry list. [C97, §§1116, 1117; C24, 27, §799.]

Indorsement in primary elections, §604.

800. Names to be entered on poll book. The name of each person, when a ballot is delivered to him, shall be entered by each of the clerks of election in the poll book kept by him, in the place provided therefor. [C51, §260; R60, §495; C73, §621; C97, §§1116; C24, 27, §800.]

Referred to in §718-c2.
Entries on registration certificates, §718-c2.

801. Marking and return of ballot. On receipt of the ballot, the voter shall, without leaving the inclosed space, retire alone to one of the voting booths, and without delay mark his ballot, and, before leaving the voting booth, shall fold the same in such manner as to conceal the marks thereon, and deliver the same to one of the judges of election. The number of the voter on the poll books or register lists shall not be indorsed on the back of his ballot. [C51, §257; R60, §492; C73, §617; C97, §§1117, 1119; S13, §1119; C24, 27, §801.]

802. Depositing ballots. One of the judges of election shall at once, after receiving the ballot, in the presence of the voter, deposit such ballot in the ballot box and the voter shall quit said inclosed space as soon as he has voted. [C51, §257; R60, §492; C73, §617; C97, §1117; C24, 27, §802.]

803. Failure to vote—return of ballot. Any voter who, after receiving an official ballot, decides not to vote, shall, before retiring from within the guard rail, surrender to the election officers the official ballot which has been given him, and such fact shall be noted on each of the poll lists. A refusal to surrender such ballot shall subject the person so offending to immediate arrest and the penalties provided in this chapter. [C97, §1117; C24, 27, §803.]

Penalty, §836.

804. Prohibited ballot—taking ballot from polling place. No voter shall vote or offer to vote any ballot except such as he has received from the judges of election, nor take or remove any ballot from the polling place before the close of the poll. [C97, §1117; C24, 27, §804.]

805. Limitation on time for voting. No voter shall be allowed to occupy a voting booth already occupied by another, nor remain within said inclosed space more than ten minutes, nor to occupy a voting booth more than five minutes, in case all of said voting booths are in use and other voters waiting to occupy the same, nor to again enter the inclosed space after having voted; nor shall more than two voters in excess of the whole number of voting booths provided be allowed at any one time in such inclosed space, except by the authority of the election officers to keep order and enforce the law. [C97, §§1117; C24, 27, §805.]

806. Selection of officials to assist voters. At, or before, the opening of the polls, the judges of each precinct shall select two members of the election board, of different political parties, to assist voters who may be unable to mark their ballots. [C97, §§1118; C24, 27, §806.]

807. Assisting voter. Any voter who may declare upon oath that he cannot read the English language, or that, by reason of any physical disability other than intoxication, he is unable to mark his ballot, shall, upon request, be assisted by said two officers, in marking said ballot. Said officers shall mark said ballot as directed by the voter, and shall thereafter give no information regarding the same. [C97, §§1118; C24, 27, §807.]

808. Assistance to voter indicated on poll book. The clerks of election shall enter upon the poll books, after the name of any elector who received such assistance in marking his ballot, a memorandum of the fact. [C97, §§1118; C24, 27, §808.]

Referred to in §718-c2.
Entry on registration certificate, §718-c2.

809. Voting mark. The voting mark shall be a cross which shall be placed in the circle at the head of a ticket, or in the squares opposite the names of candidates. [C97, §§1119, 1121; S13, §§1119, 1121; C24, 27, §809.]

Referred to in §815.

810. But one vote for same office except in groups. No voter shall vote for more than one candidate for the same office, nor for a greater number of candidates for two or more offices of the same class than there are offices of such class to be filled at such election. [C97, §§1120; S13, §§1120; C24, 27, §810.]

Referred to in §815.

811. How to mark a straight ticket. If the names of all the candidates for whom a voter desires to vote appear upon the same ticket, and he desires to vote for all candidates whose names
appear upon such ticket he may do so in any one of the following ways:

1. He may place a cross in the circle at the top of such ticket without making a cross in any square beneath said circle.

2. He may place a cross in the square opposite the name of each such candidate without making any cross in the circle at the top of such ticket.

3. He may place a cross in the circle at the top of such ticket and also a cross in any or all of the squares beneath said circle. [C97, §§1119, 1120; S13, §§1119, 1120; C24, 27, §811.]

Referred to in §815.

812. Voting part of ticket only. If the names of all the candidates for whom the voter desires to vote appear upon a single ticket but he does not desire to vote for all the candidates whose names appear thereon, he shall place a cross in the square opposite the name of each such candidate for whom he desires to vote without making any cross in the circle at the top of such ticket. [C97, §§1119, 1120; S13, §§1119, 1120; C24, 27, §812.]

Referred to in §815.

813. Group candidates for offices of same class. Where two or more offices of the same class are to be filled at the same election, and all of the candidates for such offices, for whom the voter desires to vote, appear upon his party ticket at the top of which he has marked a cross in the circle, he need not otherwise indicate his vote for such candidates; but if the name of any candidate for whom he desires to vote for such office appears upon a different ticket, then as to such group of candidates the cross in the circle does not apply and to indicate his choice the voter must place a cross in the square opposite the name of each such candidate for whom he desires to vote whether the same appears under such marked circle or not. [C97, §§1119, 1120; S13, §§1119, 1120; C24, 27, §813.]

Referred to in §815.

814. How to mark a mixed ticket. If the names of all candidates for whom a voter desires to vote do not appear upon the same ticket, he may indicate the candidates of his choice by marking his ballot in any one of the following ways:

1. He may place a cross in the circle at the top of a ticket on which the names of some of the candidates for whom he desires to vote appear and also a cross in the square opposite the name of each other candidate of his choice, whose name appears upon some ticket other than the one in which he has marked the circle at the top.

2. He may place a cross in the square opposite the name of each candidate for whom he desires to vote without placing any cross in any circle. [C97, §§1119, 1120; S13, §§1119, 1120; C24, 27, §814.]

Referred to in §815.

815. Counting ballots. The ballots shall be counted according to the markings thereon, respectively, as provided in the six preceding sections, and in such manner as to show that the voter employed such mark for the purpose of identifying his ballot, shall be rejected. [C97, §§1120; S13, §§1120; C24, 27, §815.]

816. Writing name on ballot. The voter may also insert in writing in the proper place the name of any person for whom he desires to vote and place a cross in the square opposite thereto. The writing of such name without making a cross opposite thereto, or the making of a cross in a square opposite a blank without writing a name therein, shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the ballot. [C97, §§1119; S13, §§1119; C24, 27, §816.]

817. Spoiled ballots. Any voter who shall spoil his ballot may, on returning the same to the judges, receive another in place thereof, but no voter shall receive more than three ballots, including the one first delivered to him. None but ballots provided in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall be counted. [C97, §§1121; S13, §§1121; C24, 27, §817.]

818. Defective ballot does not nullify vote. No ballot properly marked by the voter shall be rejected:

1. Because of any discrepancy between the printed ballot and the nomination paper, or certificate of nomination, or certified abstract of the canvassing board.

2. Because of any error in stamping or writing the indorsement thereon by the officials charged with such duties.

3. Because of any error on the part of the officer charged with such duty in delivering the wrong ballots at any polling place. [C97, §§1122; C24, 27, §818.]

819. Defective ballots—how counted. Said defective ballots shall be counted for the candidate or candidates for such offices named in the nomination papers, certificate of nomination, or certified abstract. [C97, §§1122; C24, 27, §819.]

820. Wrong ballots — how counted. Said wrong ballots shall be counted as cast for all candidates for whom the voter had the right to vote, and for whom he did vote. [C97, §§1122; C24, 27, §820.]

821. Persons permitted at polling places. The following persons shall be permitted to be present at and in the immediate vicinity of the polling places, provided they do not solicit votes:

1. Any person who is by law authorized to perform or is charged with the performance of official duties at the election.

2. Any number of persons, not exceeding three from each political party having candidates to be voted for at such election, to act as challenging committees, who are appointed and accredited by the executive or central committee of such political party or organization.
3. Any number of persons not exceeding three from each of such political parties, appointed and accredited in the same manner as above prescribed for challenging committees, to witness the counting of ballots. [C97, §1124; C24, 27, §821.]

822. When judges and clerks may order arrest. Any judge or clerk of election shall order the arrest of any person who conducts himself in a noisy, riotous, tumultuous or disorderly manner at or about the polls, so as to disturb the election, or insults or abuses the judges or clerks of election, or commits a breach of the peace, or violates any of the provisions of this chapter. [C51, §253; R60, §488; C73, §613; C97, §1128; C24, 27, §822.]

823. Judges may commit disorderly person. Any constable or special policeman may forthwith arrest such person and bring him before the judges of election, and they, by a warrant under their hands, may commit him to the jail of the county for a term not exceeding twenty-four hours, but they shall permit him to vote. [C51, §253; R60, §488; C73, §613; C97, §1128; C24, 27, §822.]

824. Prohibited acts on election day. The following acts, except as specially authorized by law, are prohibited on any election day:

1. Loitering, congregating, electioneering, treating voters, or soliciting votes, during the receiving of the ballots, within one hundred feet of any outside door of any building affording access to any room where the polls are held, or of any outside door of any building affording access to any hallway, corridor, stairway, or other means of reaching the room where the polls are held.

2. Interrupting, hindering, or opposing any voter while in or approaching the polling place for the purpose of voting.

3. A voter allowing any person to see how his ballot is marked.

4. A false statement by a voter as to his ability to mark his ballot.

5. Interfering or attempting to interfere with a voter when inside the inclosed space, or when marking his ballot.

6. Endeavoring to induce a voter to show how he marks, or has marked his ballot.

7. Marking, or causing in any manner to be marked, on any ballot, any character for the purpose of identifying such ballot. [C97, §§1124, 1134; S13, §1137-a5; C24, 27, §824.]

825. Penalty. Any violation of the provisions of the preceding section shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days in the county jail, or by both fine and imprisonment. [C97, §1134; C24, 27, §825.]

826. Employees entitled to time to vote. Any person entitled to vote at a general election, shall, on the day of such election, be entitled to absent himself from any services in which he is then employed for a period of two hours, between the time of opening and closing the polls, which period may be designated by the employer, and such voter shall not be liable to any penalty, nor shall any deduction be made from his usual salary or wages, on account of such absence, but application for such absence shall be made prior to the day of election. [C97, §1123; C24, 27, §826.]

827. Intimidation of employees by employer. Any employer who shall refuse to an employee the privilege conferred by the preceding section, or shall subject such employee to a penalty or reduction of wages because of the exercise of such privilege, or shall in any manner attempt to influence or control such employee as to how he shall vote, by offering any reward, or threatening discharge from employment, or otherwise intimidating or attempting to intimidate such employee from exercising his right to vote, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. [C97, §1123; C24, 27, §827.]

828. Acts declared unlawful. It shall be unlawful for any person, prior to the closing of the polls, wilfully to do any of the following acts:

1. Destroy, deface, tear down, or remove any list of candidates, card of instruction, or specimen ballot posted as provided by law.

2. Remove or destroy any of the supplies or articles furnished for the purpose of enabling voters to prepare their ballots. [C97, §1135; C24, 27, §828.]

829. Penalty. Any person violating the preceding section shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or be punished by both said fine and imprisonment. [C97, §1135; C24, 27, §829.]

830. Official neglect or misconduct. Any public officer upon whom a duty is imposed by this chapter, who shall wilfully neglect to perform such duty, or who shall wilfully perform it in such a way as to hinder the object thereof, or shall disclose to anyone, except as may be ordered by any court of justice, the manner in which any ballot may have been voted, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years, or by both fine and imprisonment. [C97, §1137; C24, 27, §830.]

831. Special police. The city council shall detail and employ, at each election, from citizens, or from the police force of the city, from two to four special policemen for each voting precinct and fully empower them for the special occasion of such election to prevent violations of this chapter, or of any other lawful command made under this chapter. Said special police shall be men of good character and reputation and shall be appointed on the nomination of the principal political committee of each political party recognized as the two leading parties, and in equal numbers from each of said political parties. No other peace officer than those above named shall
exercised his authority for preserving order at or within one hundred feet of such voting places, unless called in by an emergency. If no policeman be in attendance, the judges of election may appoint one or more specially, by writing, who shall have all the powers of such special policeman. [C97, §1125; C24, 27, §831.]

832. Constables. Except in voting precincts within any city, any constable of the township, who may be designated by the judges of election, shall attend at the place of election; if none attend, the judges of the election may, in writing, specially appoint one or more, who shall have all the powers of a regular constable. [C51, §252; R60, §487; C73, §612; C97, §1126; C24, 27, §882.]

Powers of constable, §10629; also chs 621-623.

833. Preserving order. All special policemen and constables are authorized and required to preserve order and peace at all places of election, and such special policemen, constables, and all other persons are authorized and required to obey the lawful orders and commands of said judges of election given to prevent violations of this chapter. [C51, §252; R60, §487; C73, §612; C97, §1127; C24, 27, §883.]

834. Compensation of police. The special policemen appointed under the provisions of this chapter, when not appointed from the police force of the city, shall be entitled to receive two dollars a day for their services. [S13, §1129; C24, 27, §834.]

835. Election expenses. The expense of necessary booths, guard rails, and ballot boxes shall be paid by the county. All other election expenses authorized by law shall be paid by the county in case of general elections or special elections held by the county, and in all other cases by the city, town, or other municipality in which the election is held. [C97, §1129; S13, §1129; C24, 27, §835.]

Schoolhouses as polling places, §§742, 4371.

836. Penalty. Any person violating or attempting to violate any provisions or requirements of this chapter, or failing or refusing to comply with any order or command of an election officer, made in pursuance of the provisions of this chapter, shall, unless otherwise provided, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than twenty days, nor more than six months, in the county jail. [C97, §1133; C24, 27, §836.]

837. Promise of position prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any candidate for any office to be voted for at any primary, general, municipal, or special election, prior to his nomination or election, to promise, either directly or indirectly, to support or use his influence in behalf of any person or persons for any position, place, or office, or to promise directly or indirectly to name or appoint any person or persons to any place, position, or office in consideration of any person or persons supporting him or using his, her, or their influence in securing his or her nomination, election, or appointment. [S13, §1134-a; C24, 27, §837.]

Referred to in §839.

838. Promise of influence prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to solicit from any candidate for any office to be voted for at any primary, municipal, general, or special election, or any candidate for appointment to any public office, prior to his nomination, election, or appointment, a promise, directly or indirectly, to support or use his or her influence in behalf of any person or persons for any position, place, or office, or a promise either directly or indirectly to name or appoint any person or persons to any place, position, or office in consideration of any person or persons supporting him or her, or using his, her, or their influence in securing his or her nomination, election, or appointment. [S13, §1134-b; C24, 27, §838.]

Referred to in §839.

839. Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months. [S13, §1134-c; C24, 27, §839.]

CHAPTER 41

CANVASS OF VOTES

Referred to in §§76, 646. Chapter applicable to primary elections, §531.

840. Canvass by judges.
841. When judges declare election.
842. Double or defective ballots.
843. Ballots objected to.
844. Disputed ballots returned separately.
845. Ballots in excess of poll list.
846. Error on county office—township office.
847. Error on state or district office—tie vote.
848. Return of ballots not voted.
849. Record of ballots.
850. Proclamation of result.
851. Return and preservation of ballots.
852. Destruction of general election ballots.
853. Destruction of primary election ballots.
854. Destruction in abeyance pending contest.
855. Return of board.
857. Return of remaining poll and registration books.
858. Preservation of books.
859. Canvass of returns for city, town, and township officers.
861. Notice to candidate of his election.
862. Messengers for missing returns.
863. Canvass by board of supervisors.
864. Abstract of votes.
865. Duplicate abstracts.
866. Declaration of election.
867. Returns filed.
869. Abstracts forwarded to secretary of state.
870. Abstracts for governor and lieutenant governor.
871. Indorsement on other envelopes.
872. Forwarding of envelopes.
§840. CANVASS OF VOTES

840. Canvass by judges. When the poll is closed, the judges shall forthwith, and without adjournment:
1. Publicly canvass the vote, and credit each candidate with the number of votes counted or his name.
2. Ascertain the result of the vote.
3. Compare the poll lists and correct errors therein.
4. Cause each clerk to keep a tally list of the count. [C51, §§261, 266; R60, §§496, 501; C73, §§622, 626; C97, §§1138; C24, 27, §841.]

841. When judges declare election. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes, if for an office in that precinct alone, shall be declared elected, and the judges shall issue certificates accordingly. [C97, §1138; C24, 27, §841.]

842. Double or defective ballots. If two or more marked ballots are so folded together as to appear to be cast as one, the judges shall indorse thereon "Rejected as double". Such ballots shall not be counted, but shall be folded together and kept as hereinafter directed. Every ballot not counted shall be indorsed "Objected to" on the back thereof. [C51, §262; R60, §497; C73, §623; C97, §1139; C24, 27, §842.]

843. Ballots objected to. Every ballot objected to by a judge or challenger, but counted, shall be indorsed on the back thereof "Objected to", and signed by the judges, a statement as to how it was counted. [C97, §1139; C24, 27, §843.]

844. Disputed ballots returned separately. All ballots indorsed as required by the two preceding sections shall be inclosed and securely sealed in an envelope, on which the judges shall indorse "Disputed ballots", with a signed statement of the precinct in which, and date of the election at which, they were cast. [C97, §1139; C24, 27, §844.]

845. Ballots in excess of poll list. If the ballots for any office exceed the number of the voters in the poll lists, such fact shall be certified, with the number of the excess, in the return. [C51, §263; R60, §498; C73, §627; C97, §1140; C24, 27, §845.]

846. Error on county office—township office. If, in case of such excess, the vote of the precinct where the error occurred would change the result as to a county office if the person appearing to be elected were deprived of so many votes, then the election shall be set aside as to him in that precinct, and a new election ordered therein; but no person residing in another precinct at the time of the general election shall be allowed to vote at such special election.

880. Certificate of election.
881. Certificates mailed.
882. Senator or representative in congress.
883. Tie vote.
884. Canvass public—result determined.
885. Special elections—canvass and certificate.
886. Messengers for election returns.

If the error occurs in relation to a township office, the trustees may order a new election or not, in their discretion. [C51, §263; R60, §498; C73, §627; C97, §1140; C24, 27, §846.]

847. Error on state or district office—tie vote. If the error be in relation to a district or state office, it shall be certified with the number of the excess to the state canvassers. If the error affects the result of the election, the canvass shall be suspended and a new vote ordered in the precinct where the error occurred. When there is a tie vote due to such an excess, there shall be a new election. No person residing in another precinct at the time of the general election shall be allowed to vote at such special election. When the new vote is taken and returned, the canvass shall be completed. [C51, §263; R60, §498; C73, §627; C97, §1140; C24, 27, §847.]

848. Return of ballots not voted. Ballots not voted, or spoiled by voters while attempting to vote, shall be returned by the judges of election to the officer or authorities charged with their printing and distribution, and a receipt taken therefor, and they shall be preserved for six months. [C51, §263; R60, §504; C73, §630; C97, §1141; C24, 27, §848.]

849. Record of ballots. Such officer shall keep a record of the number of ballots delivered for each polling place, the name of the person to whom, and the time when, delivered, and enter upon such record the number and character of the ballots returned, with the time when and the person by whom they are returned. [C97, §1141; C24, 27, §849.]

850. Proclamation of result. When the canvass is completed one of the judges shall publicly announce the total number of votes received by each of the persons voted for, the office for which he is designated, as announced by the clerks, and the number of votes for, and the number of votes against, any proposition which shall have been submitted to a vote of the people. [C97, §1142; C24, 27, §850.]

851. Return and preservation of ballots. Immediately after making such proclamation, and before separating, the judges shall fold in two folds, and string closely upon a single piece of flexible wire, all ballots which have been counted by them, except those indorsed "Rejected as double", "Defective", or "Objected to", unite the ends of such wire in a firm knot, seal the knot in such a manner that it cannot be untied without breaking the seal, inclose the ballots so strung in an envelope, and securely seal such envelope. The judges shall at once return all the ballots to the officer from whom they were received, who shall carefully
preserve them for six months. [C51,§269; R60, §504; C73,§630; C97,§1142; C24, 27,§851.]

Referred to in §224.

882. Destruction of general election ballots. If at the expiration of six months no contest is pending, the officer having the ballots in custody, without opening the package in which they have been inclosed, shall destroy the same by burning, in the presence of two electors, one from each of the two leading political parties, who shall be designated by the chairman of the board of supervisors, or, in municipal elections, by the mayor of the city or town. [C97,§1143; S13,§1143; C24, 27,§852.]

883. Destruction of primary election ballots. The ballots cast at a primary election, with the nomination papers, shall, where no contest is pending, be destroyed ten days prior to the holding of the general election following the primary election at which said ballots were cast. [C97,§1143; S13,§1087-a10, 1143; C24, 27,§853.]

884. Destruction in abeyance pending contest. If a contest is pending, the ballots shall be kept until the contest is finally determined, and then so destroyed. [C97,§1143; S13,§1143; C24, 27,§854.]

885. Return of board. A return shall be made in each poll book, giving, in words written at length, the whole number of ballots cast for each officer, except those rejected, the name of each person voted for, and the number of votes given to each person for each different office; which return shall be signed by the judges, and be substantially as follows:

At an election at ............ in ............ township, or in ......... precinct of ............ township, in ............ county, state of Iowa, on the ........ day of .......... A. D. .......... there were ......... ballots cast for the office of ............ of which A ........ B .......... had ........ votes. C ........ D .......... had ........ votes. (and in the same manner for any other officer).

A true return:
L ........ M ........
N ........ O ........ Judges of Election.
P ........ Q ........
Attest: R ........ S ........
T ........ U ........ Clerks of Election.
[C51,§267, 303; R60,§502, 537; C73,§628, 661; C97,§1144; C24, 27,§855.]

886. Return of poll book and registration book. In each precinct, one of the poll books containing the aforesaid signed and attested return, and one of the registration books, if any, shall be delivered by one of the judges within two days to the county auditor. [C51, §268; R60,§§333, 503, 1151; C73,§§503, 629; C97, §1145; C24, 27,§856.]

887. Return of remaining poll and registration books. The other of said poll books and the other registration book, if any, shall be forthwith delivered by one of the judges to the township, city, or town clerk, depending on whether the precinct is a township, city, or town precinct. [C51,§268; R60,§§333, 503, 1151; C73, §§503, 629; C97,§1145; C24, 27,§857.]

888. Preservation of books. The receiving officer shall file said books, and the registry books and lists and other papers pertaining to registration, in his office, and preserve the same for three years and until the determination of any contest then pending, after which they shall be destroyed. [C51,§268; R60,§§333, 503, 1151; C73,§§503, 629; C97,§1145; C24, 27,§858.]

889. Canvass of returns for city, town and township officers. If there are two or more precincts in any township, city, or ward, the trustees and clerk, or the mayor and clerk, as the case may be, shall, on the day after the election, meet and canvass the returns from all precincts for votes cast for officers to be elected by such township, city, or ward. [R60,§1131; C73,§§502, 631; C97,§1146; C24, 27,§859.]

860. Abstracts of votes—certificates of election. The returns shall be opened in the presence of all the canvassers, and an abstract of votes made and signed by them, and the result declared, and a certificate of election signed by them giving the candidates elected. If the mayor shall have been a candidate at such election, a justice of the peace of the county, selected by the clerk, shall act with him in making the canvass. [R60,§1131; C73,§§503, 631; C97,§1146; C24, 27,§860.]

861. Notice to candidate of his election. Notice of the result of the election of township, city, and town officers shall be given by the township, city, or town clerk, as the case may be, within five days thereafter by mailing notice to each person who has been declared elected, which notice shall specify the office to which such person has been elected and require him to appear before the proper officer and qualify according to law. [C51,§317; R60,§548; C73,§633; C97,§1147; C24, 27,§861.]

Qualification by public officers, ch 53.

862. Messengers for missing returns. The county auditor shall, on the fourth day following an election, send messengers for all returns not then received by him. The expense of securing such returns shall be paid by the county. [C51,§270; R60,§505; C73,§634; C97,§1148; C24, 27,§862.]

Mileage paid messengers, §886.

863. Canvass by board of supervisors. At their meeting on the Monday after the general election, at twelve o'clock, noon, the board of supervisors shall open and canvass the returns, and make abstracts, stating, in words written at length, the number of ballots cast in the county for each office, the name of each person voted for, and the number of votes given to each person for each different office. [C51,§271, 304, 305; R60,§§335, 506, 538, 539; C73,§§835, 662; C97,§1149; C24, 27,§863.]

864. Abstract of votes. The abstract of the votes for each of the following classes shall be made on a different sheet:

1. President and vice president of the United States.
2. Governor and lieutenant governor.
3. All state officers not otherwise provided for.
4. Representatives in congress.
5. Senators and representatives in the general assembly for the county alone.
6. Senators in the general assembly by districts comprising more than one county.
7. Judges of the district court.
8. County officers.
9. Senators in the congress of the United States. [C51,§§272, 304, 305; R60,§§507, 538, 539; C73,§§637, 662; C97,§1151; S13,§1151; C24, 27,§864.]

865. Duplicate abstracts. All abstracts of votes, except the abstracts of votes for county officers, shall be made in duplicate, and signed by the board of county canvassers. One of said abstracts shall be forwarded to the secretary of state, and the other filed by the county auditor. [C51,§§272, 304, 305; R60,§§507, 538, 539; C73,§§637, 662; C97,§1151; S13,§1151; C24, 27,§864.]

866. Declaration of election. Each abstract of the votes for such officers as the county alone elects, except district judges, and senators and representatives in the general assembly, shall contain a declaration of whom the canvassers determine to be elected. [C51,§275; R60,§509; C73,§639; C97,§1152; C24, 27,§865.]

867. Returns filed. When the canvass is concluded, the board shall deliver the original returns to the auditor, who shall file the same, and record each of the abstracts above mentioned in the election book. [C51,§276; R60,§§335, 510; C73,§640; C97,§1154; C24, 27,§867.]

868. Certificate of election. When any person is thus declared elected, there shall be delivered to him a certificate of election, under the official seal of the county, in substance as follows:

STATE OF IOWA, County,

At an election held in said county on the day of , A. D . . . . . . .
A……. B……. was elected to the office of……. of the said county for the term of……. years from the……. day of……. A……. (or if he was elected to fill a vacancy, say for the residue of the term ending on the……. day of……. A…….,) and until his successor is elected and qualified.

C……. D…….
President of Board of Canvassers.

Witness, E……. F……. 
County Auditor (clerk).

Such certificate shall be presumptive evidence of his election and qualification. [C51,§277; R60,§§511, 514; C73,§641; C97,§1155; C24, 27,§868.]

869. Abstracts forwarded to secretary of state. The auditor shall, within ten days after the election, forward to the secretary of state, in separate, securely sealed envelopes, one of the said duplicate abstracts of votes for each of the following officers:
1. President and vice president of the United States.
2. Governor and lieutenant governor.
3. United States senator.
4. Representative in congress.
5. Supreme and district judges.
7. Senators in the general assembly in districts comprising more than one county.
8. All state officers not otherwise specified above. [C51,§828; A. D. ; R60,§§517, 518, 539; C73,§§645, 662; C97,§1157; S13,§1157; C24, 27,§869.]

870. Abstracts for governor and lieutenant governor. The envelope containing the abstracts of votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be indorsed substantially as follows: "Abstract of votes for governor and lieutenant governor from…………… county". After being so indorsed said envelope shall be addressed, "To the Speaker of the House of Representatives". [C51,§283; R60,§517; C73,§645; C97,§1157; S13,§1157; C24, 27,§870.]

871. Indorsement on other envelopes. Said remaining envelopes shall be indorsed substantially in the manner provided in the preceding section, with changes necessary to indicate the particular office, and each shall be addressed, "To the Secretary of State". [C51,§§283, 305; R60,§§517, 539; C73,§§645, 662; C97,§1157; S13,§1157; C24, 27,§871.]

872. Forwarding of envelopes. Said envelopes, including the one addressed to the speaker, after being prepared, sealed, and indorsed as aforesaid, shall be placed in one package and forwarded to the secretary of state. [C51,§824, 305; R60,§§518, 539; C73,§§645, 662; C97,§1157; S13,§1157; C24, 27,§872.]

873. Missing abstracts. If the abstracts from any county are not received at the office of the secretary of state within fifteen days after the day of election, he shall send a messenger to the auditor of such county, who shall furnish him with them, or, if they have been sent, with a copy thereof, and he shall return them to the secretary without delay. [C51,§285; R60,§519; C73,§649; C97,§1158; C24, 27,§873.]

Mileage paid messengers, §886.

874. Abstracts on governor and lieutenant governor. The envelopes containing the abstracts of votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall not be opened by the secretary of state, but he shall securely preserve the same and deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives at the time said abstracts are canvassed as provided by law. [C24, 27,§874.]

Canvass for governor, §32 et seq.; also Const., Art. IV, §3.

875. Envelopes containing other abstracts. All other envelopes containing abstracts of votes shall be kept by the secretary of state, unopened, until the time fixed by law for the canvass of such abstracts, and they shall then be opened only in the presence of the state board of canvassers. [C51,§823; R60,§820; C73,§650; C97,§1159; C24, 27,§875.]

Canvass by state canvassers, §877.
877. Time of state canvass. On the twentieth day after the day of election, the board of state canvassers shall open and canvass all of the returns. If they are not received from all the counties, it may adjourn, not exceeding twenty days, for the purpose of obtaining them, and, when received, shall proceed with the canvass. The returns of votes cast for senators and representatives in the general assembly shall be canvassed at least twenty days prior to the convening of the general assembly. [C51, §§288, 306; R60, §§522, 540; C73, §§647, 652, 663; C97, §§1161, 1162; S13, §§1162; C24, 27, §§877.]

878. Abstract of result. It shall make an abstract stating, in words written at length, the number of ballots cast for each office, the names of all the persons voted for, for what office, the number of votes each received, and whom it declares to be elected; which abstract shall be signed by the canvassers in their official capacity and as state canvassers, and have the seal of the state affixed. [C51, §§289, 306; R60, §§523, 540; C73, §§655, 663; C97, §§1163; C24, 27, §§878.]

879. Record of canvass. The secretary of state shall file the abstracts when received and shall have the same bound in book form to be kept by him as a record of the result of said state election, to be known as the state election book. [C51, §§290; R60, §§524; C73, §§654; C97, §§1164; S13, §§1164; C24, 27, §§879.]

880. Certificate of election. Each person declared elected by the state board of canvassers shall receive a certificate thereof, signed by the governor, or, in his absence, by the secretary of state, with the seal of state affixed, attested by the other canvassers, to be in substance as follows:

STATE OF IOWA:

To A. B., Greeting: It is hereby certified that, at an election holden on the day of you were elected to the office of of said state, for the term of years, from and after the day (or if to fill a vacancy, for the residue of the term, ending on the day of ).

Given at the seat of government this day of .

If the governor be absent, the certificate of the election of the secretary of state shall be signed by the auditor. The certificate to members of the legislature shall describe, by the number, the district from which the member is elected. [C51, §§288, 306; R60, §§522, 540; C73, §§652, 663; C97, §§1165; C24, 27, §§880.]

881. Certificates mailed. The secretary of state shall deliver or mail certificates of election to the persons declared elected. [C51, §§292, 294; R60, §§525, 528; C73, §§648, 656, 658; C97, §§1167; C24, 27, §§881.]

882. Senator or representative in congress. The certificate of the election of a senator or representative in congress shall be signed by the governor, with the seal of the state affixed, and be countersigned by the secretary of state. [C51, §§294; R60, §§528; C73, §§655; C97, §§1166; C24, 27, §§882.]

883. Tie vote. If more than the requisite number of persons, including presidential candidates, are found to have an equal and the highest number of votes, the election of one of them shall be determined by lot. The name of each of such candidates shall be written on separate pieces of paper, as nearly uniform in size and material as possible, and placed in a receptacle so that the names cannot be seen. In the presence of the board of canvassers, one of them shall publicly draw one of such names, and such person shall be declared elected. The result of such drawing shall be entered upon the abstract of votes and duly recorded, and a certificate of election issued to such person, as provided in this chapter. [C51, §§281, 282, 307, 316; R60, §§515, 516, 541, 547; C73, §§632, 643, 644, 664; C97, §§1169; C24, 27, §§883.] Referred to in §4216-c21.

884. Canvass public—result determined. All canvasses of returns shall be public, and the persons having the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected. [C51, §§282, 273, 307; R60, §§497, 508, 541; C73, §§625, 636, 664; C97, §§1170; C24, 27, §§884.]

885. Special elections—canvass and certificate. In case a special election has been held, the board of county canvassers shall meet at one o'clock in the afternoon of the second day thereafter, and canvass the votes cast thereat. The county auditor, as soon as the canvass is completed, shall transmit to the secretary of state an abstract of the votes so canvassed, and the state board, within five days after receiving such abstracts, shall canvass the returns. A certificate of election shall be issued by the county or state board of canvassers, as in other cases. All the provisions regulating elections, obtaining returns, and canvass of votes at general elections, except as to time, shall apply to special elections. [R60, §§673; C73, §§791–793; C97, §§1171; C24, 27, §§885.]

Certificate, §§885, 880.

886. Messengers for election returns. Messengers sent for the returns of elections shall be paid from the state or county treasury, as the case may be, ten cents a mile going and returning. [C51, §§295; R60, §§529; C73, §§827; C97, §§1172; C24, 27, §§886.]

Messengers, §§575, 883, 873.
DOUBLE ELECTION BOARDS

CHAPTER 42

887. Double counting board.
888. Qualifications.
889. “Receiving” and “counting” boards defined.
890. Selection of counting board—duties.
891. Oath.
892. Administration of oath.
893. Duties of double boards.
894. Ballot boxes.
895. Manner of counting.

887. Double counting board. In all election precincts the board of supervisors may appoint for each primary and general election three additional judges and two additional clerks to be known as the election counting board. [C24, 27,§887.]

888. Qualifications. Each of such appointees shall be of good moral character, well informed, able to read, write, and speak the English language, shall be a voter in the election precinct in which he is to serve, and entitled to vote therein. [C24, 27,§888.]

889. “Receiving” and “counting” boards defined. The judges and clerks of election as provided in existing law shall be known as the receiving board and it shall be their duty to supervise the casting of ballots at said election, and the judges and clerks provided for in the two preceding sections shall be known as the counting board. [C24, 27,§889.]

890. Selection of counting board—duties. The counting board shall be chosen from the two political parties casting the highest number of votes at the last general election. Not more than two judges nor more than one clerk shall belong to the same political organization, provided that two of such judges shall be chosen from the political party casting the highest number of votes at the last preceding general election. The receiving board shall perform all the functions of judges and clerks of election as now provided by law except as to counting and certifying the vote as by this chapter provided. [C24, 27,§890.]

891. Oath. All judges and clerks shall take an oath as now provided in existing law for judges of election and in addition to such oath the counting board shall take the following oath:

“I............. do swear (or affirm) that I will duly attend to the ensuing election during the continuance thereof as a member of the counting board; that I will not, prior to the closing of the polls, communicate in any manner, directly or indirectly, by word or sign, the progress of the counting, nor the result so far as ascertained, nor any information whatsoever in relation thereto; that I will make and return a perfect return of the said election, and will in all things truly, impartially, and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgment and ability; that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election.” [C24, 27,§891.]

Oath, §792.

892. Administration of oath. This oath shall be administered at the time the board enters upon its duties by a clerk of the receiving board who is hereby empowered to administer such oath. [C24, 27,§892.]

893. Duties of double boards. The counting boards shall proceed to the respective voting places to which they have been appointed, at one o'clock p.m., or in any precinct in which the board of supervisors shall deem it necessary, at such earlier hour after nine o'clock a.m., as such board of supervisors may direct, and shall take charge of the ballot box containing the ballots already cast in that precinct when at least fifty ballots have been cast. It shall retire to a partitioned space or room provided for that purpose and there proceed to count and tabulate the ballots as it shall find them deposited in the ballot box. The receiving board shall continue to receive the votes of electors in the other box provided, until such time as the counting board shall have finished counting and tabulating the ballots cast in the first ballot box. The two boards shall then exchange the first box for the second box and so continue until they have counted and tabulated all the votes cast on that election day. When the hour arrives for closing the polls, the receiving board shall certify to all matters pertaining to casting of ballots and shall then unite with the counting board in the counting of ballots. The judges shall then divide the ballots not counted and each group of judges and clerks shall proceed to canvass their portion of the same. When the canvass has been completed the judges and clerks shall report the result of their canvass, which report shall be incorporated in the returns provided by law. [C24, 27,§893; 43GA, ch 39.]

Return, §855.

894. Ballot boxes. It shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to provide the judges of election with such ballot boxes and other
895. Manner of counting. Whenever the counting board receives from the receiving board the ballot box, they shall also be furnished a statement from the receiving board giving the number of votes as shown by the poll books up to that time, which shall equal the number of votes in the ballot box. The counting board shall open the ballot box first count the ballots therein. If the number of ballots found in the ballot box exceeds the number as shown by the statement received from the receiving board the counting judges shall proceed to examine the official indorsement of said ballots, and, if any ballots are found that do not bear proper official indorsement, said ballots shall be kept separate and a record of such ballots shall be made and returned under the head of excess ballots. The counting board shall then proceed to count the ballots as now provided by law. [C24, 27,§895.]

896. Secrecy of ballot. The space or room occupied by the counting board shall be policed in such manner as to prevent any person, or persons, from gaining information regarding the progress of the count before the polls are closed. [C24, 27,§896.]

897. Presence of persons. No person shall be admitted into the space or room where such ballots are being counted until the polls are closed, except the counting board. [C24, 27,§897.]

898. Counting quarters—guarding ballots. Boards of supervisors shall provide suitable places for the counting of ballots, but when it becomes necessary to remove the ballot box from one room to another, or from one building to another, and at all times when they are in possession of the counting board, they shall be under constant observation of at least two counting judges. [C24, 27,§898.]

899. Certification of count—returns. Both boards shall certify to all matters pertaining to counting and canvassing of votes and shall return poll books and ballots to the county auditor as provided by law. [C24, 27,§899.]

Return of books and ballots, §§844, 845, 861, 866, 887.

900. Compensation of board. Compensation for counting judges and clerks shall be the same as now provided by law for clerks and judges of election. [C24, 27,§900.]

Compensation, §738.

901. Applicability of law. This chapter shall apply to all general and primary elections, but shall not apply to school elections or town elections, or where voting machines are used. [C24, 27,§901.]

902. Violations. Any judge or clerk violating the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine of not to exceed five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months. Any person so convicted shall be disfranchised for five years thereafter. [C24, 27,§902.]

Referred to in §903.

903. Circulation of information. Anyone circulating or attempting to circulate any information with reference to the result of the counted ballots shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as provided by the preceding section. [C24, 27,§903.]

CHAPTER 43

VOTING MACHINES

904. Use of voting machines. At all state, county, city, town, primary, and township elections held in the state, ballots or votes may be cast, registered, recorded, and counted by means of voting machines, as hereinafter provided. [S13, §1137-a6; C24, 27,§904.]

905. Purchase. The board of supervisors of any county, or the council of any incorporated city or town in the state may, by a two-thirds vote, authorize, purchase, and order the use of voting machines in any one or more voting precincts within said county, city, or town, until otherwise ordered by said board of supervisors or city or town council. [S13, §1137-a8; C24, 27,§905.]

906. Terms of purchase. The local authorities, on the adoption and purchase of a voting machine, may provide for the payment therefor in such manner as they may deem for the best interest of the locality, and may for that purpose issue bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or other obligations, which shall be a charge on
§907, Ch 43, VOTING MACHINES

the county, city, or town. Such bonds, certificates, or other obligations may be issued with or without interest, payable at such time or times as the authorities may determine, but shall not be issued or sold at less than par. [S13,§1137-a14; C24, 27,§906.]

907. Commissioners — term — removal. The governor shall appoint three commissioners, not more than two of whom shall be from the same political party. The said commissioners shall hold office for the term of five years, subject to removal at the pleasure of the governor. [S13, §1137-a9; C24, 27,§907.]

908. Examination of machine — report of commissioners. Any person or corporation owning or being interested in any voting machine may call upon the said commissioners to examine the said machine, and make report to the secretary of state upon the capacity of the said machine to register the will of voters, its accuracy and efficiency, and with respect to its mechanical perfections and imperfections. Their report shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state and shall state whether in their opinion the kind of machine so examined can be safely used by such voters at elections under the conditions prescribed in this chapter. If the report states that the machine can be so used, it shall be deemed approved by the commissioners, and machines of its kind may be adopted for use at elections as herein provided. Any form of voting machine not so approved cannot be used at any election. [S13,§1137-a10; C24, 27,§908.]

909. Compensation. Each commissioner is entitled to one hundred fifty dollars for his compensation and expenses in making such examination and report, to be paid by the person or corporation applying for such examination. No commissioner shall have any interest whatever in any machine reported upon. Provided that said commissioner shall not receive to exceed fifteen hundred dollars and reasonable expenses in any one year; and all sums collected for such examinations over and above said maximum salaries and expenses shall be turned into the state treasury. [S13,§1137-a10; C24, 27,§909.]

910. Construction of machine approved. A voting machine approved by the state board of voting machine commissioners must be so constructed as to provide facilities for voting for the candidates of at least seven different parties or organizations, and each person for any office must vote for only one candidate for any party or organization, and must permit voting in absolute secrecy.

It must also be so constructed as to prevent voting for more than one person for the same office, except where the voter is lawfully entitled to vote for more than one person for that office; and it must afford him an opportunity to vote for any or all persons for that office as he is by law entitled to vote for and no more, at the same time preventing his voting for the same person twice.

It may also be provided with one ballot in each party column or row containing only the words “presidential electors”, preceded by the party name, and a vote for such ballot shall operate as a vote for all the candidates of such party for presidential electors.

Such machine shall be so constructed as to accurately account for every vote cast upon it. [S13,§1137-a11; C24, 27,§910.]

911. Experimental use. The board of supervisors of any county or the council of any city or town may provide for the experimental use at an election in one or more districts, of a machine which it might lawfully adopt, without a formal adoption thereof; and its use at such election shall be as valid for all purposes as if it had been lawfully adopted. [S13,§1137-a12; C24, 27,§911.]

912. Duties of local authorities. The local authorities adopting a voting machine shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, provide for each polling place one or more voting machines in complete working order, and shall thereafter keep them in repair, and shall have the custody thereof and of the furniture and equipment of the polling place when not in use at an election. If it shall be impracticable to supply each and every election district with a voting machine or voting machines at any election following such adoption, as many may be supplied as it is practicable to procure, and the same may be used in such election district or districts within the county, city, or town as the officers adopting the same may direct. [S13,§1137-a13; C24, 27,§912.]

913. Ballots — form. All ballots shall be printed in black ink on clear, white material, of such size as will fit the ballot frame, and in as plain, clear type as the space will reasonably permit. The party name for each political party represented on the machine shall be prefixed to the list of candidates of such party. The order of the list of candidates of the several parties or organizations shall be arranged as provided in sections 748 to 760, inclusive, except that the lists may be arranged in horizontal rows or vertical columns. [S13,§1137-a15; C24, 27,§913.]

913-a1. Locking of unused party row. At all general elections the officer in charge of preparing the ballot upon every voting machine shall cause the party row next underneath the names of the republican candidates, and also the party row underneath the names of the democratic candidates, to be locked and left blank except when more than seven political parties have nominated candidates whose names are entitled to be placed on the official ballot. [C27, §913-a1.]

914. Exception — party circle and general form. The provisions of section 760 shall not be applicable to voting machines owned prior to April 1, 1921, by any county or municipality in so far as they relate to the party circle and the form of the ballot generally; but nothing herein contained shall prohibit the use of voting machines equipped to comply with the foregoing provisions. [C24, 27,§914.]
915. Sample ballots. The officers or board charged with the duty of providing ballots for any polling place shall provide therefor two sample ballots, which shall be arranged in the form of a diagram showing the entire front of the voting machine as it will appear after the official ballots are arranged for voting on election day. Such sample ballots shall be open to public inspection at such polling place during the day of election and the day next preceding election day. [S13,§1137-a16; C24, 27,§915.]

916. Two sets of ballots. Two sets of ballots shall be provided for each polling place for each election for use in the voting machine. [S13,§1137-a17; C24, 27,§916.]

917. Delivery of ballots. The ballots and stationery shall be delivered to the election board of each election precinct before ten o'clock in the forenoon of the day next preceding the election. [S13,§1137-a18; C24, 27,§917.]

918. Duties of election officers—Independent ballots. The judges of election and clerks of each precinct shall meet at the polling place therein, at least three-quarters of an hour before the time set for the opening of the polls at each election, and shall proceed to arrange within the guard rail the furniture, stationery, and voting machine for the conduct of the election. The judges of election shall then and there have the voting machine, ballots, and stationery required to be delivered to them for such election; and, if it be an election at which registered voters only can vote, the registry of such electors required to be made and kept therefor. The judges shall thereupon cause at least two instruction cards to be posted conspicuously within the polling place. If not previously done, they shall arrange, in their proper place on the voting machine, the ballots containing the names of the offices to be filled at such election, and the names of the candidates nominated therefor. If not previously done, the machine shall be so arranged as to show that no vote has been cast, and the same shall not be thereafter operated, except by electors in voting. Before the polls are open for election, each judge shall carefully examine every machine and see that no vote has been cast, and the same shall be subject to inspection of the election officers. Ballots voted for any person whose name does not appear on the machine as a nominated candidate for office, are herein referred to as independent ballots. When two or more persons are to be elected to the same office, and the machine requires that all independent ballots voted for that office be deposited in a single receptacle or device, an elector may vote for or by such receptacle or device for one or more persons whose names do not appear upon the machine with or without the names of one or more persons whose names do so appear. With that exception, and except for presidential electors, no independent ballot shall be voted for any person for any office whose name appears on the machine as a nominated candidate for that office; any independent ballot so voted shall not be counted. An independent ballot must be cast in its appropriate place on the machine, or it shall be void and not counted. [S13,§1137-a19; C24, 27,§918.]

919. Voting machine in plain view—guard rail. The exterior of the voting machine and every part of the polling place shall be in plain view of the election officers. The voting machine shall be placed at least three feet from every wall and partition of the polling place, and at least three feet from the guard rail, and at least four feet from the clerk's table. A guard rail shall be constructed at least three feet from the machine, with openings to admit electors to and from the machine. [S13,§1137-a20; C24, 27,§919.]

920. Method of voting. After the opening of the polls, the judges shall not allow any voter to pass within the guard rail until they ascertain that he is duly entitled to vote. Only one voter at a time shall be permitted to pass within the guard rail to vote. The operating of the voting machine by the elector while voting shall be secret and obscured from all other persons, except as provided by this chapter in cases of voting by assisted electors. No voter shall remain within the voting machine booth longer than one minute, and if he shall refuse to leave it after the lapse of one minute, he shall be removed by the judges. [S13,§1137-a21; C24, 27,§920.]

921. Additional instructions. In case any elector after entering the voting machine booth shall ask for further instructions concerning the manner of voting, two judges of opposite political parties shall give such instructions to him; but no judge or other election officer or person assisting an elector shall in any manner request, suggest, or seek to persuade or induce any such elector to vote any particular ticket, or for any particular candidate, or for or against any particular amendment, question, or proposition. After receiving such instructions, such elector shall vote as in the case of an unassisted voter. [S13,§1137-a22; C24, 27,§921.]

922. Injury to machine. No voter, or other person, shall deface or injure the voting machine or the ballot thereon. It shall be the duty of the judges to enforce the provisions of this section. During the entire period of an election, at least one of their number, designated by them from time to time, shall be stationed beside the entrance to the booth and shall see that it is properly closed after a voter has entered it to vote. He shall also, at such intervals as he may deem proper or necessary, examine the face of the machine to ascertain whether it has been defaced or injured, to detect the wrongdoer, and to repair any injury. [S13,§1137-a23; C24, 27,§922.]

923. Canvass of vote. As soon as the polls of the election are closed, the judges of the election thereat shall immediately lock the voting machine against voting and open the counting compartments in the presence of all persons who may be lawfully within the polling place,
and proceed to canvass the vote. [S13,§1137-a24; C24, 27,§923.]

924. Judges to lock machine. The judges of election shall, as soon as the count is completed and fully ascertained as in this chapter required, lock the machine against voting, and it shall so remain for the period of thirty days. Whenever independent ballots have been voted, the judges shall return all of such ballots properly secured in a sealed package as prescribed by section 851. [S13,§1137-a25; C24, 27,§924.]

925. Written statements of election. After the total vote for each candidate has been ascertained, and before leaving the room or voting place, the judges shall make and sign written statements of election, as required by the election laws now in force, except that such statements of the canvass need not contain any ballots except the independent ballots as herein provided. [S13,§1137-a26; C24, 27,§925.]

926. What statutes apply—separate ballots. All of the provisions of the election law now in force and not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter shall apply with full force to all counties, cities, and towns adopting the use of voting machines. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as prohibiting the use of a separate ballot for constitutional amendments and other public measures. [S13,§1137-a27; C24, 27,§926.]

CHAPTER 44

ABSENT VOTERS' LAW

927. Right to vote—conditions. Any qualified voter of this state may, as provided in this chapter, vote at any general, municipal, special, or primary election, or at any election held in any independent town, city, or consolidated school district:

1. When, through the nature of his business, he is, on election day, absent from the county in which he is a qualified voter, or when he expects, in the course of said business, to be so absent.

2. When, through illness or physical disability, he is prevented from personally going to the polls on election day and voting. [SS15,§1137-b; C24, 27,§927.]

928. Application for ballot. Any voter, under the circumstances specified in the preceding section, may, on any day not Sunday or a holiday and not more than twenty days prior to the date of election, make application to the county auditor, or to the city or town clerk, as the case may be, for an official ballot to be voted at such election. [SS15,§1137-c; C24, 27,§928.]

929. Secretary of school board. In the application of this chapter to elections held in independent city, town, and consolidated school districts, the secretary of the school board shall perform the duty herein imposed on the county auditor or clerk of the city or town. [C24, 27,§929.]

For school districts having printed ballots, §4216-c8.

930. Officers to furnish blank applications. Said officers shall furnish to any qualified voter of the county, city, or town of which they are such officers, blanks on which to make application for such ballot. [SS15,§1137-d; C24, 27,§930.]

931. Form of blank application. Applications for ballots shall be made on blanks substantially in the following form:

"APPLICATION FOR BALLOT TO BE VOTED AT THE ..........ELECTION ON

State of ...........................................

County of ...........................................

I, ..........................................., do solemnly swear that I have been a resident of the state of Iowa for six months, of the county of ............... for six years, and of the ............... precinct of ............... ward of the city, town, or township of ............... ten days next preceding this election, and that I am a duly qualified voter entitled to vote at said election; that my occupation is ....................., and that on account of ............... (Business, illness, or physical disability)
I cannot be at the polls on election day, and I hereby make application for an official ballot or ballots to be voted by me at such election, and that I will return said ballot or ballots to the officer issuing same, on or before the day of said election. I am affiliated with the ________________________ party. (Fill out only in case of primary election)  

Signed.  

Date.  

Residence (street and number, if any) .  

City or town.  

P. O. Address.  

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of __________, A. D. 19________.  

[SS15,§1137-d; C24, 27,§931.]  

Referred to in §932.  

932. Residence in precinct. The requirement in the preceding section for ten days' residence in the precinct shall not apply to general elections as defined in chapter 40. [C24, 27, §932.]  

933. Penalty clause added to form. Immediately below said form, sections 960 and 961 shall be printed in full. [SS15,§1137-d; C24, 27, §935.]  

934. When party affiliation shown. Said application shall designate the voter's party affiliation only when the application is for a primary election ballot. [SS15,§1137-d; C24, 27, §934.]  

935. Ballot mailed. Upon receipt of such application, and immediately after the ballots are printed, it shall be the duty of such auditor or clerk to mail to said applicant, postage prepaid, such official ballot or ballots as such applicant would have the right to cast at such election. [SS15,§1137-e; C24, 27, §935.]  

936. Application mailed with ballot. If the voter is absent from the county and requests said application by letter, or someone makes the request for him, after the ballots are printed, then the auditor may send him both the application and ballot at the same time. [C24, 27, §936.]  

937. Personal delivery of ballot. Such officer shall deliver said ballot or ballots to any qualified elector applying in person at the office of such auditor or clerk, as the case may be, and subscribing to the foregoing application, not more than fifteen days before the date of said election, but said ballot shall be immediately mailed, inclosed in the ballot envelope with proper affidavit thereon, and returned to said officer. [SS15,§1137-e; C24, 27,§937.]  

938. Duty of auditor—form of affidavit. It shall be the duty of said auditor or clerk to fold said ballot or ballots in the manner in which they are required to be folded when voted, and to inclose the same in an unsealed envelope, to be furnished by him, which envelope shall bear upon the face thereof the name, official title, and post office address of such auditor or clerk. [SS15,§1137-f; C24, 27, §938.]  

939. Voter's affidavit on envelope. On the reverse side of said unsealed envelope shall be printed a blank form of affidavit in substantially the following form:  

"State of__________).  

County of__________).  

I, ________________, do solemnly swear that the following matters relating to my qualifications for registration and voting are true; residence, city, town, or township of ____________________________ street, No. __________, county, Iowa. Age __________ years. Nativity __________. Color __________. Sex __________. Term of residence in county __________. Term of residence in state __________. Naturalized __________. Date of naturalization papers __________. Court in which naturalized __________. Date of application __________. Whether by act of congress __________. Whether qualified voter __________. Last preceding place of residence __________.  

_________________________ street, No. __________.  

I am affiliated with the __________ party. (Fill out only in case of primary election)  

________________________ street, No. __________.  

I am engaged in the business or work of __________; that I shall be prevented from attending the polls on the day of election on account of (here affiant will state whether absence from the county of his residence or physical disability), and that I have marked the inclosed ballot in secret.  

Signed.  

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of __________, A. D. __________, and I hereby certify that the affiant exhibited the inclosed ballot to me unmarked; that he then in my presence and in the presence of no other person, and in such manner that I could not see his vote, marked such ballot and inclosed and sealed the same in this envelope; that the affiant was not solicited or advised by me for or against any candidate or measure.  

________________________  

(Official title.)"  

[SS15,§1137-f; C24, 27,§939.]  

940. When party affiliation shown. Said affidavit shall designate the voter's party affiliation only in case the ballot inclosed is a primary election ballot. [SS15,§1137-f; C24, 27, §940.]  

941. Marking ballot. The voter, on receipt of said ballot or ballots, shall, in the presence of the officer administering the oath and of no other person, mark such ballot or ballots, but in such manner that such officer will not know how such ballot is marked. [SS15, §1137-g; C24, 27, §941.]  

942. Taking and subscribing oath and inclosing ballot. After marking such ballot, the voter shall, before said officer, make and subscribe to the affidavit on the reverse side of the envelope, and, in the presence of such officer, fold such ballot, or ballots, separately, so as to conceal the markings thereon, and deposit the same in said envelope, which shall then be securely sealed. [SS15,§1137-g; C24, 27, §942.]
Mailing or delivering ballot. The sealed envelope containing the said ballot or ballots may be personally delivered by the voter to the auditor, deputy, or clerk. If not so delivered, said envelope shall be inclosed in a carrier envelope, which shall also be securely sealed, and mailed by the voter, postage paid, to said auditor or clerk. [SS15, §1137-g; C24, 27, §943.]

Manner of preserving ballot and application. Upon receipt of such ballot, the auditor or clerk shall at once inclose the same, unopened, together with the application made by the voter, in a large carrier envelope, securely seal the same, and indorse thereon, over his official signature, the following:

1. Names of the judges of election of the precinct (naming it) of which the voter is a resident.

2. The name of the city or town in which or near which such judges will hold the election in said precinct.

3. The street number, or other clear designation of the polling place in said precinct, and a statement that "This envelope contains an absent voter's ballot and must be opened only at the polls on election day while said polls are open." [SS15, §§1137-h, -i; C24, 27, §944.]

Delivery of ballot with election supplies. In case said voter's ballot is received by the auditor or clerk prior to the delivery of the official ballots to the judges of election of the precinct in which said elector resides, such ballot, envelope, and application, sealed in the carrier envelope, shall be inclosed in such package and therewith delivered to the judges of such precinct. [SS15, §§1137-h, -i; C24, 27, §945.]

Auditor may mail or personally deliver. If said voter's ballot be received after the time specified in the preceding section, said receiving officer shall at once mail said carrier envelope, postage prepaid, to said judges. Said officer may, in person or by deputized agent, personally deliver said envelope to said judges, if he can so do without expense to the county, city, or town. [SS15, §1137-j; C24, 27, §946.]

Receipt for ballot. In case ballots and applications are personally delivered, the delivering officer shall take the receipt of the judges therefor. [SS15, §1137-j; C24, 27, §947.]

Ballots rejected. All ballots forwarded to absent voters and not received by the auditor or city or town clerk in time for delivery to the judges of election before the closing of the polls, shall be rejected. [C24, 27, §948.]

Casting ballots. At any time between the opening and closing of the polls on such election day the judges of election of said precinct shall open the outer or carrier envelope only, announce the absent or disabled voter's name, and compare the signature upon the application with the signature upon the affidavit on the ballot envelope. In case the judges find the affidavits executed, that the signatures correspond, the applicant a duly qualified elector of the precinct, and that the applicant has not voted in person at said election, they shall open the envelope containing the voter's ballot in such manner as not to deface or destroy the affidavit thereon, and take out the ballot or ballots therein contained without unfolding or permitting the same to be unfolded or examined, and, having indorsed the ballot in like manner as other ballots are required to be indorsed, deposit the same in the proper ballot box and enter the voter's name in the poll book, the same as if he had been present and voted in person. [SS15, §1137-j; C24, 27, §949.]

Precincts using voting machines. In precincts using voting machines, none of said ballot envelopes shall be opened until immediately after the closing of the polls to voters who vote in person. If there be more than one absent voter's ballot entitled to be cast, they shall, without being unfolded, be thoroughly intermingled in some proper manner, after which they shall be unfolded and, under the personal supervision of all the judges, be registered on the voting machine the same as if the absent voter had been present and voted in person. [C24, 27, §950.]

Rejecting ballot. In case such affidavit is found to be insufficient, or that the signatures do not correspond, or that the applicant is not a duly qualified elector in such precinct, or that the ballot envelope is open, or has been opened and resealed, or that the ballot envelope contains more than one ballot of any one kind, or that the applicant has not voted in person, such vote shall not be accepted or counted. [SS15, §1137-j; C24, 27, §951.]

Rejected ballots—how handled. Every ballot not counted shall be indorsed on the back thereof "Rejected because (giving reason therefor)." All rejected ballots shall be inclosed and securely sealed in an envelope on which the judges shall indorse "Defective ballots", with a statement of the precinct in which and the date of the election at which they were cast, signed by the judges and returned to the same officer and in the same manner as by law provided for the return and preservation of official ballots voted at such election. [SS15, §1137-j; C24, 27, §952.]

Return of rejected ballots, §844.

Rejection of ballot — return of envelope. If the ballot is rejected, said ballot envelope, with the affidavit of the voter indorsed thereon, shall be returned with said rejected ballot in the envelope indorsed "Defective ballots". [C24, 27, §953.]

Affidavit envelope constitutes registration. The affidavit upon the ballot envelope shall constitute a sufficient registration of the voter in precincts where registration is required. [C24, 27, §954.]

Alphabetical list completed. The judges of election shall, in case the ballot is deposited in the box, enter the voter's name on the alphabetical lists if not already there, with the same data as is entered when a certificate of registration is filed. [C24, 27, §955.]

Ballot envelope preserved. The ballot envelope having the voter's affidavit thereon
shall, in case the ballot is deposited in the box, be preserved and returned with the certificates of registration, poll book, and alphabetical lists to the city clerk, who shall preserve the same, and it shall be used by the registers of election, in precincts where registration is required, in making up the new registry lists from the poll books, and such affidavit shall serve as the registration record of the voter for the new registry books and lists. [C24, 27,§956.]

957. Challenges. The vote of any absent voter may be challenged for cause and the judges of election shall determine the legality of such ballot as in other cases. [SS15,§1137-k; C24, 27,§957.]

958. Ballot of deceased voter. When it shall be made to appear by due proof to the judges of election that any elector, who has so marked and forwarded his ballot, has died before the ballot is deposited in the ballot box, then the ballot of such deceased voter shall be indorsed, "Rejected because voter is dead", and be returned by the judges of election with the unused ballots to the official issuing it; but the casting of the ballot of a deceased voter shall not invalidate the election. [SS15,§1137-l; C24, 27,§958.]

959. Laws made applicable. This chapter and all other election laws now in force, and not inconsistent with this chapter, shall apply to all counties, cities, and towns in which voting machines are used, and the proper election officials in such counties shall take such action as is necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. [SS15,§1137-m; C24, 27,§959.]

960. False affidavit. Any person who shall wilfully swear falsely to any of such affidavits shall be guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly. [SS15,§1137-n; C24, 27,§960.]

Referred to in §493.

961. Refusal to return ballot. Any person who, having procured an official ballot or ballots, shall wilfully neglect or refuse to cast or return the same in the manner provided, or who shall wilfully violate any provision of this chapter, shall, unless otherwise provided, be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed thirty days. Any person who applies for a ballot and wilfully neglects or refuses to return the same shall be deemed to have committed an offense in the county to which such ballot was returnable. [SS15,§1137-n; C24, 27,§961.]

Referred to in §493.

962. Offenses by officers. If any county auditor, city or town clerk, or any election official shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties prescribed by this chapter, or shall violate any of the provisions thereof, he shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed ninety days. [SS15,§1137-n; C24, 27,§962.]

CHAPTER 45

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

963. Time of election—qualifications.
964. How elected.
965. Canvas of vote.
966. Nonpolitical parties.
967. Presidential nominees.

963. Time of election—qualifications. At the general election in the years of the presidential election, or at such other times as the congress of the United States may direct, there shall be elected by the voters of the state one person from each congressional district into which the state is divided, and two from the state at large, as electors of president and vice president, no one of whom shall be a person holding the office of senator or representative in congress, or any office of trust or profit under the United States. [C51,§301; R60,§535; C73, §659; C97,§1173; S13,§1173; C24, 27,§963.]

964. How elected. A vote for the candidates of any political party, or group of petitioners, for president and vice president of the United States, shall be conclusively deemed to be a vote for each candidate nominated in each district and in the state at large by said party, or group of petitioners, for presidential electors and shall be so counted and recorded for such electors. [C24, 27,§964.]

965. Canvas of vote. The canvas of the votes for candidates for president and vice president of the United States and the returns thereof shall be a canvass and return of the votes cast for the electors of the same party or group of petitioners, respectively, and the certificate of such election made by the governor shall be in accord with such return. [C24, 27,§965.]

966. Nonpolitical parties. The term "group of petitioners" as used in this chapter shall embrace an organization which is not a political party as defined by law. [C24, 27,§966.]

Nonparty organization defined, §528.

967. Presidential nominees. The names of the candidates for president and vice president, respectively, of a political party as defined in the law relating to primary elections, shall, at least twenty days prior to the election, be certified to the secretary of state by the chairman and secretary of the state central committee of said party. [C24, 27,§967.]

"Political party" defined, §528.

968. Certificate to electors. At the expiration of ten days from the completed canvass, the governor, under his hand and the seal of state, shall issue to each presidential elector declared elected a certificate of his election, the same in
substance as required in other cases, and shall notify him to attend at the seat of government at noon on the second Monday in January following his election, reporting his attendance to him. If there be a contest of the election, no certificate shall issue until it is determined. [C51, §808; R60, §542; C73, §665; C97, §1168; C24, 27, §968.]

Certificate of election, §880.

969. Meeting — certificate. The presidential electors shall meet in the capitol, at the seat of government, at noon of the second Monday in January after their election, or as soon thereafter as practicable. If, at the time of such meeting, any elector for any cause is absent, those present shall at once proceed to elect, from the citizens of the state, a substitute elector or electors, and certify the choice so made to the governor, and he shall immediately cause the person or persons so selected to be notified thereof. [C51, §§808–310; R60, §§542–544; C73, §§665–667; C97, §1174; C24, 27, §969.]

970. Certificate of governor. When so met, the said electors shall proceed, in the manner pointed out by law, with the election, and the governor shall duly certify the result thereof, under the seal of the state, to the United States secretary of state, and as required by act of congress relating to such elections. [C51, §811; R60, §545; C73, §668; C97, §1175; C24, 27, §970.]

971. Compensation. The electors shall each receive a compensation of five dollars for every day's attendance, and the same mileage as members of the general assembly. [C51, §812; R60, §546; C73, §669; C97, §1176; C24, 27, §971.]

Mileage, §14.

CHAPTER 46
STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

972. Statement. Every candidate for any office voted for at any primary, municipal, or general election shall, within thirty days after the holding of such election, file a true, detailed, and sworn statement showing all sums of money or other things of value disbursed, expended, or promised, directly or indirectly, by him, and to the best of his knowledge and belief by any other person or persons in his behalf, for the purpose of aiding or securing his nomination or election. [S13, §1137-a1; C24, 27, §972.]

973. Requirement. Such statement shall show the dates, amounts, and from whom such sums of money or other things of value were received, and the dates, amounts, purposes, and to whom paid or disbursed, and shall include the assessment of any person, committee, or organization in charge of the campaign of such candidate. [S13, §1137-a1; C24, 27, §973.]

974. Filing. Such statement shall be filed: 1. With the county auditor, in case of municipal or county offices. 2. With the secretary of state, in case of state or federal offices. [S13, §1137-a1; C24, 27, §974.]

975. Statements by party chairmen. The chairman of each party central committee for the state, district, or county shall file a true, detailed, and sworn statement of receipts and expenditures within thirty days after the general election. The chairmen of state and district central committees shall file said statements with the secretary of the state; and the chairmen of county central committees, with the county auditor. Such statements shall contain all the information required to be filed by candidates, and in addition thereto shall state the amounts or balances remaining on hand. [S13, §1137-a3; C24, 27, §975.]

976. Additional statements. If after the filing of any of the foregoing statements said candidate or chairman shall, directly or indirectly, receive any money or other thing of value contributed, expressly or tacitly, for the purpose of reimbursing or aiding said candidate in his nomination or election, or for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said committee, said candidate, or chairman, as the case may be, shall within thirty days after the receipt of such contribution or gift file a like sworn statement. [C24, 27, §976.]

977. Public inspection. Said statements shall be open at all times to the inspection of the public, and remain on file and be a part of the permanent records in the office where filed. [S13, §1137-a4; C24, 27, §977.]

978. Limitation on expenses. It shall be unlawful for any candidate to expend in connection with any primary election campaign more than fifty per cent of the annual salary applicable to the position for which he is a candidate, and unlawful for him to expend in connection with his campaign for election to any office more than fifty per cent of the annual salary applicable to the position for which he is a candidate. [C24, 27, §978.]

979. Limitation as to senator and representative. It shall be unlawful for anyone who is a candidate for the office of state representative or state senator to expend in connection with any primary election campaign or general election campaign more than fifty per cent of the salary of a member at one regular session of the general assembly. [C24, 27, §979.]

980. Penalty. The violation of any provision of this chapter shall constitute a misdemeanor. [S13, §1137-a6; C24, 27, §980.]

Misdemeanor, §12894.
CHAPTER 47
CONTESTING ELECTIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

981. Grounds of contest. The election of any person to any county office, or to a seat in either branch of the general assembly, may be contested by any person eligible to such office; and the election of any person to a state office, or to the office of presidential elector, by any eligible person who received votes for the same office; and the grounds therefore shall be as follows:

1. Misconduct, fraud, or corruption on the part of judges of election in any precinct, or of any board of canvassers, or any member of either board, sufficient to change the result.

2. That the incumbent was not eligible to the office at the time of election.

3. That the incumbent has been duly convicted of an infamous crime before the election, and the judgment has not been reversed, annulled, or set aside, nor the incumbent pardoned, at the time of election.

4. That the incumbent has given or offered to any elector, or any judge, clerk, or canvasser of the election, any bribe or reward in money, property, or thing of value, for the purpose of procuring his election.

5. That illegal votes have been received or legal votes rejected at the polls, sufficient to change the result.

6. Any error in any board of canvassers in counting the votes, or in declaring the result of the election, if the error would affect the result.

7. Any other cause which shows that another person was the person duly elected.

982. Certificate withhold. If notice of contesting the election of an officer is filed before the certificate of election is delivered to him, it shall be withheld until the determination of the contest. [C51, §367; R60, §597; C73, §713; C97, §1219; C24, 27, §982.]

983. Incumbent. The term "incumbent" in this chapter means the person whom the canvassers declare elected. [C51, §340; R60, §570; C73, §695; C97, §1199; C24, 27, §983.]

984. Change the result. When the misconduct, fraud, or corruption complained of is on the part of the judges of election in a precinct, it shall not be held sufficient to set aside the election, unless the rejection of the vote of that precinct would change the result as to that office. [C51, §342; R60, §572; C73, §694; C97, §1200; C24, 27, §984.]

985. Recanvass in case of contest. The parties to any contested election shall have the right, in open session of the court or tribunal trying the contest, and in the presence of the officer having them in custody, to have the ballots opened, and all errors of the judges in counting or refusing to count ballots corrected by such court or tribunal. [C97, §1143; S13, §1143; C24, 27, §985.]

986. Other contests—provisions applicable. All the provisions of the chapter in relation to contested elections of county officers shall be applicable, as near as may be, to contested elections for other offices, except as herein otherwise provided, and in all cases process and papers may be issued to and served by the sheriff of any county. [C51, §379, 396; R60, §§609, 626; C73, §§729, 745; C97, §1250; C24, 27, §986.]

CHAPTER 48
CONTESTING ELECTIONS OF GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR


988. Notice to incumbent.

989. Houses notified.

990. Contest court.

987. Notice—grounds. The contestant for the office of governor or lieutenant governor shall, within thirty days after the proclamation of the result of the election, deliver to the presiding officer of each house of the general assembly a notice of his intent to contest, and a specification of the grounds of such contest, as provided in chapter 52. [C51, §388; R60, §618; C73, §738; C97, §1239; C24, 27, §987.]

988. Notice to incumbent. As soon as the presiding officers have received the notice and specifications, they shall make out a notice, directed to the incumbent, including a copy of the specifications, which shall be served by the sergeant-at-arms. [C51, §389; R60, §619; C73, §739; C97, §1240; C24, 27, §988.]

989. Houses notified. The presiding officers shall also immediately make known to their respective houses that such notice and specifications have been received. [C51, §390; R60, §620; C73, §740; C97, §1241; C24, 27, §989.]
990. Contest court. Each house shall forthwith proceed, separately, to choose seven members of its own body in the following manner:

1. The names of members of each house, except the presiding officer, written on similar paper tickets, shall be placed in a box, the names of the senators in their presence by their secretary, and the names of the representatives in their presence by their clerk.

2. The secretary of the senate in the presence of the senate, and the clerk of the house of representatives in the presence of the house, shall draw from their respective boxes the names of seven members each.

3. As soon as the names are thus drawn, the names of the members drawn by each house shall be communicated to the other, and entered on the journal of each house. [C51, §391; R60, §622; C73, §742; C97, §1243; C24, 27, §990.]

991. Powers and proceedings. The members thus drawn shall constitute a committee to try and determine the contested election, and for that purpose shall hold their meetings publicly at the place where the general assembly is sitting, at such times as they may designate; and may adjourn from day to day or to a day certain, not more than four days distant, until such trial is determined; shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to take all necessary means to procure testimony, extending like privileges to the contestant and the incumbent; and shall report their judgment to both branches of the general assembly, which report shall be entered on the journals of both houses. [C51, §392; R60, §622; C73, §742; C97, §1243; C24, 27, §991.]

992. Testimony. The testimony shall be confined to the matters contained in the specifications. [C51, §393; R60, §623; C73, §743; C97, §1244; C24, 27, §992.]

993. Judgment. The judgment of the committee pronounced in the final decision on the election shall be conclusive. [C51, §394; R60, §624; C73, §744; C97, §1245; C24, 27, §993.]

CHAPTER 49
CONTESTING ELECTIONS FOR SEATS IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

994. Statement served.
995. Subpoenas.
996. Depositions.

994. Statement served. The contestant for a seat in either branch of the general assembly shall, within thirty days after the incumbent is declared elected, serve on the incumbent a statement as required in relation to county officers, except the list of illegal votes, which shall be served with the notice of taking depositions relative to them, and if no such deposition is taken, then twenty days before the first day of the next session. [C51, §381; R60, §611; C73, §731; C97, §1233; C24, 27, §994.]

995. Subpoenas. Any judge or clerk of a court of record may issue subpoenas in the above cases, as in those provided in chapters 51 and 52, and compel the attendance of witnesses thereunder. [C51, §382; R60, §612; C73, §732; C97, §1234; C24, 27, §995.]

996. Depositions. Depositions may be taken in such cases in the same manner and under the same rules as in an action at law in the district court, but no cause for taking the same need be shown. [C51, §383; R60, §613; C73, §733; C97, §1235; C24, 27, §996.]

997. Return of depositions. A copy of the statement, and of the notice for taking depositions, with the service indorsed, and verified by affidavit if not served by an officer, shall be returned to the officer taking the depositions, and then, with the depositions, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the secretary of state, with an indorsement thereon showing the nature of the papers, the names of the contesting parties, and the branch of the general assembly before whom the contest is to be tried. [C51, §384; R60, §614; C73, §734; C97, §1236; C24, 27, §997.]

998. Statement and depositions—notice. The secretary shall deliver the same unopened to the presiding officer of the house in which the contest is to be tried, on or before the second day of the session, regular or special, of the general assembly next after taking the depositions, and the presiding officer shall immediately give notice to his house that such papers are in his possession. [C51, §385; R60, §615; C73, §735; C97, §1237; C24, 27, §998.]

999. Power of general assembly. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of either branch of the general assembly to grant commissions to take depositions, or to send for and examine any witness it may desire to hear on such trial. [C51, §386; R60, §616; C73, §736; C97, §1238; C24, 27, §999.]
CHAPTER 50
CONTESTING ELECTIONS OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR

1000. Court of contest. The court for the trial of contested elections for presidential electors shall consist of the chief justice of the supreme court, who shall be presiding judge of the court, and four judges of the district court not interested, to be selected by the supreme court, two of whom, with the chief justice, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the court. If the chief justice should for any cause be unable to attend at the trial, the judge longest on the supreme court bench shall preside in place of the chief justice; and any question arising as to the membership of the court shall be determined by the members of the court not interested in the question. [C97, §1246; C24, 27, §1000.]

1001. Clerk. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of the court, or, in his absence or inability to act, the clerk of the supreme court. [C97, §1246; C24, 27, §1001.]

1002. Oath. Each member of the court, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take an oath before the secretary of state, or some officer qualified to administer oaths, that he will support the constitution of the United States and that of the state of Iowa, and that, without fear, favor, affection, or hope of reward, he will, to the best of his knowledge and ability, administer justice according to law and the facts in the case. [C97, §1246; C24, 27, §1002.]

1003. Statement. The contestant shall file the statement provided for in chapter 52 in the office of the secretary of state within ten days from the day on which the returns are canvassed by the state board of canvassers, and, within the same time, serve a copy of the same, with a notice of the contest, on the incumbent. [C97, §1247; C24, 27, §1003.]

1004. Organization and trial. The clerk of the court shall, immediately after the filing of the statement, notify the judges herein named, and fix a day for the organization of the court within three days thereafter, and also notify the parties to the contest. The judges shall meet on the day fixed, and organize the court, and make and announce such rules for the trial of the case as they shall think necessary for the protection of the rights of each party and a just and speedy trial of the case, and commence the trial of the case as early as practicable thereafter, and so arrange for and conduct the trial that a final determination of the same and judgment shall be rendered within at least six days before the second Monday in January next following. [C97, §1248; C24, 27, §1004.]

1005. Judgment. The judgment of the court shall determine which of the parties to the action is entitled to hold the office of presidential elector, and shall be authenticated by the presiding judge and clerk of the court and filed with the secretary of state; and the judgment so rendered shall constitute a final determination of the title to the office, and a certificate of appointment shall be issued to the successful party as an elector. [C97, §1249; C24, 27, §1005.]

CHAPTER 51
CONTESTING ELECTIONS OF STATE OFFICERS

Referred to in §905.

1006. Contest court. The court for the trial of contested state offices, except that of governor and lieutenant governor, shall consist of three district judges, not interested, who shall be selected by the chief justice of the supreme court, except that when the chief justice is a party to the contest, the governor shall select said district judges. [C51, §369; R60, §599; C73, §719; C97, §1224; C24, 27, §1006.]

1007. Clerk. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court; but if the person holding that office is a party to the contest, the clerk of the supreme court, or, in case of his absence or inability, the auditor of state shall be clerk. [C51, §370; R60, §600; C73, §720; C97, §1225; C24, 27, §1007.]

1008. Statement filed. The statement as provided in chapter 52 must be filed with such clerk within thirty days from the day when incumbent was declared elected. [C51, §371; R60, §601; C73, §721; C97, §1226; C24, 27, §1008.]

1009. Selection of court. Upon the filing of such statement, the chief justice of the supreme court, or governor, as the case may be,
shall select the membership of the court to try such contest, and immediately certify such selection to the clerk of the supreme court. Vacancies shall also be filled by the chief justice, or governor, as the case may be. [C24, 27, §1009.]

1010. Notice of selection. The clerk of the supreme court, on receipt of such certificate, shall forthwith in writing notify the members of such court of contest of their selection. [C51, §372; R60, §602; C73, §722; C97, §1227; C24, 27, §1010.]

1011. Organization of court. The members so selected for said contest shall, in cases of contest over offices other than district judge, meet at the seat of government within ten days after said notification and qualify by taking the oath required in case of contest over the office of presidential elector, and proceed, at said place, with the discharge of their duties. [C51, §375; R60, §605; C73, §725; C97, §1229; C24, 27, §1011.]

1012. Contest relative to office of district judge. In case of contests relative to the office of district judge, such selected members of said court shall meet, qualify, and transact the business of said court of contest at such place or places as they may designate, and in such case, after organizing, may select a clerk other than the one heretofore specified. [C24, 27, §1012.]

1013. Delivery of papers. Upon the organization of said court of contest, all papers in the possession of the clerk of the supreme court shall be forthwith delivered to said court of contest. [C24, 27, §1013.]

1014. Limitation on hearing. The time for the trial of any contest relative to a state office shall not be set beyond the last Monday in January following the election. [C51, §372; R60, §602; C73, §722; C97, §1227; C24, 27, §1014.]

1015. Notice to incumbent—trial. Upon the organization of said court of contest, the court shall cause a notice of said contest to be served on the incumbent, together with a copy of the statement of contest filed by the contestant. No trial shall be held sooner than twenty days following said notice, except by consent of all parties. [C51, §372; R60, §602; C73, §722; C97, §1227; C24, 27, §1015.]

1016. Subpoenas—depositions. The secretary of state, the several clerks of the supreme and district courts, under their respective seals of office, and either of the judges of the supreme or district courts, under their hands, may issue subpoenas for witnesses to attend this court; and disobedience to such process may be treated as a contempt. Depositions may also be taken as in the case of contested county elections. [C51, §373; R60, §603; C73, §723; C97, §1228; C24, 27, §1016.]

1017. Judgment filed—execution. A transcript of the judgment rendered by such court, filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, shall have the force and effect of a judgment of the supreme court, and execution may issue therefrom in the first instance against the party's property generally. [C51, §377; R60, §607; C73, §727; C97, §1231; C24, 27, §1017.]

1018. Power of judge. The presiding judge of this court shall have authority to carry into effect any order of the court, after the adjournment thereof, by attachment or otherwise. [C51, §378; R60, §608; C73, §728; C97, §1232; C24, 27, §1018.]

1019. Compensation of judges. The judges shall be entitled to receive for their travel and attendance the sum of six dollars each per day, with such mileage as is allowed to members of the general assembly, to be paid from the state treasury. [C51, §376; R60, §606; C73, §726; C97, §1230; C24, 27, §1019.]

CHAPTER 52
CONTESTING ELECTIONS OF COUNTY OFFICERS
Referred to in §§987, 995, 1003, 1008.

1020. Contest court. The court for the trial of contested county elections shall be thus constituted: The chairman of the board of supervisors shall be the presiding officer, and the contestant and incumbent may each name a person who shall be associated with him. [C51, §343; R60, §578; C73, §605; C97, §1201; C24, 27, §1020.]

1021. Judges. The contestant and incumbent shall each file in the auditor's office, on or before the day of trial, a written nomination of one associate judge of the contested election, who shall be sworn in manner and form as trial jurors are in trials of civil actions; if either the contestant or the incumbent fails to nominate, the presiding judge shall appoint for
CONTESTING ELECTIONS, Ch 52, §1022

1030. Subpoenas. Subpoenas for witnesses may be issued at any time after the notice of trial is served, either by the clerk of the district court or by the county auditor, and shall command the witnesses to appear at . . . to testify in relation to a contested election, . . . to testify at the cost of contestant. If no amendment is asked, the adjournment shall be at the cost of contestant. If no amendment is asked for or made, or in case of entire failure to prosecute, the proceedings may be dismissed. [C51, §§355, 361; R60, §§585, 591; C73, §§705, 707; C97, §1211; C24, 27, §1032.]

1035. Testimony. The testimony may be oral or by deposition, taken as in an action at law in the district court. [C51, §351; R60, §581; C73, §705; C97, §1209; C24, 27, §1035.]

1036. Voters required to testify. The court may require any person called as a witness, who voted at such election, to answer touching his qualifications as a voter, and, if he was not a qualified voter in the county where he voted, then to answer for whom he voted. [C51, §§351; R60, §580; C73, §709; C97, §1215; C24, 27, §1036.]

him. When either of the nominated judges fails to appear on the day of trial, his place may be filled by another appointment under the same rule. [C51, §§347, 348; R60, §§577, 578; C73, §700; C97, §1206; C24, 27, §1021.]

1022. Clerk. The county auditor shall be clerk of this court, and keep all papers, and record the proceedings in the election book, in manner similar to the record of the proceedings of the district court, but when the county auditor is a party, the court shall appoint a suitable person as clerk, whose appointment shall be recorded. [C51, §344; R60, §574; C73, §696; C97, §1202; C24, 27, §1022.]

1023. Sheriff to attend. The court or presiding judge may direct the attendance of the sheriff or a constable when necessary. [C51, §§359; R60, §589; C73, §708; C97, §1214; C24, 27, §1025.]

1024. Statement of contest. The contestant shall file in the office of the county auditor, within twenty days after the day when the incumbent was declared elected, a written statement of his intention to contest the election, setting forth the name of the contestant, and that he or she is qualified to hold such office, the name of the incumbent, the office contested, the time of the election, and the particular causes of contest, which statement shall be verified by the affidavit of the contestant, or some elector of the county, that the causes set forth are true as he verily believes. [C51, §§345; R60, §575; C73, §697; C97, §1203; C24, 27, §1024.]

1025. Bond. The contestant must also file with the county auditor a bond, with security to be approved by said auditor, conditioned to pay all costs in case the election be confirmed, or the statement be dismissed, or the prosecution fail. [C51, §345; R60, §575; C73, §697; C97, §1203; C24, 27, §1025.]

1026. When auditor is party. When the auditor is a party, the clerk of the district court shall receive such statement and approve such bond. [C73, §697; C97, §1203; C24, 27, §1026.]

1027. Names of voters specified. When the reception of illegal or the rejection of legal votes is alleged as a cause of contest, the names of the persons who so voted, or whose votes were rejected, with the precinct where they voted or offered to vote, shall be set forth in the statement. [C51, §346; R60, §576; C73, §698; C97, §1204; C24, 27, §1027.]

1028. Trial—notice. The chairman of the board of supervisors shall thereupon fix a day for the trial, not more than thirty nor less than twenty days thereafter, and shall cause a notice of such trial to be served on the incumbent, with a copy of the contestant's statement, at least ten days before the day set for trial. [C51, §§347, 349, 350; R60, §§577, 579, 580; C73, §699; C97, §1205; C24, 27, §1028.]

1029. Place of trial. The trial of contested county elections shall take place at the county seat, unless some other place within the county is substituted by the consent of the court and parties. [C51, §352; R60, §587; C73, §707; C97, §1213; C24, 27, §1029.]

1031. Postponement. The trial shall proceed at the time appointed, unless postponed for good cause shown by affidavit, the terms of which postponement shall be in the discretion of the court. [C51, §353; R60, §583; C73, §707; C97, §1207; C24, 27, §1031.]

1032. Procedure—powers of court. The proceedings shall be assimilated to those in an action, so far as practicable, but shall be under the control and direction of the court, which shall have all the powers of the district court necessary to the right hearing and determination of the matter, to compel the attendance of witnesses, swear them and direct their examination, to punish for contempt in its presence or by disobedience to its lawful mandate, to adjourn from day to day, to make any order concerning intermediate costs, and to enforce its orders by attachment. It shall be governed by the rules of law and evidence applicable to the case. [C51, §§354, 358, 361; R60, §§584, 588, 591; C73, §702; C97, §1208; C24, 27, §1032.]

1033. Sufficiency of statement. The statement shall not be dismissed for want of form, if the particular causes of contest are alleged with such certainty as will sufficiently advise the incumbent of the real grounds of contest. [C51, §§355, R60, §585; C73, §705; C97, §1211; C24, 27, §1033.]

1034. Amendment—continuance. If any part of the causes are held insufficient, they may be amended, but the incumbent will be entitled to an adjournment, if he states on oath that he has matter of answer to the amended causes, for the preparation of which he needs further time. Such adjournment shall be upon such terms as the court thinks reasonable; but if all the causes are held insufficient and an amendment is asked, the adjournment shall be at the cost of contestant. If no amendment is asked for or made, or in case of entire failure to prosecute, the proceedings may be dismissed. [C51, §§355, 361; R60, §§585, 591; C73, §705; C97, §1211; C24, 27, §1034.]

1035. Testimony. The testimony may be oral or by deposition, taken as in an action at law in the district court. [C51, §351; R60, §581; C73, §705; C97, §1209; C24, 27, §1035.]

Depositions in general, §§1038 et seq.
1037. Judgment. The court shall pronounce judgment whether the incumbent or any other person was duly elected, and adjudge that the person so declared elected will be entitled to his certificate. If the judgment be against the incumbent, and he has already received the certificate, the judgment shall annul it. If the court find that no person was elected, the judgment shall be that the election be set aside. [C51, §§362; R60, §§592; C73, §§714; C97, §§1220; C24, 27, §§1037.]

1038. How enforced. When either the contestant or incumbent shall be in possession of the office, by holding over or otherwise, the presiding judge shall, if the judgment be against the party so in possession of the office and in favor of his antagonist, issue an order to carry into effect the judgment of the court, which order shall be under the seal of the county, and shall command the sheriff of the county to put the successful party into possession of the office without delay, and to deliver to him all books and papers belonging to the same; and the sheriff shall execute such order as other writs. [C73, §§715; C97, §§1221; C24, 27, §§1038.]

Referred to in §1039.

1039. Appeal—supersedeas. The party against whom judgment is rendered may appeal within twenty days to the district court, but, if he be in possession of the office, such appeal will not supersede the execution of the judgment of the court as provided in the preceding section, unless he gives a bond, with security to be approved by the district judge in a sum to be fixed by him, and which shall be at least double the probable compensation of such officer for six months, which bond shall be conditioned that he will prosecute his appeal without delay, and that, if the judgment appealed from be affirmed, he will pay over to the successful party all compensation received by him while in possession of said office after the judgment appealed from was rendered. The court shall hear the appeal in equity and determine anew all questions arising in the case. [C73, §§716; C97, §§1222; S13, §§1222; C24, 27, §§1039.]

1040. Judgment on appeal. If, upon appeal, the judgment is affirmed, the district court may render judgment upon the bond for the amount of damages, against the appellant and the sur­ieties thereon. [C73, §§717; C97, §§1223; C24, 27, §§1040.]

1041. Process—fees. The style, form, and manner of service of process and papers, and the fees of officers and witnesses, shall be as in the district court, so far as the nature of the case admits. [C51, §§356, 374; R60, §§586, 604; C73, §§706, 724; C97, §§1212; C24, 27, §§1041.]

1042. Compensation of judges. The judges shall be entitled to receive four dollars a day for the time occupied by the trial. [C51, §§363; R60, §§598; C73, §§710; C97, §§1216; C24, 27, §§1042.]

1043. Costs. The contestant and the incumbent are liable to the officers and witnesses for the costs made by them, respectively; but if the election be confirmed, or the statement be dis­missed, the prosecution fail, judgment shall be rendered against the contestant for costs; and if the judgment be against the incumbent, or the election be set aside, it shall be against him for costs. [C51, §§364; R60, §§594; C73, §§711; C97, §§1217; C24, 27, §§1043.]

1044. How collected. A transcript of the judgment, filed and recorded in the office of the clerk of the district court as provided in re­lation to transcripts from justices' courts, shall have the same effect as there provided, and execution may issue thereon. [C51, §§365; R60, §§595; C73, §§712; C97, §§1218; C24, 27, §§1044.]

Transcripts from justice court, §§10572-10574.

CHAPTER 53

TIME AND MANNER OF QUALIFYING

1045. General time to qualify.

1046. City and town officers—time to qualify.

1047. Unavoidable casualty.

1048. Contest—time to qualify.

1049. Governor and lieutenant governor.


1051. Officer holding over.

1045. General time to qualify. Each officer, elective or appointive, before entering upon his duties as such, shall qualify by taking the prescribed oath and by giving, when required, a bond, which qualification shall be perfected, unless otherwise specified, before noon of the second secular day in January of the first year of the term for which such officer was elected. [C51, §§319, 334, 335; R60, §§549, 564, 565; C73, §§670, 685-687; C97, §§1177; S13, §§1177; C24, 27, §§1045.]

Prescribed oath, §§1049, 1050, 1054; bonds, ch 54. Unavoidable casualty, §1047.

1046. City and town officers—time to qualify. City and town officers shall so qualify within ten days after their election has been declared by the board of canvassers. [C51, §§319, 334, 335; R60, §§549, 564, 565; C73, §§670, 685-687; C97, §§1177; S13, §§1177; C24, 27, §§1046.]

1047. Unavoidable casualty. When on account of sickness, the inclement state of the weather, unavoidable absence, or casualty, an officer has been prevented from qualifying within the prescribed time, he may do so within ten days after the time herein fixed. [C97, §§1177; S13, §§1177; C24, 27, §§1047.]

General time to qualify, §§1045, 1046, 1048-1052.

1048. Contest—time to qualify. In case the election of an officer is contested, the success­
ful party shall qualify within ten days after the decision is rendered. [C51, §335; R60, §565; C73, §687; C97, §1177; S13, §1177; C24, 27, §1048.]

1049. Governor and lieutenant governor. The governor and lieutenant governor shall each qualify within ten days after the result of the election shall be declared by the general assembly, by taking an oath in its presence, in joint convention assembled, administered by a judge of the supreme court, to the effect that he will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Iowa, and will faithfully and impartially, and to the best of his knowledge and ability, discharge the duties incumbent upon him as governor, or lieutenant governor, of this state. [C51, §§320, 334; R60, §§550, 564; C73, §§671, 685; C97, §1178; C24, 27, §1049.]

1050. Judges. All judges of courts of record shall qualify by the first day of January following the election, by taking and subscribing an oath to the effect that they will support the constitution of the United States and that of the state of Iowa, and that, without fear, favor, affection, or hope of reward, they will, to the best of their knowledge and ability, administer justice according to the law, equally to the rich and the poor. [C51, §§322, 334; R60, §§552, 564; C73, §§673, 685; C97, §1179; C24, 27, §1050.]

1051. Officer holding over. When it is ascertained that the incumbent is entitled to hold over by reason of the nonelection of a successor, or for the neglect or refusal of the successor to qualify, he shall qualify anew, within the time provided by the next section. [C51, §338; R60, §568; C73, §690; C97, §1195; S13, §1195; C24, 27, §1051.]

1052. Appointee to fill vacancy. Persons elected or appointed to fill vacancies, and officers entitled to hold over to fill vacancies occurring through a failure to elect, appoint, or qualify, as provided in chapter 59, shall qualify within ten days from such election, appointment, or failure to elect, appoint, or qualify, in the same manner as those originally elected or appointed to such offices. [C51, §440; R60, §668; C73, §786; C97, §1275; C24, 27, §1052.]

1053. Temporary officer. Any person temporarily appointed to fill an office during the incapacity or suspension of the regular incumbent shall qualify, in the manner required by this chapter, for the office so to be filled. [C75, §691; C97, §1194; C24, 27, §1053.]

1054. Other officers. All other civil officers, elected by the people or appointed to any civil office, unless otherwise provided, shall take and subscribe an oath substantially as follows: “I, ………….., do solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Iowa, and that I will faithfully and impartially, to the best of my ability, discharge all the duties of the office …………… Agenda (naming it) in (naming the township, town, city, county, district, or state, as the case may be), as now or hereafter required by law.” [C51, §§331, 332; R60, §§561, 562, 1084, 1132; C73, §§504, 514, 675, 676; C97, §1180; C24, 27, §1054.]

1055. Oath on bond. Every civil officer who is required to give bond shall take and subscribe the oath provided for in the preceding section, on the back of his bond, or on a paper attached thereto, to be certified by the officer administering it. [C51, §331; R60, §561; C73, §675; C97, §1181; C24, 27, §1055.]

1056. Re-elected incumbent. When the incumbent of an office is re-elected, he shall qualify as above directed. [C51, §§338; R60, §568; C73, §690; C97, §1193; C24, 27, §1056.]

1057. Approval conditioned. When the re-elected officer has had public funds or property in his control, under color of his office, his bond shall not be approved until he has produced and fully accounted for such funds and property to the proper person to whom he should account therefor; and the officer or board approving the bond shall indorse upon the bond, before its approval, the fact that the said officer has fully accounted for and produced all funds and property before that time under his control as such officer. [C73, §690; C97, §1193; C24, 27, §1057.]

CHAPTER 54
OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE BONDS

1058. Bond not required.
1060. Liability of surety.
1061. Conditions of other bonds.
1062. Want of compliance—effect.
1063. State officers—amount of bonds.
1064. Amount of bond, when not fixed by law.
1065. County, city, town, and township officers.
1066. Bond of county treasurer.
1066-a. Bond of county treasurer.
1067. Expense of treasurer’s bond paid by county.
1067-b. Township clerk—expense of bond.
1068. Municipal officers.
1069. Bonds of deputy officers.
1070. Minimum number of sureties—qualifications.
1071. Surety company bonds.
1072. Beneficiary of bond.
1073. Approval of bonds.
1074. Time for approval.
1075. Approval by auditor.
1076. Failure of bond to approve.
1078. Recording of bonds.
1079. Failure to give bond.
§1058. Bond not required. Bonds shall not be required of the following public officers:
1. Governor.
2. Lieutenant governor.
3. Members of the general assembly.
4. Judges of the supreme, district, superior, and municipal courts.
5. Township trustees.
6. Aldermen, councilmen, and commissioners of cities and towns. [C51,§323; R60,§553; C73,§674; C97,§1182; S13,§1182; SS15,§694-c11; C24,27,§1058.]

§1059. Conditions of bond of public officers. All other public officers, except as otherwise specially provided, shall give bond with the conditions, in substance, as follows:

That as ............... (naming the office), in ............... (city, town, township, county, or state of Iowa), he will render a true account of his office and of his doings therein to the proper authority, when required thereby or by law; that he will promptly pay over to the officer or person entitled thereto all moneys which may come into his hands by virtue of his office; that he will promptly account for all balances of money remaining in his hands at the termination of his office; that he will exercise all reasonable diligence and care in the preservation and lawful disposal of all money, books, papers, securities, or other property appertaining to his said office, and deliver them to his successor, or to any other person authorized to receive the same; and that he will faithfully and impartially, without fear, favor, fraud, or oppression, discharge all duties now or hereafter required of his office by law. [C51,§324; R60,§554,1084,1132; C73,§§504,514,674; C97,§1183; C24,27,§1059.]

Construction of public bonds, §12552.

§1060. Liability of surety. The sureties on such bond shall be liable for all money or public property that may come into the hands of such officer at any time during his possession of such office. [C51,§324; R60,§554,1084,1132; C73,§§504,514,674; C97,§1183; C24,27,§1060.]

§1061. Conditions of other bonds. All other bonds required by law, when not otherwise specially provided, shall be conditioned as the bonds of public officers. [S13,§§1177-a,-d; C24,27,§1061.]

§1062. Want of compliance — effect. All bonds required by law shall be construed as impliedly containing the conditions required by statute, anything in the terms of said bonds to the contrary notwithstanding. [C51,§337; R60,§326; C73,§678; C97,§1184; C24,27,§1062.]

Implied conditions, §§4651, 9928.

§1063. State officers—amount of bonds. State officers shall give bonds in an amount as follows:
1. Secretary of state, auditor of state, attorney general, clerk of the supreme court, not less than ten thousand dollars.
2. Treasurer of state, not less than three hundred thousand dollars.
3. Members of board of control of state institutions, twenty-five thousand dollars.
4. Each member of the finance committee of the state board of education, twenty-five thousand dollars.
5. Each treasurer of a state institution under the control of the state board of education, an amount to be fixed by the board substantially equal to twice the highest amount of money liable to come into his hands at any one time.
6. Commissioner of public health, secretary of agriculture, and each railroad commissioner, not less than five thousand dollars.
7. Superintendent of public instruction, not less than two thousand dollars.
8. Custodian of public buildings and grounds, such amount as the executive council may fix.
9. Commissioner of insurance, fifty thousand dollars.
10. Superintendent of banking, twenty thousand dollars.
11. State fire marshal, five thousand dollars.
12. Mine inspectors, two thousand dollars.
13. Labor commissioner, two thousand dollars.
14. Deputy labor commissioner, one thousand dollars.
15. State game warden, five thousand dollars.
16. Deputy game wardens, five hundred dollars.
17. Secretary of executive council, such amount as the executive council may fix.
18. State librarian, five thousand dollars.
19. Law librarian, three thousand dollars.
20. Curator historical department, one thousand dollars.
21. Superintendent of printing, five thousand dollars.
22. Industrial commissioner, one thousand dollars.
23. Members state highway commission, five thousand dollars.
24. Reporter of the supreme court, not less than one thousand dollars.
25. Director of the budget, ten thousand dollars.
26. Members of appeal board under chapter 22, five thousand dollars.
27. All other public officers, in the amount provided by law, or as fixed under the following section.
1. [C51,§326; R60,§128, 556; C73,§678; C97,§1184; C24,27,§1063.]
2. [C51,§326; R60,§556; C73,§678; C97,§1184; C24,27,§1063.]
3. [S13,§2727-a2; C24,27,§1063.]
4. [S13,§2682-c; C24,27,§1063.]
5. [R60,§7789; C73,§678; C97,§1184; C24,27,§1063.]
6. [C97,§1184; C24,27,§1063.]
7. [C51,§626; C73,§678; C97,§1184; C24,27,§1063.]
8. [C97,§145; SS15,§147; C24,27,§1063.]
9. [S13,§1633-r; C24,27,§1063.]
10. [C24,27,§1063.]
1064. Amount of bond, when not fixed by law. In all cases where no amount or a minimum amount is fixed by law for the official bond of a public officer, the approving officer or board shall fix the bond at such amount as public interest may require. [C24, 27,$1063.]

1065. County, city, town, and township officers. The bonds of the following county officers, viz: clerks of the district courts, county attorneys, recorders, coroners, auditors, superintendents of schools, sheriffs, justices of the peace, and constables, and city, town, and township assessors shall each be in a penal sum to be fixed by the board of supervisors. [C51, §326, 327; R60, §§556, 557; C73, §678; C97, §1185; S13,$1185; C24, 27,$1065.]

1066. Minimum bonds of county officers. Bonds of members of the board of supervisors, clerks of the district courts, county auditors, sheriffs, and county attorneys shall not be in less sum than five hundred dollars each, and those of justices and constables, not less than five hundred dollars each. [C51, §§326, 327; R60, §§556, 557; C73, §678; C97, §1185; S13,$1185; C24, 27,$1066.]

1066-a. Bond of county treasurer. The bond of the county treasurer shall be in the sum of ten thousand dollars. [C24,§1066; C27, $1066-a.]

1067. Expense of treasurer’s bond paid by county. If any county treasurer shall elect to furnish a bond with any association or incorporation as surety as provided in this chapter, the reasonable cost of such bond shall be paid by the county and filed. [S13, §1185; C24, 27,$1067.]

1067-b. Township clerk—expense of bond. All bonds required of the township clerk shall be furnished and paid for by the township. [C27,$1067-b.]

1068. Municipal officers. The bonds of all municipal officers who are required to give bonds shall each be in such penal sum as may be provided by law or as the council shall from time to time prescribe by ordinance; but the bonds of mayors shall not be in less sum than five hundred dollars each. [R60, §§1084, 1132; C73, §§504, 514; C97, §1185; S13,$1185; C24, 27, $1068.]

Bonds not required, $1068.

1069. Bonds of deputy officers. Bonds required by law of deputy state, county, city, and town officers shall, unless otherwise provided, be in such amounts as may be fixed by the governor, board of supervisors, or the council, as the case may be, with sureties as required for the bonds of the principal, and filed with the same officer. The giving of such bond shall not relieve the principal from liability for the official acts of the deputy. [C51, §411; R60, §642; C73, §766; C97,$1186; C24, 27,$1069.]

Bonds of deputies, §§430, 5241.

1070. Minimum number of sureties—qualifications. Every bond required by this chapter, except as hereinafter specified, shall be executed with at least two sureties, each of whom shall be a freetholder of the state. The bonds of the state treasurer and of the county treasurer shall have not less than four sureties, possessed of like qualifications. [C51, §§328, 329; R60, §§558, 559; C73, §679; C97,$1187; C24, 27,$1070.]

1071. Surety company bonds. Any association or incorporation which does the business of insuring the fidelity of others, and which has authority by law to do business in this state, shall be accepted as surety upon bonds required by law. [C97,$1187; C24, 27,$1071.]

1072. Beneficiary of bond. All bonds of public officers shall run to the state, and be for the use and benefit of any corporation, public or private, or person injured or sustaining loss, with a right of action in the name of the state for its or his use. [C51, §325; R60, §555; C73, §677; C97,$1187; S13,$1188; C24, 27,$1072.]

1073. Approval of bonds. Bonds shall be approved:
1. By the governor, in case of state and district officers, elective or appointive.
2. By the board of supervisors, in case of county officers, township clerks, and assessors. 3. By a judge or the clerk of the district court of the county in question, in case of members of the board of supervisors. 4. By the township clerk, in case of other township officers. 5. By the mayor, or as may be provided by ordinance, in case of city and town officers. 6. By the city or town council, in case of the office of mayor. [C51, §330; R60, §560; C73, §680; C97,$1188; S13,$1188; C24, 27,$1073.]

Bonds of notary public, $1200.

1074. Time for approval. All bonds shall be approved or disapproved within five days after their presentation for that purpose, and indorsed, in case of approval, to that effect and filed. [C51, §330; R60, §560; C73, §680; C97,$1188; S13,$1188; C24, 27,$1074.]

1075. Approval by auditor. When a bond, approvable by the board of supervisors, of any public officer is presented after the final adjournment of the January session of said board,
except those of the county auditor and treasurer, the auditor may approve such bond, in which case he shall report his action to the board at its next session. The action of the auditor in approving the bond shall stand as the action of the board unless the board enters its disapproval. If such disapproval be entered, the new bond must be given within five days from the date of such decision, but the old bond shall stand good for all acts done up to the time of the approval of the new bond. [C51, §330; R60, §560; C73, §680; C97, §1189; C24, 27, §1075.]

1076. Failure of board to approve—application to judge. If the board of supervisors refuses or neglects to approve the bond of any county officer, he may within five days thereafter, or after the expiration of the time allowed for such approval, present the same for approval to a judge of the district court of the proper district, who shall fix a day for the hearing. Notice of such hearing shall be given the board and return made in the same manner as in a civil action, and the court or judge at the time fixed shall, unless good cause for postponement be shown, proceed to hear the matter and approve the bond, if found sufficient, and such approval shall have the same force and effect as an approval by the board. [C73, §681; C97, §1190; C24, 27, §1076.]

Notice and return, ch 489.

1077. Custody of bond. The bonds and official oaths of public officers shall, after approval and proper record, be filed:

1. For all state officers, elective or appointive, except those of the secretary of state, with the secretary of state.

2. For the secretary of state, with the state auditor.

3. For county and township officers, except those of the county auditor, with the county auditor.

4. For county auditor, with the county treasurer.

1080. Additional security. Whenever the governor shall deem it advisable that the bonds of any state officer shall be increased and the security enlarged, or a new bond given, he shall notify said officer of the fact, the amount of new or additional security to be given, and the time when the same shall be executed; which said new security shall be approved and filed as provided by law. [R60, §660; C73, §772; C97, §1280; C24, 27, §1080.]

Referred to in §1082. Approval and filing of bonds, §§1073, 1077.

1081. New bond. Any officer or board who has the approval of another officer’s bond, when of the opinion that the public security requires it, upon giving ten days’ notice to show cause to the contrary, may require him to give additional security by a new bond, within a reasonable time to be prescribed. [C51, §§418, 419; R60, §§649, 650; C73, §773; C97, §1281; C24, 27, §1081.]

Referred to in §1082. Approval, §1073.

1082. Effect. If a requisition made under either of the foregoing sections be complied with, both the old and the new security shall be in force; if not, the officer shall become and be declared vacant, and the fact be certified to the proper officer, to be recorded in the election book.
or township record. [C51, §420; R60, §§651, 661; C73, §774; C97, §1282; C24, 27, §1082.]

1083. Sureties on bonds of public officers. When any surety on the bond of a public officer desires to be relieved of his obligation, he may petition the approving officer or board for relief, stating the grounds therefor. [C51, §421; R60, §§652; C73, §775; C97, §1283; C24, 27, §1083.]

Approving officers. §1073.

1084. Notice. The surety shall give the principal at least twenty-four hours' notice of the presenting and filing of the petition, with a copy thereof. At the expiration of this notice the approving officer may hear the matter, or may postpone it, as justice requires. [C51, §422; R60, §653; C73, §776; C97, §1284; C24, 27, §1084.]

1085. Subpoenas. The approving officer may issue subpoenas in his official name for witnesses, compel them to attend and testify, in the same way an officer authorized to take depositions may. [C51, §427; R60, §§658; C73, §780; C97, §1288; C24, 27, §1085.]

Enforcing attendance, etc., §§11341, 11367.

1086. Hearing—order—effect. If, upon the hearing, there appears substantial ground for apprehension, the approving officer or board may order the principal to give a new bond and to supply the place of the petitioning surety within a reasonable time to be prescribed, and, upon such new bond being given, the petitioning surety upon the former bond shall be declared discharged from liability on the same for future acts, which order of discharge shall be entered in the proper election book, but the bond will continue binding upon those who do not petition for relief. [C51, §424; R60, §§655; C73, §777; C97, §1285; C24, 27, §1086.]

1087. Failure to comply. If the new bond is not given as required, the office shall be declared vacant, and the order to that effect entered in the proper election book. [C51, §425; R60, §§656; C73, §778; C97, §1286; C24, 27, §1087.]

1088. Justice of the peace. If the proceedings relate to a justice of the peace, and he is removed from office, the county auditor shall notify the proper township trustees or clerk of the removal. [C51, §426; R60, §§657; C73, §779; C97, §1287; C24, 27, §1088.]

1089. Sureties on other bonds. When the principal on the bond has been appointed by a judge or court or is under the jurisdiction of a court, the petition for release must be presented to said court and the release shall be made subject to the orders of said court.

Such petition for release may be presented either by the principal or the surety on the bond. Sureties on other bonds required by law who desire to be released of their obligation may proceed in the manner required for release in case of bonds of public officers. The provisions of this section shall not apply to sureties on bonds given to secure the performance of contracts for public works, nor to sureties on appearance bonds in criminal cases. [C51, §421; R60, §§652; C73, §775; C97, §1283; S13, §1177-b; C24, 27, §1089; 43GA, ch 44.]

Release of obligation, §1083 et seq.

1090. Return of premium by surety. When a surety is released as heretofore provided, he shall refund to the party entitled thereto the premium paid, if any, less a pro rata part thereof for the time said bond has been in force. [S13, §1177-b; C24, 27, §1090.]

CHAPTER 55-A1
PUBLIC DEPOSITS


CHAPTER 56
REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

Referred to in §§6675, 6676, 6799, 6815.

1091. Removal by court. Any appointive or elective officer, except such as may be removed only by impeachment, holding any public office in the state or in any division or municipality thereof, may be removed from office by the district court for any of the following reasons:

1. For willful or habitual neglect or refusal to perform the duties of his office.
2. For wilful misconduct or maladministration in office.
3. For corruption.
4. For extortion.
5. Upon conviction of a felony.
6. For intoxication, or upon conviction of being intoxicated. [S13, §1258-c; C24, 27, §1091.]

Director of budget, §1016.
Fire marshal, §1629.
Industrial commissioner, §1450.
Member board of control, §2578.
Member state board of education, §8916.
Mine examiner, §1123.
Mine inspector, §1123.
Municipal officers, §§1111, 6538, 6532, 6539 et seq.
Notary public, §1206.
Peace officers, §477.
Registered architects, §1905-b.

1092. Jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the proceeding provided for in this chapter shall be as follows:
1. As to state officers whose offices are located at the seat of government, the district court of Polk county.
2. As to state officers whose duties are confined to a district within the state, the district court of any county within such district.
3. As to county, municipal, or other officers, the district court of the county in which such officers' duties are to be performed. [C24, 27, §1092.]

1093. Who may file petition. The petition for removal may be filed:
1. By the attorney general in all cases.
2. As to state officers, by not fewer than twenty-five electors of the state.
3. As to any other officer, by five qualified electors of the district, county, or municipality where the duties of the office are to be performed.
4. As to district officers, by the county attorney of any county in the district.
5. As to all county and municipal officers, by the county attorney of the county where the duties of the office are to be performed. [S13, §1258-d; C24, 27, §1093.]

1094. Petition—other pleading. The petition shall be filed in the name of the state of Iowa. The accused shall be named as defendant, and the petition, unless filed by the attorney general, shall be verified. The petition shall state the charges against the accused and may be amended as in ordinary actions, and shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county having jurisdiction. The petition shall be deemed denied but the accused may plead thereto. [S13, §§1258-d, e; C24, 27, §1094.]

Amendments generally, §§11140, 11182, 11184, 11557.

1095. Notice. Upon the filing of a petition, notice of such filing and of the time and place of hearing shall be served upon the accused in the manner required for the service of notice of the commencement of an ordinary action. Said time shall not be less than ten days nor more than twenty days after completed service of said notice. [S13, §1258-f; C24, 27, §1095.]

Service of notice, ch 459.

1096. Suspension from office. Upon the filing of the petition in the office of the clerk of the district court, and presentation of the same to the judge, the court or judge may suspend the accused from office, if in his judgment sufficient cause appear from the petition and affidavits which may be presented in support of the charges contained therein. [S13, §1258-g; C24, 27, §1096.]

1097. Effect of suspension. In case of suspension, the order shall be served upon the officer in question and it shall be unlawful for him to exercise or attempt to exercise any of the functions of his office until such suspension is revoked. [C24, 27, §1097.]

1098. Governor to direct filing. The governor shall direct the attorney general to file such petition against any of said officers whenever he has reasonable grounds for such direction. The attorney general shall comply with such direction and prosecute such action. [S13, §§1258-d, e; C24, 27, §1098.]

Referred to in §1099.

1099. Duty of county attorney. The county attorney of any county in which an action is instituted under the last preceding section shall, at the request of the attorney general, appear and assist in the prosecution of such action. In all other cases instituted in his county, the county attorney shall appear and prosecute when the officer sought to be removed is other than himself. [S13, §1258-d; C24, 27, §1099.]

1100. Special prosecutor. When the proceeding is brought to remove the county attorney, the court may appoint an attorney to appear in behalf of the state and prosecute such proceedings. [S13, §1258-d; C24, 27, §1100.]

1101. Application for outside judge. At any time not less than five days prior to the time the accused is required to appear, a copy of the petition may be filed by either party in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, together with an application to the supreme court for the appointment of a judge outside the judicial district in which the trial is to be had to hear said petition. [S13, §1258-f; C24, 27, §1101.]

1102. Appointment of judge. It shall be the duty of the chief justice of the supreme court, upon the filing of said copy and application, or in his absence or inability to act, any justice thereof, to forthwith issue a writ or commission directing a district judge outside of such district to proceed to the county in which the complaint was filed, and hear the same. The clerk of the supreme court shall transmit a certified copy of said order to the clerk of the district court where the cause is pending. [S13, §1258-f; C24, 27, §1102.]

1103. Order by appointed judge. Upon the receipt of such commission, said judge shall immediately make an order fixing a time and place of hearing in the county in which the petition is filed. Said time shall not be less than ten days nor more than twenty days from the date of the order. [S13, §1258-f; C24, 27, §1103.]

1104. Filing order—effect. Said order shall be forwarded to the clerk of the district court of the county in which the hearing is to be had. Said order shall supersede the time and place
specified in any notice already served. [S13, §1258-f; C24, 27, §1104.]

1105. Notice to accused. The clerk shall file said order, and forthwith give the defendant, by mail, notice of the time and place of hearing. [S13, §1258-f; C24, 27, §1105.]

1106. Nature of action—when triable. The proceeding shall be summary in its nature, shall be triable as an equitable action, and may be heard either in vacation or term time. [S13, §1258-g; C24, 27, §1106.]

Trial of equitable action, ch 496.

1107. Temporary officer. Upon such suspension, the board or person authorized to fill a vacancy in the office shall temporarily fill the office by appointment. In case of a suspension of a clerk or sheriff, the district court or judge thereof may supply such place by appointment until a temporary appointment shall be made. Such orders of suspension and temporary appointment of county and township officers shall be certified to the county auditor, and be by him entered in the election book; those of city and town officers, certified to the clerk and entered in the election book; those of city and township officers, certified to the clerk and entered upon the records; in case of other officers, to the person or body making the original appointment. [C51, §§404, 407, 410; R60, §§635, 638, 641; C73, §§752, 753, 758; C97, §1257; S13, §1258-g; C24, 27, §1107.]

1108. Judgment of removal. Judgment of removal, if rendered, shall be entered of record, and the vacancy forthwith filled as provided by law. [S13, §1258-h; C24, 27, §1108.]

Removal under indictment, §13310.

Vacancies in office, ch 59.

1109. Hearing on appeal. In case of appeal, the supreme court shall fix the time of hearing and the filing of abstracts and arguments, and said cause shall be advanced and take precedence over all other causes upon the court calendar, and shall be heard at the next term after the appeal is taken, provided the abstract and arguments are filed in said court in time for said action to be heard. [S13, §1258-i; C24, 27, §1109.]

1110. Effect of appeal. The taking of an appeal by the defendant and the filing of a supersedeas bond shall not operate to stay the proceedings of the district court or judge, or restore said defendant to office pending such appeal. [S13, §1258-j; C24, 27, §1110.]

1111. Effect of dismissal. If the petition be dismissed on final hearing on the merits, the defendant shall have judgment against the state, if the action was instituted by the attorney general, and against the county, city, town, or other subdivision of the state if the action is otherwise instituted, for the reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by the defendant in making his defense, including a reasonable attorney fee, to be fixed by the court or judge. Such payment shall be made out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, or out of the general fund of the county, city, town, or other subdivision of the state, as the case may be. [S13, §1258-k; C24, 27, §1111.]

1112. Complaint without probable cause. If the action is instituted upon complaint of citizens, and it appears to the court that there was no reasonable cause for filing the complaint, such expense may be taxed as costs against the complaining parties. [S13, §1258-l; C24, 27, §1112.]

1113. Expense of judge and reporter. A judge who is required to preside at such hearing, outside of his judicial district, and the judge's official reporter who is required to report such hearing, shall be allowed, from the state treasury, their necessary and actual expenses incurred by reason of such hearing. [S13, §1258-m; C24, 27, §1113.]

1114. Appointive state officers. Any appointive state officer may also be removed from office by a majority vote of the executive council for any of the following causes:
1. Habitual or wilful neglect of duty.
2. Any disability preventing a proper discharge of the duties of his office.
4. Oppression.
5. Extortion.
6. Corruption.
7. Wilful misconduct or maladministration in office.
8. Conviction of felony.
9. A failure to produce and fully account for all public funds and property in his hands at any inspection or settlement.
10. Becoming ineligible to hold the office. [S13, §1258-n; C24, 27, §1114.]

Director of budget, §1315.
Fire marshal, §1299.
Industrial commissioner, §1430.
Member of board of control, §8279.
Member state board of education, §9316.
Mine examiner, §1227.
Mine inspector, §1294.
Registered architects, §1905-b1.

1115. Subpoenas—contempt. The executive council, in any investigation held by it, may issue subpoenas for witnesses and for the production of records, books, papers, and other evidence. If a witness, duly subpoenaed, refuses to appear, or refuses to testify, or otherwise refuses to comply with said subpoena, such fact shall be certified by such council to the district court or judge of the county where the hearing is being held and said court or judge shall proceed with said refusal as though the same had occurred in a legal proceeding before said court or judge. [C24, 27, §1115.]

Contempts, ch 536.

1116. Witness fees. Said witnesses, if in the employ of the state, shall not be entitled to any witness fees, but shall receive the mileage allowed witnesses in the district court. Other witnesses shall receive the fees and mileage allowed witnesses in district court. A sum sufficient to pay said fees and mileage is hereby appropriated out of any unappropriated funds in the state treasury. [C24, 27, §1116.]

Witness fees, §11356 et seq.

1117. City or town officers. Any city or town officer elected by the people may be removed from office, after hearing on written charges filed with the council of such city or town, for any cause.
which would be ground for an equitable action for removal in the district court, but such removal can only be made by a two-thirds vote of the entire council. [R60,§1087; C73,§516; C97,§1258; SS15,§1258-a; C24,27,§1117.] Removal of municipal officers, §§1091, 5638, 6532, 6539 et seq.

1118. Method of removal—limitation. The council, including councils of cities acting under special charters, may, by ordinance, provide as to the manner of preferring and hearing such charges. No person shall be twice removed by the council from the same office for the same offense. Proceedings before the council shall not be a bar to proceedings in the district court as in this chapter provided. [R60,§1087; C73,§516; C97,§1258; SS15,§1258-a; SS15,§1258; C24,27,§1118.]

CHAPTER 57

SUSPENSION OF STATE OFFICERS'


1119. Commission to examine accounts. The governor shall, when of the opinion that the public service requires such action, appoint, in writing, a commission of three competent accountants and direct them to examine the books, papers, vouchers, moneys, securities, and documents in the possession or under the control of any state officer, board, commission, or of any person expending or directing the expenditure of funds belonging to or in the possession of the state. [R60,§§46, 47, 55, 56; C73,§759; C97,§1259; C24,27,§1119.]

1120. Power of commission. Said commissioners while in session shall have power to issue subpoenas, to call any person to testify in reference to any fact connected with their investigation, and to require such persons to produce any paper or book which the district court might require to be produced. Each commissioner shall have power to administer oaths. [R60,§54; C73,§765; C97,§1260; C24,27,§1120.]

1121. Refusal to obey subpoena—fees. If any witness, duly subpoenaed, refuses to obey said subpoena, or refuses to testify, said commission shall certify said fact to the district court or judge thereof of the county where the investigation is being had and said court or judge shall proceed with said witness in the same manner as though said refusal had occurred in a legal proceeding before said court or judge.

Witnesses shall be paid in the manner provided for witnesses before the executive council and from the same appropriation. [C24,27,§1121.]

1122. Nature of report. Such accountants shall make out a full, complete, and specific statement of the true balances in each case, and report the same to the governor, with such suggestions as they may think proper. [R60,§§46, 47, 55, 56; C73,§759; C97,§1259; C24,27,§1122.]

1123. Duty of governor. The governor, if he finds from said report that matters exist which would be grounds for removing said officer from office, shall proceed as follows: 1. If the officer is an elective state officer, not removable under impeachment proceedings, or if said officer is an appointive state officer, he shall lay a copy of said report before the attorney general. 2. If the officer is an appointive state officer, he shall also lay a copy of said report before the executive council. 3. If the officer is one who is removable only under impeachment proceedings he shall, by written order, forthwith suspend such officer from the exercise of his office, and require him to deliver all the moneys, books, papers, and other property of the state to him, to be disposed of as hereinafter provided. [R60,§48; C73,§760; C97,§1261; C24,27,§1123.]

1124. Effect of order—penalty. It shall be unlawful for such officer, after the making of such order of suspension, to exercise or attempt to exercise any of the functions of his office until such suspension shall be revoked; and any attempt by the suspended officer to exercise such office shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment. [R60,§49; C73,§761; C97,§1261; C24,27,§1124.]

1125. Temporary appointment. On the making of such order, the governor shall appoint a temporary incumbent of said office. Such appointee, after qualifying, shall perform all the duties and enjoy all the rights belonging to the said office, until the removal of the suspension of his predecessor, or the appointment of a person to fill such vacancy. [R60,§51; C73,§762; C97,§1262; C24,27,§1125.]

1126. Governor to protect state. When the governor shall suspend any public officer, he shall direct the proper legal steps to be taken to indemnify the state from loss. [R60,§52; C73,§763; C97,§1263; C24,27,§1126.]
1127. Governor to report to general assembly. Forthwith after the organization of the general assembly first convening after the making of said order of suspension, the governor shall lay before it the order and all information and evidence relating thereto in his possession. [C24, 27, §1127.]

1128. Failure to impeach or convict. The adjournment of such assembly without voting articles of impeachment against such officer or a verdict of "not guilty" on such articles duly preferred, shall work a revocation of such order of suspension. [C24, 27, §1128.]

1129. Compensation of commissioners. Said commissioners shall each receive for the time actually employed in the performance of their duties the sum of ten dollars per day, which sum shall be paid out of any unappropriated funds in the state treasury. [R60, §53; C73, §764; C97, §1264; C24, 27, §1129.]

1130. Reports revealing grounds of removal. When any report as to the condition of a state office, other than the report of said commission, is made and filed under authority of law, and said report reveals grounds for the removal from office of a public officer, the person filing said report shall also file a copy thereof with the governor and with the attorney general. [C24, 27, §1130.]

CHAPTER 58
IMPEACHMENT

1131. Impeachment defined. An impeachment is a written accusation against the governor, or a judge of the supreme, district, or superior court, or other state officer, by the house of representatives before the senate, of a misdemeanor or malfeasance in office. [R60, §4937; C73, §4546; C97, §5469; C24, 27, §1131.]

1132. Specification of charges—majority must concur. An impeachment must specify the offenses charged as in an indictment. If more than one misdemeanor or malfeasance is charged, each shall be stated separately and distinctly. A majority of all the members of the house of representatives elected must concur in the impeachment. [C51, §§3157, 3158; R60, §§4938–4940; C73, §§4547–4549; C97, §§5470; C24, 27, §1132.]

1133. Board of managers—articles. When an impeachment is concurred in, the house of representatives shall elect from its own body seven members whose duty it shall be to prosecute the same, and, as a board of managers, they shall be authorized to exhibit and present articles of impeachment in accordance with the resolutions of the house previously adopted. [C97, §§5471; C24, 27, §1133.]

1134. Notice to governor. When an impeachment is concurred in, the clerk of the house of representatives must forthwith in writing notify the governor thereof. [C97, §§5472; C24, 27, §1134.]

1135. Officer suspended—temporary appointment. Every officer impeached shall be suspended by the governor from the exercise of his official duties until his acquittal, and the governor shall forthwith appoint some suitable person to temporarily fill the office, and he, having qualified as required by law, shall perform all the duties and enjoy all the rights pertaining to the office until the removal of the suspension of his predecessor or the election of a successor. [C51, §§3165; R60, §4948; C73, §§4554; C97, §§5473; C24, 27, §1135.]

1136. President of senate—notice to senate. If the president of the senate is impeached, notice thereof must be immediately given to the senate, which shall thereupon choose another president, to hold his office until the result of the trial is determined. [C51, §§3167; R60, §4949; C73, §§4555; C97, §§5474; C24, 27, §1136.]

1137. Issuance and service of warrant. When presented with an impeachment, the senate must forthwith cause the person accused to be arrested and brought before it. The warrant of arrest or other process shall be issued by the secretary of the senate, signed by him, and may be served by any person authorized by the senate or president. [C51, §§3159, 3160; R60, §§4941, 4942; C73, §§4550, 4551; C97, §§5475; C24, 27, §1137.]

1138. Appearance—answer—counsel. Upon the appearance of the person impeached, he is entitled to a copy of the impeachment, and to a reasonable time in which to answer the same, and shall be allowed counsel as in an ordinary criminal prosecution. [C51, §§3161; R60, §4943; C73, §§4552; C97, §§5476; C24, 27, §1138.]

1139. Organization of court. When an impeachment is presented, the senate shall, after the hour of final adjournment of the legislature, be forthwith organized as a court of impeachment for the trial thereof, at the capitol. An oath or affirmation shall be administered by the secretary of the senate to its president, and by him to each member of that body, to
§1145, Ch 59, VACANCIES IN OFFICE

1140. Powers of court. The court of impeachment shall sit in the senate chamber, and have power:
1. To compel the attendance of its members as the senate may do when engaged in the ordinary business of legislation.
2. To establish rules and regulations necessary for the trial of the accused.
3. To appoint from time to time such subordinate officers, clerks, and reporters as are necessary for the convenient transaction of its business, and at any time to remove any of them.
4. To issue subpoenas, process, and orders, which shall run into any part of the state, and be served by any adult person authorized to do so by the president of the senate, or by the sheriff of any county, or his deputy, in the name of the state, and with the same force and effect as in an ordinary criminal prosecution, and to compel obedience thereto.
5. To exercise the powers and privileges conferred upon the senate for punishment as for contempt in the chapter entitled "General Assembly".
6. To adjourn from time to time, and to dissolve when its work is completed. [C97,§5478; C24, 27,§1140.]

Contempts, §23 et seq.

1141. Record of proceedings—administering oaths. The secretary of the senate, in all cases of impeachment, shall keep a full and accurate record of the proceedings, which shall be a public record; and shall have power to administer all requisite oaths or affirmations, and issue subpoenas for witnesses. [R60,§4959; C73,§4570; C97,§479; C24, 27,§1141.]

1142. Process for witnesses. The board of managers and counsel for the person impeached shall each be entitled to process for compelling the attendance of persons or the production of papers and records required in the trial of the impeachment. [C97,§480; C24, 27,§1142.]

1143. Punishment. When any person impeached is found guilty, judgment shall be rendered for his removal from office and his disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the state. [C97,§481; C24, 27,§1143.]

1144. Compensation—fees—payment. The presiding officer and members of the senate, while sitting as a court of impeachment, and the managers elected by the house of representatives, shall receive the sum of six dollars each per day, and mileage at the rate of five cents per mile in going from and returning to their places of residence by the ordinary traveled routes; the secretary, sergeant-at-arms, and all subordinate officers, clerks, and reporters, shall receive such amount as shall be determined upon by a majority vote of the members of such court. The same fees shall be allowed to witnesses, to officers, and to other persons serving process or orders, as are allowed for like services in criminal cases, but no fees can be demanded in advance. The state treasurer shall, upon the presentation of certificates signed by the presiding officer and secretary of the senate, pay all of the foregoing compensations and the expenses of the senate incurred under the provisions of this chapter. [C97,§482; C24, 27,§1144.]

Sheriff's fees, §5191.
Witness fees, §11256 et seq.
Witnesses in criminal cases, ch 646.

CHAPTER 59
VACANCIES IN OFFICE

Referred to in §1092.


1145. Holding over. Except when otherwise provided, every officer elected or appointed for a fixed term shall hold office until his successor is elected and qualified, unless he resigns, or is removed or suspended, as provided by law. [C51,§241; C73,§784; C97,§1265; C24, 27,§1145.]

1146. What constitutes vacancy. Every civil office shall be vacant upon the happening of either of the following events:
1. A failure to elect at the proper election, or to appoint within the time fixed by law, unless the incumbent holds over.
2. A failure of the incumbent or holdover officer to qualify within the time prescribed by law.
3. The incumbent ceasing to be a resident of the state, district, county, township, city, town, or ward by or for which he was elected or appointed, or in which the duties of his office are to be exercised.
4. The resignation or death of the incumbent, or of the officer elect before qualifying.
5. The removal of the incumbent from, or forfeiture of, his office, or the decision of a competent tribunal declaring his office vacant.
6. The conviction of incumbent of an infamous crime, or of any public offense involving the violation of his oath of office. [C51, §§334, 429; R60, §§564, 662, 1132; C73, §§504, 686, 781; C97, §1266; C24, 27, §1146.]

Duty of holdover officer to requalify, §1051.
Vacancy on board of supervisors, §1115.

1147. Possession of office. When a vacancy occurs in a public office, possession shall be taken of the office room, the books, papers, and all things pertaining thereto, to be held until the qualification of a successor, as follows: Of the office of the county auditor, by the clerk of the district court; of the clerk or treasurer, by the county auditor; of any of the state officers, by the governor, or, in his absence or inability at the time of the occurrence, as follows: Of the secretary, by the treasurer; of the auditor, or superintendent of public instruction, by the secretary; of the treasurer, by the secretary and auditor, who shall make an inventory of the money and warrants therein, sign the same, and transmit it to the governor; and the secretary shall take the keys of the safe and desks, after depositing the books, papers, money and warrants therein, and the auditor shall take the key of the office room. [C51, §§444; R60, §671; C73, §§788; C97, §1267; C24, 27, §1147.]

1148. Resignations. Resignations in writing by civil officers may be made as follows, except as otherwise provided:
1. By the governor, to the general assembly, if in session, if not, to the secretary of state.
2. By state senators and representatives, and all officers appointed by the senate or house, or by the presiding officers thereof, to the respective presiding officers of the senate and house, when the general assembly is in session, and such presiding officers shall immediately transmit to the governor information of the resignation of any member thereof; when the general assembly is not in session, all such resignations shall be made to the governor.
3. By senators and representatives in congress, all officers elected by the qualified voters in the state or any district or division thereof larger than a county, or chosen by the general assembly, all judges of courts of record, all officers, trustees, inspectors, and members of all boards or commissions, and all persons filling any position of trust or profit in the state, for which no other provision is made, to the governor.
4. By all county and township officers, to the county auditor, except that of the auditor, which shall be to the board of supervisors.
5. By all councilmen and officers of cities and towns, to the clerk or mayor. [C51, §§430; R60, §663; C73, §§782, C97, §1268; C24, 27, §1148.]

1149. Vacancy in general assembly. When a vacancy shall occur in the office of senator or representative in the general assembly, except by resignation, the auditor of the county of his residence shall notify the governor of such fact and the cause. [C51, §§443; R60, §672; C73, §§789, 790; C97, §1269; C24, 27, §1149.]

1150. Vacancy in state boards. In case of a vacancy from any cause, other than resignation or expiration of term, occurring in any of the governing boards of the state institutions, the secretary thereof shall immediately notify the governor. [C97, §1270; C24, 27, §1150.]

1151. Duty of officer receiving resignation. An officer receiving any resignation, or notice of any vacancy, shall forthwith notify the board, tribunal, or officer, if any, empowered to fill the same by appointment. [C97, §1271; C24, 27, §1151.]

1152. Vacancies — how filled. Vacancies shall be filled by the officer or board named, and in the manner, and under the conditions, following:
1. United States senator. In the office of United States senator, when the vacancy occurs when the senate of the United States is in session, or when such senate will convene prior to the next general election, by the governor.
2. State offices. In all state offices, judges of courts of record, officers, trustees, inspectors, and members of all boards or commissions, and all persons filling any position of trust or profit in the state, by the governor, except when some other method is specially provided.
3. Supreme court appointees. In the offices of clerk and reporter of the supreme court, by the supreme court.
4. County offices. In county offices, including justices of the peace and constables, by the board of supervisors.
5. Board of supervisors. In the membership of the board of supervisors, by the clerk of the district court, auditor, and recorder.
6. Clerk of the district court. In the office of the clerk of the district court, by the said court or by a judge thereof, by order entered of record in the court journal which order shall be effective until the vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided by law.
7. Township offices. In township offices, including trustees, by the trustees, but where the offices of the three trustees are all vacant, the county auditor shall appoint. [C51, §§436; R60, §664; C73, §§513, 783, 794; C97, §1272; S13, §1272; C24, 27, §1152.]

Auditor temporarily to act as recorder, §6170.
General power of governor, Constitution, Art. IV, §10.
Special sheriff or coroner, §1189.

1153. Person removed not eligible. No person can be appointed to fill a vacancy who has been removed from office within one year next preceding. [C51, §§441; R60, §669; C73, §787; C97, §1273; C24, 27, §1153.]

1154. Appointments. Appointments under the provisions of this chapter shall be in writing, and filed in the office where the oath of office is required to be filed. [C51, §§439; R60, §667; C73, §785; C97, §1274; C24, 27, §1154.]

Place of filing oath, §1077.

1155. Tenure of vacancy appointee. An officer filling a vacancy in an office which is filled by election of the people shall continue to hold until the next regular election at which such vacancy can be filled, and until a successor is
elected and qualified. Appointments to all other offices, made under this chapter, shall continue for the remainder of the term of each office, and until a successor is appointed and qualified. [C51, §§429, 439; R60, §§662, 667, 1101; C73, §§530, 781, 785; C97, §1276; C24, 27, §1155.]

1156. Officers elected to fill vacancies—tenure. Officers elected to fill vacancies, either at a special or general election, shall hold for the unexpired portion of the term, and until a successor is elected and qualified, unless otherwise provided by law. [R60, §1083; C73, §513; C97, §1277; C24, 27, §1156.]

Duty to requalify. §1062.

1157. Vacancies—when filled. If a vacancy occurs in an elective office in a city, town, or township ten days, or a county office fifteen days, or any other office thirty days, prior to a general election, it shall be filled at such election, unless previously filled at a special election. [C51, §§431–435; R60, §§672, 1101; C73, §§530, 789, 794, 795; C97, §1278; C24, 27, §1157.]

1158. Special election to fill vacancies. A special election to fill a vacancy shall be held for a representative in congress, or senator or representative in the general assembly, when the body in which such vacancy exists is in session, or will convene prior to the next general election, and the governor shall order such special election at the earliest practicable time, giving ten days' notice thereof. [C51, §443; R60, §672; C73, §789; C97, §1279; C24, 27, §1158.]

CHAPTER 60

SOLDIERS' PREFERENCE LAW

Referred to in §154.

1159. Appointments and promotions. In every public department and upon all public works in the state, and of the counties, cities, towns, and school boards thereof, including those of cities acting under special charters, honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses from the army and navy of the United States in the late civil war, Spanish-American war, Philippine insurrection, China relief expedition, or war with Germany, who are citizens and residents of this state, shall, except in the position of school teachers, be entitled to preference in appointment, employment, and promotion over other applicants of no greater qualifications. [S13, §1056-a15; C24, 27, §1159.]

1160. Age and physical disability. The persons thus preferred shall not be disqualified from holding any position hereinafter mentioned on account of age or by reason of any physical disability, provided such age or disability does not render such person incompetent to perform properly the duties of the position applied for. [S13, §1056-a15; C24, 27, §1160.]

1161. Duty to investigate and appoint. When such soldier, sailor, marine, or nurse shall apply for appointment or employment under this chapter, the officer, board, or person whose duty it is or may be to appoint or employ some person to fill such position or place shall, before appointing or employing anyone to fill such position or place, make an investigation as to the qualifications of said applicant for such place or position, and if the applicant is of good moral character and can perform the duties of said position so applied for, as hereinbefore provided, said officer, board, or person shall appoint said applicant to such position, place, or employment. [S13, §1056-a15; C24, 27, §1161.]

1162. Mandamus. A refusal to allow said preference, or a reduction of the salary for said position with intent to bring about the resignation or discharge of the incumbent, shall entitle the applicant or incumbent, as the case may be, to maintain an action of mandamus to right the wrong. [S13, §§1056-a15-a16; C24, 27, §1162.]

1163. Removal—certiorari to review. No person holding a public position by appointment or employment, and belonging to any of the classes of persons to whom a preference is herein granted, shall be removed from such position or employment except for incompetency or misconduct shown after a hearing, upon due notice, upon stated charges, and with the right of such employee or appointee to a review by a writ of certiorari. [S13, §1056-a16; C24, 27, §1163.]

1164. Burden of proof. The burden of proving incompetency or misconduct shall rest upon the party alleging the same. [S13, §1056-a16; C24, 27, §1164.]

1165. Exceptions. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to apply to the position of private secretary or deputy of any official or department, or to any person holding a strictly confidential relation to the appointing officer. [S13, §1056-a16; C24, 27, §1165.]
CHAPTER 61
NEPOTISM

1166. Employments prohibited—exceptions.

It shall hereafter be unlawful for any person elected or appointed to any public office or position under the laws of the state or by virtue of the ordinance of any city or town in the state, to appoint as deputy, clerk, or helper in said office or position to be paid from the public funds, any person related by consanguinity or affinity, within the third degree, to the person elected, appointed, or making said appointment, unless such appointment shall first be approved by the officer, board, council, or commission whose duty it is to approve the bond of the principal; provided this provision shall not apply in cases where such person appointed re-

CHAPTER 62
DUTIES RELATIVE TO PUBLIC CONTRACTS

1168. Unauthorized contracts.

1169. Executive council may authorize indebtedness.

1168. Unauthorized contracts. Officers empowered to expend, or direct the expenditure of, public money of the state shall not make any contract for any purpose which contemplates an expenditure of such money in excess of that authorized by law. [R60, §2181; C73, §127; C97, §§185, 186; C24, 27, §1168.]

Analogous provision, §5258.

1169. Executive council may authorize indebtedness. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the incurring of an indebtedness on account of support funds for state institutions, upon the prior written direction of the executive council, specifying the items and amount of such indebtedness to be increased, and the necessity therefor. [C97, §186; C24, 27, §1169.]

1170. Divulging contents of sealed bids. No public officer or deputy thereof, if any, shall directly or indirectly or in any manner whatsoever, at any other time or in any other manner than as provided by law, open any sealed bid or convey or divulge to any person any part of the contents of a sealed bid, on any proposed contract concerning which a sealed bid is required or permitted by law. [S13, §1279-a; C24, 27, §1170.]

Referred to in §1171.

1171. Penalty. A violation of the provisions of the preceding section shall, in addition to criminal liability, render the violator liable, personally and on his bond, if any, to liquidated damages in the sum of one thousand dollars for each violation, to inure to and be collected by the state, county, city, town, school district, or other municipal corporation of which the violator is an officer or deputy. [S13, §1279-a; C24, 27, §1171.]

CHAPTER 62-B1
PREFERENCE FOR DOMESTIC PRODUCTS AND LABOR

1171-b1. Preference authorized—conditions.

1171-b2. Advertisements for bids—form.

1171-d1. Iowa labor.

1171-d2. “Person” defined.

1171-d3. Violations.

1171-b1. Preference authorized—conditions. Every commission, board, committee, officer or other governing body of the state, or of any county, township, school district, city or town, and every person acting as contracting or purchasing agent for any such commission, board, committee, officer or other governing body shall use only those materials, products, supplies, provisions and other needed articles produced, manufactured, compounded, made or grown within the state of Iowa, when they are found in marketable quantities in the state and are of a quality reasonably suited to the purpose intended, and can be secured without additional cost over foreign products or products of other states. [C27, §1171-b1.]

1171-b2. Advertisements for bids—form. All requests hereafter made for bids and proposals for materials, products, supplies, provisions and other needed articles to be purchased at public expense, shall be made in general terms and by general specifications and
not by brand, trade name or other individual mark. All such requests and bids shall contain therein a paragraph in easily legible print, reading as follows:

"By virtue of statutory authority, a preference will be given to materials, products, supplies, provisions and all other articles produced, manufactured, made or grown within the state of Iowa." [C27,§1171-b2.]


1171-d1. Iowa labor. Every commission, board, committee, officer or other governing body of the state, or of any county, township, school district, city or town, and every person acting as contracting agent for any such commission, board, committee, officer or other governing body of the state, or of any county, township, school district, city or town, shall give preference to Iowa labor in the constructing or building of any public improvement or works, and every contract entered into by any such commission, board, committee, officer or other governing body of the state for the construction or building of any public improvement or works shall contain a provision requiring that preference shall be given to Iowa domestic labor in the constructing or building of such public improvement or works. The provisions of this and the two following sections shall not apply to the purchase of materials and supplies to be used in the construction of any road or highway. [44GA, ch 20, §2.]

Referred to in §1171-d3.

1171-d2. “Person” defined. A person shall be deemed to be a domestic laborer of this state if he is a citizen and has resided in this state for more than six months. [44GA, ch 20, §3.]

Referred to in §§1171-d1, 1171-d3.

1171-d3. Violations. Any officer or person who is connected with, or is a member or agent or representative of any commission, board, committee, officer or other governing body of this state, or of any county, township, school district, city or town, or contractor, who fails to give preference to Iowa labor as required in the two preceding sections, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed thirty days. Each separate case of failure to give preference to Iowa labor shall constitute a separate offense. [44GA, ch 20, §4.]

Referred to in §1171-d1.

CHAPTER 63
AUTHORIZATION AND SALE OF PUBLIC BONDS


1172. Notice of sale.
1173. Sealed and open bids.
1174. Rejection of bids.
1175. Selling price.


Hereafter when a proposition to authorize an issuance of bonds by a county, township, school district, city or town, or by any local board or commission, is submitted to the electors, such proposition shall not be deemed carried or adopted, anything in the statutes to the contrary notwithstanding, unless the vote in favor of such authorization is equal to at least sixty percent of the total vote cast for and against said proposition at said election. [44GA, ch 21.]

1172. Notice of sale. When public bonds are offered for sale, the official or officials in charge of such bond issue shall, by advertisement published for two or more successive weeks in at least one official newspaper of the county, give notice of the time and place of sale of said bonds, the amount to be offered for sale, and any further information which may be deemed pertinent. [C24, 27, §1172.]

1173. Sealed and open bids. Sealed bids may be received at any time prior to the calling for open bids. After the sealed bids are all filed, the official or officials shall call for open bids. After all of the open bids have been received the substance of the best open bid shall be noted in the minutes. The official or officials shall then open any sealed bids that may have been filed and they shall note in the minutes the substance of the best sealed bid. [C24, 27, §1173.]

1174. Rejection of bids. Any or all bids may be rejected, and the sale may be advertised anew, in the same manner, or the bonds or any portion thereof may thereafter be sold at private sale to any one or more of such bidders, or other persons, by popular subscription or otherwise. In case of private sales, the said bonds shall be sold upon terms not less favorable to the public than the most favorable bid made by a bona fide and responsible bidder at the last advertised sale. [C24, 27, §1174.]

1175. Selling price. No public bond shall be sold for less than par, plus accrued interest. [C24, 27, §1175.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6752.

1176. Commission and expense. No commission shall be paid, directly or indirectly, in connection with the sale of a public bond. No expense shall be contracted or paid in connection with such sale other than the expenses incurred in advertising such bonds for sale. [C24, 27, §1176.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6752.

1177. Penalty. Any public officer who fails to perform any duty required by this chapter
or who does any act prohibited by this chapter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C24, 27, §1177.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6752.

1178. Sale of state bonds. All contracts for the sale of bonds issued by the state shall be subject to the approval of the executive council. [C24, 27, §1178.]

1179. Exchange of bonds. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to prevent the exchange of bonds for legal indebtedness evidenced by bonds, warrants, or judgments as otherwise provided by law. [C24, 27, §1179.]

CHAPTER 63-B1
MATURITY AND PAYMENT OF BONDS

Applicable to special charter cities, §6752-b1.

1179-b1. Mandatory retirement.
1179-b2. Mandatory levy.
1179-cl. Tax limitations.

1179-b1. Mandatory retirement. Hereafter issues of bonds of every kind and character by counties, cities, towns, and school districts shall be consecutively numbered. The annual levy shall be sufficient to pay the interest and approximately such portion of the principal of the bonds as will retire them in a period not exceeding twenty years from date of issue. Each issue of bonds shall be scheduled to mature serially in the same order as numbered. [C27, §1179-b1; 43GA, ch 196.]

1179-b2. Mandatory levy. The governing authority of these political subdivisions before issuing bonds shall, by resolution, provide for the assessment of an annual levy upon all the taxable property in such public corporation sufficient to pay the interest and principal of such bonds within a period named not exceeding twenty years. A certified copy of this resolution shall be filed with the county auditor or auditors of the counties, as the case may be, and the filing thereof shall make it a duty of such officer or officers to enter annually this levy for collection until funds are realized to pay the bonds in full. [C27, §1179-b2.]

1179-cl. Tax limitations. Tax limitations in any law for the issuance of bonds shall be based on the latest equalized valuation then existing and shall only restrict the amount of bonds which may be issued. [43GA, ch 196.]

1179-b3. Permissive application of funds. Whenever the governing authority of such political subdivision shall have on hand funds derived from any other source than taxation which may be appropriated to the payment either of interest or principal, or both principal and interest, of such bonds such funds may be so appropriated and used and the levy for the payment of the bonds correspondingly reduced. [C27, §1179-b3.]

1179-b4. Exceptions. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to bonds, the interest or principal of which are payable out of the primary road fund or out of special assessments against benefited property. [C27, §1179-b4; 43GA, ch 196.]

CHAPTER 64
COMMISSIONERS IN OTHER STATES

1180. Appointment and tenure.
1181. Seal.
1182. Application.
1183. Oath.
1185. Authentication of certificate.
1186. Fees—filing of application.
1187. Issuance of commission.
1188. Disposition of commissions.

1180. Appointment and tenure. The governor may appoint and commission, in each of the states of the United States, other than this state, and in each territory or insular possession of the United States, one or more commissioners who shall continue in office for three years from the date of commission. Such appointment may be revoked at any time by the governor. [C51, §71; R60, §188; C73, §267; C97, §888; C24, 27, §1180.]

1181. Seal. Each such commissioner shall have an official seal, on which shall be engraved the words, "Commissioner for Iowa", with his surname and at least the initials of his christian name; also the name of the state in which he acts, which seal must be so engraved as to make a clear impression on wax, wafer, or paper. [C73, §268; C97, §884; C24, 27, §1181.]

1182. Application. Any person desiring to be appointed such commissioner shall make application in substantially the following form: State of ................. ss. County of ................. ss. I, ................., do hereby apply to his excellency, the governor of Iowa, for appointment as commissioner for the state of Iowa in the state of .................; that I am a resident of said state and reside at ................. in
said state; that I do solemnly swear that I will support, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Iowa, and that I will well and truly execute and perform all the duties of such commissioner, under and by virtue of the laws of the state of Iowa during my term of office; and that opposite my signature hereto, I have attached a true impression of my official seal.

(Official Seal) ........................................
Subscribed and sworn to by the above named
.................................................. day of .................. A. D., 19..
Witness my hand and official seal.

[CS1, §73; RC60, §190; CC73, §272; C97, §388; CC24, 27, §1182.]

1183. Oath. The oath to said application shall be taken and subscribed:
1. Before a clerk of a court of record in the state in which the applicant is to exercise his official position and to take acknowledgments or proof of deeds and other instruments to be used in the courts of this state, to take effect on and after the day of ............ A. D., 19..
2. Before a duly authorized commissioner for Iowa, resident in said state.

The said oath shall be certified to under the signature of the person administering it, with the seal of his court, or with the seal of the said commissioner, as the case may be. [CS1, §73; RC60, §190; CC73, §272; C97, §388; CC24, 27, §1183.]

1184. Certificate of qualifications. A certificate in substantially the following form, and executed by a judge of a court of record of the state in which the applicant proposes to act, shall accompany said application:

State of ..................  
County of .................. 

I, .................. do hereby certify that I am a duly qualified and acting judge of (name of court) ..................; that I am personally acquainted with .................., know him to be a resident of the state of .................., a person of good moral character, and fully competent to perform the duties of commissioner of the state of Iowa.

Witness my official signature this day of .................., 19..

.................................................. (Official signature)

[CC24, 27, §1184.]

1185. Authentication of certificate. The clerk of the court specified in the certificate provided for in the last preceding section shall, under his official signature and the seal of said court, certify to the nature of said court, and to the official position and genuineness of signature of the person executing said certificate. [CC24, 27, §1185.]

1186. Fees—filing of application. Said application shall be accompanied by a fee of fifteen dollars. Said application shall remain permanently on file in the office of the governor. [CS1, §§73, 2524; RC60, §§190, 4133; CC73, §§272, 3756; C97, §§85, 388; CC24, 27, §1186.]

1187. Issuance of commission. If said application is in due form the governor shall, if he is satisfied of the fitness of the applicant, issue to said applicant duplicate commissions substantially in the following form:

STATE OF IOWA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Know ye that I, .................. Governor of the State of Iowa, reposing special confidence in ............., in the name and by the authority of the people of the said state, do hereby appoint and commission him a commissioner, resident in the state of ............., to administer oaths, to take depositions and affidavits to be used in the courts of this state, and to take acknowledgments or proof of deeds and other instruments to be recorded and used in this state, to take effect on and after the day of ............. A. D., 19.., and do authorize him to discharge according to law the duties of said office and to hold and enjoy the same, together with all the powers, privileges, and emoluments thereto appertaining for the term of three years from said date.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines, this .................. day of .................. in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ..................

Attest: ........................................

BY THE GOVERNOR:

Secretary of State.

[CC73, §§273; C97, §389; CC24, 27, §1187.]

1188. Disposition of commissions. One duplicate commission shall be forwarded to the person commissioned. The other duplicate shall be forwarded to the secretary of state of the state in which said commissioner has been appointed to act. [CC73, §§273; C97, §389; CC24, 27, §1188.]

1189. Governor to keep record. The governor shall keep in his office a complete record of all appointments made by him pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. [CC73, §§276; C97, §392; CC24, 27, §1190.]

1190. Published list of commissioners. The governor shall cause to be published with the session laws of each general assembly a full and complete list of all commissioners for Iowa who are duly qualified, and whose commissions do not expire on or before the fourth day of July of the year in which such publication is made, which list shall give the postoffice address, date of qualification, and date of expiration of the commission, of each commissioner. [CC73, §§274; C97, §390; CC24, 27, §1190.]

1191. Powers. A commissioner appointed as herein required shall have all the powers enumerated in said commission. [CS1, §§71; RC60, §188; CC73, §§267; C97, §385; CC24, 27, §1191.]

1192. Evidentiary effect of official acts. Oaths administered by any such commissioner,
affidavits and depositions taken by him, and acknowledgments and proofs of deeds and other instruments, as aforesaid, certified by him, over his official signature and seal, are made as effectual in law, to all intents and purposes, as if done and certified by a clerk of the district court, or justice of the peace, or notary public, of this state. [C51, §72; R60, §189; C73, §271; C97, §387; C24, 27, §1192.]

1193. Signature and seal as evidence. The signature and impression of the official seal of a person purporting to be a commissioner shall be deemed presumptively genuine, and shall be entitled to the same credit as evidence in the courts and public offices of this state as the signature and seal of a clerk of the district court, or notary public of this state. [C51, §74; R60, §191; C73, §269; C97, §385; C24, 27, §1193.]

1194. Fees. Such commissioner is authorized to demand for his services the same fees as may be allowed for similar services by the laws of the state in which he is to exercise his office. [C51, §75; R60, §192; C73, §270; C97, §386; C24, 27, §1194.]

1195. Resident commissioner for foreign state—conditions. Commissioners of like nature appointed in this state under the authority of any other of the states of the United States, or under authority of any of the territories or insular possessions of the United States shall obtain from the issuing authority of such state, territory, or insular possession, a duplicate of his commission and file the same with the governor of this state. [C51, §77; R60, §194; C73, §275; C97, §391; C24, 27, §1195.]

Referred to in §1196.

1196. Authority of resident commissioner. The commissioners specified in the last preceding section are hereby invested with the authority of a justice of the peace to issue subpoenas, requiring the attendance of witnesses before them to give their testimony by deposition or affidavit, in any matter in which such deposition or affidavit may be taken by the law of such other state. They are also authorized to administer oaths in any matter in relation to which they are required or permitted by such law of the other states; and false swearing in such cases is hereby made subject to the penal laws of this state relating to perjury. [C51, §77; R60, §194; C73, §275; C97, §391; C24, 27, §1196.]

issuance of subpoenas, §11829.

CHAPTER 65
NOTARIES PUBLIC

1197. Appointment.

1198. When appointments made.

1199. Notice of expiration of term.

1200. Conditions.


1197. Appointment. The governor may at any time appoint one or more notaries public in each county and may at any time revoke such appointment. [C51, §78; R60, §195; C73, §258; C97, §373; S13, §373; C24, 27, §1197.]

1198. When appointments made. Such appointments, if for a full term, shall be made on July 4, 1924, and on the same day each three years thereafter. All commissions shall expire on the fourth day of July in the same years. No commission shall be for a longer period than three years. [C51, §78; R60, §195; C73, §258; C97, §373; S13, §373; C24, 27, §1198.]

1199. Notice of expiration of term. The governor shall, on or before May first preceding the expiration of each commission, notify each notary public of such expiration and furnish him with a blank application for reappointment and a blank bond. [C97, §373; S13, §373; C24, 27, §1199.]

1200. Conditions. Before any such commission is delivered to the person appointed, he shall:

1. Procure a seal on which shall be engraved the words “Notarial Seal” and “Iowa”, with his surname at length and at least the initials of his christian name.

2. Execute a bond to the state of Iowa in the sum of five hundred dollars conditioned for the true and faithful execution of the duties of his office, which bond, when secured by personal surety, shall be approved by the clerk of the district court of the county of his residence; all other bonds shall be approved by the governor.

3. Write on said bond, or a paper attached thereto, his signature, and place thereon a distinct impression of his official seal.

4. File such bond with attached papers, if any, in the office of the governor.

5. Remit to the governor the sum of five dollars for the three-year period provided by law.

When the governor is satisfied that the foregoing requirements have been fully complied with, he shall execute and deliver a commission to the person appointed. [C51, §80, §83; R60, §§197, 200, 207–209; C73, §259; C97, §374; S13, §374; C24, 27, §1200.]

1201. Certificate filed with clerk. When the governor delivers a commission to the person appointed, he or his secretary shall make a certificate of such appointment and forward the same to the clerk of the district court of the proper county, who shall file and preserve the same in his office, and it shall be deemed sufficient evidence to enable such clerk to certify
1202. Revocation—notice. Should the commission of any person appointed notary public be revoked by the governor, he shall immediately notify such person and also the clerk of the district court of the proper county, through the mail. [C73,§261; C97,§376; S13,§376; C24, 27, §1202.]

1203. Powers within county of appointment. Each notary is invested, within the county of his appointment, with the powers and shall perform the duties which pertain to that office by the custom and law of merchants. [C51,§79; R60,§196; C73,§262; C97,§377; S13,§377; C24, 27, §1203.]

1205. Oaths and protest by interested notary. Any notary public, who is at the same time an officer, director, or stockholder of a corporation, is also hereby invested with the power to administer oaths to any officer, director, or stockholder of such corporation in any matter wherein said corporation is interested, and is hereby authorized to protest for nonacceptance or nonpayment, bills of exchange, drafts, checks, notes, and other negotiable or nonnegotiable instruments which may be owned or held for collection by such corporation, as fully and effectually as if he were not an officer, director, or stockholder of such corporation. [C24, 27, §1205.]

1206. Improperly acting as notary. If any notary public exercises the duties of his office after the expiration of his commission, or when otherwise disqualified, or appends his official signature to documents when the parties have not appeared before him, he shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, and shall be removed from office by the governor. [R60,§210; C73,§3975; C97,§4912; C24, 27, §1206.]

1207. Acting under maiden name. When a female has, prior or subsequent to the adoption of this code, been commissioned a notary public, and has, after the issuance of said commission and prior to the expiration thereof, contracted a marriage, the official acts of such notary public after said marriage and prior to the expiration of said commission shall not be deemed illegal or insufficient because, after said marriage, she performed said official acts under the name in which said commission was issued. [C24, 27, §1207.]

1208. Record to be kept. Every notary public is required to keep a true record of all notices given or sent by him, with the time and manner in which the same were given or sent, and the names of all the parties to whom the same were given or sent, with a copy of the instrument in relation to which the notice is served, and of the notice itself. [C51,§81; R60,§198; C73,§265; C97,§378; C24, 27, §1208.]

1209. Death—resignation—removal. On the death, resignation, or removal from office of any notary, his records, with all his official papers, shall, within three months therefrom, be deposited in the office of the clerk of the district court in the county for which such notary shall have been appointed. [C51,§85; R60,§202; C73,§264; C97,§379; C24, 27, §1209.]

1210. Neglect to deposit records. If any notary, on his resignation or removal, neglects for three months so to deposit them, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable in an action to any person injured by such neglect. [C51,§85; R60,§202; C73,§264; C97,§379; C24, 27, §1210.]

1211. Neglect of executor to deposit records. If an executor or administrator of a deceased notary willfully neglects, for three months after his acceptance of that appointment, to deposit in said clerk's office the records and papers of a deceased notary which came into his hands, he shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor. [C51,§85; R60,§202; C73,§264; C97,§379; C24, 27, §1211.]

1212. Change of residence. If a notary re¬move his residence from the county for which he was appointed, such removal shall be taken as a resignation. [C51,§86; R60,§203; C73,§265; C97,§380; C24, 27, §1212.]

1213. Duty of clerk as to records. Each clerk aforesaid shall receive and safely keep all such records and papers of the notary in the case above named, and shall give attested copies of them, under the seal of his court, for which he may demand such fees as by law may be allowed to the notaries, and such copies shall have the same effect as if certified by the notary. [C51,§87; R60,§204; C73,§266; C97,§381; C24, 27, §1213.]

1214. Notary fees. Notaries public shall be entitled to the following fees:

1. For all services in connection with the legal protest of a bill or note, two dollars.

2. For being present at a demand, tender, or deposit and noting the same, seventy-five cents.

3. For administering an oath, ten cents.

4. For certifying to an oath under his official seal, twenty-five cents.

5. For any other certificate under seal, twenty-five cents. [C51,§2542; R60,§4151; C73,§3801; C97,§382; C24, 27, §1214.]
CHAPTER 66
ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS

1215. General authority. The following officers are empowered to administer oaths and to take affirmations:
1. Judges of the supreme, district, superior, municipal, and police courts.
2. Official court reporters of district, superior, and municipal courts in taking depositions under appointment or by agreement of counsel.
3. Clerks and deputy clerks of the supreme, district, superior, police, and municipal courts.
4. Justices of the peace within the county of their residence.
5. Notaries public within the county of their appointment, and within any adjoining county in which they have filed with the clerk of the district court of said adjoining county a certified copy of their certificate of appointment. [C51, §§227, 979, 980, 1594; R60, §§201, 449, 1843, 1844, 2684; C73, §§277, 278, 396; C97, §393; C24, 27, §1215.]

Referred to in §1216.

Fees for administering and certifying oaths, §§1214, 1220, 10636.

1216. Limited authority. The following officers and persons are empowered to administer oaths and to take affirmations in any matter pertaining to the business of their respective office, position, or appointment:
1. Governor, secretary of state, secretary of agriculture, auditor of state, treasurer of state, attorney general.
2. Members of all boards, commissions, or bodies created by law.
3. All county officers other than those named in the preceding section.
4. Mayors and clerks of cities and towns, judges and clerks of election, township clerks, assessors and surveyors.
5. All duly appointed referees or appraisers. [C51, §§980, 1865; R60, §§1844, 3201; C73, §§277, 278; C97, §393; C24, 27, §1216.]

1217. Jurat by deputy. In preparing a jurat to an oath or affirmation administered by a deputy, it shall be sufficient for the deputy to affix his own name, together with the designation of his official position, and the seal of his principal, if any. [C24, 27, §1217.]

CHAPTER 67
SALARIES, FEES, MILEAGE, AND EXPENSES IN GENERAL

1218. Salaries paid monthly. The salaries of all officers authorized in this code shall be paid in equal monthly installments at the end of each month, and shall be in full compensation for all services, except as otherwise expressly provided. [C73, §9780; C97, §1289; C24, 27, §1218.]

1219. Appraisers of property. The compensation of appraisers appointed by authority of law to appraise property for any purpose shall be fifty cents per hour for each appraiser for the time necessarily spent in effecting the appraisal and five cents a mile for the distance traveled in going to and returning from the place of appraisal, which shall, unless otherwise provided, be paid out of the property appraised or by the owner thereof. [C51, §§2550; R60, §4158; C73, §§8813; C97, §1290; SS15, §1290-a; C24, 27, §1219.]

1220. General fees. Any officer legally called on to perform any of the following services, in cases where no fees have been fixed therefor, shall be entitled to receive:

1221. When fees payable. When no other provision is made on the subject, the party requiring any service shall pay the fees therefor upon the same being rendered, and a bill of particulars being presented, if required. [C51, §§2557; R60, §4164; C73, §§8837; C97, §1295; C24, 27, §1221.]

1222. Fees payable in advance. All fees, unless otherwise specifically provided, are payable in advance, if demanded, except in the following cases:

1. For drawing and certifying an affidavit, or giving a certificate not attached to any other writing, twenty-five cents.
2. For affixing his official seal to any paper, whether the certificate be under seal or not, thirty-five cents.
3. For making out a transcript of any public papers or records under his control for the use of a private person or corporation, or recording articles of incorporation, for every one hundred words, ten cents. [C51, §§2523; R60, §4122; C73, §3819; C97, §1291; C24, 27, §1220.]

1223. Receipt for fees paid.
1. When the fees grow out of a criminal prosecution.
2. When the fees are payable by the state or county.
3. When the orders, judgments, or decrees of a court are to be entered, or performed, or its writs executed. [C73, §3842; C97, §1298; C24, 27, §1222.]

1223. Receipt for fees paid. Every person charging fees shall, if required by the person paying them, give him a receipt therefor, setting forth the items, and the date of each. [C51, §2549; R60, §4157; C73, §3836; C97, §1294; C24, 27, §1223.]

1224. Report of fees. All officers required by the provisions of this code to collect and pay over fines and fees shall, except as otherwise provided, on the first Monday in January in each year, make report thereof under oath to the board of supervisors of the proper county, showing the amount of fines assessed, and the amount of fines and fees collected, together with vouchers for the payment of all sums collected to the proper officer. [R60, §4314; C73, §3973; C97, §1301; C24, 27, §1224.]

Accounting by justices and constables, §10639 et seq.

1225. State accounts—inspection. The books, accounts, vouchers, and funds belonging to, or kept in, any state office or institution, or in the charge or under the control of any state officer or person having charge of any state funds or property, shall, at all times, be open or subject to the inspection of the governor or any committee appointed by him, or by the general assembly or either house thereof; and the governor shall see that such inspection of the office of state treasurer is made at least four times in every twelve months. [C51, §§59, 69; R60, §§80, 90; C73, §132; C97, §184; C24, 27, §1225.]

1225-d1. Charge for use of automobile. When a public officer or employee, except sheriffs or their deputies, is entitled to be paid his expenses in performing a public duty, no charge shall be made, allowed, or paid for the use of an automobile in excess of seven cents per mile of actual and necessary travel. [44GA, ch 12, §6.]

1225-d2. Mileage and expenses—prohibition. No law shall be construed to give to a public officer or employee both mileage and expenses for the same transaction. [44GA, ch 12, §6.]

Analogous provision, §5191, par. 10.

1225-d3. Mileage and expenses—when unallowable. No public officer or employee shall be allowed either mileage or transportation expense when he is gratuitously transported by another, nor when he is transported by another public officer or employee who is entitled to mileage or transportation expense. [44GA, ch 12, §6.]
TITLE V
REGULATIONS UNDER POLICE POWER

CHAPTER 68
COAL MINES AND MINING

1226. Board of examiners.
1228. Mine inspectors—examinations—notice.
1229. Mine foremen and hoisting engineers.
1230. Scope of examinations—certificates.
1231. Examination—qualification of mine inspector.
1232. Mine inspectors—vacancies.
1234. Manner of trial—report of findings—costs.
1235. Appeal—notice—manner of trial.
1236. Examination—qualification of mine inspector.
1237. General office—report to governor.
1238. Inspection districts—local office—expenses.
1239. Duties of inspector—record.
1240. Posting of reports.
1241. Duty of mine owner.
1242. Unlawful destruction.
1243. Right to enter mine—assistance by owner.
1244. Terms defined.
1245. Maps—surveys.
1246. Failure to furnish map.
1247. Maps property of state—custody—copies.
1248. Escape ways and air shafts.
1248-al. Time for constructing escape shafts.
1249. Stairways for escape—air and escape shafts separated.
1250. Hoisting appliances for escape shafts.
1251. Underground connection with contiguous mine.
1252. Location of shafts—approval of inspector.
1253. Additional air way or escape way.
1254. Appeal from order—time and manner of trial.
1255. Ventilation—obstruction prohibited.
1256. Stairways—signboards—inspection.
1257. Dispute as to orders of inspector—copy of order—appeal.
1258. Time and manner of trial—final order.
1259. Traveling way around hoisting shafts.
1260. Place of refuge in haulage roads.
1261. Separate traveling way—exception.
1262. Signals—tripcar lights.
1263. Doors in haulage ways—duty of employees.
1264. Entries used by draft animals—width—exception.
1265. Area of breaks-through in rooms and entries.
1266. Breaks-through in entries—when and how closed.
1267. Breaks-through in rooms—when and how closed.
1268. Closing of abandoned rooms and entries.
1269. Precaution against fire—location of buildings.
1270. Boiler and engine rooms.
1271. Shaft lights.
1272. Ventilation—amount of air—circulation.
1273. Air measurements—when and how taken—record.
1274. Air current split—number of men on split.
1275. Contrivances for supplying air—prohibition.
1276. Unhealthful conditions.
1277. Speaking tubes.
1278. Signalman at bottom.
1279. Safety appliances and regulations.
1280. Number of persons allowed on cage—riding loaded car or cage prohibited.
1281. Speed of cage carrying men—use prohibited.
1282. Code of signals—location.
1283. Engineers—competency—ineligible prohibited.
1284. Engineer to inspect machinery.
1285. Persons not permitted in engine room or to talk to engineer.
1286. Mine foreman defined.
1287. Certificate of competency of employees.
1288. Temporary employment.
1290. Revocation of certificate of competency—how tried—costs.
1291. Fees—certificates recorded.
1292. Duties of foreman or pit boss.
1293. Duty of miners and other employees.
1294. Unlawful to injure property or violate regulations.
1295. Use of intoxicants prohibited.
1296. Shot examiners—proof of competency—revocation of permit.
1296-al. Drill holes—unlawful manner of charging.
1297. Drill holes—when unlawful to charge or fire.
1298. Transportation of powder into coal mines.
1299. Transportation and delivery—by whom.
1300. Storage of powder—what permitted.
1301. Supply for following day—place deposited.
1302. Supply of caps—timbers—props.
1303. Material for tamping.
1304. Sprinkling of roadways.
1305. Stables—location—construction—use.
1306. Telephone systems.
1307. Stretchers—blankets—bandages.
1307-a1. Washing facilities.
1307-a2. Inspection.
1308. Gasoline and engines—use and location.
1309. Temporary location of engine—conditions.
1310. Fire extinguishers required—where kept.
1310-b1. Gas masks.
1310-b2. Shooting without mask.
1311. Gasoline motors prohibited in mines hereafter equipped.
1312. Purity of illuminating oil—standard—department of agriculture to regulate.
1313. Inspection by oil inspector—where made—branding.
§1226. Board of examiners. The executive council shall, on or before June thirtieth of each even-numbered year, appoint a board of five examiners, consisting of two practical miners and two mine operators, all holding certificates of competency as mine foremen, and one mining engineer, each of whom shall have had at least five years' actual experience in his profession immediately preceding his appointment, who shall hold office for a term of two years, and until their successors have been appointed and have qualified. [C97, §2479; S13, §2479-a; C24, 27, §1226.]

1227. Qualification—malfeasance—removal. No member of said board shall be interested in or connected with any school, scheme, plan, or device having for its object the preparation, education, or instruction of persons in the knowledge required of applicants for certificates of competency. Any member of said board shall be summarily removed from office by the executive council, upon due notice and hearing, for violation of the law, misfeasance or malfeasance in the performance of his duties, or for other sufficient cause and his successor shall thereupon be appointed by the said executive council for the unexpired term. [S15, §2479-a; C24, 27, §1227.]

Removal by executive council, §1114.

1228. Mine inspectors—examinations—notice. The board shall meet in the office of the state mine inspectors at the seat of government on the first Monday in March of each even-numbered year for the examination of applicants for certificates of competency for mine inspector, and at such other times and places as shall be necessary in the discharge of its duties. It shall adopt rules and regulations and prescribe and conduct such examinations of applicants as shall carry out the purpose and intent of this chapter in relation to the qualifications of mine inspectors. Notice of all such examinations shall be published in at least one newspaper in each mine district not less than fifteen days preceding the date of such examination. [C97, §2480; S13, §2489-c; C24, 27, §1228.]

1229. Mine foremen and hoisting engineers. The board shall hold such meetings at such times and places as may be necessary for the examination of applicants for certificates of mine hoisting engineers and mine foremen. It shall prescribe and adopt such rules and regulations therefor as may be reasonably necessary for the conducting of such examination, which shall in-clude among other things to be determined by the board, the following:

EXAMINATION OF MINE FOREMEN
A knowledge on the part of such applicants of:
1. The conditions relating to the safety of the underground working of a mine.
2. The nature and properties of noxious, poison, and explosive gases found in mines.
3. The different systems of working coal mines and ventilation thereof.
4. The administering of first aid treatment to injured workmen.

EXAMINATION OF HOISTING ENGINEERS
A knowledge on the part of such applicants of the conditions relating to the safety of machinery in charge of a mine hoisting engineer, including all property connected therewith used in operating such machinery and also the machinery utilized at escape ways and shafts and ventilating apparatus. [C97, §2480; S13, §2489-c; C24, 27, §1229.]

1230. Scope of examinations—certificates. Such questions shall not be exclusive of any other questions to be presented by the board, but the board shall prepare and present such additional questions as they may deem best to carry out the spirit and intent of the law. The board shall issue to those examined and found to possess the requisite qualifications, certificates of competency for the position of mine foremen or mine hoisting engineers. [S13, §§2489-c, d; C24, 27, §1230.]

1231. Examination—qualification of mine inspector. The examination for mine inspectors shall consist of oral and written questions in theoretical and practical mining and mine engineering, on the nature and properties of noxious and poisonous gases found in mines, and on the different systems of working and ventilating coal and gypsum mines. During the progress of the examination, access to books, memoranda, or notes shall not be allowed, and the board shall issue to those examined and found to possess the requisite qualifications, certificates of competency for the position of mine inspector; but certificates shall be granted only to persons of twenty-five years of age or over, of good moral character, citizens of the state, and with at least five years' experience in the practical working of mines, and who have not been acting as agent or superintendent of any mines for at least six months next
preceding such examination. [C97, §2481; C24, 27, §1231.]

1232. Mine inspectors — vacancies. The governor shall on or before July 1, 1927, and every four years thereafter, appoint three mine inspectors from those receiving certificates of competency from the board of examiners or by law provided, who shall hold their office for a term of four years and until their successors shall be appointed and qualify, subject to removal by him for cause. Any vacancies occurring shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments, for the unexpired term only. [C73, §1567; C97, §2478; SS15, §2478; C24, 27, §1232.]

1233. Removal of inspector — charges — bond — notice. Charges of gross neglect of duty or malfeasance in office against any inspector may be made in writing, sworn to, and filed with the governor, and must be made by five miners, or one or more mine operators; such charges shall be accompanied with a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, running to the state, with two or more sureties approved by the clerk of the district court of the county in which the sureties reside, conditioned for the payment of all costs and expenses arising from the investigation of the charges, and thereupon the governor shall convene the board of examiners at such time and place as he may designate, giving the inspector and the person whose name first appears in the charge ten days' notice thereof. [C97, §2484; S13, §2484; C24, 27, §1233.]

1234. Manner of trial — report of findings — costs. The board, at the time and place fixed, shall proceed to hear, try, and determine the matter, and for this purpose shall summon any material witness desired by either party, and any member may administer the proper oath to all witnesses. Evidence may also be taken by deposition as in other cases, and continuances of the hearing may be granted in furtherance of justice and upon the application of either party. After the evidence has been fully heard, the board shall report to the governor its action and decision. If the charges are sustained, the inspector shall be forthwith removed by the governor, and the costs and expenses of the hearing taxed against the inspector, but if the charges are not sustained, the costs shall be taxed against the parties filing the charges and their bondsmen. [C97, §2484; S13, §2484; C24, 27, §1234.]

1235. Appeal — notice — manner of trial. The aggrieved party shall have the right to appeal from such findings and order to the district court of any county in the district of the inspector against whom charges were made, by giving notice in writing to the board, or any member thereof, served in the same manner as original notices, within ten days from the time of filing the findings with the governor, or if the order of removal is made, within ten days therefrom. Upon such appeal all matters shall be heard bearing upon the charges made, and the pleadings may be amended within the discretion of the court. The appeal shall be tried as an equitable action and the first term after the appeal is perfected shall be the trial term. Upon such hearing the court shall render and enter such order or decree as the evidence warrants in equity and justice. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the governor from proceeding under any law provided for the suspension or removal of state officers for malfeasance or nonfeasance in office. [S13, §2484; C24, 27, §1235.]

Method of trial, ch 496.
Service of notice, §11660.
Suspension by governor, ch 57.

1236. Qualifications of inspector. Each inspector shall devote his entire time and attention to the business incumbent upon him. An inspector shall in no way be financially interested in or connected with any mining property or directly or indirectly act as agent, officer, or representative of any person, firm, or corporation engaged or interested in mining or any business connected therewith. [C97, §2478; SS15, §2478; C24, 27, §1236.]

1237. General office — report to governor. The three inspectors shall maintain a general office at the seat of government and keep therein all records, correspondence, documents, apparatus, or other property pertaining to their office; they shall at the time provided by law, make a biennial report to the governor of their official doings, including therein all matters which by this chapter are specially committed to their charge, adding such suggestions as to needed future legislation as in their opinion may be important. [C73, §1569; C97, §2483; S13, §2483; C24, 27, §1237.]

Biennial report, §254.

1238. Inspection districts — local office — expenses. The governor shall divide the state into three inspection districts, and assign one inspector to each district. Each inspector shall maintain an office at some suitable place in his district, to be approved by the governor, and shall reside in the district and remain therein, unless otherwise engaged in the conduct of his official duties. The expenses of the local office of the mine inspector, including rental and other necessary expenses, not exceeding one hundred eighty dollars per year, shall be paid by the state. [C97, §2482; S13, §2482; C24, 27, §1238.]

1239. Duties of inspector — record. He shall examine, test, and adjust, as often as he deems necessary, all scales, beams, and other apparatus used in weighing coal at the mines. He shall examine all the mines in his district as often as the time will permit, which examination shall be made at least once every six months, keep a record of the inspections made, showing date, the condition in which the mine is found, the extent and manner in which in the laws relating to the government of mines and their operation are observed and obeyed, the progress made in improvements for better security to health and life, number of accidents happening and their character, the number employed, and such other matters as may be of public interest and connected with the mining industries of the state. [C73, §1567; C97, §2482; S13, §2482; C24, 27, §1239.]
§1240. Posting of reports. Inspectors, immediately after making an inspection, shall post or cause to be posted, at some convenient and conspicuous place to which employees of such mine and their representatives shall have free access, a summary report of the conditions found to exist in the mine, together with any requests or orders made for changes or repairs. [C24, 27, §1240.]

Referred to in §1241.

1241. Duty of mine owner. The owner of every mine in this state, subject to inspection, shall provide a suitable place for the posting of reports as provided in the preceding section, which place shall be so located and constructed as to protect the report, when posted, from the weather and from improper removal. The place for posting such report and the means of protection thereof, shall conform to the direction of the mine inspector. [C24, 27, §1241.]

1242. Unlawful destruction. Any person who, without the consent of the mine inspector, intentionally destroys such report, or place for keeping the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. [C24, 27, §1242.]

Punishment, §12894.

1243. Right to enter mine—assistance by owner. The inspector shall have the right at all reasonable times, by day or night, to enter any mine in his district or any district to which he may be sent by the governor, for the purpose of ascertaining its condition, and the manner of its operation, by making personal examination and inquiry in relation thereto, but not so as to unnecessarily obstruct or impede the working of the mine; and to this end the mine owner or person in charge shall furnish such mine inspector all necessary assistance. [C97, §2482; S13, §2482; C24, 27, §1243.]

1244. Terms defined. Wherever the word "operator" occurs in this chapter it shall include the owner, lessee, agent, managing officer, and person in charge of any mine. [C24, 27, §1244.]

1245. Maps—surveys. The operator of any mine shall comply with the following provisions relative to maps and surveys:

1. Scale. Each mine map shall be drawn to a scale of not more than two hundred feet to the inch.

2. General specifications. Each map shall show the name of the state, county, and township in which the mine is located, the designation of the mine, the name of the company or operator, the certificate of the mining engineer or surveyor as to the accuracy and date of the survey, the north point, and the scale to which the map is drawn.

3. Boundaries and surface lines. Every such map or plan shall correctly show the surface boundary lines of the coal rights pertaining to each mine and all section or quarter section lines or corners within the same, the lines of town lots and streets, the tracks and sidetracks of all railroads, the location of all wagon roads, rivers, streams, and ponds, and reservations made of coal and mineral.

4. Underground conditions. For the underground workings said map shall show all shafts, slopes, tunnels, or other openings to the surface or to the workings of a contiguous mine; all excavations, entries, rooms, and crosscuts; the location of the escape ways, and of the fan or furnace or other means of ventilation and the direction of air currents, and the location of permanent pumps, haulage engines, engine planes, abandoned works, fire walls, and standing water.

5. Separate maps. A separate and similar map drawn to the same scale in all cases shall be made of each and every seam of coal operated in any mine in this state. A separate map shall also be made of the surface whenever the surface buildings, lines, or objects are so numerous as to obscure the details of the mine workings if drawn upon the same sheet with them, and in such case the surface map shall be drawn upon transparent cloth or paper so that it can be laid upon the map of the underground workings and thus truly indicate the local relation of lines and objects on the surface to the excavations of the mine and any other principal workings of the mine.

6. Rise and dip of seam. Each map of underground workings shall also show by profile drawing and measurement, the last one hundred fifty feet approaching the boundary lines, showing the rise and dip of the seam.

7. Copies. The original or true copies of all such maps shall be kept at the office of the mine, and true copies thereof shall also be furnished the state mine inspector for the district in which said mine is located, within thirty days after the completion of the same.

8. Extensions. An accurate extension of the last preceding survey of every mine in active operation shall be made once in every twelve months prior to July first of every year and the result of such survey, with the date thereof, shall be promptly and accurately entered upon the original map, and a true, correct, and accurate copy of said extended map shall be forwarded to the inspector of mines in the district in which said mine is located so as to show all changes in plan of new work in the mine, and all extensions of the old workings to the most advanced face or boundary of said workings which have been made since the last preceding survey, and the parts of the mine abandoned or worked out after the last preceding survey shall be clearly indicated and shown by colorings, which copy must be delivered to the inspector of mines within thirty days after the last survey is made.

9. Abandoned mine. When any coal mine is worked out or is about to be abandoned or indefinitely closed, the operator of the same shall make or cause to be made a completed and extended map of said mine and the result of the same shall be duly extended on all maps of the mine and copies thereof so as to show all excavations and the most advanced workings of the mine, and their exact relation to the boundary or section lines on the surface, and
deliver to the inspector a copy of the completed map.

10. **Surveys ordered.** The inspector shall order a survey to be made of the workings of any mine, and the result to be extended on the maps of the same and the copies thereof, when in his judgment the safety of the workmen, the support of the surface, the conservation of the property, or the safety of an adjoining mine requires it. If not made by the operator when ordered by the inspector, such survey shall cause it to be made and paid for at the cost to the amount collected from the operator. [C97, §2485; S13, §2485; C24, 27, §1245.]

1246. **Failure to furnish map.** When the operator of any mine neglects or refuses for a period of ninety days to furnish to said inspector the map or plan, or a copy thereof, of such mine or any extension thereof, as provided in this chapter, the inspector shall cause to be made an accurate map or plan of such mine or extension as the case may be, at the expense of the operator. The cost shall be paid by the state and recovered from such operator. It shall be the duty of the county attorney of the county in which such mine is located, at the request of the inspector, to bring action in the name of the state for such recovery. [S13, §2485-a; C24, 27, §1246.]

1247. **Maps property of state — custody — copies.** The maps so delivered to the inspector shall be the property of the state and shall remain in the custody of the inspector during his term of office, and be delivered to his successor in office. They shall be kept at the office of the inspector and be open to examination by all persons interested in the same; but such examination shall only be made in the presence of the inspector or his office assistant, and he shall permit any copies of the same to be made without the written consent of the operator or the owner of the property, except as otherwise provided. [C97, §2485; S13, §2485; C24, 27, §1247.]

1248. **Escape ways and air shafts.** The operator of any mine shall construct and maintain at least two distinct openings for each seam of coal worked, which, in mines operated by shaft, shall be separated by natural strata of not less than three hundred feet in breadth, and in mines operated by slope or drift not less than two hundred feet in breadth, through which ingress and egress at all times shall be unobstructed to the employees and persons having occasion to use the same as escape ways or places of exit from the mine; but where five or a less number of persons are employed, the mine inspector in the exercise of a sound discretion shall have the power to waive the requirements of this section. [C97, §2486; S13, §2486; C24, 27, §1248.]

1248-al. **Time for constructing escape shafts.** In all mines there shall be allowed one year to make escape shafts or other means of exit as provided by law, but not more than twenty persons shall be employed in such mine at any time until the provisions of the law relating to escape shafts or other means of exit shall have been complied with and after the expiration of the period above mentioned it shall not be operated until made to conform to the provisions of law with reference to the escape shafts or other means of exit. [C97, §2487; S13, §2487; C27, §1248-a.]

1249. **Stairways for escape—air and escape shafts separated.** All escape shafts not provided with hoisting appliances as hereinafter provided shall have stairs at an angle of not more than sixty degrees in ascent, nor less than two and one-half feet in width, with proper, safe, and substantial landings at convenient and easy distances, and equipped with substantial hand rails or banisters. If a shaft be used for an escape way and air shaft, that part used as an escape way shall be divided and partitioned closely with substantial material from the part used as an air shaft, all of which shall be kept in safe condition. [S13, §2486-a; C24, 27, §1249.]

1250. **Hoisting appliances for escape shafts.** All escape shafts not provided with stairs shall be provided with suitable appliances for hoisting underground workmen at all times, ready for use both day and night, while the workmen are in the mine. The hoisting apparatus shall be separate and apart from the hoisting shaft, and the equipment shall include a depth indicator, brake on the drum, steel or iron cable, safety catches on cages, and covers on cages to securely protect any person while on the cage. [S13, §2486-b; C24, 27, §1250.]

1251. **Underground connection with contiguous mine.** Where two or more mines are connected underground the owners by joint agreement may use the hoisting shaft, slope, or drift of the one as an escape way for the other, and the road or traveling ways thereto on either side shall be kept clear of every obstruction to travel by the respective operators, and the intervening doors, if any, shall remain unlocked and ready at all times for immediate use. When such connection has once been established between contiguous mines, it shall be unlawful for the operator of either mine to close the same without consent both of contiguous operators and of the inspector of mines of the district; but when either operator desires to abandon mining operations, the expenses and duty of maintaining such connection shall devolve upon the party continuing operation. [S13, §2486-c; C24, 27, §1251.]

1252. **Location of shafts—approval of inspector.** No escape shaft or other place of exit, air shaft or opening for ventilation, not including hoisting shafts, shall be located or constructed without first giving notice to the mine inspector, and obtaining his approval thereof in writing, who shall retain a copy and file in his office and preserve with other records of that mine. [S13, §2486-d; C24, 27, §1252.]

1253. **Additional air way or escape way.** The mine inspector of the district in which any mine is located shall have the right at any
time to order such additional air way or escape way, shaft, opening, or other place of exit as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of furnishing necessary additional ventilation or means of escape. [§13,§2486-d; C24, 27,§1253.]

1254. Appeal from order—time and manner of trial. The operator shall have the right to appeal from such order to the district court, where the action shall be tried in equity, and shall have precedence over any and all other cases, and the first term held after the taking of such appeal shall be the trial term; but in any case the mine inspector may elect, by giving five days' notice to the party taking the appeal, to bring said cause on for hearing before any judge of the judicial district in which such mine is located, who shall have discretion to fix a time and place for such trial in vacation. Upon such hearing the court shall render and enter such order or decree as the evidence warrants in equity and justice. [§13,§2486-d; C24, 27,§1254.]

Method of trial, ch 496.

1255. Ventilation — obstruction prohibited. Escape ways shall be ventilated and kept free from vitiated air, accumulation of ice, and obstructions of every kind; nor shall steam or heated air be discharged therein during the daytime unless an attendant be kept in charge thereof and the equipment so arranged that the steam or warm air may be readily turned off at any time, and a conspicuous signboard placed in plain view indicating the point where the steam or warm air may be turned off. All surface or other water which flows therein shall be conducted by rings or other means to receptacles so as to keep the stairway reasonably free from water. [§13,§2486-e; C24, 27,§1255.]

1256. Traveling ways—signboards—inspection. In any mine affected by this chapter and every seam of coal or other mineral worked therein, the following requirements shall apply:
1. Ways. There shall be constructed, kept, and maintained safe and accessible traveling ways to and from any and all escape ways or places of exit, which shall be maintained free from falls of roof, standing water, and other obstructions and made at least five feet high and seven feet wide. In any case when, in the judgment of the inspector of the district where the mine is located, it is impracticable by reason of any conditions to make the traveling way of such dimensions, then the traveling way may be made and maintained not less than three feet in height and six feet in width, upon written permission of the mine inspector.
2. Signboards. At all points where the passage or traveling ways to an escape shaft or place of exit intersect other roadways or entries, conspicuous signboards shall be placed thereat indicating the way to such shaft or place of exit.
3. Inspection. All traveling ways shall be inspected by the mine foreman or his assistant at least once each week, and written report of their condition made and filed in the office of the mine, which shall be open for examination to all the employees of the mine and all other persons entitled thereto at all reasonable times. [§13,§2486-f; C24, 27,§1256.]

1257. Dispute as to orders of inspector—copy of order—appeal. If any dispute or difference should arise as to the findings or orders of the mine inspector under the provisions of the preceding section, between such inspector and employer operating the mine, or between such inspector and at least five employees working in the mine, then and in that case the inspector shall furnish, on demand, to the aggrieved party or parties a copy of his findings or orders complained of and he shall also file the originals thereof in the general office of the state mine inspectors, and the aggrieved party or parties may have the right to appeal from said findings and orders to the district court of the county in which said mine is located on the same terms and conditions as appeals from orders relating to air shafts and escape ways. [§13,§2486-f; C24, 27,§1257.]

Method of appeal, ch 496.

1258. 'Time and manner of trial—final order. When an appeal is taken as provided in the preceding section, the case shall be docketed and precedence given over all other cases excepting criminal cases where the party is in jail, and the inspector may bring the case on for hearing before any judge of the judicial district where the mine is located by giving five days' notice in writing to the opposite party. If the evidence shows that the order was a reasonable one as made by the inspector the findings and order of the inspector shall stand as made by him. If the evidence shows that the order was not a reasonable one, the court shall vacate it or so modify it as to be equitable and just. [§13,§2486-f; C24, 27,§1258.]

1259. Traveling way around hoisting shafts. At the bottom of each hoisting shaft there shall be constructed a safe and convenient traveling way around the shaft for employees and animals, and it shall be unlawful for any person to pass across the shaft bottom in any other manner than by such traveling way, except such employees as may be necessary to perform the work at the bottom of the shaft, or those engaged in making repairs. [§13,§2486-j; C24, 27,§1259.]

1260. Place of refuge in haulage roads. On all single-track haulage roads where hauling is done by machinery or other mechanical device, and on all gravity or inclined planes in mines where it is impracticable to construct a separate traveling way, and which persons employed in the mines must use while performing their work, or travel, on foot, to and from their work, places of refuge must be cut in the side wall not less than three feet in depth and four feet wide and five feet high, and not more than twenty yards apart unless there be a clear space of not less than two and one-half feet between the car when on the track and the rib
or side of the entry of the haulage way. [S13, §2486-k; C24, 27, §1260.]

Referred to in §1261.

1261. Separate traveling way—exception.

In no case shall such haulage way referred to in the preceding section be used as a traveling way unless it shall first be determined by the inspector that it is impracticable to construct keep, or maintain a separate traveling way; and in all cases, unless otherwise determined by the inspector to be impracticable, there shall be kept and maintained a separate traveling way for the employees which shall at all times be maintained in good and safe condition and free from falls of roof and other obstructions. [S13, §2486-k; C24, 27, §1261.]

1262. Signals—tripcar lights. On every such haulage way over one hundred feet in length used as a traveling way and when haulage is done by tail rope or cable, a signal line and code of signals shall be maintained so as to afford means of communication at all times between the haulage engineer and persons along such haulage way; and a conspicuous light shall be carried on the front of trip or train of cars moved by mechanical means. [S13, §2486-k; C24, 27, §1262.]

1263. Doors in haulage ways—duty of employees. On all haulage ways where doors are maintained to direct the air current, it shall be unlawful for any person at any time to leave any of the doors open that direct the air current. Each person shall, after passing through such doors, see that they are properly closed. [S13, §§2486–c, 2489-16a; C24, 27, §1263.]

1264. Entries used by draft animals—width—exception. All entries constructed after July 4, 1911, in which the haulage is done by animals and wherein employees work or use the same as a means of ingress and egress to and from their working places, shall be maintained substantially eight feet in width from one rib or side of the entry or haulage way to the opposite side, and shall be kept free from timbers or refuse and as even on the surface each side of the track as may be reasonably practicable; but this section shall not apply to such haulage ways in longwall work when the inspector of the district where the mine is located shall determine that it is impracticable to maintain such width of entry or haulage way. [S13, §2486-l; C24, 27, §1264.]

1265. Area of breaks-through in rooms and entries. All breaks-through in entries must be of an area of not less than twenty-five feet and in rooms not less than twenty feet to secure proper ventilation. [S13, §2488-e; C24, 27, §1265.]

1266. Breaks-through in entries—when and how closed. All breaks-through in entries except the last one shall be securely closed and all stoppings in breaks-through except the one next to the last in entries shall be made with some substantial material so as to securely and completely close the same, and prevent the air from passing through or in any part thereof, which shall be subject to the state mine inspector's approval, who is hereby authorized and empowered to require any change to be made in the manner or construction of such stoppings. The stopping in next to the last break-through in entries may be constructed temporarily of some suitable material until one additional break-through has been made, when the temporary stopping shall be replaced by permanent stopping as by this section provided. [S13, §2488-d; C24, 27, §1266.]

1267. Breaks-through in rooms—when and how closed. All breaks-through in the rooms, except the last one, shall be securely closed and securely fastened so as to prevent the air from passing through the same, which stoppings shall be subject to the approval of the mine inspector of the district in which the mine is operated. [S13, §2488-e; C24, 27, §1267.]

1268. Closing of abandoned rooms and entries. The mouth or openings of all abandoned rooms, entries, and workings shall be securely closed with permanent stoppings, in such manner as to prevent the passage of air or the escape of gases. [S13, §§2488–e; C24, 27, §1268.]

1269. Precaution against fire—location of buildings. It shall be unlawful to erect, keep, or maintain any inflammable structure or building or other material in the space intervening between the main or hoisting shaft, slope, or drift, and the escape shaft or other place of exit; or any powder magazine in such location or manner as to jeopardize the free and safe exit of employees from the mine by any escape shaft or other place of exit in case of fire or other casualty to the main shaft, slope, drift, buildings, or other structures. [S13, §2486–g; C24, 27, §1269.]

1270. Boiler and engine rooms. All boiler and engine rooms at any mine shall be constructed of fireproof material, and in no case shall the boiler room be placed within sixty feet of the hoisting shaft, slope, or drift. [S13, §2486–h; C24, 27, §1270.]

1271. Shaft lights. In all cases, after twilight, or when steam or other cause obscures the plain view of the top and openings of any shaft, there shall be maintained a good and substantial light, but in no case shall an open light or torch be used. [S13, §2486–i; C24, 27, §1271.]

1272. Ventilation—amount of air—circulation. The operator of any mine shall provide and maintain an amount of ventilation of not less than one hundred cubic feet of air per minute for each person employed in the mine and not less than five hundred cubic feet of air per minute for each animal used therein, which shall be so circulated throughout the mine as to dilute, render harmless, and expel all noxious and poisonous gases in all working parts of the mine. In no case shall the air current be a greater distance than sixty feet from the working face, except when making crosscuts in entries for an air course, then the distance shall not be greater than seventy feet; but in a special case requiring it, the state mine
§1273, Ch 68, COAL MINES AND MINING

Inspector may, in writing, grant permission to go beyond the limit herein mentioned. When the air current is carried to the working face of the room in double room mining, such air current shall be treated as a compliance with this section. [C97,§2488; S13,§2488; C24, 27,§1272.]

1273. Air measurements—when and how taken—record. The measurement of the air currents in any mine shall be taken at the bottom of the intake and near the mouth of each split thereof, and also near the working face of the entries. The person in charge of the mine shall be furnished with an anemometer by the owner or lessee of the mine, and shall take the measurements of the air as in this section provided at least once each week and make a record thereof showing the time and place the measurements were taken. Such record shall be kept at the office of the mine, and a report showing such measurements sent each month to the inspector of the district. [S13,§2488; C24, 27,§1273.]

1274. Air current split—number of men on split. In every mine the air current shall be split and so conducted that not more than eighty employees at any time shall be working on or in each split, except in case of emergency. But the inspector of the district where the mine is located may in writing grant permission for a greater number, not exceeding fifty additional, when the required number of cubic feet of air per minute is properly circulated therein. [S13,§2488-a; C24, 27,§1274.]

1275. Contrivances for supplying air—prohibition. Efficient means in the way of exhaust steam, fans, furnaces, or other contrivances of sufficient capacity shall be kept in operation to supply air current, but if a furnace is used it shall be so constructed by lining the upcast for a distance of not less than fifty feet or for such greater distance as in special cases may be required by the mine inspector, with incombustible material. No furnace shaft shall be constructed in connection with an escape shaft or other way of exit for the employees of a mine. [C97,§2488; S13,§§2486-d, 2488-b; C24, 27,§1275.]

1276. Unhealthful conditions. When the mine inspector finds the air insufficient or the employees working under unsafe or improper health conditions, he shall at once give notice to the mine operator, and upon failure to make the necessary changes within such time as the inspector shall fix, such inspector shall order the employee, except such as may be necessary to correct the defect and make the repairs, to cease work and remain out of the mine until such conditions are corrected. [C97,§2488; S13,§2488-f; C24, 27,§1276.]

1277. Speaking tubes. The operator of any mine shall, where the voice can not be distinctly heard from top to bottom, provide and maintain a metal speaking tube or other adequate means of communication and keep the same in complete order from the bottom or interior to the top or exterior. [C97,§2489; S13,§2489; C24, 27,§1277.]

1278. Signalman at bottom. In all cases where mechanical means are used in any mine to hoist or lower employees, the operator of such mine shall keep and maintain a suitable, sober, and competent person at the top and at the bottom in charge of the signals during such time of lowering and raising the employees, who shall be and remain on duty for at least thirty minutes before and after the usual hours for beginning and stopping the ordinary work of the mine. [C97,§2489; S13,§2489; C24, 27,§1278.]

1279. Safety appliances and regulations. 1. Brakes. In all shafts where the employees are raised and lowered by machinery there shall be provided a good and sufficient brake on the drum, so adjusted that it may be operated by the engineer without leaving his post at the levers.

2. Flanges on drum. Flanges shall be so arranged on the ends of the drum of any engine used that when the whole cable is wound on the drum, there shall be not less than four inches of clearance between the outer surface of the cable and the outer edge of the flanges.

3. Hoisting cable. The ends of the hoisting cable shall be well secured on the drum and at least two and one-half laps of the same shall remain on the drum when the cage is at rest at the lowest caging place in the shaft.

4. Index dial. An index dial or indicator shall be so arranged and placed as to indicate to the engineer at all times the true position of the cages in the shaft.

5. Safety catches. All cages used in any shaft shall be equipped with efficient safety catches and suspended between good substantial guides, and so constructed overhead with boiler iron that falling objects cannot strike persons on the cage.

6. Safety gates. At all landings and openings at the top of all shafts there shall be maintained an approved safety gate constructed in such manner as at all times to close the opening or entrance to the shaft when the cage is not at rest at that point. There shall be adequate springs at the top of each slope and a trail or dogging attached to each train used therein. [S13,§2489-1a; C24, 27,§1279.]

1280. Number of persons allowed on cage—riding loaded car or cage prohibited. Not more than ten persons shall be allowed on any cage when ascending or descending, and such less number as may be fixed by the mine inspector. No person at any time shall be allowed to ride in the shaft or any cage with a car, tools, or other material, or when such car, tools, or material is on the opposite cage, except when absolutely necessary in the performance of work in the making of repairs. No person shall ride upon a loaded trip in any part of the mine, except the conductor or person in charge thereof or any person in the performance of his duty. [S13,§2489-1a; C24, 27,§1280.]

1281. Speed of cage carrying men—use prohibited. Cages on which employees are riding shall not be lifted or lowered at a rate of speed greater than four hundred feet per minute, and no cage having any unstable or self-dumping platform or device shall be used for the carriage
of employees or material other than coal or mineral unless the same is provided with some convenient device by which the cage platform can be securely locked when employees are being conveyed therein. [S13,§2489-2a; C24, 27, §1281.]

1282. Code of signals—location. In all mines operated by machinery there shall be placed in plain view of the engineer while at his post of duty, and in a conspicuous place at the top and at the bottom of each shaft, slope, or drift, the following code of signals, which shall be used between the engineer and the other employees in the operation of the mine:

1. One ring or whistle shall signify to hoist coal or empty cage; and also to stop when the cage is in motion.
2. Two rings or whistles shall signify to lower cage.
3. Three rings or whistles shall signify that employees are ready to enter cage either top or bottom; when return signal of one ring or whistle is received from the engineer employees may enter the cage, but not before, when one ring or whistle shall be given to start.
4. Four rings or whistles shall signify to hoist slowly; warning of danger.
5. Five rings or whistles shall signify accident within the mine and a call for stretcher and supplies.
6. Six rings or whistles shall call for a reversal of the fan.
7. From top to bottom one ring or whistle shall signify all ready, get on cage.
8. Two rings or whistles from top to bottom shall signify send away empty cage which shall be answered from the bottom with one ring or whistle and the cage may then be moved.
9. The operator of such mine may with written consent of the mine inspector add to this code of signals in his discretion when deemed necessary for the efficiency of the mine or the safety of the employees, but any addition thereto shall be placed as in this section provided for the code of signals. [S13,§§2489-3a, -4a; C24, 27, §1283.]

1283. Engineers—competency—incompetent prohibited. The operator of any mine shall not have in charge of any engine in and around the mine any but competent and sober engineers who shall not permit any person but those designated to handle, operate, or interfere with it or any part of the machinery except as may be necessary in making proper and needed repairs, and then only when the engineer or machinery is not in use in hoisting or lowering employees or hoisting coal or mineral. [S13, §2489-3a; C24, 27, §1283.]

1284. Engineer to inspect machinery. It shall be the duty of the engineer at least once each day to carefully inspect all of the machinery and apparatus under his charge and all of its parts, and if any defects appear which will render its use unsafe to any employee in the mine, he shall cease operating the machinery until the defects are corrected. [S13,§2489-3a; C24, 27, §1284.]

1285. Persons not permitted in engine room or to talk to engineer. No person but the engineer shall be allowed in the engine room except on business connected with the operation of the mine or to hoist machinery, and in such case the person shall immediately retire therefrom when the work is completed or business transacted, and no person shall be permitted to talk to the engineer while in the performance of his duty in hoisting or lowering employees, coal, or mineral. [S13,§2489-3a; C24, 27, §1285.]

1286. Mine foreman defined. The term "mine foreman" as used in this chapter and the law of this state, shall mean and be construed to be one in charge of the underground workings or departments of the mine or any part thereof, either by day or night. [S13,§2489-14a; C24, 27, §1286.]

1287. Certificate of competency of employees. It shall be unlawful for any operator of any coal mine to employ any person as mine foreman, pit boss, or hoisting engineer at any coal mine employing five or more persons therein, and for any person to attempt to discharge such duties unless he shall hold a certificate of competency for such position as provided in this chapter. [S13,§§2489-a, -f; C24, 27, §1287.]

1288. Temporary employment. In case of the discharge, resignation, or disability of any person lawfully performing the duties of foreman, pit boss, or hoisting engineer, the operator shall have sixty days within which to secure the services of a certificated person to take the place of the one so discharged, resigned, or disabled; and during such time a competent and capable person may be temporarily employed to perform such services, whether holding a certificate or not. [S13,§2489-a; C24, 27, §1288.]

1289. Certificate of competency—how procured. Any person may secure such certificate of competency who satisfactorily passes the examination, written and oral, prescribed by the board of examiners. [S13,§§2489-b, -d; C24, 27, §1289.]

1290. Revocation of certificate of competency—how tried—costs. In any case where a mine foreman, pit boss, engineer, or other person receiving a certificate under the law pertaining to mines and mining within this state has willfully disobeyed the orders of the mine inspector or has been convicted of a misdemeanor relating to his duties in mine operation, his certificate shall be revoked, upon complaint being filed with the board of examiners, who shall proceed to hear the case at such time and place as it may determine, which shall be as soon as practicable after the charges are filed and notice given by it to the accused. The board shall have power to subpoena witnesses and administer oaths and a majority of the board shall be required to determine the questions at issue; the costs incurred shall be taxed to the losing party and collected as in other cases. [S13,§2489-15a; C24, 27, §1290.]

Taxation and collection of costs, ch 497 and §11764.

1291. Fees—certificates recorded. Every person applying for a certificate under this
chapter shall pay to the examining board a fee of two dollars, and every successful applicant shall pay to said board an additional fee of two dollars, all of said fees to be accounted for and paid into the state treasury. Each certificate issued under this chapter shall be recorded in the office of the examining board, and shall show the name, age, residence, and mining experience of the person to whom it was issued. [S13, §2489-e; C24, 27, §1291.]

1292. Duties of foreman or pit boss. The duties of the mine foreman or pit boss in charge of any mine or any part thereof shall be:

1. Inspection. To make careful inspection of the mine from day to day by himself or assistant and at all times when in his judgment conditions may require.

2. Directions and rules. To give such directions and formulate such rules for the guidance of the men employed in the mine as skillful and safe operation of the mine may require.

3. Props. To see that the mines are at all times sufficiently supplied with props of proper lengths, caps, and other timbers necessary to securely prop the roof of such mine and the rooms wherein the men are employed, and such material shall be conveniently placed for the use of the miners upon their request.

4. Ventilation. To keep a careful watch over the ventilating apparatus and airways, together with all of the stoppings, doors, and other means of directing the air current.

5. Minors. To keep a record of the boys under sixteen years of age employed by him during the time of school vacation, showing their ages, names, and residence of parents or guardians and character of employment, which record shall be kept at the office of the mines and open for inspection at all reasonable times.

6. Daily examination. To examine all escape ways, traveling ways, and where the same may be readily seen, and to cause them to be examined by his assistant, once each day, and make written report of the conditions and file in the office at the mine, which report shall be open for examination at all reasonable times to representatives of the employees and other persons entitled thereto, and send a copy of such report each month to the mine inspector of the district in which said mine is operated.

7. Guarding dangerous ways. If he finds any escape way or traveling way impassable or dangerous, he shall immediately upon the discovery of the defect, place such obstructions at the defective place as may be reasonably necessary to apprise the employees of the danger. [S13, §2489-13a; C24, 27, §1292.]

1293. Duty of miners and other employees. It shall be the duty of each employee:

1. Examination of working place. To examine his working place upon entering the same and not commencing to mine or load coal or other material until it is made safe.

2. Prop and timber roof. To securely prop and timber the roof of his working place therein and to obey any order or orders given by the superintendent or mine foreman relating to the width of the working place and to the security of the mine in the part thereof where he is at work.

3. Waste. To avoid waste of props, caps, timbers, and other material, and when he has any such not suitable for his purpose to place the same at some convenient point near the track, and where the same may be readily seen, and inform the mine foreman, or other person in charge, of their being unsuitable for the purpose intended.

4. Drawslate. When drawslate or other like material is over the coal, to see to it that proper timbers are placed thereunder for his safety before working under the same. [S13, §2489-16a; C24, 27, §1293.]

1294. Unlawful to injure property or violate regulations. No workman or other person shall knowingly commit any of the following acts:

1. Injure. To injure a water gauge, barometer, air course, brattice, or any equipment, machinery, or live stock.

2. Obstruct or throw open any airway, handle or disturb any part of the machinery or the hoisting engine of the mine. Open a door of a mine and neglect to close it.

3. Endanger the mine or those working therein.

5. Disobey any order given in pursuance of law or do a wilful act whereby the safety of persons working in or about a mine or the security of the mine or the machinery connected therewith may be endangered.

6. Place any refuse material or any obstruction in any part of the air course or any part of the breaks-through in the entries or rooms other than as by this chapter provided. [S13, §2489-17a; C24, 27, §1294.]

1295. Use of intoxicants prohibited. No person shall go into, at, around, or about a mine or the buildings, tracks, or machinery connected therewith while under the influence of intoxicants, and no person shall use, carry, or have in his possession, at, in, or around the mine or the buildings, tracks, or machinery connected therewith, any intoxicants. [S13, §2489-18a; C24, 27, §1295.]

1296. Shot examiners—proof of competency—revocation of permit. In all mines where the coal is blasted from the solid, competent persons shall be employed to examine all drill holes before they are charged. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties, said examiners shall give proof of their competency to the mine inspector of the district in which the mine where they are employed is located, and said inspector shall certify to the operator of each mine the persons who have given proof of their competency to act in the capacity of shot examiners. The mine inspector shall refuse to give permission to any person to act as shot examiner who, in his judgment, is not competent. He shall revoke any permission granted should it appear that a shot examiner is incompetent, negligent, or careless in the performance of his work. [S13, §2495-b; C24, 27, §1296.]

1296-al. Drill holes—unlawful manner of charging. In charging drill holes with powder
or other explosives it shall be unlawful for any miner or other person to use any tamper, scraper, or tool that is not tipped on each end thereof with at least five inches of brass, copper, or other non-sparking metal, and no drill hole shall be charged until the shot examiner shall have examined the same. [C24, §1297; C27, §1296-a.]

1297. Drill holes—when unlawful to charge or fire. The shot examiner shall forbid the charging or firing of any drill hole with powder or other explosive if in his judgment it would be unsafe to the employees or the mine to discharge the shot. In any case where the shot examiner forbids the charging or firing of any drill hole, he shall make a cross with chalk markings at the mouth of the hole when condemned, and make an entry thereof in a book kept by him for that purpose, stating the name of the person working in such place, the number of drill holes therein which he forbids being charged, and the date thereof, which record shall be retained for at least one week. It shall be unlawful for any shot firer or other person to discharge any shot or blast which has been condemned by the shot examiner. In any case when the mine foreman shall have forbidden the charging of any drill hole or the firing of any shot, no person shall be permitted to discharge any shot or blast fired. [S13, §2489-19a; C24, 27, §1297.]

1298. Transportation of powder into coal mines. No person, firm, or corporation shall be permitted to transport, carry, or convey by any electrical means whatever, any powder or other explosives into any coal mine until after the coal miners and other employees have ceased their work and departed from the mines. [S13, §2496-a; C24, 27, §1298.]

1299. Transportation and delivery — by whom. The transportation and delivery of all powder and other explosives in coal mines shall be done by the operator or by men employed by him for that purpose. [S13, §2496-d; C24, 27, §1290.]

1300. Storage of powder—what permitted. No operator of any coal mine shall suffer or permit, under any circumstances, the storing of powder or other explosives in any coal mine except as follows:

1. Each miner shall be permitted to have in his separate and individual possession at one time not more than two kegs containing twenty-five pounds of powder each, and other explosives sufficient for one day's use.

2. Such powder or other explosive shall be kept by the miner in a wooden or metallic box or boxes securely locked, and said boxes shall be kept at a reasonable distance from the track; and black powder and high explosives shall be kept in separate boxes. [S13, §2496-b; C24, 27, §1300.]

Refer to in §1301.  

1301. Supply for following day—where deposited. It shall not be construed as storing powder, as defined in the preceding section, to deposit the powder or other explosives at the end of the electrical or mechanical haulage at the face of the mine for the following day's use, if deposited in conformity with the provisions of the preceding section. [S13, §2496-e; C24, 27, §1301.]

1302. Supply of caps—timbers—props. The operator of any mine shall at all times keep a sufficient supply of props, caps, and other necessary timbers to be used by employees in the mine, convenient and ready for use, and shall send such materials down when requested and deliver them at the places where needed. [S13, §2489-5a; C24, 27, §1302.]

1303. Material for tamping. In all mines where coal is blasted from the solid, the operator shall furnish sand, soil, or clay to be used for tamping which shall be delivered to the employee and placed at a convenient distance from the working places ready for use, and so as not to obstruct any employee in his work. No person shall be permitted to use any substance or material other than sand, soil, or clay for tamping. [S13, §2489-7a; C24, 27, §1303.]

1304. Sprinkling of roadways. The operator of any mine shall not permit the accumulation of dust upon and along any roadway; and where any roadway is dry and dusty, shall cause the same to be sprinkled at least once each week and as much oftener as conditions may require. [S13, §2489-7a; C24, 27, §1304.]

1305. Stables—location—construction—use. The operator of any mine shall not locate a stable at any point in a mine where the air current supplied to the employees passes through such place and in no case shall such stable be located without first having the written approval of the mine inspector of that district, a copy of which shall be filed in his office. The material used in the construction of stables in mines shall, as nearly as practicable, be incombustible and such stables shall not be used as a place for storing any inflammable material, except such hay as may be reasonably necessary for one day's use. [S13, §2489-8a; C24, 27, §1305.]

1306. Telephone systems. In all mines where the working parts thereof exceed two thousand feet from the foot of the slope, shaft, or the mouth of a drift as the case may be, a good and substantial telephone system or other like suitable means of communication shall be maintained at all times ready for use, from the bottom to some suitable and convenient point or near the face of such working parts which shall be extended as the works of the mine progress two thousand feet therefrom. [S15, §2489-10a; C24, 27, §1306.]

1307. Stretchers—blankets—bandages. The operator of any mine shall at all times keep at some convenient place at the mine, in readiness for use in case of accident, one good and substantial stretcher for each fifty employees or fraction thereof engaged in the operation of the mine, and proper and sufficient blankets for each stretcher, together with a sufficient supply of bandages. [S13, §2489-11a; C24, 27, §1307.]

1307-al. Washing facilities. The operator of any coal mine, in the operation of which more
than twenty persons are employed, shall provide and maintain adequate washing facilities for all employees in and about said mine. [C27, §1307-a1.]

Referred to in §1307-a2.

1307-a2. Inspection. It shall be the duty of the mine inspector of each mining district to inspect the washing facilities provided or maintained at each mine in his district and to make such reasonable orders as will carry out the provisions of this and the preceding section. [C27, §1307-a2.]

1308. Gasoline and engines—use and location. No gasoline engine, except gasoline haulage motors where the exhaust is properly cared for, or supplies of gasoline therefor, shall be located in or near the air current which supplies the employees of any mine with air, but in all cases shall be placed upon the return of the air and located at least twenty feet from any and all traveling ways. In no case shall any gasoline engine or place for supply of gasoline be located without first having the approval in writing of the mine inspector, who shall determine the suitability of the location of said engine and supplies. The supply of gasoline shall be kept at the place designated and shall not exceed twelve gallons at any one time. [S13, §2489-9a; C24, 27, §1308.]

1309. Temporary location of engine—conditions. In case of emergency a gasoline engine may be temporarily placed where needed and the inspector of the district in which the mine is located immediately notified thereof; he shall at once proceed to the mine and determine as to the safety of the employees while the engine is so operated at such location. If in his judgment the operation thereof can be continued at such place with reasonable safety to the employees, such operation may be continued while the employees are at work until the emergency shall have passed; otherwise the inspector shall order the employees, except such as are required to operate the engine and work connected therewith, to leave the mine until the same is made safe. [S13, §2489-9a; C24, 27, §1309.]

1310. Fire extinguishers required—where kept. At all hoisting shafts, airshafts, escape shafts, and places of exit, boiler and engine rooms, stables in mines, and places where gasoline engines are used, there shall be kept ready for use at all times at least two hand fire extinguishers of approved make, conveniently placed for immediate use when needed. [S13, §2489-9a; C24, 27, §1310.]

1310-b1. Gas masks. In all coal mines of this state where shot firemen fire shots, the owner, operator, or person in charge of such mine shall furnish each shot fireman with an efficient gas mask, approved by the mine inspector of the district where such mine is located, which shall be examined each day and kept in proper condition to serve the purposes intended. [C27, §1310-b1.]

Referred to in §1510-b2.

1310-b2. Shooting without mask. It shall be unlawful for any person to perform the duties of shot fireman in any coal mine in this state without having in his possession and on his person an efficient gas mask as required by the preceding section. [C27, §1310-b2.]

1311. Gasoline motors prohibited in mines hereafter equipped. In any mine hereafter opened or equipped for operation no gasoline haulage motor shall be installed or used in the underground workings for any purpose, and it shall be the duty of the mine inspector to enforce the provisions of this section. [C24, 27, §1311.]

1312. Purity of illuminating oil—standard—department of agriculture to regulate. Only pure animal or vegetable oil or other means for illuminating purposes equally as safe and free from smoke or offensive odor shall be used in any mine in this state. For the purpose of determining the purity of oils the department of agriculture shall fix a standard of purity and establish regulations for testing the same, and when so determined and established shall be binding on all courts and other authorities. When any substance used for illuminating purposes in a mine leaves any refuse after use which gives off any gas or offensive odor, it shall be removed from the mine at the end of his day's work by the person using it. [C97, §2493; §2493; C24, 27, §1312.]

Authority of department, §2590.

1313. Inspection by oil inspector—where made—branding. The department of agriculture shall inspect and test all oil offered for sale, sold, or used for illuminating purposes in coal mines in this state, and for such purposes the inspector of said department may enter upon the premises of any person. If upon test and examination the oil shall meet the requirements made by said department, said inspector shall brand, over his official signature, the barrel or vessel holding the same, with the date and words “Approved for illuminating coal mines”. Should it fail to meet such requirements, he shall brand it over his official signature, and date, “Rejected for illuminating coal mines”. All inspection shall be made within this state, and paid for by the person for whom the inspection is made, at the rate of ten cents per barrel or vessel, which charge shall be a lien on the oil inspected, and be collected by the inspector. Each inspector shall be governed in all things respecting his record and returns as provided in the general law relative to inspection of petroleum products. [S13, §2495-a; C24, 27, §1313.]

Inspection of petroleum products, ch 159.

1314. Proceedings by inspector when law violated—costs. When any such inspector has good reason to believe that oil is being sold or used in violation of the provisions of this chapter, he shall make complaint to the county attorney of the county in which the offense was committed, who shall institute and prosecute proceedings against the offender. All reasonable expenses for analyzing suspected oil shall be paid by the owner of the oil when it is found that he is selling or offering to sell impure oil in violation of the provisions of this chapter. Such expenses may be recovered in a civil action, and in criminal
proceedings such expenses shall be taxed as part of the costs. [S13,§2495-a; C24, 27,§1514.]

1315. Electrical current permitted in mines. All wires or cables at or in any mine used for transmitting electrical current in excess of one hundred volts shall be armored or insulated in so far as practicable, except trolley and all return wires or cables. Wires or cables used for conducting or transmitting current in excess of two hundred seventy-five volts shall be placed and protected for the safety of persons and animals as provided in the next section. [C24, 27,§1315.]

1316. Regulations for electrical current. All wires, cables, or transformers used at or in any mine for transmitting, conducting, or transforming electrical current in excess of two hundred seventy-five volts shall be armored, insulated, isolated, or placed so as to prevent injury to persons and animals in so far as possible consistent with the use for which such instrumentalties are intended. At the approach to a transformer there shall be displayed a sign, with the word “danger” and the number of volts of electrical current conducted, indicated thereon in large plain letters and figures, on which light shall be thrown at all times when electrical current is being conducted or transmitted. [C24, 27,§1316.]

1317. Grounding and insulation of current. Electric pumps and stationary electric machines shall be insulated and grounded in their emplacement, by the use of wires or other equivalent means and inspected with such frequency and kept in such repair that contact therewith will be rendered harmless in so far as possible consistent with the use for which such machinery is intended. [C24, 27,§1317.]

1318. Handling of electrical equipment. It shall be unlawful for any person to inspect, repair, handle, disturb, or interfere with any of the electrical equipment or machinery of a mine except the mine inspector, operator, superintendent, mine foreman, or those designated by such persons to do such work, and those whom such designated persons may request or permit to aid in the work of handling or repairing. [C24, 27,§1318.]

1319. Scales and weighers—duties—records—damages. The operator shall, if the miners are paid by weight, provide the mine with suitable scales of standard make, and require the person selected to weigh the coal delivered from the mine to take and subscribe an oath before some person authorized to administer oaths, to the effect that he will keep the scales correctly and truly balanced, and accurately weigh and record the amount delivered, and that he will subscribe an oath to the effect that he is duly qualified and will faithfully discharge his duties as checkweighman, and he shall at all proper times have access to and the right to examine the scales, machinery, or apparatus used in weighing, and to see all measures and weights of coal mined and the accounts kept thereof; but not more than one person on the part of the miners collectively shall have this right, and such examination and inspection shall be so made as to create no unnecessary interference with the use of such scales, machinery, or apparatus. [C24, 27,§2490; S13,§2490; C24, 27,§1320.]

1320. Checkweighman—duties. The miners employed and working in any mine may furnish a competent checkweighman, who, before entering upon his duties, shall take and subscribe an oath to the effect that he is duly qualified and will faithfully discharge his duties as checkweighman, and he shall at all proper times have access to and the right to examine the scales, machinery, or apparatus used in weighing, and to see all measures and weights of coal mined and the accounts kept thereof; but not more than one person on the part of the miners collectively shall have this right, and such examination and inspection shall be so made as to create no unnecessary interference with the use of such scales, machinery, or apparatus. [C24, 27,§2490; S13,§2490; C24, 27,§1320.]

1321. When weighed—weights—impurities. The operator shall, where the miner is to be paid by the ton or other quantity, unless otherwise agreed upon in writing, weigh the coal before screening, and the miner shall be credited at the rate of eighty pounds to the bushel and two thousand pounds to the ton, but no payment shall be required for sulphur, rock, slate, blackjack, dirt, or other impurities which may be loaded or found with the coal. [C24, 27,§2490; S13,§2490; C24, 27,§1321.]

1322. Pay days—failure to pay—damages—attorney fee. All wages shall be paid in money upon demand semimonthly, by paying the amount earned during the first fifteen days of each month not later than the first Saturday after the twentieth of said month, and for those earned after the fifteenth of each month not later than the first Saturday after the fifth of the succeeding month. A failure or refusal to make payment within five days after demand shall entitle the laborer to recover the amount due him, and one dollar per day additional, not exceeding the amount due, for each day such payment is neglected or refused, and in any action therein the court shall tax as a part of the costs a reasonable attorney fee to plaintiff’s attorney. [C24, 27,§1322.]

1323. Wages how paid—coercion prohibited. The operator shall not sell, give, deliver, or issue, directly or indirectly, to any person employed, in payment for labor due or as advances for labor to be performed, any script, check, draft, order, or other evidence of indebtedness payable or redeemable otherwise than in money at its face value. He shall not compel or in any manner attempt to force any employee to purchase goods or supplies from any particular person, firm, company, or corporation, but upon demand all wages shall be paid in money as provided in the preceding section. [C24, 27,§1323.]
1324. Annual reports — what to contain. The operator of any mine shall, on or before the first day of February in each year, send to the office of the inspector of the district where the mine is located, upon blanks furnished by the state, a correct return with respect to the year ending January first of each year showing the quantity of coal mined and the number of persons ordinarily employed at, in, and around such mine, designating the number of persons below and above ground, and such other information as required by such blank. [SS15, §2489-12a; C24, 27, §1324.]

1325. Uniform reports. The inspectors shall prepare uniform blanks which shall be used in all cases where reports are required to be made to the district mine inspectors or the inspectors at their general office. [S13, §2484-a; C24, 27, §1325.]

1326. Report of accidents. Forthwith upon the happening of any accident resulting in the death of an employee, the operator shall report the same by mail or otherwise to the mine inspector of the district and the coroner of the county in which the accident happens. In all other cases of personal injury, not resulting in death, the operator shall make a report to the mine inspector of the district upon a standard form provided by the inspector for that purpose, containing a detailed statement of the extent of the injury and the manner in which it occurred. [C97, §2482; S13, §2482; SS15, §2489-12a; C24, 27, §1326.]

1327. Failure to provide for safety of employees. In addition to any and all other remedies, if any owner or person in charge of any mine shall fail to provide any of the appliances specified in this chapter for the safety of the employees, or the appliances provided do not conform to such requirements, or such owner or agent shall neglect, for twenty days after notice given in writing by the mine inspector of such failure to remedy the same, such inspector may apply to the district court, or any judge the action brought in the name of the state, for writ of injunction to restrain the working of the mine with more persons than are necessary to make the improvements needed and prevent deterioration of the mine, until such appliances have been supplied. In case an injury happens to those engaged in work because of such failure, the negligence of such operator shall be held to be the proximate cause of such injury. [C73, §1568; C97, §2492; C24, 27, §1327.]

1328. Changes not covered by statute. In all cases not covered by statute when it is found necessary that some change, improvement, or device is required to reasonably secure the safety or health of the employees of any mine, and the operator neglects or refuses to make the change or improvement or supply the device needed within a reasonable time after written notice so to do given by the inspector of the district in which the mine is located, the inspector shall file a verified petition with the clerk of the district court of the county where the mine is located setting forth all such facts and asking a mandatory writ to compel the making of such improvements. [C73, §1568; S13, §2494-a; C24, 27, §1328.]

1329. Notice of time and place of hearing. Such inspector shall give five days' notice to the accused in the same manner as original notices are served, stating the time and place and the name of the judge before whom the case will be tried. The accused party shall be required to appear at the time and place mentioned in the notice, which may be at any place convenient for the judge in the judicial district. [S13, §2494-a; C24, 27, §1329.]

Service of notice, §11060.

1330. Title of proceeding — time to plead — how tried. The proceeding shall be entitled the state of Iowa as plaintiff and the operator as defendant, who shall plead on or before noon of the fourth day after notice. At the time and place fixed in the notice the case shall be heard and tried by the judge in equity, who shall make such order as the evidence warrants. [S13, §2494-a; C24, 27, §1330.]

Method of trial, ch 496.

1331. Witnesses — court may suspend operation. The clerk of the district court where such petition has been filed shall issue subpoenas at the request of either party, and witnesses shall be required to respond thereto as in other cases, and it shall be the official duty of the county attorney to represent the plaintiff in all matters pertaining to such proceeding. Pending such proceeding the judge may, if he deems it advisable for the safety of the employees, order the mine closed until such hearing is completed, and if changes are ordered, then till such changes are made. [S13, §2494-a; C24, 27, §1331.]

Attendance of witnesses, §11323 et seq.

1332. Burden of proof — final order. The burden of proof shall rest upon the plaintiff to show that the proposed change, improvement, or device is reasonably required for the safety or health of the employees. If the evidence in the whole case shows that the proposed change, improvement, or device is necessary for the purposes intended, the judge shall forthwith issue a mandatory order specifying the improvements required and the time within which they shall be made, and enter the same of record in the district court of the county in which the mine is located. [S13, §2494-a; C24, 27, §1332.]

1333. Contempt of court — penalty. If the defendant fails to comply with the order made by the judge within the time fixed, such defendant may be charged with contempt of court, and upon conviction thereof be fined not to exceed five hundred dollars and committed to the county jail until such fine is paid. [S13, §2494-a; C24, 27, §1333.]

Contempts, ch 536.

1334. Right of adjoining landowner — survey — bond. Upon affidavit of any person owning land in the vicinity of any mine, or his agents, filed with the inspector of the district stating
that it is necessary for the protection of his property to know how near his land the excavations in the mine extend, the inspector shall make an examination or employ a surveyor therefor if necessary, to determine the length and direction of entries and other works toward the land of the applicant and the extent of excavation of same on all of his land, if any, and file a report thereof in his office. The inspector may in such case permit examination of such map or copies thereof as may be in his custody, for the purpose of determining the location of the workings. If it be found necessary to survey the premises to discover the facts, the owner or person filing the affidavit shall first give a bond or other security to the inspector in favor of the state in the sum of one hundred dollars conditioned to pay all costs and expenses incurred thereby. [S13,§2485-b; C24, 27, §1335.]

1335. Expenses—by whom paid. The necessary expenses incurred and compensation of five dollars per day to the inspector for the use of the state and ten dollars per day to the surveyor shall be paid by the applicant except when it shall be shown that said applicant's property has been undermined, in which case the expense shall be paid by the mine owner, operator, lessee, or person in charge. [S13,§2485-b; C24, 27, §1335.]

1336. Double damages. In any case where any operator, without permission, takes coal from adjoining land, he shall be liable for double damages to the owner and for all expenses caused thereby. [S13,§2485-b; C24, 27, §1336.]

1337. Violations of provisions—misdemeanors—penalties. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as hereinafter provided, respectively:

1. Maps. Any owner, operator, lessee, or person in charge of any mine, refusing or neglecting to comply with the provisions of this chapter in relation to making and furnishing to the mine inspector maps of such mine, shall be fined one hundred dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail until such fine and costs are paid.

2. Orders. Any person, employer, or employee refusing or neglecting to comply with any order of the mine inspector relating to insufficient air, improper ventilation, or unsafe and improper health conditions in any mine, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

3. Unlawful employment. Any owner, operator, lessee, agent, or managing officer of any mine who shall employ any mine foreman, pit boss, or hoisting engineer who does not hold a certificate of competency from the board of examiners, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both.

4. Explosives. Any owner, lessee, operator, or the agent thereof, or officer or agent of any firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this chapter relating to the transportation and storage of powder and other explosives in and about any mine, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

5. Illuminating oils. Any owner, lessee, lessee, or employee of any mine violating any of the provisions of this chapter prohibiting the use or sale of impure or adulterated oil or any other substance for illuminating purposes in any mine, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

6. Oils. Any owner, operator, lessee, or employee of any mine violating any of the provisions of this chapter prohibiting the use or sale of impure or adulterated oil or other substance for illuminating purposes in any mine, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars.

7. Weighing. Any owner, lessee, or operator, or any party in charge of any mine, or any weighman or checkweighman violating any of the provisions of this chapter relating to the correct weighing and recording of the weights of coal mined at any mine shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding sixty days.

8. General prohibitions. Any miner, workman, or other person violating any of the provisions of this chapter relating to injuring or interfering with any air course or brattice, obstructing or throwing open doors in mines, disturbing any part of the machinery or equipment, disobeying any orders in carrying out the provisions of this chapter, riding upon a loaded car or other means of transportation in the mine except as in this chapter permitted, doing any act whereby the lives, limbs, or health of persons or the security of the mine and machinery are endangered, or neglecting or refusing to securely prop or support the roof and entries under his control, or neglecting or refusing to obey any order of the superintendent in relation to the safety of the mine in the part under his control shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [C97,§§2491, 2494; S13, §§2485-a, 2488-f, 2489-f, 2494, 2496-e; C24, 27, §1337.]
CHAPTER 69

GYPSUM MINES

1338. Escape shafts. The owner or person in charge of any gypsum mine operated by shaft or one having a slope or drift opening in which five or more men are employed shall construct and maintain at least two distinct openings, which in shaft mines hereafter constructed shall be separated by not less than three hundred feet and in slope or drift mines by not less than two hundred feet in breadth through which, in every shaft or slope mine, ingress and egress at all times shall be unobstructed and free from water. [S13,§2496-f; C24, 27,§1338.]

1339. Stairs. All escape shafts hereafter constructed shall have stairs at an angle of not more than sixty degrees in descent, with a stairway not less than two feet in width, kept in safe condition, with proper landings at easy and convenient distances apart and adequate means of escape from mines now in operation. [S13,§2496-f; C24, 27,§1339.]

1340. Fans—combustible materials. Such owner or person shall provide all air shafts with fans for ventilating purposes, and no combustible material shall be allowed to be or remain between any escape shaft and hoisting shaft, nor shall any building hereafter erected be located within two hundred feet of an escape shaft without written permission from the state inspector. [S13,§2496-f; C24, 27,§1340.]

1341. Joint use. Where two or more mines are connected underground the several owners may, by agreement, use the hoisting shaft or slope of one mine as an escape for the other. No escape shaft shall be located or constructed without first giving notice to, and obtaining the approval in writing of the state mine inspector. [S13,§2496-f; C24, 27,§1341.]

1342. Ventilation. The owner or person in charge of any mine shall provide and maintain, whether the mine be operated by shaft, slope, or drift, an amount of ventilation of not less than one hundred cubic feet of air per minute for each person, nor less than five hundred cubic feet of air per minute for each mule or horse employed therein, which shall be so circulated throughout the mines as to dilute, render harmless, and expel all noxious and poisonous gases in all working parts of the same. [S13,§2496-h; C24, 27,§1342.]

1343. Air measurement. In no case shall the air current be a greater distance than sixty feet from the working face, except when making crosscuts in entries for air courses; then, in that case, the distance shall not be greater than seventy feet; but the state mine inspector may, in writing, grant permission to go beyond the limit herein mentioned, when the conditions are such in a special case as to require it. [S13,§2496-h; C24, 27,§1343.]

1344. Insufficient air. When the mine inspector shall find the air insufficient, or men working under unsafe conditions, he shall at once give notice to the mine owner or his agent or person in charge, and upon the failure to make the necessary changes within a reasonable time, to be fixed by him, he may order the men out, to remain out until the mine is put in proper condition. [S13,§2496-h; C24, 27,§1344.]

1345. Speaking tubes—safety appliances. The owner or person in charge of any mine shall in all mines operated by shaft or slope, where the voice can not be distinctly heard, provide and maintain a metal speaking tube or other means of communication, kept in complete order from the bottom or interior to the top or exterior; also a sufficient safety catch and proper cover overhead on all cages, and an adequate brake to all drums or other devices used for lowering or hoisting persons, an approved safety gate at the top of each shaft, springs at the top of each slope, and a trail attached to each train used therein. [S13,§2496-i; C24, 27,§1345.]

1346. Competent engineers—safety precautions. He shall not knowingly place in charge of any engine used in or about the operation of the mines any but experienced, competent, and sober engineers, who shall have the same qualifications as are required of hoisting engineers at coal mines, and who shall not allow anyone but those designated for that purpose to handle or in any way interfere with it or any part of the machinery, nor shall more than ten persons be allowed to descend or ascend in any cage at one time, or such less number as may be fixed by the state mine inspector, nor anyone but the conductor on a loaded car or cage. [S13,§2496-h; C24, 27,§1346.]

1347. Props. He shall at all times keep a sufficient supply of timber to be used as props,
convenient and ready for use, and shall send such props down when required and deliver them to the places where needed. [§13, §2496-1; C24, 27, §1347.]

1348. Violation—writ of injunction—negligence. In addition to any and all other remedies, if any owner or person in charge of any mine shall fail to provide the requirements herein specified, or such owner or agent neglect for twenty days after notice given in writing by the state mine inspector of such failure to remedy the same, such inspector may apply to the district court or any judge thereof in an action brought in the name of the state for a writ of injunction to restrain the working of the mine with more persons at the same time than are necessary to make the improvements needed, save as may be required to prevent waste, until such appliances have been provided, and in case an injury happens to those engaged in the work because of such failure, the same shall be held culpable negligence on the part of the operator of the mine. [§13, §2496-j; C24, 27, §1348.]

1349. Duties and powers of state mine inspector. It is hereby made the duty of the state mine inspector to enforce the provisions of this chapter. He shall have the right to enter any gypsum mine under the provisions of this chapter, at any time, but shall not unnecessarily interfere with the working of any mine, nor shall more than six months intervene between examinations of any such mine. [§13, §2496-k; C24, 27, §1349.]

1350. Fatal accidents—reports. Every person in charge of a mine under the provisions of this chapter shall, within twenty-four hours after a fatal accident happens to any employee in or around the mine, report the same to the coroner of the county in which the mine is operated and to the state mine inspector. [§13, §2496-l; C24, 27, §1350.]

1351. Maps. The owner, operator, lessee, or person in charge of any gypsum mine shall make or cause to be made an accurate map or plan of such mine, drawn to a scale not more than two hundred feet to the inch, on which shall appear the name of the state, county, and township in which the mine is located, the designation of the mine, the name of the company or owner, operator, lessee, or person in charge, the certificate of the mining engineer or surveyor as to the accuracy and date of the survey, the north point, and the scale to which the drawing is made. [§13, §2496-m; C24, 27, §1351.]

1352. Details required. Every such map or plan shall correctly show the surface boundary lines of the rights pertaining to each mine and all section or quarter-section lines or corners within the same; the lines of town lots or streets; the tracks or sidetracks of all railroads, the location of all wagon roads, rivers, streams, ponds, and reservations made of gypsum and mineral. For the underground workings said map shall show all shafts, slopes, tunnels, or other opening to the surface or to the workings of a contiguous mine; all excavations, entries, rooms, and crosscuts; the location of the escape ways, and of the fans or furnace or other means of ventilation and the direction of air currents and the location of permanent pumps, hauling engines, engine planes, abandoned works, fire walls, and standing water. [§13, §2496-n; C24, 27, §1352.]

1353. Separate maps. A separate and similar map drawn to the same scale in all cases shall be made of each and every seam of gypsum operated in any mine in the state. A separate map shall also be made of the surface whenever any surface buildings, lines, or objects are so numerous as to obscure the details of the mine workings if drawn upon the same sheet with them and in such case the surface map shall be drawn upon transparent cloth or paper so it can be laid upon the map of the underground workings and thus truly indicate the local relation of lines and objects on the surface to the excavation of the mine, together with any other principal workings of the mine. [§13, §2496-o; C24, 27, §1353.]

1354. Rise and dip of seam. Each map shall also show, by profile drawing and measurement, the last one hundred fifty feet approaching the boundary lines, showing the rise and dip of the seam. [§13, §2496-p; C24, 27, §1354.]

1355. Copies. The original or true copies of all such maps shall be kept at the office of the mine and true copies thereof shall also be furnished the state mine inspector for the district in which said mine is located within thirty days after the completion of the same. [§13, §2496-q; C24, 27, §1355.]

1356. Custody and examination. The maps so delivered to the inspector shall be the property of the state and shall remain in the custody of the said inspector during his term of office and be delivered to his successor in office. They shall be kept at the office of the inspector and be open to examination to all persons interested in the same. But such examinations shall only be made in the presence of the inspector or his office assistant, and he shall not permit any copies of the same to be made without the written consent of the operator or the owner of the property, except as herein and otherwise provided. [§13, §2496-r; C24, 27, §1356.]

1357. Additional survey. An accurate extension of the last preceding survey of every mine in active operation shall be made once in every twelve months prior to July first of every year and the result of such survey with the date thereof shall be promptly and accurately entered upon the original map and a true, correct, and accurate copy of said extended map shall be forwarded to the inspector of mines in the district in which said mine is located so as to show all changes in plan of new work in the mine, and all extension of the old workings to the most advanced face or boundary of said workings which have been made since the last preceding survey, and the parts of the mine abandoned or worked out after the last preceding survey shall be clearly indicated and shown by colorings, which copy must be delivered to the inspector of mines within thirty days after the last survey is made. [§13, §2496-s; C24, 27, §1357.]
§1358. Abandoned mine. When any gypsum mine is worked out or is about to be abandoned or indefinitely closed, the owner, operator, lessee, or person in charge of the same shall make or cause to be made a complete extended map of said mine and the result of the same shall be duly extended on all maps of the mine and copies thereof so as to show all excavations and the most advanced workings of the mine and their exact relation to the boundary of section lines on the surface, and deliver to the inspector a copy of the completed map. [S13,§2496-m; C24, 27, §1358.]

§1359. Inspector may order survey. The state inspector of mines shall order a survey to be made of the workings of any mine and the result to be extended on the maps of the same and the copies thereof whenever in his judgment the safety of the workmen, the support of the surface, the conservation of the property, or the safety of the adjoining mine requires it; and if not made by the owner, operator, lessee, or person in charge when ordered by the inspector it shall be made or caused to be made by the inspector and paid for by the state and the amount collected from the owner, operator, lessee, or person in charge as other debts are collected. [S13,§2496-n; C24, 27,§1359.]

§1360. Violations. Any owner or person in charge of any gypsum mine who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this chapter, or any of them, or shall hinder or obstruct the carrying out of any of the requirements of this chapter shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty days or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars; or if any miner, workman, or other person knowingly injure or interfere with any air course or brattice, or obstruct or throw open doors or disturb any part of the machinery, or disobey any order given in carrying out the provisions of this chapter whereby the lives and health of the persons or the security of the mines and machinery is endangered, or shall neglect or refuse to securely prop any entries under his control, or refuse to obey any order given by the superintendent in relation to the safety of the mine or that part of the mine under his charge or control, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [S13,§2496-n; C24, 27,§1360.]

CHAPTER 70
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
Referred to in §§1431, 1432, 1456, 1462, 1467, 1468, 1470, 1480, 1176B.

1361. To whom not applicable. This chapter shall not apply to:
1. Any household or domestic servant.
2. Persons whose employment is of a casual nature.

1362. Compulsory when.

1363. Acceptance presumed.

1364. Rejection.

1365. Employer's notice to reject.

1366. Posting notice to reject.

1367. Defenses when employee rejects.

1368. Certain defenses not available when employee rejects.

1369. Employer's notice to reject.

1370. Affidavit of employee as to rejection.

1371. Interested person not to administer oath.

1372. Tenure of election.

1373. Waiver of election to reject.

1374. Liability when employer and employee reject.

1375. Defenses not available when employer rejects.

1376. Wilful injury—intoxication.

1377. Implied acceptance.

1378. Contract to relieve not operative.

1379. Negligence presumed—burden of proof.

1380. Rights of employee exclusive—presumption.

1381. Subsequent election to reject—effect.

1382. Liability of other than employer—subrogation.

1383. Notice of injury—failure to give.

1384. Form of notice.

1385. Service of notice.

1386. Limitation of actions.

1387. Surgical and medical services—amount.

1388. Burial expense.

1389. Liability in case of death and no dependents.

1390. Compensation schedule.

1391. Maturity date and interest.

1392. Death cases—dependents.

1393. When compensation begins—periodical increase.

1394. Temporary disability.

1395. Permanent total disability.

1396. Permanent partial disabilities.

1397. Basis of computation.

1398. Contributions from employees.

1399. Examination of injured employees.

1400. Statement of earnings.

1401. Refusing or neglecting to furnish statement.

1402. Persons conclusively presumed wholly dependent.

1403. Payment to spouse—death before payment.

1404. Payment to actual dependents.

1405. Commutation.

1406. Proceedings for commutation.


1408. Partial commutation.

1409. Trustees for incompetent.

1410. Annual report of trustee—compensation.

1411. Alien dependents in foreign country—representative.

1412. Consular officer or agent may be appointed trustee.

1413. Notice to consular officer.

1414. Contracts to avoid compensation.

1415. Waivers prohibited.

1416. Contracts presumed fraudulent.

1417. Employees in interstate commerce.

1418. Employees of state.

1419. Payment of state employees.

1420. Board of audit not to approve.

1421. Definitions.

1422. Peace officers.

3. Persons engaged in agriculture, in so far as injuries shall be incurred by employees while engaged in agricultural pursuits or any operations immediately connected therewith, whether on or off the premises of the employer.
4. As between a municipal corporation, city, or town, and any person or persons receiving any benefits under, or who may be entitled to benefits from, any "firemen's pension fund” or "policemen's pension fund” of any municipal corporation, city, or town, except as otherwise provided by law. [S13, §2477-m; C24, 27, §1364.]

1362. Compulsory when. Where the state, county, municipal corporation, school district, or city under any form of government is the employer, the provisions of this chapter for the payment of compensation and amount thereof for an injury sustained by an employee of such employer shall be exclusive, compulsory, and obligatory upon both employer and employee, except as otherwise provided by law. [S13, §2477-m; C24, 27, §1362.]

1363. Acceptance presumed. Except as provided by this chapter, it shall be conclusively presumed that every employer has elected to provide, secure, and pay compensation according to the provisions of this chapter for any and all personal injuries sustained by an employee arising out of and in the course of the employment, and in such cases, the employer shall be relieved from other liability for recovery of damages or other compensation for such personal injury. [S13, §2477-m; C24, 27, §1363.]

1364. Rejection. The presumption as stated in the preceding section shall continue and be in force until notice in writing of an election to the contrary shall have been given to the employees by posting the same in some conspicuous place where the business is carried on, and also by filing notice with the industrial commissioner with return thereon by affidavit showing the date and place notice was posted. Any employer beginning business and giving notice at once of his rejection of this chapter shall not be considered as under such provisions, but such employer shall not be relieved of the payment of compensation until thirty days after the posting and filing of such notice with the industrial commissioner. [S13, §2477-m; C24, 27, §1364.]

1365. Employer's notice to reject. An employer's notice of election to reject the provisions of this chapter shall be substantially in the following form:

To the employees of the undersigned, and the Iowa industrial commissioner:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned rejects the provisions of this chapter shall be substantially in the following form:

State of Iowa, ss.

... County.

Signed

(Employee.)

The undersigned on oath says that a true copy of the foregoing notice was on the day of ... , 19... posted at ...

(State fully place where posted.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me by...

...this... day of, 19...

(Notary Public.)

1366. Posting notice to reject. The employer shall keep such notice posted in some conspicuous place where the business is carried on, which shall apply to the employees subsequently employed by the employer with the same force and effect and to the same extent as employees in the employ at the time the notice was given. [S13, §2477-m; C24, 27, §1365.]

1367. Defenses when employee rejects. In the event an employee elects to reject the provisions of this chapter, the rights and remedies thereof shall not apply where such employee brings an action to recover damages for injuries received arising out of and in the course of his employment, except as otherwise provided by this chapter; and in such actions the employer shall have the right to plead and rely upon any and all defenses including those at common law, and the defenses of contributory negligence, assumption of risk, and fellow servant rule, except as otherwise provided by law. [S13, §2477-m2; C24, 27, §1367.]

1368. Certain defenses not available when employee rejects. When an employee who has rejected the provisions of this chapter, receives an injury through failure of the employer to furnish or fail to exercise reasonable care to keep and maintain any safety device, appliance, or equipment as required by law, statutory rule or regulation, or through the violation of any other statutory requirements or regulations on the part of such employer, then the doctrine of assumed risk in relation to such cause of injury shall not be available as a defense to such employer in any action for damages on account of such injury. [S13, §2477-m2; C24, 27, §1368.]

1369. Employees' notice to reject. The notice required to be given by an employee shall be substantially in the following form:

To ... 

(Name of employer.)

... and the Iowa industrial commissioner:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned hereby elects to reject the terms, conditions, and provisions of chapter 70 of the code for the payment of compensation as provided thereby, and elects to rely upon the common law as modified by sections 1367 and 1368 of said chapter for the right to recover for personal injury which I may receive, if any, arising out of and in the course of my employment while in line of duty for my employer above named.

Dated this... day of ..., 19...

Signed
State of Iowa,  

County. 

The undersigned on oath says that the above written notice was on the day of , served on the within named employer of the undersigned by delivering to a true copy thereof.

Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) to before me by the said this day of , 19 ... 

[Notary Public.] 

[§13,§2477-m2; C24, 27,§1369.]

1370. Affidavit of employee as to rejection. When an employee or one who is an applicant for employment rejects the provisions of this chapter, he shall, in addition to such notice, state in an affidavit to be filed with said notice who, if any person, requested, suggested, or demanded of such person to reject the provisions of this chapter. If such request, suggestion, or demand has been made of such employee by any person, such employee shall state the name of the person who made the request, suggestion, or demand, and all of the circumstances relating thereto, the date and place made, and persons present, and if it be found that the employer of such employee, or an employer to whom an applicant for employment has applied, or any person a member of the firm, association, corporation, or agent or official of such employer, made a request, suggestion, or demand to such employee or applicant for employment to reject the provisions of this chapter, the rejection made under such circumstances shall be conclusively presumed to have been fraudulently procured, and such rejection shall be null and void and of no effect, unless such employee has a permanent disability at the time of making the affidavit, then and in that event such rejection shall be presumed to have been fraudulently procured. [§13,§2477-m2; C24, 27,§1370.]

1371. Interested person not to administer oath. No person interested in the business of such employer, financially or otherwise, shall be permitted to administer the oath to the affiant required in case an employee or applicant for employment elects to reject the provisions of this chapter. And the person administering such oath to such affiant shall carefully read the notice and affidavit to such person making such rejection, and shall explain that the purpose of the notice is to bar such person from recovering compensation in accordance with the schedule and terms of this chapter in the event that he sustains an injury in the course of such employment; all of which shall be shown by certificate of the person administering the oath herein contemplated.

The industrial commissioner shall refuse to file the notice and affidavit, unless the same fully and in detail complies with the requirements hereof.

If such rejection, affidavit, or certificate is found insufficient for any cause, they shall be returned to the person who executed the instrument, with the reasons indorsed thereon by the industrial commissioner. [§13,§2477-m2; C24, 27,§1371.]

1372. Tenure of election. When the employer or employee has given notice in compliance with this chapter electing to reject the terms thereof, such election shall continue and be in force until such employer or employee shall thereafter elect to come under the provisions of this chapter as is provided in the next section. [§13,§2477-m3; C24, 27,§1372.]

1373. Waiver of election to reject. When an employer or employee rejects the provisions of this chapter, such party may at any time thereafter elect to waive the same by giving notice in writing in the same manner required of the party in electing to reject the provisions of this chapter, which shall become effective when filed with the industrial commissioner and posted at the place of business. [§13,§2477-m3; C24, 27,§1373.]

Referred to in §1372.

1374. Liability when employer and employee reject. When the employer and the employee elect to reject the provisions of this chapter, the liability of the employer shall be the same as though the employee had not rejected the provisions hereof. [§13,§2477-m4; C24, 27,§1374.]

1375. Defenses not available when employer rejects. An employer who rejects the provisions of this chapter in the manner and form provided, shall not escape liability for personal injury sustained by an employee of such employer when the injury sustained arises out of and in the course of the employment on the grounds that:

1. The employee assumed the risks inherent in or incidental to or arising out of his or her employment, or the risks arising out of the failure of the employer to furnish reasonably safe tools or appliances, or the risks arising out of the failure of the employer to exercise reasonable care in selecting reasonably competent employees in the business, or on the ground that the employer exercised reasonable care in selecting reasonably competent employees in the business.
2. The injury was caused by the negligence of a coemployee.
3. The employee was negligent, unless such negligence was wilful and with intent to cause the injury, or the result of intoxication on the part of the injured party. [§13,§2477-m; C24, 27,§1375.]

Referred to in §1365.

1376. Wilful injury—intoxication. No compensation under this chapter shall be allowed for an injury caused:

1. By the employee's wilful intent to injure himself or to wilfully injure another.
2. When intoxication of the employee was the proximate cause of the injury. [§13, §2477-m-1; C24, 27, §1376.]

1377. Implied acceptance. Where the employer and employee have not given notice of an election to reject the terms of this chapter, every contract of hire, express or implied, shall be construed as an implied agreement between them and a part of the contract on the part of the employer to provide, secure, and pay, and on the part of the employee to accept compensation in the manner as by this chapter provided for all personal injuries sustained arising out of and in the course of the employment. [§13, §2477-m; C24, 27, §1377.]

1378. Contract to relieve not operative. No contract, rule, regulation, or device whatsoever shall operate to relieve the employer, in whole or in part, from any liability created by this chapter except as herein provided. [§13, §2477-m7; C24, 27, §1378.]

1379. Negligence presumed — burden of proof. In actions by an employee against an employer for personal injury sustained, arising out of and in the course of the employment, when the employer has rejected the provisions of this chapter, the following provisions shall apply:

1. It shall be presumed:
   a. That the injury to the employee was the direct result and growing out of the negligence of the employer.
   b. That such negligence was the proximate cause of the injury.

2. In such cases the burden of proof shall rest upon the employer to rebut the presumption of negligence. [§13, §2477-m; C24, 27, §1379.]

Referred to in §1366.

1380. Rights of employee exclusive — presumption. The rights and remedies provided in this chapter for an employee on account of injury shall be exclusive of all other rights and remedies of such employee, his personal or legal representatives, dependents, or next of kin, at common law or otherwise, on account of such injury; and all employees affected by this chapter shall be conclusively presumed to have elected to take compensation in accordance with the terms, conditions, and provisions hereof until notice in writing shall have been served upon his employer, and also on the industrial commissioner, with return thereon by affidavit showing the date upon which notice was served upon the employer. [§13, §2477-m2; C24, 27, §1380.]

1381. Subsequent election to reject — effect. An employer having come under this chapter, who thereafter elects to reject the terms, conditions, and provisions thereof, shall not be relieved from the payment of compensation to any employee who sustains an injury arising out of and in the course of the employment before the election to reject becomes effective; and in such cases the employer shall be required to secure the payment of any compensation due or that may become due to such employee, subject to the approval of the Iowa industrial commissioner. [§13, §2477-m5; C24, 27, §1381.]

1382. Liability of other than employer — subrogation. When an employee receives an injury for which compensation is payable under this chapter, and which injury is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability against some person other than the employer to pay damages, the employee, or his dependent, or the trustee of such dependent, may take proceedings against his employer for compensation, and the employee or, in case of death, his legal representative may also maintain an action against such third party for damages. When an injured employee or his legal representative brings an action against such third party, a copy of the original notice shall be served upon the employer by the plaintiff, not less than ten days before the trial of the case, but a failure to give such notice shall not prejudice the rights of the employer, and the following rights and duties shall ensue:

1. If compensation is paid the employee or dependent or the trustee of such dependent under this chapter, the employer by whom the same was paid, or his insurer which paid it, shall be indemnified out of the recovery of damages to the extent of the payment so made, with legal interest, and shall have a lien on the claim for such recovery and the judgment thereon for the compensation for which he is liable. In order to continue and preserve the lien, the employer or insurer shall, within thirty days after receiving notice of such suit from the employee, file, in the office of the clerk of the court where the action is brought, notice of the lien.

2. In case the employee fails to bring such action within ninety days, or where a city or town or city under special charter is such third party, within thirty days after written notice so to do given by the employer or his insurer, as the case may be, then the employer or his insurer shall be subrogated to the rights of the employee to maintain the action against such third party, and may recover damages for the injury to the same extent that the employee might. In case of recovery, the court shall enter judgment for the distribution of the proceeds thereof as follows:
   a. A sum sufficient to repay the employer for the amount of compensation actually paid by him to that time.
   b. A sum sufficient to pay the employer the present worth computed on a six per cent basis of the future payments of compensation for which he is liable, but such sum thus found shall not be considered as a final adjudication of the future payments which the employee shall receive and the amount received by the employer, if any, in excess of that required to pay the compensation shall be paid to the employee.
   c. The balance, if any, shall be paid over to the employee.

3. Before a settlement shall become effective between an employee or an employer and such third party who is liable for the injury, it must be with the written consent of the employee, in case the settlement is between the employer or insurer and such third person; and the consent of the employer or insurer, in case the settlement is between the employee and such third
§1383, Ch 70, WORKMEN’S COMPENSATION 214

party; or on refusal of consent, in either case, then upon the written approval of the industrial commissioner.

If, between memorandum of any settlement, if made, shall be filed by the employee in the office of the industrial commissioner. [§13, §2477-m6; C24, 27, §1382.]

1383. Notice of injury — failure to give. Unless the employer or his representative shall have actual knowledge of the occurrence of an injury, or unless the employee or someone on his behalf or some of the dependents or some-one on their behalf shall give notice thereof to the employer within fifteen days after the occurrence of the injury, then no compensation shall be paid until and from the date such notice is given or knowledge obtained; but if such notice is given or knowledge obtained within thirty days from the occurrence of the injury, no want, failure, or inaccuracy of a notice shall be a bar to obtaining compensation, unless the employer shall show that he was prejudiced thereby, and then only to the extent of such prejudice; but if the employee or beneficiary shall show that his failure to give prior notice was due to mistake, inadvertence, ignorance of fact or law, or inability, or to the fraud, mis-representation, or deceit of another, or to any other reasonable cause or excuse, then compensation may be allowed, unless and then to the extent only that the employer shall show that he was prejudiced by failure to receive such notice; but unless knowledge is obtained or notice given within ninety days after the occurrence of the injury, no compensation shall be allowed. [§13, §2477-m8; C24, 27, §1383.]

1384. Form of notice. No particular form of notice shall be required, but may be substantially as follows: To, you are hereby notified that on or about the day of, 19, while in your employ at (Give name and place employed and point where located when injury occurred.) will be claimed therefor. Signed. No variation from this form of notice shall be material if the notice is sufficient to advise the employer that a certain employee, by name, received an injury in the course of his employment on or about a specified time, at or near a certain place. [§13, §2477-m8; C24, 27, §1384.]

1385. Service of notice. The notice may be served on anyone upon whom an original notice may be served in civil cases. Service may be made by any person, who shall make return verified by affidavit upon a copy of the notice, showing the date and place of service and upon whom served; but no special form of the return of service of the notice shall be required. It shall be the fact that return is made by a reasonablyascertained. The return of service may be amended at any time. [§13, §2477-m8; C24, 27, §1385.]

Service of notice, [11960.]

1386. Limitation of actions. No original proceedings for compensation shall be maintained in any case unless such proceedings shall be commenced within two years from the date of the injury causing such death or disability for which compensation is claimed. [C24, 27, §1386.]

1387. Surgical and medical services — amount. In addition to other compensation hereinafter provided for, at the time of the injury and thereafter during the disability, but not exceeding four weeks of incapacity, the employer, if so requested by the employee, or anyone for him, or if so ordered by the court or industrial commissioner, shall furnish reasonable surgical, medical, and hospital services, and supplies therefor, or any other appropriate treatment agreed to in writing by the employee and the employer and the insurer, not exceeding one hundred dollars; but, in exceptional cases, the employer shall furnish such additional medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies for such period and in such amount as the industrial commissioner shall order, but in no event to exceed two hundred dollars for such additional services and supplies. [§13, §2477-m9; C24, 27, §1387; 43GA, ch 47.]

Referred to in §1389.

1388. Burial expense. When death ensues from the injury, the employer shall pay the reasonable expenses of burial of such employee, not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars, which shall be in addition to other compensation or any other benefit provided for in this chapter. [§13, §2477-m9; C24, 27, §1388.]

Referred to in §1389.

1389. Liability in case of death and no dependents. When the injury causes death of an employee who leaves no dependents, then the employer shall pay the reasonable expense of the employee’s sickness, if any, and the expense of burial, as provided in the last two preceding sections, and this shall be the only compensation paid in such event to exceed two hundred dollars for such compensation shall have become due and unpaid up to the time of the death, the same shall be payable to the estate of the deceased employee. [§13, §2477-m9; C24, 27, §1389.]

1390. Compensation schedule. In all cases where an employee receives a personal injury for which compensation other than for medical, surgical, and hospital services and burial expenses, is payable, such compensation shall be upon the basis of sixty per cent per week of the average weekly earnings but not to exceed fifteen dollars nor less than six dollars per week, except if at the time of his injury his earnings are less than six dollars per week, then he shall receive in weekly payments a sum equal to the full amount of his weekly earnings. [§13, §2477-m9; C24, 27, §1390.]

1391. Maturity date and interest. Compensation payments shall be made each week beginning on the twenty-second day after the injury, and each week thereafter during the period for which compensation is payable, and
1392. Death cases—dependents.

1. When death results from the injury, the employer shall pay the dependents who were wholly dependent on the earnings of the employee for support at the time of his injury, the weekly compensation for a period of three hundred weeks from the date of his injury.

2. When the injury causes the death of a minor employee whose earnings were received by the parent, the compensation to be paid such parent shall be two-thirds the weekly compensation for an adult with like earnings.

3. If the employee leaves dependents only partially dependent upon his earnings for support at the time of the injury, the weekly compensation to be paid as aforesaid, shall be equal to the same proportion of the weekly payments for the benefit of persons wholly dependent as the amount contributed by the employee to such partial dependents bears to the annual earnings of the deceased at the time of the injury.

4. When weekly compensation has been paid to an injured employee prior to his death, the compensation to dependents shall run from the date to which compensation was fully paid to such employee, but shall not continue for more than three hundred weeks from the date of the injury.

5. Where an employee is entitled to compensation under this chapter for an injury received, and death ensues from any cause not resulting from the injury for which he was entitled to the compensation, payments of the unpaid balance for such injury shall cease and all liability therefor shall terminate.

6. Except as otherwise provided by treaty, whenever, under the provisions of this and the two following chapters, compensation is payable to a dependent who is an alien not residing in the United States at the time of the injury, the employer shall pay fifty per cent of the compensation herein otherwise provided to such dependent, and the other fifty per cent shall be paid into the state treasury. But if the nonresident alien dependent is a citizen of a government having a compensation law which excludes citizens of the United States, either resident or nonresident, from partaking of the benefits of such law in as favorable degree as herein extended to the nonresident alien, then said compensation which would otherwise be payable to such dependent shall be paid into the state treasury. [S13, §2477-m9; C24, 27, §1392.]

1393. When compensation begins—periodical increase. Except as to injuries resulting in permanent partial disability, compensation shall begin on the fifteenth day of disability after the injury.

If the period of incapacity extends beyond the thirty-fifth day following the date of injury, then the compensation for the fifth week shall be increased by adding thereto an amount equal to two-thirds of one week of compensation.

If the period of incapacity extends beyond the forty-second day following the date of injury, then the compensation for the seventh week shall be increased by adding thereto an amount equal to two-thirds of one week of compensation.

If the period of incapacity extends beyond the forty-ninth day following the date of injury, then the compensation thereafter shall be only the weekly compensation. [S13, §§2477-m9; C24, 27, §1393.] Referred to in §1394.

1394. Temporary disability. For injury producing temporary disability, and beginning on the fifteenth day thereof, the employer shall pay the weekly compensation during the period of such disability, but not exceeding three hundred weeks, including the periodical increase in cases to which the preceding section applies. [S13, §2477-m9; C24, 27, §1394.]

1395. Permanent total disability. For an injury causing permanent total disability, the employer shall pay the weekly compensation during the period of his disability, not, however, beyond four hundred weeks. [S13, §2477-m9; C24, 27, §1395.]

1396. Permanent partial disabilities. Compensation for permanent partial disability shall begin at the date of injury and shall be based upon the extent of such disability, and for all cases of permanent partial disability included in the following schedule compensation shall be paid as follows:

1. For the loss of a thumb, weekly compensation during forty weeks.
2. For the loss of a first finger, commonly called the index finger, weekly compensation during thirty weeks.
3. For the loss of a second finger, weekly compensation during twenty-five weeks.
4. For the loss of a third finger, weekly compensation during twenty weeks.
5. For the loss of a fourth finger, commonly called the little finger, weekly compensation during fifteen weeks.
6. The loss of the first or distal phalange of the thumb or of any finger shall equal the loss of one-half of such thumb or finger and compensation shall be one-half of the time for the loss of such thumb or finger.
7. The loss of more than one phalange shall equal the loss of the entire finger or thumb.
8. For the loss of a great toe, weekly compensation during twenty-five weeks.
9. For the loss of one of the toes other than the great toe, weekly compensation during fifteen weeks.
10. The loss of the first phalange of any toe shall equal the loss of one-half of such toe and
the compensation shall be one-half of the time provided for the loss of such toe.
12. For the loss of a hand, weekly compensation during one hundred fifty weeks.
13. The loss of two-thirds of that part of an arm between the shoulder joint and the elbow joint shall equal the loss of an arm and the compensation therefor shall be weekly compensation during two hundred twenty-five weeks.
14. For the loss of a foot, weekly compensation during one hundred twenty-five weeks.
15. The loss of two-thirds of that part of a leg between the hip joint and the knee joint shall equal the loss of a leg, and the compensation therefor shall be weekly compensation during two hundred weeks.
16. For the loss of an eye, weekly compensation during one hundred weeks.
17. For the loss of an eye, the other eye having been lost prior to the injury, weekly compensation during two hundred weeks.
18. For the loss of hearing in one ear, weekly compensation during fifty weeks, and for the loss of hearing in both ears, weekly compensation during one hundred fifty weeks.
19. The loss of both arms, or both hands, or both feet, or both legs, or both eyes, or of any two thereof, caused by a single accident, shall equal permanent total disability, to be compensated as such.
20. In all other cases of permanent partial disability, the compensation shall bear such relation to the periods of compensation stated in the above schedule as the disability bears to those produced by the injuries named in the schedule. [§13, §2477-m9; C24, 27, §1396.]

1397. Basis of computation.
1. Compensation shall be computed on the basis of the annual earnings which the injured person received as salary, wages, or earnings in the employment of the same employer during the year next preceding the injury.
2. Employment by the same employer shall mean in the grade in which the employee was employed at the time of the accident, uninterrupted by absence from work due to illness or any other unavoidable cause.
3. The annual earnings, if not otherwise determinable, shall be three hundred times the average daily earnings in such computation.
4. If the injured person has not been engaged in the employment for a full year immediately preceding the accident, the compensation shall be computed according to the annual earnings which persons of the same class in the same or in neighboring employments of the same kind have earned during such period. If this basis of computation is impossible, or should appear to be unreasonable, three hundred times the amount which the injured person earned on an average of those days when he was working during the year next preceding the accident, shall be the basis for the computation.
5. In case of injured employees who earn either no wages or less than three hundred times the usual daily wage or earnings of the adult day laborer in the same line of industry of that locality, the yearly wage shall be reckoned as three hundred times the average daily local wages of the average wage earner in that particular kind or class of work; or if information of that kind is not obtainable, then the class most kindred or similar in the same general employment in the same neighborhood.
6. For employees in a business or enterprise which customarily shuts down and ceases operation during a season of each year, the number of working days which it is the custom of such business or enterprise to operate each year instead of three hundred shall be the basis for computing the annual earnings; but the minimum number of days which shall be used as a basis for the year's work shall not be less than two hundred.
7. Earnings, for the purpose of this section, shall be based on the earnings for the number of hours commonly regarded as a day's work for that employment and shall exclude overtime earnings. The earnings shall not include any payment which the employee has been accustomed to pay the employee to cover any special expense entailed on him by the nature of the employment.
8. In computing the compensation to be paid to any employee who, before the accident for which he claims compensation, was disabled and drawing compensation under the provisions of this chapter, the compensation for each subsequent injury shall be apportioned according to the proportion of disability caused by the respective injuries which he shall have suffered. [§18, §2477-m15; C24, 27, §1397.]

1398. Contributions from employees. The compensation herein provided shall be the measure of liability which the employer has assumed for injuries or death that may occur to employees in his employment subject to the provisions of this chapter, and it shall not be in anywise reduced by contribution from employees or donations from any source. [§13, §2477-m12; C24, 27, §1398.]

1399. Examination of injured employees. After an injury, the employee, if so requested by his employer, shall submit himself for examination at some reasonable time and place within the state and as often as may be reasonably requested, to a physician or physicians authorized to practice under the laws of this state, without cost to the employee; but if the employee requests, he shall, at his own cost, be entitled to have a physician or physicians of his own selection present to participate in such examination. The refusal of the employee to submit to such examination shall deprive him of the right to any compensation for the period of such refusal. When a right of compensation is thus suspended, no compensation shall be payable for the period of suspension. [§13, §2477-m11; C24, 27, §1399.]

1400. Statement of earnings. The employer shall furnish, upon request of an injured employee or dependent or any legal representative acting for such person, a statement of the earnings, wages, or salary and other matters relat-
ing thereto during the year or part of the year that such employee was in the employment of such employer for the year preceding the injury; but not more than one report shall be required on account of any one injury. [C24, 27,§1400.]

§1401. Refusing or neglecting to furnish statement. On failure of the employer to furnish such statement of earnings for thirty days after receiving written request therefrom from an injured employee, his agent, attorney, dependent, or legal representative, such employer shall pay a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense to be collected by the commissioner in any court having jurisdiction and paid into the state treasury. [C24, 27,§1401.]

§1402. Persons conclusively presumed wholly dependent. The following shall be conclusively presumed to be wholly dependent upon the deceased employee:

1. The surviving spouse, with the following exceptions:
   a. When it is shown that at the time of the injury the surviving spouse had wilfully deserted deceased without fault of the deceased, then such survivor shall not be considered as dependent in any degree.
   b. When the surviving spouse was not married to the deceased at the time of the injury.
   c. When the deceased leaves no dependent children and the surviving spouse remarries, then all compensation shall cease on the date of such marriage.

2. A child or children under sixteen years of age, and over said age if physically or mentally incapacitated from earning, whether actually dependent for support or not upon the parent at the time of his or her death. An adopted child or children or stepchild or stepchildren shall be regarded the same as issue of the body.

3. A parent of a minor who is receiving the earnings of the employee at the time when the injury occurred. Step-parents shall be regarded as parents. [C13,$2477-m16; C24, 27,§1402.]

Referral to §1403.

§1403. Payment to spouse—death before payment. If the deceased employee leaves a surviving spouse, the full compensation shall be paid to her or him, subject to the exceptions in the preceding section; provided that where a deceased employee leave a surviving spouse and a child or children under sixteen years of age, or over said age if physically or mentally incapacitated from earning, the industrial commissioner may make an order of record for an equitable apportionment of the compensation payments.

If the spouse dies before full payment, the balance shall be paid to the person or persons wholly dependent on deceased, if any, share and share alike. If there are none wholly dependent, then such balance shall be paid to partial dependents, if any, in proportion to their dependency.

If the deceased leaves dependent child or children who was or were such at the time of the injury, and the surviving spouse remarries, then in such case, the unpaid portion of the compensation shall be paid to the proper compensation trustee for the use and benefit of such dependent child or children. [C13,$2477-m16; C24, 27,§1403; 44GA, ch 22.]

§1404. Payment to actual dependents. In all other cases, questions of dependency in whole or in part shall be determined in accordance with the facts as of the date of the injury; and in such other cases if there is more than one person wholly dependent, the death benefit shall be equally divided among them. If there is no one whole dependent and more than one person partially dependent, the death benefit shall be divided among them in the proportion each dependency bears to their aggregate dependency. [C13,$2477-m16; C24, 27,§1404.]

§1405. Commutation. Future payments of compensation may be commuted to a present worth lump sum payment on the following conditions:

1. When the period during which compensation is payable can be definitely determined.

2. When the written approval of such commutation by the industrial commissioner has been filed in the proceedings to commute.

3. When it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the court or a judge thereof that such commutation will be for the best interest of the person or persons entitled to the compensation, or that periodical payments as compared with a lump sum payment will entail undue expense, hardship, or inconvenience upon the employer liable therefor. [C13,$2477-m14; C24, 27,§1405.]

§1406. Proceedings for commutation. A written petition for commutation may be made to the district court in and for the county in which the injury occurred or to any judge thereof, and shall have indorsed thereon the approval of the industrial commissioner.

Notice of the filing or presentation of such petition shall be served upon the opposite party or parties for the time and in the manner required for original notices. The court or judge in term time or vacation shall hear and determine the matter or a proceeding in equity and render such judgment and decree, granting such commutation in whole or in part or dismissing the petition, as equity will warrant on the facts presented.

In any case parties in interest may agree in writing to waive presenting the petition for commutation to the district court and in such case, if the application is approved by the industrial commissioner, governed by the law applicable to the district court, he may enter an order for commutation which shall have the same force and effect as if made by the district court with the right upon the part of either party to file a certified copy thereof in the district court as provided for an award. [C13,$2477-m14; C24, 27,§1406.]

Filing of award, §12707.
Method of trial, ch 496.
Time and manner of service, §§11059, 11060.

§1407. Basis of commutation—payment—discharge. When the commutation is ordered, the court shall fix the lump sum to be paid at an amount which will equal the total sum of the
probable future payments capitalized at their present value and upon the basis of interest, calculated at five per cent per annum, upon the payment of such amount the employer shall be discharged from all further liability on account of such injury or death, and be entitled to a duly executed release, upon filing which the liability of such employer under any agreement, award, finding, or judgment shall be discharged of record. [S13, §2477-m14; C24, 27, §1407.]

1408. Partial commutation. When partial commutation is ordered, the court shall fix the lump sum to be paid at an amount which will equal the future payments for the period commuted, capitalized at their present value upon the basis of interest calculated at five per cent per annum, with provisions for the payment of weekly compensation not included in such commutation, subject to any provisions of the law applicable to such unpaid weekly payments; all remaining payments, if any, to be paid at the same time as though such commutation had not been made. [S13, §2477-m15; C24, 27, §1408.]

1409. Trustees for incompetent. When an injured minor employee, or a minor dependent, or one mentally incompetent, is entitled to compensation under this chapter, payment shall be made to a trustee appointed by the judge of the district court for the county in which the injury occurred, and the money coming into the hands of said trustee shall be expended for the use and benefit of the person entitled thereto under the direction and orders of the judge during term or in vacation. If the judge making the appointment deems it advisable, a trustee may be appointed to serve for more than one county in the district and the expenses shall be paid ratably by each county according to the amount of work performed in each county. The trustee shall qualify and give bond in such amount as the judge may direct, which may be increased or diminished from time to time as the court may deem best. [S13, §2477-m13; C24, 27, §1409.]

1410. Annual report of trustee—compensation. The trustees shall make annual reports to the court of all money or property received and expended for each person; and for services rendered as trustee, shall be paid such compensation by the county as the court may direct by written order directed to the auditor of the county, who shall issue a warrant therefor upon the treasurer of the county in which the appointment is made. [S13, §2477-m13; C24, 27, §1410.]

1411. Alien dependents in foreign country—representative. In case a deceased employee for whose injury or death compensation is payable leaving surviving him an alien dependent or dependents residing outside the United States, the consul general, consul, vice consul, or consular agent of the nation of which the said dependent or dependents are citizens, or the duly appointed representative of such consular official resident in the state of Iowa, shall be regarded as the exclusive representative of such dependent or dependents. The said or said officials or their representatives shall have the same rights and powers in all matters of compensation which said nonresident aliens would have if resident in the state of Iowa. [C24, 27, §1411.]

1412. Consular officer or agent may be appointed trustee. Such consular officer or his duly appointed representative, the county in which the accident occurred resulting in the death of said employee evidence of his authority, and thereupon the court or a judge thereof shall appoint him a trustee for such nonresident alien dependents, and thereafter he shall be subject to the jurisdiction of said court until his final report of distribution and payment has been filed and approved. Such consular official or his said representative shall qualify as such trustee by giving bond with approved sureties in a sum to be fixed by said court or judge, and the amount of said bond may be increased or decreased from time to time as said court or judge may direct. [C24, 27, §1412.]

1413. Notice to consular officer. If such consular officer, or his duly appointed representative, shall file with the industrial commissioner evidence of his authority, the industrial commissioner shall notify such consular officer or his representative of the death of all employees leaving alien dependent, or dependents, residing in the country of said consular officer so far as same shall come to his knowledge. [C24, 27, §1413.]

Analogous provision, §11846-51.

1414. Contracts to avoid compensation. Any contract of employment, relief benefit, or insurance, or other device whereby the employee is required to pay any premium or premiums for insurance against the compensation provided for in this chapter, shall be null and void; and any employer withholding from the wages of any employee any amount for the purpose of paying any such premium shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense. [S13, §2477-m17; C24, 27, §1414.]

1415. Waivers prohibited. No employee or dependent to whom this chapter applies, shall have power to waive any of the provisions of this chapter in regard to the amount of compensation which may be payable to such employee or dependent hereunder. [S13, §2477-m17; C24, 27, §1415.]

1416. Contracts presumed fraudulent. Any contract or agreement made by any employer or his agent or attorney with any employee or any other dependent under the provisions of this chapter within twelve days after the injury shall be presumed to be fraudulent. [S13, §2477-m18; C24, 27, §1416.]

1417. Employees in interstate commerce. So far as permitted, or not forbidden, by any act of congress, employers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce and their employees working only in this state shall be bound by the provisions of this chapter in like manner and with the same force and effect in every respect as by this chapter provided for other employers and employees. [S13, §2477-m21; C24, 27, §1417.]
1418. Employees of state. All valid claims now due or which may hereafter become due employees of the state under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. [C24, 27, §1418.] Referred to in §1420.

1419. Payment of state employees. The auditor of state is hereby authorized and directed to draw warrants on the state treasury for any and all amounts due state employees under the provisions of this chapter upon there being filed in his office, either a memorandum of settlement approved by the industrial commissioner or of an award made by a board of arbitration, for which no review is pending, or an order of the industrial commissioner from which no appeal has been taken, or a judgment of any court of the state accompanied by a certificate of the industrial commissioner setting forth the amount of compensation due and the statutory provisions under which the same should be paid. [C24, 27, §1419.]

1420. Board of audit not to approve. Claims for compensation under the last two preceding sections shall not require approval by the board of audit. [C24, 27, §1420.]

1421. Definitions. In this and chapters 71 and 72, unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions of terms shall prevail:

1. "Employer" includes and applies to any person, firm, association, or corporation, state, county, municipal corporation, city under special charter and under commission form of government, school district, and the legal representatives of a deceased employer.

2. "Workman" or "employee" means a person who has entered into the employment of, or works under contract of service, express or implied, or apprenticeship, for an employer, except as hereinafter specified.

3. The following persons shall not be deemed "workmen" or "employees":

a. A person whose employment is purely casual and not for the purpose of the employer's trade or business.

b. A person engaged in clerical work only, but clerical work shall not include anyone who may be subject to the hazards of the business.

c. An independent contractor.

d. A person holding an official position, or standing in a representative capacity of the employer, or an official elected or appointed by the state, county, school district, municipal corporation, city under special charter or commission form of government.

4. The term "workman" or "employee" shall include the singular and plural of both sexes. Any reference to a workman or employee who has been injured shall, when such workman or employee is dead, include his dependents as herein defined or his legal representatives; and where the workman or employee is a minor or incompetent, it shall include his guardian, next friend, or trustee.

5. The words "injury" or "personal injury" shall be construed as follows:

a. They shall include death resulting from personal injury.

b. They shall not include injury caused by the wilful act of a third person directed against an employee for reasons personal to such employee, or because of his employment.

c. They shall not include a disease unless it shall result from the injury.

6. The words "personal injury arising out of and in the course of the employment" shall include injuries to employees whose services are being performed on, in, or about the premises which are occupied, used, or controlled by the employer, and also injuries to those who are engaged elsewhere in places where their employer's business requires their presence and subjects them to dangers incidental to the business.

7. The word "court" wherever used in this and the two succeeding chapters, unless the context shows otherwise, shall be taken to mean the district court. [S13, §2477-ml6; C24, 27, §1421.]

1422. Peace officers. Any policeman (except those pensioned under the policemen's pension fund created by law), any sheriff, marshal, constable, and any and all of their deputies, and any and all other such legally appointed or elected law-enforcing officers, who shall, while in line of duty or from causes arising out of or sustained while in the course of their official employment, meaning while in the act of making or attempting to make an arrest or giving pursuit, or while performing such official duties where there is peril or hazard peculiar to the work of their office, be killed outright, or become temporarily or permanently physically disabled, or if said disability result in death, shall be entitled to compensation, the same to be paid out of the general funds of the state for all such injuries or disability.

Where death occurs, compensation shall be paid to the dependents of the officer, as in other compensation cases. Such compensation shall be the maximum allowed in compensation cases. The industrial commissioner shall have jurisdiction as in other cases. [C24, 27, §1422.]
CHAPTER 71
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER
Referred to in §§1392, 1421, 1467, ... during his term of office, and if he violates this statute, it shall be sufficient grounds for his removal from office.

1423. Industrial commissioner—term—vacancy.
1424. Appointment of deputy.
1425. Duties of the deputy.
1426. Duties of the deputy, in case of absence or disability.
1427. Political activity and contributions.
1428. Political promises.
1429. Recommendations of commissioner or employee.
1430. Interest in affected business.
1431. Duties.
1432. Biennial reports.
1433. Records of employer—right to inspect.
1434. Reports of injuries.
1435. Additional reports.
1436. Compensation agreements.
1437. Board of arbitration.
1438. Waiver of right.
1439. Oath of arbitrators.
1440. Powers of board—hearings.
1441. Liberal rules of evidence.
1442. Appointment of reporter.
1443. Transcript of evidence—compensation.
1444. Depositions.
1445. Witnesses—books and records.
1446. Findings of arbitration board filed.
1447. Review.
1448. Decision and findings of fact.
1449. Appeal.
1450. Transcript on appeal.
1451. Trial on appeal.
1452. Record on appeal—finding of fact conclusive.
1453. Decision on appeal.
1454. Judgment or order remanding.
1455. Costs on appeal.
1456. Appeal to supreme court.
1457. Review of award or settlement.
1458. Notice of review.
1459. Notice and service.
1460. Place of hearing.
1461. Examination by physician—fee—evidence.
1462. Fees—approval—lien.
1463. Compensation of arbitrators—costs.
1464. Witness fees.
1465. Judgment by district court on award.

1423. Industrial commissioner—term—vacancy. The governor shall, prior to the adjournment of the general assembly in 1925, and each six years thereafter, appoint, with the approval of the senate, an industrial commissioner whose term of office shall be six years from July first of the year of appointment. He shall maintain his office at the seat of government. An appointment to fill a vacancy may be made when the senate is not in session, but shall be acted upon at the next session thereof. [S13,§2477-m22; C24, 27,§1423.]

Confirmation procedure, §88-b-1.

1424. Appointment of deputy. The commissioner shall, in writing, appoint a deputy for whose acts he shall be responsible, and who shall serve during the pleasure of the commissioner. [C24, 27,§1424.]

1425. Duties of the deputy. In the absence or disability of the industrial commissioner, or when acting under the directions of the commissioner, the deputy shall have all of the powers and perform all of the duties of the industrial commissioner pertaining to his office. [C24, 27,§1425.]


1427. Political activity and contributions. It shall be unlawful for the commissioner, or any appointee of the commissioner while in office, to espouse the election or appointment of any candidate to any political office, or to the campaign fund of any political party, or to the campaign fund of any person who is a candidate for election or appointment to any political office, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined one hundred dollars, and it shall be sufficient cause for removal from office. [S13,§§2477-m23,-m37; C24, 27,§1427.]

1428. Political promises. Any person who is a candidate for appointment as commissioner who makes any promise to another, express or implied, in consideration of any assistance or influence given or recommendation made that the candidate will, if appointed as a commissioner, appoint such person or one whom he may recommend to any office within the power of the commissioner to appoint, shall be fined one hundred dollars. [S13,§2477-m38; C24, 27,§1428.]

1429. Recommendations of commissioner or employee. All recommendations to the governor of any person asking the appointment of another as commissioner shall be reduced to writing, signed by the person presenting the same, and filed by the governor in his office and open for public inspection. [S13,§2477-m39; C24, 27,§1429.]

1430. Interest in affected business. It shall be unlawful for the commissioner to be financially interested in any business enterprise coming under or affected by this chapter during his term of office, and if he violates this statute, it shall be sufficient grounds for his removal from office.
office, and in such case the governor shall at once declare the office vacant and appoint another to fill the vacancy. [§1431, §2477-m39; C24, 27, §1430.]

Similar provisions: §§275, 3922, 4685, 4765-b10, 5324, 5361, 5673, 5828, 6534, 6761, 13324, 13327.

1431. Duties. It shall be the duty of the commissioner:

1. To establish and enforce all necessary rules and regulations not in conflict with the provisions of this chapter and chapters 70 and 72 for carrying out the purposes thereof.

2. To prepare and distribute the necessary blanks relating to computation, adjustment, and settlement of compensation arising thereunder.

3. To preside as chairman of boards of arbitration for the settlement of controversies.

4. To keep records of all proceedings and decisions of such boards, issue subpoenas for witnesses, administer oaths, examine books and records of parties subject to such provisions.

5. In general, to do all things not inconsistent with law in carrying out said provisions according to their true intent and purpose. [§1431, §2477-m24; C24, 27, §1431.]

1432. Biennial reports. The commissioner shall, at the time provided by law, make a biennial report to the governor setting forth in appropriate form the business and expense of the office for the two preceding years, the number of arbitrations and the results thereof, and such other matters pertaining to his office as may be of public interest, together with any recommendations for change or amendment of the laws as found in this chapter and chapters 70 and 72, and such recommendations, if any, shall be transmitted by the governor to the first general assembly in session thereafter. [§1432, §2477-m24; C24, 27, §1432.]

Time of making report, §246.

1433. Records of employer—right to inspect. All books, records, and pay rolls of the employers, showing or reflecting in any way upon the amount of wage expenditure of such employers, shall always be open for inspection by the industrial commissioner or his representatives presenting a certificate of authority from said commissioner for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the wage expenditure, the number of men employed, and such other information as may be necessary for the uses and purposes of the commissioner in his administration of the law.

Information so obtained shall be used for no other purpose than to advise the commissioner or his representatives presenting written authority from the commissioner, shall subject the employer to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each such offense, to be collected by civil action in the name of the state, and paid into the state treasury. [§1433, §2477-m36; C24, 27, §1433.]

1434. Reports of injuries. Every employer shall hereafter keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, sustained by his employees in the course of their employment and resulting in incapacity for a longer period than one day. Within forty-eight hours, not counting Sundays and legal holidays, after the employer has knowledge of the occurrence of an accident resulting in personal injury causing incapacity for a longer period than one day, a report shall be made in writing by the employer to the industrial commissioner on blanks to be procured from the commissioner for that purpose. [§1434, §2477-m36; C24, 27, §1434.]

Referred to in §1435.

1435. Additional reports. Upon the termination of the disability of the injured employee, or if such disability extends beyond a period of sixty days, at the expiration of such period the employer shall make a supplemental report on blanks to be procured from the commissioner for that purpose. The said reports shall contain the name and nature of the business of the employer, the location of the establishment, the name, age, sex, and occupation of the injured employee, and shall state the date and hour of the accident, the nature and cause of the injury, and such other information as may be required by the commissioner.

Any employer who fails to make the report required by this and the preceding section shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, to be recovered by the commissioner. The commissioner shall be represented by the county attorney in the county in which such proceeding is brought. [§1435, §2477-m36; C24, 27, §1435.]

1436. Compensation agreements. If the employer and the employee reach an agreement in regard to the compensation, a memorandum thereof shall be filed with the industrial commissioner by the employer or employee, and unless the commissioner shall, within twenty days, notify the employer and employee of his disapproval of the agreement by registered letter sent to their addresses as given on the memorandum filed, the agreement shall stand approved and be enforceable for all purposes, except as otherwise provided in this and chapters 70 and 72.

In case the injured employee is a minor, either he or his trustee may execute the memorandum of agreement and may give a valid and binding release for the compensation paid on his account.

Such agreement shall be approved by said commissioner only when the terms conform to the provisions of this and the preceding chapter. [§1436, §2477-m25; C24, 27, §1436.]

1437. Board of arbitration. If the employer and injured employee or his representatives or dependents fail to reach an agreement in regard to compensation, either party may file a petition and copy thereof with the industrial commissioner, stating therein his or her claims in general terms and asking that a board of arbitration be formed. Thereupon the commissioner shall in writing notify the parties to name their respective members of such board. Such board
§1438, Ch 71, INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER
shall consist of three persons, one of whom shall be the industrial commissioner or his deputy, who shall act as chairman. The other two shall be named, respectively, by the two parties. [S13,§2477-m26; C24, 27,§1437.]

1438. Waiver of right. If either party fails to appoint an arbitrator by the time fixed for hearing by the commissioner, such defaulting party shall be deemed to have waived the right to appoint an arbitrator and hearing shall proceed without such appointment. Parties may, in writing filed with the commissioner, waive the appointment of arbitrators and in such case the hearing shall proceed before the commissioner or his deputy with the same force and effect as if tried before a board with respective representatives. [S13,§2477-m26; C24, 27,§1438.]

1439. Oath of arbitrators. The arbitrators appointed by the parties shall be sworn by the chairman to take the following oath:

"I, .................................. do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully perform my duties as arbitrator and will not be influenced in my decision by any feeling of friendship or partiality toward either party.

(Signed) .................................."

[S13,§2477-m27; C24, 27,§1439.]

1440. Powers of board — hearings. The board of arbitration shall make such inquiries and investigations as it shall deem necessary. The hearings of the board shall be in the county where the injury occurred, but by written stipulation of the parties filed in the case it may be held at any other place in the state. If the injury occurred outside the state the hearings of the board shall be held in the county seat of this state which is nearest to the place where the injury occurred unless the interested parties and the industrial commissioner mutually agree by written stipulation that the same may be held at some other place. [S13,§2477-m29; C24, 27,§1440.]

1441. Liberal rules of evidence. While sitting as a board of arbitration, or when conducting a hearing on review, or in making any investigation or inquiry, neither the board of arbitration nor the commissioner shall be bound by common law or statutory rules of evidence or by technical or formal rules of procedure; but they shall hold such arbitrations, or conduct such hearings and make such investigations and inquiries in such manner as is best suited to ascertain and conserve the substantial rights of all parties thereto. Process and procedure under this chapter shall be as summary as reasonably may be. [C24, 27,§1441.]

1442. Appointment of reporter. If either, or both, parties to any proceeding hereunder shall furnish compensation for a shorthand reporter in such reasonable amount as the commissioner shall fix, the commissioner shall appoint a reporter to report the proceedings of any hearing before the commissioner or a board of arbitration. The amount so paid shall be taxed as other costs. Any such reporter shall faithfully and accurately report any proceeding for which he or she shall be employed. [C24, 27,§1442.]

1443. Transcript of evidence — compensation. The official shorthand reporter appointed for any hearing before the commissioner or a board of arbitration on written request by either party to the controversy, or by the commissioner, shall make a transcript of the evidence or so much thereof as shall be requested, to be paid for at the rate of not to exceed ten cents for each one hundred words. The transcript shall be paid for by the party requesting it, and if used as the record of the evidence on a review or appeal, the expense shall be taxed as part of the costs against the losing party, or apportioned as the case may be. [C24, 27,§1443.]

1444. Depositions. The deposition of any witness may be taken and used as evidence in any hearing pending before a board of arbitration or the industrial commissioner in compensation proceedings.

Such depositions shall be taken in the same manner as provided for the taking of depositions for use in the district court, and when so taken shall be admissible in evidence in such hearings in the same manner, subject to the same rules governing the admission of evidence as in the district court.

Either party upon written notice, may elect to take the deposition of a witness, who may live within one hundred miles of the place of hearing, if the testimony of such witness is desired to show the physical condition of the injured party or testimony relating to the cause of injury.

Application for a commission to take depositions in such case shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county wherein the injury occurred. [C24, 27,§1444; 44GA, ch 24.]

Depositions, §1558 et seq.

1445. Witnesses — books and records. The district court is hereby empowered to enforce by proper proceedings the provisions of this chapter relating to the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the examination of books and records. [S13,§2477-m24; C24, 27,§1445.]

Contempt, ch 556.

1446. Findings of arbitration board filed. The decision of the board of arbitration, together with a statement or certificate of evidence submitted before it, its findings of fact, rulings of law, and any other matters pertinent to questions arising before it, shall be filed with the industrial commissioner. [S13,§2477-m29; C24, 27,§1446.]

1447. Review. Any party aggrieved by the decision or findings of a board of arbitration may, within ten days after such decision is filed with the industrial commissioner, file in the office of the commissioner a petition for review, and the commissioner shall thereupon fix a time for the hearing on such petition and notify the parties.

At such hearing, the commissioner shall hear the parties, consider all evidence taken before the board of arbitration if it has been transcribed,
and may hear any additional evidence, and he may affirm, modify, or reverse the decision of the board, or may remand it to the board for further findings of facts.

Additional evidence to that presented and admitted in arbitration proceedings shall not be introduced by either party unless such party gives the opposite party, or his attorney, five days' notice thereof in writing, stating the particular phase of the controverted claim to which such additional evidence will apply. [S13, §§2477-m32, -m33; C24, 27, §1447.]

1448. Decision and findings of fact. The decision of the industrial commissioner in any case on review before him shall be in writing, filed in his office, and shall set forth his findings of fact and conclusions of law. [S13, §2477-m32; C24, 27, §1448.]

1449. Appeal. Any party aggrieved by any decision or order of the industrial commissioner in a proceeding on review, may within thirty days from the date such decision or order is filed, appeal therefrom to the district court of the county in which the injury occurred, by filing in the office of the commissioner a written notice of appeal setting forth in general terms the decision appealed from and the grounds of the appeal. The commissioner shall forthwith give notice to the other parties in interest. [S13, §2477-m33; C24, 27, §1449.]

1450. Transcript on appeal. Within thirty days after a notice of appeal is filed with the commissioner, he shall make, certify, and file in the office of the clerk of the court to which the appeal is taken, a full and complete transcript of all documents in the case, including any deposition, and a transcript or certificate of the evidence, if reported, together with the notice of appeal. [S13, §2477-m33; C24, 27, §1450.]

1451. Trial on appeal. The first term after the appeal is taken shall be the trial term, and if the appeal is taken during a term, it shall be triable at that term at any time after ten days from the date of filing the transcript by the commissioner and ten days' notice in writing by either party upon the other. Such appeal shall have precedence on the docket and for trial over all other civil business except appeals of the same kind which shall be tried in the order in which they are filed, except as otherwise agreed in writing by all parties in interest and filed. [C24, 27, §1451.]

1452. Record on appeal—finding of fact conclusive. The transcript as certified and filed by the industrial commissioner shall be the record on which the appeal shall be heard, and no additional evidence shall be heard. In the absence of fraud the findings of fact made by the industrial commissioner within his powers shall be conclusive. [C24, 27, §1452.]

1453. Decision on appeal. Any order or decision of the industrial commissioner may be modified, reversed, or set aside on one or more of the following grounds and on no other:

1. If the commissioner acted without or in excess of his powers.

2. If the order or decree was procured by fraud.

3. If the facts found by the commissioner do not support the order or decree.

4. If there is not sufficient competent evidence in the record to warrant the making of the order or decision. [C24, 27, §1453.]

1454. Judgment or order remanding. When the district court, on appeal, reverses or sets aside an order or decision of the industrial commissioner, it may remand the case to the commissioner for further proceedings in harmony with the holdings of the court, or it may enter the proper judgment, as the case may be. Such judgment or decree shall have the same force and effect as if acted upon by the industrial commissioner at the request of the employer or of the employee at any time, and if on such review the commissioner finds the condition of the employee warrants such action, he may end, diminish, or increase the compensation so awarded or agreed upon. [S13, §2477-m34; C24, 27, §1456.]

Time and manner of taking appeal, §§12832, 12837.

1455. Appeal to supreme court. An appeal may be taken to the supreme court from any final order, judgment, or decree of the district court, but such appeal shall be docketed, placed upon the term calendar, and submitted in the same time and manner as criminal cases in said court. [C24, 27, §1455.]

1456. Appeal to supreme court. An appeal may be taken to the supreme court from any final order, judgment, or decree of the district court, but such appeal shall be docketed, placed upon the term calendar, and submitted in the same time and manner as criminal cases in said court. [C24, 27, §1456.]

1457. Notice of review. Any notice to be given by the commissioner or court provided for in this chapter shall be in writing, but service thereof shall be sufficient if registered and deposited in the mail, addressed to the last known address of the parties, unless otherwise provided in this chapter. [S13, §2477-m34; C24, 27, §1457.]

1458. Notice of review. Any notice to be given by the commissioner or court provided for in this chapter shall be in writing, but service thereof shall be sufficient if registered and deposited in the mail, addressed to the last known address of the parties, unless otherwise provided in this chapter. [S13, §2477-m34; C24, 27, §1458.]

1460. Place of hearing. All petitions for review of the decision and findings of a board of arbitration shall be held at the seat of the government, and all petitions for review of payments or
settlements shall be heard in the county where the injury occurred, provided, however, with the approval of the industrial commission the parties interested may agree upon another place of hearing. [C24, 27, §1460; 43GA, ch 46.]

§1461. Examination by physician—fee—evidence. The industrial commissioner may appoint a duly qualified, impartial physician to examine the injured employee and make report. The fee for this service shall be five dollars, to be paid by the industrial commissioner, together with traveling expenses, but the commissioner may allow additional reasonable amounts in extraordinary cases. Any physician so examining any injured employee shall not be prohibited from testifying before the industrial commissioner, board of arbitration, or any other person, commission, or court, as to the results of his examination or the condition of the injured employee. [S13, §2477-m30; C24, 27, §1461.]

§1462. Fees—approval—lien. All fees or claims for legal, medical, hospital, and burial services rendered under this chapter and chapters 70 and 72 shall be subject to the approval of the industrial commissioner, and no lien for such service shall be enforceable without the approval of the amount thereof by the industrial commissioner. For services rendered in the district court and supreme court, the attorney's fee shall be subject to the approval of a judge of the district court. [S13, §§2477-m35; C24, 27, §1462.]

§1463. Compensation of arbitrators—costs. The arbitrators except the commissioner shall each receive five dollars as a fee for services, but the industrial commissioner may allow additional reasonable amounts in extraordinary cases. The fees shall be paid by the employer, who may deduct an amount equal to one-half the sum from any compensation found due the employee. All other costs incurred in the hearing before a board of arbitration or the commissioner shall be taxed in the discretion of such board or the commissioner as the case may be. [S13, §2477-m31; C24, 27, §1463.]

§1464. Witness fees. Witness fees and mileage on hearings before an arbitration board or the industrial commissioner shall be the same as in the district court. [S13, §2477-m24; C24, 27, §1464.]

§1465. Judgment by district court on award. Any party in interest may present a certified copy of an order or decision of the commissioner, or an award of a board of arbitration from which no petition for review has been filed within the time allowed therefor, or a memorandum of agreement approved by the commissioner, and all papers in connection therewith, to the district court of the county in which the injury occurred, whereupon said court shall render a decree or judgment in accordance therewith and cause the clerk to notify the parties. Such decree or judgment, in the absence of an appeal from the decision of the industrial commissioner, shall have the same effect and in all proceedings in relation thereto shall thereafter be the same as though rendered in a suit duly heard and determined by said court. [S13, §2477-m33; C24, 27, §1465.]

§1466. Judgment—modification of. Upon the presentation to the court of a certified copy of a decision of the industrial commissioner, ending, diminishing, or increasing the compensation under the provisions of this chapter, the court shall revoke or modify the decree or judgment to conform to such decision. [S13, §2477-m33; C24, 27, §1466.]

CHAPTER 72
COM 补偿责任保险

Referred to in §§1392, 1421, 1431, 1432, 1436, 1462.

1467. Insurance of liability required. Every employer subject to the provisions of this and the two preceding chapters, unless relieved therefrom as hereinafter provided, shall insure his liability thereunder in some corporation, association, or organization approved by the commissioner of insurance.

Every such employer shall exhibit, on demand of the insurance commissioner, evidence of his compliance with this section; and if such employer refuses, or neglects to comply with this section, he shall be liable in case of injury to any workman in his employ under the common law as modified by statute, and in the same manner and to the same extent as though such employer had legally exercised his right to reject the provisions relating to compensation for injury to employees. [S13, §2477-m41; C24, 27, §1467.]

1468. Notice of failure to insure. Any employer who fails to insure his liability as required herein shall keep posted a sign of sufficient size and so placed as to be easily seen by his employees in the immediate vicinity where working, which sign shall read as follows:
**NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES**

You are hereby notified that the undersigned employer has failed to insure his liability to pay compensation as required by law, and that because of such failure he is liable to his employees in damages for personal injuries sustained by his employees in the same manner and to the same extent as though he had legally exercised his right to reject the provisions relating to compensation.

(Signed) ....................................

Any employer coming under the provisions of this and the two preceding chapters who fails to comply with this section or to post and keep the above notice in the manner and form herein required, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[C24, 27,§1469.]

**1469. Maximum commission for reinsurance.**

No insurer of any obligation under this chapter shall either by himself or through another, either directly or indirectly, charge or accept as a commission or compensation for placing or renewing any insurance under this chapter, more than fifteen per cent of the premium charged. [S13, §2477-m46; C24, 27,§1469.]

**1470. Mutual companies.** For the purpose of complying with this chapter, groups of employers by themselves or in an association with any or all of their workmen, may form insurance associations as hereafter provided, subject to such reasonable conditions and restrictions as may be fixed by the insurance commissioner; and membership in such mutual insurance organization as approved, together with evidence of the payment of premiums due, shall be evidence of compliance with this chapter. [S13, §2477-m42; C24, 27,§1470.]

**1471. Benefit insurance.** Subject to the approval of the industrial commissioner, any employer or group of employers may enter into or continue an agreement with his or their workmen to provide a scheme of compensation, benefit, or insurance in lieu of compensation and insurance; but such scheme shall in no instance provide less than the benefits provided and secured, nor vary the period of compensation provided for disability or for death, or the provisions of law with respect to periodic payments, or the percentage that such payments shall bear to weekly wages, except that the sums required may be increased; and the approval of the industrial commissioner shall be granted, if the scheme provides for contribution by workmen, only when it confers benefits, in addition to those required by law, commensurate with such contributions. [S13,§2477-m43; C24, 27,§1471.]

**1472. Certificate of approval.** When such scheme or plan is approved by the industrial commissioner, he shall issue a certificate to that effect, whereupon it shall be legal for such employer, or group of employers, to contract with any or all of his or their workmen to substitute such scheme or plan for the provisions relating to compensation and insurance during a period of time fixed by said department. [S13,§2477-m44; C24, 27,§1472.]

**1473. Termination of plan — appeal.** Such scheme or plan may be terminated by the industrial commissioner on reasonable notice to the interested parties if it shall appear that the same is not fairly administered, or if its operation shall disclose latent defects threatening its solvency, or if for any substantial reason it fails to accomplish the purpose of this chapter; but from any such order of said industrial commissioner the parties affected, whether employer or workman, may, upon the giving of proper bond to protect the interests involved, appeal to the district court in the same time and manner as appeals from actions of the industrial commissioner, which appeal shall be tried as an equitable action. [S13,§2477-m45; C24, 27,§1473.]

Appeal to district court, §1449.

**1474. Insolvency clause prohibited.** No policy of insurance issued under this chapter shall contain any provision relieving the insurer from payment if the insured becomes insolvent or discharged in bankruptcy during the period that the policy is in operation, or the compensation or any part of it is unpaid. [S13, §2477-m48; C24, 27,§1474.]

**1475. Policy clauses required.** Every policy shall provide that the workman shall have a first lien upon any amount becoming due on account of such policy to the insured from the insurer, and that in case of the legal incapacity, disability or death of the insured to receive the amount due and pay it over to the insured workman, or his dependents, said insurer shall pay the same directly to such workman, his agent, or to a trustee for him or his dependents, to the extent of any obligation of the insured to said workman or his dependents. [S13,§2477-m48; C24, 27,§1475.]

**1476. Other policy requirements.** Every policy issued by an insurance corporation, association, or organization to insure the payment of compensation and insurance in lieu of compensation and insurance; but such scheme shall in no instance provide less than the benefits provided and secured, nor vary the period of compensation provided for disability or for death, or the provisions of law with respect to periodic payments, or the percentage that such payments shall bear to weekly wages, except that the sums required may be increased; and the approval of the industrial commissioner shall be granted, if the scheme provides for contribution by workmen, only when it confers benefits, in addition to those required by law, commensurate with such contributions. [S13,§2477-m43; C24, 27,§1471.]

**1477. Relief from insurance.** When an employer coming under this chapter furnishes satisfactory proofs to the insurance commissioner of such employer's solvency and financial ability to pay the compensation and benefits as by law provided and to make such payments to the parties when entitled thereto, or when such employer deposits with such commissioner security satisfactory to him and the industrial commissioner as guaranty for the payment of such compensation, such employer shall be relieved of the provisions of this chapter requiring insurance; but such employer shall, from time to time, furnish such additional proof of solvency and financial ability to pay as may
be required by such insurance commissioner or industrial commissioner. [S13, §1477-m49; C24, 27, §1477.]

Referred to in §1479.

1477-c1. Bond in lieu of insurance. Any employer who has more than five persons engaged in hazardous employment, except the employments recited in section 1361, and who has failed, omitted, and neglected to secure the payment of compensation by carrying insurance or is not relieved therefrom as by the statutes in such cases provided, shall furnish a bond approved by the Iowa industrial commissioner, as to form and security, conditioned to secure and pay workmen's compensation in accordance with the law; such bond shall be in such amount as may be fixed by the Iowa industrial commissioner having due regard for the number of employees and considering the industrial experience in such industry as a class. [43GA, ch 48.]

Referred to in §1477-c4.

1477-c2. Notice to be posted. Such employer shall post and keep posted in some conspicuous place upon the premises where the business is conducted, a notice in form approved by the industrial commissioner, stating the nature of the security furnished by such employer to secure the compensation payments contemplated by the law. [43GA, ch 48.]

Referred to in §1477-c4.

1477-c3. Duty of mine inspectors. It shall be the duty of each coal mine inspector in his inspection district to report to the industrial commissioner, on blanks furnished by the commissioner, any employer who has failed, omitted, or neglected to comply with the provisions of the law with reference to the posting and keeping posted the notice as provided by law, with such other information required by the commissioner, and it shall be the duty of each factory inspector to perform like service in their respective districts. [43GA, ch 48.]

Referred to in §1477-c4.

1477-c4. Failure to comply—proceedings. Upon the receipt of information by the Iowa industrial commissioner of any employer failing to comply with the three preceding sections, he shall at once notify such employer by registered mail, that unless such employer comply with the requirements of law, legal proceedings will be instituted to enforce such compliance.

Unless such employer comply with the provisions of the law within fifteen days after the giving of such notice, the Iowa industrial commissioner shall report such failure to the attorney general, whose duty it shall be to bring an action in a court of equity to enjoin the further violation. Upon decree being entered for a temporary or permanent injunction, a violation shall be a contempt of court and punished as provided for contempt of court in other cases. [43GA, ch 48.]

Contempts, generally, ch 536.

1478. Revocation of release from insurance. The insurance commissioner with the concurrence of the industrial commissioner may, at any time, upon reasonable notice to such employer and upon hearing, revoke for cause any order therefor made relieving any employer from carrying insurance as provided by this chapter. [S13, §2477-m49; C24, 27, §1478.]

1479. Employer failing to insure. When any employer has more than five persons employed in hazardous employment, excepting the employments recited in the first section of chapter 70, and such employer has elected to reject the compensation provisions of said chapter, or when any such employer has not rejected the terms and provisions thereof by filing and posting notices as provided in chapter 70, but has failed to insure his or its liability in one of the ways provided in this chapter, unless relieved from carrying such insurance as provided in section 1477, then any such employer's employee who has not rejected the provisions of this chapter, in case of personal injury in the course of, and arising out of such employment, shall have the right to elect to collect compensation as provided in chapters 70 and 71, or collect damages at common law as modified by said chapter 70. [C24, 27, §1479.]

Referred to in §1480.

* "This chapter" probably refers to ch 70.

1480. Manner of election — failure to elect — effect. Any employee entitled to make an election as provided in the preceding section shall do so in writing signed by himself indicating the election, made and filed with the industrial commissioner within sixty days after receiving an injury for which such employee is entitled to either compensation or damages.

If such injured employee or one having the right to elect for him, fails to make an election within sixty days, then in that event it shall be conclusively presumed that the employee elected to accept compensation according to the schedule of compensation as provided in chapter 70. [C24, 27, §1480.]

Referred to in §1481.

1481. Notice to employer of election. Within five days after a written election has been filed in the office of the industrial commissioner as provided in the preceding section, the commissioner shall give notice thereof in writing to the employer by registered mail as provided for giving other notice by the commissioner. [C24, 27, §1481.]

Notice and service, §1459.
CHAPTER 73
HEALTH AND SAFETY APPLIANCES

1482. Enforcement.

1483. Water-closets—separate for each sex.

1484. Washing facilities—separate for each sex.

1485. Seats for female employees when practicable.

1486. Steam and water gauges and safety valves.

1487. Safety appliances—guarding machinery.

1488. Removal of guards or safety appliances.

1482. Enforcement. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor of the state, and the mayor and chief of police of every city or town, to enforce the provisions of this chapter. [SS15, §4999-a5; C24, 27, §1482.]

1483. Water-closets—separate for each sex. Every manufacturing or mercantile establishment, workshop, or hotel in which five or more persons are employed, shall be provided with a sufficient number of water-closets, earth closets, or privies for the reasonable use of the persons employed therein, which shall be properly screened and ventilated and kept at all times in a clean condition and free from all obscene writing or marking; and such water-closets or privies shall be supplied in the proportion of at least one to every twenty employees; and if women or girls are employed in such establishment, the water-closets, earth closets, or privies used by them shall have separate approaches and be separate and apart from those used by the men or boys. [S13, §4999-a1; C24, 27, §1483.]

1484. Washing facilities—separate for each sex. In factories, mercantile establishments, mills, and workshops, adequate washing facilities shall be provided for all employees; and when the labor performed by the employees is of such a character as to require or make necessary a change of clothing, wholly or in part, by the employees, there shall be provided a dressing room, or rooms, lockers for keeping clothing, and adequate washing facilities separate for each sex, and no person or persons shall be allowed to use the facilities assigned to the opposite sex. A sufficient supply of water suitable for drinking purposes shall be provided. [S13, §4999-a1; C24, 27, §1484.]

1485. Seats for female employees when practicable. All employers of females in any workshop, mercantile, or manufacturing business or establishment shall provide and maintain suitable seats, when practicable, for the use of such female employees, at or beside the counter or work-bench where employed, and permit the use thereof by such employees to such extent as the work engaged in may reasonably admit. [C97, §4999; C24, 27, §1485.]

1486. Steam and water gauges and safety valves. Every person owning or operating a steam boiler in this state shall provide the same with steam gauge, safety valve, and water gauge, and keep the same in good order. [C73, §4064; C97, §5025, 5026; S13, §4999-a2; C24, 27, §1486.]

1487. Safety appliances—guarding machinery. It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, superintendent, or other person in charge of any workshop, manufacturing or other industrial establishment or concern operated by machinery, either in a fixed location or when portable and moved from place to place therein in carrying on such industry, so far as practicable, to install and keep in order belt shifters or other safe mechanical means for throwing belts on and off pulleys, install loose pulleys, and protect, by guards or housing, all gearing, cogs, belting, shafting, tumbling rods, universal or knuckle joints, set screws, saws, planes, and other machinery, when so located or used that employees may receive injury thereby. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to agricultural pursuits. [C73, §4064; C97, §5025; S13, §4999-a2; C24, 27, §1487.]

1488. Removal of guards or safety appliances. When any person shall remove any guard or safety appliance from any machine or other equipment, or shall so adjust or place the same as to destroy or impair its use in preventing bodily injury or safeguarding health, for the purpose of enabling the employee operating said machine to perform any special work that cannot otherwise be performed, it shall be the duty of said employee or employer to immediately replace it after such special work has been completed. [SS15, §4999-a5; C24, 27, §1488.]

1489. Blowers and pipes for dust—exceptions. All persons, companies, or corporations operating any factory or workshop where emery wheels or emery belts of any description, or tumbling barrels used for rumbling or polishing castings, are used, shall provide the same with blowers and pipes of sufficient capacity, placed in such a manner as to protect the person or persons using same from the particles of dust produced or caused thereby, and to carry away said particles of dust arising from or thrown off such wheels, belts, and tumbling barrels, while in operation, directly to the outside of the building, or to some receptacle.
placed so as to receive or confine such particles of dust; but grinding machines upon which water is used at the point of grinding contact, and small emery wheels which are used temporarily for tool grinding, are not included within the provisions of this section, and the shops employing not more than one man at such work may, in the discretion of the labor commissioner, be exempt from the provisions hereof. [S13,§4999-a4; C24, 27, §1489.]

1490. Pipes and flues for gases. Any factory, workshop, printshop, or other place where molten metal or other material which gives off deleterious gases or fumes is kept or used shall be equipped with pipes or flues so arranged as to give easy escape to such gases or fumes into the open air, or provided with other adequate ventilators. [S13, §4999-a4; C24, 27, §1490.]

1491. Notice of violation. When the commissioner or his inspector shall discover or have reason to believe that any provision of the eight preceding sections is being violated, he shall give notice to the person, company, corporation, or the manager or superintendent thereof, a notice in writing to comply with such provision within a reasonable time to be fixed in said notice and which time shall be of not less than seven nor more than thirty days duration, except that such time may be extended by the commissioner for good cause shown.

In fixing the time in such notice, the commissioner shall take into consideration the nature of the failure or defect constituting the violation, the danger to be apprehended therefrom, and the probable length of time and amount of labor required to remedy or cure such defect. [S13, §4999-a5; C24, 27, §1491.]

1492. Record of accidents. Manufacturers, manufacturing corporations, proprietors, or corporations operating any mercantile establishment, mill, workshop, business house, or mine, other than those subject to inspection by the state mine inspector, shall keep a careful record of any accident occurring to an employee while at work for the employer, when such accident results in the death of the employee or in such bodily injury as will or probably may prevent him from returning to work within two days thereafter. The said record shall at all times be open to inspection by an inspector of the bureau of labor. [S13, §2477-1a; C24, 27, §1492.]

1493. Report of accidents—evidence. Within forty-eight hours after the occurrence of an accident, the record of which is required to be kept, a written report thereof shall be forwarded to the commissioner of labor and said commissioner may require further and additional report to be furnished him should the first report be by him deemed insufficient. No statement contained in any such report shall be admissible in any action arising out of the accident therein reported. [S13, §2477-1a; C24, 27, §1493.]

1494. Penalties. Any person, corporation, firm, agent, or superintendent violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as follows:

1. For a violation of any one of the provisions of sections 1483, 1484, and 1485, by a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each offense.

2. For a violation of section 1486, by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

3. For a violation of any one of the provisions of sections 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1492, and 1493, by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. [C73, §4064; C97, §§4999, 5025, 5026; S13, §§2477-1a, 4999-a1, -a2; SS15, §4999-a5; C24, 27, §1494.]

1495. Assumption of risks. In all cases where the property, works, machinery, or appliances of an employer are defective or out of repair, and where it is the duty of the employer from the character of the place, work, machinery, or appliances to furnish reasonably safe machinery, appliances, or place to work, the employee shall not be deemed to have assumed the risk, by continuing in the prosecution of the work, growing out of any defect as aforesaid, of which the employee may have had knowledge when the employer had knowledge of such defect, except when in the usual and ordinary course of his employment it is the duty of such employee to make the repairs, or remedy the defects. Nor shall the employee under such conditions be deemed to have waived the negligence, if any, unless the danger be imminent and to such extent that a reasonably prudent person would not have continued in the prosecution of the work; but this statute shall not be construed so as to include such risks as are incident to the employment; and no contract which restricts liability hereunder shall be legal or binding. [S13, §4999-a3; C24, 27, §1495.]

This section (1495) was placed in this chapter by the code editor simply because the chapter seemed to afford a logical location for the section. Said section was not part of 40ExGA, S F 43, which now appears as sections 1482 to 1494, inclusive. The importance of this last statement will appear by reading the last sentence of section 1487, which sentence was an amendment injected into section 1487 by the 40ExGA.

Railroad employees, §1090.
CHAPTER 74

BOARDS OF ARBITRATION

1496. Petition for appointment. When any dispute arises between any person, firm, corporation, or association of employers and their employees or association of employees, of this state, except employers or employees having trade relations directly or indirectly based upon interstate trade relations operating through or by state or international boards of conciliation, which has or is likely to cause a strike or lockout, involving ten or more wage earners, and which does or is likely to interfere with the due and ordinary course of business, or which menaces the public peace, or which jeopardizes the welfare of the community, and the parties thereto are unable to adjust the same, either or both parties to the dispute, or the mayor of the city, or the chairman of the board of supervisors of the county in which said employment is carried on, or on petition of any twenty-five citizens thereof over the age of twenty-one years, or the labor commissioner, after investigation, may make written application to the governor for the appointment of a board of arbitration and conciliation, to which board such dispute may be referred under the provisions of this chapter; and the manager of the business of any person, firm, corporation, or association of such employers, or any organization representing such employees, or if such employees are not members of any organization, then a majority of such employees affected may make the application as provided in this chapter, but in no case shall more than twenty employees be required to join in such application. [S13,§2477-n; C24, 27,§1496.]

Referred to in §1497.

1497. Notification by governor. The governor shall at once upon application made to him as herein provided, and upon his being satisfied that the dispute comes within the provisions of the preceding section, notify the parties to the dispute of the application for the appointment of a board of arbitration and conciliation and make request upon each party to the dispute that each of them recommend within three days from the date of notice, the names of five persons who have no direct interest in such dispute and are willing and ready to act as members of the board, and the governor shall appoint from each list submitted one of such persons recommended. [S13,§2477-n1; C24, 27, §1497.]

1498. Governor to appoint for parties. Should either of the parties fail or neglect to make any recommendation within the said period, the governor shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person who shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the parties in default. [S13,§2477-n1; C24, 27,§1498.]

1499. Third appointee. The members of the board so appointed shall within five days of their appointment recommend to the governor the name of one person who is ready and willing to act as a third member of the board, and upon failure or neglect upon their part to make such recommendation within the said period, or upon the failure or refusal of the person so recommended to act, the governor shall as soon thereafter as possible appoint some person to act as the third member of the board. [S13,§2477-n1; C24, 27,§1499.]

1500. Agreement to be bound by decision. In all cases when the application is made by both parties to the dispute, they shall set forth in the application whether or not they agree to be bound by the decision of the board of arbitration and conciliation; and if both parties agree to be so bound by such decision, then the same shall be binding and enforceable as set out in section 1507. [S13,§2477-n2; C24, 27,§1500.]

1501. Oath—organization. Each member of the board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to a faithful and impartial discharge thereof; they shall organize at once by the choice of one of their number as chairman, and one of their number as secretary, and shall have power to employ all necessary clerks and stenographers to properly carry out the duties of their appointment. [S13,§2477-n3; C24, 27,§1501.]

1502. Compensation. The members of the board shall receive a compensation of five dollars per diem for the time actually employed, together with their traveling and other necessary expenses, the same to be payable out of the state treasury upon warrants drawn by the state auditor. [S13,§2477-n3; C24, 27,§1602.]

1503. Evidence—witnesses. For the purpose of this inquiry the board shall have all the powers of summoning before it and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, of administering oaths, and of requiring witnesses to give evidence, to produce books, papers, and other documents or things as the board may deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into
which it is inquiring, as is vested in the district court in civil cases. [S13,§2477-n4; C24, 27, §1503.]

1504. Oath—rule of evidence. Any member of the board may administer an oath, and the board may accept, admit, and call for such evidence as in equity and good conscience it thinks material and proper, whether strictly legal evidence or not. [S13, §2477-n4; C24, 27, §1504.]

1505. Subpoenas—by whom served—fees. A subpoena or any notice may be delivered or sent to any sheriff, constable, or any police officer who shall forthwith serve the same, and make due return thereof, according to directions. Witnesses in attendance and officers serving subpoenas or notices shall receive the same fees as are allowed in the district court, payable from the state treasury, upon the certificate of the board that such fees are due and correct. The board shall have the same power and authority to maintain and enforce order at the hearings and obedience to its writs of subpoena as is by law conferred upon the district court for like purposes. [S13, §2477-n4; C24, 27, §1505.]

1506. Investigation—report filed—public inspection. The board shall as soon as practical, visit the place where the controversy exists, and make careful inquiry into the cause, and the said board may, with the consent of the governor, conduct such inquiry beyond the limits of the state. The board shall hear all persons interested who come before it, advise the respective parties what ought to be done or submitted to by either or both of the parties to the dispute to adjust said controversy, and make a written decision thereof, which shall at once be made public and open to public inspection and shall be recorded by the secretary of the board, and a copy of such report shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the city or town in which the controversy arose and shall be open for public inspection. [S13, §2477-n5; C24, 27, §1506.]

1507. Investigation—prohibition—decision binding. The board of arbitration and conciliation shall within ten days from the date of their appointment, unless such time shall be extended by the governor, complete the investigation of any controversy submitted to them, and during the pendency of such period neither party shall engage in any strike or lockout. Any decision made by the board shall date from the date of the appointment of the board and shall be binding upon the parties who join in the application as herein provided for a period of one year. [S13, §2477-n6; C24, 27, §1507.]

Referred to in §1500.

1508. Decision—report to governor. Within five days after the completion of the investigation, unless the time is extended by the governor for good cause shown, the board or a majority thereof shall render a decision, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the controversy and the point disposed of by them, and make a written report to the governor of their findings of fact and of their recommendation to each party to the controversy. [S13, §2477-n7; C24, 27, §1508.]

1509. Decision filed and published—evidence preserved. Every decision and report shall be filed in the office of the governor, and a copy served upon each party to the controversy, and a copy furnished to the labor commissioner for publication in the report of the commissioner, who shall cause such decision and report to be published at a rate of not to exceed thirty-three and one-third cents per ten lines of brevier type or its equivalent in two newspapers of general circulation in the county in which the business is located upon which the dispute arose. All evidence taken and exhibits and documents offered shall be carefully preserved and at the close of the investigation shall be filed in the office of the governor of the state and shall only be subject to inspection upon his order. [S13, §2477-n7; C24, 27, §1509.]

CHAPTER 75
BUREAU OF LABOR


1510. Labor commissioner. The bureau of labor shall be under the control of a labor commissioner, who shall have his office at the seat of government and shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office. [C97, §2469; S13, §2469; C24, 27, §1510.]

1511. Appointment. The governor shall, within sixty days after the organization of the regular session of the general assembly in 1925, and each two years thereafter, appoint, with the approval of two-thirds of the members of the senate, a labor commissioner who shall serve for a period of two years from July first of the year of appointment. [C97, §2469; S13, §2469; C24, 27, §1511.]

Confirmation procedure, §38-b.1.

1512. Vacancies. A vacancy in said position which may occur while the general assem-
bly is not in session shall be filled by appointment by the governor, which appointment shall expire at the end of thirty days from the time the general assembly next convenes in regular session. Prior to the expiration of said thirty days the governor shall transmit to the senate for its confirmation an appointment for the unexpired portion of the regular term.

Vacancies occurring during a session of the general assembly shall be filled as regular appointments are filled and before the end of said session and for the unexpired portion of the regular term. [C97,§2469; S13,§2469; C24,27,§1512.]

Regular appointments, §1511.

1513. Industrial statistics and information—reports. The duties of said commissioner shall be:

1. To safely keep all records, papers, documents, correspondence, and other property pertaining to or coming into his hands by virtue of his office, and deliver the same to his successor, except as otherwise provided.

2. To collect, assort, and systematize statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the state, especially in its relation to the commercial, social, educational, and sanitary conditions surrounding the laboring classes, the means of escape from and the protection of life and health in factories, the employment of children, the number of hours of labor exacted from them and from women, and to the permanent prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing, and productive industries of the state.

3. To collect as fully as practicable such information and reliable reports from each county in the state, the amount and condition of the mechanical and manufacturing interests, the value and location of the various manufacturing and coal productions of the state, also sites offering natural or acquired advantages for the profitable location and operation of different branches of industry; he shall by correspondence with interested parties in other parts of the United States, impart to them such information as may tend to induce the location of mechanical and producing plants within the state, under the direction of the commissioner as will tend to increase the productions, and consequent employment of producers.

4. To submit the foregoing statistics and information to the governor in biennial reports in which he shall give a statement of the business of the bureau since the last regular report, and shall compile therein such information as may be considered of value to the industrial interests of the state, the number of laborers and mechanics employed, the number of apprentices in each trade, with the nativity of such laborers, mechanics, and apprentices, the savings from the same, with age and sex of laborers employed, the number and character of accidents, the sanitary condition of institutions where labor is employed, the proportion of married laborers and mechanics who live in rented houses, with the average annual rental, and the value of property owned by laborers and mechanics; to include in such report what progress has been made with schools now in operation for the instruction of students in the mechanic arts, and what systems have been found most practical, with details thereof.

5. To issue from time to time, with the consent of the executive council, bulletins containing information of importance to the industries of the state and to the safety of wage earners. [C97,§2469, 2470; S13,§§2469, 2470; C24,27,§1513.]

Destruction of records, §1523.

Time of making biennial report, §246.

1514. Other duties—jurisdiction in general. The commissioner shall have jurisdiction and it shall be his duty to supervise the enforcement of:

1. All laws relating to safety appliances and inspection thereof and health conditions in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, workshops, machine shops, and other industrial concerns within his jurisdiction.

2. The laws relating to preventing fires and to fire escapes and other means of escaping therefrom.

3. All laws of the state relating to child labor.

4. All laws relating to the state free employment bureau and employment agencies.

5. Such other provisions of law as are now or shall hereafter be within his jurisdiction. [S13,§2477-f; S15,§§2477-g1, 4999-a5-a10; C24,27,§1514.]

Fire escapes, §1509.

1515. Appointment of inspectors. The appointment, by the commissioner, of all factory inspectors shall be subject to the approval of the executive council. [S13,§2477; C24,27,§1515.]

1516. Woman inspector—duties. One of the factory inspectors in the bureau of labor shall be a woman, who shall inspect the sanitary and general conditions of all factories, workshops, hotels, cafes, restaurants, stores, and all other establishments and places where women and children are employed; collect statistics and report the same to the commissioner with such recommendations as she believes will improve working conditions of women and children, and to which the commissioner shall make special reference in his biennial reports to the governor. She shall perform such other services under the direction of the commissioner as will tend to promote the health and general welfare of the women and children employed in the industries within the state. [S13,§2477; C24,27,§1516.]

1517. Traveling expenses—limitation. The commissioner, inspectors, and other employees of the office shall be allowed their necessary traveling expenses while in the discharge of their duties. Such expense in the aggregate, exclusive of salaries, shall not exceed the sum of four thousand dollars per annum. [C97, §2477; S13,§2477; C24,27,§1517.]

1518. Right to enter premises. The labor commissioner and the inspectors shall have the power to enter any factory or mill, workshop, mine, store, business house, public or private work, when the same is open or in operation,
§1519, Ch 75, BUREAU OF LABOR 232
for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics such as are contemplated by this chapter, and to examine into the methods of protection from danger to employees, and the sanitary conditions in and around such buildings and places, and make a record thereof. [C97,§2472; S13, §2472; C24, 27, §1518.]

1519. Power to secure evidence — witness fees—limitation. The labor commissioner and his deputy shall have the power to issue subpoenas, administer oaths, and take testimony in all matters relating to the duties required of them, said testimony to be taken in some suitable place in the vicinity to which testimony is applicable. No witness shall be compelled by such subpoena to go outside the county of his residence, except when the hearing is in a county adjoining the county of his residence, then he shall be required to obey such subpoena. Witnesses subpoenaed and testifying before the commissioner or an inspector shall be paid the same fees as witnesses before a justice’s court, such payment to be made out of the general funds of the state on voucher by the commissioner, but such expense for witnesses shall not exceed one hundred dollars annually. [C97,§2471; S13,§2471; C24, 27,§1519.]

1520. Prosecutions for violations — discretion. If the commissioner or an inspector shall learn of any violation of, or neglect to comply with the law in respect to the employment of children, or in respect to fire escapes, or the safety of employees, or for the preservation of health, such officer may give the county attorney of the county in which such factory or building is situated, written notice of the facts, whereupon that officer shall institute the proper proceedings against the person guilty of such offense or neglect.

If the commissioner or inspector is of the opinion that such violation or neglect is not willful, or is not of a nature that may be corrected by proceedings of the ordinary kind, he may in his discretion fix a time within which the defect or evil may be corrected and notify the owner, operator, superintendent, or person in charge, and if corrected within the time fixed, then the commissioner or inspector shall not cause prosecution to be begun. [C97,§2472; S13,§2472; C24, 27,§1520.]

1521. Reports to bureau. It shall be the duty of every owner, operator, or manager of every factory, mill, workshop, mine, store, business house, public or private work, or any other establishment where labor is employed, as herein provided, to make to the bureau, upon blanks furnished by the commissioner, such reports and returns as he may require for the purpose of compiling such labor statistics as are contemplated in this chapter; and the owner, operator, or business manager shall make such reports or returns within sixty days from the receipt of blanks furnished by the commissioner, and shall certify under oath to the correctness of the same. [C97,§2474; S13,§2474; C24, 27, §1521.]

1522. Names of persons furnishing information. Any use of the names of individuals, firms, or corporations furnishing the commissioner information required by this chapter shall be prohibited. Any use of their private or personal affairs, is hereby prohibited. [C97,§2475; C24, 27, §1522.]

1523. Reports and records preserved—destroyed when. No report or return made to said bureau in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, and no schedule, record, or document gathered or returned by its officers or employees, shall be destroyed within two years after the collection or receipt thereof. At the expiration of two years all records, schedules, or papers accumulating in said bureau during said period that may be considered of no value by the commissioner may be destroyed by authority of the executive council first obtained. [C97,§2476; C24, 27,§1523.]

1524. Definition of terms. The expressions "factory", "mill", "workshop", "mine", "store", "business house", and "public or private work", as used in this chapter, shall be construed to mean a factory, mill, workshop, mine, store, business house, public or private work, where wage earners are employed for a compensation. [C97,§2473; SS15,§2473; C24, 27,§1524.]

1525. Violations—penalties. Persons violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be punished as in this section provided, respectively:

1. Any owner, superintendent, manager, or person in charge of any factory, mill, workshop, store, mine, hotel, restaurant, cafe, business house, public or private work, who shall refuse to allow the commissioner of labor or any inspector or employee of the bureau of labor to enter the same, or who shall hinder or deter him in collecting information which it is his duty to collect shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

2. Any person duly subpoenaed to attend a hearing before the commissioner or deputy or a court in any proceeding provided by this chapter who shall willfully neglect or refuse to attend or testify at the time and place named in the subpoena shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

3. Any officer or employee of the bureau of labor, or any person making unlawful use of names or information obtained by virtue of his office, shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year.

4. Any owner, operator, or manager of a factory, mill, workshop, mine, store, business house, public or private work, who shall neglect or refuse for thirty days after receipt of notice from the commissioner to furnish any reports or returns he may require to enable him to discharge his duties shall be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed thirty days. [C97,§§2471, 2472, 2474, 2475; S13,§§2471, 2472, 2474; C24, 27, §1525.]
CHAPTER 76

CHILD LABOR

1526. Child labor—age limit—exception.

1527. Hours of labor—noon intermission.

1528. Hours where part-time school prevails.

1529. Cleaning or operating dangerous machinery—age limit—exception.

1530. Permit for child labor.

1531. Labor permit—how obtained.

1532. What permit shall show.

1533. Duplicate permit filed with commissioner.

1534. Superintendent of public instruction—duty.

No person under fourteen years of age shall be employed with or without compensation in any mine, manufacturing establishment, factory, mill, shop, laundry, slaughter house, or packing house, or in any store or mercantile establishment where more than eight persons are employed, or in any livery stable, garage, place of amusement, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages; but nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting any child from working in any of the above establishments or occupations when operated by his parents. [SS15, §2477-a; C24, 27, §1526.]

Referred to in §§1527, 1530.

1527. Hours of labor—noon intermission.

No person under sixteen years of age shall be employed at any of the places or in any of the occupations specified in the preceding section before the hour of seven o'clock in the morning or after the hour of six o'clock in the evening, and if such person is employed exceeding five hours of each day, a noon intermission of not less than thirty minutes shall be given between the hours of eleven and one o'clock, and such person shall not be employed more than eight hours in any one day, exclusive of the noon hour intermission; nor shall any such person be employed more than forty-eight hours in any one week. [SS15, §2477-c; C24, 27, §1527.]

1528. Hours where part-time school prevails.

When in any organized school district there shall have been established a part-time school, department, or class, no person under sixteen years of age shall be employed for more than forty hours in any one week. [C24, 27, §1528.]

1529. Cleaning or operating dangerous machinery—age limit—exception. The following acts shall be unlawful:

1. Directing or permitting any boy under sixteen or girl under eighteen years of age to clean machinery while it is in motion.

2. Permitting any boy or girl under sixteen years of age to operate or assist in operating any freight or passenger elevator.

3. Permitting any boy or girl under sixteen years of age to operate or assist in operating dangerous machinery; but this provision shall not apply to pupils working under an instructor in manual training departments in public schools of the state or under an instructor in a school, shop, or industrial plant, in a course of vocational education approved by the state board for vocational education. [SS15, §2477-a; C24, 27, §1528.]

1530. Permit for child labor. No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in or in connection with any of the establishments or occupations mentioned in section 1526 unless the person, firm, or corporation employing such child procures and keeps on file, accessible to any officer charged with the enforcement of this chapter, a work permit issued as hereinafter provided, and keeps two complete lists of the names and ages of all such children under sixteen years of age employed in or for such establishments or in such occupations, one on file in the office and one conspicuously posted near the principal entrance of the place or establishment in which such children are employed.

On termination of the employment of a child whose permit is on file, such permit shall be returned by the employer within two days to the officer who issued it with a statement of the reasons for the termination of such employment. A work permit shall be issued for every position obtained by a child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years. The permit in no case shall be issued to the child, parent, guardian, or custodian, but to its prospective employer. [SS15, §2477-d; C24, 27, §1530.]

1531. Labor permit—how obtained. A work permit shall be issued only by the superintendent of schools or by a person authorized by him in writing, or, where there is no superintendent of schools, by a person authorized in writing by the local school board in the community where such child resides, upon the application of the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child desiring such permit. The person authorized to issue work permits shall not issue any such permit, except as provided in sections 1537 and 1538, until he has received, examined, approved, and filed:

1. A written agreement from the person, firm, or corporation into whose service the child under sixteen years of age is about to enter, promising to give such child employment, describing the work to be performed and agreeing to return the work permit of such child to the office from
which it was issued within two days after the termination of the employment of such child.

2. The school record of such child filled out and signed by the superintendent of the school which such child has last attended certifying that the child is able to read intelligently and write legibly simple sentences in the English language and has completed a course of study equivalent to six yearly grades in reading, writing, spelling, English language, geography, and arithmetic. Such school record shall give also the name, date of birth, and residence of the child as shown on the records of the school and also the name of its parent, guardian, or custodian. In exceptional cases where a child is strong, healthy, and well developed physically, superintendents or local school boards may, with the approval of the labor commissioner, issue permits for boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, with less educational acquirements, good for vacation only.

3. A certificate signed by a medical inspector of schools, or if there be no such inspector, then by a physician appointed by the board of education, certifying that the applicant for the work permit has reached the normal development of a child of its age and is in sufficiently sound health and physically able to perform the work for which the permit is sought.

4. Evidence of age showing that the child is fourteen years old, or more, which shall consist of one of the following proofs required in the order herein designated as follows:

a. A transcript of the birth certificate filed according to law with a registrar of vital statistics or other officer charged with the duty of recording births.

b. A passport or a transcript of a certificate of baptism showing the date of birth and place of baptism of such child.

c. A school census record.

d. In cases where none of the above named proofs are obtainable, a certificate signed by the local medical inspector of schools, or if there be no such inspector, then by a physician appointed by the local board of education, certifying that in his opinion the applicant for the work permit is fourteen years of age or more.

§1532. What permit shall show. Every such work permit shall state the name, sex, the date and place of birth, the residence of the child in whose name it is issued, the color of hair and eyes, the height and weight, the proof of age, the school grade completed, the name and location of the establishment where the child is to be employed, the work for which the permit is issued, that the papers required for its issuance have been duly examined, approved, and filed, and that the person named therein has personally appeared before the officer issuing the permit and has been examined. [SS15, §2477-d; C24, 27, §1532.]

§1533. Duplicate permit filed with commissioner. A duplicate of every such work permit issued shall be filled out and forwarded to the office of the labor commissioner between the first and the tenth day of the month following the month in which it is issued. [SS15, §2477-d; C24, 27, §1533.]

§1534. Superintendent of public instruction—duty. The blank forms for the work permit, the employer's agreement, the school record, and the physician's certificate shall be formulated by the superintendent of public instruction and furnished by him to the local school authorities. [SS15, §2477-d; C24, 27, §1534.]

§1535. Authority of officers to require showing. Any officer whose duty it is to enforce the provisions of this chapter shall have authority to demand of any employer in or about whose place or establishment a child apparently under the age of sixteen years is employed, permitted, or suffered to work, and whose permit is not filed as required by this chapter, that such employer shall either furnish him within ten days the same documentary evidence of age of such child as is required upon the issuance of a work permit, or shall cease to employ or permit or suffer such child to work in such place or establishment. [SS15, §2477-d; C24, 27, §1535.]

§1536. Life, health, or morals endangered—age limitation. No person under sixteen years of age shall be employed at any work or occupation which, by reason of its nature or the place of employment, the health of such person may be injured, or morals depraved, or at any work in which the handling or use of gunpowder, dynamite, or other like explosive is required, or in or about any mine during the school term, or in or about any hotel, cafe, restaurant, bowling alley, pool or billiard room, cigar store, barber shop, or in any occupation dangerous to life or limb.

No female under twenty-one years of age shall be employed in any capacity where the duties of such employment compel her to remain constantly standing. [SS15, §2477-b; C24, 27, §1536.]

§1537. Street occupations for children forbidden—exceptions. No boy under eleven years of age nor girl under eighteen years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work at any time in any city of ten thousand or more inhabitants within this state in or in connection with the street occupations of peddling, bootblacking, the distribution or sale of newspapers, magazines, periodicals, or circulars, nor in any other occupations in any street or public place, except that in such cities, the superintendent of schools or person authorized by him, upon sufficient showing made by a judge of the superior, municipal, or juvenile court, may, in exceptional cases, issue a permit to a boy under eleven years of age. [SS15, §2477-a; C24, 27, §1537.]

Referred to in §§1531, 1538.

§1538. Street occupations for boys—age limit—permit—badge. No boy between eleven and sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in any such city in connection with any of the occupations mentioned in the preceding section unless he complies with all the requirements for the issuance of work permits.
1540. Violations — penalties. Any parent, guardian, or other person, who having under his control any person under sixteen years of age causes or permits said person to work or be employed in violation of the provisions of this chapter, or any person making, certifying to, or causing to be made or certified to, any statement, certificate, or other paper for the purpose of procuring the employment of any person in violation of said provisions, or who makes, files, executes, or delivers any such statement, certificate, or other paper containing any false statement for the purpose of procuring the employment of any person in violation of this chapter, or for the purpose of concealing the violation thereof in such employment, and any person, firm, or corporation, or the agent, manager, superintendent, or officer of any person, firm, or corporation, whether for himself or such person, firm, corporation, either by himself or acting through any agent, foreman, superintendent, or manager, who employs any person, or permits any person to be employed in violation of the provisions of this chapter, or who shall refuse to allow any authorized officer or person to inspect any place of business under said provisions, if demand is made therefor at any time during business hours, or who shall wilfully obstruct such officer or person while making such inspection, or who shall fail to keep posted the lists containing the names of persons employed under sixteen years of age and other information as required by this chapter, or who shall knowingly insert any false statement in such list, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed thirty days.

The parent or person in charge of any child who shall engage in any street occupation in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifteen dollars.

Whoever furnishes or sells to any minor any article of any description with the knowledge that said minor intends to sell said article in violation of the provisions of this chapter relating to street occupations, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifteen dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Whoever violates any other provision of this chapter, shall be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars. [§1540; §1541]

1539. Night work prohibited—age limit. No person under eighteen years of age shall be employed in any occupation between the hours of eleven at night and five in the morning in any city of ten thousand or more inhabitants. [§1541-a2. Tenure. Prior to July first of each year, commencing with 1926, the governor shall]

1541. Enforcement—duties of officers. It shall be the duty of the labor commissioner, his deputies, inspectors, and assistants, to enforce the provisions of this chapter. It shall also be the duty of all mayors and police officers, town and city marshals, sheriffs and their deputies, school superintendents, school truant and attendance officers, within their several jurisdictions, to cooperate in the enforcement of such provisions and furnish the labor commissioner, his deputies and assistants all information coming to their knowledge regarding any violations of such provisions. All such officers and any person authorized in writing by any court of record shall have authority to enter for purposes of investigation any of the establishments and places mentioned in this chapter and to freely question any person therein as to any violations of such provisions.

It shall be the duty of county attorneys to investigate all complaints made to them of violations of any such provisions, and to prosecute all such cases of violation within their respective counties. [§1541-a4. Expenses. §1541-a5. Bureau of information. §1541-a6. Duties.]

1541-a1. Membership. The Iowa commission for the blind is hereby created. Said commission shall consist of the superintendent of the state school for the blind, and two other members to be appointed by the governor. [§1541-a1.]

CHAPTER 76-A1

COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND

1541-a2. Tenure. Prior to July first of each year, commencing with 1926, the governor shall
appoint a member of said board to succeed the member whose term of office expires on said date. All such appointees shall serve for a period of two years from July first of the year of appointment. [C27, §1541-a2.]

1541-a3. Officers—assistants. The commission shall elect its own officers and shall employ such assistants as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter, and hold such meetings as it may determine. [C27, §1541-a3.]

1541-a4. Expenses. The members of the commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be entitled to receive their traveling and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as members of the commission. [C27, §1541-a4.]

1541-a5. Bureau of information. The commission for the blind shall act as a bureau of information and industrial aid for the blind, such as assisting the blind in finding employment, teaching them industries; giving them such assistance as may be necessary or advisable in helping the adult blind in marketing their products. [C27, §1541-a5.]

1541-a6. Duties. The commission shall:
1. Prepare and maintain a complete register of the blind of the state which shall describe the condition, cause of blindness, capacity for education and industrial training, and such other facts as the commission deems of value.
2. Assist in marketing of products of blind workers of the state.
3. Ameliorate the condition of the blind by promoting visits to them in their homes for the purpose of instruction and by such other lawful method as the commission deems expedient.
4. Make inquiries concerning the causes of blindness to ascertain what portion of such cases are preventable and cooperate with the other organized agents of the state in the adoption and enforcement of proper preventive measures.
5. Provide for suitable vocational training whenever the commission shall deem it advisable and necessary. The commission may establish workshops for the employment of the blind, paying suitable wages for work under such employment. The commission may provide or pay for, during their training period, the temporary lodging and support of persons receiving vocational training. The commission shall have authority as provided in this chapter to use any receipts or earnings that accrue from the operation of workshops, but a detailed statement of receipts or earnings and expenditures shall be made monthly to the auditor of state.
6. Discourage begging, either directly or indirectly, on the part of the blind within the limits of the state.
7. Make an annual report to the governor of its proceedings for each fiscal year. It shall embody therein a properly classified and tabulated statement of its estimates for the ensuing year with its own opinion of the necessity or expediency of appropriations in accordance with such estimates. Such annual report shall also present a concise review of the work of the commission for the preceding year with such suggestions and recommendations for improving the condition of the blind as may be expedient.
8. Perform all other duties required of it by law. [C27, §1541-a6.]

Annual report, §247.

CHAPTER 77

STATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

1542. Free employment bureau.
1543. Duty as to free employment services.
1544. Extension of service.
1545. Service free.
1546. Failure to procure employment—fee returned.
1546-a1. Limitation of fee.

1542. Free employment bureau. The labor commissioner shall maintain in his office at the seat of government a department to be called the state free employment bureau, and he is hereby directed to adopt such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. He shall, with the approval of the executive council, appoint a competent person who shall be placed in charge of such work and be known as the chief clerk of the bureau, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the commissioner. [SS15, §2477-g1; C24, 27, §1542.]

1543. Duty as to free employment services. It shall be the duty of the commissioner through the free employment service to:
1. Adopt all means at his command to bring together those desiring to employ labor and those desiring employment.
2. Supply information as to opportunities for securing employment and the character and conditions of work to be performed in the various industries of the state including agricultural pursuits.
3. Adopt all available means for steadying employment and avoiding unemployment. [SS15, §2477-g2; C24, 27, §1543.]

1544. Extension of service. With the approval of the executive council, the commissioner may establish within the state such branches of free employment agencies as shall afford the best distribution of labor, and for such purposes may cooperate with any federal, state, municipal, or other free employment bureau or association. [SS15, §2477-g2; C24, 27, §1544.]

1545. Service free. No fee or compensation shall be received, either directly or indirectly,
1546. Failure to procure employment—fee returned. Every person, firm, or corporation who shall agree or promise, or who shall advertise through the public press, or by letter, to furnish employment or situations to any person or persons, and in pursuance of such advertisement, agreement, or promise, shall receive any money, personal property, or other valuable thing whatsoever, and who shall fail to procure for such person or persons acceptable situations or employment as agreed upon, within the time stated or agreed upon, or if no time be specified then within a reasonable time, shall upon demand return all such money, personal property, or valuable consideration of whatever character. [S13, §2477-i; C24, 27, §1546-a2.]

1546-a1. Limitation of fee. No such person, firm, or corporation shall charge or exact a fee for the furnishing or procurement of any situation or employment, including registration and all other incidentals, which shall exceed five per cent of the wages offered for the first month of any such employment or situation furnished or procured. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the furnishing or procurement of employment by any chamber of commerce, young men's christian association, young women's christian association, fraternal, religious, or benevolent organization, employers' association, farmers' organization, or other civic or semi-civic organization, foundation or community trust, or in any profession for which a license or certificate to engage therein is required by the laws of this state. [C27, §1546-a1; 43GA, ch 49, §8.]

1546-a2. Unlawful practices—civil liability—punishment. No person, firm, or corporation shall send an application for employment to an employer who has not applied to such person, firm, or corporation for help or labor. Nor shall any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of operating an employment agency or bureau, fraudulenty promise or deceive either through a false notice or advertisement or other means, any applicant for help or employment with regard to the service to be rendered by such person, firm, corporation, agency, or bureau. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be liable in a civil suit for damages to any person who is damaged or injured thereby and shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished as provided in section 1551. [C27, §1546-a2.]

1547. Copy of application or agreement furnished applicant. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to receive any application for employment from, or enter into any agreement with, any person to furnish or procure for said person any employment unless there is delivered to such person making such application or contract, at the time of the making thereof, a true and full copy of such application or agreement, which application or agreement shall specify the fee or consideration to be paid by the applicant. [S13, §2477-i; C24, 27, §1547.]

1548. Division of fees prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or any person employed or authorized by such person, firm, or corporation, to receive any part of any fee or any percentage of wages or any compensation of any kind whatever, that is agreed upon to be paid by any such employee to any employment bureau or agency for services rendered to any such employee in procuring for him employment with such person, firm, or corporation. [S13, §2477-j; C24, 27, §1548.]

1549. Records required. Every person, firm, or corporation operating an employment agency or engaged in the business of finding employment for others, for which any fee is charged, shall keep a record of the applications received and what, if any, employment was found or furnished to the applicant, giving the name of each applicant and the name and address of his employer, if employment is found, and the fee charged each applicant. [C24, 27, §1549.]

1550. Investigation by labor commissioner. The labor commissioner, his deputy or inspectors, and the chief clerk of the bureau shall have authority to examine at any time the records, books, and any papers relating in any way to the conduct of any employment agency or bureau within the state, and must investigate any complaint made against any such employment agency or bureau, and if any violations of law are found he shall at once file or cause to be filed, an information against any person, firm, or corporation guilty of such violation of law. [S13, §2477-k; C24, 27, §1550.]

1551. Violations. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this chapter, or who shall refuse access to records, books, or other papers relative to the conduct of such agency or bureau, to any person having authority to examine same, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days. [S13, §2477-l; C24, 27, §1551.]

Referred to in §1546-a2.
CHAPTER 77-C1
LICENSE FOR EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

1551-cl. License.
1551-c3. Issuance or refusal.

1551-cl. License. Every person, firm or corporation who shall keep or carry on an employment agency for the purpose of procuring or offering to procure help or employment, or the giving of information as to where help or employment may be procured either directly or through some other person or agency, and where a fee, privilege, or other thing of value is exacted, charged or received either directly or indirectly, for procuring, or assisting or promising to procure employment, work, engagement or situation of any kind, or for procuring or providing help or promising to provide help for any person, whether such fee, privilege, or other thing of value is collected from the applicant for employment or the applicant for help, shall before transacting any such business whatsoever procure a license from a commission, consisting of the secretary of state, the industrial commissioner, and the labor commissioner, all of whom shall serve without compensation. [43GA, ch 49, §1.]

Referred to in §§1551-c2, 1551-c3, 1551-c6.

1551-c2. Application. Application for such license shall be made in writing to the commission provided in the preceding section. It shall contain the name of the applicant, and if applicant be a firm, the names of the members, and if it be a corporation, the names of the officers thereof; and the name, number and address of the building and place where the employment agency is to be conducted. It shall be accompanied by the affidavits of at least two reputable citizens of the state in no way connected with applicant certifying to the good moral character and reliability of the applicant, or, if a firm or corporation, of each of the members or officers thereof, and that the applicant is a citizen of the United States, if a natural person; also a surety company bond in the sum of two thousand dollars to be approved by the labor commissioner and conditioned to pay any damages that may accrue to any person or persons because of any wrongful act, or violation of law, on the part of applicant in the conduct of said business. There shall also be filed with the commission a schedule of fees to be charged for services rendered to patrons, which schedule shall not be changed during the term of license without consent being first given by the commission. [43GA, ch 49, §2.]

1551-c3. Issuance or refusal. The commission shall fully investigate all applicants for the license required by section 1551-cl, and shall not issue any license earlier than one week after the application therefor is filed, provided, however, that the commission shall either grant or refuse such license within thirty days from the date of the filing of the application. All licenses issued under the provisions of this chapter shall expire on June thirtieth next succeeding their issuance. [43GA, ch 49, §3.]

1551-c4. Fees. The annual license fees shall be as follows:
In cities having a population of seventy-five thousand and over, fifty dollars; a population over twenty-five thousand and under seventy-five thousand, twenty-five dollars; a population over ten thousand and under twenty-five thousand, fifteen dollars; in all cities or towns having a population of less than ten thousand, and in any other place not herein specified, five dollars. [43GA, ch 49, §4.]

1551-c5. Revocation of license. The commission may revoke at any time any such a license issued by it upon good cause shown and when there has been a substantial violation of any of the provisions of law regulatory of such business. [43GA, ch 49, §5.]

1551-c6. Violations. Any person in any manner undertaking to do any of the things described in section 1551-cl, without first securing a license as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [43GA, ch 49, §6.]
Punishment, §12894.

CHAPTER 78
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO

1552. Definition of terms.
1553. Sale or gift to minor prohibited.
1554. Violation.
1555. Minors required to give information.
1556. Violation.
1557. Permit to sell.
1558. Form of permit.
1559. Permit to sell.
1560. Issuance or revocation certified to state treasurer.
1561. Bond.
1562. Sureties.
1563. Mulct tax.
1563-d1. Surrender of permits—refunds.
1564. When payable.
1565. Lien and penalties.
1566. Return by assessor—certification of tax.
1567. Listing by sheriff or citizens.
1568. When tax delinquent—collection.
1569. Tax paid to general fund.
1570. State stamp tax—schedule.
1570-b1. Monthly reports.
1570-b2. Inspection of books.
1571. Size of package—stamps affixed—cancellation.
1571-b1. Stamping broken packages.
1572. Violation.
1573. Forgery—counterfeiting—used stamp.
1574. Preparation of stamps—delivery to treasurer—sale—accounting.
1574-a1. Spoiled stamps.
1575. Unused stamps—refund.
1575-a1. Appropriation.
1575-a2. Unlawful sale of stamps.
1576. Additional assistant—compensation.
1577. Violation—nuisance—abatement.
1578. Search warrant.

1552. Definition of terms. The term "person" as used in this chapter shall include corporation, firm, copartnership, and association; the term "paper" shall include "wrapper" and "tube".

The term "consumer" as used in sections 1570 and 1571 shall include any person, firm, association, copartnership, or corporation which does not have a duly issued permit to sell cigarettes or cigarette papers. [C24, 27,§1552; 43GA, ch 50.]

1553. Sale or gift to minor prohibited. No person shall furnish to any minor under twenty-one years of age by gift, sale, or otherwise, any cigarette or cigarette paper, or any paper or other substance made or prepared for the purpose of use in making of cigarettes. No person shall directly or indirectly by himself or agent sell, barter, or give to any minor under sixteen years of age any tobacco in any other form whatever except upon the written order of his parent or guardian or the person in whose custody he is. [C97, §§5005, 5006; C24, 27,§1553.]

Referred to in §§1554, 1556.

1554. Violation. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding section shall for the first offense be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty days. For a second or any subsequent violation such person shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month nor more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment. [C97, §§5005, 5006; C24, 27,§1554.]

1555. Minors required to give information. Any minor under twenty-one years of age in any place other than at the home of his parent or parents, being in the possession of a cigarette or cigarette papers, shall be required at the request of any peace officer, juvenile court officer, truant officer, or teacher in any school to give information as to where he or she obtained such article. [S13, §§5007-c, -d; C24, 27,§1555.]

Referred to in §1556.

1556. Violation. Any minor under twenty-one years of age refusing to give information as required by the preceding section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and if eighteen years of age or over, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding five days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

1579. Seizure—sale.
1580. Proceeds.
1581. Return.
1582. Additional tax penalty assessed by magistrate—fine.
1584. Request to exhibit permit—prima facie evidence.
1585. Advertisement near public schools prohibited.
1586. Penalty.

If such minor shall be under the age of eighteen years he or she shall be certified by the magistrate or justice of the peace before whom the case is tried, to the juvenile court of the county for such action as said court shall deem proper.

If any minor having been convicted of violating the preceding section shall give information which shall lead to the arrest of the person or persons having violated any of the provisions of the third preceding section and shall give evidence as a witness in any proceedings that may be prosecuted against said person or persons, the court in its discretion may suspend sentence against the offending minor. [S13, §§5007-c, -d; C24, 27,§1556.]

1557. Permit to sell. No person shall sell cigarettes or cigarette papers without first having obtained a permit therefor in the manner provided by this chapter. Such permit may be granted by resolution of the council of any city or town under any form of government and when so granted, may be issued by the clerk of such city or town. If issued to a person for use outside of a city or town such permit may be granted by resolution of the board of supervisors and when so granted shall be issued by the auditor of the county. Such permit shall remain in force and effect for two years following the July first after its issuance, unless sooner revoked. [C24, 27,§1557.]

Referred to in §1572.

1558. Form of permit. Such permit shall:
1. Be granted only to a person owning or operating the place from which sales are to be made under the permit.
2. Not be transferable.
3. Be numbered and show the name and the residence of the person to whom granted and the place of business of the holder where sales are to be conducted under said permit. [C24, 27,§1558.]

1559. Revocation. The city or town council or board of supervisors, as the case may be, granting such permit shall revoke the permit of any person who has been convicted of violating any of the provisions of this chapter and no permit shall again be granted to a person for a period of two years from the date his permit has been revoked. [C24, 27,§1559.]

1560. Issuance or revocation certified to state treasurer. The clerk of a city or town and the auditor of a county which has granted a permit shall upon the issuance or revocation of any permit granted under the provisions of this chapter immediately certify such issuance
or revocation to the treasurer of state. [C24, 27,§1560.]

1561. Bond. No permit shall be issued until the applicant therefor shall file a bond to be approved by the council or the board of supervisors granting the permit, which bond shall run to the city, town, or county, as the case may be, for the benefit of all parties interested and shall be in the amount of not less than one thousand dollars, conditioned upon the faithful observance of all the provisions of this chapter, including the payment of all taxes, fines, penalties, and costs in said chapter provided, and for the payment of all damages that may result from the sale of cigarettes or cigarette papers in or upon the premises occupied by the obligor. [C24, 27,§1561.]

1562. Sureties. Said bond shall be signed by the obligor as principal and by a surety company authorized to do business in this state; or by two sureties who shall each qualify in double the amount of the bond, and neither of whom shall be surety on any other like bond. [C24, 27,§1562.]

1563. Mulet tax. No permit shall be granted or issued until the applicant shall have paid, for the period ending July first next following the issuance of such permit, to the treasurer of the city, town, or county granting such a permit, a mulet tax as follows when the permit is granted during the months of July, August, or September:
1. In towns and other places outside any city or town, fifty dollars.
2. In cities of the second class, seventy-five dollars.
3. In cities of the first class, one hundred dollars.

If the permit is granted during the months of October, November, or December, the said tax shall be three-fourths of the above maximum schedule; if granted during January, February, or March, one-half of said maximum schedule; if granted during April, May, or June, one-fourth of said maximum schedule.

All permits shall become null and void if the holder thereof shall fail to pay a maximum mulet tax on or before July first each year thereafter for the year then beginning. [C97, §5007; C24, 27,§1563.] Referred to in §§1564, 1566.

1563-dl. Surrender of permits—refunds. An unrevoked permit for which the holder has paid the full annual tax may be surrendered during the first six months of the period covered by said payment and the said municipality or county shall make refunds to the holder as follows:
1. A sum equal to one-half of an annual tax if the surrender is made during October, November, or December.
2. A sum equal to one-fourth of an annual tax if the surrender is made during January, February, or March.

An unrevoked permit for which the holder has paid three-fourths of a full annual tax may be so surrendered during the first three months of the period covered by said payment, and the said municipality or county shall refund to the holder a sum equal to one-fourth of an annual tax. [44GA, ch 25.]

1564. When payable. Every person holding a permit or carrying on the business of selling or keeping for sale any cigarettes or cigarette papers, or maintaining a place where cigarettes or cigarette papers are sold or kept with intent to sell, shall pay the mulct tax provided for in section 1563, on or before the first day of July in each year, for the year then beginning. [C24, 27,§1564.]

1565. Lien and penalties. The said mulct tax shall be a lien upon the real estate wherein or whereon the business is conducted or where a place for selling, or keeping with intent to sell, any cigarettes or cigarette papers is maintained, from the time said tax becomes due and payable. If the tax is not paid in the month of July when the same falls due a penalty of twenty per cent shall be added to the amount thereof for said month and one per cent per month thereafter until paid. [C97, §5007; C24, 27,§1565.]

1566. Return by assessor—certification of tax. In all cases where the mulct tax has not been paid the assessor of the city, town, or township, as the case may be, shall, on or after the twentieth of July of each year, return to the county auditor and the treasurer of state a list of persons who are, or during the preceding year have been, engaged in carrying on within said city or town or township the business of selling or keeping for sale cigarettes or cigarette papers, or maintaining a place where they or any of them are sold or kept for sale, together with a description of the real estate wherein or whereon such business is carried on or such place maintained, with the name of the occupant or tenant or owner or agent.

The county auditor shall thereupon enter said mulct tax as provided for in section 1563 against the real estate so described and also certify said tax to the county treasurer for collection as other taxes.

Any assessor wilfully failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs for each offense. [C24, 27,§1566.] Referred to in §1567.

1567. Listing by sheriff or citizens. Should the assessor for any reason fail to perform the
duties prescribed in the preceding section, the sheriff or any three citizens of the county, may by verified statement on information and belief, addressed to the county auditor, procure the listing of names and description of property and places as provided in said section with the same force and effect as if done by the assessor. [C24, 27,§1567.]

1568. When tax delinquent — collection. After the expiration of thirty days from the date when the mulct tax becomes due and payable, if not paid it shall be delinquent and collectible by the county treasurer in the same manner in which other delinquent taxes are collectible and all the provisions as to the collection of other delinquent taxes shall apply, including the provisions of law regarding tax sales for delinquent taxes in December of each year. [C24, 27,§1568.]

Collection of taxes, ch 346 et seq.

1569. Tax paid to general fund. All mulct taxes provided for in this chapter for cities and towns shall be paid to the treasurer of the city or town from the business for which such tax is paid and located and shall go into the general fund of said city or town. If paid for conducting business outside of any city or town it shall be paid to the county treasurer and credited to the general fund of such county. [C97, §5007; C24, 27,§1569.]

1570. State stamp tax—schedule. There is hereby levied and assessed and shall be collected and paid to the treasurer of state prior to or at the time of sale or gift and delivery to the consumer, upon all cigarettes, cigarette papers, wrappers, and tubes sold, the following taxes.

1. Class A. On cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, one mill on each such cigarette.

2. Class B. On cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, two mills on each such cigarette.

3. Class C. On cigarette papers or wrappers or any papers made or prepared for the purpose of making cigarettes, made up in packages, books or sets, on each such package, book, or set containing:
   a. Fifty papers or less, one-half cent.
   b. More than fifty papers but not more than one hundred papers, one cent.
   c. More than one hundred papers, one-half cent for each fifty or fractional part thereof.

4. Class D. On tubes, one cent for each fifty tubes or fractional part thereof. [C24, 27,§1570.]

Referred to in §§1552, 1570-b1, 1570-b2, 1572.

1570-b1. Monthly reports. Every permit holder, except wholesale dealers who also sell at retail, who is subject to the provisions of the preceding section, shall make and file with the treasurer of state, on or before the tenth day of each calendar month, and on blanks furnished by said officer, true, correct, and sworn reports in such detail as said treasurer may demand, covering the following enumerated matters and such other matters pertaining thereto as said treasurer may require, for the last preceding calendar month, to wit: the number of cigarettes, cigarette papers, wrappers and tubes purchased during said preceding month, from whom purchased, and the specific kinds and brands thereof. [C27, §1570-b1.]

Referred to in §1572.

1570-b2. Inspection of books. The books, records, papers, receipts, and invoices of any person subject to the provisions of the second preceding section which pertain to the purchase or sale of cigarettes, cigarette papers, wrappers or tubes shall be subject to inspection at any time during ordinary business hours by the treasurer or his representatives. [C27,§1570-b2.]

1571. Size of package—stamps affixed—cancellation. All cigarettes sold or given away under the provisions of this chapter shall be put up in packages containing five, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-four, forty, fifty, eighty, or one hundred cigarettes each. Before being delivered to the consumer each package of cigarettes and each package, book, or set of papers or tubes shall have securely affixed thereto a suitable stamp denoting the tax thereon and said stamp shall be properly canceled prior to removal or consumption under such regulation as the treasurer of state shall prescribe. [C24, 27,§1571.]

Referred to in §§1552, 1572.

1571-b1. Stamping broken packages. When a package or carton which contains inner individual, taxable packages of cigarettes, cigarette papers, wrappers or tubes, is opened, the stamps provided by this chapter shall be immediately affixed to all of said inner individual, taxable packages. [C27,§1571-b1.]

Referred to in §1572.

1572. Violation. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 1557, 1570, 1570-b1, 1571, or 1571-b1 shall be punished by fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, and be confined in the county jail until such fine is paid, but not exceeding six months. In addition all cigarettes, cigarette papers, and papers made or prepared for the purpose of making cigarettes, in his possession or in his place shall be confiscated and forfeited to the county in which seized, and be disposed of as like property is disposed of when seized on search warrant. [C24, 27,§1572.]

1573. Forgery—counterfeiting—used stamp. Any person who, with intent to defraud the state, shall make, alter, forge, or counterfeit any license, permit, or stamp, provided for in this chapter, or who shall have in his possession any forged, counterfeited, spurious, or altered license, permit, or stamp with intent to use the same, knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe they are such, or have in his possession any cigarette stamp or stamps which he knows have been removed from the packages of cigarettes or cigarette papers to which they were affixed, or who affixes to any package of cigarettes or cigarette papers a stamp which he knows has been removed from any other package of cigarettes or cigarette papers, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the peni-
§1574. Preparation of stamps — delivery to treasurer—sale—accounting. The auditor of state shall prepare and have suitable stamps for use on each package. Upon requisition of the treasurer of state the auditor shall deliver to him the stamps designated in such requisition and shall charge the treasurer with the stamps so delivered and shall keep an accurate record of all stamps coming into and leaving his hands. The treasurer of state shall sell the stamps only to dealers holding unrevoked permits. All orders for stamps, to be delivered by mail, amounting to less than ten dollars shall be accompanied by such additional remittance as will defray the postage and registration charges. The moneys received from the sale of said stamps shall be turned into the general fund of the state. [C24, 27, §1574.]

§1574-a1. Spoiled stamps. Any spoiled or unused stamps in the hands of either the auditor or treasurer shall be destroyed upon the joint certificate of the auditor, treasurer, and state accountant, setting forth the number, denomination, and face value of the same. Such certificate shall relieve the accountable officer from accountability in the amount thereof. [C27, §1574-a1.]

§1575. Unused stamps — refund. Upon the written request of the original purchaser thereof and the return of any unused stamps, the treasurer of state shall redeem such stamps and cause a refund to be made therefor. The treasurer shall prepare a voucher showing the amount of such refund due and the auditor shall draw his warrant on the treasurer for such amount. [C24, 27, §1575.]

§1575-a1. Appropriation. There is hereby appropriated out of any unappropriated funds in the state treasury a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of the three preceding sections. [C27, §1575-a1.]

§1575-a2. Unlawful sale of stamps. It shall be unlawful for any dealer to sell such unused stamps to any person whomsoever. [C24, 27, §1575-a2.]

§1576. Additional assistant — compensation. The state treasurer is hereby authorized to appoint an additional assistant, whose sole duty it shall be to administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter, including the collection of all stamp taxes provided for herein. In such enforcement the state treasurer may call to his aid the attorney general, the special agents of the state, any county attorney, or any peace officer. The treasurer is further authorized to appoint such clerks and additional help as may be needed to carry out the provisions of this chapter. The compensation of all persons employed hereunder shall be fixed by the executive council, and be paid from the revenues derived under the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §1576.]

§1577. Violation—nuisance—abatement. Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter, or maintaining a place where cigarettes or cigarette papers are sold or kept with intent to sell in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of keeping and maintaining a nuisance, and the building or place so used for the sale or keeping for sale of cigarettes or cigarette papers in violation of the provisions of this chapter, shall be a nuisance and all persons keeping or maintaining the same or aiding or being concerned therein may be enjoined and such building or place abated as a nuisance.

The procedure in actions to enjoin and abate such nuisance or for contempt for violating any order of injunction in connection therewith shall be, so far as applicable, the same as those now provided by the laws of the state for enjoining and abating intoxicating liquor nuisance. [C97, §5006; C24, 27, §1577.]

§1578. Search warrant. If any reputable citizen of the state shall make oath before a magistrate that he has reason to believe and does believe that any house, place or building, describing the same and naming the occupant or keeper thereof, is unlawfully used as a place in which to receive, keep, store, sell, or give away cigarettes or cigarette papers in violation of this chapter or that the keeper or occupant is in any way concerned, engaged, or employed in owning or keeping any such cigarettes or cigarette papers in such building or place with intent to violate the law or authorize or permit the same to be done, such magistrate shall issue a search warrant particularly describing the place to be searched, the person or persons to be apprehended or the articles or things to be seized, directed to any peace officer in the county, commanding him to search such house, building, or place and to seize such cigarettes or cigarette papers and for the arrest of the occupant or keeper thereof. [S13, §5007-a; C24, 27, §1578.]

§1579. Seizure—sale. Any cigarettes or cigarette papers seized under a search warrant and the occupant or keeper of the house, building or place where they were seized shall be brought before the magistrate who issued the search warrant. If the magistrate finds that such cigarettes or cigarette papers so seized were kept in violation of law, he shall make and enter upon his docket an order for their forfeiture to the county in which they were seized and shall issue a special execution directing any peace officer of the county to whom the magistrate shall deliver it, to sell such forfeited goods to any person having a permit to keep and sell the same at the highest cash price he can obtain, and such peace officer shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter providing for stamping such articles before sale. [S13, §5007-a; C24, 27, §1579.]

§1580. Proceeds. The proceeds derived from such sale shall be paid by the peace officer to the county treasurer and by him credited to the school fund of the county. [C24, 27, §1580.]

§1581. Return. Such peace officer shall return the special execution to the court from which it was issued as in other cases. [C24, 27, §1581.]

Executions and returns, ch 495.
1582. Additional tax penalty assessed by magistrate. Any magistrate who shall, in a search warrant proceeding, order the forfeiture and sale of any cigarettes or cigarette papers which have been seized as having been kept for sale or with intent to sell in violation of the provisions of this chapter, shall certify a copy of the record of such finding and order to the county treasurer within ten days after the entry of such order, and thereupon the county treasurer shall, in addition to all other penalties and taxes, assess a tax of three hundred dollars against the property, building, or place in or upon which such cigarettes or cigarette papers were unlawfully kept for sale, or with intent to sell in violation of the provisions of this chapter, and which tax the county treasurer shall collect in the same manner and by the same proceedings as other taxes and credit the same to the city or town or general fund of the county as the case may be. [S13,§55007-b; C24, 27,§1582.]

Collection of taxes, ch 346 seq.

1583. Notice of assessment. Within ten days after the receipt of the magistrate's certificate the county treasurer shall by registered mail notify the keeper or occupant of such house, building, or place and the owner of record thereof, if any, of such assessment. [S13,§55007-b; C24, 27,§1583.]

1584. Request to exhibit permit—prima facie evidence. The proprietor or keeper of any building or place wherein cigarettes or cigarette papers shall be kept for sale, or with intent to sell, shall upon request of any peace officer of the county exhibit to such peace officer his permit to so keep and sell. His refusal or failure to so exhibit such permit shall be prima facie evidence that such cigarettes or cigarette papers are kept for sale or with intent to sell in violation of the provisions of this chapter. [S13,§55007-a; C24, 27,§1584.]

1585. Advertisement near public schools prohibited. No bills, pictures, posters, placards, or other matter used to advertise the sale of tobacco in any form shall be distributed, posted, painted, or maintained within four hundred feet of premises occupied by a public school or used for school purposes. This provision shall not apply to advertisement in newspapers regularly published and distributed to subscribers and purchasers as such. [S13,§55028-s; C24, 27,§1585.]

Referred to in §1166.

1586. Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [S13,§55028-t; C24, 27,§1586.]

CHAPTER 79

HOUSES USED FOR PROSTITUTION, GAMBLING, OR POOL SELLING

Referred to in §9052.

1587. Houses of prostitution, gambling, pool selling—equipment—nuisance—injunction. Whoever shall erect, establish, continue, maintain, use, own, or lease any building, erection, or place used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, prostitution, or gambling, or pool selling as defined by section 13216 is guilty of a nuisance, and the building, erection, or place, or the ground itself, in or upon which such lewdness, assignation, prostitution, or gambling, or pool selling as defined by section 13216 is conducted, permitted, or carried on, continued, or exists, and the furniture, fixtures, musical instruments, and movable property used in conducting or maintaining such nuisance, are also declared a nuisance and shall be enjoined and abated as hereinafter provided. [SS15,§4944-h1; C24, 27,§1587; 43GA, ch 51.]

1588. Injunction—procedure. When a nuisance is kept, maintained, or exists, as defined in this chapter, the county attorney, or any citizen of the county, or any society, association, or body incorporated under the laws of this state, may maintain an action in equity in the name of the state of Iowa, upon the relation of such county attorney, citizen, or corporation to perpetually enjoin said nuisance, the person or persons conducting or maintaining the same from further conducting or maintaining the same, and the owner or agent of the building or ground upon which said nuisance exists, from further per-
mitting such building or ground or both to be so used. [SS15,§4944-h2; C24, 27,§1588.]

1589. Notice—temporary writ—without bond. The defendants shall be served with notice as in other actions and in such action the court, or judge in vacation, shall upon the presentation of a petition therefor alleging that the nuisance complained of exists, allow a temporary writ of injunction without bond, if the existence of such nuisance shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court or judge by evidence in the form of affidavits, depositions, oral testimony, or otherwise as the complainant may elect, unless the court or judge by previous order, shall have directed the form and manner in which such evidence shall be presented. [SS15,§4944-h2; C24, 27,§1589.]

1590. Owners defined — unknown owners—publication of notice. The person in whose name the real estate affected by the action stands on the books of the county auditor, for the purposes of taxation, shall be presumed to be the owner thereof, and in case of unknown persons having or claiming any ownership, right, title, or interest in property affected by the action, such may be made parties to the action by designating them in the notice and petition as "all other persons unknown claiming any ownership, right, title, or interest in the property affected by the action" and service thereon may be had by publishing such notice in the manner prescribed for the publication of original notices in ordinary actions. [SS15,§4944-h9; C24, 27,§1590.]

Service by publication, §11081 et seq.

1591. Trial. Any person having or claiming such ownership, right, title, or interest, and any owner or agent in behalf of himself and such owner may make, serve, and file his answer therein within twenty days after such service, and have trial of his rights in the premises by the court; and if said cause has already proceeded to trial or to findings and judgment, the court shall in said proceeding fix the time and place for such trial and shall modify, add to, or confirm such findings and judgment as the case may require. Other parties to said action shall not be affected thereby. [SS15,§4944-h9; C24, 27,§1591.]

1592. Temporary restraining order. Where a temporary injunction is prayed for, the court, or judge in vacation, upon the application of plaintiff, may issue an ex parte restraining order, restraining the defendants and all other persons from removing or in any manner interfering with the furniture, fixtures, musical instruments, and movable property used in conducting the alleged nuisance, until the decision of the court or judge granting or refusing such temporary injunction and until the further order of the court thereon. [SS15,§4944-h2; C24, 27,§1592.]

1593. Writ—how served. The restraining order may be served by handing to and leaving a copy of said order with any person in charge of said property or residing in the premises or apartment wherein the same is situated, or by posting a copy thereof in a conspicuous place at or upon one or more of the principal doors or entrances to such premises or apartment where such nuisance is alleged to be maintained, or by both such delivery and posting. [SS15,§4944-h2; C24, 27,§1593.]

1594. Inventory. The officer serving such restraining order shall forthwith make and return into court an inventory of the personal property situated in and used in conducting or maintaining such nuisance. [SS15,§4944-h2; C24, 27,§1594.]

1595. Mutilation or removal of notice. Where such order is so posted, mutilation or removal thereof, while the same remains in force, shall be a contempt of court, provided such posted order contains thereon or therein a notice to that effect. [SS15,§4944-h2; C24, 27,§1595.]

1596. Notice. Three days' notice in writing shall be given the defendants of the hearing of the application for temporary injunction, and if then continued at the instance of defendant, the temporary writ as prayed shall be granted as a matter of course. [SS15,§4944-h2; C24, 27,§1596.]

1597. Answer. Each defendant so notified shall serve upon the complainant or his attorney a verified answer on or before the date fixed in said notice for said hearing, and such answer shall be filed with the clerk of the district court of the county wherein such cause is triable, but the court may allow additional time for so answering, providing such extension of time shall not prevent the issuing of said temporary writ as prayed for. The allegations of the answer shall be deemed to be traversed without further pleading. [SS15,§4944-h2; C24, 27,§1597.]

1598. Scope of injunction. When an injunction has been granted, it shall be binding on the defendant throughout the judicial district in which it was issued, and any violation of the provisions of the injunction or temporary restraining order herein provided, shall be a contempt and punished as hereinafter provided. [SS15,§4944-h2; C24, 27,§1598.]

Punishment, §1606.

1599. Trial term. The action when brought shall be trialable at the first term of the court. [SS15,§4944-h3; C24, 27,§1599.]

1600. Evidence. In such action evidence of the general reputation of the place shall be competent for the purpose of proving the existence of said nuisance and shall be prima facie evidence of such nuisance and of knowledge thereof and of acquiescence and participation therein on the part of the owners, lessors, lessees, users, and all those in possession of or having charge of, as agent or otherwise, or having any interest in any form of property used in conducting or maintaining said nuisance. [SS15,§4944-h3; C24, 27,§1600.]

1601. Dismissal. If the complaint is filed by a citizen or a corporation, it shall not be dismissed except upon a sworn statement made by the complainant and his attorney, setting forth
the reasons why the action should be dismissed and the dismissal approved by the county attorney in writing or in open court. [SS15, §4944-h3; C24, 27, §1602.]

1602. Delay in trial. If the court is of the opinion that the action ought not to be dismissed, he may direct the county attorney to proceed, unless otherwise directed at the expense of the county, and if the action is continued more than one term of court, any citizen of the county or the county attorney may be substituted for the complaining party and prosecute said action to judgment. [SS15, §4944-h3; C24, 27, §1602.]

1603. Costs. If the action is brought by a citizen or a corporation and the court finds there were no reasonable grounds or cause for said action, the costs may be taxed to such citizen or corporation. [SS15, §4944-h3; C24, 27, §1603.]

1604. Violation of injunction. In case of the violation of any injunction granted under the provisions of this chapter, or of a restraining order or the commission of any contempt of court, in proceedings under this chapter, the court, or in vacation a judge thereof, may summarily try and punish the offender. [SS15, §4944-h4; C24, 27, §1604.]

1605. Procedure. The proceedings shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of the court a complaint under oath, setting out and alleging facts constituting such violation, upon which the court or judge shall cause a warrant to issue, under which the defendant shall be arrested. The trial may be had upon affidavits, or either party may demand the production and oral examination of the witnesses. [SS15, §4944-h4; C24, 27, §1605.]

1606. Penalty. A party found guilty of contempt under the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred nor more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three nor more than six months or by both fine and imprisonment. [SS15, §4944-h4; C24, 27, §1606.]

1607. Abatement—sale of property—building closed—contempt. If the existence of the nuisance be admitted or established in an action as provided in this chapter, or in a criminal proceeding in the district court, an order of abatement shall be entered as a part of the judgment in the case, which order shall direct the removal from the building or place of all fixtures, furniture, musical instruments, or movable property used in conducting the nuisance, and shall direct the sale of such in the manner provided for the sale of chattels under execution, and shall direct the effectual closing of the building or place against its use for any purpose, and so keeping it closed for a period of one year, unless sooner released as hereinafter provided. [SS15, §4944-h5; C24, 27, §1607.]

Referred to in §1611.

1608. Fees. For removing and selling the movable property, the officer shall be entitled to charge and receive the same fees as he would for levying upon and selling like property, on execution, and for closing the premises and keeping them closed a reasonable sum shall be allowed by the court. [SS15, §4944-h5; C24, 27, §1608.]

1609. Breaking closed building punished. If any person shall break and enter or use a building, erection, or place so directed to be closed, he shall be punished as for contempts as provided in this chapter. [SS15, §4944-h5; C24, 27, §1609.]

1610. Duty of county attorney. In case the existence of such nuisance is established in a criminal proceeding in a court not having equitable jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of the county attorney to proceed promptly under this chapter to enforce the provisions and penalties thereof; and the finding of the defendant guilty in such criminal proceedings, unless reversed or set aside, shall be conclusive as against such defendant as to the existence of the nuisance. [SS15, §4944-h6; C24, 27, §1610.]

1611. Proceeds. All moneys collected under this chapter shall be paid to the county treasurer. The proceeds of the sale of the personal property as provided in the fourth preceding section, shall be applied in payment of the costs of the action and abatement or so much of such proceeds as may be necessary, except as hereinafter provided. [SS15, §4944-h6; C24, 27, §1611.]

1612. Release of property on filing bond. If the owner of the premises in which said nuisance has been maintained appears and pays all costs of the proceeding, and files a bond with sureties to be approved by the court in the full value of the property, to be ascertained by the court, or in vacation by the judge thereof, conditioned that he will immediately abate said nuisance and prevent the same from being established or kept therein within a period of one year thereafter, the court, or in vacation the judge, if satisfied of his good faith, may order the premises, closed or sought to be closed under the order of abatement, delivered to said owner, and said order of abatement canceled so far as the same may relate to said real property. The release of the property under the provisions of this section shall not release it from the injunction herein provided against the property nor any of the defendants nor from any judgment, lien, penalty, or liability to which it may be subject by law. [SS15, §4944-h7; C24, 27, §1612.]

1613. Mulct tax. When a permanent injunction issues against any person for maintaining a nuisance as herein defined, or against any owner or agent of the building kept or used for the purpose prohibited by this chapter, there shall be imposed upon said building and the ground upon which the same is located and against the person or persons maintaining said nuisance and the owner or agent of said premises, a tax of three hundred dollars. The imposing of said tax shall be made by the court
as a part of the proceeding. [SS15, §4944-h8; C24, 27, §1613.]

Nuisance defined. §1587.

1614. Certification, entry, and payment of tax. The clerk of said court shall make and certify a return of the imposition of said tax forthwith to the county auditor, who shall enter the same as a tax upon the property, and against the persons upon which or whom the lien was imposed, as and when the other taxes are entered, and the same shall be and remain a lien on the land upon which such lien was imposed until fully paid. Any such lien imposed while the tax books are in the hands of the auditor shall be immediately entered therein. The payment of said tax shall not relieve the persons or property from any other penalties provided by law. [SS15, §4944-h8; C24, 27, §1614.]

1615. Collection of tax. The provisions of the law relating to the collection of taxes in this state, the delinquency thereof, and sale of property for taxes shall govern in the collection of the tax herein prescribed in so far as the same are applicable. [SS15, §4944-h8; C24, 27, §1615.]

1616. Application of tax. The said tax collected shall be applied in payment of any deficiency in the costs of the action and abatement on behalf of the state to the extent of such deficiency after the application thereto of the proceeds of the sale of personal property as hereinbefore provided, and the remainder of said tax together with the unexpended portion of the proceeds of the sale of personal property shall be distributed to the temporary school fund of the county, except that ten per cent of the amount of the whole tax collected and of the whole proceeds of the sale of said personal property, as provided in this chapter, shall be paid by the treasurer to the attorney representing the state in the injunction action, at the time of final judgment. [SS15, §4944-h8; C24, 27, §1616.]

1617. Tax assessed against person served or appearing. When such nuisance has been found to exist under any proceeding in the district court or as in this chapter provided, and the owner or agent of such building or ground whereon the same has been found to exist was not a party to such proceeding, nor appeared therein, the said tax of three hundred dollars shall, nevertheless, be imposed against the persons served or appearing and against the property as in this chapter set forth. [SS15, §4944-h9; C24, 27, §1617.]

1618. Rule of interpretation. Should any provision or item of this chapter be held to be unconstitutional, such fact shall not be held to invalidate the other provisions and items thereof. [SS15, §4944-h10; C24, 27, §1618.]

CHAPTER 80
STATE FIRE MARSHAL


1619. Appointment—term—vacancy. The governor shall, with the approval of the senate, appoint every four years a state fire marshal, whose term of office shall be four years and begin on the first day of July following the appointment. If any appointment, original or to fill a vacancy, is made when the senate is not in session, it shall be acted upon at the next session thereof, and in such case the appointee shall perform the duties of the office till such appointment is acted upon by the senate. His office shall be at the seat of government and he shall devote his entire time to the duties thereof. [S13, §§2468-a, -m; C24, 27, §1619.]

1620. Removal. The governor may remove the fire marshal at any time for cause, and appoint another for the unexpired term. [S13, §2468-a; C24, 27, §1620.]

1621. Appointment of deputy. The fire marshal may appoint, with the approval of the ex-
ecutive council, one deputy who shall have the same qualifications as the marshal. [S13, §§2468-b,-d; C24, 27,§1621.]

1622. Duties of deputy. During the absence or inability of the fire marshal or a vacancy in that office, the deputy shall perform the duties of fire marshal. [S13,§2468-e; C24, 27,§1622.]

1623. Expenses. The fire marshal and his deputy and assistants shall be entitled to their necessary traveling and hotel expenses while away from the city of Des Moines. The fire marshal may contract other necessary expenses in the performance of his official duties, but shall not exceed the amount appropriated for the support of his department. [S13,§2468-1; C24, 27,§1623.]

1623-c1. Peace officers. The fire marshal, his deputy and assistant deputies, shall, while engaged in the duties of their office, have all the powers of peace officers. [43GA, ch 95.]

1624. Investigation of causes of fires—duties of city and other officers. The state fire marshal, his deputy or inspectors, shall immediately investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring within the state, when so requested by any official mentioned in this section, or the sheriff, deputy sheriff, or county attorney of any county. The chief of the fire department of every city, town, or village in which a fire department is established, the mayor of every town or city in which no fire department exists, and the township clerk of every township, outside the limits of any city, town, or village, shall investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring in such city, town, village, or township by which property has been destroyed or damaged, and whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design. [S13, §§2468-d,-e; C24, 27,§1624.]

1625. Time for investigation—report. The state fire marshal shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation when notified as above provided. The officer making investigation of fires occurring in cities, villages, towns, or townships, shall forthwith notify said fire marshal, and shall within one week of the occurrence of the fire furnish to the said fire marshal a written statement of all facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire and such other information as may be called for by the blanks provided by said fire marshal. [S13, §2468-e; C24, 27,§1625.]

1626. Refusal of officer to investigate—penalty. Any chief of a fire department, mayor, or township clerk who fails or refuses to make the investigation and report required of him, shall be fined in a sum not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. [S13, §2468-e; C24, 27,§1626.]

1627. Record of fires. The fire marshal shall keep in his office a record of all fires occurring in the state, showing the name of the owners, name or names of occupants of the property at the time of the fire, the sound value of the property, the amount of insurance thereon, the total amount of insurance collected, the total amount of loss to the property owner, together with all the facts, statistics, and circumstances, including the origin of the fire, which may be determined by the investigation. Such record shall at all times be open to public inspection. [S13,§2468-f; C24, 27,§1627.]

1628. Testimony under oath. The fire marshal or his deputy or inspectors shall, when in their opinion further investigation is necessary, take or cause to be taken the testimony of all persons supposed to have knowledge of any facts, or to have means of knowledge in relation to the matter in which an examination is herein required to be made, and shall cause the same to be reduced to writing. [S13,§2468-g; C24, 27,§1628.]

1629. Oaths — attendance of witnesses—books and papers. The fire marshal and his deputy or inspectors shall each have power in any county in the state to administer an oath and compel the attendance of witnesses before them, or either of them, to testify in relation to any matter which is by the provisions of this chapter a subject of inquiry and investigation, and may require the production of any books, papers, or documents necessary for such investigation. [S13,§2468-h; C24, 27,§1629.]

1630. Refusal to testify or produce books or papers. Any witness who refuses to be sworn, or refuses to testify, except as otherwise provided by law, or who disobeys any lawful order of said fire marshal, his deputy or inspectors, or who fails to produce any books, papers, or documents touching any matter under examination, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [S13,§2468-h; C24, 27,§1630.]

1631. Crimes in connection with fires—arrest. If the fire marshal or his deputy shall be of the opinion that there is evidence sufficient to charge any person with the crime of arson, or with attempt to commit the crime of arson, or of conspiracy to defraud, or criminal conduct in connection with such fire, he or they shall cause such person to be arrested and charged with the offense, or either of them, and shall furnish to the proper county attorney all such evidence, together with the names of witnesses and all of the information obtained, including a copy of all matter and testimony taken in the case. [S13,§2468-h; C24, 27,§1631.]

1632. Authority to enter and inspect. The state fire marshal, his deputies and inspectors, in the performance of their duties, shall have authority to enter any building or premises and to examine the same and the contents thereof. [S13,§2468-i; C24, 27,§1632; 43GA, ch 94.]

1632-c1. Additional authority. In order to effect the purposes of this chapter, the chief of the fire department aforesaid shall have authority to enter any building or premises and to examine the same and the contents thereof, and orally or in writing, to order the correction of any condition contemplated by section 1633. Should said order be not complied with the offi-
cer making the inspection shall report such in-
spection and the facts thereof to the state fire
marshal who shall proceed as though the in-
spection had been made by himself. [43GA,
ch 94.]

1633. Removal or repair. When the fire
marshal or his deputy shall find any building
or structure, which for want of proper repair
or by reason of age and dilapidated condition,
is especially liable to fire, and is so situated as
to endanger other buildings or property therein,
or when any such official shall find in any
building or upon any premises combustible or
explosive matter or inflammable materials dan-
gerous to the safety of any buildings or prem-
ises, he shall in writing order the same to be
removed or remedied and such order shall be
complied with by the owner or occupant of said
building or premises, within such reasonable
time as the fire marshal shall specify. [S13,
§2468-j; C24, 27,§1633.]

1634. Review of order by fire marshal. Any
owner, lessee, or occupant of a building may,
within five days after an order is issued for
the removal, destruction, or repair thereof,
or the removal of the contents thereof or the
change of any other conditions, file with the
fire marshal a petition for a review of such
order. Thereupon the marshal shall fix a place
which shall be within the county where the
property is situated, and a time, for such review,
which shall be not less than three nor more
than ten days after the filing of such petition,
and notify the petitioner thereof. [C24, 27,
§1634.]

1635. Hearing on review. The marshal
shall hear the evidence both for and against
said order and may affirm, modify, or revoke
such order according to the facts presented at
such hearing, and make record of his findings
and final order. [C24, 27,§1635.]

1636. Appeal to district court. Any owner,
lessee, or occupant of a building may appeal to
the district court of the county where such
building is located from a final order of the
fire marshal requiring the removal, destruction,
or repair of such building, or the removal of
any of its contents, or changing of its condition
in any other respect, within thirty days from
the delivery to such person of a copy of such
final order. [S13,§2468-j; C24, 27,§1636.]

1637. How appeal taken. Such appeal shall
be taken by filing in the office of the fire marshal
notice of such appeal, specifying the order ap-
pealed from and the court and term thereof to
which the appeal is taken, accompanied by a
bond in the penal sum of one hundred dollars
with sureties approved by the clerk of said court,
conditioned to pay all costs that shall be ad-
judged against appellant and abide the decree,
judgment, and order of the court. [C24, 27,
§1637.]

1638. How tried—trial term. Said appeal
shall be tried in equity and the first term shall
be the trial term, and if filed in term time shall
be triable at any time after the filing of the
transcript. The court may affirm, modify, or
revoke the order from which the appeal is taken.
[C24, 27,§1638.]

1639. Transcript—how appeal entitled.
Forthwith after notice of appeal is filed in the
office of the fire marshal, he shall make or
cause to be made a certified transcript of the
proceedings on review before him, including the
order appealed from, notice of appeal, bond and
all documentary evidence filed in the proceeding
and transmit the same to the clerk of said
court who shall docket said appeal and entitle
it in the name of the appellant against the state
of Iowa. [C24, 27,§1639.]

1640. County attorney to represent state.
The county attorney shall represent the state
and the fire marshal, but not to the exclusion
of any other attorney who may be engaged in
said cause. [C24, 27,§1640.]

1641. Appeal to supreme court. Either party
may appeal from a judgment or order of the dis-
trict court within the time and in the manner
provided by law for appeals in ordinary actions.
[C24, 27,§1641.]

1642. Suspension of order. Any order of
the fire marshal from which an appeal has been taken
to the district or supreme court, shall remain
suspended during the pendency of such appeal.
[C24, 27,§1642.]

1643. Costs. If the appellant fails in the
appeal the costs shall be taxed against him, but
if the order is revoked or annulled the costs shall
be taxed to the state. If the order shall be modi-
fied, the court may in its discretion apportion
the costs. [C24, 27,§1643.]

1644. Enforcing decree and judgment. The
court shall issue such mandatory and other writs
as shall be necessary to enforce its decree, judg-
ment, or any final order in any such case, and
may punish as for contempt of court any refusal
to obey the same. [C24, 27,§1644.]

Contemptia, ch 536.

1645. Appeal exclusive remedy. Unless ap-
pealed from as in this chapter provided, any order
made by the fire marshal or his deputy shall be
final, and the right of appeal as herein provided
shall be the exclusive remedy against the enforce-
ment of such orders. [C24, 27,§1645.]

1646. Time for compliance with order—pen-
alty. When no petition of review has been filed
or when the fire marshal on review or the court
on appeal has affirmed or modified an order for
the removal, destruction, or repair of a building,
or the removal of any of its contents, or the change
of any of its conditions, the owner, lessee,
or occupant shall comply with such order within
thirty days after the delivery of the same or a
copy thereof to him, either personally or by regis-
tered letter to his last known address, or by serv-
ice upon his duly appointed agent. If such owner,
lessee, or occupant shall fail to comply with such
order he shall be subject to a penalty of ten dol-
ars for each day of failure or neglect after the
expiration of said period, which shall be recovered
in the name of the state and paid into the treasury
of the county where collected. [S13,§2468-j; C24, 27,§1646.]

1647. Refusal to obey orders—duty of mar­shal—exemptions. If any person fails to comply with a final order of the marshal or his deputy or of a court on appeal and within the time fixed, then such officers are empowered and authorized to cause such building or premises to be repaired, torn down, demolished, materials and all dangerous conditions removed, as the case may be, and at the expense of such person, and if such person within thirty days thereafter fails, neglects, or refuses to repay said officers the expense thereby incurred by them, such officers shall certify said expenses, together with twenty-five per cent penalty thereon, to the auditor of the county in which said property is situated. [C24, 27,§1647.]

1648. Notice. Notice of the reasonableness and amount of assessment shall be given in a manner as provided for giving notice in ordinary actions by the marshal or his deputy to the property owner, also notifying the property owner that a hearing thereon shall be had before the auditor of said county on a day not less than ten nor more than fifteen days from the date of completed service of notice upon the property owner and if no appeal is taken therefrom to the district court at the time fixed in said notice the auditor shall hear and determine the matter. Any person aggrieved by the order and determination of the auditor may appeal therefrom to the district court of the county by serving notice within twenty days thereafter upon said auditor; and such appeal shall be heard and determined by the court as in cases of appeals from the order of the fire marshal as provided in this chapter. [C24, 27,§1648.]

Service of notice, §11660.

1649. Entry of tax. Said auditor shall enter said expense on the tax records of said county as a special charge against the real estate on which said building is or was situated, if in the name of such person, otherwise as a personal tax against such person, and the same shall be collected as other taxes and, when collected, shall, together with the penalty thereon, be refunded to the fire marshal, and by him paid into the state treasury where it shall be credited to the appropriation for expenses of the fire marshal's office. [C24, 27,§1649.]

Collection of taxes, ch 346.

1650. Investigation may be private. Investi­gation by or under the direction of the state fire marshal or his deputy or inspectors may in their discretion be private. They may exclude from the place where such investigation is held all persons other than those required to be present, and witnesses may be kept separate from each other and not allowed to communicate with each other until they have been examined. [C24, 27,§1650.]

1651. Fire drills in public schools—exits unlocked. It shall be the duty of the state fire marshal and his deputy to require teachers of public and private schools, in all buildings of more than one story, to have at least one fire drill each month, and to require all teachers of such schools, whether occupying buildings of one or more stories, to keep all doors and exits of their respective rooms and buildings unlocked during school hours. [S13,§2468-k; C24, 27,§1651.]

1652. Bulletin. The state fire marshal shall prepare a bulletin upon the causes and dangers of fires, arranged in not less than four divisions or chapters, and under the direction of the executive council shall publish and deliver the same to the public schools throughout the state. [S13, §2468-k; C24, 27,§1652.]

1653. Annual report—publication—distribution. The state fire marshal shall file with the governor annually, at the time provided by law, a detailed report of his official acts and of the affairs of his office which report shall be published and distributed as the reports of other state officers. [S13,§2468-n; C24, 27,§1653.] Time of filing report, §247.

1654. Fee for fires reported—payment. There shall be paid to the chief of the fire department, and to mayors of incorporated towns, and to the township clerk of every township, who are by this chapter required to report fires to the state fire marshal, the sum of fifty cents for each fire so reported to the satisfaction of the state fire marshal and in addition thereto there shall be paid to township clerks mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile for each mile traveled to and from the place of fire. Said allowances shall be paid by the state fire marshal out of any funds appropriated for the use of the office of said state fire marshal. [S13, §2468-o; C24, 27,§1654.]

1655. Statement of expenses. The said fire marshal shall keep on file in the office an itemized statement of all expenses incurred by his department. [S13,§2468-p; C24, 27,§1655; 44GA, ch 23, §2.]
and from labor on the roads. [R60, §1763; C73, §1560; C97, §2462; C24, 27, §1656.]

1657. Certificate of service—evidence of exemption. Any person who has thus served in any company for the term of ten years shall receive from the foreman of the company of which he shall have been a member a certificate to that effect, and on its presentation to the clerk he shall file the same in his office and give his certificate, under the corporate seal, to such person, setting forth the name of the company of which such person was a member and the duration of such membership, which certificate shall be received in all courts as evidence that the person legally holding the same is entitled to such exemption. [R60, §1764; C73, §1561; C97, §2465; C24, 27, §1657.]

1658. Certificate of exemption from working roads. To entitle a person to exemption from labor on the roads before the expiration of the term of ten years, he shall, on or before the first day of April of each year, file with the clerk of the city or town a certificate, signed by the foreman of the company of which he is a member, that the holder thereof is an active member of said fire company, and thereupon the clerk shall enter said exemption upon the street tax list for that year. [C73, §1562; C97, §2464; C24, 27, §1658.]

1659. False claim to exemption punished. Any person who shall by misrepresentation, or by the use of a false certificate or the certificate of any other person, endeavor to avail himself of the benefits of this chapter, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not more than six nor less than one month, and pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars. [R60, §1765; C73, §1563; C97, §2465; C24, 27, §1659.]

CHAPTER 82

FIRE ESCAPES AND OTHER MEANS OF ESCAPE FROM FIRE

1660. Fire escapes—buildings equipped. All buildings, structures, and enclosures of three or more stories in height, and such other buildings of a less number of stories as are in this chapter specially designated, shall be equipped with such protection against fire, and means of escape therefrom, as in this chapter provided. [SS15, §4999-a6; C24, 27, §1660.]

1661. Terms defined. The word “building” as used in this chapter shall include all structures or enclosures of each of the classes mentioned or referred to herein. The word “story” shall include a basement story when such basement story is on the average five feet or more above the ground. [SS15, §4999-a6; C24, 27, §1661.]

1662. Fire escapes required. Every building, structure, or enclosure of three or more stories, and every schoolhouse of two stories and not provided with two stairways located approximately at each end of the hallway in the second story, and every structure having a stage, and every theater or opera house of more than one story, or having balconies or galleries, shall have at least the number of fire escapes of the kind prescribed by law as determined by the following formula:

Number of fire escapes shall equal C times P.

P equals the average maximum number of persons on the story with the highest number above the first story.

C is a coefficient and is fixed, and shall be taken for the various classes of buildings as follows:

1663. Location of fire escapes and exits. The following regulations as to location of fire escapes and exits are hereby established:

1. The first fire escape required by law shall be placed as far as possible from the existing inside stairway or passage to the lower floors.
of the building, taking into account the hazard and the path or route of access to the escape from such stairway.

2. The distance to the nearest fire escape from any inside stairway or passage to the lower floor shall not exceed two hundred feet by way of the path or route of access to such fire escape from such stairway or passage.

3. Additional fire escapes to those otherwise provided by law shall be provided wherever it is necessary to pass within twenty feet of any stairway or elevator shaft from any portion of the building more than twenty feet from such stairway or shaft to reach the fire escape required by the provisions of law and where there are peculiar, unusual, or extreme hazards, additional fire escapes may be required by those authorized by law to regulate and fix the number and requirements of fire escapes.

4. When the inspector shall deem it necessary on account of the height of any building or on account of the number of persons ordinarily occupying said building, either permanently or temporarily in the course of business, such building shall be equipped with a sufficient number of fire escapes to permit the exit of all occupants within the following periods of time:
   a. Buildings with wooden or combustible walls, two minutes.
   b. Buildings having brick or incombustible walls with combustible interior, three minutes.
   c. Buildings having brick or incombustible walls and incombustible roof and slow burning interior construction, four minutes.
   d. Buildings of fireproof construction throughout, fifteen minutes; or a less period of time if hazard of merchantable contents of such building may so require.

In estimating the period of time required the rate of descent on the fire escapes shall not be taken in excess of one and five-tenths feet of vertical distance, or height, per second, when said fire escapes are fully loaded, which rate shall be estimated to permit the exit of not to exceed one person per second; but the time of complete exit as herein provided may be increased where efficient sprinkler systems are installed, such increase of time to be determined by the character and efficiency of the sprinkling system unless peculiar or unusual hazards exist. [SS15, §4999-a7; C24, 27, §1664.]

1664. How constructed. All fire escapes shall be constructed as described in the following classifications:

Class A. Fire escapes of this class shall consist of those more safe and efficient than outside ladders and stairways and which shall have been approved as such by the labor commissioner, and may include inside stairways and means of escape in fireproof buildings when approved by said commissioner.

Class B. Fire escapes of this class shall consist of a suitable outside stairway of not less than twenty-two inches clear width of steel or wrought iron constructed with platform and with stationary stairway carried down to within six and one-half feet of the ground, or with a drop or counterbalanced stairway from the second story platform or balcony to the ground.

Class C. Fire escapes of this class shall consist of at least one ladder, not less than eighteen inches in width, of steel or wrought iron construction, of sufficient size and strength for safety, attached to the outside walls of the building and provided with platforms of steel or wrought iron inclosed by suitable railings and of such dimensions and in such proximity to the windows of each story above the first as to render access to the ladder from each story easy and safe, the said ladder to extend to within six and one-half feet of the ground or to be provided with a drop ladder hung at the second story in such a manner that it can be easily lowered for use. [SS15, §4999-a8; C24, 27, §1664.]

1665. Construction and arrangement.

1. All of the above classes of fire escapes shall be of suitable material, construction, arrangement, and location to make the same safe and efficient and no fire escape of a higher class shall be less safe and efficient than one of a lower class and the provisions of each lower class with respect to platform, access to windows and openings, and sufficiency of strength shall apply to the upper class except where allowed to be modified by those having authority.

2. All fire escapes reaching the top floor shall have suitable extensions reaching from the upper platform to safe landing on the roof of the building; but the commissioner may waive this provision when on examination he finds that such ladder would be an element of danger.

3. All fire escapes of any of the foregoing classes shall have such windows or openings leading to the platform or balconies of the same as shall be necessary to make the same safe and efficient, and all roads or paths of access to said fire escapes shall be safe and sufficient, with all doors of rooms leading to fire escapes one-half glass and equipped with mortise latches or equivalent so that the same may be easily and quickly opened by breaking the glass or eliminating the latches from the inside of the doors, all so as to render access to the fire escape from each floor above the first easy and safe. No window or door leading to the platform of a fire escape shall be fastened against exit.

4. The attachment of all fire escapes shall be made in a thorough and substantial manner and sufficient to carry the full load that may be placed on said fire escapes when the same are crowded, with a factor of safety of not less than four.

5. Suitable signs indicating the location of fire escapes shall be posted at all entrances to elevators, stairways, landings, and in all rooms.

6. In all buildings which are used for lodging or sleeping purposes, and in opera houses, theaters, and public assembly halls, and other buildings occupied or used at night where, in the judgment of the commissioner, this provision should apply, red lights shall be maintained at night or when the buildings are darkened to indicate the place or opening through which access to the fire escape is obtained. Red lights shall not be used for lighting purposes in such
buildings at locations where they may be mis-
taken for an exit light. [SS15,§4999-a8; C24, 27, §1665.]

1666. Class of escapes—stairsways.  
1. Hotels, lodging houses, tenements, apartment
buildings, schools, retail or department
stores, seminaries, college buildings, office
buildings, hospitals, asylums, opera houses,
theatres, assembly halls, and factories required
by law to be equipped with fire escapes shall be
equipped with those of class "A" or class "B".
All other buildings and structures required to
be equipped with fire escapes shall be equipped
with those of class "A", "B", or "C", or with a
combination of such classes.
2. Class "C" shall not be used on any building
over three stories in height in which more than
five persons are at any one time allowed upon
any one of the floors above said third story nor
where any of the persons allowed upon any
floor above the third story are females or min-
ors; but the labor commissioner may under
peculiar conditions and where the hazards are
not great:

a. Permit fire escapes of class "C" to be used
on buildings of more than three stories, but
when ladder fire escapes are permitted on
buildings more than three stories in height the
ladders thereof must offset at the platforms and
must not continue in the same line for more
than one story.

b. Permit fire escapes of class "C" or other
approved means of escape to be used on an
ordinary dwelling of not more than three stories
in height and temporarily used in part for
lodging purposes when not more than five per-
sons, none of whom are under sixteen years of
age, occupy the third floor.

3. Where stairways not less than forty-four
inches in clear width are provided they shall
be taken as the equivalent of two or more single
stairsways in proportion to their width, provided
the means of escape and efficiency and safety of
said escapes are not thereby diminished. [SS15,§4999-a9; C24, 27,§1666.]

1667. Doors to open outward. The entrance
doors and exit doors of all hotels, churches, lodge
halls, courthouses, assembly halls, theaters,
theaters, opera houses, colleges, public schoolhouses, and
other structures where the hazard is deemed
sufficient by the inspector, and the entrance
doors to all class and assembly rooms in public
school buildings, shall open outward and shall
not be fastened against exit or so the same can
not be easily opened from within. [SS15,
§4999-a9a; C24, 27,§1667.]

1668. Number and size of exits. Inspectors
shall, subject to the final decision of the com-
misoner, have power to determine the num-
ber and size of exits from all theaters, opera
houses, and assembly halls, and from other
buildings having one or more balconies, the
location of such exits with reference to fire es-
capes, and shall require that no exit shall be
fastened so as to prevent free passage from
the building. [SS15,§4999-a10; C24, 27,§1668.]

1669. Supervision of fire escapes. The labor
commissioner, except when otherwise specially
provided by law, shall have general charge and
supervision of the inspection and regulation of
fire escapes and means of escape and of the
enforcement of the law relating thereto, and for
this purpose the chief of the fire department
and others upon whom there is imposed by law
or ordinance any duty with reference to fire es-
capes, shall be subject to his direction and to
the rules and regulations adopted by such com-
missioner. [SS15,§4999-a10; C24, 27,§1669.]

Fire escapes, §§1514, 2843, 6862.

1670. Standard specifications. The said
commissioner shall adopt standard uniform
specifications for the various classes of fire
escapes provided by law and shall furnish such
specifications to all persons who are by law
made inspectors of fire escapes and means of
escape from fire, and such persons shall keep
the same on file in their respective offices.
[SS15, §4999-a10; C24, 27,§1670.]

1671. Rules and regulations. The labor
commissioner shall make all necessary rules
and regulations to carry out the purpose of this
law and have the same printed in pamphlet
form for distribution; and he shall have the
power to approve any and all plans relating to
fire escapes of the various classes, and it shall
be his duty to see that the same conform to the
law, and to make rulings and orders relative
thereto, and where any dispute or disagreement
arises with respect to the plans and specifi-
cations for any fire escape or means of escape
from fire, the commissioner shall have the power
and authority to determine and pass upon the
same and make orders relative thereto. [SS16,
§4999-a10; C24, 27,§1671.]

1672. Building inspectors. The building in-
spcctor or other officer performing like duties in
cities having such officer, and if there be no such
officer, then the chief of the fire department,
and if there be no chief of a paid fire depart-
ment, the mayor of such city or town, or if the
building is not within the corporate limits of
any city or town, then the chairman of the board
of supervisors, shall inspect all fire escapes
within their respective jurisdictions, except
buildings otherwise required by law to be in-
spected. [SS15,§4999-a10; C24, 27,§1672.]

1673. Powers and duties. Such inspection
officers shall as often as necessary, and when-
ever complaint is made, carefully inspect and
examine such fire escapes, and such inspection
shall include all paths or routes between any
interior passage to a lower floor and the opening
and means of access to the said fire escapes,
and the signs, lights, exits, and means of escape
of all buildings required to be equipped with
fire escapes and required to have certain exits
and means of escape; and upon the complaint
of any person that any fire escape, exit, or means
of escape from fire is being maintained contrary
to law, or any rule or regulation relative thereto
or relative to protection against fire is being
violated, such inspector shall examine into the
conditions complained of and determine what,
if any, requirements should be made in relation
thereto, and shall have power to make all rea-
sonable requirements and regulations in con-
formity with the law and to determine all matters with respect to fire escapes, protection from fire, and means of escape from buildings. [SS15, §4999-a10; C24, 27, §1673.]

1674. Limitation of powers. Said inspectors, however, shall be subject to the rules and under the direction of the department of labor, and their duties shall not conflict with the duties of inspection by the labor commissioner, the engineer of the department of public health, and their assistants or deputies. [SS15, §4999-a10; C24, 27, §1674.]

1675. Notice to owner. It shall be the duty of any inspector required by law to inspect fire escapes or means of escape from fire to serve or cause to be served a written notice in behalf of the state of Iowa upon the owner, if he be a resident of the county in which the buildings are situated, or if he be a nonresident of such county, then upon his agent or lessee, that the buildings are not provided with fire escapes in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, or that the fire escapes or means of escape from fire are defective, unsafe, or dangerous, notifying such owner of such lack of fire escapes, condition of the building, defective, dangerous, or unsafe, means of escape from fire or any matter relating thereto, and notifying him to comply with the law and requirements of the inspector or commissioner within sixty days after the service of such notice; but the time of such notice may be extended by the labor commissioner if necessary. [SS15, §4999-a10; C24, 27, §1675.]

CHAPTER 83

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATORS

1676. Appeal. The owner, by himself, his agent, or lessee, may appeal from the action or requirement of any inspector at any time within sixty days after the service of such notice by a written communication addressed to said commissioner, setting forth such objections as he may have to the complaint, requirement, or regulations of such inspector; and it shall be the duty of the commissioner to pass upon and determine all matters of disagreement relating to fire escapes and the means of escape from fire in buildings, and all rules, regulations, findings, and orders made by the commissioner in his discretion, shall be reasonable and not unduly burdensome. [SS15, §4999-a10; C24, 27, §1676.]

1677. Violations. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of law relating to fire escapes or means of escape from fire, or any owner, agent, or trustee having the full care and control of any building and who has been served with notice as provided herein and who shall, within sixty days of the service of the notice, or within the time as extended by the commissioner, fail and neglect to comply with the requirements of law, or of the inspector or the commissioner, or who shall fail, refuse, or neglect to perform any order or requirement fixed by law, or by the labor commissioner, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. Each additional week of neglect to comply with such notice, order, or requirement shall constitute a separate offense. [SS15, §4999-a11; C24, 27, §1677.]

1678. General equipment.

1679. Violations.

1678. General equipment. Every elevator and elevator opening and machinery connected therewith in every elevator, hoistway, hatchway, and wellhole shall be so constructed, guarded, equipped, maintained, and operated as to render it safe for the purposes for which it is used. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to any elevator hoisting device and anything connected therewith coming under the jurisdiction of the state mine inspector. [C24, 27, §1678.]

1679. Violations. Every person, firm, or corporation operating an elevator in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days or by both such fine and imprisonment. [C24, §1678, 1684; C27, §1679.]


1683. Ordinances. Cities and towns and cities with a commission form of government are hereby empowered to enact ordinances providing for the inspections and regulation of the operation of such elevators and of the operators thereof. [C24, 27, §1683.]


1684-a1. Door or gate interlock. The hoistway doors and gates of all passenger elevators shall be equipped with an approved interlock (locking device), electrical, mechanical, or electro-mechanical, which will prevent the normal operation of the elevator car: unless the hoistway door at which the car is standing is closed and locked; or unless all hoistway doors are closed and locked; and second, shall prevent opening the hoistway door from the landing side except by a key or special mechanism; unless the car is standing at the landing door; or unless the car is coasting past the landing with its operative device in the “Stop” position. The interlock shall not prevent the movement of the car when the emergency release is in temporary use or when the car is being moved by a car-leveling device. [C27, §1684-a1.]

1684-a1. Door or gate interlock.
§1685. Limitation on liability.
1686. Exception—failure to receive property.
1688. Limitation on amount of liability.
1689. Leaving baggage after registering off.

1685. Limitation on liability. No keeper of any hotel, inn, or eating house, nor the owner of any steamboat, shall be liable to any guest for more than one hundred dollars for the loss of or injury to any money, jewelry, articles of gold or silver manufacture, precious stones, personal ornaments, documents of any kind, or other similar property, if such keeper or owner at all times provides:

1. A metal safe or vault, in good order and fit for the safe keeping of such property.
2. Locks or bolts on the door and proper fastenings on the transoms and windows of the sleeping quarters used by guests.
3. Printed notices posted up in a conspicuous place in the office or other public room and in the quarters occupied by guests, stating that such places for safe deposit are provided for the use and accommodation of guests and patrons. [C97, §3138; S13, §3138; C24, 27, §1687.]

Reflected to in §1686, 1687.

1686. Exception—failure to receive property. The limited liability provided in the preceding section shall not apply where:

1. A guest has offered to deliver such valuables to said keeper or owner for custody in such metal safe or vault, and
2. Said keeper or owner has omitted or refused to receive and deposit the same in such safe or vault and give such guest a receipt therefor.

But such keeper or owner shall not be required to receive from any one guest for deposit in such safe or vault, property having a market value of more than five hundred dollars. [C97, §3138; S13, §3138; C24, 27, §1686.]

Reflected to in §1687.

1687. Nature of liability. The liability of such keeper or owner for loss of or injury to personal property placed by any guest in his care, other than that described in the two preceding sections, shall be that of a depository for hire. [C24, 27, §1687.]

1688. Limitation on amount of liability. In no event shall the liability of such keeper or owner exceed the following amounts:

1. For each trunk and its contents, two hundred fifty dollars.
2. For each valise and its contents, one hundred fifty dollars.
3. For each box, bundle, or package and its contents, fifty dollars.
4. For any and all other miscellaneous effects of each guest, not exceeding one hundred dollars. [C24, 27, §1688.]

1689. Leaving baggage after registering off. In case baggage or other personal property of a guest has remained in any hotel, inn, eating house, or steamboat forty-eight hours after the guest has paid his bill and registered off and the relation of keeper and guest has ceased, such keeper or owner may hold such baggage or property at the risk of the owner. [C24, 27, §1689.]

1690. Forwarding baggage before becoming guest. In case baggage or other property has been forwarded to any hotel, inn, eating house, or steamboat, and the owner of such baggage or property does not within forty-eight hours become a guest, such keeper or owner may hold such baggage or property at the risk of the owner. [C24, 27, §1689.]

1690-c1. Nonliability—conveyance. No keeper or owner of any hotel, inn or eating house shall be liable by reason of his innkeeper's liability or his responsibility as innkeeper to any guest for the loss of or damage to the automobile or other conveyance of such guest left in any garage not personally owned and operated by such hotel, inn or eating house or the owner or keeper thereof. [43GA, ch 52.]

1690-c2. Liability—conveyance—personal property. The liability of the keeper or owner of any hotel, inn or eating house, for the loss of or damage to personal property left in the conveyance of any guest or property does not within forty-eight hours become a guest, such keeper or owner may hold such baggage or property at the risk of the owner. [C24, 27, §1689.]

1690-c3. Liability during transit. Except as provided in the last preceding section no keeper or owner of any hotel, inn, rooming house or eating house shall be liable for the loss of or damage to the personal property kept therein of any guest, while the said conveyance is in transit between the said hotel, inn, rooming house or eating house and any garage in which the same is temporarily stored, nor for any damage done by said conveyance while in transit, unless in said transit the same is being driven or operated by an employee or agent of the said hotel, inn, rooming house or eating house. [43GA, ch 52.]
CHAPTER 85
INSPECTION OF PASSENGER BOATS

1691. Inspectors. The governor shall appoint one or more suitable persons as inspectors of passenger boats, to hold office for two years from the first Monday in May in each even-numbered year, unless sooner removed, who shall qualify by taking an oath, to be indorsed upon the certificate of appointment, faithfully and honestly to discharge the duties of the office. [C97,§2511; C24, 27,§1691.]

1692. Boats. Any inspector, on the request of the owner, agent, or master of any boat other than rowboat, upon the inland waters of the state, having a carrying capacity of five or more passengers, shall carefully and thoroughly inspect such boat, its appliances and machinery, and, if found in proper condition and safe for the carriage of persons or passengers, give his certificate thereof, including therein the number of persons or passengers that may be carried, and on what waters; which certificate, or a copy thereof, shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the boat, and any boat so inspected and certified shall be entitled to run for the season following the date thereof. [C97,§2512; S13,§2512; C24, 27,§1692.]

1693. Pilots and engineers. In like manner, upon the request of any pilot or engineer for a license as such, the inspector shall forthwith investigate the competency of the applicant, his acquaintance with and experience in his business, his habits as to sobriety, and other qualifications, and, if found capable of performing well his duties, and of good habits, he shall issue his certificate authorizing him to act as pilot or engineer, as the case may be, for five years from the date thereof, unless sooner revoked for cause, which revocation when made shall take effect upon approval by the governor. [C97, §2512; S13,§2512; C24, 27,§1693.]

1694. Fees. The inspector may charge and require advance payment for inspection, for each sailboat, one dollar, each boat propelled by other power, with a capacity of not more than twenty persons, five dollars, those of greater capacity, ten dollars, and for each applicant for license as pilot or engineer, three dollars. [C97, §2512; S13,§2512; C24, 27,§1694.]

1695. Operation without certificate. If any owner, agent, or master of any such boat, having a capacity of carrying five or more persons, plying the inland waters of the state, shall hire, or offer to hire, such boat for the carrying of persons, or receive persons thereon for hire, without first obtaining annually, before the boating season, a certificate as in this chapter required, or if such owner, agent, or master, having obtained such certificate, shall permit or receive for carriage on such boat a greater number of persons than authorized therein, or if any person shall act as pilot or engineer on any boat mentioned for which inspection and license are herein required, without first obtaining a license therefor, or if, having such license, he continues to follow such avocation after the same has been revoked, or has expired, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or punished by both fine and imprisonment; but the provisions of this chapter shall not apply to vessels licensed by authority of the United States. [C97,§2513; S13, §2513; C24, 27,§1695.]

Referred to in §1703.

1696. Reports. Each inspector annually, on or before the first day of January, shall report to the governor the number and date of licenses granted pilots or engineers, to whom issued, the date thereof, the number and kind of boats inspected, the time and place of inspection, upon what waters to be used, and such other matters as may be considered useful or of general interest, with the total amount of fees received from all sources. [C97,§2514; S13,§2514; C24, 27,§1696.]

Annual report, §247.

1697. Headlights. Any person or company operating any boat, launch, or other vessel propelled by machinery, or through the means of sails, upon the public waters of the state between the hours of thirty minutes after sunset and thirty minutes before sunrise shall cause the same to carry at the bow thereof, properly lighted, operated, and conspicuously displayed, a headlight, the lens or mirror of which shall be not less than five inches in diameter. [S13,§2514-a; C24, 27,§1697.]

Referred to in §1700.

1698. Safety appliances. All such vessels operated by machinery having a speed exceeding ten miles per hour shall be equipped with reverse gear, reversible propeller, or other adequate means for prompt stoppage and reversal thereof. [S13,§2514-b; C24, 27,§1698.]

Referred to in §1700.

1699. Speed at bridge. All such vessels when passing through a draw or bridge or beneath same shall slow down to a speed of not
more than four miles per hour. [S13,§2514-c; C24, 27,§1699.]

1700. Penalty. Any person or company violating any of the provisions of the three preceding sections shall upon conviction be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed thirty days. [S13, §2514-c; C24, 27,§1700.]

1701. Life preservers. Every boat for which a certificate of inspection is issued as provided in this chapter shall at all times when in service be supplied with a number of life preservers of recognized standard make and efficiency equal to the number of passengers and the crew that may be carried by such boat under its certificate of inspection; said life preservers to be kept within view and easy reach of the passengers. [S13,§2514-f; C24, 27,§1701; 43GA, ch 53.]

CHAPTER 85-D1
STATE FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

1703-d1. Purposes. The purpose of this chapter is to provide an adequate and flexible system for the propagation, protection, development and use of forests, fish, game, fur-bearing animals, protected birds, lakes, streams, plant life, and other outdoor resources in the state of Iowa. [44GA, ch 26,§1.]

1703-d2. Commission created—appointment. To carry out the purpose of this chapter, and other acts for like purposes, there is created a state fish and game commission of five members, to be appointed by the governor by and with the approval of the senate by a two-thirds vote of the members present in executive session, not more than three from one zone, and not more than three from the same political party. The term of office for each member of the commission shall be four years. [44GA, ch 26,§2.]

1703-d3. Regular appointments. During February in each odd-numbered year, beginning in 1933, two or three members, as the number to be appointed may be, shall be appointed and approved for a full term. [44GA, ch 26,§2.]

1703-d4. Qualifications and prohibitions. The commissioners appointed shall be citizens of the state and persons having a knowledge of and interest in conservation. No person appointed as such commissioner shall, during his term as such commissioner, hold any other state or federal office. [44GA, ch 26,§2.]

1703-d5. Vacancies. In case of death, removal from the state, resignation, or removal from office, as hereinafter provided, or inability to act, the governor shall appoint a successor for the unexpired term and the said successor shall be confirmed by the senate in the same manner as the original appointments. [44GA, ch 26,§2.]

1703-d6. Salaries and expenses. The members of the state fish and game commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their actual necessary traveling and hotel expenses while absent from their homes in attendance upon meetings of the commission and in discharge of their official duties, as delegated and authorized by the commission; said expenses to be paid from the state fish and game commission fund. [44GA, ch 26,§3.]

1703-d7. Qualifications and bond. Members of said commission shall take the usual constitutional oath of office before entering upon the discharge of their duties, and each shall execute a surety bond to the state of Iowa in the amount of five thousand dollars, subject to the approval of the attorney general, to be filed in the office of the secretary of state, for the faithful performance of his duties; the expense of said bonds to be paid out of the state fish and game commission fund. [44GA, ch 26,§4.]
1703-d8. Organization. Within ten days after their appointment and confirmation said state fish and game commissioners shall qualify and shall meet at the state capitol and organize by electing from their own membership a chairman, vice chairman and secretary. The officers provided for in this section shall hold office for a term of one year at the discretion of the commission. [44GA, ch 26,§5.]

1703-d9. Meetings and quorum. The commission shall meet regularly on the first Tuesday of January, April, July and October of each year, and at such other times and places as the commission shall deem necessary. Meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called on the request of any two members. Three members of the commission shall constitute a quorum to transact business at all meetings. [44GA, ch 26,§6.]

1703-d10. Office and furnishings. The commission shall keep its office at the state capitol and the executive council shall provide suitable rooms for that purpose, and shall furnish the necessary furniture. [44GA, ch 26,§6.]

1703-d11. General duties. It shall be the duty of the commission to protect, propagate, increase and preserve the fish, game, fur-bearing animals and protected birds of the state and to enforce by proper actions and proceedings the laws, rules and regulations relating thereto. The commission shall collect, classify, and preserve all statistics, data and information as in its opinion shall tend to promote the objects of this chapter; shall conduct research in improved conservation methods and disseminate information to residents of Iowa in conservation matters. [44GA, ch 26,§7.]

1703-d12. Specific powers. The commission is hereby authorized and empowered to:
1. Expend any and all moneys accruing to the fish and game commission fund from any and all sources in carrying out the purposes of this chapter; any act, or acts, not consistent with this provision are hereby repealed so far as they may apply to the fish and game commission fund;
2. Acquire by purchase, condemnation, lease, agreement, gift and devise lands or waters suitable for the purposes hereinafter enumerated, and rights of way thereto, and to maintain the same for the following purposes, to wit:
   a. Public hunting, fishing and trapping grounds and waters to provide areas in which any person may hunt, fish, or trap in accordance with the provisions of the law and the regulations of the commission;
   b. Fish hatcheries, fish nurseries, game farms and fish, game, fur-bearing animal and protected bird refuges;
3. Extend and consolidate lands or waters suitable for the above purposes by exchange for other lands or waters and to purchase, erect and maintain buildings necessary to the work of the commission;
4. Capture, propagate, buy, sell, or exchange any species of fish, game, fur-bearing animals and protected birds needed for stocking the lands or waters of the state, and to feed, provide and care for such fish, animals and birds;
5. Temporarily regulate, shorten or close seasons on any species of fish, game, fur-bearing animals and protected birds in any particular locality, or localities, or throughout the state, when it shall find, after investigation that such action is reasonably necessary to assure the perpetuation or preserve a proper balance, or maintain an adequate supply of any such fish, game, fur-bearing animal and protected bird. The statutes governing such subjects shall continue in full force and effect except as further restricted and limited by the rules and regulations promulgated by the commission, as herein provided;
6. Temporarily establish, regulate and close to hunting and trapping or fishing, fish, game, fur-bearing animal and protected bird refuges, and to close and regulate such other lands, streams, or waters, or portions thereof to hunting, fishing and trapping as in its judgment may be deemed best to perpetuate any kind of fish, game, fur-bearing animals and protected birds to maintain an adequate supply thereof;
7. Pay the salaries, wages, compensation, traveling and other necessary expenses of the state fish and game commissioners, state game wardens, deputy state fish and game wardens and other employees of the commission, and to expend money for necessary supplies and equipment, and to make such other expenditures as may be necessary for the carrying into effect the purposes of this chapter. [44GA, ch 26,§7.]

1703-d13. Rules and regulations. The state fish and game commission is hereby authorized to make, formulate and execute such rules and regulations and to establish such services as it may deem necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter. All rules and regulations of the commission shall have the effect of law and shall be published in at least two newspapers of general circulation in the territory to be affected at least two weeks prior to the time the rules or regulations become effective, except in case of an emergency, when the commission shall give such advance notice as it may deem reasonable. [44GA, ch 26,§8.]

1703-d14. Violations. Any person violating any rule or regulation of the commission shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars for each offense, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, under the same legal procedure as prescribed for violations of the fish and game laws of the state. [44GA, ch 26,§8.]

1703-d15. Interpretation and limitations. The foregoing sections shall not be construed as authorizing the commission to change any penalty for violating any game law or regulation, or change the amount of any license established by the legislature, or to promulgate any open season on any fish, animal or bird contrary to the laws of the state of Iowa, or to extend any open season or bag limit on any kind of fish, game, fur-bearing animal or of any birds prescribed by the
§1703-d16. State fish and game warden. The commission shall as soon as practicable select and employ a state fish and game warden who shall have charge of all activities under the jurisdiction of the commission. Said warden shall be a person having executive ability and experience, special training and skill in conservation work. [44GA, ch 26,§9.]

§1703-d17. Tenure and salary. Said warden shall continue in office at the pleasure of the commission, and his salary shall be fixed by the commission. [44GA, ch 26,§10.]

§1703-d18. Official qualifications. Said warden shall take oath of office prescribed by the constitution and shall execute a surety bond to the state of Iowa in the sum of not less than ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and file the same with the secretary of state. [44GA, ch 26, §10.]

§1703-d19. Warden as administrative head. Said warden shall be administrative head of the state fish and game commission and shall be responsible to the commission for the execution of its policies; he shall employ, by and with the advice and consent of the commission, such technical and administrative assistants as may be necessary for the execution of such policies and shall exercise the powers of the commission in the interim of its meeting, but subordinate thereto. [44GA, ch 26, §10.]

§1703-d20. Deputy wardens. The state fish and game warden shall employ not to exceed fifty suitable and qualified persons, to serve as deputy state fish and game wardens. Said deputy fish and game wardens may be removed by said warden at any time. All appointments of deputy game wardens and other employees made after the taking effect of this chapter, shall be with the advice and approval of the commission. [44GA, ch 26,§11.]

§1703-d21. Official qualifications. Before entering upon their duties such wardens shall take the constitutional oath of office and execute a surety bond to the state of Iowa in the penal sum of five hundred dollars for the faithful performance of the duties of their office. This bond shall be subject to the approval of the warden and shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. [44GA, ch 26,§11.]

§1703-d22. Salary and expense. The deputy fish and game wardens shall receive a salary not in excess of two thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly and such incidental expenses as may be allowed by said warden. [44GA, ch 26, §11.]

§1703-d23. Reports to state treasurer. The state fish and game warden shall at least once a month make a return of all moneys received by the department to the state treasurer, to be de-
CHAPTER 86
PROPAGATION AND PROTECTION OF FISH, GAME, WILD BIRDS, AND ANIMALS

1704. State ownership and title—exceptions.
1705. Conclusive presumption.
1706. Private preserves.
1707. Private fishing preserve.
1708. Fish hatcheries—game farms—distribution of fish and game.
1709-a1. State game refuges.
1709-a2. Hunting on game refuges.
1709-cl. Spawning grounds.
1710. Reports and accounting.
1712. Assistant and deputy wardens.
1713. Arrests—assistance of peace officers.
1714. Seizure of unlawful game.
1715. Seizure of unlawful devices.
1716. Search warrant.
1717. State fish and game protection fund.
1718. License to hunt.
1718-cl. License to trap.
1719. License to fish.
1719-a1. License for nonresident.
1720. Exceptions.
1721. Consent of parent or guardian.
1722. Application blanks to be furnished to recorders.
1723. Authority of license.
1724. Application for license.
1724-cl. Issuance at other than county seat.
1726. License record.
1727. Terms of license.
1728. Nonresidents—restrictions.
1729. Revocation.
1730. Fishing zones.
1731. Closed seasons on fish.
1732. Catch limits.
1735. Size limits.
1735-cl. Measuring fish.
1736. Tackle restrictions—trot-lines.
1737. Prohibited articles.
1738. Minnows for bait.
1739. Fishing through ice.
1740. Stocked waters.
1741. Dams—fishways.
1742. Injury to dam.
1743. Fish dams—condemning property for.
1744. Taking by warden for stocking and exchange.
1746. Bond.
1747. Net and seine license for certain streams—bond.
1748. License fees for nets and seines.
1749. Report by licensee.
1750. License tags for nets and seines.
1751. Season and size limits when using licensed seine or net.
1752. Wholesale fish market or peddler's license.
1753. Reports required.
1754. Possession and sale of black bass.
1755. Taking of mussels licensed.
1756. Mussel license.
1757. Reports required of licensees.
1758. Manner of taking regulated.
1759. Legal size of mussels.
1760. Restricted areas prescribed.
1761. Publication of orders.
1762. Territorial jurisdiction—reciprocity of states.
1763. Terms defined.
1764. Protection of deer.
1765. Deer—killing or capture.
1766. Fur-bearing animals—trapping regulations.
1766-a1. Zones.
1766-a2. Inventory of animals trapped or killed—shipments.
1766-cl. Inventory by dealers.
1766-c3. License required of dealers—regulations.
1766-d1. Violations.
1767. Closed seasons for game birds and animals.
1767-c1. Ferrets prohibited.
1767-c2. Shooting or spearing.
1767-a1. Imported game birds—open season.
1767-a2. Notice.
1767-a4. Expenses.
1767-a5. Bag limits and possession.
1767-c1. Duty to exhibit game.
1767-c2. Buying or selling game prohibited.
1767-c3. Regulations on killing game birds.
1767-c4. Swivel gun and poison prohibited.
1772. Carrying firearms in motor vehicles.
1772-cl. “Gun” defined.
1772-c2. Use of rifles.
1773. Traps, nets, and snares.
1774. Nongame birds—sale of plumage prohibited—game birds defined.
1775. Nests and eggs.
1776. Birds and fowls not protected.
1777. Parrots and canaries.
1778. Using birds as targets.
1779. Certificates of permission for scientific purposes.
1780. Transportation for sale prohibited.
1781. Transportation regulations and restrictions.
1782. Oaths—administration of.
1783. Limit of shipment.
1784. Shipping restrictions.
1785. Exceptions.
1786. Common carrier—regulations.
1787. Entire shipment contraband.
1788. Game brought into the state.
1789. Violation.
1790. Violations relating to dams.
1791. Violations by common carrier.
1792. Duty of attorney general and county attorneys.
1793. Information—venue.
1794. Presumptive evidence.

1704. State ownership and title—exceptions. The title and ownership of all fish, mussels, clams, and frogs in any of the public waters of the state, and in all ponds, sloughs, bayous, or other waters adjacent to any public waters stocked with fish by overflow of public waters, and of all wild game, animals, and birds, including their nests and eggs, found in the state, whether game or non-game, native or migratory, except deer in parks and in public and private preserves, the ownership of which was acquired prior to April 19, 1911, are hereby declared to be in the state, ex-
cept as otherwise in this chapter provided. [S13, §§2562-c, 2563-j; SS15,§2562-b; C24, 27,§1704.]

Exception, §1707.

1705. Conclusive presumption. Any person catching, taking, killing, or having in possession any of such fish, mussels, clams, frogs, game, animals, or birds, their nests or eggs, in violation of the provisions of this chapter, shall be held to consent that the title to the same shall be and remain in the state for the purpose of regulating and controlling the catching, taking, or having in possession the same, and disposing thereof after such catching, taking, or killing. [S13, §2562-c; SS15,§2562-b; C24, 27,§1705.]

1706. Private preserves. Any person desiring to engage in the business of raising and selling game birds or animals in a wholly inclosed preserve or inclosure, of which he is the owner or lessee, may make application in writing to the state game warden for a license so to do. The state game warden, when it shall appear that such application is made in good faith, shall upon the payment of an annual fee of two dollars issue to such applicant a breeder's license permitting him to breed and raise any of such game birds or animals on such preserve or inclosure, and to sell the same for breeding or stocking purposes on or within such preserve or inclosure, and kill, use, or sell the same for food. Such license must be renewed annually upon payment of the fee as above provided, and the possession of such license shall exempt the licensee from the penalties of this chapter for killing, having in possession, or selling such game birds or animals, or any of them; provided such licensee shall raise or breed such birds or animals upon or within such preserve or inclosure, or secure the same by purchase from without the state, or from a licensed breeder within the state. [SS15,§2562-b; C24, 27,§1706.]

1707. Private fishing preserve. Persons who raise or propagate fish upon their own premises, or who own premises on which there are waters having no natural inlet or outlet through which such waters may become stocked or replenished with fish, are the owners of the fish therein and may take them therefrom or permit the same to be done. Any person taking said fish without the consent of such owner shall be liable to such owner for three times the value thereof. [C73, §4054; C97,§2545; C24, 27,§1707.]


1709. Fish hatcheries—game farms—distribution of fish and game. The state game warden shall have the right to establish and control the state hatcheries and game farms, which shall be used for the purpose of stocking the waters of the state with fish and the natural covers with game birds to the extent of the means provided for that purpose; and impartially and equitably distribute all birds, eggs, and fry raised by or furnished to the state, or for it through other sources, in the streams, lakes, and natural covers of the state. [C97,§2539; SS15,§2539; C24, 27,§1709.]

1709-a1. State game refuges. Whenever any land, stream, or lake has been declared by the state board of conservation to be a public park and has been taken for public park purposes, or where any land is now owned and used by the state of Iowa, the state game warden shall have the right and power to establish state game refuges or sanctuaries on such land where the same is suitable for this purpose. [C27, §1709-a1.]

1709-a2. Hunting on game refuges. It shall be unlawful to hunt, pursue, kill, trap or take any wild animal, bird, or game on any state game refuge so established at any time of the year, and no one shall carry firearms thereon, providing, however, that predatory birds and animals may be killed or trapped under the authority and direction of the state game warden. The warden shall have the authority to specify the distance from a state game refuge where shooting may be prohibited, and shall have notice of same published in one newspaper in the county so affected; provided, however, this prohibition shall not apply to owners or tenants hunting on their own land outside of game refuge. [C27, §1709-a2; 43GA, ch 57,§1.]

1709-a3. Notice of establishment. Whenever any such refuge or preserve is established by the state game warden, he shall publish one notice of such establishment in an official newspaper in the county in which the refuge is located and shall post notices in conspicuous places around the said refuge. [C27,§1709-a3.]

1709-c1. Spawning grounds. The state game warden shall have the right to set aside certain portions of any state waters for spawning grounds where the same are suitable for this purpose for such length of time as he may deem advisable by the placing of notices around such area, and it shall be unlawful for any person to fish or to in any manner interfere with the spawning of fish in this area. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [43GA, ch 55.]

Punishment, §12894.

1710. Reports and accounting. At the time provided by law, the state game warden shall make a report to the governor of his doings for the preceding biennial period, including therein an itemized statement of all receipts and disbursements; also all contracts for the taking of soft fish from the waters of this state, with the profits accruing from such contracts; also such other information upon the subject of the culture of fish and the protection of game as may be of value. All funds derived under said contracts shall be paid into the state fish and game protection fund. [C97,§2539; SS15,§2539; C24, 27,§1710.]

Time of report, §246.


1712. Assistant and deputy wardens. The state game warden may appoint three assistant game wardens and such number of deputies as he may deem necessary. Such assistants and deputy wardens shall act under the advice and direction of the state game warden, and perform such duties in relation to their offices as may be re-
quired of them. [C97, §2562; SS15, §2562; C24, 27, §1712.]

1713. Arrests—assistance of peace officers. Assistant and deputy game wardens may arrest without warrant any person violating the provisions of this chapter. They may serve and execute any warrant or process issued by any court in enforcing said provisions, in the same manner as any peace officer might serve and execute the same, and they shall receive the same fee therefor. They may call to their aid any peace officer or other person, whose duty shall then be to enforce or aid in enforcing the provisions of this chapter. [C97, §2562; SS15, §2562; C24, 27, §1713.]

1714. Seizure of unlawful game. It shall be the duty of the state game warden, his assistants and deputies, and police officers of the state, to seize with or without warrant and take possession of any fish, furs, birds, or animals, or mussel, clams, and frogs, except for bait which have been caught, taken, or killed at a time, in a manner, or for a purpose, or had in possession or under control, or offered for shipment, contrary to any provisions of this chapter. [SS15, §2539; C24, 27, §1714; 43GA, ch 57, §2.]

1715. Seizure of unlawful devices. Any nets, seines, traps, spears, contrivances, materials, and substances whatever, while in use or in possession or kept or maintained for the purpose of catching, taking, killing, trapping, or deceiving any fish, birds, or animals contrary to any of the provisions of this chapter, are hereby declared to be a public nuisance; and it shall be the duty of the state game warden, his assistants and deputies, sheriffs, constables, and police officers of the state, without warrant or process, to take or seize any and all of the same, and confiscate and sell or destroy any and all of the same without warrant or process, and no liability shall be incurred to the owner or any other person for such seizure and destruction, and said warden or his assistants or deputies, or other peace officers, shall be released from all liability to any person for any act done or committed, or property seized or destroyed, under or by virtue of this section. [SS15, §2539; C24, 27, §1715.]

1716. Search warrants. Any court having jurisdiction of the offense, upon receiving proof of probable cause for believing that any fish, mussels, clams, frogs, birds, furs, or animals caught, taken, killed, had in possession, under control, or shipped, contrary to any of the provisions of this chapter, or hidden or concealed in any place, shall issue a search warrant and cause a search to be made in any place therefor. The property so seized under such warrant shall be safely kept under the direction of the court so long as necessary for the purpose of being used as evidence in any trial, and if such trial results in a conviction the property seized shall be confiscated by the state game warden, his assistants or deputies. [SS15, §2539; C24, 27, §1716; 43GA, ch 57, §3.]

Search warrant proceedings, ch 617.

FISH AND GAME, Ch 86, §1717

1717. State fish and game protection fund. The assistant and deputy game wardens shall pay to the state game warden, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, all license fees and other moneys collected by them in the discharge of their duties. All such sums and all license fees, penalties, and forfeitures from other sources, including all funds realized from any fish, game, animals, or other property confiscated and sold under the provisions of this chapter, shall constitute the state fish and game protection fund, which shall be kept separate by the state treasurer, and out of which shall be paid the compensation, traveling, contingent, and office expenses of the state game warden, his assistants and deputies, including the expenses of the propagation of fish and game, gathering and distributing fish in the waters of the state, and all expenditures necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter; and all which expenses shall not exceed in any one year the amount collected and placed to the credit of said fund. The fish and game protection fund shall be paid out only on verified vouchers approved by the state board of audit. [S13, §§2547-b, 2563-a, a1; C24, 27, §1717.]

1718. License to hunt. No person shall hunt, pursue, kill or take any wild animal, bird, or game in this state in any manner, without first procuring a license. [SS15, §2563-a1; C24, 27, §1718; 43GA, ch 57, §4.]

1718-c1. License to trap. No person shall trap any fur-bearing animal in this state, in any manner, without first procuring a trapping license. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act [43GA, ch 57] shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [SS15, §2563-a1; C24, 27, §1718; 43GA, ch 57, §4.]

Punishment, §12894.

1719. License to fish. No male person over the age of eighteen years shall fish in any state waters without first procuring a fishing license. [S13, §2569-a2; C24, 27, §1719; 43GA, ch 57, §5.]

1719-a1. License for nonresident. Nor shall any nonresident fish in any state waters without first procuring a fishing license. [C24, 27, §1719-a1.]

1720. Exceptions. No license shall be required from owners or tenants of farm lands, their wives or children for hunting, trapping, or fishing at any time when the same shall be lawful upon lands owned or occupied by them. Any person under seventeen years of age may capture, during the open season, and confine for the purpose of training for pets, not more than two of any game bird or fur-bearing animal and persons having such birds and animals for this purpose shall be exempted from securing the license required by section 1706. It shall constitute a misdemeanor to sell or dispose of profit any game bird or fur-bearing animal, or increase therefrom, so taken or confined. [C24, 27, §1720; 43GA, ch 57, §6.]

Punishment, §12894.

1721. Consent of parent or guardian. No license shall be granted any person under
eighteen years of age unless the written consent of parents or guardian is attached to the application. [S13, §2563-a2; C24, 27, §1721.]

§1722. Application blanks to be furnished to recorders. The state game warden shall furnish county recorders with application blanks for a license, and license blanks. These blanks shall provide for the insertion of the name, age, sex, and place of residence of the applicant and of the licensee. The license shall bear a facsimile signature of the state game warden, and the seal and signature of the recorder of the county in which it is issued. [S13, §2563-a3; C24, 27, §1722.]

§1723. Authority of license. The license shall authorize its holder to fish, trap and hunt in accordance with the provisions of this chapter in any county of the state, but not on private waters, or on inclosed or cultivated lands without permission of the owner or the tenant, nor hunt, trap or shoot upon any public highway or railroad right-of-way, except that owners or tenants may shoot gophers and ground squirrels along the highway adjacent to their own land. [S13, §2563-a3; C24, 27, §1723; 43GA, ch 57, §7.]

§1724. Application for license. An applicant for a license to fish, trap and hunt shall fill out an authorized application blank, subscribe and swear to it before the county recorder, a notary, or a justice of the peace. Such application blanks shall be furnished by the county recorder to any person requesting same. The application shall then be presented to the county recorder who shall issue all hunting, trapping and fishing licenses, the issuance of which is not otherwise provided for in this chapter, but no duplicate hunting, trapping or fishing license may be issued. [SS15, §2563-a4; C24, 27, §1724; 43GA, ch 57, §8.]

§1724-cl. Issuance at other than county seat. The county recorder may sign and seal in blank licenses to hunt, and licenses to fish, and deposit the same with fit and responsible adult persons not residing at the county seat. Each such depositary shall not at any one time have possession of more than fifty of each of said classes of blank licenses. Said depositary shall have authority to take applications for licenses, to fill the blank in the license with the name of the licensee, to deliver said license, and to receive the license fee therefor, which fee together with the duly executed application for the license shall be forwarded by the depositary to the county recorder within twenty-four hours after receiving the same. The recorder shall be responsible for all fees which are not so accounted for. The use of a license so signed and sealed in blank without the actual good faith issuance thereof as herein contemplated shall constitute a misdemeanor. All such blank licenses shall be surrendered to the recorder on his demand. [43GA, ch 56.]

Punishment, §12894.

§1725. Fees—accounting. Before any license is issued to any applicant the following license fees shall be paid to the county recorder:

1. For resident of the state for fishing with hook and line and hunting, one dollar.
2. For nonresident or resident alien, over sixteen years of age, for fishing with hook and line in any state waters, three dollars.
3. For nonresident or resident alien, for hunting, fifteen dollars.
4. For a resident of the state for trapping fur-bearing animals with not more than ten traps, one dollar; with the use of more than ten traps, ten dollars, provided that no person, resident or nonresident, shall at any time use more than thirty-five traps.
5. For nonresident or resident alien of the state for trapping fur-bearing animals, twenty-five dollars.

Of these fees, the county recorder shall retain five cents from each of said fees for the general fund of said county and remit the balance at the end of each month to the state treasurer, who shall place same to the credit of the fish and game protective fund. Provided that no county shall retain more than five hundred dollars per year from such fees. [SS15, §2563-a4; C24, 27, §1725; 43GA, ch 57, §9; 44GA, ch 27.]

§1726. License record. The county recorder shall keep a record of the licenses he issues which shall show the date of issue, the name and address of the person to whom issued, and the date of revocation, if revoked. [S13, §2563-a7; C24, 27, §1726.]

§1727. Terms of license. Each license shall be signed in ink by the licensee. A license issued to a resident, nonresident or resident alien shall entitle such person to either fish with hook and line, or to hunt, pursue, and kill wild animals, birds, or game, or to trap fur-bearing animals, within the state at any time when same shall be lawful.

A license shall not entitle the person to whom issued to fish, to trap fur-bearing animals, nor to hunt, pursue, or kill wild animals, birds, or game, in this state without having such license upon his person at the time of so doing and exhibiting it for inspection and permitting it, on demand, to be examined by any person. All resident fishing licenses, all trapping licenses and all hunting licenses shall be void on and after the first day of April next succeeding the issuance thereof. All nonresident or resident alien fishing licenses shall be void after the last day of December of the year in which the same are issued. No license shall be required to fish in unstocked streams. [S13, §2563-a8; C24, 27, §1727; 43GA, ch 57, §10.]

§1728. Nonresidents—restrictions. A nonresident holding a valid license may take from the state not to exceed fifteen game birds or animals, provided they are so carried as to be readily inspected and his license shown on request. [S13, §2563-a8; C24, 27, §1728; 43GA, ch 57, §11.]

§1729. Revocation. A license in the possession of any person other than to whom first issued, and, on complaint, the license of any person hunting or trapping on inclosed or cultivated lands without permission of the owner or
tenant shall be revoked by the county recorder. [S13, §2563-a9; C24, 27, §1729; 43GA, ch 57, §12.]

§1730. Fishing zones. For the purposes of the next succeeding section the state shall be divided into two zones as follows:

1. The northern zone shall embrace all counties of the state north of the township line which divides the townships of Range 81 N. from those of Range 82 N. except such portions of Cedar and Clinton counties as are north of such township line.

2. The southern zone shall embrace all counties south of the township line which divides the townships of Range 81 N. from those of Range 82 N. and those portions of Cedar and Clinton counties lying north of said township line. [C24, 27, §1730.]

§1731. Closed seasons on fish. It shall be unlawful for any person to take from the waters of the state:

1. Any game fish in the northern zone from December first to May fourteenth; except as provided in section 1757 when using licensed nets and seines.

2. Any black bass, crappie, blue gill, or sunfish in the northern zone from December first to June fourteenth.

3. Any game fish in the southern zone from November sixteenth to April thirtieth, except as provided in section 1757 when using licensed nets or seines.

4. Any black bass, crappie, blue gill, or sunfish in the southern zone from November sixteenth to May thirty-first.

All dates in this section are inclusive. [C97, §2540; SS15, §2540; C24, 27, §1731; 43GA, ch 57, §13.]

Referred to in §§1730, 1751.

§1732. Catch limits. It shall be unlawful for any person at any time to take from the waters of the state in any one day more than fifteen salmon, trout, black bass, pike, crappie, pickerel, catfish, perch, sunfish, bluegills, in the aggregate, of which total number not more than eight shall be pike or bass, except as otherwise provided in this chapter when using licensed nets or seines; in addition to other fish taken, it shall be lawful to take not more than twenty-five bullheads by any one person in any one day. [SS15, §2540; C24, 27, §1732; 43GA, ch 57, §14.]

§1733. Size limits. No person shall at any time kill, destroy, have in possession or under control, for any purpose whatever, any pike or pickerel less than fourteen inches, blue, yellow or channel catfish less than twelve inches in length, any bass less than twelve inches in length, except rock or silver bass which shall not be less than seven inches in length, or any trout or crappie less than eight inches in length, or any perch less than seven inches in length, or any sunfish less than four inches in length, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, when using licensed nets or seines. Any such fish taken shall be handled only when the hands are wet and shall be immediately returned to the water with as little injury to the fish as possible. [SS15, §2540; C24, 27, §1733; 43GA, ch 57, §15.]

1733-cl. Measuring fish. The size of all fish referred to in this chapter shall be determined by measurement from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail. [43GA, ch 57, §15.]

§1734. Tackle restrictions — trot-lines. No person shall at any time take from the waters of the state any fish, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, except with hook, line and bait nor shall any person use more than two lines with one hook on each line in still fishing or otherwise except when using a trot-line in a manner provided in this section or in trolling or casting a spoon-hook or other artificial bait. No person shall use more than two trot-lines or throw-lines and no trot-line or throw-line shall contain more than fifteen hooks. No person shall fish with trot-lines or throw-lines in any stocked lake, nor within three hundred feet of any dam or fishway. Persons so fishing shall not leave the immediate vicinity of their lines but shall be in attendance of them at all times. [C73, §4052; C97, §§2540, 2542; SS15, §2540; C24, 27, §1734; 43GA, ch 57, §16; 44GA, ch 28.]

§1735. Prohibited articles. The possession of a spear, trap, net, or seine, for fishing, shall be unlawful, except where the use of such is permitted by this chapter. [C97, §2540; SS15, §2540; C24, 27, §1735.]

§1736. Minnows for bait. In taking minnows for bait one-quarter inch mesh seine not exceeding five yards in length may be used, and longer seines not exceeding thirty feet in length may be used if approved in writing by the state game warden in inland lakes or boundary waters of the state. If any game fish shall be taken, they shall at once be restored unharmed to the water whence taken. “Minnows” as used in this section shall not include young bass, pike, crappie, trout, salmon, or fry of any game fish, native or otherwise. [C73, §4052; C97, §2541; C24, 27, §1736.]

§1737. Trolling from launches and steamboats. No fish may be taken by trolling from any gasoline, oil, or electric launch or steamboat propelled by such power, from any of the inland waters of the state. The foregoing clause relative to launches and steamboats shall not apply to or be effective on the Mississippi or Missouri rivers. [C24, 27, §1737.]

§1738. Explosive—drugs. It shall be unlawful for anyone to place in the waters of the state any lime, ashes, or drugs of any kind, or other substance, or explode dynamite, gun cotton, giant powder, or other compound or preparation, or use electricity in any way, with the intent to kill or to so affect any fish that it may be taken. [C97, §2540; SS15, §2540-a; C24, 27, §1738.]

§1739. Fishing through ice. It shall be unlawful for anyone to have, erect or use, while fishing on or through the ice, any house, shed, or other protection against the weather, or have or use any stove or other means for creating artificial heat. [C73, §4052; C97, §2540; SS15, §2540; C24, 27, §1739.]

§1740. Stocked waters. No person shall fish for or by any means catch any fish in any waters of the state which have been stocked
with brood fish one or two years old, within one year from the date of stocking thereof, if notice of such fact is by the authority of the state game warden posted around such waters. [C97, §2540; SS15,§2540; C24, 27,§1740.]

1741. Dams—fishways. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to place, erect, or cause to be placed or erected, any dam or other device or contrivance in such manner as to hinder or obstruct the free passage of fish up, down, or through such waters, except as otherwise provided in this chapter. Dams for manufacturing or other lawful purposes may be erected across the waters of the state. No dam or obstruction across such waters shall be erected or maintained which is not provided with a fishway, nor shall any pumping station or plant except sand pumping and dredging machines, in or connected with such waters be constructed or operated which is not provided with screens to prevent fish from entering the pumping station or plant. Such fishways and screens shall be constructed and used according to the plans and specifications prepared and furnished by the state game warden. Any dam, obstruction, or pumping plant which is not so constructed is a public nuisance and may be abated accordingly. [C97, §§2540, 2547, 2548; S13,§2547; SS15,§§2540, 2548; C24, 27,§1741.]

1742. Injury to dam. It shall be unlawful for any owner or his agent to remove or destroy any existing dam, or alter it in a way so as to lower the water level, without giving written notice to the state game warden ten days prior to such removal or change. [C24, 27,§1742.]

1743. Fish dams—condemning property for. Any city or town, bounded in whole or in part by any meandered lake or chain of lakes, or the board of supervisors of the county in which such waters are situated, may construct and maintain across the outlet or inlet thereof a dam to obstruct the passage of fish, the same to be of earth, masonry, or other material to the natural and ordinary level of the lake, above and across the entire width to be an open network of bars or wire with the necessary supports, so arranged as to prevent as far as may be the escape of fish. For this purpose, upon the petition of a majority of the resident taxpayers of any city or town, so much land as is situated within the corporate limits as may be necessary may be purchased or condemned in the same manner provided for the appropriation of private property for streets and other municipal uses, and paid for out of the general fund. [C97,§2549; C24, 27,§1743.]

Condensation for municipal purposes, ch 316.

1744. Taking by warden for stocking and exchange. The state game warden may take from any of the public waters of the state, at any time and in any manner, any fish for the purpose of propagating or restocking other waters, or exchanging with fish commissioners or warden of other states or the federal government. [C97,§2546; S13,§2546; C24, 27,§1744.]

1745. Removal of undesirable fish. It shall be the duty of the warden, so far as is possible, to remove from the inland waters of the state at any time and in any manner, provided that he shall do so with minimum injury to the lake or stream or the other fish, the following undesirable and injurious fish: carp, gar and dogfish. All gar and dogfish removed shall be destroyed or disposed of so as to eliminate them, so far as is possible, from the inland waters of the state. The proceeds, if any, from the sale of these fish shall be credited to the state fish and game protection fund.

The warden shall enter into written contract for taking by seine or net from the public waters of this state, buffalo, carp, quillback, dogfish, gizzard shad, and gar, but no other fish. All such contracts shall be let to the highest bidder. Bids shall be made in percentages of gross receipts for the sale of the fish so taken, to be paid to the state, but no contract shall be let until the warden shall have advertised for such bids once each week for two consecutive weeks in three newspapers of the state of Iowa for general circulation.

Said advertisement for bids shall state the date, time and place at which such bids will be received. Upon receipt of the bids the warden shall submit all bids received, together with the proposed contract, to the treasurer of the state for his approval, and if the treasurer of state finds that any one of the bids received from any bidder is a fair and proper bid and is one advantageous to the state, and that the person making such bid is competent and reliable, and that the contract protects the interests of the state, then he shall approve the bid and contract, but if he finds that such bid is not fair, proper and advantageous to the state or that the person making the bid is not competent and reliable or that the contract does not fairly protect the interests of the state, he shall reject all bids and contracts; and then the state game warden shall re-advertise in the same manner and for the same length of time as heretofore provided, and the bids and contracts shall again be submitted to the treasurer of state for his approval as heretofore provided, until a fair, proper and advantageous bid and a competent and reliable bidder is received and found. All contracts for the removal of rough fish from any waters of the state shall not be for more than one year and shall specify:
1. The particular waters from which such fish are to be taken.
2. The compensation to be paid the state, and the times and terms of payment.
3. That no fish shall be taken except in the presence and under the supervision of some regularly employed representative of the fish and game department.
4. That all expense incurred by the department in connection with such contract shall be paid by the person holding such contract.
5. That such contract may be forfeited and canceled by the state in the event of a breach thereof.
6. Such other provisions for the protection of the state's interest as the warden may require. [C97,§2546; S13,§2546; C24, 27,§1745; 43GA, ch 57,§17; 44GA, ch 29.]
1746. Bond. The holder of such contract shall, prior to the taking of any fish thereunder, file with the treasurer of state a corporate surety bond payable to the state of Iowa in the penal sum of one thousand dollars. Said bond to be approved by the treasurer of state. No contract shall be issued unless the bond required herein is attached to said contract and delivered to the treasurer of state. Such bond shall be conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, the payment of all damages resulting from a breach thereof, and such other conditions as to the warden may seem right and proper. [C24, 27,§1746; 43GA, ch 87,§177.]

1747. Net and seine license for certain streams—bond. It shall be lawful for any person to take from the Mississippi or Missouri rivers within the jurisdiction of this state any fish with nets or seines upon procuring from the state game warden an annual license for the use of such nets and seines. Before any such license shall be issued, the applicant, if a resident of this state, shall execute and deliver to the state game warden a surety bond running to the state of Iowa in the penal sum of two hundred fifty dollars; if a nonresident of this state five hundred dollars with two sureties to be approved by the state game warden conditioned that the licensee shall faithfully comply with all the laws of this state regulating the use of nets and seines for fishing. [SS15, §2547-a; C24, 27,§1747; 44GA, ch 30.]

1748. License fees for nets and seines. No license shall be issued for the use of any seine or net having less than two and one-half inch mesh, bar measure, provided, however, a license may be issued for use in the Mississippi river of a seine or net having a mesh not less than three inch stretch measure.

Fee for licenses shall be as follows:
1. For each five hundred lineal feet of seine, or fraction thereof, fifteen dollars.
2. For each pound net having one hundred feet or more lead on each side, six dollars.
3. For each pound net having less than one hundred feet lead on each side, three dollars.
4. For each bait net, dip net, hoop net, and fyke net, one dollar.

All seine and net licenses shall expire on the first day of March following their issuance. No license shall be issued for the use of any seine or net having less than three inch mesh, stretch measure. [SS15, §2547-a; C24, 27,§1748; 44GA, ch 81.]

1749. Report by licensee. Written reports shall be made to the state game warden, on forms prepared and furnished by him for that purpose, by each licensee at the expiration of such license, stating in detail the amount and kind of fish caught, the amount for which same were sold and the total value of each kind. The state game warden may refuse to issue subsequent licenses until such reports are filed. [C24, 27,§1749.]

1750. License tags for nets and seines. The state game warden shall furnish to each such licensee, at an expense not to exceed ten cents each, a metal tag, numbered and stamped so as to show year of issuance and for what issued, for each net, and each five hundred feet of seine; and it shall be unlawful to use any seine or net without having a tag thus procured attached thereto. [SS15,§2547-a; C24, 27,§1750.]

1751. Season and size limits when using licensed seine or net. It shall be unlawful for any person to take with any nets or seines, when permitted to use same in the Mississippi or Missouri rivers, any game fish at any time, except that catfish may be taken during the open season as provided in section 1731, and that carp, buffalo, pickerel, sheepshead, rock sturgeon and sand sturgeon may be taken at any time. Nor shall any of the following fish be taken in lengths less than as follows, to wit:
- Catfish, thirteen inches; carp, fifteen inches; buffalo, fifteen inches; pickerel, eighteen inches; sheepshead, ten inches; and the following fish weighing less than as follows, to wit: Sand sturgeon, one pound; or rock sturgeon, three pounds. [S13,§2547-c; C24, 27,§1751; 43GA, ch 57,§18.]

1752. Wholesale fish market or peddler's license. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to operate a wholesale fish market, jobbing house, or other place for wholesaling, marketing, peddling, or distributing fish, without first procuring a license for such purpose from the state game warden. The license fee shall be ten dollars per year, and the license shall expire on the thirty-first day of December following its issuance. [SS15,§2547-a; C24, 27,§1752; 43GA, ch 57,§19.]

1753. Reports required. Each holder of a wholesale fish market or peddler's license shall make to the state game warden, within thirty days after the expiration of the license, a report in writing, upon blanks furnished by the state game warden, of all fish caught or taken from the waters under the jurisdiction of this state, which were handled by such licensee. Failure on the part of a holder of such license to make such report as herein required shall prevent such licensee from securing a subsequent wholesale fish market or peddler's license. [C24, 27,§1753; 43GA, ch 57,§20.]

1754. Possession and sale of black bass. It shall be unlawful for any commercial institution, commission house, restaurant, or cafe keeper, or fish dealer, to have in possession, buy, sell, or barter, or offer to buy, sell, or barter, any black bass, whether caught or taken within or without the state, or lawfully or unlawfully taken. [C24, 27,§1754.]

1755. Taking of mussels licensed. It shall be unlawful to take, catch, or kill mussels for commercial purposes without a license issued by the state game warden. [C24, 27,§1755.]

1756. Mussel license. The state game warden shall upon application issue a license to take, catch, or kill mussels for commercial purposes without a license issued by the state game warden a fee of two dollars, and nonresidents a fee of twenty-five dollars. All such licenses shall expire on
December thirty-first following their issuance and shall be numbered consecutively as issued and a record thereof kept in the office of the state game warden. Each license shall show the name and address of the licensee and the amount paid for such license, whether the licensee is a resident or nonresident, and what waters of the state are closed against the taking of mussels under such license. [C24, 27, §1756; 43GA, ch 57, §21.]

1757. Reports required of licensees. On or before December thirty-first of the year in which any license is issued, the holder thereof shall make a written report to the state game warden on blanks furnished by him, stating the total weight of mussels taken, caught or killed under such license, the names and locations of waters from which the mussels were taken and the amount received for shells sold. Upon failure to make such a report, the state game warden shall not issue another license until such report shall be made. [C24, 27, §1757.]

Referred to in §§1731, 1758.

1758. Manner of taking regulated. Any person, firm, or corporation to whom a license under the provisions of the preceding section has been issued:
1. May operate not more than one boat for each license, or one rig in taking, catching, or killing mussels for commercial purposes. Any such person, firm, or corporation may use one additional boat for purposes of towing only when no apparatus for taking, catching, or killing is used or kept thereon.
2. It shall be unlawful to have in possession in the waters while engaged in taking, catching, or killing mussels for commercial purposes, more than four crowfoot bars, or for more than two of such bars to be in the water at the same time, or for any crowfoot bar to be of greater length than twenty feet.
A pitchfork may be used for gathering mussel shells. [C24, 27, §1758; 43GA, ch 57, §22.]

1759. Legal size of mussels. It shall be unlawful to take, catch, or kill, offer for sale or have in possession for commercial purposes, any mussel of a size less than one and three-fourths inches in greatest dimensions. Undersized mussels shall be immediately culled and returned to the water whence taken, without avoidable injury, excepting that the so-called pigtoes may be retained. [C24, 27, §1759.]

1760. Restricted areas prescribed. The state game warden may from time to time, as may be required for the conservation of the mussel resources of the state, prescribe by written or printed order, areas in any part of the state from which mussels shall not be taken for such period as may be specified by the warden, but at no time to exceed five-year periods, nor shall more than one-half of the mussel producing waters of the state be closed at the same time. [C24, 27, §1760; 43GA, ch 57, §22.]

Referred to in §1761.

1761. Publication of orders. The state game warden shall cause the orders referred to in the preceding section to be published once in a newspaper of general circulation published within each county containing or having on its boundary, waters affected by such orders. Such orders shall take effect at the time fixed therein which shall not be less than thirty days after the publication thereof. The state game warden may extend the time at which such order shall take effect. [C24, 27, §1761; 43GA, ch 57, §24.]

1762. Territorial jurisdiction — reciprocity of states. Any person licensed by the authorities of Illinois or Wisconsin to take mussels from or in the waters forming the boundary between such states and Iowa may take them from that portion of said waters lying within the territorial jurisdiction of this state without having procured a license therefor from the state game warden of this state, in the same manner that persons holding Iowa licenses may do, if the laws of Illinois or Wisconsin, respectively, extend a similar privilege to persons so licensed under the laws of Iowa. [C24, 27, §1762.]

1763. Terms defined. As used in this chapter the words:
1. “Mussels” shall mean and embrace the pearly, fresh water mussels or clams, or naiad, and the shell thereof;
2. “Crowfoot bar” shall mean a bar of any material bearing a series of hooks designed to catch or adapted for catching mussels by the insertion of such hooks between the shells of the mussels.
3. “Dredge” shall mean any mechanism of capture which is adapted for dragging the bottom of waters and is operated with or without the aid of mechanical power, except the crowfoot bar;
4. “Commercial purposes” shall mean and be presumed to be the taking, catching, killing, or having in possession mussels, unless the contrary is proven.
5. “Rig” shall mean one boat equipped with not more than four crowfoot bars, one boat equipped with power and one barge. [C24, 27, §1763.]

1764. Protection of deer. It shall be unlawful for any person other than the owner or person authorized by the owner, to kill, maim, trap, or in any way injure or capture any deer, except when distrained by law. A violation of the provisions of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days or more than one hundred fifty days, or both. [S13, §2551-a; C24, 27, §1764; 43GA, ch 57, §25.]

1765. Deer — killing or capture. When it shall become necessary in the opinion of the state game warden or his deputies to kill or capture any deer now running at large within this state, it shall be done under the authority and direction of the state game warden, who shall distribute such deer so killed or captured within this state and the expense of said killing or capture and distribution shall be paid by the person receiving such deer. [S13, §2562-d; C24, 27, §1765.]
1766. Fur-bearing animals—trapping regulations. Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall kill, trap or ensnare any beaver, mink, otter, muskrat, raccoon, skunk, opossum, red fox, or civet, except where such killing, trapping, or ensnaring may be for the protection of public or private property, nor shall any person injure any muskrat house or destroy any skunk or fox den, except for the protection of public or private property, nor shall any person have in his possession any of the animals described in this section, nor the carcasses or skins thereof, whether lawfully or unlawfully taken within or without this state. The provisions of this section shall not apply to green hides which are in the process of manufacture. [C97, §2553; SS15, §2553; C24, 27, §1766; 43GA, ch 58, §1.]

Referred to in §1766-dl.

1766-a1. Zones. For the purposes of this act [43GA, ch 58], the state is divided into two districts, to be known as the northern district and the southern district.

For the purposes of the next succeeding section the state shall be divided into two zones as follows:

1. The northern zone shall embrace all counties of the state north of the township line which divides the townships of 81 N. from those of 82 N. except such portions of Cedar and Clinton counties as are north of such township line.

2. The southern zone shall embrace all counties south of the township line which divides the townships of 81 N. from those of 82 N. and those portions of Cedar and Clinton counties lying north of said township line.

It shall be lawful for any person to kill, trap or ensnare opossum or raccoon in the northern district, from October twentieth to December first; in the southern district from November first to December twentieth, and any of the other animals named and described in this act in the northern district, from November tenth to January fifteenth of any year, and in the southern district, from November twentieth of any year, to the succeeding January fifteenth of the next year. It shall be lawful for any person to have in his possession during the open season provided herein, and for ten days thereafter, the carcass of, or the hide or skin from any animal named and described in this act, provided, that the state fish and game warden may extend the open season in any county of the state on red foxes, for a period of thirty days longer than the time specified hereinbefore, if petitioned therefor by more than one hundred residents of a county. [C27, §1766-a1; 43GA, ch 58, §2; 44GA, ch 32.]

Referred to in §1766-d1.

1766-a2. Inventory of animals trapped or killed—shipment. Every person who traps, kills or ensnares any of the animals named and described in this act [43GA, ch 58] shall within ten days following the close of the open season on said animals as herein provided, file with the state fish and game department of the state, an inventory, under oath, naming or describing each of said animals trapped, killed or ensnared by him during said open season.

Any person who has trapped, killed or ensnared any of the animals named and described in this act, and who desires to sell or ship the skins or hides thereof to dealers or buyers outside of this state, shall first obtain a special permit, and shall file with the state fish and game department, an inventory, under oath, stating therein the license number and name of the seller and a record of the shipments by the dealer, of all skins or hides purchased, received or shipped by him during said month. [43GA, ch 58, §4.]

Referred to in §1766-d1.

1766-c1. Inventory by dealers. Dealers in or buyers of any skins or hides of any of the animals named and described in this act [43GA, ch 58] shall, upon the last day of each month during the open season on said animals, prepare and file with the state fish and game department, an inventory, under oath, stating therein the license number and name of the seller and a record of the shipments by the dealer, of all skins or hides purchased, received or shipped by him during said month. [43GA, ch 58, §4.]

Referred to in §1766-d1.

1766-c2. Report of violations. It shall be the duty of each dealer or buyer of any of the skins or hides of the animals named and described in this act [43GA, ch 58] to report to the state fish and game department, the name of any person who sells or attempts to sell any skins or hides which appear to have been illegally possessed or taken by said person. [43GA, ch 58.]

Referred to in §1766-d1.

1766-c3. License required of dealers—regulations. Every dealer in or buyer of skins or hides of fur-bearing animals, shall first obtain a license from the state fish and game department, and file with the department, a corporate surety bond or cash in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned upon the faithful obedience to and observance of the provisions of law relative to the possession, dealing in, and buying and selling of such skins or hides.

The state fish and game department shall prescribe and furnish a proper certificate to licensed dealers in or buyers, as defined herein, to be carried by the traveling representative or agent of such dealer or buyer, which shall show therein the name and address of the dealer or buyer licensed by the department and for whom the possessor thereof is agent. It shall also show the name and address of the agent. The fee for any such license shall be ten dollars, which shall be collected by the state fish and game warden, and shall be credited to the state fish and game protection fund. The license and certificates shall expire March thirty-first following their issuance. The term "dealer" or "buyer" as used in this section shall mean any person, partnership or corporation who shall establish a place of business for buying or dealing in skins or hides of any animals named in this act [43GA, ch 58] or makes a practice of buying or soliciting the sale of any such skins or hides. [43GA, ch 58, §4; 44GA, chs 33, 34.]

Referred to in §1766-d1.

1766-c4. Possession of skins—permit. Every licensed and bonded dealer of skins or hides of the animals named and described in this act [43
GA, ch 58] may have in his possession at all times, skins or hides of said animals which have been legally taken. Any trapper desiring to hold any skins or hides of any of the animals named and described in this act beyond the period authorized by this act, shall file with the state fish and game department, an application for a permit so to do, which shall be accompanied by an affidavit describing said skins or hides, and stating that they have been taken legally by him. [43GA, ch 58.]

Referred to in §1766-d1.

§1766-d1. Violations. Any persons violating the provisions of the seven preceding sections shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than ten dollars or more than one hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, or both. [44GA, ch 54.]

1767. Closed seasons for game birds and animals. Every person is prohibited from trapping, shooting, killing, or taking any of the following named birds, or animals during the following closed seasons:

1. Wild duck, goose or brant, rail, plover, sandpiper, marsh or beach birds, Wilson or jack snipe, from January first to September fifteenth, both dates inclusive.

2. Woodcock, from December first to September thirtieth, both dates inclusive.

3. Pinnated grouse or prairie chicken and quail, at all times.

4. Ruffed grouse or pheasant or wild turkey, from December first to October thirty-first, both dates inclusive; and at all time prior to November 1, 1932.

5. Mongolian, ring-neck, English, or Chinese pheasants, Hungarian partridge, or other imported game birds in this state, at all times, except as otherwise provided.

6. Gray, fox or timber squirrel, from January first to September thirtieth, both dates inclusive. [R60,§4381; C73,§4048; C97,§2551; SS15,§§2551,2563-u; C24, 27,§1767; 43GA, ch 97,§26.]

§1767-c1. Ferrets prohibited. No person shall at any time use a ferret in hunting, taking, killing, or capturing any wild animal. [43GA, ch 57.]

§1767-c2. Shooting or spearing. No person shall shoot with shot gun or spear any beaver, mink, otter or muskrat, or have in his possession any of said animals or the carcasses, skins or parts thereof that have been killed with shot gun or speared. [43GA, ch 97,§26.]

§1767-a1. Imported game birds—open season. The state game warden, when petitioned, in writing, by at least one hundred fifty farmers and landowners in the county who have been damaged by Mongolian, ring-neck, English, or Chinese pheasants, may authorize the killing or capture of any such birds in such county for such period as he may determine, providing that such open period shall not exceed five days, and during such period it shall be lawful to kill not to exceed three birds per day. The state game warden or his duly authorized agent may capture alive any such birds without limitation as to the number captured. [C27,§1767-a1; 43GA, ch 97,§27.]

Referred to in §1766-a4.

§1767-a2. Notice. Said warden shall publish notice of said authorization in one of the official newspapers of the county in which the petitioners reside, which notice shall specify the dates between which the killing or capture is authorized. [C27,§1767-a2.]

Referred to in §1767-a4.

§1767-a3. Bounties. In case of such authorization, the warden may offer a bounty of not exceeding one dollar for each bird captured and delivered alive to the warden. All birds captured and delivered alive to the warden shall be distributed to such other parts of the state as the warden may determine. [C27,§1767-a3.]

Referred to in §1767-a4.

§1767-a4. Expenses. All expense necessarily incurred under the three preceding sections shall be paid from the state fish and game protection fund. [C27,§1767-a4.]

§1768. Bag limits and possession. No person shall shoot or kill to exceed the following numbers of game birds or animals in any one day, respectively:

Fifteen ducks, three imported pheasants, and fifteen other game birds or animals. Nor shall any one person, firm or corporation have in his or her possession at any one time to exceed twenty-one water-fowl, ten imported pheasants, and fifteen of either of the other kinds of game birds or animals named in this chapter, unless by a common carrier for the purpose of lawfully shipping as provided in this chapter.

Nothing in this section shall apply to such animals as are considered fur-bearing animals. It shall be unlawful to have any game birds or animals named in this chapter in possession during the periods when killing thereof is prohibited, except during the first ten days of the closed season for them, respectively. [C97,§2552; SS15,§2552; C24, 27,§1768; 43GA, ch 97,§28.]

§1768-c1. Duty to exhibit game. Any person who shall have in his possession any fish, game, animals, furs or birds shall upon request of the state game warden, his assistants or deputies exhibit the same to said officer and a refusal so to do shall constitute a misdemeanor. [43GA, ch 97,§28.]

Punishment, §12894.

§1769. Buying or selling game prohibited. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to buy, sell, dead or alive, any game birds or animals named in this chapter, but nothing in this section shall apply to such animals as are considered fur-bearing animals in this chapter. [C97,§2554; SS15,§2554; C24, 27,§1769.]

§1770. Regulations on killing game birds. No person shall kill or attempt to kill any bird named in this chapter with the aid or use of any sneak boat or sink box, or from any sailboat, gasoline, or electric launch or steamboat, or any other water conveyance, except propelled by oar or paddle, or any other device used for concealment in the open water; nor pursue, for the
purpose of killing or capture, any such bird by motor vehicle or aircraft; nor use any artificial light, battery, or deception, contrivance or device with intent to attract or deceive such bird, except that in hunting wild ducks and geese, decoys and duck or goose calls may be used and artificial ambushes erected and used on land, provided no false bottom is used and only natural materials are used in its construction. No person shall at any time hunt or shoot any game bird between sunset and one-half hour before sunrise of the following morning. [R60, §4381; C73,§4048; C97,§2551; SS15,§2551; C24, 27,§1770; 43GA, ch 57,§29.]

1771. Swivel gun and poison prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to use a swivel gun, or any other firearm, except such as is commonly shot from the shoulder, or any poison or medicated or poisoned food, for the purpose of capturing or killing any of the birds or animals protected by this chapter. [C97,§2558; C24, 27,§1771.]

1772. Carrying firearms in motor vehicles. No person shall carry a gun or any firearms, except a pistol or revolver, in or on a motor vehicle unless the same be unloaded in both barrels and magazine, and taken down or contained in a case. The provisions hereof shall not apply, however, to peace officers while on duty. [C24, 27,§1772; 43GA, ch 57,§80; 44GA, ch 35.]

1772-c1. “Gun” defined. The word “gun” as used in this chapter shall include every kind of gun or rifle, except a revolver or pistol. [43GA, ch 57,§30.]

1772-c2. Use of rifles. No person shall at any time shoot any rifle on or over any of the public waters of the state. [43GA, ch 57,§80.]

1773. Traps, nets, and snares. No person shall capture or take or attempt to capture or take, with any trap, snare, or net, any of the game birds named in this chapter. [R60,§4381; C73,§4048; C97,§2551; SS15,§2559; 2551; C24, 27,§1773.]

1774. Nongame birds—sale of plumage prohibited—game birds defined. No person shall, within the state, kill or catch or have in his or her possession, living or dead, any wild bird other than a game bird, or purchase, offer or expose for sale, transport or ship within or without the state, any such wild bird after it has been killed or caught, except as permitted by this chapter.

No part of the plumage, skin or body of any bird protected by this section shall be sold or had in possession for sale, irrespective of whether said bird was captured or killed within or without the state.

All species of wild birds, either resident or migratory, except as specified in this section shall be considered nongame birds. The following are declared to be game birds:

1. The Anatidae, commonly known as swans, geese, brant, and river and sea ducks.
2. The Rallidae, commonly known as rails, coots, mud-hens, and gallinules.
3. The Limicolae, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, pattering, and curlews.
4. The Gallinae, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges, and quail. [S13,§§2563-k,-m,,-n; C24, 27,§1774.]

1775. Nests and eggs. No person shall destroy, have in possession or under control, for any purpose whatever, except specimens for scientific use as provided in this chapter, the nests or eggs of any nongame bird, but nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the removal of nests from buildings. [C73,§4063; C97,§2561; S13,§§2561, 2563-1; C24, 27,§1775.]

1776. Birds and fowls not protected. It shall not be a violation of the provisions of this chapter to take, shoot, or kill the following birds or fowls:

1. The English starling, the English or European house sparrow, blackbird, blue-jay, crow, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, and great horned owl.
2. Grebe, loon, gull, or tern, merganser, bittern, known as blue crane, poorange or cranky, little blue heron, and black crowned night heron, on the grounds and waters of any public or private fish hatchery within the state by the owner, superintendent, or employee thereof. [S13,§2563-q; C24, 27,§1776.]

1777. Parrots and canaries. This chapter shall not be construed to forbid the selling or shipping of parrots, canaries or any other cage birds which are imported from other countries or not native to any part of the United States. [S13,§2563-r; C24, 27,§1777.]

1778. Using birds as targets. No person shall keep or use any live pigeon or other bird as a target, to be shot at for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship, or shoot at a bird kept or used for such purpose, or be a party to such shooting, or lease any building, room, field, or premises, or knowingly permit the use thereof, for the purpose of such shooting. [S13,§2563-s; C24, 27,§1778.]

1779. Certificates of permission for scientific purposes. Certificates may be granted by the state game warden to any properly accredited person of the age of eighteen years or over, permitting the holder thereof to collect fish, game, wild animals and birds, their nests or eggs, for scientific purposes only.

The applicant for the same must present to the said officer written testimonials from two well known zoologists who must be residents of Iowa, certifying to the good character and fitness of said applicant to be intrusted with such privilege, and must pay said officer two dollars to defray the necessary expenses attending the granting of such certificate.

On proof that the holder of such certificate has taken or killed any fish, game, animal, or bird, whether game or nongame, or taken the nest or eggs of any such bird, for other than strictly scientific purposes, his certificate shall become void.
The certificates shall expire on December thirty-first of the year issued and shall not be transferable. [§13, §§2555-0, p.; C24, 27, §1779.]

1780. Transportation for sale prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to offer for transportation or to transport by common carrier or vehicle of any kind, to any place within or without the state, for the purposes of sale, any of the fish, game, animals, or birds taken, caught, or killed within the state, or to peddle any of such fish, game, animals, or birds.

It shall be unlawful to ship from the state any birds caught, taken, or killed in the state, or to take, ship, or carry from the state for any purpose any such fish, game, animals, or birds unless lawfully caught, taken, or killed by a nonresident licensee under the provisions of this chapter, who may take or carry such birds as have been lawfully caught, taken or killed, or take, carry, or ship such fish, game, or animals as have been lawfully caught, taken, or killed, to his place of residence as indicated on such license. [§1780; SS15, §§2540, 2555; C24, 27, §1780; 43GA, ch 57, §53.]

1781. Transportation regulations and restrictions. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring the shipment or transportation of any fish or animals shall deliver to the common carrier to which the shipment is offered, a statement under oath, in duplicate, showing the name and address of the shipper, the date and number of his license, where and by what officer issued, the name and residence of the consignee to whom the shipment is made, the kind and number of fish or animals in the shipment, that the same have not been unlawfully killed, bought, sold, or had in possession, and are not being shipped for the purpose of market or sale, and that such shipment does not contain a greater number of fish or animals than may be lawfully shipped in one day. One copy of such affidavit shall be retained by the common carrier receiving such shipment, for the period of twelve months thereafter, and the other copy shall be attached in a secure manner to the package or container of such fish or animals. [§1781; SS15, §§2540, 2555; C24, 27, §1781; 43GA, ch 57, §53.]

1782. Oaths—administration of. In addition to all officers authorized by law to administer oaths, the agent of any common carrier receiving for transportation any fish, animals, or birds, as in this chapter provided, is hereby authorized to administer the required oath. [§1782; SS15, §§2540, 2555; C24, 27, §1782.]

1783. Limit of shipment. No person except as otherwise provided shall ship, carry or transport in a single shipment, game, fish, birds, or animals, except fur-bearing animals, in excess of the following numbers, respectively: thirty water fowl, ten imported pheasants, and fifteen of either of the other game birds or animals, and forty fish, including all varieties shipped, except as otherwise provided under license to fish with seine or net or under permit from the state game warden. [§1783; SS15, §§2555; C24, 27, §1783; 43GA, ch 57, §53.]

1784. Shipping restrictions. It shall be unlawful for any common carrier to receive for transportation any fish, game, animals, or birds in greater numbers or in any other way or manner than in this chapter provided. [§1784; SS15, §§2555; C24, 27, §1784.]

1785. Exceptions. The foregoing provisions regarding the possession and transportation of fish shall not apply to such fishing as is done under written permits from the state game warden or to such fishing as is permitted with nets or seines in certain boundary waters of the state or fishing done on private fishing preserves. [§1785; SS15, §§2540, 2547; SS15, §§2547-a, 2547-s; C24, 27, §1785.]

1786. Common carrier—regulations. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to ship any fish taken with licensed nets or seines unless there is attached to each container a tag stating the name and address of the consignor and consignee, the amount of each kind contained therein, the waters from which taken, and that same were taken with licensed nets or seines. [C24, 27, §1786.]

1787. Entire shipment contraband. In the shipping of fish, game, animals, birds, or furs, whenever a container includes one or more fish, game, animals, birds or furs that are contraband, the entire contents of the container shall be deemed contraband, and shall be seized by the state game warden, his assistants or deputies. [C24, 27, §1787; 43GA, ch 57, §54.]

1788. Game brought into the state. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to have in possession any fish or game lawfully brought outside the state and lawfully brought into the state, but the burden of proof shall be upon the person in such possession to show that such fish or game was lawfully killed and lawfully brought into the state. [SS15, §§2555; C24, 27, §1788.]

1789. Violation. Whoever shall take, catch, kill, injure, destroy, have in possession, buy, sell, ship, or transport any fish, mussels, birds, their nests, eggs, or plumage, fowls, game, or animals in violation of the provisions of this chapter or whoever shall use any device, equipment, seine, trap, net, tackle, firearm, drug, poison, explosive, or other substance or means, the use of which is prohibited by this chapter, or use the same at a time, place or in a manner or for a purpose prohibited, or do any other act in violation of such provisions for which no other punishment is provided, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days.

Each fish, fowl, bird, bird's nest, egg, or plumage, and animal unlawfully caught, taken, killed, injured, destroyed, possessed, bought, sold, or shipped shall be a separate offense. [R60, §§4381-4383; C73, §§4048, 4056, 4086; C97, §§2543, 2544, 2551, 2552, 2556, 2558, 2561; SS15, §§2547-e, 2551-b, 2561, 2563-a8-l, o-a, s-v; SS15, §§2540-a, 2544, 2551, 2552, 2556; C24, 27, §1789.]
1790. Violations relating to dams. Whoever shall erect any dam or other obstruction prohibited by this chapter or at a place or in a manner prohibited, or shall injure or destroy any dam lawfully erected, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one hundred days. [C97, §§2548, 2550; SS15, §§2548; C24, 27, §1790.]

1791. Violations by common carrier. Any common carrier which shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter relating to receiving, having in possession, shipping or delivering any fish, fowls, birds, birds' nests, eggs, or plumage, game or animals, in violation of the provisions of this chapter or contrary to the regulations and restrictions therein provided, and any agent, employee, or servant of such corporation violating such provisions, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, and any such agent, employee, or servant may be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days. [C73, §4049; C97, §2557; C24, 27, §1791.]

1792. Duty of attorney general and county attorneys. It shall be the duty of the attorney general, when requested by the state game warden, to give his opinion in writing upon any question of law arising under this chapter; and it shall be the duty of all county attorneys in this state when requested by the state game warden or any deputy, to prosecute all criminal actions brought in their respective counties for violations of the provisions of this chapter. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as prohibiting any person from instituting legal proceedings for the enforcement of any of the provisions thereof. [R60, §4385; C73, §4051; C97, §2559; SS15, §§2559; C24, 27, §1792.]

1793. Information—venue. In all prosecutions under this chapter, any number of violations may be charged in one information, but each charge shall be set out in a separate count if more than one charge is included in one information.

Prosecutions for violations may be brought in the county in which any fish, fowl, bird, bird's nest, eggs, or plumage, or animals protected by this chapter were unlawfully caught, taken, killed, trapped, ensnared, bought, sold, or shipped unlawfully, or in any county into or through which they were received, transported, or found in possession of any person. [R60, §4385; C73, §4051; C97, §2559; SS15, §§2559; C24, 27, §1793.]

1794. Presumptive evidence. It shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of the provisions of this chapter for any person to:
   1. Fail to have a license upon his person at any time required by law, or then refuse to exhibit the same on request of any person desiring to examine it.
   2. Have in his possession any fish, game, furs, birds, birds' nests, eggs or plumage, or animals, which have been unlawfully caught, taken, or killed.
   3. Be in possession of such fish, game, furs, birds, or animals at a time when or place where it shall be unlawful to take, catch, or kill the same, except game, birds or animals, during the first ten days of the closed season.
   4. Have in his possession any implements, devices, equipment or means whatever of taking fish, birds, or animals protected by this chapter at any place where the possession or use thereof is prohibited. [C97, §2554; SS13, §§2563-a10; SS15, §§2554, 2555; C24, 27, §1794; 43GA, ch 57, §35.]

CHAPTER 87
BOARD OF CONSERVATION AND PUBLIC PARKS

1795. Appointment. The governor shall appoint five persons who shall constitute a state board of conservation, the members of which shall serve without pay, except actual and necessary expenses. [C24, 27, §1795.]
second secular day in January, 1925, two shall be appointed to hold office until the second secular day in January, 1926, and two shall be appointed to hold office until the second secular day in January, 1927. [C24, 27, §1796.]

1797. Secretary. The secretary of the executive council shall, without additional compensation, act as secretary of the state board of conservation. [C24, 27, §1797.]

1798. Duties in general. The board shall investigate places in Iowa rich in natural history, forest reserves, archaeological specimens, and geological deposits; and the means of promoting forestry and maintaining and preserving animal and bird life and the conservation of the natural resources of the state. [C24, 27, §1798.]

1799. Duties as to parks. It shall be the duty of the board, under the supervision and direction of the executive council, to establish, maintain, improve, and beautify public parks upon the shores of lakes, streams, or other waters, or at other places within the state which have become historical or which are of scientific interest, or which by reason of their natural scenic beauty or location are adapted therefor. [C24, 27, §1799.]

1799-b1. Rules and regulations. It shall be the duty of the board to adopt and enforce such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary, regulating or restricting the use by the public of any of the state parks or state-owned property or waters under their jurisdiction. It shall also be the duty of said board to adopt and enforce rules and regulations prohibiting, restricting or controlling the speed of boats, ships, or water craft of any kind upon the lakes and waters, under their jurisdiction; and traffic upon the roads and drives upon state lands and parks under their supervision. Said rules shall be printed and kept posted in conspicuous places wherever they apply, and any person violating any such rule or regulation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days. [C27, §1799-b1.]

1799-b2. Construction permit—regulations. No person, association or corporation shall build or erect any pier, wharf, sluice, piling, wall, fence, obstruction, building or erection of any kind upon or over any state-owned land or water under the jurisdiction of the board, without first obtaining from such board a written permit. The board shall charge a fee of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars per year in the discretion of the board of conservation for each such permit issued for any pier, wharf, sluice, piling, wall, fence, obstruction, building or erection of any kind, used for commercial purposes.

It shall be the duty of the board to adopt and enforce rules and regulations governing and regulating the building or erection of any kind upon such pier, wharf, sluice, piling, wall, fence, obstruction, building or erection of any kind, and said board may prohibit, restrict or order the removal thereof, when in the judgment of said board it will be for the best interest of the public.

Any person, firm, association, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section or any rule or regulation adopted by the board under the authority of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days. [C27, §1799-b2; 44GA, ch 36.]

1799-b3. Obstruction removed by board. The board shall have full power and authority to order the removal of any pier, wharf, sluice, piling, wall, fence, obstruction, erection or building of any kind upon or over any state-owned lands or waters under their supervision and direction, when in their judgment it would be for the best interests of the public, the same to be removed within thirty days after written notice thereof by the board. Should any person, firm, association or corporation fail to comply with said order of the board within the time provided, the board shall then have full power and authority to remove the same. [C27, §1799-b3.]

1799-d1. Costs—lien. The cost of such removal shall be paid by the owner of said pier, wharf, sluice, piling, wall, fence, obstruction, erection or building, and the state shall have a lien upon the property removed for such costs. Said costs shall be payable at the time of removal and such lien may be enforced and foreclosed, as provided for the foreclosure of chattel mortgages in chapter 523. [44GA, ch 37.]

1800. Eminent domain. The executive council may, upon the recommendation of the board, purchase or condemn lands for public parks. No contract for the purchase of such public parks shall be made to an amount in excess of funds appropriated therefor by the general assembly. [C24, 27, §1800.]

1801. Highways. The executive council may, upon the recommendation of the board, purchase or condemn highways connecting such parks with the public highways. When such highways have been purchased or condemned the same shall be public highways of this state and shall be maintained as other public highways of the county. [C24, 27, §1801.]

1802. Condemnation statutes. All the provisions of the law relating to the condemnation of lands for public state purposes shall apply to the provisions hereof and so far as applicable. [C24, 27, §1802.]

Eminent domain, ch 365 et seq.

1803. Title to lands. The title to all lands purchased, condemned, or donated, hereunder, for park or highway purposes, shall be taken in the name of the state and if thereafter it shall be deemed advisable to sell any portion of the land so purchased or condemned, the proceeds of such sale shall be placed to the credit of the said public state parks fund to be used for such park purposes. [C24, 27, §1803.]

1804. Gifts. The board of conservation with the written consent of the executive council, may accept gifts of land or other property, or the use of lands or other property for a term of years, and improve and use the same as public state parks. [C24, 27, §1804.]
1805. Conditions—lands. The conditions attached to a gift shall be entered in writing as part of the record of the title by which the state takes the lands, and shall be inscribed upon any chart, map, or description of said park if the conditions are made by the grantor in lieu of money as a consideration paid by the state. [C24, 27, §1805.]

1806. Conditions—personalty. If the donation be other than real estate and a particular specification for its use be made by the donor, no part of such donation shall be used or expended for any other purpose. [C24, 27, §1806.]

1807. Reversion of gift. If the lands transferred to the state as a gift, or if lands purchased in whole or in part by the state from moneys given for that purpose, shall be abandoned or sold and not used for state park purposes, the donor shall reclaim the land or funds donated by filing his request in writing with the executive council within six months of the time of the abandonment or sale by the state of such lands, but no interest or other charge shall be demanded of or paid by the state. Any unclaimed funds shall be used for park purposes. [C24, 27, §1807.]

1808. Use of private funds. The board may permit the improvement of parks, when established, or the improvement of bodies of water, upon the border of which such parks may be established, by the expenditure of private funds, such improvement to be done, however, under the direction of the state board of conservation, by and with the consent of the executive council. [C24, 27, §1808.]

1809. Landscape architect. The state board of conservation may call upon the state college of agriculture and mechanic arts for the services of at least one competent landscape architect, engineer, or gardener, who shall, under the direction of the board, proceed to work with it in the improvement of the state property under the control of said board. The president of said college shall, when called upon, designate the landscape architect, engineer, or gardener, as the case may be, who shall work with said board. [C24, 27, §1809.]


1811. Expense and compensation. All necessary expenses incurred by such landscape architect, engineer, or gardener, under the provisions of section 1809, shall be paid in the same manner as are other expenditures by the board, but no compensation shall be paid for such services. [C24, 27, §1811; 44GA, ch 38.]

Expenditures, §1821.

1812. Jurisdiction. Jurisdiction over all meandered streams and lakes of this state and of state lands bordering thereon, not now used by some other state body for state purposes, is conferred upon the board. The board, with the approval of the executive council, may establish parts of such property into state parks, and, when so established all of the provisions of this chapter relative to public parks shall apply thereto. [C24, 27, §1812.]

1813. Boundaries. The board shall at once proceed to establish the boundary lines between the state-owned property under its jurisdiction and privately owned property when said board deems it feasible and necessary, and shall where deemed advisable mark the same so that the boundaries of such state-owned property may be easily ascertained to the public. [C24, 27, §1813; 44GA, ch 39.]

1814. Highway commission — duties. The board may call upon the highway commission for the services of at least one competent engineer, who shall, under the direction of the board, proceed to work in conjunction with it in carrying out the true spirit and purpose of this chapter. [C24, 27, §1814.]

1815. County engineer — duties. The board may call upon the county engineer of any county to advise relative to the true boundary between the state-owned property and private property in the county, and to furnish plats and surveys showing such true boundary lines, and when directed by the board, shall mark such boundary lines as herein provided. [C24, 27, §1815.]

1816. Surveys and plats. All surveys and plats shall be filed with the secretary of the board, and shall become public records of this state. [C24, 27, §1816.]

1817. Compensation. The compensation and expenses of the highway engineer shall be paid as a part of the maintenance of the highway commissioner, and of the county engineer by the county, as the case may be. [C24, 27, §1817.]

Highway commission maintenance fund, §4999.

1818. Boundaries—adjustment. Whenever a controversy shall arise as to the true boundary line between state-owned property and private property, the board may, with the approval of the executive council, adjust said boundary line or take such other action in the premises as may be deemed advisable mark the same so that the boundaries of such state-owned property may be easily ascertained to the public. [C24, 27, §1818.]

1819. Leases. The board may, with the approval of the executive council, lease for periods not exceeding five years such parts of the property under its jurisdiction as to it may seem advisable. All leases shall reserve to the public of the state the right to enter upon the property leased for any lawful purpose. [C24, 27, §1819; 44GA, ch 40.]

1820. Funds. All funds collected, from whatever source, by the board shall be deposited in the state treasury and shall be available for use by the board subject to the approval of the executive council for any purpose necessary in the carrying out of the terms and provisions hereof. [C24, 27, §1820.]

1821. Expenditures. All accounts and expenditures shall be subject to the approval of the executive council and shall be paid out on warrants drawn by the state auditor as is otherwise provided by law. [C24, 27, §1821.]

Audit of claims, ch 25.
1822. Management by municipalities. The board may, subject to the approval of the executive council, enter into an agreement or arrangement with the board of supervisors of any county or the council of any city or town whereby such county, city, or town shall undertake the care and maintenance of any state park.

Counties, cities, and towns are authorized to maintain such parks and to pay the expense thereof from the general fund of such county, city, or town as the case may be. [C24, 27, §1822.]

1822-a1. Expenditure by cities. Any one or more cities having a population of thirty-five hundred or over, situated in counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, may through action of its city council expend money to aid in the purchase of land within the county for state parks which, when purchased, shall be the property of the state of Iowa, to be cared for as state parks. [C27, §1822-a1.]

1822-a2. Limitation on expenditures. The amount to be paid by such city or cities shall in no event exceed one-half of the total purchase price of the land involved in any single purchase, and in no event shall the total amount paid by such city or cities in any single purchase exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars. [C27, §1822-a2.]

1822-a3. City funds available. Any such city or cities aiding in the purchase of land for state parks, as provided for in the two preceding sections may pay for the same out of the general fund, or the park fund, or may issue bonds for the payment of the same and levy a tax for the payment of such bonds and the interest thereon. [C27, §1822-a3.]

1823. Sale of islands. No islands in any of the meandered streams and lakes of this state or in any of the waters bordering upon this state shall hereafter be sold, except with the majority vote of the executive council upon the majority recommendation of the board, and in the event any of such islands are sold as herein provided the proceeds thereof shall become a part of the funds to be expended under the terms and provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §1823.]

1824. Sale of park lands. The executive council may, upon the recommendation of the board of conservation, sell such parts of public parks as in their judgment may be undesirable for park purposes. In the event that a sale is determined upon, the executive council shall have the land appraised by three appraisers to be appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court and such land shall not be sold for less than the appraised price. Reappraisements may be ordered when necessary. [C24, 27, §1824.]

1825. Form of conveyance. Conveyances shall be in the name of the state, signed by the governor and secretary of state, with the great seal of the state attached. [C24, 27, §1825.]

1826. Dams—resulting damages. The state board of conservation shall, under the direction of the executive council, have the power to erect dams across meandered streams and across the outlets of lakes for the purpose of raising the water level therein, and any damages occasioned to riparian owners by reason of the raising of such water level shall be paid for out of the fund hereinafter provided for. [C24, 27, §1826.]

1827. Powers in municipalities and individuals. Municipalities, or individuals, or corporations organized for that purpose only, acting separately or in conjunction with each other, may establish like parks outside the limits of cities or towns, and when established without the support of the public state parks fund, the municipalities, corporations, or persons establishing the same, as the case may be, shall have control thereof independently of the executive council; but none of the said municipalities, individuals, or corporations, acting under the provisions of this section shall establish, maintain or operate any such park as herein contemplated for pecuniary profit. [C24, 27, §1827.]


CHAPTER 88

FENCES

1829. Partition fences.
1830. Trimming and cutting back.
1831. Powers of fence viewers.
1832. Decision.
1833. Contribution postponed.
1834. Default—damages and fees collected as taxes.
1835. Service of notice on nonresidents.
1836. Orders.
1837. Notice.
1838. Entry and record of orders.
1839. Record conclusive.
1840. Division by agreement—record.
1841. Orders and agreements—effect.

1829. Partition fences. The respective owners of adjoining tracts of land shall upon written request of either owner be compelled to erect and maintain partition fences, or con-tribute thereto, and keep the same in good repair throughout the year. [C51, §§895, 900, 901; R60, §§1526, 1531, 1532; C73, §§1489, 1494, 1495; C97, §2355; C24, 27, §1829.]
1830. Trimming and cutting back. If said fence be hedge, the owner thereof shall trim or cut it back twice during each calendar year, the first time during the month of June and the last time during the month of September, to within five feet from the ground, unless such owners otherwise agree in writing to be filed with and recorded by the township clerk. [C51, §900; R60, §1531; C73, §1494; C97, §2355; C24, 27, §1830.]

1831. Powers of fence viewers. The fence viewers shall have power to determine any controversy arising under this chapter, upon giving five days' notice in writing to the opposite party or parties, prescribing the time and place of meeting to hear and determine the matter named in said notice. Upon request of any landowner, the fence viewers shall give such notice to all adjoining landowners liable for the erection, maintenance, rebuilding, trimming, or cutting back, or repairing of a partition fence, or to pay for an existing hedge or fence. [C51, §§896, 898, 902, 909; R60, §§1527, 1529, 1533, 1540; C73, §§1490, 1492, 1496, 1503; C97, §2356; C24, 27, §1831.]

Referred to in §1833. Trustees as fence viewers, §5543.

1832. Decision. At said time and place the fence viewers shall meet and determine by written order the obligations, rights, and duties of the respective parties in such matter, and assign to each owner the part which he shall erect, maintain, rebuild, trim or cut back, or pay for, and fix the value thereof, and prescribe the time within which the same shall be completed or paid for, and, in case of repair, may specify the kind of repairs to be made. [C51, §§896, 898, 902, 909; R60, §§1527, 1529, 1533, 1540; C73, §§1490, 1492, 1496, 1503; C97, §2356; C24, 27, §1832.]

Referred to in §1833.

1833. Contribution postponed. In case a landowner desires to erect a partition hedge or fence when the owner of the adjoining land is not liable to contribute thereto, the fence viewers may assign to each owner the part which he shall erect, maintain, rebuild, and repair, trim or cut back, by pursuing the method provided in the two preceding sections; but the adjoining owner shall not be required to contribute thereto until he becomes liable so to do, as elsewhere in this chapter provided. [C51, §901; R60, §1532; C73, §1495; C97, §2357; C24, 27, §1833.]

1834. Default—damages and fees collected as taxes. If the erecting, rebuilding or repairing of such fence be not completed within thirty days from and after the time fixed therefor in such order, the adjoining owner may do or complete the same, and the value thereof may be fixed by the fence viewers, and unless the sum so fixed, together with all fees of the fence viewers caused by such default, as taxed by them, is paid to the landowner so erecting, rebuilding, trimming or cutting back or repairing such fence, within ten days after the same is so ascertained; or when ordered to pay for an existing fence, and the value thereof is fixed by the fence viewers, and said sum, together with the fees of the fence viewers, as taxed by them, remains unpaid by the party in default for ten days, the fence viewers shall certify to the county auditor the full amount due from the party or parties in default, including all fees and costs taxed, together with a description of the real estate owned by the party or parties in default along or upon which the said fence exists, and the county auditor shall enter the same upon the tax list and the amount shall be collected as other taxes and when so collected same shall be paid to the party or parties entitled thereto. [C51, §§897, 899, 902; R60, §§1528, 1530, 1533; C73, §§1491, 1493, 1496; C97, §2358; S13, §2558; C24, 27, §1834.]

Collection of taxes, ch 456 et seq.

Fees of fence viewers, §5571.

1835. Service of notice on nonresidents. The notice by the fence viewers provided for in this chapter may be served upon any owner nonresident of the county where his land is situated, by publication thereof, once each week, for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper printed in the county in which the land is situated, proof of which shall be made as in case of an original notice and filed with the fence viewers, and a copy delivered to the occupant of said land, or to any agent of the owner in charge of the same. [C97, §2359; S13, §2359; C24, 27, §1835.]

Proof of service, §11085.

1836. Orders. All orders and decisions made by the fence viewers shall be in writing, signed by at least two of them, and filed with the township clerk. [C97, §2360; C24, 27, §1836.]

1837. Notice. All notices in this chapter required to be given shall be in writing, and return of service thereof made in the same manner as notices in actions before a justice of the peace. [C97, §2365; C24, 27, §1837.]

Service and return, §§10524, 11060.

1838. Entry and record of orders. Such orders, decisions, notices, and returns shall be entered of record at length by the township clerk. [C97, §2360; C24, 27, §1838.]

1839. Record conclusive. The record in the recorder's office, unless modified, by appeal as hereinafter provided, shall be conclusive evidence of the matters therein stated, and such record or a certified copy thereof shall be competent evidence in all courts. [C97, §2360; C24, 27, §1839.]

Appeal, §1851.

1840. Division by agreement—record. The several owners may, in writing, agree upon the portion of partition fences between their lands which shall be erected and maintained by each, which writing shall describe the lands and the parts of the fences so assigned, be signed and
acknowledged by them, and filed and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county or counties in which they are situated. [C51, §905; R60, §1556; C73, §1499; C97, §2366; C24, 27, §1840.]

1841. Orders and agreements—effect. Any order made by the fence viewers, or any agreement in writing between adjoining landowners, when recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds, as in this chapter provided, shall bind the makers, their heirs, and subsequent grantees, except, if the land of either shall cease to be used as a means for revenue or benefit, the same shall be inoperative while not thus used. [C51, §905; R60, §1556; C73, §1499; C97, §2366; C24, 27, §1841.]

1842. Lands in different townships. When the adjoining lands are situated in different townships in the same or different counties, the clerk of the township of the owner making the application shall select two trustees of his township as fence viewers, and the clerk of the other township one from his township, who shall possess, in such case, all the powers given to fence viewers in this chapter, but all orders, notices, and valuations and taxation of costs made by them must be recorded in both townships and in the office of the recorder of deeds of each county. [C51, §906; R60, §1537; C73, §1500; C97, §2363; C24, 27, §1842.]

1843. Fence on another’s land. When a person has made a fence or other improvement on an inclosure, which is found to be on land of another, such person may enter upon the land of the other and remove his fence or other improvement and material, upon his first paying, or offering to pay, the other party for any damage to the soil which may be occasioned thereby, and the value of any timber used in said improvement taken from the land of such other party, if any; and if the parties cannot agree as to the damages, the fence viewers may determine them as in other cases; such removal shall be made as soon as practicable, but not so as to expose the crops of the other party. [C51, §§907, 908; R60, §§1538, 1539; C73, §§1501, 1502; C97, §2364; C24, 27, §1843.]

1844. Right to build fence on line. A person building a fence may lay the same upon the line between him and the adjacent owners, so that it may be partly on one side and partly on the other, and the owner shall have the same right to remove it as if it were wholly on his own land. [C51, §910; R60, §1541; C73, §1504; C97, §2365; C24, 27, §1844.]

1845. Fence on one side of line. The provisions concerning partition fences shall apply to a fence standing wholly upon one side of the division line. [C51, §911; R60, §1542; C73, §1505; C97, §2366; C24, 27, §1845.]

1846. Lawful fence defined. A lawful fence shall consist of:
1. Three rails of good substantial material fastened in or to good substantial posts not more than ten feet apart.
2. Three boards not less than six inches wide and three-quarters of an inch thick, fastened in or to good substantial posts not more than eight feet apart.
3. Three wires, barbed with not less than thirty-six iron barbs of two points each, or twenty-six iron barbs of four points each, on each rod of wire, or of four wires, two thus barbed and two smooth, the wires to be firmly fastened to posts not more than two rods apart, with not less than two stays between posts, or with posts not more than one rod apart without such stays, the top wire to be not more than fifty-four nor less than forty-eight inches in height.
4. Wire either wholly or in part, substantially built and kept in good repair, the lowest or bottom rail, wire, or board not more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground, the top rail, wire, or board to be between forty-eight and fifty-four inches in height and the middle rail, wire, or board not less than twelve nor more than eighteen inches above the bottom rail, wire, or board.
5. Any other kind of fence which, in the opinion of the fence viewers, shall be equivalent thereto. [R60, §§1544, 1546; C73, §1507; C97, §2367; S13, §2367; C24, 27, §1846.]

1847. Duty to maintain tight fences. All partition fences may be made tight by the party desiring it, and when his portion is so completed, and securely fastened to good substantial posts, set firmly in the ground, not more than twenty feet apart, the adjoining property owner shall construct his portion of the adjoining fence, in a lawful tight manner, same to be securely fastened to good substantial posts, set firmly in the ground, not more than twenty feet apart. [R60, §1545; C73, §1507; C97, §2367; S13, §2367; C24, 27, §1847.]

1848. Tight fence defined. All tight partition fences shall consist of:
1. Not less than twenty-six inches of substantial woven wire on the bottom, with three strands of barbed wire with not less than thirty-six barbs of at least two points to the rod, on top, the top wire to be not less than forty-eight inches, nor more than fifty-four inches high.
2. Good substantial woven wire not less than forty-eight inches nor more than fifty-four inches high with one barbed wire of not less than thirty-six barbs of two points to the rod, not more than four inches above said woven wire.
3. Any other kind of a tight partition fence which, in the opinion of the fence viewers, is equivalent thereto. [C97, §2367; S13, §2367; C24, 27, §1848.]

1849. Duty to keep fence tight. In case adjoining owners or occupants of land shall use the same for pasturing sheep or swine, each shall keep his share of the partition fence in such condition as shall restrain such sheep or swine. [C73, §1507; C97, §2367; S13, §2367; C24, 27, §1849.]

Referred to in §1850.
1850. Controversies. Upon the application of either owner, after notice is given as prescribed in this chapter, the fence viewers shall determine all controversies arising under the four preceding sections, including the partition fences made sheep and swine tight. [C97, §2367; S13, §2367; C24, 27, §1850.]

Notice, §§1831, 1835, 1837.

1851. Appeal. An appeal may be taken to the district court from any order or decision of the fence viewers by any person affected, in the same manner appeals are taken from justices of the peace, except that the appeal bond shall be approved by the township clerk, in which event the township clerk, after recording the original papers, shall file them in the office of the clerk of the district court, certifying them to be such, and the clerk shall docket them, entitling the applicant or petitioner as plaintiff, and it shall stand for trial as other cases. [C97, §2369; C24, 27, §1851.]

Manner of taking appeal, §§10584 et seq.
Presumption of approval, §12759-cl.

CHAPTER 89
CIVIL ENGINEERS

1854. Registered engineers and surveyors.

1855. Terms defined.

1856. Board of engineering examiners—qualifications.

1857. Appointment and tenure.

1858. Vacancies—how filled.


1860. Attorney general to assist—general powers.

1861. Compensation and expenses.

1862. Organization of the board—meetings—quorum.

1863. Annual report.

1864. Secretary—duties of.

1865. Engineering examiners fund.

1855. Terms defined. The “board” means the Iowa state board of engineering examiners provided by this chapter.

“Professional engineering” means the practice of any branch of the profession of engineering other than military engineering. The practice of said profession embraces the designing and the supervision of the construction of public and private utilities, such as airports, railroads, bridges, canals, harbors, river improvements, lighthouses, wet docks, dry docks, ships, barges, dredges, cranes, floating docks, and other floating property, the design and the supervision of the construction of steam engines, turbines, internal combustion engines and other mechanical structures, electrical machinery and apparatus, and of works for the development, transmission or application of power, and the designing and the supervision of the construction of municipal works, irrigation works, water supply works, sewerage works, drainage works, industrial works, sanitary works, hydraulic works, structural works, and other public and private utilities or works which require for their designing or the supervision of their construction such experience and technical knowledge as are required by this chapter.

The execution as a contractor of work designed by a professional engineer or the supervision of the construction of such work as a foreman or superintendent for such a contractor or the construction, improving, or extending of private drains or drainage works, private irrigation works, private water supply works, or other works of a private nature shall not be deemed to be the practice of professional engineering within the meaning of this chapter.

A “professional engineer” means any person who practices professional engineering.

“Land surveying” is surveying having to do with the boundaries or areas of tracts of land. The surveying of lands for the purpose of subdividing or determining boundary lines where no contest is involved shall not be deemed to be the practice of land surveying within the meaning of this chapter.

A “land surveyor” is any person who makes land surveys. [C24, 27, §1855; 43GA, ch 54.]

1856. Board of engineering examiners—qualifications. There is hereby created a state
board of engineering examiners consisting of five members who shall be appointed by the governor. Each member of the board shall be a professional engineer at least thirty-five years of age, and shall have been a resident of this state for at least three years immediately preceding his appointment and shall have had at least ten years' active practice preceding his appointment and during such time shall have had charge of engineering work as principal or assistant for at least two years, and shall be a member in good standing of a recognized state or national engineering society. No two members of said board shall be from the same branch of the profession of engineering. [C24, 27, §1856.]

1857. Appointment and tenure. Appointments to said board shall be made as follows:
1. Two members on July 1, 1925, and each four years thereafter.
2. Three members on July 1, 1927, and each four years thereafter. [C24, 27, §1857.]

1858. Vacancies—how filled. Vacancies in the membership of the board caused by death, resignation, or removal from office, shall be filled by an appointment from the governor for the unexpired portion of the term. [C24, 27, §1858.]

1859. Official seal—by-laws. The board shall adopt and have an official seal which shall be affixed to all certificates of registration granted and may make all by-laws and rules, not inconsistent with law, necessary for the proper performance of its duty. [C24, 27, §1859.]

1860. Attorney general to assist—general powers. Such board, or any committee thereof, shall be entitled to the counsel and to the services of the attorney general, and shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and may take testimony and proofs and may administer oaths concerning any matter within its jurisdiction. [C24, 27, §1860.]

Administration of oaths, §1216.
Attendance of witnesses, ch 646.

1861. Compensation and expenses. Each member of the board shall receive as compensation the sum of ten dollars per day for the time actually spent in traveling to and from, and in attending sessions of the board and its committees, and shall receive all necessary traveling and incidental expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties, but in no event shall the state be chargeable with any expense incurred under the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §1861.]

1862. Organization of the board—meetings—quorum. The board shall elect annually from its members a chairman and a vice chairman. The secretary of the executive council, or one of his assistants, to be designated by him, shall act as secretary of said board. The board shall hold at least one stated meeting on the first Tuesday of December of each year, and special meetings shall be called at other times by the secretary at the request of the chairman or of three members of the board. At any meeting of the board, three members shall constitute a quorum. The board shall have power to employ such additional clerical assistants and incur such office expense as may be necessary to properly carry out the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §1862.]
of the examinations and the methods of procedure shall be prescribed by the board. As soon as practicable, after the close of each examination, a report shall be filed in the office of the secretary of the board by the members conducting such examinations. Said report shall show the action of the board upon each application, whereupon the secretary of the board shall notify each applicant of the result of his examination. [C24, 27, §1867.]

1868. Seal—certificate evidence of registration. Each registrant shall provide himself with a suitable seal with a uniform inscription thereon formulated by the board, with which he shall stamp all plans, specifications, surveys, and reports made or issued by him. A certificate of registration provided for in this chapter shall be presumptive evidence that the person named therein is legally registered. [C24, 27, §1868.]

1869. Certificate. To any applicant who shall have passed the examination as a professional engineer and who shall have paid an additional fee of ten dollars, the board shall issue a certificate of registration as a professional engineer signed by the chairman and secretary of the board under the seal of such board, which certificate shall authorize the applicant to practice professional engineering as defined in this chapter. Such certificate shall not carry with it the right to practice land surveying, unless specifically so stated in said certificate, which permission shall be granted by the board without additional fee in cases where the applicant duly qualifies as a land surveyor as prescribed by the rules of said board. [C24, 27, §1869.]

1869-b1. Expirations and renewals. Every certificate to practice professional engineering or land surveying issued under the provisions of this chapter, shall expire on the thirty-first day of December following the date of the issuance thereof, and shall be renewed only upon application by the holder thereof, without examination, upon the payment of a renewal fee of two dollars. Application for renewal shall be made in writing to the secretary accompanied by the fee before the first day of December of each year. Every renewal certificate shall be displayed in connection with the original certificate. The secretary shall notify by mail each holder of a certificate of the expiration thereof.

Any holder of a certificate who allows his certificate to lapse by failing to renew it as provided herein, may be reinstated without examination upon the recommendation of the examining board and upon the payment of the registration fee of ten dollars as provided in section 1864, and the renewal fees then due. [C27, §1869-b1.]

1870. Land surveyors' certificate. To any applicant who shall have passed the examination as a land surveyor and who shall have paid an additional fee of ten dollars, the board shall issue a certificate of registration signed by its chairman and secretary under the seal of the board, which certificate shall authorize the applicant to practice land surveying as defined in this chapter and to administer oaths to his assistants and to witnesses produced for examination, with reference to facts connected with land surveys, being made by such land surveyor. [C24, 27, §1870.]

Administration of oaths, ch 66; also §4600.

1871. Foreign registrants. The board shall from time to time examine the requirements for registration of professional engineers and land surveyors in other states, territories, and countries, and shall record those in which the judgment of the board standards not lower than those provided by this chapter are maintained. The secretary of the board upon presentation to him of satisfactory evidence, by any person, that he holds a certificate of registration issued to him by proper authority in any state, territory, or country so recorded, and upon the receipt of a fee of ten dollars, shall issue to such person a certificate of registration to practice professional engineering or land surveying as provided by this chapter, signed by the chairman and the secretary under the seal of the board, whereupon the person to whom such certificate is issued shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges conferred by the certificate issued after examination by the board. [C24, 27, §1871.]

1872. Revocation of certificate. The board shall have the power by a four-fifths vote of the entire board to revoke the certificate of any professional engineer or land surveyor registered hereunder, found guilty of any fraud or deceit in his practice, or guilty of any fraud or deceit in obtaining his certificate, or in case he is found by the same vote to be incompetent. [C24, 27, §1872.]

1873. Procedure. Proceedings for the revocation of a certificate of registration shall be begun by filing with the secretary of the board written charges against the accused. The board shall designate a time and place for a hearing, and shall notify the accused of this action and furnish him a copy of all charges at least thirty days prior to the date of the hearing. The accused shall have the right to appear personally or by counsel, to cross-examine witnesses or to produce witnesses in his defense. [C24, 27, §1873.]

1874. Expenditures. Warrants for the payment of expenses and compensations provided by this chapter shall be issued by the auditor of state and paid by the state treasurer upon presentation of vouchers regularly drawn by the chairman and secretary of the board and passed by the state board of audit, but at no time shall the total amount of warrants exceed the total amount of the examination and registration fees collected as herein provided. [C24, 27, §1874.]

1875. Violations. Any person who is not legally authorized to practice in this state according to the provisions of this chapter, and shall practice, or shall in connection with his name use any designation tending to imply or designate him as a registered practitioner within the meaning of this chapter, and any person presenting or attempting to file as his own the certificate or registration of another, or who shall give false or forged evidence of any kind to the board, or to any member thereof, in obtaining a certificate of registration, or who shall falsely impersonate another practitioner of like or different
name, or who shall use or attempt to use a revoked certificate of registration shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall for each offense of which he is convicted be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [C24, 27, §1875.]

1876. Applicability of chapter. This chapter shall not apply to any full-time employee of any corporation while doing work for that corporation, except in the case of corporations offering their services to the public as professional engineers or land surveyors.

Corporations engaged in designing and building works for public or private interests not their own shall be deemed to practice professional engineering within the meaning of this chapter. With respect to such corporations all principal designing or constructing engineers shall hold certificates of registration hereunder. This chapter shall not apply to corporations engaged solely in building said work. This chapter shall not apply to any professional engineer or land surveyor working for the United States government, nor to any professional engineer or land surveyor employed as an assistant to a professional engineer or land surveyor registered under this chapter, nor to purely operative services in connection with mechanical plants or systems, nor to any professional engineer or land surveyor from without this state until a reasonable length of time as prescribed by the rules of the board shall have elapsed to permit the registration of such a person under this chapter, provided that, before practicing within this state, he shall have applied for the issuance to him of a certificate of registration and shall have paid the fee prescribed in this chapter. [C24, 27, §1876.]

Referred to in §1864.

CHAPTER 90
CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTERS

1877. Board of examiners.
1878. Appointment—rules.
1879. Examination—compensation.
1880. Who eligible.
1881. Temporary substitutes appointed.

1877. Board of examiners. The board of examiners for court reporters herein provided for shall consist of three members, two of whom shall be official shorthand reporters of the district court of Iowa and one of whom shall be a practicing attorney of the state of Iowa. [C24, 27, §1877.]

1878. Appointment—rules. The said board of examiners shall be appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court for a term of three years, and the said board of examiners shall, subject to the approval of the chief justice of the supreme court, make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the proper performance of its duties. [C24, 27, §1878.]

1879. Examination—compensation. The board of examiners shall fix stated times for the examination of the candidates and shall receive for their services only their necessary traveling expenses, such expenses to be paid from such funds as may accrue hereunder. [C24, 27, §1879.]

1880. Who eligible. No person shall be appointed to the position of shorthand reporter of any district, superior, or municipal court in this state, unless he be a certified shorthand reporter who has been found competent to report court proceedings, references, or proceedings of like character, by the board of examiners provided for in this chapter. [C24, 27, §1880.]

1881. Temporary substitutes appointed. If the regularly appointed shorthand reporter should be disabled from performing his duty, the judge of such court may appoint a substitute whom he deems competent to act during the disability of the regular reporter, or until his successor is appointed. [C24, 27, §1881.]

1882. Unlawful use of title. Any citizen of the state of Iowa who shall have received from the board of examiners a certificate of his qualification as a shorthand reporter, as herein provided, shall be styled and known as a certified shorthand reporter, and no other person shall assume such title or use the abbreviation C. S. R., or any words, letters, or figures to indicate that the person using the same is a certified shorthand reporter. [C24, 27, §1882.]

1883. Examination fee—fund to pay examiners. Each applicant for examination shall pay to the clerk of the supreme court as an examination fee the sum of five dollars, payable before the examination is commenced. The fees thus paid to said clerk shall be by him paid into the state treasury upon receipt thereof, to be kept as a special fund to be used as provided for in this chapter. [C24, 27, §1883.]

1884. Revocation of certificates—oaths. The board of examiners may revoke any such certificate for sufficient cause, after written notice to the holder thereof and hearing thereon. Any member of the board of examiners may, upon being duly designated by said board or a majority thereof, administer oaths or take testimony concerning any matter within the jurisdiction of said board. [C24, 27, §1884.]

1885. Violations punished. Any violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. [C24, 27, §1885.]
CHAPTER 91
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
This chapter (§§1886 to 1905, inc.) repealed by 43GA, ch 59, and chapter 91-C1 enacted in lieu thereof.

CHAPTER 91-C1
ACCOUNTANCY

1905-c1. Board of accountancy — appointment — tenure. The board of accountancy shall consist of three members, all of whom shall be practicing certified public accountants, having practiced accountancy in this state for at least five years. Within sixty days after this chapter takes effect, the governor shall appoint the members of said board for terms as follows: one for a term ending June 30, 1930, one for a term ending June 30, 1931; and one for a term ending June 30, 1932, and upon the expiration of each of said terms and of each succeeding term, a member shall be appointed for a term of three years but no person shall be eligible for more than two consecutive terms of office. Vacancies occurring in the membership of the board for any cause shall be filled by the governor for the unexpired term. [SS15,§2620-b; C24, 27,§1886; 43GA, ch 59,§2.]

1905-c2. Powers and duties. The board shall have power and it shall be its duty to: (1) adopt, print, publish, and distribute reasonable rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter for the guidance of the public, registered practitioners, and applicants for examination; (2) compel the attendance of witnesses; (3) administer oaths; (4) take testimony; (5) require proof in all matters pertaining to the administration of this chapter; (6) keep a record of all their proceedings including applications for examinations, registration, and certificates to practice showing the reasons for the refusal of any such application or for the revocation or suspension of any registration or certificate to practice; (7) preserve testimony taken in all hearings provided for in this chapter. Testimony may be oral or by deposition; and when oral the questions and answers shall be taken down by a certified shorthand reporter and full transcripts thereof made for the use of the parties interested; (8) the treasurer elected shall upon assuming office file with the auditor of state a good and sufficient bond in a company authorized to do business in this state in the penal sum of five thousand dollars and shall on or before June thirtieth in each year, pay all sums remaining after the payment of the expenses authorized by this chapter into the state treasury to be there carried to the credit of and subject to withdrawal by the board of accountancy; (9) the board shall make a biennial report to the governor of its proceedings, with an account of all moneys received and disbursed, a list of the names of all practitioners whose certificates to practice have been revoked or suspended, and such other information as it may deem proper or the governor request, and do all other things required by this chapter to be done by said board. [SS15,§§2620-c,d,g,h; C24, 27,§§1888, 1889, 1895, 1899, 1902; 43GA, ch 59,§3.]

1905-c3. Annual register. The board of accountancy shall have printed and published for public distribution, in January of each year, an annual register which shall contain the names, arranged alphabetically by classifications, of all practitioners registered under this chapter; the names of the board of accountancy; and such other matters as may be deemed proper by the board of accountancy. Copies of said reports shall be mailed to each registered practitioner. [SS15,§2620-d; C24, 27,§1895; 43GA, ch 59,§4.]

1905-c4. No compensation — expenses. No compensation shall be paid to any member of the board for services as such, but the members thereof shall be allowed the necessary traveling, printing and other expense incident to the discharge of their duties. Bills for the expense of the board or its members shall be audited and allowed by the state board of audit and shall be paid from the fees received under the provisions of this chapter. [SS15,§2620-h; C24, 27,§1900; 43GA, ch 59,§5.]

1905-c5. Annual meetings — election. The board shall hold an annual meeting during the first week in July of each year, and a special
§1905-c6, Ch 91-C1, ACCOUNTANCY

meeting within sixty days after this chapter takes effect, for the purpose of electing from its accountant members, a chairman, a secretary and treasurer; and the board shall meet not less than four times each year, at least two of which meetings shall be held at the statehouse. Two members shall constitute a quorum except as otherwise provided. [SS15,§2620-c; C24, 27, §1888; 43GA, ch 59,§6.]


All practitioners engaged in the practice of accountancy, within the meaning and intent of this chapter, who, holding themselves out to the public as qualified practitioners, and maintaining an office for this purpose, either in their own names, or as office managers and/or as managing officers of assumed name, association or corporate organization, perform for compensation, on behalf of more than one client, a service which requires the audit or verification of financial transactions and accounting records; the preparation, verification and certification of financial, accounting, and related statements for publication or for credit purposes; and/or who in general and incidental to such work, render professional assistance in any and all matters of principal and detail concerning accounting procedure and the recording, presentation and certification of financial facts. [SS15,§2620-a; C24, 27,§1890; 43GA, ch 59,§7.]

Referred to in §§1905-c7, 1905-c10.

§1905-c7. Other terms defined.

1. A certified public accountant is a person who receives from the board of accountancy of the state, a certificate under any law of the state relating to certified public accountants and which certificate has not been revoked under due process of law; and is entitled to use the abbreviation C.P.A. in connection with his name. All other practitioners may use their title in full as stated herein and no other.

2. A public accountant is a person who is engaged in the practice of accountancy at the time of enactment of this chapter and who is not a certified public accountant, but who can qualify as a practitioner under the provisions of section 1905-c6.

3. A senior accountant or senior staff accountant means a person employed by a practitioner entitled to registration under this chapter, and who, through the experience deemed necessary by his employer, has qualified and has been placed in charge of public accounting assignments.

4. A junior accountant is a person who, through lack of experience, is required to work under the supervision of a senior accountant or a practitioner, and shall meet the time and place of holding examinations, and shall cause to be published a notice thereof for not less than three consecutive days in each of three daily newspapers published in this state, the last publication to be not less than sixty days prior to such examination, and shall notify all candidates of their success or failure within a reasonable time, stating the grade received on each paper or subject. [SS15,§2620-d; C24, 27,§1891; 43GA, ch 59,§9.]

Referred to in §§1905-c6, 1905-c12.

§1905-c8. Examination.

All applicants for registration and certificates to practice accountancy, except persons actually engaged in such practice at the date of the passage of this chapter, and except as provided in sections 1905-c10, 1905-c11, and 1905-c12, and all persons who desire to become certified public accountants shall be required to take a written examination to be conducted by the board of accountancy, and upon satisfactorily passing the same shall receive certificates as certified public accountants and shall be entitled to practice as such upon the payment of annual fees as in this chapter provided.

Such examination shall be upon the following subjects: Theory of accounts, practical accounting, auditing, taxation, general commercial knowledge, and commercial law.

Examinations as above provided shall be conducted by the board of accountancy at least once each year in May or November, or both, as the board may deem expedient.

The board shall at its meetings establish the time and place of holding examinations, and shall cause to be published a notice thereof for not less than three consecutive days in each of three daily newspapers published in this state, the last publication to be not less than sixty days prior to such examination, and shall notify all candidates of their success or failure within a reasonable time, stating the grade received on each paper or subject. [SS15,§2620-d; C24, 27,§1891; 43GA, ch 59,§9.]

Referred to in §§1905-c6, 1905-c12.


Every applicant for the examination provided for in the preceding section must be over twenty-one years of age, a resident of this state, a citizen of the United States or have declared his or her intention to become such, of good moral character, a graduate of a high school having at least a four-year course of study or its equivalent as determined by the board of accountancy, or shall pass a preliminary examination to be given by the board at least thirty days before the regular examination; and a graduate of a college or university commerce course of at least three years, majoring in accounting, and in addition shall have had at least one year's service as a staff accountant in the employ of a practitioner entitled to registration under this chapter.

The following shall, however, be accepted in lieu of the college or university commerce course and the one year of service:

1. Three years continuous practical accounting experience as a public accountant or as a staff accountant.

2. Three years continuous employment as a field examiner under a revenue agent-in-charge of the income tax bureau of the treasury department of the United States, or as a field examiner in the auditors, budget directors, banking or insurance departments of this state. [SS15, §2620-d; C24, 27,§1892; 43GA, ch 59,§10.]

§1905-c10. Oral or written examination.

All practitioners as described in section 1905-c6 who on June 30, 1929, shall have been engaged in
such practice for seven years or more, the last five years of which shall have been in this state, shall upon satisfactorily passing an examination upon the practical principles and practice of accountancy, be issued certificates to practice as certified public accountants provided request for such examination is made in the original application for registration on or before September 30, 1929. The examinations as provided in this section shall be either written or oral at the option of the applicant, and shall be held as soon as possible after the application has been received by the state board of accountancy or the board of accountancy as created by this chapter and certificates shall be issued within twenty days after the date of such examination to all who successfully pass the same. When an oral examination is taken by an applicant, the questions and answers shall be fully taken down by a certified shorthand reporter.

All practitioners as defined by section 1905-c6 who were engaged in such practice in the state of Iowa at the date of the taking effect of chapter 134 of the acts of the thirty-sixth general assembly and who shall have been continuously engaged in such practice in this state since the passage of said act shall upon application to the board of accountancy be issued certificates as certified public accountants as of date September 30, 1929, without examination. [SS15,§2620-d; C24, 27,§1893; 43GA, ch 59,§11.] Referred to in §1905-c8.

1905-c11. Registration of practitioners. All practitioners engaged in the practice of accountancy in this state at the time of the passage of this chapter who desire to continue in such practice, shall upon application to the board of accountancy on or before September 30, 1929, be registered as follows:

1. All persons entitled to certificates under this chapter prior to September 30, 1929, as certified public accountants, shall be registered as certified public accountants and be issued certificates before December 31, 1929, to practice as such for the ensuing year.

2. All other practitioners shall be registered as public accountants and shall be issued certificates before December 31, 1929, to practice as such for the ensuing year.

3. All practitioners who, in connection with the practice of accountancy, make use of a firm, association, assumed or corporate name, shall register the same at the time of making application for registration as herein provided, and certificates to practice shall be issued only in the names of individuals; and only firms whose members are all certified public accountants shall use such designation in connection with the use of such firm names. [SS15,§2620-d; C24, 27,§1895; 43GA, ch 59,§12.] Referred to in §1905-c8.

1905-c12. Registration of applicants to practice. All applicants for registration and certificates to practice accountancy for whom no provision is made in the preceding sections, shall be required to take and pass the examination provided for in section 1905-c8, except as follows:

1. The holders of unrevoked certified public accountant certificates granted in this state prior to September 30, 1929, and who are not engaged in practice at that time may register their certificates in December, 1929.

2. The holders of unrevoked certified public accountant certificates granted by other states or of equivalent certificates granted by the recognized authority of foreign countries may register their certificates, provided such certificates were issued as the result of an examination which, in the judgment of the board of accountancy, was equivalent to the standard set by it, or the holders thereof shall have been in continuous practice thereunder for at least seven years.

3. All senior accountants who have been continuously employed as such for at least three years prior to June 30, 1929, by practitioners entitled to registration under this chapter or as senior accountants in the employ of public accountants of recognized standing in other states shall be registered as public accountants, provided the last year of such employment shall have been in this state.

4. Certificates to practice either as certified public accountants or public accountants, shall not be issued to any person referred to herein until such person shall have filed with the board of accountancy a written declaration of intention to practice as defined by this chapter. [SS15, §§2620-d,-f; C24, 27,§§1895, 1896; 43GA, ch 59, §13.] Referred to in §1905-c8.

1905-c13. Oath. Every applicant for certificate to practice accountancy shall be required, prior to the issuance thereof, to subscribe and file with the board the following oath: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Iowa, and that I will faithfully and conscientiously perform the duties of practitioner of accountancy to the best of my ability and in accordance with the law.

Every person having been granted a certificate to practice accountancy under the provisions of this chapter, or any renewal thereof, shall give a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars to the auditor of state before entering upon the discharge of his duties for the faithful performance of the same. [43GA, ch 59,§14.] Referred to in §1905-c8.

1905-c14. Fees. The board of accountancy shall collect the following fees:

1. For examination of applicants, the sum of twenty-five dollars.

2. For registration of certified public accountant certificates granted by other states and foreign countries, the sum of twenty-five dollars.

3. For issuance of certificates to practice, the sum of ten dollars in December, 1929, and annually thereafter; for periods of less than six months, five dollars.

4. For registration of firm, assumed, association or corporate names; of certified public accountants not in practice; and of senior
accountants entitled thereto, the sum of five dollars payable in December, 1929, and annually thereafter.

On the failure of payment of any of the annual fees above provided, the registration shall be automatically canceled and any registrant so defaulting shall not be entitled to receive a certificate to practice until he or she shall have paid the registration fee as provided herein, together with the amount of such default or arrears. [SS15, §2620-4; C24, 27, §§1894, 1897; 43GA, ch 59, §15.]

1905-c15. Renewal of certificates. Registrations and certificates to practice shall be subject to renewal in December, of each year upon payment of the fees provided by this chapter. [43GA, ch 59, §16.]

1905-c16. Revocation of registration and certificates to practice. The board of accountancy shall revoke and cancel the registration or certificate to practice of any person upon proof that the holder thereof has been convicted of a felony or any lesser offense involving dishonesty or fraud; or has been principal or accessory to the issuance or certification of false or fraudulent financial or related statements; or has obtained registration and certificate to practice or either by means of false statements or representations; or may suspend such registration and certificates or either upon proof that the holder thereof has been guilty of unprofessional or unethical conduct in connection with the practice of accountancy. Such suspension shall be for such period of time, not exceeding one year, as in the discretion of the board shall be deemed appropriate.

Neither revocation nor suspension as herein provided shall be ordered by the board until a written notice stating the name of the person or persons who filed the charges, or that the board initiated the charges; a full and complete copy of the charges which have been preferred; and fixing the time and place where the hearing shall be had; shall have been served upon the person against whom such charges are filed in the manner of serving original notices in the district court of Iowa, at least twenty days before the date fixed for hearing.

The board may adjourn such hearing from time to time upon request of the party charged, for the purpose of a fair hearing, and the certificate holder shall have the right to be represented by counsel.

All hearings as herein provided shall be before the full board, and a two-thirds vote of the members thereof shall be required before any cancellation, revocation or suspension shall be ordered.

The district court is empowered to enforce by proper proceedings the provisions of this chapter relating to the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the examination of books and records. [SS15, §2620-g; C24, 27, §1899; 43GA, ch 59, §17.]

1905-c17. Confidential information — privilege. The information acquired by registered practitioners or their employees, agents, or servants in the course of professional engagements shall be deemed confidential and privileged, and except by written permission of the clients involved, or of their heirs or personal representatives, shall not be disclosed to any person; provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to modify, change, or otherwise affect the criminal or bankruptcy laws of this state or of the United States. [43GA, ch 59, §18.]

1905-c18. Corporations not to practice. Articles of incorporation shall not, after the passage of this chapter, be granted which include among their objects, the practice of accountancy, but nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to alter, abridge, revoke or in any manner affect the rights and powers of existing corporations. [43GA, ch 59, §19.]

1905-c19. Unlawful practice. It shall be unlawful after September 30, 1929, for any person to practice accountancy in this state as defined in this chapter either as an individual or as a member of any firm or association or under a firm, assumed or corporate name, whether maintaining an office for such practice or not, unless such person is the holder of a certificate to practice for the current year or is entitled to registration as in this chapter provided and has made application therefor. [SS15, §2620-1; C24, 27, §1904; 43GA, ch 59, §20.]

1905-c20. Penalties. Any person, firm or corporation who shall practice accountancy in this state in violation of the provisions of this chapter, or who shall in any manner hold themselves out to the public as practitioners of accountancy without having complied with all of the provisions of this chapter, shall for each such offense be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Any person, firm or corporation who shall sign, execute, or publish any report, financial, accounting, or related statement, designating himself or themselves as registered or certified accountants or knowingly permit the printing and publication of any announcement in writing to the effect that such report or statement has been prepared by a registered or certified practitioner when in fact the person, firm or corporation preparing the same was not registered or certified as in this chapter provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year. Any practitioner of accountancy who shall wilfully or knowingly utter or certify to the correctness of any report, financial, accounting, or related statement, which is known to such practitioner to be false, misleading to the public, or designed to mislead any person, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not
to exceed five thousand dollars, or by imprison-
ment in the state prison for a term not exceeding
two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment
in the discretion of the court. [SS15, §§2620-i-j;
C24, 27, §§1904, 1905; 43GA, ch 59,§21.]

1905-c21. Exceptions. Nothing contained in
this chapter shall be construed to prevent:
1. The holders of certified public account-
certificates granted by other states from prac-
ticing in this state in connection with temporary
engagements incident to their professional prac-
tice in the states of their domicile but, who have
neither office nor legal address in this state;
provided they file with the board of accountancy,
and with the auditor of state, at least five days
before commencing work for a client, the writ-
ten appointment of a registered practitioner in
this state to act as agent upon whom legal serv-
ice may be had in all matters which may arise
from such temporary professional engagements.

CHAPTER 91-C2
REAL ESTATE BROKERS

1905-c22. Constitutionality. Should the courts
of this state or of the United States declare any
of the provisions of this chapter unconstitu-
tional, illegal, or void, such decision shall not
invalidate any other provision herein contained.
[43GA, ch 59,§24.]

1905-c23. License required. It shall be un-
lawful for any person, copartnership, associa-
tion or corporation, to act as a real estate
broker or real estate salesman, or to advertise
or assume to act as such real estate broker or
real estate salesman, without a license issued by
the Iowa real estate commissioner. [43GA, ch
215,§1.] Referred to in §1905-c60.

1905-c24. License to legal entity. No co-
partnership, association, or corporation shall
be granted a license, unless every member or
officer of such copartnership, association or
corporation, who actively participates in the
brokerage business of such copartnership, asso-
ciation or corporation, shall hold a license as
a real estate broker, and unless every employee
who acts as a salesman for such copartnership,
association or corporation shall hold a license
as a real estate salesman. [43GA, ch 215,§1.]

1905-c25. “Salesman” defined. A real estate
salesman within the meaning of this chapter is
any person who for a compensation or valuable
consideration is employed either directly or in-
directly by a real estate broker, to sell or offer
to sell, or to buy or offer to buy, or to negotiate
the purchase or sale or exchange of real estate,
or to lease, to rent or offer for rent any real
estate, or to negotiate leases thereof, or of the
improvements thereon, as a whole or partial
vocation. [43GA, ch 215,§2.]

1905-c26. Nonapplicability of chapter. The
provisions of this chapter shall not apply to any
person, copartnership, association or corpo-
ration, who as owner or lessor shall perform any
of the acts aforesaid with reference to property
owned or leased by them, or to the regular
employees thereof, with respect to the prop-
erty so owned or leased, where such acts are
performed in the regular course of, or as an
incident to, the management of such property
and the investment therein, nor shall the pro-
visions of this chapter apply to persons acting
as attorney-in-fact under a duly executed power
of attorney from the owner authorizing the final
consummation by performance of any contract
§1905-c27. Real estate commissioner—rights and duties. The secretary of state shall be the real estate commissioner and shall be charged with the administration of this chapter.

The real estate commissioner shall be provided by the executive council with such office space, office furniture, fuel, light and other proper conveniences necessary for the carrying out of this chapter. He shall employ a secretary and such clerks and assistants as deemed necessary to discharge the duties imposed by the provisions of this chapter and shall outline the duties of such secretary, clerks and assistants and fix their compensation subject to the general laws of the state. Necessary printing and supplies shall be purchased by the commissioner subject to the general laws of the state. [43GA, ch 215, §3.]

§1905-c28. Seal—records. The commissioner shall adopt a seal with such design as the commissioner may prescribe engraved thereon by which it shall authenticate its proceedings. Copies of all records and papers in the office of the commissioner, duly certified and authenticated by the seal of said commissioner shall be received in evidence in all courts equally and with like effect as the original. All records kept in the office of the commissioner under authority of this chapter shall be open to public inspection under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the commissioner. [43GA, ch 215, §3.]

§1905-c29. Fees and expenses. All fees and charges collected by the commissioner under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid into the general fund in the state treasury. All expenses incurred by the commissioner under the provisions of this chapter, including compensation to the secretary, clerks and assistants shall be paid out of the general fund in the state treasury upon approval by the state board of audit. No expenditures shall be made in excess of the license fees and receipts under the provisions of this chapter during any fiscal year of its operation. [43GA, ch 215, §4.]

§1905-c30. Qualifications of licensee. Licenses shall be granted only to persons who are trustworthy and competent to transact the business of a real estate broker or real estate salesman in such manner as to safeguard the interests of the public and only after satisfactory proof has been presented to the commissioner. The applicant must be a person whose application has not been rejected in this or any other state within six months prior to date of application, or whose real estate license has not been revoked in this or any other state within two years prior to date of application. [43GA, ch 215, §5.]

§1905-c31. Application for license. Every applicant for a real estate broker's license shall apply therefor in writing upon blanks prepared or furnished by the real estate commissioner.

Such application shall be accompanied by the recommendation of at least two citizens, real estate owners, not related to the applicant, who have owned real estate for a period of one year or more, and who have known applicant for a period of six months, in the county in which said applicant resides, or has his place of business, which recommendation shall certify that the applicant bears a good reputation for honesty, truthfulness, fair dealing and competency, and recommending that a license be granted to the applicant.

Every applicant for a broker's license shall state the name of the person, firm, partnership, copartnership, association or corporation with which he will be associated in the business of real estate, and the location of the place, or places, for which said license is desired, and set forth the period of time, if any, which said applicant has been engaged in the real estate business.

Every applicant for a license shall furnish a sworn statement setting forth his present address, both of business and residence, a complete list of all former places where he may have resided or been engaged in business for a period of sixty days or more, during the last five years, accounting for such entire period, and the length of such residence, together with the name and address of at least one real estate owner in each of said counties where he may have resided or have been engaged in business and whether he has been convicted of a criminal offense involving moral turpitude, and if so, what offense.

Every applicant for a salesman's license shall, in addition to the requirements of this section, also set forth the period of time, if any, during which he has been engaged in the real estate business, stating the name and address of his last employer and the name and the place of business of the person, firm, partnership, copartnership, association or corporation then employing him, or into whose service he is about to enter. The application shall be accompanied by a written statement by the broker in whose service he is about to enter, stating that in his opinion the applicant is honest, truthful, and of good reputation, and recommending that the license be granted to the applicant.

Every application for a license, under the provisions of this chapter, shall be accompanied by the license fee herein prescribed. In the event that the commissioner does not issue the license, the fee shall be returned to the applicant. [43GA, ch 215, §6.]

§1905-c32. Additional proofs. The commissioner, with due regard to the paramount interests of the public, may require such other proof as shall be deemed desirable as to the honesty,
truthfulness, integrity, reputation, and competency of the applicant. [43GA, ch 215,§6.]

1905-c33. Rules and regulations. The commissioner is expressly vested with the power and authority to make and enforce any and all such reasonable rules and regulations connected with the application for any license as shall be deemed necessary to administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter. [43GA, ch 215,§6.]

1905-c34. Hearing. The commissioner, after an application in proper form has been filed, shall, before refusing to issue a license, set the application down for a hearing and determination as hereinafter provided in sections 1905-c49 to 1905-c56, inclusive. [43GA, ch 215,§7.]

1905-c35. License—form and contents. The commissioner shall issue to each licensee a license in such form and size as shall be prescribed by the commissioner. This license shall show the name and address of the licensee and in case of a real estate salesman's license, shall show the name of the real estate broker by whom he is employed. Each license shall have imprinted thereon the seal of the commissioner, and in addition to the foregoing shall contain such matter as shall be prescribed by the commissioner. [43GA, ch 215,§8.]

1905-c36. Delivery in certain cases. The license of each real estate salesman shall be delivered or mailed to the real estate broker by whom such real estate salesman is employed and shall be kept in the custody and control of such broker. [43GA, ch 215,§8.]

1905-c37. Display of license. It shall be the duty of each real estate broker to conspicuously display his license in his place of business. [43GA, ch 215,§8.]

1905-c38. Official card. The commissioner shall prepare and deliver to each licensee a pocket card, which card among other things shall contain an imprint of the seal of the commissioner and shall certify that the person whose name appears thereon is a licensed real estate broker or real estate salesman, as the case may be, and if it is a real estate salesman's card it shall also contain the name and address of his employer, the matter to be printed on such pocket card, except as above set forth, shall be prescribed by the commissioner. [43GA, ch 215,§8.]

1905-c39. Re-investigation and recall of license. At any time within six months—but not thereafter—after the issuance of an original certificate of registration the commissioner may upon his own motion and shall upon the verified complaint, in writing, of any person, provided such complaint, or such complaint, together with evidence, documentary or otherwise presented therewith, shall make out a prima facie case that the registrant is unworthy to hold such certificate, notify the registrant, in writing, that the question of his honesty, truthfulness and integrity shall be reopened and determined de novo. Such written notice may be served by delivery thereof personally to the registrant or by mailing same by registered mail to the last known business address of the registrant. Thereupon the commissioner may require and procure further proof of the worthiness and competency, and if such proof shall not be satisfactory, such certificate shall be recalled and shall thereafter be null and void. Upon the recall of any such certificate it shall be the duty of the registrant to surrender to the commissioner such certificate and any pocket card received by him under the provisions hereof. [43GA, ch 215,§8.]

1905-c40. Annual fee. The annual fee for each real estate broker's license shall be ten dollars. The annual fee for each real estate salesman's license shall be five dollars. Provided that when a copartnership, association or corporation shall have paid an annual fee of ten dollars, and shall have designated one of its members or officers as hereinafter provided in section 1905-c41, the annual fees payable by any other member or officer actively engaged in the real estate business of such copartnership, association or corporation shall be five dollars, for which a salesman's license shall be issued, but any such member or officer shall be entitled to a broker's license upon the payment of the usual fee therefor. [43GA, ch 215,§8.]

1905-c41. License—effect. When a real estate broker's license is granted to any copartnership or association, consisting of more than one person, or to any corporation, this shall entitle the copartnership, association or corporation to designate one of its members or officers, who upon compliance with the terms of this chapter, shall without payment of any further fee, upon issuance of said broker's license, be entitled to perform all of the acts of a real estate salesman contemplated by this chapter. The person so designated, however, must make application for a salesman's license which application shall accompany the application of the real estate broker, and be filed with the commissioner, at the same time. If, in any case, the person so designated by a real estate broker shall be refused a license by the commissioner, or in case such person ceases to be connected with such real estate broker, said broker shall have the right to designate another person who shall make application as in the first instance. Each real estate broker's license which may be granted to an individual shall entitle such individual to perform all of the acts contemplated by this chapter without payment of any fee other than the real estate broker's annual fee. [43GA, ch 215,§8.]

Referred to in §1905-e40.

1905-c42. Expiration of license. Every license shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of each year. The commissioner shall issue a new license for each ensuing year, in the absence of any reason or condition which might warrant the refusal of the granting of a license, upon receipt of the written request of the applicant and the annual fee therefor, as herein required. [43GA, ch 215,§8.]
§1905-c43. Revocation — effect. The revocation of a broker's license shall automatically suspend every real estate salesman's license granted to any person by virtue of his employment by the broker whose license has been revoked, pending a change of employer and the issuance of a new license. Such new license shall be issued upon payment of a fee of one dollar, if granted during the same year in which the original license was granted. [43GA, ch 215, §8.]

§1905-c44. Action for commission. No person, copartnership or corporation engaged in the business or acting in the capacity of a real estate broker or a real estate salesman within this state shall bring or maintain any action in the courts of this state for the collection of compensation for any services performed as a real estate broker or salesman without alleging and proving that such person, copartnership or corporation was a duly licensed real estate broker or real estate salesman at the time the alleged cause of action arose. [43GA, ch 215, §8.]

§1905-c45. Place of business. Every real estate broker shall maintain a place of business in this state. If the real estate broker maintains more than one place of business within the state, a duplicate license shall be issued to such broker for each branch office maintained. Provided, that if such broker be a copartnership, association or corporation, a duplicate shall be issued to the members or officers thereof, and a single fee of one dollar in each case shall be paid for each duplicate license. [43GA, ch 215, §8.]

§1905-c46. Change in place of business. Notice in writing shall be given to the commissioner by each licensee of any change of principal business location, whereupon the commissioner shall issue a new license for the unexpired period without charge. The change of business location shall not take effect until the commissioner shall have received a certified copy of such notice of change of location, at which time the commissioner shall automatically cancel the license theretofore issued. [43GA, ch 215, §8.]

§1905-c47. Surrender of salesman's license. When any real estate salesman shall be discharged or shall terminate his employment with the real estate broker by whom he is employed, it shall be the duty of such real estate broker to immediately deliver or mail by registered mail to the commissioner such real estate salesman's license. The real estate broker shall at the time of mailing such real estate salesman's license to the commissioner address a communication to the last known residence address of such real estate salesman, which communication shall advise such real estate salesman that his license has been delivered or mailed to the commissioner. A copy of such communication to the real estate salesman shall accompany the license when mailed or delivered to the commissioner. It shall be unlawful for any real estate salesman to perform any of the acts contemplated by this chapter either directly or indirectly under authority of said license from and after the date of receipt of said license from said broker by the commissioner; provided, that another license shall not be issued to such real estate salesman until he shall return his former pocket card to the commissioner or shall satisfactorily account to him for the same. Provided, further, that not more than one license shall be issued to any real estate salesman for the same period of time. [43GA, ch 215, §8.]

§1905-c48. Revocation or suspension. The commissioner may upon his own motion and shall upon the verified complaint in writing of any person, provided such complaint, or such complaint together with evidence, documentary or otherwise, presented in connection therewith, shall make out a prima facie case, investigate the actions of any real estate broker or real estate salesman, or any person who shall assume to act in either such capacity within this state, and shall have the power to suspend or to revoke any license issued under the provisions of this chapter, at any time where the licensee has by false or fraudulent representation obtained a license, or where the licensee in performing or attempting to perform any of the acts mentioned herein, is deemed to be guilty of:,

1. Making any substantial misrepresentation, or
2. Making any false promises of a character likely to influence, persuade or induce, or
3. Pursuing a continued and flagrant course of misrepresentation, or making of false promises through agents or salesmen or advertising or otherwise, or
4. Acting for more than one party in a transaction without the knowledge of all parties for which he acts, or
5. Accepting a commission or valuable consideration as a real estate salesman for the performance of any of the acts specified in this chapter, from any person, except his employer, who must be a licensed real estate broker, or
6. Representing or attempting to represent a real estate broker other than his employer, without the express knowledge and consent of the employer, or
7. Failing, within a reasonable time, to account for or to remit any moneys coming into his possession which belongs to others, or
8. Being unworthy or incompetent to act as a real estate broker or salesman in such manner as to safeguard the interests of the public, or
9. Paying a commission or valuable consideration to any person for acts or services performed in violation of this chapter, or
10. Any other conduct, whether of the same or a different character from that hereinbefore specified, which constitutes improper, fraudulent, or dishonest dealing.

Any unlawful act or violation of any of the provisions of this chapter by any real estate salesman, employee, or partner or associate of a licensed real estate broker, shall not be cause for the revocation of a license of any real estate broker, partial or otherwise, unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the commissioner that said employer, partner or associate had guilty knowledge thereof. [43GA, ch 215, §9.]

§1905-c49. Hearings. The commissioner shall before denying an application for license or
before suspending or revoking any license set the matter down for a hearing and at least twenty days prior to the date set for the hearing he shall notify the applicant or licensee in writing, which said notice shall contain an exact statement of the charges made and the date and place of hearing. The applicant or licensee at all such hearings shall have the opportunity to be heard in person and by counsel in reference thereto. Such written notice may be served by delivery of same personally to the applicant or licensee or by mailing same by registered mail to the last known business address of such applicant or licensee. If such applicant or licensee be a salesman the commissioner shall also notify the broker employing him or in whose employ he is about to enter by mailing notice by registered mail to the broker’s last known business address. The hearing on such charges shall be at such time and place as the commissioner shall prescribe. [43GA, ch 215,§10.] 

Referred to in §1905-c54.

1905-c56. Findings of fact. If the commissioner shall determine that any applicant is not qualified to receive a license, a license shall not be granted to such applicant, and if the commissioner shall determine that any licensee is guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, the license shall be suspended or revoked. The commissioner, upon request of the applicant or licensee, shall furnish said applicant or licensee with a definite statement of its finding of facts and its reason or reasons for refusing to grant the license or for suspension of the rights of the licensee or for the revocation of the license, as the case may be. The findings of fact made by the commissioner acting within his powers shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive, but the district court shall have the power to review questions of law involved in any final decision or determination of the commissioner; provided that an application is made by the aggrieved party within thirty days after such determination by certiorari, mandamus, or by any other method permissible under the rules and practices of said court, or the laws of this state, and said court may make such further orders in respect thereto as justice may require. [43GA, ch 215,§10.] 

Referred to in §1905-c34.

1905-c57. Nonresidents. A nonresident of this state may become a real estate broker or a real estate salesman by conforming to all of the conditions of this paragraph and this chapter.

In his discretion the commissioner may recognize in lieu of the recommendations and statements required to accompany an application for license, the license issued to a nonresident broker, or salesman in such other state, upon payment of the license fee and the filing by the applicant with the commissioner of a certified copy of applicant’s license issued by such other state.

1. Provided that such applicant, if a broker, shall maintain an active place of business in the state by which he is originally licensed; and

2. Provided further that every nonresident applicant shall file an irrevocable consent that suits and actions may be commenced against such applicant in the proper court of any county of this state in which a cause of action may arise in which the plaintiff may reside, by the service of any process or pleading authorized by the laws of this state on the commissioner, said consent stipulating and agreeing that such service of such process or pleadings on said commissioner shall be taken and held in all courts to be as valid and binding as if due service had been made upon said applicant in the state of Iowa. Said instrument containing such consent shall be authenticated by the seal thereof, if a corporation, or by the acknowledged signature of a member or officer thereof, if otherwise. All such applications, ex-

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Ch 91-C2, §1905-c54

1905-c56. Findings of fact. If the commissioner shall determine that any applicant is not qualified to receive a license, a license shall not be granted to such applicant, and if the commissioner shall determine that any licensee is guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, the license shall be suspended or revoked. The commissioner, upon request of the applicant or licensee, shall furnish said applicant or licensee with a definite statement of its finding of facts and its reason or reasons for refusing to grant the license or for suspension of the rights of the licensee or for the revocation of the license, as the case may be. The findings of fact made by the commissioner acting within his powers shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive, but the district court shall have the power to review questions of law involved in any final decision or determination of the commissioner; provided that an application is made by the aggrieved party within thirty days after such determination by certiorari, mandamus, or by any other method permissible under the rules and practices of said court, or the laws of this state, and said court may make such further orders in respect thereto as justice may require. [43GA, ch 215,§10.] 

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2. Provided further that every nonresident applicant shall file an irrevocable consent that suits and actions may be commenced against such applicant in the proper court of any county of this state in which a cause of action may arise in which the plaintiff may reside, by the service of any process or pleading authorized by the laws of this state on the commissioner, said consent stipulating and agreeing that such service of such process or pleadings on said commissioner shall be taken and held in all courts to be as valid and binding as if due service had been made upon said applicant in the state of Iowa. Said instrument containing such consent shall be authenticated by the seal thereof, if a corporation, or by the acknowledged signature of a member or officer thereof, if otherwise. All such applications, ex-

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In his discretion the commissioner may recognize in lieu of the recommendations and statements required to accompany an application for license, the license issued to a nonresident broker, or salesman in such other state, upon payment of the license fee and the filing by the applicant with the commissioner of a certified copy of applicant’s license issued by such other state.

1. Provided that such applicant, if a broker, shall maintain an active place of business in the state by which he is originally licensed; and

2. Provided further that every nonresident applicant shall file an irrevocable consent that suits and actions may be commenced against such applicant in the proper court of any county of this state in which a cause of action may arise in which the plaintiff may reside, by the service of any process or pleading authorized by the laws of this state on the commissioner, said consent stipulating and agreeing that such service of such process or pleadings on said commissioner shall be taken and held in all courts to be as valid and binding as if due service had been made upon said applicant in the state of Iowa. Said instrument containing such consent shall be authenticated by the seal thereof, if a corporation, or by the acknowledged signature of a member or officer thereof, if otherwise. All such applications, ex-
cept from individuals, shall be accompanied by the duly certified copy of the resolution of the proper officers or managing board, authorizing the duly certified copy of the resolution of the proper officer to execute the same. In case of duplicate copies, one of which shall be filed in the office of the applicant against which said process or pleadings are directed. [43GA, ch 215, §11.]

1905-c58. Reports. The commissioner shall at least semi-annually prepare a list of the names and addresses of all licensees licensed by him under the provisions of this chapter, and of all persons whose license has been suspended or revoked within one year; together with such other information relative to the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter as it may deem of interest to the public. One of such lists shall be mailed to the clerk of the district court in each county of the state and shall be held by said clerk of the district court as a public record. Such lists shall also be mailed by the commissioner to any person in this state upon request. [43GA, ch 215, §12.]

1905-c59. Violations. Any person or corporation violating a provision of this chapter shall upon conviction thereof, if a person, be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not to exceed six months or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and if a corporation, be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars. Any officer or agent of a corporation, or member or agent of a copartnership or association, who shall personally participate in or be accessory to any violation of this chapter by such copartnership, association or corporation, shall be subject to the penalties herein prescribed for individuals. Any court of competent jurisdiction shall have full power to try any violation of this chapter and upon conviction the court may at its discretion revoke the license of the person, copartnership, association or corporation so convicted.

All fines and penalties shall inure to the commissioner, and shall be placed in the general fund of the state.

This law shall not be construed to release any person from civil liability or criminal prosecution under the general laws of this state. [43GA, ch 215, §13.]

Referred to in §1905-c59.

1905-c60. Reference to court. The commissioner may refer a complaint for violation of section 1905-c23 before any court of competent jurisdiction, and it may take the necessary legal steps through the proper legal officers of this state to enforce the provisions hereof and collect the penalties herein provided. [43GA, ch 215, §13.]

Referred to in §1905-c59.

1905-c61. Unconstitutionality—effect. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or requirement of this chapter is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions thereof. The legislature hereby declares that it would have passed this chapter, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase and requirement thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, phrases, or requirements be declared unconstitutional. [43GA, ch 215, §14.]

CHAPTER 91-B1
REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

1905-b1. Appointment of board—tenure—removal. Within ninety days after the approval of this chapter the governor shall appoint five architects who have been in active practice in the state of Iowa for not less than ten years, as members of the board of architectural examiners, hereinafter called the board. Two of the members of the first board so appointed shall be designated by the governor to hold office until July 1, 1930, and three until July 1, 1932. Thereafter all appointments shall be for a period of five years, the terms to begin on July first in the year of appointment. Each member shall file with the secretary of state the constitutional oath of office and shall hold office until his successor is appointed and has qualified. The governor may remove any member of the board for misconduct, incapacity, or neglect of duty. [C27, §1905-b1.]

General removal provisions, §§1091, 1114.
Statutory oath of office, §1084.

1905-b2. Officers—duties. During the month of July of each year the board shall elect from its members a president, vice president, and secretary. The duties of the officers shall be such as are usually performed by such officers. All meetings of the board, except as provided in section 1905-b13, shall be held at the seat of government. The members of the board shall serve without pay. [C27, §1905-b2.]

1905-b3. Records—roster. The board shall keep a record, open to public inspection at all reasonable times, of its proceedings relating to the issuance, refusal, renewal, suspension and revocation of certificates of registration. This record shall also contain a roster showing the name, place of business and residence, and the date and number of the certificate of registration of every registered architect entitled to practice his profession in the state of Iowa. [C27, §1905-b3.]
1905-b4. Report. On or before the thirtieth day of June of each year the board shall submit to the governor a report of its transactions for the preceding year, together with a complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the board. This report shall include a roster of the name, place of business and number of certificate of registration of every registered architect entitled to practice his profession in the state of Iowa. A copy of this report shall be filed with the secretary of state. [C27, §1905-b4.]

1905-b5. Duties—rules for examination—meetings. The board shall be charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of this chapter and may incur such expense as shall be necessary thereto, and shall make rules for the examination of applicants for the certificate of registration provided by this chapter, and shall, after due public notice, hold at least two meetings each year, not less than three months apart, for the purpose of examining applicants for registration and the transaction of business pertaining to the affairs of the board as such. No action at any meeting can be taken without three votes in accord. [C27, §1905-b5.]

1905-b6. Certificate. Any person wishing to practice architecture in the state of Iowa under the title "Architect" shall secure from the board a certificate under the title "Architect" as provided by this chapter. Each member of a firm or corporation practicing architecture must have a certificate of registration under the provisions of this chapter. Any properly qualified person, who shall have been exclusively engaged in the practice of architecture in the state at the time this chapter takes effect, may, within ninety days after the approval of this chapter, apply for and will be granted a certificate of registration without examination, by payment to the board of the fee for certificate of registration as prescribed in section 1905-b11. [C27, §1905-b6.]

1905-b7. Making plans by others not prevented. Nothing contained in this chapter shall prevent an architect from making plans and specifications or supervising the construction of any building or part thereof, for himself or others, provided he does not use any form of the word or title "Architect". [C27, §1905-b7.]

1905-b8. Examination. Any citizen of the United States, or any person who has declared his intention of becoming such citizen, being at least twenty-one years of age and of good moral character, may apply for a certificate of registration or for such examination as shall be requisite for such certification under this chapter; but before receiving such certificate, this applicant shall submit satisfactory evidence of having completed the course in a high school or the equivalent thereto, and of having subsequently thereto completed such courses in mathematics, history and languages as may be prescribed by the board.

Upon complying with the above requirements, the applicant shall satisfactorily pass an examination in such technical and professional subjects as shall be prescribed by the board. In lieu of examination, the board may accept satisfactory evidence of the applicant's knowledge of architectural practice and of any one of the qualifications set forth under subdivisions 1, 2, and 3 of this section.

1. A diploma of graduation or satisfactory certificate from an architectural college or school that he has completed a technical course approved by the board of architectural examiners, and subsequent thereto, of at least two years' satisfactory experience in the office of a reputable architect.

2. Registration or certification during the current year as an architect in another state or country, where the qualifications prescribed at the time of such registration or certification were equal to those prescribed in this state at date of application.

3. An architect who has practiced architecture for a period of more than ten years outside of this state shall, except as otherwise provided in subdivision 2, be required to take only a practical examination, the nature of which shall be prescribed by the board. [C27, §1905-b8.]

Referred to in §1905-b9.

1905-b9. Registration—certification. When the applicant has complied with the requirements as set forth in section 1905-b8, to the satisfaction of at least three members of the board, and has paid the fees prescribed in section 1905-b11, the secretary shall enroll the applicant's name and address in the roster of registered architects and issue to him a certificate of registration, signed by the officers of the board, which certificate shall entitle him to practice as an architect in the state of Iowa. [C27, §1905-b9.]

1905-b10. Renewals. Every registered architect in the state who desires to continue the practice of his profession shall, annually, during the month of June of each year, renew his certificate of registration, and pay to the board the renewal fee required by section 1905-b11.

Every certificate and renewal shall expire on the thirtieth day of June following its issuance. [C27, §1905-b10.]

1905-b11. Fees—funds. The fee to be paid to the board by an applicant for an examination under this chapter shall be ten dollars. The fee to be paid to the board by an applicant for a certificate of registration as a registered architect shall be fifteen dollars.

The fee to be paid to the board for renewal of a certificate shall be ten dollars.

All fees provided for by this chapter shall be paid to and receipted for by the treasurer of the state, who shall keep such moneys in a separate fund, to be known as the fund of the board of architectural examiners, which shall be continued from year to year, and shall not be used for any purposes other than the purposes of this chapter. [C27, §1905-b11.]

Referred to in §§1905-b6, 1905-b8, 1905-b10.

1905-b12. Payment of expenses. The members of the board shall be reimbursed for the actual expenses incurred in attending the meetings of the board and for office supplies, printing and clerical hire, and other necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this
chapter, from moneys in the fund of the board of architectural examiners only. Warrants for pay­ments of expenses of the board shall be issued by the auditor of state and paid by the treasurer of state upon presentation of vouchers regularly drawn by the president and secretary of the board, provided, however, that at no time shall the total amount of vouchers exceed the total amount in the fund of the board of architectural examiners. [C27, §1905-b12.]

1905-b13. Revocation of certificates. The board may revoke any certificate after thirty days' notice with grant of hearing to the holder thereof, if proof satisfactory to the board be presented in the following manner:

1. In case it is shown that the certificate was obtained through fraud or misrepresentation.

2. In case the holder of the certificate has been found guilty by such board or by a court of justice of any fraud or deceit in his professional practice, or has been convicted of a felony by a court of justice.

3. In case the holder of the certificate has been found guilty by such board of gross incompetency or of negligence in the planning or construction of buildings.

4. In case it is proved to the satisfaction of such board that the holder of the certificate is an habitual drunkard, or is habitually addicted to the use of narcotic drugs.

Proceedings for the revocation of a certificate shall be begun by filing written charges against the accused with the board. A time and place for the hearing of the charges shall be fixed by the board. Where personal service or services through counsel cannot be effected, services may be had by publication. At the hearing, the accused shall have the right to be represented by counsel, to introduce evidence and to examine and cross-examine witnesses. The board shall have the power to subpoena witnesses, to administer oaths to such witnesses, and to employ counsel. The board shall make a written report of its findings, which report shall be filed with the secretary of state, and which shall be conclusive. [C27, §1905-b13.]

Referred to in §1905-b2.

1905-b14. Penalty for violation. On and after the passage of this chapter the use of the title "Architect", or the use of any word or any letters or figures indicating or intending to imply that the person using the same is an architect, without compliance with the provisions of this chapter, the making of any wilfully false oath or affirmation in any matter or proceeding where an oath or affirmation is required by this chapter, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. [C27, §1905-b14.]

CHAPTER 92
GOLD AND SILVER ALLOY

1906. Fraudulent marking of gold or alloy. 1907. Tests for fineness.
1908. Articles made of silver marked "sterling silver". 1910. Articles of silver marked other than "sterling" or "coin".

1906. Fraudulent marking of gold or alloy. Any person making for sale, selling, or offering to sell or dispose of, or having in possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made, in whole or in part, of gold or any alloy of gold, and having stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any container in which said article is inclosed, any mark indicating or designed to indicate that the gold or alloy in such article is of a greater degree of fineness than the actual fineness of the article, in the case of flatware or watchcases, be not less by more than three one-thousandths parts, and in case of all other articles be not less by more than one-half carat than the fineness indicated by the marks stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted upon any part of such article, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any container in which such article is inclosed according to the standards and subject to the qualifications hereinafter set forth, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [S13, §5077-b; C24, 27, §1906.]

Referred to in §1907.

1907. Tests for fineness. In any test for the ascertainment of the fineness of the gold or alloy in any such article, according to the foregoing standards, the part of the gold or alloy taken for the test shall be such portion as does not contain or have attached thereto any solder or alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of said article; and in addition to the foregoing tests and standards, the actual fineness of the entire quantity of gold and its alloys contained in any article mentioned in this and the preceding section, except watchcases and flatware, including all solder or alloy of inferior metal used for brazing or uniting the parts of the article, all such gold, alloys, and solder being assayed as one piece, shall not be less than the fineness indicated by the mark stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted upon such article, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any container in which said article is inclosed. [S13, §5077-b; C24, 27, §1907.]

1908. Articles made of silver marked "sterling silver". Any person making for sale, selling, or offering to sell or dispose of, or having in possession with intent to sell or dispose of,
1911. Tests for articles in three preceding sections. In any test for the ascertainment of the fineness of any such article mentioned in this and the three preceding sections, according to the foregoing standards, the part of the article taken for the test shall be such portion as does not contain or have attached thereto any solder or alloy of inferior metal used for brazing or uniting the parts of such article, and provided further and in addition to the foregoing test and standards, that the actual fineness of the entire quantity of metal purporting to be silver contained in any article mentioned in the three preceding sections, including all solder or alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of any such article, all such silver, alloy, or solder being assayed as one piece, shall not be less by more than ten one-thousandths parts from the fineness indicated according to the foregoing standards, by the mark stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted upon such article, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any container in which said article is inclosed. [S13, §5077-b1; C24, 27, §1909.]

Referred to in §1911.

1912. Marking of gold plated or gold filled articles. Any person making for sale, selling, or offering to sell or dispose of, or having in possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of inferior metal having deposited or plated thereon, or brazed or otherwise affixed thereto, a plate, plating, covering, or sheet of gold or of any alloy of gold and which article is known in the market as “rolled gold plate”, “gold plate”, “gold filled”, or “gold electroplate”, or by any similar designation, and having stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any container in which said article is inclosed, any word or mark usually employed to indicate the fineness of gold, unless said word be accompanied by other words plainly indicating that such article or part thereof is made of rolled gold plate, or gold plate, or gold electroplate, or is gold filled, as the case may be, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [S13, §5077-b2; C24, 27, §1912.]

Referred to in §1911.

1913. Marking of silver plated articles. Any person making for sale, selling, or offering to sell or dispose of, or having in possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of inferior metal having deposited or plated thereon, or brazed or otherwise affixed thereto, a plate, plating, covering, or sheet of silver or of any alloy of silver, and which article is known in the market as “silver plate” or “silver electroplate”, or by any similar designation, and having stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any container in which said article is inclosed, the word “sterling” or the word “coin”, either alone or in conjunction with any other words or marks, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [S13, §5077-b3; C24, 27, §1913.]

Referred to in §1911.

1910. Articles of silver marked other than “sterling” or “coin”. Any person making for sale, selling, or offering to sell or dispose of, or having in possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or of any alloy of silver and having stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is inclosed, the words “coin” or “coin silver”, or any colorable imitation thereof, unless nine hundred one-thousandths of the component parts of the metal appearing or purporting to be silver of which such article is manufactured are pure silver, subject to the qualifications hereinafter set forth, is guilty of a misdemeanor; but in case of all such articles there shall be allowed a divergence in fineness of four one-thousandths parts from the foregoing standards. [S13, §5077-b1; C24, 27, §1909.]

Referred to in §1911.

1909. Articles made of silver marked “coin silver”. Any person making for sale, selling, or offering to sell or dispose of, or having in possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or of any alloy of silver and having marked, stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is inclosed, the words “sterling silver” or “sterling” or any colorable imitation thereof, unless nine hundred twenty-five one-thousandths of the component parts of the metal purporting to be silver of which such article is manufactured are pure silver, subject to the qualifications hereinafter set forth, is guilty of a misdemeanor, but in the case of all such articles there shall be allowed a divergence in fineness of four one-thousandths parts from the foregoing standard. [S13, §5077-b1; C24, 27, §1908.]

Referred to in §1911.

any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or of any alloy of silver and having marked, stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any container in which said article is inclosed, or in part of silver or of any alloy of silver and having marked, stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any container in which said article is inclosed, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [S13, §5077-b3; C24, 27, §1913.]
1914. Violation — penalty. Every person guilty of a violation of the provisions of this chapter, and every officer, manager, director, or agent of any such person directly participating in such violation or consenting thereto, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court; but nothing in this chapter shall apply to articles manufactured prior to June 13, 1907. [S13, §5077-b; C24, 27, §1914.]

1915. “Person” defined. The term “person” as used in this chapter shall embrace persons, firms, partnerships, companies, corporations, and associations. [C24, 27, §1915.]

CHAPTER 93
ORGANIZATIONS SOLICITING PUBLIC DONATIONS

1921-b1. Conditions.
1921-b2. Fees — rights under permit.
1921-b3. Expiration, suspension, or revocation of permit.

1916 to 1921, inc. Rep. by 42GA, ch 44.

1921-b1. Conditions. No organization, institution, or charitable association, either directly or through agents or representatives, shall solicit public donations in this state, unless it be a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of this state or authorized to do business in this state; has first obtained a permit therefor from the secretary of state; and has filed with the secretary of state a surety company bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, running to the state and conditioned that the applicant will devote all donations directly to the purpose stated and for which the donations were given, and will otherwise comply with the laws of this state and the requirements of the secretary of state in regard thereto. The secretary of state shall have full discretion as to whom he will issue permits, and shall satisfy himself before issuing any such permit that the applicant is reputable and that the purposes for which donations from the public are to be solicited are legitimate and worthy. [S13, §5077-c; C24, §1916; C27, §1921-b1.]

1921-b2. Fees — rights under permit. The secretary of state shall collect a fee of one dollar for each such permit issued. Such a permit will authorize the applicant therefor, either directly or through its agents or representatives, to solicit public donations in any county, city or township in this state, subject, however, to such restrictions as the secretary of state may prescribe. [S13, §5077-c; C24, §1917; C27, §1921-b2.]

1921-b3. Expiration, suspension, or revocation of permit. Said permit shall expire annually on the thirty-first day of December following the date of issuance, or it may be suspended or revoked at any time at the discretion of the secretary of state when in his judgment the authority vested therein is abused or the transactions consummated thereunder are not in conformity with the intent and purpose of this chapter. [C24, §1918; C27, §1921-b3.]

1921-b4. Exceptions. Nothing in this chapter, however, shall be construed to prohibit any person as representative or agent of any local organization, church, school, or any recognized society or branch of any church or school, from publicly soliciting funds or donations from within the county in which such person resides, or such church, school, institution, organization, or charitable association is located, or within an adjoining county if such residence or location is within six miles of such adjoining county. Any such organized institution or charitable association having a permit under the provisions of this chapter shall file an annual report with the secretary of state during the month of December of each year, which report shall contain the following information:
1. The names and postoffice addresses of its officers, and whether any change has been made during the year previous to making such report.
2. A detailed statement of all moneys received during the year previous to making said report.
3. A detailed statement of moneys disbursed during the year previous to making said report, and for what purpose.

At the time of filing this annual report said organization, institution, or charitable association shall pay to the secretary of state a filing fee in the sum of two dollars. [S13, §5077-c; C24, §§1919, 1920; C27, §1921-b4.]

1921-b5. Enforcement. The secretary of state shall enforce the provisions of this chapter and may call to his aid the attorney general, the county attorney of any county, and any peace officer in the state, for the purpose of investigation and prosecution. He may call upon the extension division of the state university of Iowa and the board of control of state institutions for assistance. [C27, §1921-b5.]

1921-b6. Violations. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this chapter or who shall solicit funds without a permit, or if under a permit thereafter divert the same to purposes other than for which said donations were contributed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed thirty days. [S13, §6077-d; C24, §1921; C27, §1921-b6.]
TITLE VI
INTOXICATING LIQUORS
Referred to in §§3800, 13177.

CHAPTER 94
GENERAL PROHIBITIONS
Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §6898.

1922. Rule of interpretation. Courts and jurors shall construe this title so as to prevent evasion. [C51, §929; R60, §1581; C73, §1554; C97, §2431; C24, 27, §1922.]

1923. Definition. The word "liquor" or the phrase "intoxicating liquor" when used in this title, shall be construed to include alcohol, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, beer, ale, porter, wine, spirituous, vinous, and malt liquor, and all intoxicating liquor whatever. [R60, §1583; C73, §1555; C97, §2382; SS15, §2382; C24, 27, §1923.]

1924. Manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale prohibited. No one, by himself, clerk, servant, employee, or agent, shall, for himself or any person else, directly or indirectly, or upon any pretense, or by any device, manufacture, sell, exchange, barter, dispense, give in consideration of the purchase of any property or of any services or in evasion of the statute, or keep for sale, or have possession of any intoxicating liquor, except as provided in this title; or own, keep, or be in any way concerned, engaged, or employed in owning or keeping, any intoxicating liquor with intent to violate any provision of this title, or authorize or permit the same to be done; or manufacture, own, sell, or have possession of any manufactured or compounded article, mixture or substance, not in a liquid form, and containing alcohol which may be converted into a beverage by a process of pressing or straining the alcohol therefrom, or any instrument intended for use and capable of being used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor; or own or have possession of any material used exclusively in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor; or use or have possession of any material with intent to use it in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. [C51, §§924-928; R60, §§1559, 1563, 1583, 1587; C73, §§1523, 1540-1542; C97, §2382; SS15, §2382; C24, 27, §1924.]

Referred to in §1926.

1925. Accessories. Any clerk, servant, employee, or agent engaged or aiding in any violation of this title shall be charged and convicted as principal. [C51, §928; R60, §§1559, 1562, 1587; C73, §§1523, 1540-1542; C97, §2382; SS15, §2382; C24, 27, §1925.]

Accessories in general, §12895.

1926. First conviction. Whoever is found guilty of violating any of the provisions of the second preceding section, shall be punished as a bootlegger as provided in this chapter. [C51, §926; R60, §§1559, 1561-1563; C73, §§1525, 1540-1542; C97, §2383; SS15, §2382; C24, 27, §1926.]

Second and subsequent conviction, §§1944, 1945.

1926-bl. Clerk to report. The clerk of the district court of any county shall within forty-eight hours after a judgment of conviction has been entered by the district court in his county against any person for any violation of the intoxicating liquor laws of this state, mail to
1927. "Bootlegger" defined. Any person who shall, for himself or his employee, servant, or agent, for himself or any person, company, or corporation, keep or carry around on his person, or in a vehicle, or leave in a place for another to secure, any intoxicating liquor as herein defined, with intent to sell or dispose of the same by gift or otherwise, or who shall within this state, in any manner, directly or indirectly, solicit, take, or accept any order for the purchase, sale, shipment, or delivery of intoxicating liquor, in violation of law, or aid in the delivery and distribution of any intoxicating liquor so ordered or shipped, or who shall in any manner procure for, or sell, or give any intoxicating liquors to any minor for any purpose, or give to or in any manner procure for or sell the same to any intoxicated person, or to one in the habit of becoming intoxicated, shall be termed a bootlegger, and shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than one year. [C51,§935; R60, §§1559, 1562, 1563, 1565, 1567; C73, §§1525, 1540-1542, 1555; C97, §§2382; SS15, §§2382, 2461-a; C24, 27, §§1927.]

Injunction against, §2031.

1928. Venue. In case of a sale in which a shipment or delivery of such liquors is made by a person or corporation, the sale thereof shall be deemed to have been made in the county wherein the delivery thereof is made by such carrier to the consignee, his agent, or employee. [C24, 27, §§1928.]

Venue, §1945-46.

1929. Nuisance. The building, erection, or place, or the ground itself, in or upon which the unlawful manufacture or sale or keeping with intent to sell, use, or give away said liquors is continued or on or continued to exist, and the furniture, fixtures, vessels and contents, are declared a nuisance, and in addition to all other penalties provided in this title, shall be abated as hereinafter provided. [C51, §§935; R60, §§1564; C73, §§1543; C97, §§2384; C24, 27, §§1929.]

Judgment of abatement, §2032.

1930. Penalty for nuisance. Whoever shall erect, establish, continue or use any building, erection, or place for any of the purposes hereinafter defined, is guilty of a nuisance, and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not less than three hundred nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, which shall be used for the purpose of abating the nuisance and for the payment of reasonable attorney's fees. [C51, §§935; R60, §§1564; C73, §§1543; C97, §§2384; C24, 27, §§1930.]

Extent of imprisonment, §§133558, 13964.

1931. Intoxication punished. If any person shall be found in a state of intoxication, any peace officer shall, without a warrant, take him into custody and detain him in some suitable place until an information can be made before the magistrate issuing the warrant, under which he shall at once be taken before the magistrate issuing the same, or, if for any reason he cannot act, to the next nearest one, where he shall be tried, and, if found guilty, shall be fined in the sum of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars and costs of prosecution, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days. [R60, §§1568, 1586; C73, §§1548; C97, §§2402; C24, 27, §§1931.]

Referred to in §1932.

1932. When penalty remitted. The penalty, or any portion of it, imposed under the preceding section, may be remitted by the magistrate before whom the trial is had, and the accused discharged from custody, upon his giving information in writing and under oath, stating when, where, and of whom he purchased or received the liquor which produced the intoxication, and the kind and character of the liquor, and, in addition, giving bail for his appearance before any court to give evidence in any action or complaint to be brought against such party for furnishing the same. [R60, §§1568, 1586; C73, §§1548; C97, §§2402; C24, 27, §§1932.]

1933. Clubrooms. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, keep or maintain, by himself or by associating or combining with others, or who shall in any manner aid, assist, or abet in keeping or maintaining, any clubroom or other place in which intoxicating liquors are received or kept for the purpose of use, gift, barter, or sale, or for distribution or division among the members of any club or association by any means whatever, and every person who shall use, barter, sell, or give away, or assist or abet another in bartering, selling, or giving away, any intoxicating liquors so received or kept, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months. [C97, §§2404; C24, 27, §§1933.]

1934. False statements. If any person, for the purpose of procuring the shipment, transportation, or conveyance of any intoxicating liquors within this state, shall make to any company, corporation, or common carrier, or to any agent thereof, or other person, any false statements as to the character or contents of any box, barrel, or other vessel or package containing such liquors; or shall refuse to give correct and truthful information as to the contents of any such box, barrel, or other vessel or package so sought to be transported or conveyed; or shall falsely mark, brand, or label such box, barrel, or other vessel or package in order to conceal the fact that the same contains intoxicating liquors, for the purposes aforesaid; or shall by any device or concealment procure or attempt to procure the conveyance or transportation of such liquors as herein prohibited, he shall be fined for each offense one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and
the costs shall include a reasonable attorney fee to be taxed by the court, and be committed to the county jail until such fine and costs are paid. [C97,§2420; C24, 27,§1934.]

Referral to §1938. Extent of imprisonment, §§15585, 13964.

1935. Packages in transit — search. Any peace officer of the county under process or warrant to him directed shall have the right to open any box, barrel, or other vessel or package for examination, if he has reasonable ground for believing that it contains intoxicating liquors, either before or while the same is being so transported or conveyed. [C97,§2420; C24, 27,§1935.]

1936. Labeling legal shipments. It shall be unlawful for any common carrier or for any person to transport or convey by any means, whether for compensation or not, within this state, any intoxicating liquors, unless the vessel or other package containing such liquors shall be plainly and correctly labeled or marked, showing the quantity and kind of liquors contained therein, the name of the party to whom they are to be delivered, and the name of the shipper. No person shall be authorized to receive or keep such liquors unless the same be marked or labeled as herein required. The violation of any provision of this section by any common carrier, or any agent or employee of any carrier, or by any person, shall be punished the same as provided in the second preceding section. [C97,§2421; C24, 27,§1936.]

Referral to §1938.

1937. Carrying or drinking on trains. Any person who shall, upon any railway car, street or interurban car, in service, carry upon his person or in any hand baggage, suit case, or otherwise, for unlawful purposes, any intoxicating liquor, and any person who shall drink any such liquors as a beverage on any such car, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [S13,§2461-f; C24, 27,§1937.]

Referral to §1938. Punishment, §12985.

1938. Illegally transported liquors. Liquors conveyed, carried, transported, or delivered in violation of either of the last two preceding sections, whether in the hands of the carrier or someone to whom they shall have been delivered, shall be subject to seizure and condemnation, as liquors kept for illegal sale. [C97,§2421; C24, 27,§1938.]

1939. Shipments for lawful purposes only. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or any agent or employee thereof, to carry any intoxicating liquor into the state or from one point to another within the state for the purpose of delivering, or to deliver same to any person, company, or corporation within the state, except for lawful purposes. [S15, §2421-a; C24, 27,§1939.]

1940. Record of shipments. It shall be the duty of all common carriers, or corporations, or persons who shall for hire carry any intoxicating liquor into the state, or from one point to another within the state, for the purpose of delivery, and who shall deliver such intoxicating liquor to any person, company, or corporation, to keep, at each station or office where it employs an agent or other person to make delivery of freight and keep records relative thereto, a record book, wherein such carrier shall, promptly upon receipt and prior to delivery, enter in ink, in legible writing, in full, the name of the consignor of each shipment of intoxicating liquor to be delivered from or through such station, from where shipped, the date of arrival, the quantity and kind of liquor, so far as disclosed by lettering on the package or by the carrier's records, and to whom and where consigned, and the date delivered. [SS15,§2421-b; C24, 27,§1940.]

Referral to §1941.

1941. Inspection of shipping records. The record book required by the preceding section shall be kept in the said local office of such carrier and shall, during business hours, be open to inspection by any peace or law enforcing officer. It shall be a misdemeanor to refuse such inspection. [SS15,§2421-c-d; C24, 27, §1941.]

1942. Delivery is conditional. No shipment billed in whole or in part as intoxicating liquor shall be delivered to the consignee until such consignee upon such record book enters in ink, in legible writing, his full name and residence or place of business, giving the name of the town or city, and the street name and number where there is such, and certifies that such liquor is for his own lawful purposes. [S15, §2421-b; C24, 27,§1942.]

1943. Unlawful delivery by carriers. It shall be a misdemeanor for any corporation, common carrier, person, or any agent or employee thereof:

1. To deliver any intoxicating liquors to any person other than to the consignee.
2. To deliver any intoxicating liquors without having the same receipted for as herefore provided.
3. To deliver any intoxicating liquors where there is reasonable ground to believe that such liquor is intended for unlawful use. [S15, §2421-c; C24, 27,§1943.]

Punishment, §12985. Receipts required, §1940.

1944. Immunity from damage. In no case shall any corporation, common carrier, person, or the agent thereof, be liable in damages for complying with any requirement of this title. [SS15,§2421-c; C24, 27,§1944.]

1945. Federal statutes. The requirements of this title relative to the shipment and delivery of intoxicating liquors and the records to be kept thereof shall be construed in harmony with federal statutes relating to interstate commerce in such liquors. [SS15,§2421-e; C24, 27,§1945.]

1945-d1. Illegal transportation into state. Any person who unlawfully transports intoxicating liquor into this state shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as follows:
1946. Peace officers to file information.

1947. Peace officer to investigate.

1948. Violation of duty.

1949. Services and expense.


1951. Attorney fee.

1952. Unnecessary allegations.

1953. Counts.

1954. Former conviction—pleading.


1956. Record of former conviction.

1957. Proof of sale.

1958. Purchaser as witness.

1946. Peace officers to file information. Peace officers shall see that all provisions of this title are faithfully executed within their respective jurisdictions, and when informed, or they have reason to believe, that the law has been violated, and that proof thereof can be had, they shall file an information to that effect against the offending party before a magistrate, who shall thereupon proceed according to law.

1947. Peace officer to investigate. Any peace officer shall, whenever directed in writing so to do by the county attorney, make special investigation of any alleged or supposed infraction of intoxicating liquors, the offense shall be held to have been committed in any county in the state in which the liquors are received for transportation, through which they are transported, or in which they are delivered. [C97, §2419; C24, §2060; C27, §1945-a3.]

1948. Violation of duty. Any peace officer failing to comply with any of the provisions of the last two preceding sections shall pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and a conviction shall work a forfeiture of his right to receive such liquors at the time of delivery, and until such proof is furnished the carrier shall be under no legal obligation to make delivery nor be liable for failure to deliver. [C24, §2061; C27, §1945-a4.]

1949. Services and expense. The peace officer shall file with the county auditor a detailed sworn statement of the services rendered and of his actual itemized expenses incurred in connection with the law within his county, and report in writing with reference thereto within a reasonable time to such county attorney. [R60, §1578; C73, §1551; C97, §2428; S13, §2428; C24, 27, §1947.]

1950. Duty of county attorney. Any person, firm, or corporation, and any agent or employee thereof, who engages in the transportation of intoxicating liquors shall for each act of transportation be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment and pay the cost of prosecution, including a reasonable attorney fee to be taxed by the court. [R60, §1580; C73, §1553; C97, §2419; C24, §2058; C27, §1945-a1.]

1945-a1. Illegal transportation generally. Any person, firm, or corporation, and any agent or employee thereof, who engages in the transportation of intoxicating liquors shall for each act of transportation be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment and pay the cost of prosecution, including a reasonable attorney fee to be taxed by the court.

1945-a2. Defenses. In any prosecution under this title for the unlawful transportation of intoxicating liquors it shall be a defense:

1. That the character and contents of the shipment or thing transported were not known to the accused or to his agent or employee, or

2. That the purchase and transportation of said liquors was authorized by a law of this state. [C97, §2419; C24, §2059; C27, §1945-a2.]

1945-a3. Venue. In any prosecution under this title for the unlawful transportation of intoxicating liquors, the offense shall be held to have been committed in any county in the state in which the liquors are received for transportation, through which they are transported, or in which they are delivered. [C97, §2419; C24, §2060; C27, §1945-a3.]

1945-a4. Proof of right to receive liquors. The consignee of intoxicating liquors shall, on demand of the carrier transporting such liquors, furnish the carrier, at the place of delivery, with legal proof of the consignee’s legal right to receive such liquors at the time of delivery, and until such proof is furnished the carrier shall be under no legal obligation to make delivery nor be liable for failure to deliver. [C24, §2061; C27, §1945-a4.]

1945-a5. Delivery to sheriff. In such case the person within ten days after demand, the carrier shall make such delivery to the sheriff of the county embracing the place of delivery, and such delivery shall absolve said carrier from all liability pertaining to said liquors. [C24, §2062; C27, §1945-a5.]

1945-a6. Destruction. The sheriff shall, on receipt of such liquors from the carrier, report the receipt to the district court of his county or to a judge thereof, and the court or judge shall proceed to summarily enter an order for the destruction of said liquors. [C24, §2063; C27, §1945-a6.]

Destruction defined, §1999.

CHAPTER 95

INDICTMENT, EVIDENCE, AND PRACTICE

Chapter applicable to special charter cities. §8898.

1946. Peace officers to file information.

1947. Peace officer to investigate.

1948. Violation of duty.

1949. Services and expense.


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1952. Unnecessary allegations.

1953. Counts.

1954. Former conviction—pleading.


1956. Record of former conviction.

1957. Proof of sale.

1958. Purchaser as witness.

1946. Peace officers to file information. Peace officers shall see that all provisions of this title are faithfully executed within their respective jurisdictions, and when informed, or they have reason to believe, that the law has been violated, and that proof thereof can be had, they shall file an information to that effect against the offending party before a magistrate, who shall thereupon proceed according to law.

1947. Peace officer to investigate. Any peace officer shall, whenever directed in writing so to do by the county attorney, make special investigation of any alleged or supposed infraction of intoxicating liquors, the offense shall be held to have been committed in any county in the state in which the liquors are received for transportation, through which they are transported, or in which they are delivered. [C97, §2419; C24, §2060; C27, §1945-a3.]


1945-a4. Proof of right to receive liquors. The consignee of intoxicating liquors shall, on demand of the carrier transporting such liquors, furnish the carrier, at the place of delivery, with legal proof of the consignee’s legal right to receive such liquors at the time of delivery, and until such proof is furnished the carrier shall be under no legal obligation to make delivery nor be liable for failure to deliver. [C24, §2061; C27, §1945-a4.]

1945-a5. Delivery to sheriff. If such proof be not furnished the carrier within ten days after demand, the carrier may deliver such liquors to the sheriff of the county embracing the place of delivery, and such delivery shall absolve said carrier from all liability pertaining to said liquors. [C24, §2062; C27, §1945-a5.]

1945-a6. Destruction. The sheriff shall, on receipt of such liquors from the carrier, report the receipt to the district court of his county or to a judge thereof, and the court or judge shall proceed to summarily enter an order for the destruction of said liquors. [C24, §2063; C27, §1945-a6.]

Destruction defined, §1999.

CHAPTER 95

INDICTMENT, EVIDENCE, AND PRACTICE

Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §6898.
connection with said investigation, accompanied by the written order of the county attorney. If the officer be one who is receiving a definite and fixed salary, the board of supervisors shall audit and allow only so much of such expense account as it shall find reasonable and necessary. If the officer be one not receiving a fixed and definite salary, the board of supervisors shall allow such additional sum for services as it may deem reasonable and just, which allowance shall be final. [R60, §§1578, 4168; C73, §§1551, 3829; C97, §2428; S13, §2428; C24, 27, §1949.]

1950. Duty of county attorney. Upon trials of information for violations of this title, the county attorney shall appear for the state, unless some other attorney, selected by the peace officer who filed the information, shall have previously appeared. [R60, §1578; C73, §§1551, 3829; C97, §2428; S13, §2428; C24, 27, §1950.]

1951. Attorney fee. The attorney selected by a peace officer in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section, shall receive, for prosecuting such charge before a justice of the peace, five dollars, to be taxed as costs in the case. [R60, §1578; C73, §§3829; C97, §2428; S13, §2428; C24, 27, §1951.]

1952. Unnecessary allegations. In any indictment or information under this title, it shall not be necessary:
1. To set out exactly the kind or quantity of intoxicating liquors manufactured, sold, given in evasion of the statute, or kept for sale.
2. To set out the exact time of manufacture, sale, gift, or keeping for sale.
3. To negative any exceptions contained in the enacting clause or elsewhere, which may be proper ground of defense.

But proof of the violation by the accused of any provision of this title, by the substance of which violation is briefly set forth, within the time mentioned in said indictment or information, shall be sufficient to convict such person. [R60, §1569; C73, §1549; C97, §2424; C24, 27, §1952.]

Negativing exceptions. §§3156, 13732-422.

1953. Counts. Informations or indictments under this title may allege any number of violations of its provisions by the same party, but the several charges must be set out in separate counts, and the accused may be convicted and punished upon each one as on separate informations or indictments, and a separate judgment shall be rendered on each count with which there is a finding of guilty. [C51, §951; R60, §1562; C73, §1540; C97, §2428; C24, 27, §1953.]

1954. Former conviction—pleading. In any prosecution for a second or subsequent offense, as provided in this title, it shall not be requisite to set forth in the indictment or information the record of a former conviction, but it shall be sufficient briefly to allege such conviction. [R60, §1569; C73, §1549; C97, §2424; C24, 27, §1954.]


1955. "Second conviction" defined. The second or subsequent convictions provided for in this title shall be convictions on separate informations or indictments, and, unless shown in the information or indictment, the charge shall be held to be for a first offense. [R60, §1562; C73, §1540; C97, §2425; C24, 27, §1955.]

1956. Record of former conviction. On the trial of any case, wherein the accused is charged with a second or subsequent offense, a duly authenticated copy of the former judgment in any court in which such judgment was so had, shall be competent and prima facie evidence of such former judgment. [SS15, §2461-n; C24, 27, §1956.]

1957. Proof of sale. It shall not be necessary in every case to prove payment in order to prove a sale within the true meaning and intent of this title. [R60, §1569; C73, §1549; C97, §2424; C24, 27, §1957.]

1958. Purchaser as witness. The person purchasing any intoxicating liquor sold in violation of this title shall in all cases be a competent witness to prove such sale. [R60, §1569; C73, §1549; C97, §2424; C24, 27, §1958.]

1959. Peace officer as witness. Every peace officer shall give evidence, when called upon, of any facts within his knowledge tending to prove a violation of the provisions of this title. [R60, §1578; C73, §1551; C97, §2428; S13, §2428; C24, 27, §1959.]

1960. Judgment lien. For all fines and costs assessed or judgments rendered of any kind against any person for a violation of any provision of this title, or costs paid by the county on account of such violation, the personal and real property, whether exempt or not, except the homestead, as well as the premises and property, personal and real, occupied and used for the purpose, with the knowledge of the owner or his agent, by the person manufacturing, selling, or giving, contrary to the provisions of this title, or keeping with intent to sell intoxicating liquors contrary to law, shall be liable, and the same shall be a lien on such real estate until paid. [R60, §1579; C73, §§1551, 1558; C97, §2422; C24, 27, §1960.]

Lien of judgment in general, §11602.

1961. Enforcement of lien. Costs paid by the county for the prosecution of actions or proceedings, civil or criminal, under this title, as well as the fines inflicted or judgments recovered, may be enforced against the property upon which the lien attaches by execution, or by action against the owner of the property to subject it to the payment thereof. [C73, §§1558; C97, §2422; C24, 27, §1961.]

Referred to in §1962.

Equitable proceedings, §11815.

1962. Evidence of owner's knowledge. In actions under the two preceding sections, evidence of the general reputation of the place kept shall be admissible on the question of knowledge of the owner, and written notice given him or his agent by any citizen of the
§1963, Ch 95, INTOXICATING LIQUORS—INDICTMENT

A county shall be sufficient to charge him with the same. [C97, §2422; C24, 27, §1962.]

1963. Action to subject property—attorney fee. The county attorney in the name of the state, or any citizen of the county in his own name, may maintain an action to subject real property to the payment of the costs and fines aforesaid, and in all such actions, if successful, there shall be added to the judgment, as additional costs, in favor of the county attorney or citizen, as the case may be, a reasonable attorney fee to be fixed by the court. [C24, 27, §1963.]

1964. Second and subsequent conviction. Whoever has been convicted, or has entered a plea of guilty, in a criminal action, in any court of record, of a violation:

1. Of any provision of this title, or of the laws amendatory of, or supplementary to, this title, or
2. Of any provision of the prior laws of this state relating to intoxicating liquors which were in force prior to the enactment of this title, or
3. Of any provision of the laws of the United States or of any other state relating to intoxicating liquors,—and is thereafter convicted or enters a plea of guilty of a subsequent criminal offense against any provision of this title or of the laws amendatory of, or supplementary to, this title, shall be punished as follows:
   1. For his second conviction, by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than one year.
   2. For his third and each subsequent conviction, by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not more than three years. [R60, §§1561, 1563, 1577; C73, §§1525, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1559; SS15, §2461-m; C24, 27, §1964; 44GA, ch 42, §1.]

1965. Habitual violators. Any person who has been twice convicted of contempt either under the provisions of this title or under the provisions of any former law of this state relating to intoxicating liquors, or who has been once convicted of contempt under the provisions of this title and once convicted of contempt under said prior laws, or who has been once convicted of contempt under either this title or under said prior laws, shall be deemed an habitual violator, and if such person is thereafter convicted in the district court under an indictment or trial information of a violation of this title, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary or men’s or women’s reformatory for a term of not exceeding three years. [C24, 27, §1965; 44GA, ch 42, §2.]

Contempt, §2020.

1965-d1. Duty of county attorney. It is made the specific and special duty of the county attorney in all criminal prosecutions under this title and under statutes amendatory thereof, or supplementary thereto, to make diligent and careful inquiry, search, and investigation for former convictions in this state, of the accused, and equally the duty of the county attorney properly and adequately to plead in the indictment or trial information all former convictions of the accused of which he has acquired knowledge. [44GA, ch 42, §3.]

1965-d2. Duty of court. When an indictment or trial information contains an allegation of one or more former convictions of the accused, and a plea of guilt is entered to the main offense or offenses only, the court shall require proof of said allegations of former convictions and the same shall not be dismissed or ignored except on the sworn statement of the county attorney that he is unable to prove and establish the same. [44GA, ch 42, §4.]

1966. Pleading former convictions. The indictment or information charging a fifth violation under the preceding section shall briefly refer to and identify said former convictions. [C24, 27, §1966.]

This section is now meaningless because of the change made in §1965.

1966-a1. Possession prima facie evidence. In all actions, prosecutions and proceedings, criminal or civil, under the provisions of this title, the finding of intoxicating liquors or of instruments or utensils used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, or materials which are being used, or are intended to be used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, in the possession of or under the control of any person, under and by authority of a search warrant or other process of law, and which shall have been finally adjudicated and declared forfeited by the court, shall be prima facie evidence, in any action, criminal or civil, of maintaining a nuisance or bootlegging, or of illegal transportation of intoxicating liquors, as the case may be, by such person. [C27, §1966-a1.]

Referred to in §1966-a2.

See C, '97, §2427.

1966-a2. Defense. The possessor of liquor may show in defense, that the liquor found in his possession was manufactured, transported, and sold to him legally, as the possessor of a permit issued according to the laws of the United States and the state of Iowa, or wine received from a minister authorized by the church of which he is a member to administer wine as a religious observance or that the liquor found in his possession was purchased from a pharmacist authorized to fill prescriptions for medical purposes, or lawfully furnished to him by a physician, and that the said liquor was owned and kept by him for medical purposes only.

Nothing in this and the preceding section shall prevent any peace officer, in the discharge of his duty, from having possession of, or from transporting intoxicating liquor. [C27, §1966-a2.]

See C, '97, §2427.

1966-a3. Attempt to destroy—presumption. The destruction of or attempt to destroy any liquid by any person while in the presence of peace officers or while a property is being searched by a peace officer, shall be prima facie evidence that such liquid is intoxicating liquor and intended for unlawful purposes. [C27, §1966-a3.]
CHAPTER 96
SEARCH WARRANTS

1967. Search warrant proceedings. Search warrant proceedings authorized by this title shall be in the name of the state. [C24, 27, §1967.]

1968. Information for search warrant. Any credible resident of this state may, before any magistrate, except a judge of the supreme court, make written information, supported by his oath or affirmation, that he has reason to believe and does believe that at a named place in the county, in which the magistrate is an officer and wherein the information is filed:

1. Intoxicating liquors are being unlawfully kept; or
2. Instruments and utensils are being kept and used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, or are being kept with the intent to so use them; or
3. Materials are being kept and used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, or are being kept with the intent to so use them. [R60, §1565; C73, §1544; C97, §2413; SS15, §2413; C24, 27, §1968.]

1969. Description of person, place, and things. Said information shall, in all cases, describe with reasonable certainty the place to be searched, and the liquors or instruments or material kept, used, or intended to be used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. The person in possession of said place and the person keeping said liquors and things shall be designated by name, if known. If the name of such person is unknown, the information shall state such fact. [R60, §1565; C73, §§1544, 1545; C97, §§2413, 2414; SS15, §2413; C24, 27, §1969.]

1970. Probable cause—warrant. Said magistrate shall, upon finding that complainant has probable cause for the belief set forth in said information, issue his warrant of search. Said warrant shall be directed "To any peace officer in the county", shall designate and describe the liquors, instruments, utensils, materials, place, and persons substantially as set forth in said information, and shall command the said officer thoroughly to search said place and to seize the said liquors and the vessels containing them, and said instruments, utensils, and materials, and to keep the same securely until final action be had thereon. [R60, §1565; C73, §§1544, 1545; C97, §§2413, 2414; SS15, §2413; C24, 27, §1970.]

1971. Execution of warrant. The peace officer to whom such warrant shall be delivered shall forthwith obey and execute, as effectually as possible, the commands of said warrant, and forthwith make return of his doings to said magistrate, and shall securely keep all liquors, instruments, utensils, and materials so seized by him and the vessels containing them until final action be had thereon. [R60, §1565; C73, §§1544, 1545; C97, §§2413, 2415; SS15, §§2413, 2415; C24, 27, §1971.]

1972. Notice of hearing. Said magistrate, in the event of a seizure under said warrant, shall, within forty-eight hours after the officer's return is filed with him, issue a notice of hearing on said seizure, which notice shall:

1. Be addressed:
   a. To the person or persons named or described in said information as the owner or keeper of said liquors, instruments, utensils, and materials.
   b. "To all persons whom it may concern".
2. Describe said liquors, vessels, instruments, utensils, and materials with reasonable certainty, and state where, when, and why the same were seized.
3. Summon said persons and all others whom it may concern to appear before said magistrate within the county at a place and time named in said notice, which time shall not be less than five nor more than fifteen days after the posting and leaving of said notices, and show cause, if any they have, why said instruments, materials, or liquors, together with the vessels in which the same are contained, should not be forfeited.
4. Be signed by said magistrate. [R60, §1565; C73, §§1546; C97, §2415; SS15, §2415; C24, 27, §1972.]
1973. Service of notice. Said notice shall be served:
1. By posting a copy thereof in some conspicuous place on or about the building or place where said liquors, vessels, instruments, utensils, and materials were seized.
2. If the person or persons named or described in the information as owner or keeper of said liquors, articles, and things so seized be resident of said county, then by leaving a copy of said notice at the last known usual place of residence of said person or persons. [R60, §1566; C73, §1546; C97, §2415; SS15, §2415; C24, 27, §1973.]

Referred to in §1210.

1974. Right to contest forfeiture. At the time and place prescribed in said notice, the person named in said information, or any other person claiming an interest in said liquors, vessels, instruments, utensils, or materials, or in any part thereof, may appear and show cause why the same should not be forfeited, providing such claimant at least three days prior to the time set for the hearing:
1. Has filed a written claim for said liquors, vessels, instruments, utensils, or materials, or for any part thereof, and has alleged therein under oath that the articles claimed were not obtained by him by means of unlawful transportation of the same and were not intended for unlawful sale or use.
2. Has entered into and filed with the magistrate a bond with proper security as determined by said magistrate, conditioned to pay all costs incurred in the proceeding from the beginning thereof in case the liquors, vessels, instruments, utensils, or materials, or any part thereof so claimed, are finally ordered forfeited. [R60, §1566; C73, §1546; C97, §2415; SS15, §2415; C24, 27, §1974.]

1975. Procedure. The procedure in the trial of cases not commenced before a judge of the district court may be the same, substantially as in case of misdemeanors triable before justices of the peace. Proceedings commenced before a judge of the district court may be treated as pending in the district court and be disposed of under the general procedure therein provided except as it may be herein modified. [R60, §1566; C73, §1546; C97, §2415; SS15, §2415; C24, 27, §1975.]

Trial of misdemeanors, ch 627.

1976. Right to jury. Any person may demand a jury, provided he has, within the time and in the manner heretofore provided, acquired the right to contest said condemnation. [R60, §1566; C73, §1546; C97, §2415; SS15, §2415; C24, 27, §1976.]


1977. Presumption. It shall be presumed, on the trial of said proceeding, that all intoxicating liquors seized under said search warrant and the vessels containing such liquors have come into the possession of the holder or claimant by means of unlawful transportation, and that such liquors were owned and kept by claimant with the intent to sell and use the same in violation of this title, and the burden to show the contrary shall rest upon the claimant. [C24, 27, §1977.]

1978. Insufficiency of description no defense. When any liquors, instruments, utensils, or materials shall have been seized by virtue of any such warrant, the same shall not be discharged or returned to any person claiming the same by reason of any alleged insufficiency of description in the warrant of the liquors, instruments, utensils, materials, or place, but the claimant shall only have a right to be heard on the merits of the case. [C73, §1545; C97, §2414; C24, 27, §1978.]

1979. Judgment of forfeiture. If, upon the evidence presented, the said magistrate or jury, as the case may be, shall, by verdict, find that said liquors, instruments, or materials were, when seized, owned or kept by any person, whether said party defendant or not, for the purpose of being used or sold in violation of this title or have been unlawfully manufactured or transported, the said magistrate shall render judgment that said liquors, instruments, or materials or said part thereof, with the vessels in which they are contained, are forfeited. [R60, §1566; C73, §1546; C97, §2415; SS15, §2415; C24, 27, §1979.]

1980. Costs. If no person be made defendant in the manner aforesaid, or if judgment be in favor of all the defendants who appear and are made such, then the costs of the proceeding shall be paid as in ordinary criminal prosecution where the prosecution fails.

If the judgment shall be against only one party defendant appearing as aforesaid, he shall be adjudged to pay all the costs of proceedings in the seizure and detention of the liquors, instruments, utensils, or materials claimed by him, and of the trial, up to the time of judgment.

If such judgment shall be against more than one party defendant claiming distinct interests in said liquor, instruments, or material, then the costs of said proceedings and trial shall be, according to the discretion of said magistrate, equitably apportioned among said defendants.

Execution shall be issued on said judgments against said defendants for the amount of costs so adjudged against them. [R60, §1566; C73, §1546; C97, §2415; SS15, §2415; C24, 27, §1980.]

Costs in criminal prosecutions, §5191-a.

1981. Appeal by claimant. Any person appearing as aforesaid may, when the proceedings are not before a judge of the district court, appeal to the district court from said judgment or forfeiture, as to the whole or any part of said liquors, instruments, utensils, materials, or vessels claimed by him and so adjudged forfeited. [R60, §1566; C73, §1546; C97, §2415; SS15, §2415; C24, 27, §1981.]

1982. Appeal by state. Where the judgment is against the state, it shall have the same right of appeal, except that no bond shall be required. [C24, 27, §1982.]

1983. Stay of proceedings. If an appeal be taken by the state, the same shall operate as a stay of proceedings and the liquors, instruments, utensils, or materials seized under the warrant shall not be returned to any claimant thereof.
until, upon the final determination of said appeal, he is found entitled thereto. [C24, 27,§1983.]

1984. Default judgment. If no person appears and claims such liquors, instruments, utensils, or materials, at least three days prior to the date set for the forfeiture hearing, the magistrate shall enter an order of forfeiture on default on the date set for the hearing. [R60,§1566; C73,§1546; C97,§2415; SS15,§2415; C24, 27,§1984.]

1985. Transcript to district court. When it shall be finally decided by any other than the district court that intoxicating liquors, instruments, utensils, or materials seized as aforesaid are forfeited, the court rendering final judgment of forfeiture shall forthwith file in the office of the clerk of the district court in the county a certified transcript of such judgment. [R60,§1567; C73,§1547; C97,§2416; C24, 27,§1985.]

1986. Judgment docketed-effect. The clerk of the district court shall file the transcript as soon as received and enter a memorandum thereof and the date of filing in the judgment docket and from such entry it shall be treated in all respects and in its enforcement as a judgment in the district court. [C24, 27,§1986.]

1987. Delivery to sheriff. When a judgment of forfeiture is transcribed to the district court, the officer having said liquors, instruments, utensils, or materials in custody shall forthwith deliver the same to the sheriff, taking itemized receipts therefor. One of said receipts shall be filed with the clerk of the district court and the other with the court rendering said judgment. [C24, 27,§1987.]

1988. Restoration. When it shall be finally decided that any liquors, instruments, utensils, or materials so seized are not liable to forfeiture, the court rendering such final decision shall issue a written order to the officer having the same in custody or to some other peace officer, to restore said liquors, instruments, utensils, or materials with the vessels containing the same to the place where they were seized as nearly as may be or to the person entitled to receive them. [R60,§1567; C73,§1547; C97,§2416; C24, 27,§1988.]

1989. Execution, return, and costs. The officer shall obey said order and make return thereon to the court of his acts thereunder and the costs of the proceeding in such case attending the restoration shall be taxed to and paid by the state. [R60,§1567; C73,§1547; C97,§2416; C24, 27,§1989.]

1990. Utilizing condemned liquors. When a transcript has been filed or a judgment has been entered in the district court, decreeing a forfeiture of any intoxicating liquors, instruments, utensils, or materials, the court, or a judge thereof in vacation, may direct the disposition of such liquors, instruments, utensils, or materials, and the vessels containing the same: 1. By ordering the destruction thereof; or 2. By ordering any portion thereof consisting of alcohol, brandies, wine, or whiskey, to be delivered, for medical or scientific purposes, to any state or reputable hospital in this state and solely for medical or scientific purposes. [C24, 27,§1991.]

1991. Dispensation by board of control. Liquors delivered to the board of control shall be dispensed by it to any state institution or reputable hospital in this state and solely for medical or scientific purposes. [C24, 27,§1991.]

1992. Duty of board of control. The state board of control shall issue to the said court or judge a receipt stating the kind and quantity of liquor delivered to it and shall keep a strict account of all liquors received and dispensed and shall make a full and complete report of all such transactions each year to the governor of the state. [C24, 27,§1992.]

1993. Destruction of instruments—sale of material. Said court or judge shall also direct that all instruments used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors be converted by the sheriff into junk in such a manner that they cannot again be used for manufacturing liquor, and shall direct the sheriff to destroy all material which has no value for any other purpose than making intoxicating liquor.

All material which may have legitimate uses and the junk referred to shall be sold by the sheriff as chattels under execution and all moneys realized therefrom shall be turned into the treasury for the benefit of the school fund of the county. [C24, 27,§1993.]

1994. Undisposed cases—duty of clerk. The clerk of the district court shall call to the attention of the court on the first day of each term all judgments for the forfeiture of intoxicating liquors, instruments, utensils, or materials, and for the disposition of which no order has been theretofore made, and the court shall thereupon enter an order for the disposition of such liquors, instruments, utensils, or materials. [C24, 27,§1994.]

1995. Writ for destruction or disposition. Upon the entry of any order for the disposition of any intoxicating liquors, instruments, or materials which have been adjudged forfeited, the clerk shall forthwith transmit a certified copy thereof to the sheriff for execution. [C24, 27,§1995.]

1996. Execution and return. The sheriff shall immediately take possession of such liquors, instruments, utensils, or materials, and the vessels containing the same, and make disposition thereof in accordance with such order, and make return of his doing to the court. [C24, 27,§1996.]

1997. Transportation by carrier. When any such liquor is ordered delivered or shipped, the sheriff shall securely attach to the box or package containing the same, a certified copy of the order of the court and thereupon any railway company, express company, or other common carrier may receive, transport, and deliver such liquor to the consignee.

The cost of packing and transportation shall be paid by the consignee receiving such liquor. [C24, 27,§1997.]

1998. Receipts and return. The sheriff shall take receipts for any liquor disposed of under the provisions of the preceding section, showing
in detail the kind and quantity of liquor delivered, the character of the vessels containing same, the date and manner of delivery and, if delivery is made by common carrier, the name of such carrier. Such receipt shall be attached to and filed with the return of his doings as herein provided. [C24, 27, §1998.]

CHAPTER 97
SEIZURE AND SALE OF CONVEYANCES

2000. "Conveyance" defined. The term "conveyance" as used in this chapter shall embrace wagons, buggies, teams, automobiles, motor vehicles, water and air craft, and all other forms of conveyances except railway, street, and interurban cars. [C24, 27, §2000.]

2001. Seizure under transportation. A peace officer who discovers that intoxicating liquor has been or is being transported in violation of law, shall summarily arrest the offender and likewise seize said liquor and the conveyance used to effect such transportation. [C24, 27, §2001.]

2002. Replevin not available. A conveyance seized under the preceding section shall not be subject to replevin. [C24, 27, §2002.]

2003. Custody of conveyance. Said conveyance shall be turned over to the sheriff of the county in which the seizure was made, and shall be retained in his custody until disposed of as hereinafter provided. [C24, 27, §2003.]

2004. Release of conveyance. Said conveyance shall be returned to the owner upon execution by him of a good and valid bond with sufficient sureties in a sum double the value of the property, which said bond shall be approved by the sheriff of the county and shall be conditioned to pay the value of said conveyance, when seized, to said sheriff in case a judgment of forfeiture be entered against said conveyance. [C24, 27, §2004.]

2005. Information — return required. The officer shall at once file an information against the accused before some court of the county other than the district court. In addition to the information, the officer shall also file with the said court a written return or statement setting forth a brief description of the conveyance, liquors, and vessels seized. [C24, 27, §2005.]

2006. Forfeiture. The court, upon conviction of a person so arrested, shall enter an order of forfeiture of the liquors, vessels, and conveyance seized and forthwith file with the clerk of the district court a certified transcript of such order. The district court or a judge thereof shall, on such notice as the court or judge may prescribe, proceed to adjudicate the legality and priority of all claims to and liens on said conveyance, and shall proceed against said liquors and vessels as in case of transcripts filed in search warrant proceedings. [C24, 27, §2006.]

2009. Information against conveyance. The court, upon conviction of a person so arrested, shall enter an order for forfeiture of the liquor delivered, the character of the vessels containing same, the date and manner of delivery and, if delivery is made by common carrier, the name of such conveyance. Such receipt shall be attached to and filed with the return of his doings as herein provided. [C24, 27, §1998.]

1999. "Destruction" defined. The delivery, for medicinal or scientific purposes, of intoxicating liquors to state institutions, hospitals, or to the board of control, under an order of the district court, shall be deemed a destruction thereof within the meaning of any statute of this state providing for such destruction. [C24, 27, §1999.]

1998.  "Conveyance" defined. The term "conveyance", as used in this chapter shall embrace wagons, buggies, teams, automobiles, motor vehicles, water and air craft, and all other forms of conveyances except railway, street, and interurban cars. [C24, 27, §2000.]

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2009.  Information against conveyance. The court, upon conviction of a person so arrested, shall enter an order for forfeiture of the liquor delivered, the character of the vessels containing same, the date and manner of delivery and, if delivery is made by common carrier, the name of such conveyance. Such receipt shall be attached to and filed with the return of his doings as herein provided. [C24, 27, §1998.]

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The district court shall, on motion of the state attorney or other proper officer, make a final order of destruction in accordance with the procedures herein specified and upon prior notice to the owner, if any, and upon such other notice as the court deems necessary for the protection of the public welfare. The district court may authorize the destruction of the liquors and vessels, in the manner in which it would proceed had said liquors been seized on a duly issued search warrant. [C24, 27, §2007.]

Procedure under search warrant, ch 96.

2008.  Optional procedure as to conveyances. In lieu of declaring a forfeiture, under the second preceding section, of said conveyances, vessels, and liquors, the said court may, in any case, proceed against the accused before some court of the county other than the district court, and shall proceed against said liquors and vessels in the manner in which it would proceed had said liquors been seized on a duly issued search warrant. [C24, 27, §2008.]

1997.  "Destruction" defined. The delivery, for medicinal or scientific purposes, of intoxicating liquors to state institutions, hospitals, or to the board of control, under an order of the district court, shall be deemed a destruction thereof within the meaning of any statute of this state providing for such destruction. [C24, 27, §1999.]

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Procedure under search warrant, ch 96.

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Procedure under search warrant, ch 96.

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1999.  "Destruction" defined. The delivery, for medicinal or scientific purposes, of intoxicating liquors to state institutions, hospitals, or to the board of control, under an order of the district court, shall be deemed a destruction thereof within the meaning of any statute of this state providing for such destruction. [C24, 27, §1999.]

The district court shall, on motion of the state attorney or other proper officer, make a final order of destruction in accordance with the procedures herein specified and upon prior notice to the owner, if any, and upon such other notice as the court deems necessary for the protection of the public welfare. The district court may authorize the destruction of the liquors and vessels, in the manner in which it would proceed had said liquors been seized on a duly issued search warrant. [C24, 27, §2007.]

Procedure under search warrant, ch 96.
Wherefore it is asked that said conveyance be dealt with as provided by law.” [C24, 27, §2009.]

Referred to in §2008.

2010. Procedure—exceptions. Upon the filing of said information, the procedure for the forfeiture of said conveyance shall be the same as is provided for the forfeiture of intoxicating liquors under search warrant, except in the following particulars:

1. Service of notice. The notice of hearing of forfeiture shall, in addition to the service provided in section 1973, be published once a week for two weeks in some newspaper published in the city or county in which said conveyance was seized, and if the conveyance be a motor vehicle a copy of the aforesaid notice shall forthwith be mailed to the secretary of state.

2. Hearing. Said notice shall fix the day of hearing at a time not less than thirty days after the notice is fully served.

3. Right to contest. The written claim of the owner or other claimant shall allege, under oath, that said conveyance was not being employed, when seized, in the unlawful transportation of intoxicating liquors, or that if it was being so employed such use was without the knowledge or consent, directly or indirectly, of said claimant.

4. Presumption. If it be made to appear that any intoxicating liquors were found in or on said conveyance when it was seized, it shall be presumed that the conveyance was, when seized, employed with the knowledge and consent of all claimants, in the unlawful transportation of such liquors.

5. Trial. The trial shall be by the court.

6. Judgment. A judgment of forfeiture shall direct that said conveyance be sold by the sheriff as chattels under execution, and a certified copy of such order shall constitute an execution. [C24, 27, §2010.]

Procedure under search warrant, ch 96.

2011. Duty of secretary of state. The secretary of state, upon receipt of the notice aforesaid, shall, if the owner appears of record in his office, notify such owner of the fact of seizure, and if not of record, said secretary shall mail such description to the county treasurer of each county, and to the state bureau of investigation. [C24, 27, §2011.]

2012. Orders as to claims. On the hearing the court shall determine whether any claim or lien shall be allowed. If allowed, he shall enter an order fixing therein the amount and priority of all such claims or liens allowed, and shall enter such further order for the protection of the claimants or lienholders as the evidence may warrant. [C24, 27, §2012; 43GA, ch 60.]

2013. Notice—duty of clerk. Whenever a judgment of forfeiture has been entered by any court, directing the sale of a conveyance under the provisions of this chapter, the clerk of the district court shall immediately notify the state bureau of investigation of such order, together with a full description of the conveyance, and if it be a motor vehicle, the name of the manufacturer thereof, the model, serial number, and description of the condition of said motor vehicle, before said conveyance shall be advertised for sale. [C24, 27, §2013; 43GA, ch 60.]

2013-c1. Requisition by department of justice. The state department of justice may, if the conveyance is such a one as may be used by said department in connection with its duties and the enforcement of the law, requisition said conveyance for said department and said requisition shall be delivered to the clerk of the district court of the county having jurisdiction of such conveyance, within ten days after the notice of judgment of forfeiture has been received by the bureau of investigation. If said conveyance is not so requisitioned within ten days after the clerk of the district court has notified the department of justice of the judgment of forfeiture, then the conveyance shall be sold by the sheriff as provided in this chapter. [43GA, ch 60.]

Referred to in §2013-c5.

2013-c2. Order for delivery. When any such conveyance is requisitioned by the department of justice, the clerk of the district court shall immediately issue to the sheriff of the county or other officer having possession of said conveyance, an order directing that said conveyance be turned over to the state department of justice, or any of its duly commissioned agents directed by the attorney general to receive it. [43GA, ch 60.]

Referred to in §2013-c5.

2013-c3. Payment of costs. When any such conveyance is requisitioned by the state department of justice, said department shall pay to the clerk of the district court, the court costs and the expense incurred by the county or the sheriff in keeping said conveyance. [43GA, ch 60.]

Referred to in §2013-c5.

2013-c4. Requisition by other state departments. Any department of the state government needing a motor vehicle for official use in said department may make written application therefore to the executive council. The executive council shall, if it determines that said department should have such a motor vehicle, by written application request the department of justice to requisition a suitable motor vehicle for the applicant department whenever one is available, in the manner hereinbefore provided. Whenever any department receives a motor vehicle under the provisions hereof, the head thereof shall cause the court costs and all other costs incurred in connection with the confiscation and forfeiture of said motor vehicle to be paid to the clerk of the court or the sheriff of the proper county, as the case may be. [43GA, ch 60.]

Referred to in §2013-c5.

2013-c5. Requisition by county. The board of supervisors of a county may apply to the department of justice that any motor vehicle seized in such county and requisitioned under sections 2013-c1 to 2013-c4, inclusive, be delivered to such board for use in performing official duties by officials and officers of the county. The department of justice may allow such application whereupon the automobile shall be delivered to the board of supervisors for use in accord with such application. [43GA, ch 60.]
2014. Distribution of proceeds. The sheriff shall apply the proceeds of a sale, or of the forfeited bond, in the following order:
1. Expenses of keeping the conveyance.
2. Court costs.
3. Liens in the order established by the court. [C24, 27, §2014.]

2015. Balance to school fund. Any balance of said proceeds shall be paid by the sheriff to the county treasurer who shall credit the same to the county school fund. [C24, 27, §2015.]

Temporary school fund, §4471.

2016. Duplicate receipts. The sheriff, in paying a balance to the county treasurer, shall take duplicate receipts therefor and file one of said receipts with the county auditor. [C24, 27, §2016.]

CHAPTER 98
INJUNCTION AND ABATEMENT
Referred to in §3163. Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §4696.

2017. Action to enjoind. Actions to enjoin nuisances may be brought in equity in the name of the state by the county attorney, who shall prosecute the same to judgment, or any citizen of the proper county may institute and maintain such a proceeding in his name. [R60, §1564; C73, §1543; C97, §§2405, 2406; S13, §2406; SS15, §2406; C24, 27, §2017.]

2018. Temporary injunction. In such action the court, or a judge in vacation, shall, upon the presentation of a petition therefor, allow a temporary writ of injunction without bond, if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court or judge, by evidence in the form of affidavits, depositions, oral testimony, or otherwise, as the plaintiff may elect, unless the court or judge, by previous order, shall have directed the form and manner in which it shall be presented, that the nuisance complained of exists. [R60, §1564; C73, §1543; C97, §2405; SS15, §2405; C24, 27, §2018.]

2019. Notice. Three days' notice in writing shall be given the defendant of the hearing of the application, and, if then continued at his instance, the writ as prayed shall be granted as a matter of course. [C97, §2405; SS15, §2405; C24, 27, §2019.]

2020. Scope of injunction. When an injunction has been granted, it shall be binding on the defendant throughout the state, and any violation of the provisions of this title anywhere within the state shall be punished as a contempt, as provided in this chapter. [C97, §2405; SS15, §2405; C24, 27, §2020.]

2021. Immediate trial. The action when brought shall be triable at the first term of court after due and timely service of notice of the commencement thereof has been given. [C97, §2406; S13, §2406; C24, 27, §2021.]

2022. Evidence of general reputation. In all actions to enjoin a nuisance or to establish a violation of the injunction, evidence of the general reputation of the place described in the petition or information shall be admissible for the purpose of proving the existence of the nuisance or the violation of the injunction. [C97, §2406; S13, §2406; C24, 27, §2022.]

General reputation, §§1962, 2653, 3164, 13176.

2023. Attorney fee. In each and every action in equity for injunction against a person charged with keeping an intoxicating liquor nuisance, and to abate the same, and on each and every action to enjoin and restrain a bootlegger as provided in this title, the court or judge before whom the same shall be heard and determined, shall, if the plaintiff be successful, allow the attorney prosecuting such cause an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, such fee to be assessed as cost in such cause. [C97, §§2406, 2429; S13, §2406; C24, 27, §2023.]

Referred to in §2023-a2.

2023-a1. Limitation on attorney fee. In each and every proceeding in equity for a contempt for violating any injunction, temporary or permanent, issued or decreed therein, the court or judge before whom the same shall be heard and determined shall, if the plaintiff be successful, allow the attorney prosecuting such
cause a reasonable attorney's fee, such fee to be assessed as costs in such cause, but in no case where the defendant enters a plea of guilty shall the fee be more than twenty-five dollars. In case a fine be assessed he shall be allowed in addition to the said fee a commission of ten per cent of the fine collected. [C24, §2023; C27, §2023-a1.]

2023-a2. Conditions of taxation. In no case shall an attorney fee be allowed in an intoxicating liquor nuisance injunction proceeding, as provided in the second preceding section, unless the property in which the nuisance is maintained, and the owner of such property, shall be made party defendants, and an order of abatement issued as a part of the judgment, unless the court or judge hearing the cause shall find from competent evidence that the nuisance has been abated in good faith prior to the hearing, and the costs of the action paid. [C27, §2023-a2.]

2024. Dismissal of action. Such action, when brought by a citizen, shall not be dismissed upon the motion of either the plaintiff or defendant until the county attorney shall have been notified in writing of the filing of such motion, and until such county attorney shall have made a personal investigation of the place of business sought to be enjoined, and of all matters set forth in said motion for dismissal, and shall have filed, in writing, a report of his findings in said cause, and his recommendation in reference to the disposition of the same. [C97, §2406; S13, §2406; C24, 27, §2024.]

2025. Delay in trial. If any such action by a citizen shall remain upon the docket for two terms of court, without trial, it shall be the duty of the judge of such court to order the plaintiff and his attorney or attorneys of record to appear in open court for examination as to the reasons why such cause has not been brought on for trial; and it shall be the duty of the county attorney to conduct such examination, if the judge shall so order. [S13, §2406; C24, 27, §2025.]

2026. Bad faith in prosecution. Whenever the court shall have reason to believe that any such action to enjoin has not been brought or prosecuted in good faith, said court shall direct the grand jury to investigate all the facts and circumstances connected with the bringing and prosecution of the same. [S13, §2406; C24, 27, §2026.]

2027. Violation — procedure — warrant. In case of the violation of any injunction granted under the provisions of this title, the court, or in vacation a judge thereof, may summarily try and punish the offender. The proceedings shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of the court an information under oath, setting out the alleged facts constituting such violation, upon which the court or judge shall cause a warrant to issue, under which the defendant shall be arrested. [C97, §2407; SS15, §2407; C24, 27, §2027.]

2028. Method of trial. The trial shall be as in equity and may be had upon affidavits, or either party may demand the production and oral examination of the witnesses. [C97, §2407; SS15, §2407; C24, 27, §2028.]

Referred to in §2029.
How issues tried, §11249.

2029. First conviction. A party found guilty of contempt under the provisions of the preceding section, shall for the first offense be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three nor more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment. [C97, §2407; SS15, §2407; C24, 27, §2029.]

2030. Second and subsequent convictions. A party who has once been found guilty of contempt for violating the provisions of any such injunction, shall for each such subsequent violation be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than one year. [SS15, §2407; C24, 27, §2030.]

2031. Bootleggers. A bootlegger, as defined in this title, may be restrained by injunction from doing or continuing to do any of the acts prohibited by law, and all the proceedings for injunctions, temporary and permanent, and for fines and costs for violation of same, as defined by law, shall be applicable to such person, company or corporation, and the fact that an offender has no known or permanent place of business or base of supplies, or quits the business after the commencement of an action, shall not prevent a temporary or permanent injunction, as the case may be, from issuing. [S13, §2407-b; C24, 27, §2031.]

Bootleggers defined, §11257.

2031-a1. Showing required. In no case shall a bootlegger injunction proceeding as provided in this title be maintained unless it be shown to the court that efforts in good faith have been made to discover the base of supplies or a place where the defendant charged as a bootlegger conducts his unlawful business or receives or manufactures the intoxicating liquors of which he is charged with bootlegging. [C27, §2031-a1.]

2032. Judgment of abatement. If the existence of the nuisance be established in a civil or criminal action, an order of abatement shall be entered as a part of the judgment in the case; which order shall direct the destruction of the liquor, the removal from the building or place of all fixtures, furniture, vessels, or movable property used in any way in conducting the unlawful business, and sale thereof in the manner provided for the sale of chattels under execution, and the effectual closing of the building, erection, or place against its use for any purpose prohibited in this title, and so keeping it for a period of one year, unless sooner released. [C31, §255; R60, §1559; C73, §§1522, 1543; C97, §2408; C24, 27, §2032.]

Sale of chattels, §11272 et seq.

2033. Use of abated premises. If anyone shall break or use a building or place so di-
rected to be closed, he shall be punished as for contempt as provided in this title. [C97, §2408; C24, 27, §2033.]

Punishment, §9209 et seq. 2034. Fees. For removing and selling the movable property, the officer shall be entitled to charge and receive the same fees as he would for levying upon and selling like property on execution, and for closing the premises and keeping them closed, a reasonable sum shall be allowed by the court. [C97, §2408; C24, 27, §2034.]

Sheriff fees, §5191. 2035. Proceedings—how applied. The proceedings of the sale of the personal property in abatement proceedings shall be applied, first, in payment of the costs of the action and abatement; second, to the satisfaction of any fine and costs adjudged against the proprietor of the premises and keeper of said nuisance, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the defendant. [C97, §2408; C24, 27, §2035.]

2036. Abatement after judgment. If the owner appears and pays all costs of the proceeding, and files a bond with sureties to be approved by the clerk in the full value of the property, to be ascertained by the court, or, in vacation, by the clerk, auditor, and treasurer of the county, conditioned that he will immediately abate said nuisance and prevent the same from being established or kept therein within a period of one year thereafter, the court, or, in vacation, the judge, may, if satisfied of his good faith, order the premises closed under the order of abatement to be delivered to said owner, and said order of abatement canceled so far as the same may relate to said property. [C97, §2410; S13, §2410; C24, 27, §2036.]

Referred to in §2038. 2037. Abatement before judgment. If the proceeding be an action in equity, and said bond be given and costs therein paid before judgment and order of abatement, the action shall be thereby abated as to said building only. [C97, §2410; S13, §2410; C24, 27, §2037.]

Referred to in §2038. 2038. Effect of release. The release of the property under the provisions of either of the two preceding sections shall not release it from any judgment, lien, penalty, or liability to which it may be subject by law. [C97, §2410; S13, §2410; C24, 27, §2038.]

2039. Abatement bonds—liens on real estate. Undertakings of bond for abatement shall, immediately after filing by the clerk of the district court, be docketed and entered upon the lien index as required for judgments in civil cases, and, from the time of such entries, shall be liens upon real estate of the persons executing the same, with like effect as judgments in civil actions. [C24, 27, §2039.]

2040. Attested copies filed in proper counties. Attested copies of such undertakings may be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the real estate is situated, in the same manner and with like effect as attested copies of judgments, and shall be immediately docketed and indexed in the same manner. [C24, 27, §2040.]

2041. Forfeiture of abatement bond. If the owner of the property who has filed said abatement bond as in this chapter provided, fails to abate the liquor nuisance on said premises covered by the bond or fails to prevent the maintenance of any liquor nuisance on said premises at any time within the period of one year, the court must, after a hearing in which the said fact is established, direct an entry of such violation of the terms of his said bond, to be made on the record, and the undertaking of his bond is thereupon forfeited. [C24, 27, §2041.]

Abatement bond, §2036. 2042. Procedure. The proceeding to forfeit said abatement bond shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of the court, by any citizen of the county where the bond is filed, an application, under oath, to forfeit said bond, setting out the alleged facts constituting the violation of the terms of said bond, upon which the judge or court shall direct by order attached to said application, that a notice be issued by the clerk of the district court, directed to the principal and sureties on said bond, to appear at a certain date fixed, to show cause, if any they have, why the said bond should not be forfeited and judgment entered for the penalty therein fixed. [C24, 27, §2042.]

2043. Method of trial. The trial shall be to the court and as in equity and be governed by the same rules as to evidence as in contempt proceedings. [C24, 27, §2043.]

How issues tried, §11429. 2044. Judgment. If the court, after hearing, finds that a liquor nuisance has been maintained on the premises covered by the abatement bond and that liquor has been sold or kept for sale on the premises contrary to law, within one year from the date of the giving of said bond, then the court shall order the forfeiture of the bond and enter judgment for the full amount of said bond against the principal and sureties thereon and the lien on the real estate heretofore created shall be decreed foreclosed; and the court shall provide for a special and general execution for the enforcement of said decree and judgment. [C24, 27, §2044.]

2045. Appeal. Appeal may be taken as in any equity case and the cause be triable de novo, except that if applicant for forfeiture of said bond shall not file appeal or supersedeas bond, [C24, 27, §2045.]

Time and manner of appeal, §112832, 12837.

2046. Limitation of actions of forfeiture. No application for forfeiture of abatement bond shall be considered or heard unless the same has been filed within one year after the termination of the one year period covered by the said bond; and after said period herein provided has fully elapsed, the bond shall be deemed absolutely void and the lien created thereby fully satisfied. [C24, 27, §2046.]

2047. County attorney to prosecute. It shall be the duty of the county attorney to prose-
cute all forfeitures of abatement bonds and the foreclosure of the same. [C24, 27, §2047.]

2048. Advance payment of fees. In an action brought by a citizen to enjoin a nuisance, as defined in this title, no officer or witness shall be entitled to receive in advance fees for service or attendance. [C97, §2411; C24, 27, §2048.]

2049. Prompt service of papers. It shall be a misdemeanor for any peace officer to delay service of original notice, writ of injunction, writ of abatement, or warrant for contempt, in any equity case filed for injunction or abatement, either by the state or a private citizen, under this chapter. [C24, 27, §2049.]

Punishment. §12894.

2050. Costs. If a prosecution brought by a citizen fails, or the costs cannot be collected of the defendant, they shall be paid in the same manner as in criminal causes. If, however, the court shall find that the case was commenced without probable cause, or was maliciously brought, it may tax the costs to the plaintiff. [C97, §2412; C24, 27, §2050.]

Costs payable by county. §1919-a.

2051. Mulet tax. When a permanent injunction shall issue against any person for maintaining a nuisance as herein defined or against any owner or agent of the building kept or used for the purposes prohibited by this title, a tax shall be imposed upon said building and upon the ground upon which the same is located, and against the persons maintaining said nuisance and against the owner or agent of said premises, when they knew, or ought in reason to have known, of said nuisance. [C97, §§2432-2447; S13, §§2433, 2437-2439, 2445; SS15, §§2435, C24, 27, §2051.]

2052. Amount, manner, and effect of imposition. Said tax shall be in the sum of six hundred dollars and shall be imposed in the same manner and with the same consequences as governs the imposition of a tax in injunction proceedings against places used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution. [C24, 27, §2052.]

Houses of prostitution, ch 79.

2053. Evidence. On the issue whether a party knew or ought to have known of such nuisance, evidence of the general reputation of the place shall be admissible. [C24, 27, §2053.]

General reputation, §§1962, 2022, 3164, 13176.

CHAPTER 99

CIVIL ACTIONS AND LIABILITY

Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §6898.

2054. Liability for care of intoxicated person.

2055. Civil action for damages.

2056. Married women.

2057. Damages recovered by minor.

2058. Principal and surety.

2059. Recovery of payments.

2054. Liability for care of intoxicated person. Any person who shall, by the manufacture, sale, or giving away of intoxicating liquors contrary to the provisions of this title, cause the intoxication of any other person, shall be liable for and compelled to pay a reasonable compensation to any person who may take charge of and provide for such intoxicated person, and five dollars per day in addition thereto for every day such intoxicated person shall be kept, in consequence of such intoxication, which sums may be recovered in a civil action before any court having jurisdiction thereof. [C73, §1556; C97, §2417; C24, 27, §2054.]

2055. Civil action for damages. Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person who shall be injured in person or property or means of support by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name against any person who shall, by selling or giving to another contrary to the provisions of this title any intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained, as well as exemplary damages. [C73, §1557; C97, §2418; C24, 27, §2055.]

Referred to in §§2056, 2057.

Liability of sureties. §2064.

2056. Married women. A married woman shall have the same right, under the preceding section, to bring suits, prosecute and control the same and the amount recovered, as a single woman. [C73, §1557; C97, §2418; C24, 27, §2056.]

Action by married woman, §10992.

2057. Damages recovered by minor. All damages recovered by a minor under the second preceding section shall be paid either to such minor or his parent, guardian, or next friend, as the court shall direct. [C73, §1557; C97, §2418; C24, 27, §2057.]

2058 to 2063, inc. Transferred. See 1945-al to 1945-a6, inc.

2064. Principal and surety. Where anyone is required under the provisions of this title to give a bond, the principal and sureties shall be jointly and severally liable for all civil damages and costs which may be adjudged against the principal for any violation of any of the provisions of this title. [R60, §1579; C73, §§1552, 1558; C97, §2422; C24, 27, §2064.]

Similar provision, §2084.

2065. Recovery of payments. All payments or compensation for intoxicating liquor sold in violation of this title, whether such payments or compensation be in money or anything else
whatsoever, shall be held to have been received in violation of law, and to have been received upon a valid promise and agreement of the receiver to pay on demand to the person furnishing such consideration the amount of said money, or the just value of such other thing. [R60,§1571; C73,§1550; C97,§2423; C24, 27,§2065.]

Referred to in §2068.

2066. Transactions invalidated. All sales, transfers, liens, and securities of every kind which, either in whole or in part, shall have been made for or on account of intoxicating liquors sold in violation of this title shall be null and void against all persons, and no rights of any kind shall be acquired thereby. [R60,§1571; C73,§1550; C97,§2423; C24, 27,§2066.]

Referred to in §2068.

2067. Action prohibited. No action shall be maintained for intoxicating liquors or the value thereof, sold in any other state or country, contrary to the law of said state or country, or with intent to enable any person to violate any provision of this title; nor shall any action be maintained for the recovery or possession of any intoxicating liquor, or the value thereof, except in cases where persons owning or possessing such liquor with lawful intent may have been illegally deprived of the same. [R60,§1571; C73,§1550; C97,§2423; C24, 27,§2067.]

Referred to in §2068.

2068. Good faith holders. Nothing in the three preceding sections shall affect in any way negotiable paper in the hands of holders thereof in good faith for valuable consideration, without notice of any illegality in its inception or transfer, or the holders of land or other property who may have taken the same in good faith, without notice of any defect in the title of the person from whom the same was taken, growing out of a violation of the provisions of this title. [R60,§1571; C73,§1550; C97,§2423; C24, 27,§2068.]

Holders in due course. §617.

2069. Attempt to collect prohibited. The collection of payment, the solicitation of payment, and all attempts, directly or indirectly, to collect payment within this state for intoxicating liquor sold or shipped within or into this state to be used for illegal purposes within this state, is hereby prohibited and made illegal, and the violation hereof is hereby made a misdemeanor. [SS15,§2423-a; C24, 27,§2069.]

Referred to in §2070.

2070. Restraint of collection by injunction. Every person who for himself or for another violates any of the provisions of the preceding section, may be restrained by injunction from continuing to do any of the acts therein prohibited, and all the proceedings for injunctions, temporary and permanent, and for fines and costs for violation of same, as defined by law, shall be applicable to such person. [SS15,§2423-b; C24, 27,§2070.]

Injunctions, ch 585.

2071. Termination of lease. Upon a violation of any provision of this title committed upon real estate occupied by a tenant, his agent, servant, clerk, employee, or anyone claiming under him, the landlord of such premises, by himself or agent, may, in writing, notify such agent, tenant, or the person in possession of said leased premises, to the effect that he has terminated such lease and demands possession thereof within three days after the giving of such notice, and, after the expiration of said three days, may recover possession thereof in an action of forcible entry and detainer, without further notice to quit, upon proof of the violation of any provision of this title committed upon such real estate and of the giving of such notice. [C97,§2426-b; C24, 27,§2071.]

Holders in due course. §617.

2072. Permits authorized.

2073. Petition for permit.

2074. Signing, verification, and filing.

2075. Notice of application.

2076. Service of notice.

2077. Appearance.

2078. Hearing.

2079. Hearing in vacation.

2080. Consolidation of applications.

2081. Remonstrances.

2082. Limitation on granting permit.

2083. Bond.

2084. Liability of sureties.


2086. New bond—cancellation of permit.

2087. Proceeds of forfeiture.

2088. Oath.

2089. Issuance of permit.

2090. Location and tenure.

2091. Fee.

2092. Price lists.

2093. Limitation on sales.

2094. Request.

2095. Form.

2096. Furnishing of blanks.

2097. Preservation and inspection.

2098. Duty to refuse request.

2099. Identification required.

2100. Penalties.

2101. Change in location.

2102. Notice to county attorney.

2103. Violations.

2104. Prescriptions prohibited.

2105. Record of prescriptions.

2106. Reports filed.

2107. Oath.

2108. Penalty—suspension.

2109. Effect of suspension.

2110. Conviction in federal courts.

2111. Revocation of license to practice pharmacy.

2112. Records.

2113. Costs.
2114. False oath.
2115. False return.
2116. Civil and criminal liability.
2117. Destruction of liquor.
2118. Evidence.
2119. Production of books and papers.
2120. Revocation of permit.
2121. Service of complaint.

2072. Permits authorized. A licensed pharmacist may, in the manner hereinafter provided, obtain a permit to buy, keep, and sell intoxicating liquors, except malt liquors, for medical purposes. [R60, §1575; C73, §1526; C97, §2385; C24, 27, §2072.]

2073. Petition for permit. All applications for a permit to sell intoxicating liquors for the purpose allowed in this chapter shall be by petition, in which the applicant shall show:
1. His name.
2. His residence and business at the time of making the application and during the two preceding years.
3. That he is a citizen of the United States and of this state.
4. That he is a registered pharmacist and is operating and for the last six months has lawfully operated a regular prescription pharmacy or drug store in the town, city, or township in which he proposes to engage in the business under the permit applied for, and that he owns not less than one-half interest in said pharmacy or drug store and desires a permit to buy, keep, and sell liquors for medicinal purposes only.
5. The place, particularly describing it, where the business is to be conducted.
6. That he has not been adjudged guilty of any violation of the law relating to intoxicating liquors and has never forfeited or surrendered a permit to sell intoxicating liquors in order to avoid a prosecution for a violation of the laws relating to intoxicating liquors.
7. That he is not the keeper of a hotel, eating house, saloon, restaurant, or place of public amusement, nor are any of said named businesses located in his said place of business or directly connected therewith.
8. That he is not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that he will not, while holding a permit, employ or retain in his employment any person in his said business who is known to him to be so addicted. [R60, §1575; C73, §§1526, 1527; C97, §2387; C24, 27, §2073.]

2074. Signing, verification, and filing. Said petition shall be signed and sworn to by the applicant, and filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the buying and selling is to be carried on, at least ten days before the term at which the matter is to be for trial. [C73, §1529; C97, §2388; C13, §2388; C24, 27, §2074.]

2075. Notice of application. Notice of an application for a permit shall state the name of the applicant, with the firm name, if any, under which he is doing business, the purpose of the application, the particular location of the place where the proposed business is to be carried on; that the required petition is or will be on file in the clerk's office of the court, naming it, at least ten days before the first day of the term, naming it, when the application will be made. [C73, §1529; C97, §2388; C13, §2388; C24, 27, §2075.]

2076. Service of notice. Said notice must be served in the following manner:
1. By publication thereof once each week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper regularly published and printed in the English language, and of general circulation in the township, town, or city where the applicant proposes to conduct the business, or, if none be regularly published therein, then in one of the papers selected by the board of supervisors for the publication of its proceedings, the last publication of which shall be not less than ten nor more than twenty days before the first day of the term at which the hearing is to be had.
2. By serving a copy of said notice personally upon the county attorney in the same manner and for the same length of time as is required of original notices in said courts. [C73, §1529; C97, §2388; C13, §2388; C24, 27, §2076.]

2077. Appearance. The county attorney shall appear in all cases, and any number of persons, not less than five, filing any remonstrance, may also appear in person or by counsel and resist the application. [C73, §1530; C97, §2389; C24, 27, §2077.]

2078. Hearing. All applications shall be tried at the first term after completed service has been made of the required notice, if the business of the court shall allow. [C97, §2389; C24, 27, §2078.]

2079. Hearing in vacation. If for any reason the application cannot be tried in term time, the same may be heard by the judge in vacation, at a time to be fixed by the court and made of record. [C97, §2389; C24, 27, §2079.]

2080. Consolidation of applications. If more than one permit is applied for in the same locality, the applications shall be heard at the same time, unless for cause shown it be otherwise ordered. [C97, §2389; C24, 27, §2080.]

2081. Remonstrances. The county attorney, or one or more citizens of the county wherein the application is made, may file a written remonstrance against the granting of the permit. All remonstrances shall specifically state the reasons therefor, and be filed in the clerk's office by noon of the first day of the term, unless further time be given, and shall be so filed before the day fixed for the trial. [C73, §1530; C97, §2389; C24, 27, §2081.]

2082. Limitation on granting permit. No permit shall be granted unless the court shall find from competent evidence that all the aver-
ments in the petition are true, that the reasonable
able convenience and necessities of the people,
considering the population and all the sur-
rroundings, make the granting of the permit
proper, and that the applicant is possessed of
the character and qualifications required,
worthy of the trust to be reposed in him,
likely to discharge the same with fidelity. Any
licensed pharmacist who has been or is here-
after convicted of violating any provision of
any statute relating to intoxicating liquors, or
who for the purpose of avoiding a prosecution
for such violation has surrendered or hereafter
surrenders a permit issued under this chapter,
shall be forever barred from securing a permit
under this chapter. The court may grant or
refuse any application. [C73, §1528; C97, §2399;
C24, 27, §2082.]

2083. Bond. No permit shall issue until the
applicant shall execute to the state a bond in
the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with
good and sufficient sureties to be approved by
the clerk of the court, conditioned that he will
well and truly observe and obey the laws of
the state now or hereafter in force relating to
the sale of intoxicating liquors, that he will
pay all fines, penalties, damages, and costs
that may be assessed or recovered against him
for a violation of such laws during the time
for which the permit is granted. [R60, §1575;
C73, §1528; C97, §2390; S13, §2390; C24, 27, §2083.]

Referred to in §2128.
Similar provision, §2167.

2084. Liability of sureties. The principal and
sureties in said bond shall be liable there-
on, jointly and severally, for all civil damages
and costs that may be recovered against the
principal in any action brought by a wife, child,
parent, guardian, employer, or other person
under the provisions of this title. [C73, §§1528,
1532; C97, §2390; S13, §2390; C24, 27, §2084.]

Similar provision, §2064.

2085. Custody of bond—action. The bond,
after being approved and recorded by the clerk,
shall be deposited with the county auditor, and
suit may be brought thereon at any time by
the county attorney, or by any person for whose
benefit the same is given. [C73, §§1528, 1532;
C97, §2390; S13, §2390; C24, 27, §2085.]

2086. New bond—cancellation of permit. If
at any time the sureties on the bond shall file
with the court or clerk a written request for
release, or become insolvent, or be deemed in-
sufficient by the court granting the permit, or
its clerk, such court or clerk shall require a
new bond to be executed within a reasonable
time to be fixed. If the permit holder fails or
generally fails to furnish a new bond within the time
so fixed, the permit shall from that date become
null and void. [C97, §2390; S13, §2390; C24, 27,
§2086.]

2087. Proceeds of forfeiture. The clear pro-
cceeds of all money which may be collected by
the state for breaches of the bond shall go to
the school fund of the county. [C73, §§1528,
1532; C97, §2390; S13, §2390; C24, 27, §2087.]

Temporary school fund, §4471.

2088. Oath. In addition to giving the bond
required, the applicant shall take and subscribe
the following oath, which shall be indorsed
upon the bond: "I, , . . . . . . . . . , do solemnly
swear (or affirm) that I will well and truly per-
form all and singular the conditions of the
within bond, and keep and perform the trust
confided in me to purchase, keep, and sell intox-
icating liquors. I will not sell, give, or furnish
to any person any intoxicating liquors other-
wise than as provided by law, and especially
I will not sell or furnish any intoxicating liquors
to any person who is not known to me
personally, or duly identified, nor to any intoxi-
cated person, or persons who are in the habit
of becoming intoxicated; and I will make true,
full, and accurate reports as required by law;
and said reports shall show every sale and de-
ivery of such liquors made by me, or for me,
during the months embraced therein, and all
the intoxicating liquors sold or delivered to any
different person, as returned." [C97, §2391;
C24, 27, §2088.]

2089. Issuance of permit. Upon taking said
oath, filing said bond, and paying the costs and
fee herein provided, the clerk of the court shall
issue a permit to the applicant authorizing him
to buy, keep, and sell intoxicating liquors,
not including malt liquors, for medical purposes,
as hereinafter provided. [C97, §2392; S13, §2392;
C24, 27, §2089.]

2090. Location and tenure. The permit so
issued shall specify the building, giving the
street and number or location, in which intoxi-
cating liquors may be sold by virtue of the
same, and the length of time, not exceeding
five years, the same shall be in force, unless
sooner revoked. [C73, §§1531; C97, §2392; S13,
§2392; C24, 27, §2090.]

2091. Fee. On and after January 1, 1925,
each permit holder under this chapter shall,
on the first day of January, April, July, and
October of each year, pay into the county treas-
ury, as a fee for the granting of such permit, all
proceeds of all sales of intoxicating liquors in
excess of two hundred per cent of the wholesale
price of such liquors. [C24, 27, §2091.]

2092. Price lists. The pharmacy examiners
shall from time to time fix the fair and reason-
able wholesale price of intoxicating liquors for
all points in this state and furnish such price
lists to permit holders. The fixing of said prices
shall be for the sole purpose of furnishing a
basis for the computation of said fee. [C24, 27,
§2092.]

2093. Limitation on sales. A permit holder
in making sales under his permit shall comply
with the following:

1. Only spirituous and vinous liquor, the sale
of which has been authorized by federal stat-
utes or regulations and upon which the federal
internal revenue tax has been paid, shall be
sold.

2. Sales shall be made only on prescriptions
which have been issued in accordance with fed-
eral and state statutes and regulations, and
which have been issued by physicians licensed
under the laws of this state and actually and in good faith engaged in this state in the general practice of their profession.

3. No permit holder shall sell or furnish, on any prescription, any vinous liquor that contains more than twenty-four per cent of alcohol by volume, nor sell or furnish on any prescription more than one-fourth of one gallon of vinous liquor, or any such vinous or spirituous liquor that contains separately or in the aggregate more than one-half pint of alcohol, for use by any person within any period of ten days.

4. No prescription for said liquors shall be filled if the permit holder has reason to believe that the physician issuing the same is prescribing for other than medical purposes or that a patient is securing, through one or more physicians, quantities of such liquors in excess of the amount necessary for medical purposes or in excess of the aggregate amount specified in paragraph three above.

5. No prescription for liquor shall be filled except by the permit holder himself or by a pharmacist licensed under the laws of this state and in the employ of such permit holder.

6. No prescription shall be filled more than once. [C97, §2093.]

2094. Request. Before selling or delivering any intoxicating liquors, a written request therefor must, after being fully, accurately, and legibly filled out in ink in the presence of the applicant and by the person making the sale, be signed by the applicant in his true name, and attested by the holder of the permit. [C97, §2394; S13, §2394; C24, 27, §2094.]

2095. Form. Said written requests shall be in the following form:

No. .......... (Official Form ...........)
Series ............
CERTIFIED REQUEST OF PURCHASERS
I hereby make request for the purchase of the following intoxicating liquors:

AMOUNT KIND

.........., 19. My true name is I am not a minor, and reside in .... Address .......township (or town of .......)
Purchase at No. ......., in the county of For Whom ............, state of .........

The Address ....... actual purpose for which this Certifier ............ request is made is to obtain Address .......said liquor for ....... residing at No. ........, township ....... (or town of .......), county of ....... state of ....... who is a member of my immediate family, (or a patient unable, because of illness, to call for the same) and the same is desired for medicinal use and is to fill a prescription issued to ....... by Dr. ........ who offices at No. ......., township or town of .........., county, state of ....... and the same was issued to me in strict compliance with federal statutes and not in evasion thereof, and neither myself nor the said ....... habitually use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor do we intend to use the above named liquor for that purpose.

................. (Signature of purchaser)
(Signature of certifier)
Attested by ............ Registered Pharmacist No. ............

2096. Furnishing of blanks. The blanks for such requests shall, with proper stubs, in all cases, be printed in book form and shall be furnished to the permit holder at cost by the county auditor of the county in which such permit is in force, and shall contain the facsimile signature of the county auditor; both stub and request shall be numbered consecutively. [S13, §2394; C24, 27, §2096.]

2097. Preservation and inspection. The permit holder shall preserve the stubs in book form and shall keep them at all times, subject to the inspection of the pharmacy examiners, the county attorney, any grand jury, peace officer, or justice of the peace in the county in which the permit is in force. [S13, §2394; C24, 27, §2097.]

2098. Duty to refuse request. The request shall be refused unless the permit holder has reason to believe the statements to be true, and in no case granted unless the permit holder filling it personally knows the person applying is not a minor, intoxicated, nor in the habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage. [C97, §2394; S13, §2394; C24, 27, §2098.]

2099. Identification required. If the applicant is not so personally known, before filling the order or delivering the liquor, the permit holder shall require identification and the statement, in writing, of a reliable and trustworthy person, of good character and habit, known personally to him, that the applicant is not a minor nor in the habit of using intoxicating
liquors as a beverage and is worthy of credit as to the truthfulness of the statements in the application. Said statement so made shall be legibly signed by the witness in his own name, address correctly. [C97, §2394; S13, §2394; C24, 27, §2099.]

2100. Penalties. If any person shall make any false or fictitious signature, or sign any name other than his own, to any request for the purchase of intoxicating liquors as heretofore provided, or as may be hereinafter provided, or to any other paper required to be signed, or make any false statement in any paper or application or request signed to procure liquors, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and shall be committed until said fine and costs are paid, or shall be imprisoned not less than ten nor more than thirty days. [R60, §1577; C78, §1559; C24, §2395; C24, 27, §2100.]

Extent of imprisonment, §§13588, 13964.

2101. Change in location. Upon the expiration of the lease or the destruction of the building where such business is conducted, or for other good and sufficient cause shown, consent in writing of the bondsmen having been obtained therefor, or a new bond given, the district court of the county which granted said permit, or a judge of said court, may change the place specified in said permit to some other place in the same city, town, or township upon motion therefor. [C97, §2392; S13, §2392; C24, 27, §2101.]

Refered to in §2102.

2102. Notice to county attorney. A copy of the application mentioned in the last preceding section, and notice of the time when and the place where the same will be heard, shall be given to the county attorney of the county where said place is situated, at least five days before said hearing. [S13, §2392; C24, 27, §2102.]

2103. Violations. If any holder of a permit shall sell, give, dispose of, or use intoxicating liquors in any manner or for any purpose other than for medical purposes as heretofore authorized, he shall be liable to all the penalties and proceedings provided for in this title. [C97, §2396; S13, §2396; C24, 27, §2103.]

2104. Prescriptions prohibited. No physician shall issue a prescription for vinous or spirituous liquors for other than medical purposes, or in excess of the amount reasonably necessary for such purposes or in excess of the quantity heretofore specified; nor shall he issue or deliver such prescription to a person when he has reasonable grounds for believing that such person will use the liquors obtained thereunder for beverage purposes. [C24, 27, §2104.]

Refered to in §2102. Permissible quantity, §2093.

Refered to in §2108.

2105. Record of prescriptions. Every physician shall keep, in his own handwriting and in his office, a permanent record, legibly written in ink, of every prescription for intoxicating liquors issued by him. Said record shall be alphabetically arranged under the name of the patient and shall show:
1. The date of the prescription.
2. The amount and kind of liquors prescribed.
3. The name of the patient and his postoffice address, including street number, if any.
4. The name of the person to whom the prescription was delivered and his postoffice address, including street number, if any.
5. The purpose or ailment for which the liquors are prescribed.
6. The directions for the use of said liquors, including the amount and frequency of the dose. [C24, 27, §2105.]

Refered to in §§2102, 2103.

2106. Reports filed. Every physician shall, on or before the twentieth day of January, April, July, and October, each year, file with the county auditor of the county of his residence an exact duplicate of the record provided for in the preceding section. Each filing shall cover the three calendar months preceding the filing. [C24, 27, §2106.]

Refered to in §2108.

2107. Oath. Said physician shall securely attach to each duplicate record so filed by him his oath in the following form:

"I, ................., do say on oath that the hereto annexed record is an exact duplicate of the record of prescriptions kept by me in my office for the months of ........... and ............ and ............, that record has been accurately prepared and kept by me and shows every prescription for intoxicating liquors issued and delivered by me during said month; that I have in no case issued a prescription for such liquors for other than medical purposes or for a quantity of such liquors in excess of the amount reasonably necessary for said purposes or for a quantity of such liquors in excess of the quantity permitted by state or federal statutes and regulations; nor have I issued such prescription to a person when I had reason to believe that such person would use the liquors obtained thereunder for beverage purposes." [C24, 27, §2107.]

Refered to in §2108.

2108. Penalty—suspension. Upon conviction for a violation of any provision of the four preceding sections, the court, as a part of the judgment, shall order the certificate or license of such physician to practice his profession suspended for a period of not less than one year nor more than five years. [C24, 27, §2108.]

2109. Effect of suspension. During the period of such suspension such physician shall be wholly barred from the practice of his profession in this state, and the clerk of said court shall forthwith notify the state department of health of such suspension and the period thereof; and any physician practicing or attempting to practice his profession during the interim of such a suspension shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C24, 27, §2109.]

2110. Conviction in federal courts. When a physician or pharmacist, licensed under the laws of this state, is convicted in any federal
courts of this state of a violation of the federal statutes or regulations relating to intoxicating liquors, or to narcotics, and said judgment has not become final, the county attorney of the county where said physician or pharmacist resides shall forthwith file in the office of the clerk of the district court of said county a duly certified copy of said judgment and thereupon said district court, or a judge thereof, shall, on such notice to the defendant in said judgment as the court or judge may prescribe, enter an order suspending for a period of not less than one year nor more than five years the license of such physician or pharmacist to practice his profession in this state. In such proceeding the county attorney shall appear on behalf of the state. [C24, 27, § 2111; 43GA, ch 62.]

2111. Revocation of license to practice pharmacy. Upon proof of such violation by a licensed pharmacist, the court shall order his license revoked without the formality of a special proceeding for that purpose, as provided in title 8 dealing with the practice of certain professions affecting the public health. In such event the clerk shall notify the state department of health as provided in such title. [C73, § 1534; C97, § 2112; S13, § 2112.]

2112. Records. The clerk of the court shall preserve as a part of the record and files all papers, except bonds, pertaining to the granting or revocation of permits, and keep suitable books in which bonds and permits shall be recorded. [C97, § 2393; S13, § 2393; C24, 27, § 2112.]

2113. Costs. Whether said permit be granted or refused, the applicant shall pay the costs incurred in the case, and, when granted, he shall make payment before any permit issue, except the court may tax the cost of any witnesses summoned by private persons resisting said application, and the fees for serving such subpoenas, to such persons, when it is shown that they were summoned maliciously, and may be revoked, upon sufficient showing, by the permit holder or his clerk, violating this chapter, the court shall order his permit to be suspended during the controversy. [C73, § 1535; C97, § 2120; S13, § 2120; C24, 27, § 2121.]

2114. False oath. If any permit holder or his clerk shall make false oath touching any matter required to be sworn to, the person so offending shall be punished as provided by law for perjury. [R60, § 1577; C73, § 1559; C97, § 2395; C24, 27, § 2114.]

Perjury, § 1577.

2115. False return. If any person holding a permit under this chapter purchases or procures any intoxicating liquor otherwise than as herein authorized, or fails to make the reports to the county auditor in the time or form required, or makes any false return to the county auditor, or fills a prescription for intoxicating liquors more than once, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly. [C97, § 2395; C24, 27, § 2115.]

2116. Civil and criminal liability. Every permit holder or his clerk, violating this chapter, shall be subject to all the penalties, forfeitures, and judgments, and may be prosecuted by all the proceedings and actions, criminal and civil, whether at law or in equity, provided for or authorized by this title, and the permit shall not shield any person who abuses the trust imposed by it or violates the law. [C73, § 1538; C97, § 2399; C24, 27, § 2116.]

2117. Destruction of liquor. In case of conviction in any proceeding, civil or criminal, the liquor in possession of the permit holder shall by order of the court be destroyed. [C97, § 2399; C24, 27, § 2117.]

2118. Evidence. On the trial of an action or proceeding against any person for manufacturing, selling, giving away, or keeping with intent to sell, intoxicating liquors in violation of law, or for any failure to comply with the conditions or duties imposed by law, the prescriptions for liquors, the returns made to the auditor, the quantity and kinds of liquors sold or kept, purchased or disposed of, the purpose for which liquors were obtained by or from him and for which they were used, and the character and habits of sobriety or otherwise of the purchasers, shall be competent evidence, and may be considered, so far as applicable to the particular case. [C97, § 2399; C24, 27, § 2118.]

2119. Production of books and papers. In any suit, prosecution or proceeding under this chapter, the court shall compel the production in evidence of any books or papers required to be kept by either federal or state statutes. [C97, § 2399; C24, 27, § 2119.]

Similar provision, § 11316 et seq.

2120. Revocation of permit. Permits shall be deemed trusts reposed in the recipients, and may be revoked, upon sufficient showing, by order of a court or judge. Complaint may be presented at any time to the district court or a judge thereof, which shall be in writing and signed and sworn to by three citizens of the county in which the permit was granted. [C73, § 1555; C97, § 2400; S13, § 2400; C24, 27, § 2120.]

2121. Service of complaint. A copy of the complaint shall, with a notice in writing of the time and place of hearing, be served on the accused five days before the hearing, and if the complaint is sufficient, and the accused appear and deny the same, the court or judge shall proceed without delay, unless continued for cause to hear and determine the controversy. [C73, § 1535; C97, § 2400; S13, § 2400; C24, 27, § 2121.]

2122. Suspending permit. If continued or appealed at the instance of the permit holder, his permit may, in the discretion of the court, be suspended during the controversy. [C97, § 2400; S13, § 2400; C24, 27, § 2122.]

2123. Trial and judgment of revocation. The complainant and accused may be heard in person or by counsel, or both, and proofs may be offered by the parties; and if it shall appear upon such hearing that the accused has in any
way abused the trust, or that liquors are sold by the accused or his employees in violation of law, or dispensed unlawfully, or that he has in any proceeding, civil or criminal, been adjudged guilty of violating any of the provisions of this title, the court or judge shall revoke and set aside the permit. [C73, §1535; C97, §2400; S13, §2400; C24, 27, §2123.]

2124. Record—entry of order. The papers and order in such case shall be immediately returned to and filed by the clerk of the court, and, if heard by a judge, the order shall be entered of record as if made in court. [C97, §2400; S13, §2400; C24, 27, §2124.]

2125. Automatic revocation. If for any cause a licensed pharmacist who holds a permit shall cease to hold a valid license, his permit shall be forfeited and be null and void. [C97, §2401; S13, §2401; C24, 27, §2125.]

2126. Clerks. The acts of clerks employed by a permit holder in conducting his business shall be considered the acts of the permit holder, who shall be liable therefor as if he had personally done them. [C97, §2401; S13, §2401; C24, 27, §2126.]

CHAPTER 101
PERMITS TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Referred to in §2159. Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §6898.

2130. Wholesale drug corporation. A corporation which is located and doing a wholesale drug business within this state may be granted a permit to purchase and sell intoxicating liquors, not including malt liquors, for the purpose hereinafter specified, and for use by the compounding and manufacture of patent and proprietary medicines, toilet articles, tinctures, extracts, and other like commodities, none of which is susceptible to use as a beverage but which requires as one of its ingredients alcohol or vinous liquor. [S13, §2401-a; C24, 27, §2130.]

2131. Application. Application for such permit shall be by petition which shall show:
1. The name of the corporation, and that it is actually engaged within this state in the wholesale drug business.
2. The place, particularly describing it, where said business will be conducted and where sales will be made under the proposed permit.
3. That neither the applicant nor any member of the firm, or officers of the corporation has been convicted of any violation of the laws of this state with reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors within three years last passed, prior to the date of the said affidavit.
4. That one or more licensed pharmacists, especially naming them, are financially interested in said corporation and actually engaged in the conduct of said business and will have personal charge of the sales of said liquors in case the permit is granted, and are not users of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.
5. Sworn verification by some managing officer of the corporation. [S13, §2401-a; C24, 27, §2131; 43GA, ch 63.]

2132. Procedure. The petition shall be filed in the district court and all laws pertaining to permits granted to individual licensed pharmacists, in so far as applicable and not herein otherwise provided, shall apply to said application by a wholesale druggist and to the permit issued thereon. [C24, 27, §2132.]

General procedure, ch 106.
2133. Name of pharmacist. A permit to a wholesale drug corporation, in addition to all other requirements, shall specify the name of each licensed pharmacist who will have personal charge of sales under said permit. [C24, 27, §2133.]

2134. Substitute authorized. Should said pharmacist die or for any other reason terminate his connection with the permit holder, the district court or a judge thereof may, on written application by the permit holder, and on notice to the county attorney, order the substitution in said permit of the name of some other proper pharmacist. [C24, 27, §2134.]

2135. Unlawful sales—cancellation of permit. Sales of liquors not made under the personal supervision of a pharmacist named in said permit shall be illegal and shall automatically cancel said permit. [C24, 27, §2135.]

2136. Permit and authority thereunder. The permit issued to a wholesale drug corporation shall authorize said corporation, under the limitations herein provided, to sell:
1. Alcohol for specified chemical and mechanical purposes to persons, firms, and corporations who have qualified, under federal and state statutes and regulations, to purchase and use alcohol for such purposes.
2. Alcohol and wine for the purpose of manufacturing patent and proprietary medicines and toilet articles and compounding medicines, tinctures, extracts, or other like commodities, none of which are susceptible of use as a beverage, to pharmacists who are registered under the laws of this state and who are actively engaged in the general practice of their respective professions. [C24, 27, §2136.]

2137. Good faith practice required. The term “licensed physician”, “licensed dentist”, or “licensed veterinarian” as employed in the last preceding section shall be construed to embrace only those persons who are in good faith and actively engaged in the general practice of their respective professions. [C24, 27, §2137.]

2138. Interpretative clause. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the manufacture or sale of any preparation or compound, under any name, form, or device, which may be used as a beverage, and which is intoxicating in its character. [C97, §2385; C24, 27, §2138.]

2139. Limitation. The authority granted to a wholesale druggist to sell intoxicating liquors shall in no case authorize a sale in a quantity in excess of that authorized by federal or state statutes and regulations. [C24, 27, §2139.]

2140. Manner of sale. Such sales shall be made only on the written signed request of the purchaser. Said request shall also be countersigned by the licensed pharmacist, who has charge of the sale, with his name, the number of his license, and the date the liquors are delivered for transportation. [S13, §2401-a; C24, 27, §2140.]

2141. Form, contents, and requirements. The form, contents, and requirements of said written requests shall be substantially as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Kind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The purchaser named above:
(Here describe the business and state the purpose for which the liquors are desired, which description and statement of purpose must be in accordance with request 2136).

I, [Signature of purchaser], being the licensed pharmacist having personal supervision of the above sale, hereby requests said request and certify that said liquors were, on the day of, 19__, delivered in the following manner, to wit:

I, [Name], being the licensed pharmacist, No.

2142. Requests—preparation—delivery. Requests for intoxicating liquors may be made out and signed by the applicant at his place of business and forwarded to the permit holder of whom request is made, and the permit holder may, by his own conveyance, personally deliver said liquors to the applicant, or cause such delivery to be made by a common carrier. [S13, §2401-b; C24, 27, §2142.]

2143. Personal delivery. The applicant may personally present said written request for the purchase of such liquors to the permit holder and the permit holder may deliver said liquors directly to the applicant. [S13, 24, 27, §2143.]

2144. Reports. The permit holder in making the reports required herein shall specify the manner in which each sale of liquors was delivered, to wit: whether a delivery was made by his own conveyance, or by a common carrier, or by direct delivery to the applicant. [C24, 27, §2144.]

2145. Special requirement. No sale shall be made on a request unless such request is filled out with pen and ink. [C24, 27, §2145.]

2146. Return of requests. Said requests shall be preserved by the permit holder and filed with the county auditor at the time of the filing with the county auditor of the reports hereinafter provided for. [S13, §2401-b; C24, 27, §2146.]

Reports by permit holder, ch 102.

2147. Oath. Requests filed with the county auditor shall be accompanied by an affidavit by the licensed pharmacist or pharmacists having personal charge of the sales, showing that said requests comprise all the requests filled by said wholesale druggist during the time covered by said requests. [C24, 27, §2147.]

2148. Manner of shipping. Intoxicating liquors shipped by a wholesale druggist under the aforesaid authorization shall not be inclosed in the same box, package, or carton with other drugs or merchandise. In all cases of such shipments the bill of lading shall set out the kind and amount of intoxicating liquors contained in the shipment, and one copy of the bill of lading shall be signed for the wholesale drug corporation by the licensed pharmacist having personal charge of the sale, or by an officer of such drug corporation. [S13, §2401-c; C24, 27, §2148.]

2149. Transportation. Common carriers shall transport the liquors purchased or sold by a wholesale drug corporation under the authority of the permit herein provided, whether such shipment be interstate or intrastate:

1. When the consignor files with the agent of the carrier, at the point of origin, an affidavit stating:
   a. That the consignee is a person, firm, or corporation who has a legal right to make such purchase;
   b. That the liquors are consigned to the station nearest to the consignee’s place of business; and
   c. That the consignor and consignee are in all respects acting lawfully in the transportation of said liquor.

2. When bill of lading is made out and signed as heretofore provided.

3. When carrier is furnished with copy of the permit held by the wholesale drug corporation and said copy is duly certified to be correct by the clerk of the court issuing the permit. [S13, §2401-d; C24, 27, §2149.]

Referred to in §2150.

2150. Affiant. If the consignor is a corporation, the affidavit provided for in the last preceding section shall be made by the pharmacist having charge of the sales of such liquors or by some managing officer of the corporation. [C24, 27, §2150.]

2151. Delivery. The carrier shall not make delivery of such liquors:

1. Until the consignee files with the carrier an affidavit by the consignee himself or by the president, vice president, secretary, or general manager or superintendent of the consignee, that said liquors are solely for the use and purposes specified in the written request for the purchase of such liquors, naming said purpose, and

2. Until the consignee personally signs the record book of intoxicating liquor shipments and deliveries required to be kept by common carriers. [S13, §2401-d; C24, 27, §2151.]

2152. Undelivered shipments. Should a consignee fail to comply with the law and obtain delivery of a shipment of intoxicating liquors within fifteen days after notice to him by mail, the carrier may make application to the district court, or to a judge thereof, of the county in which the liquors are being held, for an order for the delivery of said liquors by said carrier to the sheriff and for an order for the destruction thereof. [C24, 27, §2152.]


2153. Effect of delivery. A delivery of said liquors to the sheriff under an order of the court shall discharge the carrier from all civil liability for said liquors. [C24, 27, §2153.]

2154. Order. The court shall summarily hear said application and, upon proof of the truth thereof, shall enter an order for the delivery of
said liquors to the sheriff and for the destruction of said liquors. [C24, 27,§2154.]

Destruction defined, §1999.

2155. Violations by wholesale druggists. The failure of a permit holder hereunder to comply with any provision of this chapter shall render such holder subject to all the penalties, forfeitures, and proceedings, civil and criminal, provided in this title for the unlawful sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors. [S13, §2401-e; C24, 27,§2155.]

2156. Violations by purchasers. Any person, firm, or corporation, and the agents and officers thereof, who purchases or obtains any intoxicating liquors for any purpose authorized by this chapter or knows that such liquors have been so obtained, and uses or permits said liquors, or any part thereof, to be used for beverage purposes or for any purpose other than that for which it was purchased, or obtained, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and, in addition, if a person, be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding one year. [C24, 27,§2156.]

Nonpayment of fine, §§13588, 13964.

2157. “Corporation” construed. The term “corporation” as used in this chapter shall be construed to include corporations, firms, and persons engaged in the general wholesale drug business within this state. [S13,§2401-f; C24, 27,§2157.]

2158. Sales under prior statutes. The right of a wholesale druggist under pre-existing statutes to sell intoxicating liquors under a permit granted to a licensed pharmacist who is financially interested in said wholesale drug business, unless sooner terminated for cause, is hereby continued until its expiration. [C24, 27,§2158.]

CHAPTER 102
REPORTS BY PERMIT HOLDERS
Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §6898.

2159. Reports required.

2160. Form of reports.

2161. When filed.

2159. Reports required. A permit holder under either of the last two preceding chapters shall make and file with the county auditor of the county in which the permit has been granted, the same reports covering all intoxicating liquors received, used, and sold as are required by federal statutes and regulations to be made and filed by said permit holder with the federal prohibition director. [C73, §§1533, 1537; C97, §§2397, 2398; C24, 27,§2159.]

Referred to in §2160.

2160. Form of reports. A report under the preceding section may be in the form of an original draft made from the federal report, or it may consist of a carbon copy made at the time of the making of said federal report. Said blank forms may be exact reproductions of the blank forms furnished by the federal department. [C24, 27,§2160.]

2161. When filed. Said reports shall be filed with the county auditor within the time in which they are required to be filed with said director. [C24, 27,§2161.]

2162. Return of requests.

2163. Oath.

2162. Return of requests.

2163. Oath. The oath provided for in the last preceding section shall be in the following form:

I, ......................, being duly sworn, on oath state that the requests for liquors herewith returned are all that were received and filled at my pharmacy during the months of .................., A. D. .................; that I have carefully preserved the same, and that they were filled out, signed, and attested on the date shown thereon, as provided by law; that said requests were filled by delivering the quantity and kinds of liquors required, and that no liquors, have been sold or dispensed under color of my permit during said months except as shown by the requests herewith returned, and that I have faithfully observed and complied with the conditions of my bond and oath taken by me thereon indorsed, and with all the laws relating to my duties in the premises. [C97,§2397; C24, 27, §2163.]
CHAPTER 103
PERMITS TO MANUFACTURERS
Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §6898.

2164. Patent and proprietary medicines. Patent and proprietary medicines, tinctures, extracts, toilet articles, and perfume, and other like commodities, none of which are susceptible of use as a beverage but which require as one of their ingredients alcohol or vinous liquors, may be manufactured within this state, provided a permit so to manufacture is first obtained as hereinafter provided. [C24,27,§2164.]

2165. Application. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring such permit shall apply to the judge of the district court of the county in which the principal place of business is located by filing with the clerk of such court the affidavit of the person, member of the firm, or secretary or other managing officer of the corporation, as the case may be, stating therein the following facts:
1. The name, place of business, and post office address of the person, firm, or corporation desiring such permit.
2. The business in which said person, firm, or corporation is engaged and the articles manufactured by them which require in their manufacture the use of alcohol or vinous liquors, and approximately the amount required during a calendar month.
3. That neither the applicant nor any member of the firm nor officer of the corporation has been convicted of any violation of the laws of this state with reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors within three years last past prior to the date of said affidavit. [C24,27,§2166.]

2166. Notice to county attorney. Upon the filing of said affidavit, together with any other proof submitted, if any, the clerk shall immediately notify the county attorney of such application, and the county attorney shall appear in said proceeding on behalf of the state. [C24,27,§2166.]

2167. Granting permit—bond. If, after a hearing, the judge is satisfied that the facts stated in said affidavit are true and that the applicant is a person fit and proper to be intrusted with the permit applied for, the same shall be issued upon the filing by the applicant of a bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, the sureties to be approved by the clerk, conditioned as the bond of licensed pharmacist permit holders. [C24,27,§2167.]

2168. Term of permit. A permit issued under this chapter, unless revoked for cause, shall remain in force for a period of five years from the date of its issuance. [C24,27,§2168.]

2169. Record. It shall be the duty of said clerk to keep a record of permits issued hereunder and to give each permit holder a serial number. [C24,27,§2169.]

2169-a1. Report by manufacturer. It shall be the duty of any manufacturer holding a permit under the provisions of this chapter whenever such manufacturer shall purchase any intoxicating liquor from any person, firm, or corporation, to file an affidavit immediately upon receipt of the shipment of such liquor, with the county auditor of the county in which such manufacturer shall have its place of business, in the following form:

State of Iowa

________________________ county, Iowa.

That on the ______________ day of 19... said company or corporation ordered from the ______________ company or corporation of ____________________________ the following liquors:

(Kinds of liquors and amounts)

That the said liquors were received by this manufacturer on the ______________ day of 19... for a purpose and use authorized by the permit held by this manufacturer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this ______________ day of 19...

Notary public. [C27,§2169-a1.]

2170. Violations. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly. [C24,27,§2170.]

Punishment, §12894.
CHAPTER 104

PERMITS TO CLERGYMEN

Chapter applicable to special charter cities. §6898.

2171. Clergymen's permit. Any minister, priest, or rabbi of any church, sect, denomination, or creed which uses wines in its sacrificial ceremonies or sacraments, and who desires to purchase and have transported by either intrastate or interstate common carriers and have possession of such sacramental wines shall, before purchasing or transporting such sacramental wines, apply for and obtain a permit authorizing such sale or transportation as hereinafter provided. [C24, 27, §2171.]

2172. Application for permit. Any such minister, priest, or rabbi desiring such permit shall apply to the judge of the district court of the county in which such minister, priest, or rabbi resides, by filing with the clerk of the district court the affidavit of such minister, priest, or rabbi, as the case may be, stating therein the following facts:

1. The name and post office address of the applicant and the location of the church, building, or synagogue where such minister, priest, or rabbi ministers or officiates.

2. The kind and character of the wine and approximately the amount required during the calendar month. [C24, 27, §2172.]

2173. County attorney to represent petitioner. It shall be the duty of the county attorney to appear for and represent the petitioner without expense to the petitioner. If, after a hearing, the judge is satisfied that the facts stated in said affidavit are true the permit shall be issued accordingly, which permit, unless revoked for cause, shall remain in force for five years from the date of its issuance. [C24, 27, §2173.]

2174. Permit record—shipping order. It shall be the duty of the clerk to keep a record of permits issued under the provisions of this chapter, giving each permit holder a serial number; and at the time of the issuance of said permit, or afterwards, while the same remains in force, on application of the permit holder the clerk shall deliver to him certificates showing his authority to buy, transport, and use such sacramental wines as may be covered by said permit, which certificates shall be in triplicate and on red paper and in substantially the following form:

CLERGYMAN'S SHIPPING PERMIT

This is to certify that......, of........, county of........, and state of Iowa, is the holder of a clergyman's permit No........, which will expire on the......day of........, 19......, and that such permit holder is authorized to purchase and have transported to him sacramental wines of the kinds and amounts specified below, providing one duplicate of this certificate is firmly pasted or affixed to the exterior of the package and one duplicate hereof is attached to the bill of lading; and after the delivery of said wine to such permit holder, said duplicate with the date of the delivery indorsed or stamped thereon shall be by the delivering carriers promptly mailed to the undersigned.

Kinds of Wine Amount and purpose for which to be used.

................

Clerk of the District Court,

................

County, Iowa.

SHIPPING ORDER

Please ship to me via.............. (Here insert name of carrier)

the wine above specified. [C24, 27, §2174.]

Referred to in §2175.

2175. Shipping order in triplicate. When the holder of any permit granted under the second preceding section desires to purchase and have transported any wine provided for in this chapter, he shall make a written order in triplicate upon the blanks provided in the preceding section, which shall be furnished to him by said clerk, setting forth the exact amount and kind of wine ordered, from whom and by what railway, express company, or other common carrier the said liquor is to be transported. One copy of this order shall be immediately filed with the clerk of the district court of the county in which the permit is issued, one copy shall be attached to the package in which shipment is made in a conspicuous place in such way that it cannot be removed without showing evidence of mutilation where the entire order is shipped in one package, and if the said order shall be contained and shipped in more than one package, then the consignor shall attach the original copy to one of said packages and a duplicate thereof to each additional package required to ship said order, and the third copy shall be attached at the original point of shipment to the waybill of the common carrier transporting such wine. This copy, when the holder of the permit or his authorized agent shall have receipted for said wine, shall be stamped with the date of delivery of such wine and immediately filed by the agent of the common

2176. Sales for sacramental use.

2177. Method of shipment.

2178. Carriers may transport—when.

2179. Use for other purposes punished.

2180. Violation revokes permit.
carrier which has transported the said wine with
the clerk of the district court of the county in
which permit is granted. The clerk of the district
court shall compare the copy of the order filed by
the agent of the common carrier with the copy
filed by the holder of the permit and, if any dis­
crepancy exists, he shall report such fact to the
county attorney. [C24, 27,§2175.]

2176. Sales for sacramental use. It shall be
lawful for any person, firm, or corporation hold­
ing a permit in the state of Iowa for the sale of
alcohol, spirituous or vinous liquors to sell sacra­
mental wines to holders of permits under this
chapter, and to deliver the same to common car­
rriers for transportation to such permit holders
under the conditions as provided by this chapter,
anything to the contrary in any other law not­
withstanding. [C24, 27,§2176.]

2177. Method of shipment. It shall be the
duty of any permit holder within this state or
dealer without the state filling such order to paste
or otherwise attach firmly one duplicate of such
certificate to the exterior of such package, which
shall be sufficient authority for the transportation
and delivery to such permit holders of the package
containing such wine. [C24, 27,§2177.]

2178. Carriers may transport—when. When
the provisions of this chapter have been fully
complied with, common carriers are authorized
to transport to such permit holders wine de­
scribed in this chapter, in the manner specified
therein, and the permit holder is authorized to
carry or convey such wine to his place of busi­
ness, anything in any other law to the contrary
notwithstanding. [C24, 27,§2178.]

2179. Use for other purposes punished. Any
person receiving or having shipped any wine
under the provisions of this chapter, and using
or permitting the same to be used for any purpose
other than for sacramental purposes, or using or
permitting the same to be used for beverage pur­
poses shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall
forfeit all his rights under any permit granted
under the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27,
§2179.]

Punishment, §12894.

2180. Violation revokes permit. Any per­
person, firm, or corporation violating any of the
provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a
misdemeanor and any violation of any of the
liquor laws of this state by a permit holder shall
automatically revoke any permit held by him.
[C24, 27,§2180.]

Punishment, §12894.
CHAPTER 105
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

2181. Definitions. For the purposes of this title, unless otherwise defined:

1. "Commissioner" shall mean the commissioner of public health.

2. "State department" or "department" shall mean the state department of health.

3. "Health officer" shall mean the physician who is the health officer of the local board of health.

4. "Local board" shall mean the local board of health.

5. "Physician" shall mean a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathy and surgery, osteopathy, or chiropractic under the laws of this state; but a person licensed as a physician and surgeon shall be designated as a "physician" or "surgeon", a person licensed as an osteopathic physician or "osteopathic surgeon", a person licensed as an osteopath and surgeon shall be designated as an "osteopathic physician" or "osteopathic surgeon", a person licensed as an osteopath shall be designated as an "osteopathic physician", and a person licensed as a chiropractor shall be designated as a "chiropractor".

6. "Rules" shall include regulations and orders.

7. "Sanitation officer" shall mean the policeman who is the permanent sanitation and quarantine officer and who is subject to the direction of the local board of health in the execution of health and quarantine regulations. [S13, §2583-b; C24, 27, §2181.]

2182. Appointment of commissioner. The governor shall, within sixty days after the convening of the general assembly in 1925, and every four years thereafter, appoint, with the approval of two-thirds of the members of the senate in executive session, a commissioner of public health who shall be a physician specially trained in public hygiene and sanitation. [C97, §2564; S13, §2564; C24, 27, §2182.]

2183. Disqualifications. The commissioner shall not be an officer or member of the instructional staff of any of the state educational institutions nor of any college in which is taught any of the professions for which a license must be obtained from the department to practice the same in this state, nor shall the commissioner hold any other lucrative office of the state, elective or appointive, during his term, but he shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office. [C97, §2564; S13, §2564; C24, 27, §2183.]

2184. Term of office. The term of office of the commissioner shall be four years, commencing on July first of the year of appointment. [C97, §2564; S13, §2564; C24, 27, §2184.]

2185. Vacancies. All vacancies in the office of the commissioner of public health that may occur while the general assembly is not in session shall be filled by appointment by the governor, which appointment shall expire at the end of thirty days from the date on which the general assembly next convenes. Prior to the expiration of said thirty days the governor shall transmit...
to the senate for its approval an appointment for
the unexpired portion of the regular term. Vacancies occurring
during a session of the general assembly shall be filled as regular appointments
before the end of said session and for the unexpired
portion of the regular term. [C97,§2564; S13,§2564; C24, 27,§2185.]

2186. Assistants and employees. The commis-

sioner shall employ such assistants and employees as may be authorized by law, and the per-

sons thus appointed shall perform such duties as
may be assigned to them by the commissioner, but the head of the division of examinations and
licenses shall not be a person who has been
licensed to practice any of the professions for
which a license must be obtained from the depart-
ment to practice the same in this state. [C97,
§2564; S13,§2564; C24, 27,§2186.]

2187. Bonds of employees. The commis-

sioner shall require every employee who collects
fees or handles funds belonging to the state to
give an official bond, properly conditioned and
signed by sufficient sureties, in a sum to be fixed
by the commissioner which bond shall be approved
by him and filed in the office of the secre-
tary of state. [C24, 27,§2187.]

2188. Official seal. The state department of health
shall have an official seal and every com-
mission, license, order, or other paper executed
by the department may be attested with its seal.
[C24, 27,§2188.]

2189. Expenses. The commissioner, field and
office assistants, inspectors, and employees shall,
in addition to salary, receive their necessary trav-
eling expenses by the nearest traveled and prac-
ticable route and their necessary and incidental
expenses when engaged in the performance of
official business. [C97,§2574; S13,§§2564, 2574;
C24, 27,§2189.]

2190. Office. The state department of health
shall be located at the seat of government. [C97,
§2564; S13,§2564; C24, 27,§2190.]

2191. Powers and duties. The commissioner
of public health shall be the head of the “State
Department of Health”, which shall:

1. Exercise general supervision over the public
health, promote public hygiene and sanitation,
and, unless otherwise provided, enforce the laws
relating to the same.

2. Conduct campaigns for the education of the
people in hygiene and sanitation.

3. Issue monthly health bulletins containing
fundamental health principles and other health
data deemed of public interest.

4. Make investigations and surveys in respect
to the causes of disease and epidemics, and the
effect of locality, employment, and living condi-
tions upon the public health. For this purpose
the department may use the services of the ex-
perts connected with the bacteriological and epide-

miological laboratory at the state university.

5. Make inspections of the sanitary conditions
in the educational, charitable, correctional, and
penal institutions in the state.

6. Make inspections of the sanitary conditions
in any locality of the state upon written petition
of five or more citizens from said locality, and
issue directions for the improvement of the same,
which shall be executed by the local board.

7. Make inspections of the public water sup-
plies, sewer systems, sewage treatment plants,
and garbage and industrial plants through-
out the state, and direct the method of installa-
tion and operation of the same.

8. Establish, publish, and enforce a code of
rules governing the installation of plumbing in
cities and towns and amend the same when
deemed necessary in the manner prescribed in the
following section. Said rules and amendments
shall be published in the same manner as other
rules of the department.

Referred to in §2192.

9. Exercise general supervision over the ad-
ministration of the housing law and give aid
to the local authorities in the enforcement of
the same, and it shall institute in the name of
the state such legal proceedings as may be
necessary in the enforcement of said law.

10. Hear and determine all appeals from the
order of any local board made in connection
with the enforcement of the housing law, and
enforce its orders therein.

11. Establish stations throughout the state
for the distribution of antitoxins and vaccines
to physicians, druggists, and other persons, at
cost. All antitoxin and vaccine thus distrib-
uted shall be labeled “Iowa State Department
of Health”.

12. Exercise general supervision over the ad-
ministration and enforcement of the venereal
disease law, chapter 109.

13. Exercise sole jurisdiction over the dis-
posal and transportation of the dead bodies of
human beings and prescribe the methods to be
used in preparing such bodies for disposal and
transportation.

14. Exercise general supervision over the ad-
ministration and enforcement of the vital sta-

tistics law, chapter 114.

15. Enforce the law relative to the “Practice
of Certain Professions Affecting the Public
Health”, title 8.

16. Establish and maintain such divisions in
the department as are necessary for the proper
enforcement of the laws administered by it, in-
cluding a division of contagious and infectious
diseases, a division of venereal diseases, a
division of housing, a division of sanitary en-
gineering, a division of vital statistics, and a
division of examinations and licenses; but the
various services of the department shall be so
consolidated as to eliminate unnecessary per-
sonnel and make possible the carrying on of the
functions of the department under the most
 economical methods, and vaccine through

17. Establish, publish, and enforce rules not
inconsistent with law for the enforcement of
the provisions of this title and for the enforce-
ment of the various laws, the administration and
supervision of which are imposed upon the
department.

1. [C97,§2565; C24, 27,§2191.]
2. [C24, 27,§2191.]
3. [C24, 27,§2191.]
4. [C97,§2565; C24, 27,§2191.]
2192. Pluming code committee. The code of rules governing the installation of plumbing provided for in the preceding section may be amended biennially as conditions may require. The necessary amendments shall be determined by a plumbing code committee which shall be appointed by the commissioner of public health on or before July 1, 1925, and every four years thereafter. Such committee shall consist of the entire staff of the head of the division of sanitary engineering, the commissioner of health, the housing commissioner, one master plumber, and one journeymen plumber. The engineer member shall be chairman of the committee. [C24, 27, §2192.]

2193. Powers of plumbing committee. The committee shall meet at the call of the chairman, which shall be issued during the month of December of each even-numbered year. It shall continue in session until it has agreed upon the amendments deemed necessary to the existing code governing the installation of plumbing. [C24, 27, §2193.]

2194. Compensation and expenses of committee. The members of the committee shall receive no compensation for their services, but they shall receive their necessary traveling and hotel expenses in discharging the duties prescribed in the preceding section. [C24, 27, §2194.]

2195. Plumbing code revision fund. Cities and towns licensing plumbers shall pay to the treasurer of state one dollar for each license issued and twenty-five cents for each renewal thereof. The fees so received shall be kept by the treasurer of the state in a separate fund to be known as the plumbing code fund. Such fund shall be used in paying the claims arising under the preceding section and in paying the cost of printing the code of rules governing the installation of plumbing, plumbers' license, and application blanks. [C24, 27, §2195.]

2196. Housing law applicable to mining camps. When the health conditions in any mining camp become a menace to the health of the inhabitants thereof, the department shall require compliance with the provisions of the housing law in so far as the same may be reasonably applicable in such camp. [C24, 27, §2196.]

2197. Permits for construction of new mining camps. No new mining camp shall be constructed of more than five houses until a written permit is secured from the department. Application for said permit shall be made in writing, accompanied by a plat of the proposed camp showing in detail the location, topography, character of the houses to be built, and the provisions to be made for drainage, sewage, outside toilets, and water supply. Within three weeks from the receipt of such application the department shall inspect the proposed camp and, if satisfied that the same will comply with the general provisions of the housing law as far as reasonably applicable, shall issue the permit requested. [C24, 27, §2197.]

Housing law, ch 323.

2198. Investigation of pollution of water. The department may upon its own initiative investigate the alleged pollution or corruption of any stream or body of water which is rendering the same unwholesome or unfit for domestic use, or as a public water supply, or which is rendering it deleterious to fish life, and the department shall make such investigation upon the written petition of:
1. The council of any city or town.
2. Any local board of health.
3. The trustees of any township.
4. Twenty-five residents of the state.

The power vested by this section in the department shall not apply, however, to the lower five thousand feet of any stream flowing into a river at a place where such river forms a part of the boundary line of the state. [C24, 27, §2198.]

2199. Time and place of hearing. After a full and complete investigation including bacteriological and chemical analysis of the water and location of the source of contamination, the department shall make an order fixing the time and place for a hearing which shall not be less than ten days thereafter. Such hearing shall be public and shall be in such manner and form as the department shall prescribe in the manner required for a court hearing and every alleged offender shall have the right to appear by counsel, present testimony, and examine witnesses. [C24, 27, §2199.]

2200. Notice. Notice of the time and place of hearing shall be served upon each alleged offender at least ten days before said hearing in the manner required for the service of notice of the commencement of an ordinary action in a court of record. [C24, 27, §2200.]

Manner of service, §11060.

2201. Order. After such hearing the department may, if it believes the alleged offender is guilty of the charges, enter an order directing such person to desist in the practice found to be the cause of such pollution or corruption, or it may order a change in the method of passing waste materials into the water so that the same will be rendered innocuous and harmless. [C24, 27, §2201.]

Referred to in §2201-a.

2201-a. Limitation on expense. No order shall be issued under the provisions of the pre-
ceding section that will require the expenditure of more than five thousand dollars without the written approval of a majority of the members of the state executive council. [C27, §2201-al.]

2202. Reasonable time for compliance. If any such change is ordered, unless such practice is rendering such water dangerous to the public health, a reasonable time shall be granted to the offender in which to put in use the method ordered. [C24, 27, §2202.]

2203. Record. The department shall keep a complete record of such proceeding, including all the evidence taken, and such record shall be open to public inspection. [C24, 27, §2203.]

2204. Appeal. An appeal may be taken by the aggrieved party from any order entered in such proceeding to the district court of the county in which the alleged offense was committed. Such appeal shall be perfected by serving a written notice on the commissioner of public health within thirty days of the entry of such order. [C24, 27, §2204.]

2205. Transcript. Within thirty days after an application for an appeal is filed with the commissioner, he shall make, certify, and file in the office of the clerk of the court to which the appeal is taken, a full and complete transcript of all documents and papers relating to the case. [C24, 27, §2205.]

2206. Trial term — precedence. The first term after the appeal is taken shall be the trial term, and if the appeal is taken during a pending term, it shall be triable during such term at any time after ten days from the date that the transcript is filed by the commissioner. The hearing on appeal shall be tried as a suit in equity and shall be de novo. [C24, 27, §2206.]

2207. Violation of order—contempt. Failure to obey any order made by the department with reference to matters pertaining to the pollution of streams shall constitute contempt. In such event the department may certify to the district court of the county in which such disobedience shall occur, or to the district court of Polk county, the fact of such failure. The district court shall then proceed to hear and determine the matter and to punish for contempt to the same extent as though such failure were in connection with an order made by the district court which is made punishable by contempt. [C24, 27, §2207.]

2208. Penalty. Any party found guilty of contempt under the preceding section shall be fined not to exceed one thousand dollars or be imprisoned for failure to pay such fine. The provisions of this section shall be considered as additional to any penalty which may be imposed under the law relative to nuisances or any other statute relating to the pollution of streams, and a conviction under the preceding section shall not be a bar to prosecution under any other penal statute. [C24, 27, §2208.]

2209. Notice of adoption of rules. Immediately after the adoption of any rule the department shall forward a certified copy of such rule to the county auditor of each county and to each local board of health. When such rule shall be amended, notice of said amendment shall be given in the same manner. [S13, §2571-b; C24, 27, §2209.]

2210. Time rules take effect. The rules of the department shall take effect and be in force in the respective counties from and after the date stated in the certified copies of said rules which are forwarded to the county auditors. [C24, 27, §2210.]

2211. Publication and distribution of rules. The department shall publish from time to time a sufficient number of its rules to supply the needs of the several counties. The county auditor shall annually forward to the department a certified list of the names and addresses of the clerks of all the local boards of health in his county. Upon receipt of said list the department shall forward to the local boards sufficient copies for distribution in each county; and the clerk of the local board shall upon request furnish a copy of said rules to any resident, physician, or citizen. [S13, §2571-b; C24, 27, §2211.]

2212. Refusal of local board to enforce rules. If any local board shall fail to enforce the rules of the state department or carry out its lawful directions, the department may enforce the same within the territorial jurisdiction of such local board, and for that purpose it may exercise all of the powers given by statute to the local board, and may employ the necessary assistants to carry out its lawful directions. [C97, §2572; S13, §§2569-a, 2572; C24, 27, §2212.]

2213. Expenses for enforcing rules of department. All expenses incurred by the state department in determining whether its rules are enforced by a local board, and in enforcing the same when a local board has failed to do so, shall be paid in the same manner as the expenses of enforcing such rules when enforced by the local board. [S13, §2572; C24, 27, §2213.]

2214. Duty of police officers to enforce rules. All peace officers of the state when called upon by the department shall enforce its rules and execute the lawful orders of the department within their respective jurisdictions. [C97, §2572; S13, §2572; C24, 27, §2214.]

2215. Interference with health officer. Any person resisting or interfering with the department, its employees, or authorized agents, in the discharge of any duty imposed by law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C24, 27, §2215.]

2216. Biennial report. The department shall make a report to the governor in each even-numbered year, at the time provided by law, which shall include all receipts and disbursements for the year, such information and statistics concerning the public health and enforcement of the several laws administered by it, and such instruction upon the subject of hygiene.
and sanitation as may be thought useful for dissemination among the people, with such suggestions as to legislation as may be deemed advisable. [C97, §2565; C24, 27, §2216.]

2217. Penalty. Any person who knowingly violates any provision of this chapter, or of the rules of the department, or any lawful order, written or oral, of the department or of its officers, or authorized agents, shall be guilty of a

misdemeanor. [C73, §419; C97, §2573; S13, §2575-a; C24, 27, §2217.]

Punishment, §12894.

2217-cl. Federal aid. The state department of health is hereby authorized to accept financial aid from the government of the United States for the purpose of assisting in carrying on public health work in the state of Iowa. [43GA, ch 68.]

CHAPTER 106
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

2218. Composition of board of health. The state board of health shall consist of:
1. The commissioner of public health.
2. The members of the executive council.
3. Five health officers to be appointed by the governor. [S13, §2564-a; C24, 27, §2218.]

Referred to in §2219.

2219. Appointment of members. The governor shall appoint, prior to the second Tuesday in January, 1925, and every two years thereafter, the five health officers provided for in the preceding section, who shall serve for a period of two years or until their successors are appointed and qualify. Not more than one of such health officers shall be appointed from any one congressional district. [C24, 27, §2219.]

2220. Duties of board of health. The state board of health shall be an advisory body to the state department of health and shall have the following powers and duties to:
1. Consider and study the entire field of legislation and administration concerning public health, hygiene, and sanitation.
2. Advise the department relative to:
a. The causes of disease and epidemics, and the effect of locality, employment, and living conditions upon the public health.
b. The sanitary conditions in the educational, charitable, correctional, and penal institutions in the state.
c. The public water supplies, sewer systems, sewage treatment plants, and garbage and refuse disposal plants, and the method of installing and operating the same.
d. Contagious and infectious diseases, quarantine and isolation, venereal diseases, antitoxins and vaccines, housing, and vital statistics.
3. Recommend policies and practices to the department relative to any duty imposed upon it by law, which recommendations shall be given due consideration by the department.
4. Appoint a committee, upon the request of the department, to advise with the department relative to any duty imposed upon it by law.
5. Investigate the conduct of the work of the department, and for this purpose it shall have access at any time to all books, papers, documents, and records of the department.

2221. Questions submitted by department. The department may lay before the board, or any committee thereof, at any regular or special meeting, any matter upon which it desires the advice or opinion of such body or committee. [C24, 27, §2221.]

2222. Time of meetings. The board shall meet semiannually, on the second Tuesday in July and January of each year, and at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the commissioner of public health or the governor. The officer calling a special meeting of the board shall give each member ten days' written notice by mail of such meeting. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum. [C97, §2564; S13, §2564; C24, 27, §2222.]

2223. Place of meetings. The meetings of the board shall be held at the seat of government unless otherwise ordered by the board. The executive council shall furnish the board with suitable quarters in which to hold its meetings. [C97, §2564; S13, §2564; C24, 27, §2223.]

2224. Officers. At the meeting held in July of each year a president and secretary shall be elected from the board, who shall serve for a period of one year. At the request of the board the department shall furnish an executive clerk from the regular employees of the department to record the minutes of the meetings of the board. [C97, §2564; S13, §2564; C24, 27, §2224.]

2225. Supplies. The department shall furnish the board of health with all articles and supplies required for the public use and necessary to enable the board to perform the duties

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, Ch 106, §2218
imposed upon it by law. Such articles and supplies shall be obtained by the department in the same manner in which the regular supplies for the department are obtained and the same shall be considered and accounted for as if obtained for the use of the department. [S13, §2564; C24, 27, §2225.]

2226. Compensation and expenses of members. The members of the board shall receive no compensation as such, but the traveling expenses of the members shall be paid by any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. [C97, §2574; S13, §2564; C24, 27, §2226.]

2227. Publication of proceedings. Upon request of the board the department shall incorporate the proceedings of the board, or any part thereof, in its biennial report to the governor, and the same shall be published as a part of the official report of the department. [C24, 27, §2227.]

CHAPTER 107
LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH

2228. Organization of local board of health.
2229. Chairman of local board—duties.
2230. Clerk of local board—duties.
2231. Health officer of local board.
2232. Appointment of sanitation and quarantine officer.
2233. Meetings.
2234. Duties of local board.
2235. Publication of rules.
2236. General duties of health officer.

2228. Organization of local board of health. The local board of health shall consist:
1. In cities and towns, of the mayor, health physician, and members of the city or town council.
2. In townships, of the members of the board of township trustees. [C73, §§393, 415; C97, §§574, 2568; C24, 27, §2228.]

2229. Chairman of local board—duties. In cities and towns the mayor shall be chairman of the local board, and when said board is not in session the mayor shall as mayor and as chairman of said board enforce the statutes of the state relative to public health and the rules of the state department and local board. In townships the trustees shall elect one of their number as chairman who shall have the same duties as chairman of the local board in cities and towns. [C24, 27, §2229.]

2230. Clerk of local board—duties. The town, city, or township clerk, as the case may be, shall be clerk of the local board, keep its records, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the local board. [C73, §418; C97, §2568; C24, 27, §2230.]

2231. Health officer of local board. Each local board shall have a health officer who shall be a physician, or one specially trained in public hygiene and sanitation. In cities and towns the health physician shall be such health officer. In every other case the local board shall appoint said health officer who shall hold office during its pleasure. [C73, §418; C97, §2568; C24, 27, §2231.]

2232. Appointment of sanitation and quarantine officer. Upon request of the local board, the mayor in every city or town shall appoint a member of the police force to be a permanent sanitation and quarantine officer who shall be subject to the orders and directions of the local board and its health officer in the execution of health and quarantine regulations. [C24, 27, §2232.]

2233. Meetings. The local board shall meet for the transaction of business on the first Monday of April and November in each year and at such other times as it may deem necessary. [S13, §2571-b; C24, 27, §2233.]

2234. Duties of local board. The duties of the local board shall be to:
1. Obey and enforce the rules and lawful orders of the state department.
2. Furnish the state department at the times and in the manner prescribed by the department, reports of its proceedings.
3. Establish, maintain, and terminate quarantines in all cases of quarantinable diseases as may be required by law or by the rules of the state department.
4. Make such rules, not inconsistent with law or the rules of the state department as may be necessary for the enforcement of the various laws, the administration of which is imposed upon the local board.
5. Have, subject to the rules of the state department, charge of the burial or disposal of the dead, and of all cemeteries dedicated to public use not legally controlled by other trustees or persons.
6. Regulate all fees and charges of persons employed by it in the execution of health laws, its own rules, and those of the state department.
1. [C97, §2572; S13, §2572; C24, 27, §2234.]
2. [S13, §2571-b; C24, 27, §2234.]
3. [C73, §§415, 417, 418; C97, §2568; C24, 27, §2234.]
4. [C73, §§415, 417; C97, §2568; C24, 27, §2234.]
5. [C73, §393; C97, §2568; C24, 27, §2234.]
6. [C97, §2568; C24, 27, §2234.]

Disposal of dead bodies, ch 110.
Duty as to diseases among animals, §§2659, 2704-b3.
Quarantinable diseases, §2247.
2235. Publication of rules. All rules adopted by the local board shall take effect after publication in some newspaper of general circulation in the city, town, or township in which said board has jurisdiction, or after posting a copy of the same in five public places therein. [S18, §2571-b; C24, 27,§2235.]

2236. General duties of health officer. The health officer shall:
1. Be the executive officer of the local board in all matters pertaining to the public health, the control of communicable diseases, disposal of refuse and night soil, and the pollution of wells and other sources of water supply.
2. Recommend to the local board the proper measures to be taken for the abatement of unhealthful conditions and for the preservation of the public health.
3. Receive reports of cases of reportable diseases, impose and terminate quarantine.
4. Keep a record of cases reported to him (name, age, sex, address, birthplace, occupation, school or place of employment of the person reported to be ill, the name of the person making the report, the date of receipt by him of the report, the date of transmission of the report to the state department of health, the date of quarantine, the date of release from quarantine, the termination of the case and source of infection if known) in a book kept for the purpose.
5. Forward reports of cases to the state department of health in accordance with its rules and regulations. [C24, 27,§2236; 44GA, ch 44.]

2237. Special duties of health officer. At least twice each year, and oftener if necessary, the health officer shall personally inspect, or cause to be inspected, the schools, public buildings, and public utilities within the jurisdiction of the local board, and he shall recommend to the local board the necessary measures to be taken by it for the maintenance of such schools, public buildings, and public utilities in a sanitary condition. In case of sickness where no physician is in attendance, the health officer shall investigate the character of such sickness and report his findings to the local board. [C24, 27,§2237.]

2238. Additional duties of health officer. In addition to his statutory duties the health officer shall perform such other duties as the local board may assign to him. [C24, 27,§2238.]

2239. Right to enter premises to abate nuisance. The local board, health officer, or sanitation officer, may enter any building, vessel, or other place for the purpose of examining into, preventing, or removing any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness. [C97,§2569; C24, 27,§2239.]

2240. Abatement of nuisance. The local board may order the owner, occupant, or person in charge of any property, building, or other place, to remove at his own expense any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness found thereon, by serving on said person a written notice, stating some reasonable time within which such removal shall be made, and if such person fails to comply with said order, the local board may cause the same to be executed at the expense of the owner or occupant. [C73, §§415, 417; C97, §§2568, 2569; C24, 27,§2240.]

2241. Closing of premises. In such cases the local board may order the occupants of said place to move therefrom and fix some reasonable time for compliance therewith. If the order is not complied with, said board may forcibly remove the occupants and close the premises; and said place shall not be again occupied as a dwelling or place of business without the written permission of the local board. [C73, §§415, 417; C97,§2568; C24, 27,§2241.]

2242. Refusal of admittance—warrant. In case any member of the local board, the health officer, or the sanitation officer, in proceeding under the authority of the three preceding sections, shall be refused entry to any place, complaint may be made under oath to any magistrate of the county, commanding him to issue his warrant, directed to some peace officer of the county, commanding him between the hours of sunrise and sunset, accompanied by two or more members of said board, the health officer, or the sanitation officer, to prevent, remove, or destroy any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, found to exist in said place, which order shall be executed by said officer under the direction of the members of the local board, the health officer, or the sanitation officer. [C97,§2569; C24, 27,§2242.]

2243. Collection of costs for abating nuisance. All expenses incurred by the local board in proceeding under the four preceding sections may be recovered by suit in the name of the local board, or said board may certify the amount of said expense, together with a description of the property, to the county auditor who shall enter the same upon the tax books as costs for removing a nuisance and said amount shall be collected as other taxes. [C24, 27,§2243.]

2244. Peace officers to enforce rules and orders. Peace officers, when called upon by the local board, shall enforce its rules and execute the lawful orders of said board. [C97, §§2568, 2572; S13,§2572; C24, 27,§2244.]

2245. Interference with health officers. No person shall interfere with the local board, or its officers, or authorized agents, in the discharge of any duty imposed by law, or the rules of the state department or the local board. [C24, 27,§2245.]

2246. Penalty. Any person who knowingly violates any provision of this chapter, or of the rules of the local board, or any lawful order, written or oral, of said board, or of its officers or authorized agents, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C73,§419; C97,§2573; S13,§2575-a6; C24, 27,§2246.]

Punishment, §12924.
CHAPTER 107-C1
COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH

2246-cl. Adoption of plan. The county board of supervisors of any county in Iowa may, by their own resolution, or by mutual agreement with any local board or boards of health of their county, adopt the county health unit plan. [43GA, ch 65.]

2246-c2. County board of health. When a county health unit plan is adopted, a county board of health shall be appointed by the county board of supervisors to guide and direct all public health activities within such county. This board of health shall consist of not more than eleven members, three of which shall be members of the local county medical society, and the others, who may include representatives of local boards of health of incorporated cities or towns situated within the county, shall all be appointed by the county board of supervisors. All financial expenditures shall first be approved by the county board of supervisors, by budget or otherwise. The county board of health shall serve as such without pay. [43GA, ch 65.]

2246-c3. Organization. The organization of a county health unit plan shall be made only after consultation and after advising with the state commissioner of health or his agent, who is hereby charged with the duty of the investigation of all activities in public health in operation within the county at the time and with the further duty of advising the county board of health and the county board of supervisors toward the correlation and coordination of all public health activities under the county health unit plan. The state board of health shall adopt rules of procedure for the organization of county boards of health, as such, and shall also specify their duties. [43GA, ch 65.]

2246-c4. Expenses. The expense incurred by the county health unit shall be paid by the county board of supervisors upon their own motion from county funds legally available. Other organizations, including local boards or board of health, may unite with the county board of supervisors in defraying the necessary expense of such county health unit. [43GA, ch 65.]

CHAPTER 108
CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES
Referred to in §§2327, 2831.

2247. Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter:
1. “Communicable disease” shall mean any infectious or contagious disease.
2. “Placard disease” shall mean whooping cough, measles, mumps, chickenpox, or any other disease designated as a placard disease by the state department.
3. “Quarantinable disease” shall mean scarlet fever (including scarlet rash and scarlatina), smallpox, diphtheria (including membranous croup), cholera, leprosy, cerebro-spinal meningitis, anterior poliomyelitis, Spanish influenza, bubonic plague, or any other disease designated as quarantinable by the state department.
4. “Quarantine” shall mean the complete detention of a person within his own residence or temporary place of abode and the exclusion of the public from said place for the purpose of safeguarding the public from a communicable disease.
5. “Isolation” shall mean the separation of persons or animals presumably or actually affected with disease, or are disease carriers, or...
have been exposed to communicable disease, in such places and under such conditions as will prevent the direct or indirect conveyance of the infectious agent to susceptible persons. [S13, §2571-a; SS15, §2571-1a; C24, 27, §2247; 44GA, ch 48, §1.]

2248. Form of warning signs and reports. The form of quarantine, temporary quarantine, and warning signs shall be prescribed by the rules of the state department, and the forms for all reports required by this chapter shall be likewise prescribed. [C24, 27, §2248.]

2249. Report of quarantinable and placard diseases. The physician attending any person infected with a quarantinable disease or placard disease shall immediately report the same orally to the local board or to one of its officers and at once follow said report with a written report. Such reports shall be made in accordance with the rules of the state department and the local board. In case there is no attending physician, the parents, guardian, school teacher, or the householder of the premises wherein such disease exists shall report the same. [SS15, §2571-1a; C24, 27, §2249.]

2250. Report to department. All quarantinable and placard diseases shall be reported by the local board to the state department as prescribed by the rules of the department. [C24, 27, §2250.]

2251. Persons infected with communicable diseases. In case any person shall be infected with any communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, whether a resident or otherwise, the local board shall make such orders in regard to the care of said person as are necessary to protect the public health, and said orders shall be executed by the mayor, township clerk, health officer, or sanitation officer as the local board may direct or provide by its rules. [S13, §2571-a; C24, 27, §2251.]

2252. Establishment of quarantine. A quarantine shall be established in every case of a quarantinable disease, and in such cases the infected person may be removed and isolated in a separate house or hospital for detention and treatment. All quarantines and isolations ordered under the authority of this section shall be executed in accordance with the rules of both the state department and the local board. [C73, §§415, 418; C97, §2568; S13, §2571-a; C24, 27, §2252.]

2253. Placard diseases not quarantined. A quarantine shall not be established in case of a placard disease, but a warning sign shall be posted which shall serve merely as a warning to the public. [SS15, §§2571-2a, -3a; C24, 27, §2253.]

2254. Warning signs required. All quarantinable and placard diseases shall, as soon as possible, be definitely diagnosed and the proper warning sign placed in a conspicuous place on the house, dwelling, or place in which the quarantinable or placard disease exists. [C24, 27, §2254.]

2255. Temporary quarantine pending diagnosis. When the type of the disease cannot be immediately determined or diagnosed, a temporary quarantine shall be established and all the requirements of quarantine shall be observed, but such temporary quarantine shall terminate within forty-eight hours after being established. [C24, 27, §2255.]

2256. Instructions to persons quarantined or isolated. Every official, when establishing a quarantine or removing an infected person for the purpose of isolation, shall furnish to said person printed instructions relative to the duties and restrictions imposed upon him by law and by the rules of the state department and local board. [S13, §2571-b; C24, 27, §2256.]

2257. Temporary isolation hospitals. When no detention hospital has been established by the county, the local board shall provide a suitable place, when necessary, for the isolation of persons infected with communicable diseases dangerous to the public health, and the expense incident thereto shall be paid by the county in the same manner as other expenses incurred under the provisions of this chapter. [S13, §2571-a; C24, 27, §2257.]

Payment of expense, §2274 et seq.

2258. Forcible removal for isolation. The forcible removal and isolation of any infected person shall be accomplished by an application to any civil magistrate in the manner provided in section 2242 for the removal and abatement of nuisances; and such magistrate shall issue the warrant, as directed in such cases, to remove such person to the place designated by the local board, and to take possession of the infected house, lodging room, premises, or effects until the same have been properly fumigated or disinfected. [S13, §2571-a; C24, 27, §2258.]

2259. Fees for removing for isolation. The officers designated by the magistrate shall be entitled to receive for their services such reasonable compensation as shall be determined by the local board. The amount so determined shall be certified and paid in the same manner as other expenses incurred under the provisions of this chapter. [S13, §2571-a; C24, 27, §2259.]

Payment of expense, §2274 et seq.

2260. Removal to another jurisdiction. No person known to be infected with any communicable disease dangerous to the public health shall move or be removed from the jurisdiction of one local board to the jurisdiction of another local board without the written permission of the local board from whose jurisdiction the infected person is to be removed, and if the removal is to another county, then the written permission of the local board into whose jurisdiction the infected person is to be removed shall also be secured. [S13, §2575-a3; C24, 27, §2260.]

Referred to in §2262.

2261. Removal to residence. When the infected person resides not more than fifteen miles from the place at which it is determined that...
he is infected with a communicable disease dangerous to the public health and said person requests that he be removed to his place of residence, the local board shall grant permission for his immediate removal, unless in its judgment such removal would involve great danger to the infected person or the public health. [S13, §2575-a5; C24, 27, §2261.]

Referred to in §2262.

2262. Method of removal to residence. All removals of infected persons as provided in the two preceding sections shall be by private conveyance along the least frequented highways, under escort of the health officer or sanitation officer, and as thoroughly isolated as possible. [S13, §2575-a5; C24, 27, §2262.]

Referred to in §2263.

2263. Payment of expenses in removal to residence. All expenses of removal under the preceding section shall be paid by the county in which the infected person has a legal settlement and all bills for said expenses shall be presented, allowed, and paid in the same manner as bills for quarantine and isolation. [S13, §§2575-a4-a5; C24, 27, §2263.]

Payment of claims, §§274 et seq.

2264. Jurisdiction over detention hospitals. The local board of the city or town which is allowed to maintain a detention hospital for patients infected with communicable diseases, outside the limits of said municipality, shall have exclusive jurisdiction and control of such detention hospital and grounds for the enforcement of all sanitary and health regulations. [S13, §2575-a2; C24, 27, §2264.]

2265. Controversies concerning location of detention hospitals. All controversies arising between local authorities respecting the location of detention hospitals and grounds for the treatment of communicable diseases, shall be referred to the state department, which shall give two days' notice to the parties interested, and after investigating the matter make such order as the facts warrant, which action shall be final. [S13, §2575-a1-a; C24, 27, §2265.]

2266. Termination of quarantines and isolations. In the absence of the health officer, the quarantine or isolation authorized by this chapter may be terminated by the mayor, the township clerk or other officer acting under the directions of the health officer. [C73, §§415, 418; C97, §2568; C24, 27, §2266; 44GA, ch 45, §2.]

2267. Rep. by 44GA, ch 45, §3.

2268. Disinfection in case of communicable diseases. In case of death from or the termination of any communicable disease, the person who was infected and the place of quarantine or isolation, with all persons, furniture, bedding, clothing, and all other articles contained therein, shall be disinfected in accordance with the rules of the state department and under the direction of the local board, which shall require the attending physician to superintend or perform the work. In case there be no attending physician, or in case the attending physician refuses to perform this duty, then the local board shall employ some other suitable person to perform such work. [S13, §2571-a; C24, 27, §2268; 44GA, ch 45, §4.]

2269. Disinfection from other communicable diseases. The undertaker or person in charge of the funeral of any person dying from any communicable disease which is not quarantinable shall within forty-eight hours after the death of such person report to one of the officers of the local board the name and residence of the deceased person, together with the cause of death. Upon receipt of said notice the officer receiving the same shall cause said premises to be disinfected in accordance with the rules of the state department. [S13, §2571-a; C24, 27, §2269.]

2270. Medical attendance and supplies for quarantined persons. In case any person under quarantine or the persons liable for the support of such person shall, in the opinion of the local board, be financially unable to secure the proper care, provisions, or medical attendance, the local board shall furnish such supplies and services during the period of quarantine and may delegate such duty by its rules to one of its officers or to the health officer. [S13, §2571-a; C24, 27, §2270.]

2271. Medical attendance and supplies for isolated persons. The local board shall provide the proper care, provisions and medical attendance for every person removed and isolated in a separate house or hospital for detention and treatment, and the same shall be paid for by the county in which the infected person has a legal settlement if patient or legal guardian is unable to pay same. [S13, §2571-a; C24, 27, §2271.]

2272. Rights of isolated persons. Any person removed and isolated in a separate house or hospital may employ, at his own expense, the physician or nurse of his choice, and may provide such supplies and commodities as he may require. [S13, §2571-a; C24, 27, §2272.]

2273. Authorization of supplies and services. All services and supplies furnished to individuals or families under the provisions of this chapter must be authorized by the local board or by one of its officers acting under the rules of said board, and a written order therefor designating the person or persons employed to furnish such services or supplies, issued before said services or supplies were actually furnished, shall be attached to the bill when the same is presented for audit and payment. [S13, §2571-a; C24, 27, §2273.]

2274. Filing of bills — approval by local board. All bills incurred in carrying out the provisions of this chapter in establishing, maintaining, and terminating quarantine and isolation, in providing a necessary house or hospital for isolation, and in making disinfections, shall be filed with the clerk of the local board. Said board at its next regular meeting or special meeting called for the purpose shall examine and audit the same and, if found correct, approve and certify the same to the county board of supervisors for payment. [S13, §2571-a; C24, 27, §2274; 44GA, ch 45, §5.]
2275. Rules for allowing claims. All bills for supplies furnished and services rendered for persons removed and isolated in a separate house or hospital, or for persons financially unable to provide their own sustenance and care during quarantine, shall be allowed and paid for only on a basis of the local market price for such provisions, services, and supplies in the locality in which the same shall have been furnished. No bill for disinfecting premises or effects shall be allowed unless it shall be found that the infected person or those liable for his support are financially unable to pay the same. [§2275; 44GA, ch 45, §6.]

2276. Approval and payment of claims by supervisors. The board of supervisors shall not be bound by the action of the local board in approving such bills, but shall allow the same from the poor fund for a reasonable amount and within a reasonable time. [§2276; 44GA, ch 45, §6.]

2277. Reimbursement from county of legal settlement. If any person receives services or supplies under this chapter who does not have a legal settlement in the county in which such bills were incurred and paid, the amount so paid shall be certified to the board of supervisors of the county in which said person claims settlement or owns property and the board of supervisors of such county shall reimburse the county from which such claim is certified, in the full amount originally paid by it. [§2277; 44GA, ch 45, §6.]

2278. Penalty for exposing to contagious disease. Any person who knowingly exposes another to infection from any communicable disease, or knowingly subjects another to the danger of contracting such disease from a child or other irresponsible person, shall be liable for all damages resulting therefrom, and be punished as provided in this chapter. [§2278; 44GA, ch 45, §6.]

2279. Penalty. Any person who knowingly violates any provision of this chapter, or of the rules of the state department or the local board, or of any lawful order, written or oral, of said department or board, or of their officers or authorized agents, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [§2279; 44GA, ch 45, §6.]

CHAPTER 109
VENEREAL DISEASES
Referred to in §2191.

2280. Venereal disease defined. For the purposes of this chapter "venereal disease" shall mean syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid. [C24, 27, §2280.]

2281. Reports by physician and department. Immediately after the first examination or treatment of any person infected with any venereal disease, the physician giving the same shall mail to the state department of health a report stating the case number, age, sex, color, marital condition, occupation, name of the disease, probable source of infection, and duration of the disease, except when the case occurs in a jurisdiction of a full-time municipal or county health officer, in which instance such report shall be sent direct to such officer who shall immediately forward same to the state department of health. It shall be the duty of the state department of health to report the number of the case and the name of the venereal disease reported as occurring in its jurisdiction, to each local board of health each month. [C24, 27, §2281; 44GA, ch 46.]

2282. Distribution of information. Every physician who examines or treats a person infected with any venereal disease shall give said person at the time of the first examination or treatment a circular of information concerning venereal disease and a copy of the provisions of this chapter, and he shall include in the report required by the preceding section a statement that the requirements of this section have been complied with. [C24, 27, §2282.]

2283. Notification of the former physician. When a person applies for treatment of any venereal disease, the physician shall ascertain
whether such person has previously consulted or employed some other physician for the same purpose, and if so, to immediately notify the physician last consulted or employed that the infected person is now under his care and treatment. [C24, 27,§2283.]

2284. Penalty for false information. Any person infected with a venereal disease who shall refuse to give or who falsely gives to a physician any information concerning prior treatment for the same, or relative to the name and address of the physician last consulted or employed, shall be punished as provided in this chapter. [C24, 27,§2284.]

2285. Conditions under which name to be reported. After a person infected with any venereal disease has consulted or employed a physician and fails to report to said physician for treatment during a period of ten days, the physician shall report the name and address of said person to the state department of health unless he shall receive during said period of time a report from some other physician that the infected person is now under his care and treatment. [C24, 27,§2285; 44GA, ch 46,§1.]

2286. Circulars of information — laws — forms. All reports to the local board or by one physician to another concerning persons infected with venereal disease shall be made upon forms to be prescribed by the state department of health, and all circulars of information, copies of the venereal disease law, and forms for reports, which are required to be used or distributed by this chapter, shall be supplied by the department to the proper persons. [C24, 27,§2286.]

2287. Power of local board in certain cases. When it shall appear to the local board that any person infected with any venereal disease is not under the care and treatment of a physician or has not reported to said physician for a period of ten days, or is not taking recognized precautionary measures to prevent the infection of others, said board may take such measures as it is authorized to take to protect the public health in the case of other communicable diseases dangerous to the public health, except as otherwise provided in this chapter. [C24, 27,§2287.]

2288. Quarantine procedure — treatment. When in the judgment of the local board it is necessary for the protection of the public health that any person infected with any venereal disease be quarantined, the procedure shall be the same as for other communicable diseases, except that the name of the disease present may be omitted from the quarantine card and the unaffected members of the household shall be unrestricted. The local board may isolate such person in the detention hospital provided for in this chapter and shall cause to be administered to said person a proper course of treatment. [C24, 27,§2288; 44GA, ch 46,§5.]

2289. Establishment of detention hospitals. When in the judgment of the board of supervisors of any county, or when advised by the state department acting with the United States public health service, that it is necessary to provide a detention hospital in the county for the isolation of persons infected with venereal diseases, said board of supervisors may provide such hospital and shall have power to construct, purchase, or rent a suitable place for such purposes and to equip and maintain the same in accordance with plans and specifications provided in advance by the state department. [C24, 27,§2289.]

2290. Tax levy for detention hospital. For the purposes of the preceding section, including the purchase of real estate for hospital purposes, the board of supervisors shall have power to levy a special tax for a period not to exceed fifty years, but such levy shall not exceed two mills on the dollar in any one year. [C24, 27,§2290.]

Referred to in §2291.

2291. Bond issue for detention hospital. Any county may anticipate the collection of the tax herein provided and may issue interest-bearing bonds at a rate of interest not to exceed five percent per annum, to be secured by said tax. Said bonds and the interest thereon shall be secured by said tax, and shall be payable only out of the hospital fund provided for in the preceding section. No bonds shall be issued in excess of taxes authorized to be levied. [C24, 27,§2291.]

2292. Conditions of bonds. Such bonds shall be issued and sold in accordance with the provisions of existing statutes relating to the issuance and sale of bonds by counties. In issuing such bonds the board of supervisors may cause portions of the same to become due at different definite periods, but no bonds so issued shall be due and payable in less than three or more than fifty years from date of issue. [C24, 27,§2292.]

2293. Physician and attendants. The board of supervisors shall appoint and fix the compensation of a physician and such nurses and other attendants as may be necessary to provide proper treatment and care for persons isolated in such detention hospital. In case the board of supervisors fail to make such provision the chairman of the local board shall name a physician to render the necessary medical and surgical service, and shall provide such other attendants as may be required. [C24, 27,§2293.]

2294. Rules for detention hospitals. The state department shall prescribe the rules for the maintenance and operation of the detention hospitals provided for in this chapter. [C24, 27,§2294.]

2295. Termination of isolation. In case of isolation the local board shall not terminate said isolation until the case has become noninfectious or until permission has been given by the state department. [C24, 27,§2295.]

2296. Test for determining infectiousness. In order to determine whether a venereal disease has become noninfectious an examination shall be made. Gonorrhea shall be deemed to be infectious until at least two successive smears, taken not less than forty-eight hours apart, fail to show gonococci upon a microscopic examination of the same. [C24, 27,§2296.]
2297. Examination other than by health officer. Any person, subjected to examination under this chapter, may demand that some other physician than the health officer or physician representing the local board shall also make an examination; said physician shall be appointed by the chairman of the local board. In case the health officer or physician representing the local board and said physician can not agree upon the diagnosis they shall select a third physician to make an examination, and the decision of two of said physicians shall determine the diagnosis. [C24, 27, §2297.]

2298. Examination of women. In making examinations of women for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of any venereal disease, women physicians shall be appointed for said purpose, if practicable, when requested by the person to be examined. [C24, 27, §2298.]

2299. Fee for making examination. The compensation of physicians, other than health officers and those representing the local board, for making examinations under this chapter, shall be five dollars for each examination. [C24, 27, §2299.]

2300. Payment of expenses incident to isolation. The expenses incident to isolation under this chapter, including examinations, medical and surgical services, nursing and care, shall be paid as in cases of isolation for other diseases. [C24, 27, §2300.]

2301. Release on bond. Any person, except a prostitute, infected with any venereal disease may be released from isolation upon bond. Written application for such release shall be made to the local board, under oath, and must state that the applicant is not a prostitute; and such written application shall be accompanied by a certificate to that effect signed by some peace officer, magistrate, township clerk, or trustee of the city, town, or township wherein the case occurs. [C24, 27, §2301.]

2302. Form—amount—conditions of bond. If the application is approved the applicant shall file with the county auditor a bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars conditioned that the applicant will not permit or perform any act which might expose to infection any other person, and will continue treatment until cured, and will faithfully observe the rules and other requirements of the state department, local board, and health officer. Said bond shall run to and for the benefit of the county wherein the venereal disease occurs, and shall be signed by one or more freeholders as sureties, to be approved by the county auditor; but a cash guaranty in a like amount may be accepted in lieu of such bond. [C24, 27, §2302.]

2303. Examination before release from bond. Before any person is released from any such bond as cured, an examination shall be made in the manner provided in this chapter, and permission secured from the state department. [C24, 27, §2303.]

2304. Parents responsible for minors. The parents of minors acquiring venereal diseases and living with said parents shall be legally responsible for the compliance of such minors with the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §2304.]

2305. Information and reports confidential. The identity of persons infected with venereal disease shall be kept secret, and all information, records, and reports concerning the same shall be confidential and shall be inaccessible to the public, but said records and reports shall be open to inspection by law-enforcing officers and to persons who have contracted venereal diseases from infected persons, when an order for the same has been issued by any court of record. [C24, 27, §2305; 44GA, ch 46, §2.]

2306. Druggists to keep record of remedies sold. Every pharmacist or person who sells any proprietary drug, preparation, or article of any kind used for the cure or treatment of any venereal disease, except on physician's order or prescription, shall keep a record of the name, address, and sex of each purchaser. A copy of said record shall be mailed each week to the state department of health, or to the full time county or municipal health officer, if such exists within the county. [C24, 27, §2306; 44GA, ch 46, §3.]

2307. Suppression of prostitution—certificates. The local board, health officer, sanitation officer, and all other officers enforcing the provisions of this chapter shall use all proper means of suppressing prostitution, and no certificate or other evidence of freedom from venereal disease shall be issued by said officers. [C24, 27, §2307.]

2308. Penalty for transmitting disease. Any person infected with any venereal disease who shall transmit the same to another person, or expose another to infection by intercourse, shall be punished as provided in this chapter, and in addition thereto shall be liable to the party injured for all damages sustained by reason of said injury. [C24, 27, §2308.]

2309. Penalty for failing to report. Any physician who fails to make or falsely makes any of the reports required by this chapter concerning persons infected with any venereal disease, or who discloses the identity of such person, except as herein provided, shall be punished as provided in this chapter. Failure to report any venereal disease as specified in this chapter shall be cause for the refusal of a renewal of license as provided in section 2447. [C24, 27, §2309; 44GA, ch 46, §6.]

2310. Inspection of suspected cases. In all suspected cases of venereal disease in the infectious stages, the local board shall immediately use every available means to determine whether the person suspected is infected with said disease and if so, to ascertain the sources of such infection. [C24, 27, §2310.]

2311. Health officer to make examinations. The health officer in each city, town, or township shall examine every person reasonably suspected of having any venereal disease in the infectious stages to ascertain if such person is so infected, but no person shall be subjected to such examination who is under the care and treatment of a physician and is taking recognized precautionary
§2317, Ch 110, DISPOSAL OF DEAD BODIES

measures to prevent the infection of others. [C24, 27,§2311.]

2312. Temporary isolation of suspects. Persons reasonably suspected of being infected with any venereal disease may be temporarily isolated in the detention hospital provided for in this chapter by the local board until an examination can be made. [C24, 27,§2312.]

2313. Prophylactic treatment of eyes of newborn. Every physician shall immediately, upon the birth of an infant, instill into the eyes of such newly born infant a prophylactic solution approved by the state department. [C24, 27,§2313.]

2314. Detection of eye infection after birth. Every physician who shall detect any inflammation, swelling, or redness in the eyes of any infant, or any unnatural discharge therefrom, within six months after its birth, shall immediately treat such child with the prophylactic solution prescribed in the preceding section. Any person who shall fail or refuse to do so shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [C24, 27,§2314.]

CHAPTER 110
DISPOSAL OF DEAD BODIES

2316. Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [C24, 27,§2316.]

2317. Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter:
1. "Local registrar" shall mean the local registrar of vital statistics.
2. "State registrar" shall mean the state registrar of vital statistics.
3. "Registration district" or "district" shall mean the district established by law for the registration of vital statistics.
4. "Person" shall include firm and corporation.
5. "Dead body" shall mean the dead body of a human being. [C24, 27,§2317.]

2318. Death certificate and burial permit. No person, without securing a proper death certificate and a burial or removal permit, shall:
1. Keep a dead body for more than seventy-two hours after death or discovery of the same.
2. Remove such body from or into any registration district in this state.
3. Bury or make other final disposition of such body in this state. [C24, 27,§2318.]

2319. Execution and filing of death certificates. The undertaker or other person in charge of the funeral or disposition of the body of every person dying in this state shall be responsible for the proper execution of a death certificate, which shall be filled out in durable black ink, in a legible manner, and filed with the local registrar of the registration district in which the death occurred or the body was found. [SS15,§587-b; C24, 27,§2319.]

2320. Contents of death certificate. The certificate of death shall be executed on the United States standard form, approved by the bureau of the census, and shall contain the following items:

PART I
CERTIFICATION OF PERSONAL PARTICULARS

1. Place of death, including state, county, township, town, city, or industrial camp. If in a city, the street and house number; if in a hospital or other institution, the name of the same
shall be given in place of the street and house number.

2. **Full name.** If an unnamed child, the surname preceded by "unnamed".

3. **Residence.** Length of residence in city or town where death occurred, and in the United States, if of foreign birth.

4. **Sex.**

5. **Color or race,** as white, black, mulatto (or other Negro descent), Indian, Chinese, Japanese, or other race.

6. **Conjugal condition,** as single, married, widowed, or divorced.

7. **Date of birth,** including the year, month, and day.

8. **Age,** in years, months, and days. If less than one day, the hours or minutes.

9. **Occupation.** The occupation of every person, male or female, who had any remunerative employment, shall be reported stating:
   a. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work.
   b. General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer).

10. **Birthplace,** at least state or foreign country, if known.

   11. **Name of father.**

   12. **Birthplace of father,** at least state or foreign country, if known.

   13. **Maiden name of mother.**

   14. **Birthplace of mother,** at least state or foreign country, if known.

   15. **Name and address of informant.**

**PART II**

**CERTIFICATION OF DEATH AND LAST SICKNESS PARTICULARS**

16. **Date of death,** year, month, day, and hour. Time last seen alive.

17. **Period of medical attendance.**

18. **Cause of death,** showing the course of disease or sequence of causes resulting in the death, giving first the name of the disease causing death (primary cause) and the contributory (secondary) cause, if any, and the duration of each, and whether attributable to dangerous or insanitary conditions of employment.

Causes of death which may be the result of either disease or violence shall be carefully defined; and if from violence, the means of injury shall be stated, and whether (probably) accidental, suicidal, or homicidal.

Indefinite and unsatisfactory terms, denoting only symptoms of disease or conditions resulting from disease, will not be sufficient.

19. **For deaths in hospitals, institutions, or of nonresidents,** the length of residence at place of death and in the state, together with the place where disease was contracted, if not at place of death, and former or usual residence shall be given.

20. **Signature and address of physician,** or official making the certification of death and last sickness particulars.

**PART III**

**CERTIFICATION OF BURIAL PARTICULARS**

21. **Place of burial or removal.**

22. **Date of burial or removal.**

23. **Signature and address of undertaker,** or person acting as such.

**PART IV**

**ATTestation**

24. **Official signature of registrar,** with the date when certificate was filed, and registration number. [C24, 27,§2320.]

2321. **Duty to furnish particulars.** In the execution of a death certificate, the personal particulars shall be obtained from the person best qualified to supply them. The death and last sickness particulars shall be furnished by the attending physician, or in the absence of such person, or if there be no such person, by the coroner. The burial particulars shall be supplied by the undertaker or person acting as such. Each informant shall certify to the particulars supplied by him by signing his name below the list of items furnished. [C24, 27,§2321; 44GA, ch 47,§1.]

2322. **Deaths without medical attendance.**

In case of any death occurring without medical attendance, the undertaker, or person acting as such, shall promptly report the case to the coroner. In such cases the coroner shall furnish such information as may be required by the state registrar in order to classify the death. [C24, 27,§2322; 44GA, ch 47,§2.]

Referred to in §2323.

2323. **Stillbirths.** A certificate of death and a burial or removal permit shall be required for every stillborn child which has advanced to the fifth month of uterogestation. The cause of death in such certificate shall be stated as "stillborn", with the cause of the stillbirth, if known. If a premature birth, such fact shall be stated and the period of uterogestation, in months, if known. Stillbirth occurring without the attendance of a physician shall be treated as deaths without medical attendance as provided in the preceding section. [C24, 27,§2323.]

2324. **Issuance of burial permit—correction of certificate.**

Upon receipt of a death certificate the local registrar shall:

1. If the certificate is properly executed and complete, issue a burial or removal permit, as may be desired, to the undertaker or other person filing the same.

2. If the certificate is incomplete or improperly executed, return such certificate to the undertaker or other person filing the same for immediate correction.

Any person supplying any of the particulars in such certificate shall complete or correct the same in accordance with the directions of the local registrar. [C24, 27,§2324.]

2325. **No fee for burial or removal permit.**

No fee shall be charged by a local registrar for the issuance of a burial or removal permit. [C24, 27,§2325.]
§2326. Completeness of certificate of death. No certificate of death shall be held complete and correct that does not supply all of the particulars called for in the United States standard form certificate, detailed in accordance with the rules of the state department of health, or satisfactorily account for their omission. [C24, 27, §2326.]

§2327. Deaths from communicable diseases. In case a death occurs from some communicable disease, as defined in the chapter on contagious and infectious diseases, no permit for the removal or other disposition of the body shall be issued by the local registrar, except under such rules as may be prescribed by the state department. [C24, 27, §2327.]

Contagious and infectious diseases, ch 108.

§2328. Contents of burial permit. The burial or removal permit shall be issued upon a form prescribed by the state department and shall state:

1. The name, age, sex, cause of death, and other necessary details required by the state department.
2. That a satisfactory certificate of death has been filed as required by law.
3. That permission is granted to inter, remove, or otherwise dispose of the body. [C24, 27, §2328.]

Certificate of death, §§2319, 2320.

§2329. Burial in district other than place of death. No burial permit shall be required from the local registrar of the district in which a burial is to be made, when a body is removed from one district to another district in this state, for purpose of final disposition. [C24, 27, §2329.]

§2330. Transportation of bodies—shipping papers. No person or common carrier shall ship or receive for shipment within this state or to any point outside the state, by any public conveyance, a dead body unless the box containing the corpse shall have attached thereto an embalmer's certificate showing the name and official number of the embalmer by whom the body was prepared, and the method of preparation employed. [S13, §2575-a43; C24, 27, §2330.]

Referred to in §2331.

§2331. Shipping papers to be carried by escort. In addition to the requirements of the preceding section, the person accompanying the body shall have in his possession:

1. A copy of the physician's or coroner's certificate of cause of death.
2. A transit permit issued by the local board or local registrar. [S13, §2575-a43; C24, 27, §2331.]

§2332. Shipment of bodies by express. When the body is shipped by express a copy of the certificate of cause of death and the transit permit shall be attached to the waybill and delivered with the body at destination. [C24, 27, §2332.]

§2333. Issuance of shipping permit. All transit permits shall be issued by the local board or local registrar upon application of an embalmer and shall be signed by the local health officer or local registrar. No transit permit shall be issued to any embalmer who is not in good standing as shown by the records of the state department. [S13, §§2575-a39, a43; C24, 27, §2333.]

§2334. Importation of dead bodies. A body imported from outside the state shall be subject to the same rules as to transportation as bodies shipped from within the state. [C24, 27, §2334.]

§2335. Burial permit for imported bodies. When a dead body is transported from outside this state into the state for final disposition, the transit or removal permit, issued in accordance with the law and health regulations of the place where the death occurred, shall be accepted by the local registrar of the district into which the body is transported, as a basis upon which to issue a local burial permit. The fact that such body was shipped into this state for burial and the actual place of death shall be noted on the face of the burial permit by the local registrar. [C24, 27, §2335.]

§2336. Shipments for scientific purposes. The provisions of this chapter relating to the transportation and importation of dead bodies, shall not be applicable to the shipment within this state of dead bodies intended for use for scientific purposes when the same are so designated by the shipper. Such bodies shall be prepared and shipped under special rules provided for that purpose by the state department. [S13, §2575-a43; C24, 27, §2336.]

§2337. Disinterment for reburial. No person shall disinter the dead body of a human being for removal from one grave to another in the same cemetery or for removal to another cemetery without obtaining from the state department a permit for that purpose, and the department may by rule entirely prohibit disinterments for such purpose of the bodies of persons who have died of extremely contagious diseases. A dead body, properly prepared by an embalmer and deposited in a receiving vault, however, shall not be considered as a buried body within the meaning of this section. [C24, 27, §2337.]

§2338. Disinterment for autopsy. No person shall disinter the dead body of a human being for the purpose of holding an autopsy thereon in order to determine the cause of death without obtaining for that purpose either:

1. An order of the district court of the county in which the body is buried, or
2. A special permit from the state department of health. [C24, 27, §2338.]

§2339. Application for disinterment. An application to the state department for a disinterment permit either for the purpose of reburial or for holding an autopsy shall be upon a form furnished by the department and shall state:

1. Name of person whose body is to be disinterred.
2. Date of death.
3. Age at death.
5. Name and location of the cemetery (county and township) from which the body is to be removed, and the same items concerning the cemetery in which the body is to be reinterred.
6. Relation of the applicant to the deceased person.
7. Name of the embalmer who is to perform the disinterment.
8. Such other information as the department may require. [C24, 27, §2341.]

2340. Application for court order. An application for a court order for a disinterment for the purpose of holding an autopsy may be made by the county attorney, coroner, or any attorney representing any party in any criminal or civil proceedings. Such application shall contain substantially the items required in an application for a permit made to the state department of health, and such other information as the court may direct. [C24, 27, §2340.]

2341. Granting of application. No application for a permit to disinter for the purpose of holding an autopsy shall be granted by the court or state department except under circumstances such as to cause the belief that someone is criminally or civilly liable for such death. A proper showing shall be made in every case and due consideration shall be given to the public health, the dead, and the feelings of relatives and friends. The limitations of this section shall not apply when the application is made by the surviving spouse or next of kin. [C24, 27, §2341.]

2342. Authority under permit. No person who is granted a permit to disinter the dead body of a human being for the purpose of reburial shall open the casket containing such body or permit an autopsy thereon. Such acts may only be performed under a special permit granted by the state department or under an order of court as provided in this chapter. [C24, 27, §2342.]

2343. Method of making a disinterment. Every disinterment shall be made by an embalmer and shall be performed in accordance with the rules of the state department governing the same. [C24, 27, §2343.]

2344. Delivery of burial permit. The undertaker, or person acting as such, shall deliver the burial, removal, or disinterment permit to the person in charge of the cemetery before interring, disposing of, or disinterring any body therein. [SS15, §§587-b; C24, 27, §2344.]

2345. Duty of sexton. The person in charge of every cemetery shall see that all the requirements of this chapter relative to burial, removal, and disinterment permits have been complied with before any burial, disposal, or disinterment is made in said cemetery. [C24, 27, §2345.]

2346. Indorsement and return of burial permit. Such person shall indorse upon said permit the date of burial, disposal, or disinterment, over his signature, and shall return the same to the local registrar of the district in which the cemetery is located within ten days from the date of burial, or within the time fixed by the state department. In case reburial is made in another cemetery after disinterment, the disinterment permit shall accompany the body and shall be dealt with as an original burial permit. [C24, 27, §2346.]

2347. Record of burials to be kept. The record-keeping officer of every cemetery shall make and keep a permanent record of all burials, disposals, disinterments, or reburials made in such cemetery, which record shall at all times be open to public inspection. This record shall, in each case, state the name of each deceased person, place of death, date of burial, disposal, disinterment, or reburial, and name and address of the undertaker. [SS15, §§587-a; C24, 27, §2347.]

2348. Procedure when no person in charge of cemetery. In case there is no person in charge of the cemetery, the undertaker, or person acting as such, shall sign said permit, giving the date of burial, disposal, or disinterment, and shall write across the face of said permit the words "No person in charge", and file the same, within ten days, with the local registrar of the district in which the cemetery is located. [C24, 27, §2348.]

2349. Issuance of forged papers. Any person who shall issue a forged death certificate, burial, removal, disinterment, or transit permit, or who shall certify falsely as to the cause of death or the preparation of a dead body, shall be guilty of forgery and punished accordingly. [S13, §2575-a45; C24, 27, §2349.]

2350. Penalty. Any person who shall violate any provision of this chapter shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days in the county jail, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment. [S13, §2575-a45; C24, 27, §2350.]

CHAPTER 111
DEAD BODIES FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

2351. Delivery of bodies for scientific purposes. The body of every person dying in a public asylum, hospital, county home, penitentiary, or reformatory in this state, or found
dead within the state, and which is suitable for scientific purposes, shall be delivered to the medical college of the state university, or some osteopathic or chiropractic college or school located in this state, which has been approved under the law regulating the practice of osteopathic or chiropractic; but no such body shall be delivered to any such college or school if the deceased person expressed a desire during his last illness that his body should be buried or cremated, nor if such is the desire of his relatives or friends. Such bodies shall be equitably distributed among said colleges and schools in accordance with such rules as may be adopted by the state department of health, but the number so distributed shall be in proportion to the number of students matriculated at each college or school. The expense of transporting said bodies to such college or school shall be paid by the college or school receiving the same. [C73, §4018; C97, §4946; S13, §4946-b; C24, 27, §2355.]

Referred to in §§2352, 2353, 2355-c2, 2355-c3.

Approval of osteopathic and chiropractic colleges, §§2355, 2358.

2352. Bodies furnished to physicians. When there are more dead bodies available for use under the preceding section than are desired by said colleges or schools, the same may be delivered to physicians in the state for scientific study under such rules as may be adopted by the state department. [S13, §4946-b; C24, 27, §2352.]

Referred to in §§2353, 2355-c2, 2355-c3.

2353. Notification of state department—instructions. Every coroner, undertaker, and the managing officer of every public asylum, hospital, county home, penitentiary, or reformatory, as soon as any dead body shall come into his custody which may be used for scientific purposes as provided in the two preceding sections, shall at once notify the nearest relative or friend of the deceased, if known, and the state department by telegram, and hold such body unburied for forty-eight hours. Upon receipt of such telegram the department shall telegraph instructions relative to the disposition to be made of said body. [S13, §4946-c; C24, 27, §2353.]

2354. Surrender of bodies to relatives. When any dead body which has been delivered under this chapter for scientific purposes is subsequently claimed by any relative or friend, it shall be at once surrendered to such relative or friend for burial without public expense; and all bodies received under this chapter shall be held for a period of sixty days before being used. [C73, §4018; C97, §4946; S13, §§4946-c, d; C24, 27, §2354.]

2355. Disposition after dissection. The remains of every body received for scientific purposes under this chapter shall be decently buried or cremated after it has been used for said purposes, and a failure to do so shall be a misdemeanor. [C73, §4019; C97, §4947; C24, 27, §2355.]


2356. Record of receipt of dead bodies. Any college, school, or physician receiving the dead body of any human being for scientific purposes shall keep a record showing:

1. The name of the person from whom, and the time and place, such body was received.
2. The description of the receptacle in which the body was received, including the shipping direction attached to the same.
3. The description of the body, including the length, weight, and sex, apparent age at time of death, color of hair and beard, if any, and all marks or scars which might be used to identify the same.
4. The condition of the body and whether mutilated so as to prevent identification. [C97, §4948; C24, 27, §2356.]

Referred to in §§2357, 2360.

2357. Record and bodies subject to inspection. The record required by the preceding section and the dead body of every human being received under this chapter shall be subject to inspection by any peace officer, or relative of the deceased. [C97, §§4948, 4949; C24, 27, §2357.]

2358. Purpose for which dead body may be used. The dead bodies delivered under this chapter shall be used only within the limits of this state for the purpose of scientific, medical, and surgical study, and no person shall remove the same beyond the limits of this state or in any manner traffic therein. Any person who shall violate this section shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year in the county jail. [C73, §4020; C97, §4950; C24, 27, §2358.]

2359. Failure to deliver dead body—penalty. Any person having the custody of the dead body of any human being which is required to be delivered for scientific purposes by this chapter, who shall fail to notify the state department of the existence of such body, or fail to deliver the same in accordance with the instructions of the department, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars. [S13, §4946-e; C24, 27, §2359.]

2360. Use of dead body without proper record—penalty. Any physician or member of the instructional staff of any college or school who uses, or permits others under his charge to use the dead body of a human being for the purpose of medical or surgical study without the record required in the fourth preceding section having been made, or who shall refuse to allow any peace officer or relative of the deceased to inspect said record, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both. [C97, §4949; C24, 27, §2360.]

2361. Penalties. Any person who shall receive or deliver any dead body of a human being knowing that any of the provisions of this chapter have been violated, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than two years, or fined not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars, or both. [S13, §4946-e; C24, 27, §2361.]
CHAPTER 112
PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

2362. Authority to employ public health nurses.
2363. Cooperation of political subdivisions.

2362. Authority to employ public health nurses. The board of supervisors of any county, the council of any city or town, or the school board of any school district may employ public health nurses at such periods each year and in such numbers as may be deemed advisable. The compensation and expenses thereof shall be paid out of the general fund of the political subdivision employing said nurses. [C24, 27, §2362.]

2363. Cooperation of political subdivisions. The said boards and councils within any county may cooperate in the employment of public health nurses and may apportion the expenses therefor to the various political subdivisions represented by said authorities. [C24, 27, §2363.]

2364. Duties of public health nurses. The authorities employing any public health nurses shall prescribe their duties which in a general way shall be for the promotion and conservation of the public health. [C24, 27, §2364.]

CHAPTER 113
MATERNITY HOSPITALS
This chapter (§§2365 to 2383, inc.) repealed by 41GA, ch 79, and chapter 181-A2 enacted in lieu thereof.

CHAPTER 114
REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS

Referred to in §2191.

2384. Definitions.
2385. Registration districts.
2386. Consolidation of districts.
2387. State registrar.
2388. Quarters and equipment.
2389. Local registrars—appointment—tenure.
2390. Deputy registrar—appointment.
2391. Subregistrars—appointment.
2392. Removal of registrars.
2393. Duties of state registrar.
2394. Duties of local registrar.
2395. Duties of subregistrars.
2396. Regulation governing deputy registrars.
2397. Birth certificate required.
2398. Contents of birth certificate.
2399. Duty of person in attendance at birth.
2400. Reporting occurrence of birth.
2402. Incomplete certificates of birth.
2403. Interrogation of informants.
2404. Supplemental return of name of child.
2405. Stillborn children.
2406. Altering birth or death certificates.
2407. Institutional records of personal particulars.
2408. Source of information.
2409. Time of making institutional record.
2410. Physicians—undertakers—casket dealers.
2411. Record of casket sales.
2413. Information to accompany caskets.
2414. Duty to furnish information.
2415. Private genealogical records.
2416. Certified copies of private records.
2417. Fee for registering birth or death.
2418. Fee for reporting no registration.
2419. No fee for registering physicians and others.
2420. Payment of local registrars.
2421. Record book of marriages and divorces.
2424. Source of entries for record books.
2425. Reporting marriages and divorces.
2426. Certified copies of records—fees.
2427. Search of records—fee.
2428. Free certified copies.
2429. United States census bureau—records.
2430. Accounting for fees.
2431. Certified copies of record as evidence.
2432. System exclusive.
2433. Investigation of violations.
2434. Duty of county attorney.
2435. Duty of attorney general.
2436. Penalty.
2437. Second offense—penalty.

2385. Registration districts. For the purpose of this chapter the following areas shall constitute a primary registration district:
1. Each city and town.
2. Each civil township having no city or town within, or partly within, its limits.
3. The portion of each civil township lying outside of any city or town located within, or partly within, such township. [C24, 27, §2385.]

Registration district defined, §2307.
§2386. Consolidation of districts. The state department of health may combine two or more primary registration districts when necessary to facilitate registration. [C24, 27,§2386.]

§2387. State registrar. The commissioner of public health shall be the state registrar. [C24, 27,§2387.]

§2388. Quarters and equipment. Suitable quarters shall be provided by the executive council for the division of vital statistics at the seat of government, which shall be properly equipped with fireproof vault and filing cases for the permanent and safe preservation of all official records made and returned under this chapter. [C24, 27,§2388.]

§2389. Local registrars—appointment—tenure. The board of supervisors in each county shall appoint a local registrar for each registration district in the county, except that such appointment shall be made by the local board of health in cities having a population of thirty-five thousand or more. The term of office of each local registrar shall be four years, and he shall serve until his successor has been appointed and has qualified. [C24, 27,§2389; 43GA, ch 67.]

§2390. Deputy registrar—appointment. Each local registrar shall, immediately upon his acceptance of appointment as such, appoint a deputy, who shall act in his place in case of absence or disability; and such deputy shall, in writing, accept such appointment. [C24, 27,§2390.]

§2391. Subregistrars—appointment. When it appears necessary for the convenience of the people in any rural district, the local registrar may, with the approval of the state department, appoint one or more suitable persons to act as subregistrars, who shall be authorized to receive birth and death certificates and to issue burial or removal permits in and for such portions of the district as may be designated. [C24, 27,§2391.]

§2392. Removal of registrars. Any local registrar, deputy registrar, or subregistrar, who in the judgment of the state department fails or neglects to make prompt and complete return of births and deaths, and otherwise efficiently discharge the duties of his office, shall be forthwith removed by the department. [C24, 27,§2392.]

§2393. Duties of state registrar. The state registrar shall:

1. Have general supervision of the registration of vital statistics.
2. Have supervisory power over local registrars, deputy registrars, and subregistrars, and clerks of the district court in the enforcement of the law relative to the disposal of dead bodies and the registration of vital statistics.
3. Prepare and issue such detailed instructions as may be required to procure the uniform observance of the provisions of said law and the maintenance of a perfect system of registration.
4. Furnish blank certificates of births, deaths, and other forms and record books required by this chapter to all persons concerned with the administration of the same. No other blanks and records shall be used than those supplied by the state registrar.
5. Carefully examine the certificates received from the local registrars and clerks of the district court, and if any such are incomplete or unsatisfactory he shall require such further information to be supplied as may be necessary to make the record complete and satisfactory.
6. Systematically arrange, bind, and deposit in the state historical building at the seat of government, the original certificates of births, deaths, and marriages for the preceding calendar year.
7. Prepare and maintain a comprehensive and continuous card index of all births, deaths, marriages, and divorces reported. Said index shall be arranged alphabetically:
   a. In the case of deaths, by the names of decedents.
   b. In the case of births, by the names of fathers, mothers, and children.
   c. In the case of marriages and divorces, by the names of both parties. [C24, 27,§2393.] Disposal of dead bodies, ch 110.

§2394. Duties of local registrar. The local registrar shall, subject to the direction and supervision of the state registrar:

1. Strictly and thoroughly enforce the law relative to the disposal of dead bodies and the registration of births and deaths in his registration district.
2. Issue instructions to all physicians, undertakers, and the people in general in his district, concerning the registration of births and deaths.
3. Distribute to the proper persons all forms and blanks required for the registration of births and deaths, and for the making of other records incident thereto.
4. Distribute to every physician, undertaker, and retail casket dealer registered in his district, a copy of the law relative to the registration of vital statistics and the disposal of dead bodies, and of the rules of the state department pertaining thereto.
5. Carefully examine each certificate of birth or death when presented for record, in order to ascertain whether it has been made out in accordance with law and the instructions of the state registrar; and if any such certificate is incomplete or unsatisfactory, he shall have the same corrected.
6. Number consecutively the certificates of birth and death, in two separate series, beginning with number one for the first birth and the first death in each calendar year, and sign his name as registrar in attestation of the date of filling in his office.
7. Make a complete and accurate copy of each birth and death certificate registered by him in a record book supplied by the state registrar, to be preserved permanently in his office as the local record.
8. On the tenth day of each month, transmit to the state registrar, in a stamped return envelope furnished by the state registrar, all original certificates registered by him for the preceding month. If no births or deaths occur in any month, he shall on the tenth day of the following month report that fact to the state registrar, on a card provided for such purpose.
9. Make a return, within thirty days after the close of each calendar year, to the state registrar of all physicians, undertakers, or retail casket dealers, who have been registered in his district during the whole or any part of the preceding calendar year.

10. Make an immediate report to the state registrar of any violation of the law relative to registration of vital statistics and the disposal of dead bodies of which he has knowledge. [C24, 27, §2394.]

Disposal of dead bodies, ch 110.

2395. Duties of subregistrars. Each subregistrar shall note on each certificate, over his signature, the date of filing, and shall forward all certificates to the local registrar of the district within ten days, and in all cases before the third day of the following month. [C24, 27, §2395.]

2396. Regulation governing deputy and subregistrars. Every provision of this chapter, of the chapter relative to the disposal of dead bodies, and of the rules of the state department applicable to local registrars in the registration of births and deaths, and the issuance of burial permits, shall apply to deputy registrars and subregistrars. [C24, 27, §2396.]

Disposal of dead bodies, ch 110.

2397. Birth certificate required. Within ten days after each birth there shall be filed with the local registrar of the district in which the birth occurred a certificate of such birth filled out with durable black ink in a legible manner. [C24, 27, §2397.]

2398. Contents of birth certificate. The certificate of birth shall be executed on the United States standard form, approved by the bureau of the census, and shall contain the following items:

1. Place of birth, including state, county, township, town, or city. If in the city, the street and the house number; if in a hospital or other institution, the name of the same shall be given in place of the street and house number.

2. Full name of child. If the child dies without a name, before the certificate is filed, the words "died unnamed" shall be entered. If the living child has not yet been named at the date of filing certificate of birth, the space for "full name of child" shall be left blank, to be filled out by a supplemental report, as hereinafter provided.

3. Sex of child.

4. Plurality of birth. Whether a twin, triplet, or other plural birth; number of each child in case of plural births.

5. Legitimacy of birth, whether legitimate or illegitimate.

6. Date of birth, including the year, month, and day.

7. Full name of father. If the child is illegitimate, the name of the putative father shall not be entered without his consent, unless the paternity of the child has been determined in a regular legal proceeding instituted for that purpose, but the other particulars relating to the putative father (items nine to twelve, inclusive) shall be entered, if known, otherwise, as "unknown".

8. Residence of father.

9. Color or race of father.

10. Age of father at last birthday, in years.

11. Birthplace of father, at least state or foreign country, if known.

12. Occupation of father. The occupation shall be reported if engaged in any remunerative employment, stating:

a. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work.

b. General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer).

13. Maiden name of mother.


15. Color or race of mother.

16. Age of mother at last birthday, in years.

17. Birthplace of mother, at least state or foreign country, if known.

18. Occupation of mother. The occupation shall be reported if engaged in any remunerative employment, stating:

a. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work.

b. General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer).

19. Number of children born to the mother, including present birth.

20. Number of children of the mother living.

21. Certificate of attendance at birth, including:

a. Statement of year, month, day (as given in item six).

b. Hour of birth.

c. Whether the child was born alive or stillborn.

This certificate shall be signed by the attending physician, with date of signature and address. If there is no physician in attendance, then by the father or mother of the child, householder, owner of the premises, or manager or superintendent of the public or private institution where the birth occurred, or other competent person.

22. Exact date of filing in office of local registrar, attested by his official signature, and registration number of birth. [C24, 27, §2398.]

2399. Duty of person in attendance at birth. The attending physician, or person acting as midwife, shall be responsible for the proper execution and return of a certificate for each birth, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §2399.]

2400. Reporting occurrence of birth. In case there is no physician, or person acting as midwife, in attendance upon the birth, a report of the same shall be made within ten days thereafter to the local registrar of the district in which the birth occurred. It shall be the duty of the following persons, in the order named, to make such report:

1. The father or mother of the child.

2. The householder or owner of the premises where the birth occurred.

3. The manager or superintendent of the public or private institution in which the birth occurred. [C24, 27, §2400.]

Referred to in §2401.

2401. Certificate of birth by registrar. When the report of a birth is received under the preced-
in the United States standard forms of birth and death certificates. [C24, 27,§2407.]
Referred to in §2408.

2408. Source of information. The personal particulars and data required by the preceding section shall be obtained from the individual himself if practicable to do so; and when not, the same shall be obtained in as complete a manner as possible from relatives, friends, or other persons acquainted with the facts. [C24, 27,§2408.]

2409. Time of making institutional record. Such record shall be made for each patient, inmate, or prisoner at the time of his admittance; and in case of each person admitted or committed for treatment of disease, the physician in charge shall specify for entry in the record the nature of the disease, and where, in his opinion, it was contracted. [C24, 27,§2409.]

2410. Physicians—undertakers—casket dealers. Every physician, undertaker, and retail casket dealer, shall, not later than the first day of January of each year, register his name, address, and occupation with the local registrar of the district in which he resides. Such registration shall also be made immediately upon removing to another registration district. [C24, 27,§2410.]

2411. Record of casket sales. Every person selling a casket at retail shall keep a record, which shall be open at all times to the state and local registrar for inspection, showing:
1. Name of the purchaser.
2. Purchaser's post office address.
3. Name of deceased.
4. Date and place of death of deceased.

This section shall not apply to any person selling caskets at wholesale to undertakers or other dealers. [C24, 27,§2411.]

2412. Report of casket sales. On the first day of each month every person selling caskets at retail shall report to the state registrar each sale for the preceding month on a blank provided for that purpose. Such reports shall not be required from undertakers when they have direct charge of the disposition of the dead body for which a casket is sold. [C24, 27,§2412.]

2413. Information to accompany caskets. Every person selling a casket at retail, and not having charge of the disposition of the body, shall inclose within the casket the following:
1. A notice furnished by the state registrar, calling attention to the requirements of the law relative to the disposal of dead bodies and the registration of vital statistics.
2. A blank certificate of death.
3. The rules and regulations of the state department concerning the disposal of dead bodies. [C24, 27,§2413.]

Disposal of dead bodies, ch 110.

2414. Duty to furnish information. Upon demand of the state registrar in person, by mail, or through the local registrar, every physician, undertaker, or other person having knowledge of the facts relative to any birth or death, shall supply such information
as he may possess, upon a form provided by the state registrar or upon the original birth or death certificate. [C24, 27, §2414.]

2415. Private genealogical records. If any person, organization, company, society, or association is in possession of any record of births or deaths which may be of value in establishing the genealogy of any resident of this state, such person, company, society, or association may file such record, or a duly authenticated transcript thereof, with the state registrar. The state registrar shall preserve such record or transcript and make an index thereof in such form as to facilitate the finding of any information contained therein. Such record and index shall be open to public inspection, subject to such reasonable conditions as the state registrar may prescribe. [C24, 27, §2415.]

Referred to in §2416.

2416. Certified copies of private records. The state registrar shall, upon request, supply to any applicant for any proper purpose a certified copy of any record filed under the preceding section. For his services, the state registrar shall charge a fee of fifty cents for each hour or fractional part of an hour spent in making such copy, and twenty-five cents for attaching his certificate thereto. [C24, 27, §2416.]

2417. Fee for registering birth or death. Each local registrar shall be paid twenty-five cents for each birth or death certificate properly executed, filed, recorded, and returned to the state registrar, as required by law. [C24, 27, §2417.]

2418. Fee for reporting no registration. In case no birth or death is registered during any month, the local registrar shall be paid the sum of twenty-five cents for a report to that effect, made within the time prescribed in this chapter. [C24, 27, §2418.]

2419. No fee for registering physicians and others. No fee or other compensation shall be charged by any local registrar to any physician, undertaker, or casket dealer for registering his name under this chapter or making return thereof to the state registrar. [C24, 27, §2419.]

2420. Payment of local registrars. All amounts payable to a registrar under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid by the county in which the registration district is located, immediately upon certification by the state registrar, in the manner in which other claims are paid by the county. The state registrar shall annually, or at such other times as he may deem expedient, certify to the auditor of each county the number of births and deaths properly registered in said county, with the name of each registrar and the amount due him as fees under the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §2420.]

Manner of payment, §5124.

2421. Record book of marriages and divorces. The clerk of the district court in each county shall keep a record book for marriages and a record book for divorces. The form of said books shall be uniform throughout the state and shall be prescribed by the state department. Said books shall be provided at the expense of the county. [C24, 27, §2421.]

2422. Contents of record book for marriages. The record book for marriages shall contain the same items and personal particulars for each marriage solemnized in the county as are required in the return of a marriage as prescribed by the chapter on "Marriage" in the title on "Domestic Relations". [C24, 27, §2422.]

2423. Contents of record book for divorces. The record book for divorces shall contain the following items for each divorce granted in the county:
1. Full name, color, age, nationality, and number of prior marriages of each of the parties.
2. Date of marriage.
3. Cause of divorce.
4. Date of divorce.
5. Person to whom divorce granted (husband or wife).
6. Such additional data respecting each divorce as the state department may prescribe. [C24, 27, §2423.]

2424. Source of entries for record books. The items respecting each marriage shall be taken from the return thereof, and the items respecting each divorce shall be taken as far as possible from the court records. The other data necessary to complete the entries in the record book of divorces shall be supplied by the parties to the action or by their attorneys. [C24, 27, §2424.]

2425. Reporting marriages and divorces. The clerk of the district court shall on or before the first day of February of each year transmit to the state registrar:
1. All the original returns of marriages filed in his office during the preceding calendar year.
2. A copy of the entries made in the record book for divorces for every divorce granted in the county during the preceding calendar year.
3. Such other data relative to marriages and divorces as the state registrar may prescribe. [C24, 27, §2425.]

2426. Certified copies of records—fees. The state registrar shall, upon request, supply to any applicant for any proper purpose, a certified copy of the record of any birth, death, or marriage registered under the provisions of this chapter, for the making and certifying of which he shall charge a fee of fifty cents. [C24, 27, §2426.]

2427. Search of records—fee. In cases in which search of the files and records is made, but no certified copy is requested, or the requested record is not found, the state registrar shall charge a fee of fifty cents for each hour or fractional part of an hour spent in search. [C24, 27, §2427.]

2428. Free certified copies. Upon request of any parent or guardian, the state registrar shall supply, without charge, a certificate limited to a statement as to the date of birth of any child, when the same shall be necessary.
for admission to school or for the purpose of securing employment. [C24, 27, §2428.]

2429. United States census bureau—records. The United States census bureau shall have the privilege of making, at its own expense and without paying the legal fees, copies of all records and vital statistics provided for in this chapter. [C24, 27, §2429.]

2430. Accounting for fees. The state registrar shall keep a true and correct account of all fees received by him and turn the same over to the state treasurer as provided by law. [C24, 27, §2430.]

Payment to state treasurer, §143.

2431. Certified copies of record as evidence. Any certified copy of the record of a birth, death, or marriage, made under this chapter, shall be presumptive evidence in all courts and places of the facts therein stated. [C24, 27, §2431.]

Similar provision, §11290.

2432. System exclusive. No system for the registration of births, deaths, or marriages shall be maintained in the state or any of its political subdivisions other than the one provided for in this chapter. [C24, 27, §2432.]

2433. Investigation of violations. The state department shall have authority to investigate cases of irregularity or violation of the law relative to the registration of vital statistics and the disposal of dead bodies, and all registrars shall aid the department in such investigation. [C24, 27, §2433.]

2434. Duty of county attorney. The state department shall report, when deemed necessary, cases of violation of said law to the proper county attorney, with a statement of the facts and circumstances; and when any such case is reported to such county attorney he shall forthwith initiate and promptly follow up the necessary court proceedings against the person responsible for the alleged violation of law. [C24, 27, §2434.]

Disposal of dead bodies, ch 110.

2435. Duty of attorney general. Upon request of the state department, the attorney general shall assist in the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter and of the chapter relative to the disposal of dead bodies. [C24, 27, §2435.]

2436. Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter or of any rule of the state department relative thereto, or falsifying any certificate of birth or any record established by this chapter, shall be fined not more than five dollars or more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days in the county jail, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment. [C24, 27, §2436.]

Referred to in §2437.

2437. Second offense—penalty. If any person who has been convicted under the preceding section shall be again convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or of any rule of the state department relative thereto, or in a similar charge, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and if a physician, he shall, in addition, have his license to practice his profession revoked; but such former conviction shall be referred to in the indictment or information, stating the court, date, and place that judgment was rendered. [C97, §2578; S13, §2578; C24, 27, §2437.]

Revocation in general, §2432 et seq.

CHAPTER 114-C1
STATE BOARD OF EUGENICS

2437-c1. State board of eugenics. A state board of eugenics is hereby created. Said board shall consist of the medical director of the state psychopathic hospital connected with the college of medicine of the state university at Iowa City, of the commissioner of public health, and of the superintendents of the following state institutions, to wit:

1. The Cherokee state hospital.
2. The Clarinda state hospital.
3. The Independence state hospital.
4. The Mount Pleasant state hospital.
5. The institution for feeble-minded children at Glenwood.
6. The hospital for epileptics and school for feeble-minded at Woodward.

7. The women's reformatory at Rockwell City. [43GA, ch 66, §1.]

2437-c2. Quarterly reports of defective. Each member of said board, and the warden of the penitentiary and the warden of the men's reformatory, shall, annually, on the first day of January, April, July and October, report to the state board of eugenics the names of all persons, male or female, living in this state, of whom he or she may have knowledge, who are feeble-minded, insane, syphilitic, habitual criminals, moral degenerates, or sexual perverts and who are a menace to society. [43GA, ch 66, §2.]

Referred to in §§2437-c5, 2437-c6.

2437-c3. Notice. Any person reported to the
state board of eugenics, under the provisions of section 2437-c2, must be served with a notice in writing of such report and fixing a time and place not less than ten days subsequent to such report for the time and place of examination and hearing before said board. Said notice shall be served as provided in section 2437-c11. [43GA, ch 66, §2a.]

2437-c4. Hearing. Any person reported to the state board of eugenics, as provided in section 2437-c2, and who has been notified thereof, shall have the right to appear personally before said board and to be represented by counsel at such hearing. He shall have the right to have witnesses subpoenaed and to introduce such evidence in regard to the matter at issue as the board shall deem relevant, material and proper. [43GA, ch 66, §2b.]

2437-c5. Examination and hearing. It shall be the duty of said board at the time and place named in the notice to the person reported upon, with such reasonable continuances from time to time and from place to place as the board may determine, to proceed to hear and consider the evidence offered and to examine into the innate traits, the mental and physical conditions, the personal records and family traits and history of the person reported upon and notified as in this chapter provided, in so far as the same can be ascertained. If the person reported upon is an inmate of any institution, the said board shall see to it that the inmate shall have opportunity and leave to attend the said examination and hearing in person, if desired by him or if requested by his guardian or person served with the notice as aforesaid. [43GA, ch 66, §3.]

2437-c6. Witnesses. To enable the board to discharge said duty, said board, or the chairman thereof, on the order of the board, shall have power and authority to issue subpoenas and to cause the same to be served. [43GA, ch 66, §4.]

2437-c7. Contempt. Should a witness be duly served with a subpoena and refuse to appear, or should a witness refuse to answer, the board shall report such refusal to the district court or judge thereof, of the county in which the refusal occurs, and the court, or judge thereof, shall proceed as though such refusal had occurred in a proceeding before said court or judge. [43GA, ch 66, §5.]

2437-c8. Oaths. Any member of said board shall have power to administer an oath to witnesses before it. [43GA, ch 66, §6.]

2437-c9. Order for sterilization. If in the judgment of a majority of said board procreation by such persons would produce a child or children having an inherited tendency to feeblemindedness, syphilis, insanity, epilepsy, criminality, or degeneracy, or who would probably become a social menace or ward of the state, and there is no probability that the condition of such person so investigated and examined will improve to such an extent as to avoid such consequences, then it shall be the duty of such board to make an order embodying its conclusions with reference to such person in said respects and specifying such a type of sterilization as may be deemed by said board best suited to the condition of said person and most likely to produce the beneficial results in the respects specified in this section, but nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to authorize castration nor removal of sound organs from the body. [43GA, ch 66.]

2437-c10. Findings—record. After fully inquiring into the condition of each of such persons, said board shall make separate written findings and conclusions for each of the persons into whose condition it has examined, including its findings, conclusions, and order thereon as herein provided, and the same shall be preserved in the records of said board and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the official who reported the case. [43GA, ch 66, §8.]

2437-c11. Service of order. If an operation is deemed necessary by said board for such person so investigated, then a copy of the order of said board recommending such operation shall be served forthwith on said person, or, in the case of an insane or feeble-minded person, upon his legal guardian, and if such person has no legal guardian, then upon his nearest known kin, or personal friend, within the state of Iowa, and if such person has no known kin or personal friend within the state of Iowa, then the board shall cause application to be made to the district court of the county in which such person resided or may be found for the appointment of some suitable person to act as guardian of the person reported upon during and for the purposes of the proceedings under this chapter, to defend the rights and interests of the said person, and the court shall, by proper order, appoint some suitable person to act as guardian for said purposes who shall be paid from any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, a fee, but not exceeding twenty-five dollars, as may be determined by the judge of said court or his services under said appointment. Such guardian may be removed or discharged at any time by said court, or the judge thereof in vacation, and a new guardian appointed and substituted in his place. [43GA, ch 66, §9.]

Referred to in §2437-c3.

2437-c12. Purpose and objects sought. Said investigation, findings, and orders of said board shall be made with the purpose in view of securing a betterment of the physical, mental, neural or psychical condition of the person, to protect society from the acts of such person, or from the menace of procreation by such person, and not in any manner as a punitive measure. [43GA, ch 66, §10; 44GA, ch 48.]

2437-c13. Consent to operation. If any person whose condition has been examined and reported upon by said board, as hereinbefore provided, shall consent in writing to have the operation specified in the order of said board performed, such operation shall thereupon be performed upon said person by or under the direction of the superintendent of the institution in which he is confined, if such person be an inmate of any of the state institutions herein mentioned, or if he is not an inmate of any of said institu-
tions, such operation shall be performed by or under the direction of the state board of eugenics. All such operations shall be performed with due regard for the physical condition of the person upon whom it is performed and in a safe and humane manner. [43GA, ch 66, §11.]

Referred to in §2437-c14.

2437-c14. Consent defined. In case the person to be operated upon be feeble-minded or insane, the consent hereinafter mentioned in the preceding section shall be construed to mean the written consent of such person’s legal guardian, or if such person has no legal guardian, then the written consent of such person’s nearest known kin or personal friend within the state of Iowa, or if such person be insane, or feeble-minded, and has neither legal guardian nor known kin or personal friend within the state of Iowa, then the written consent of the guardian appointed by the court for such person as provided in this chapter. [43GA, ch 66, §12.]

2437-c15. Absence of consent—trial. If any such person shall not consent, within twenty days from the service of such order upon him, to the performance of such operation, said board of eugenics, through its secretary, or other officer having charge of its records and files, within fifteen days thereafter, or such further time as the court or judge thereof may allow, shall file a transcript of its proceedings and of its said findings, conclusions, and order with reference to said person with the clerk of the district court of the county in which such person resides or may be found. [43GA, ch 66, §13.]

2437-c16. Appearance. Upon the filing of such findings, conclusions, and order, the clerk of the district court shall issue a summons directed to such person and deliver the same to the sheriff, together with a copy of such order prepared and certified by him and it shall be the duty of said sheriff to forthwith serve said summons and copy of order upon said person therein named, who shall be required, within twenty days after such service upon him, to enter his appearance in writing with the clerk of the district court in such case or by appearing in person before said clerk, who shall thereupon enter the appearance of such person in such proceeding. If he be an insane or feeble-minded person such appearance may be made by his guardian, if he have one; if not, then by his nearest of kin or near friend. If he be confined in an institution, facility shall be furnished him for making such appearance. [43GA, ch 66, §14.]

2437-c17. Court procedure. The issue thereby raised shall be whether the findings and conclusions of said board shall be affirmed by the court, and shall be tried in the district court of such county, as a special proceeding, in the same manner as a civil action at law in which the state shall be the plaintiff and the person so summoned shall be the defendant. Each party shall have the same right as to production of evidence and the case shall be tried in the same manner as any other civil action. In all such cases the county attorney of the county where such proceedings are tried shall appear and prosecute such action on behalf of the state. If the defendant has no attorney and he is unable to secure one, the court shall appoint an attorney from the membership of the bar of said county to conduct his defense, and appeal, if any be taken as hereinafter provided, and such attorney shall be compensated by the state, upon order of the court. Upon the request of either party to such proceeding all questions of fact shall be tried by a jury and the court in every instance shall have the testimony fully reported at the expense of the state. [43GA, ch 66, §15.]

2437-c18. Judgment—enforcement. If the findings and conclusions of the state board of eugenics shall be affirmed by the court, the defendant shall be immediately placed in custody by the sheriff of said county, and may be admitted to bail by the court, who shall fix the amount of such bail, and if not so admitted to bail, shall be held until the operation provided in such findings be performed. [43GA, ch 66, §16.]

2437-c19. Appeal. Either party to said proceedings may take an appeal from the district court to the supreme court of this state in the same manner and within the same time and with like effect as appeals in other civil actions are taken, and such case shall be tried in the supreme court in the same manner as other appeals in actions at law. If the defendant be represented by an attorney appointed by the court, and, in the opinion of the court, is financially unable to meet his part of the expense of an appeal, the defendant's actual and necessary expense of such appeal and prosecution thereof to final decree by the supreme court shall be paid by the state upon order of said district court, same to be paid out of the general fund of the state or not otherwise appropriated. [43GA, ch 66, §17.]

2437-c20. Expenses—liability of state. The state shall be liable under this chapter, except as hereinafore provided for, only for the actual traveling expenses of the members of the board incurred in the performance of their duties, and the actual and necessary expense incident to the investigations of said board either on original case or an appeal therefrom. [43GA, ch 66, §18.]

2437-c21. Selection of physician. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to empower or authorize the state board of eugenics or its representatives, or the state health officer, or his representatives, or the superintendent of any of the institutions mentioned, or his representatives, to interfere in any manner with the individual's right to select the physician of his choice; provided, that such physician is in the judgment of the state board of eugenics competent to perform such operation; nor to interfere with the practice of any person whose religion treats or administers to the sick or suffering by purely spiritual means; provided that such practice, treatment or administration shall not in any way interfere with the operation of this chapter, and the carrying out of its purposes. [43GA, ch 66, §19.]

2437-c22. Fee. A physician or surgeon, who is not in the employ of the state, shall receive a reasonable compensation for an operation performed hereunder, which compensation shall be paid from any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. [43GA, ch 66, §20.]
TITLE VIII
THE PRACTICE OF CERTAIN PROFESSIONS AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH
Referred to in §§2111, 2191.

CHAPTER 115
GENERAL PROVISIONS

2438. Definitions.

LICENSES
2439. License required to practice certain professions.
2440. Age and character qualifications.
2441. Grounds for refusing license.
2442. Form of license.
2444. Display of license.
2445. Record of licenses—open to public inspection.
2446. Notice of change of residence.
2447. Renewal of licenses.
2448. Reinstatement of licensee.

EXAMINING BOARDS
2449. Examining boards.
2450. Designation of examining boards.
2451. Composition of examining boards.
2452. Professional qualifications of examiners.
2453. Active practice requirement for examiners.
2454. Special qualification for medical examiners.
2455. Disqualifications.
2456. Term of examiners.
2457. Nomination of examiners by state associations.
2458. Vacancies.
2459. Officers.
2460. Transaction of business by mail.
2461. Compensation of examiners.
2462. Appropriation.
2463. Supplies.
2464. Quarters.
2465. Representation at national meetings.
2465-b1. Membership in national organization.

EXAMINATIONS
2466. Applications for examination.
2467. Notice of time and place of examinations.
2468. List of accredited high schools.
2469. List of accredited colleges.
2470. Data relative to professional schools.
2471. Time of conducting examination.
2472. Transmittal of names of eligible candidates.
2473. Rules relative to examinations.
2474. Examinations in theory.
2475. Quorum and representation at examinations.
2476. Clerk of examination.
2477. Certification of successful applicants.
2478. Special examinations.
2479. Rules relative to partial examinations.
2480. Preservation of records.

RECIPROCAL LICENSES
2481. Reciprocal agreements.
2482. Certification of states entitled to reciprocal relations.
2483. Rules governing reciprocal agreements.
2484. Special conditions in reciprocal agreements.
2485. Termination of reciprocal agreements.
2486. License granted upon basis of license of another state.
2487. Application for practical examinations.
2488. Applicability of other provisions.
2489. Reciprocity for graduates of state schools.
2490. Power to adopt rule.
2491. Change of residence to another state.

REVOCATION OF LICENSES
2492. Grounds for revocation of license.
2493. Unprofessional conduct defined.
2494. Dental hygienist and dentist.
2495. Jurisdiction of revocation proceedings.
2496. Petition for revocation of license.
2497. Duty of department of health.
2498. Duty of attorney general and county attorney.
2499. Rules governing petition.
2500. Time and place of trial.
2501. Notice to licensee.
2503. Judgment of revocation or suspension.
2505. Costs.
2506. Unpaid costs.
2507. Hearing on appeal.
2508. Effect of appeal.

USE OF TITLES AND DEGREES
2509. Professional titles and abbreviations.
2510. Titles used by holder of degree.
2510-d1. False representation—title abbreviations required.

ITINERANTS
2511. Itinerant defined.
2512. License required of itinerants.
2513. Issuance of license.
2514. Exception—rule of construction.
2515. Refusal and revocation of itinerant’s license.

FEES
2516. License—examination—renewal fees.
2517. Second examination.
2518. Fees paid into state treasury.

349
§2438, Ch 115, PRACTICE ACTS—LICENSES 350

VIOLATIONS—CRIMES—PUNISHMENT

2519. Injunction against illegal practice.
2520. Forgeries in procuring licenses.
2521. Fraud in procuring license—penalty.
2522. Penalties.

ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

2523. Enforcement.
2523-cl. Health department inspector and assistant.
2525. Rules and forms.
2526. Publication of laws and rules.
2527. Duty of attorney general and county attorney.
2528. Prima facie evidence of practicing.

2438. Definitions. For the purpose of this and the following chapters of this title:
1. "Examining board" shall mean one of the boards appointed by the governor to give examinations to applicants for licenses.
2. "Licensed" when applied to a physician and surgeon, podiatrist, "osteopathy", "osteopath and surgeon", chiropractor, nurse, dentist, dental hygienist, optometrist, pharmacist, practitioner of cosmetology, practitioner of barbering, or embalmer shall mean a person licensed under this title.
3. "Profession" shall mean medicine and surgery, podiatry, "osteopathy", "osteopath and surgery", chiropractic, nursing, dentistry, dental hygiene, optometry, pharmacy, cosmetology, barbering, or embalming.
4. "Department" shall mean the state department of health. [C24, 27, §2438.]

LICENSES

2439. License required to practice certain professions. No person shall engage in the practice of medicine and surgery, podiatry, "osteopathy", "osteopath and surgery", chiropractic, nursing, dentistry, dental hygiene, optometry, pharmacy, cosmetology, barbering, or embalming as defined in the following chapters of this title, unless he shall have obtained from the state department of health a license for that purpose. [C97, §2575 et seq., C24, 27, §2439.]

2440. Age and character qualifications. No person shall be licensed to practice a profession under this title until he shall have furnished satisfactory evidence to the department that he has attained the age of twenty-one years and is of good moral character, except that women may be licensed as practitioners of cosmetology or dental hygienists, or men or women may be licensed as barbers, upon attaining the age of eighteen years. [S13, §§2575-a, -a1, -a36, 2582, 2583-a, -d, -r, 2600-04; SS15, §2588; C24, 27, §2440.]

2441. Grounds for refusing license. The department may refuse to grant a license to practice a profession to any person otherwise qualified upon any of the grounds for which a license may be revoked by the district court. [C97, §2578; S13, §§2575-a, -a1, 2578, 2583-c; C24, 27, §2441.]

Grounds for revocation, §2492 et seq.

EXCEPTIONS

2529. Licensing of pharmacists.
2530. Enforcement of title as to pharmacy.
2551. Regulations governing pharmacy examiners.
2532. Secretary of pharmacy examiners.
2533. Duties of secretary of pharmacy examiners.
2534. Renewal fee for pharmacy association.
2535. Licensing of chiropractors and osteopaths.
2536. Clerical help and supplies.
2537. Records.

WOUNDS BY CRIMINAL VIOLENCE

2537-d2. Report by sheriff to bureau of investigation.
2537-d3. Violations.

2442. Form of license. Every license to practice a profession shall be in the form of a certificate under the seal of the department, signed by the commissioner of public health. Such license shall be issued in the name of the examining board which conducts examinations for that particular profession. The number of the book and page containing the entry of said license in the office of the department shall be noted on the face of the license. [C97, §§2575, 2577, 2591; S13, §§2575-a, -a36, 2578, 2583-k, 2600-d; C24, 27, §2442.]

2443. Certificate presumptive evidence of right to practice. Every license issued under this title shall be presumptive evidence of the right of the holder to practice in this state the profession therein specified. [C97, §§2575, S13, §§2575-a, -a36, 2578, 2583-k, 2600-d; C24, 27, §2443.]

2444. Display of license. Every person licensed under this title to practice a profession shall keep his license publicly displayed in the place in which he practices. [C97, §2591; S13, §2600-01; C24, 27, §2444; 44GA, ch 49.]

2445. Record of licenses—open to public inspection. The name, age, nativity, location, number of years of practice of the person to whom a license is issued to practice a profession, the number of the certificate, and the date of registration thereof shall be entered in a book kept in the office of the department to be known as the registry book, and the same shall be open to public inspection. [C97, §2591; S13, §§2575-a, 2583-a, -k, 2600-d; C24, 27, §2445.]

2446. Notice of change of residence. When any person licensed to practice a profession under this title changes his residence he shall notify the department and such change shall be noted in the registry book. [C97, §2591; C24, 27, §2446.]

2447. Renewal of licenses. Every license to practice a profession shall expire on the thirtieth day of June following the date of issuance of such license, and shall be renewed annually upon application by the licensee, without examination. Application for such renewal shall be made in writing to the department accompanied by the legal fee at least thirty days prior to the expiration of such license. Every renewal shall be displayed in connection with the original license. Every year the department shall notify each licensee by mail of the expiration of his
license. [C97,§2590; S13,§§2575-a39, 2589-d; C24, 27,§2447.]

Referred to in §§2300, 2448.

2448. Reinstatement of licensee. Any licensee who allows his license to lapse by failing to renew the same, as provided in the preceding section, may be reinstated without examination upon recommendation of the examining board for his profession and upon payment of the renewal fees then due. [C24, 27,§2448.]

EXAMINING BOARDS

2449. Examining boards. For the purpose of giving examinations to applicants for licenses to practice the professions for which a license is required by this title, the governor shall appoint a board of examiners for each of said professions. [C97,§§2576, 2584; S13,§§2575-a29,-a37, 2576, 2583-a,-h, 2600-b; SS15,§2584; C24, 27,§2449.]

Referred to in §2450.

2450. Designation of examining boards. The examining boards provided in the preceding section shall be designated as follows: For medicine and surgery, medical examiners; for podiatry, podiatry examiners; for 'osteopathy' and 'osteopathic and surgery', osteopathic examiners; for chiropractic, chiropractic examiners; for nursing, nurse examiners; for dentistry and dental hygiene, dental examiners; for optometry, optometry examiners; for cosmetology, cosmetology examiners; for barbering, barber examiners; for pharmacy, pharmacy examiners; for embalming, embalmer examiners. [C24, 27,§2450.]

2451. Composition of examining boards. Each examining board shall consist of three members, except the dental board which shall consist of five members. [C97,§§2564, 2576, 2584; S13,§§2564, 2575-a29,-a37, 2576, 2583-a,-h, 2600-b; SS15,§2584; C24, 27,§2451.]

2452. Professional qualifications of examiners. Every medical, podiatry, chiropractic, nurse, optometry, pharmacy, cosmetology, barbering, and embalmer examiner shall be a person licensed to practice the profession for which the board, of which he is a member, conducts examinations for licenses to practice such profession. An osteopathic examiner shall be a licensed osteopath or an osteopath and surgeon, and a dental examiner shall be a licensed dentist. [C97,§§2564, 2574, 2584; S13,§§2564, 2575-a29,-a37, 2576, 2583-a,-h, 2600-b; SS15,§2584; C24, 27,§2452.]

2453. Active practice requirement for examiners. Each examiner shall be actively engaged in the practice of his profession and shall have been so engaged in this state for a period of five years just preceding his appointment. [C97, §2584; S13,§§2583-a-h, 2600-b; SS15,§2584; C24, 27,§2453.]

Referred to in §2454.

2454. Special qualifications for medical examiners. In addition to the preceding requirements, each medical examiner shall be a graduate of some reputable school of medicine and not more than two of such examiners shall belong to the same school of medical practice. [C97,§§2564, 2576; S13,§§2564, 2576; C24, 27,§2454.]

2455. Disqualifications. No examiner shall be an officer or member of the instructional staff of any school in which any profession regulated by this title is taught, or be connected therewith in any manner, and no embalmer or optometry examiner shall be connected in any manner with any wholesale or jobbing house dealing in optical or embalming supplies, and no cosmetology examiner shall be connected with any wholesale or jobbing house dealing in supplies sold to practitioners of cosmetology, and no barber examiner shall be connected with any wholesale or jobbing house dealing in supplies sold to practitioners of barbering. [C97, §2564; S13,§§2564, 2583-a,-j, 2600-k; C24, 27,§2455.]

2456. Term of examiners. The members of each examining board shall be appointed for a term of three years, except the dental examiners who shall be appointed for a term of five years. The term of each examiner shall commence on July first in the year of appointment and the terms of the members of each board shall be rotated in such a manner that one examiner shall retire each year. [C97,§§2564, 2576, 2584; S13,§§2564, 2575-a29,-a37, 2576, 2583-a,-h, 2600-b; SS15,§2584; C24, 27,§2456.]

2457. Nomination of examiners by state associations. The regular state association or society or its managing board for each profession may submit each year to the governor a list of six persons of recognized ability in such profession, who have the qualifications prescribed for examiners for that particular profession. If such list is submitted, the governor in making an appointment to the board of examiners for such profession may select one of the persons so named. [S13,§§2583-a-h, 2600-b; C24, 27,§2457.]

2458. Vacancies. Any vacancy in the membership of an examining board caused by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, shall be filled for the period of the unexpired term in the same manner as original appointments. [C97,§§2564, 2576; S13,§§2564, 2576, 2583-h, 2600-b; C24, 27,§2458.]

2459. Officers. Each examining board shall organize annually and shall select a chairman and a secretary from its own membership. [C97, §2576, 2585; S13,§§2576, 2583-i, 2585, 2600-c; C24, 27,§2459.]

Referred to in §2332.

2460. Transaction of business by mail. Each examining board shall, as far as practicable, provide by rule for the conducting of its business by mail, but all examinations shall be conducted in person by the board or by some representative of the board as provided in section 2476. Any official action or vote taken by mail shall be preserved by the secretary in the same manner as the minutes of regular meetings. [C24, 27,§2460.]

2461. Compensation of examiners. Each member of an examining board shall, in addi-
tion to necessary traveling and hotel expenses, receive ten dollars per day for each day actually engaged in the discharge of his duties, including compensation for the time spent in traveling to and from the place of conducting the examination and for a reasonable number of days for the preparation of examination questions and the reading of papers, in addition to the time actually spent in conducting examinations. [C97, §2574; S13, §§2574, 2575-a34, -a44, 2583-a, -p, 2600-g; C24, 27, §2461.]

2462. Appropriation. There is hereby annually appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum sufficient to pay the compensation and expenses of the members of each examining board, inspectors and clerical assistants for each such board. [S13, §§2575-a34, -a44, 2583-a, -n, -p, 2600-g; C24, 27, §2462.]

Referred to in §§2575-a34, -a44, 2583-a, -n, -p, 2600-g; C24, 27, §2463.

2463. Supplies. The department shall furnish each examining board with all articles and supplies required for the public use and necessary to enable said board to perform the duties imposed upon it by law. Such articles and supplies shall be obtained by the department in the same manner in which the regular supplies for the department are obtained and the same shall be considered and accounted for as if obtained for the use of the department. When examinations are held at the state university, the necessary articles and supplies for conducting the same shall be furnished by the university authorities. [C97, §2583; S13, §§2575-a34, -a44, 2583, 2583-a, -p, 2600-g; C24, 27, §2463.]

Referred to in §2575-a37; C24, 27, §2466.

2464. Quarters. The executive council shall furnish each examining board with suitable quarters in which to conduct the examinations held by said board at the seat of government. When examinations are held at the state university, the superintendent of buildings and grounds shall furnish such quarters. [S13, §2583-a; C24, 27, §2464.]

2465. Representation at national meetings. Each examining board may select one of its members to attend either:

1. The annual meeting of the regular national association or society of the profession for which such board conducts examinations for licenses; or

2. The annual meeting of the national organization of state examining boards for such profession.

The member so selected shall receive his necessary traveling and hotel expenses in attending such meeting. [C24, 27, §2465.]

Consent of executive council, §298.

2465-b1. Membership in national organization. Each examining board may maintain a membership in the national organization of the state examining boards of its profession.

There is hereby annually appropriated out of the funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum sufficient to pay the fees necessary for each such state examining board to maintain membership in its national organization, but such sum shall not exceed two hundred dollars for any year. The amount of said fees shall be certified to the state board of audit by the commissioner of public health, and the auditor of state is hereby authorized to draw warrants and the treasurer of state to pay same for this purpose. [C27, §2465-b1.]

EXAMINATIONS

2466. Applications for examination. Any person desiring to take the examination for a license to practice a profession shall make application to the state department of health at least fifteen days before the examination, on a form provided by the department. Such application shall be accompanied by the examination fee and such documents and affidavits as are necessary to show the eligibility of the candidate to take such examination. All applications shall be in accordance with the rules of the department and shall be signed and verified by the oath of the applicant. [S13, §2575-a37; C24, 27, §2466.]

Exceptions, §2529 et seq.

2467. Notice of time and place of examinations. The department shall give public notice of the time and place of all examinations to be held under this title. Such notice shall be given in such manner as the department may deem expedient and in ample time to allow all candidates to comply with the provisions of this title. [S13, §2576; C24, 27, §2467.]

2468. List of accredited high schools. The department shall prepare and keep up to date a list of accredited high schools and other secondary schools for the purpose of passing upon the qualifications of an applicant for an examination when such applicant is required by any provision of this title to be a graduate of such school. The secretary of the state board of education and the registrars of the state university, the state college of agriculture and mechanic arts, and the state teachers college shall supply the necessary data to the department for the preparation of said list. [C24, 27, §2468.]

2469. List of accredited colleges. The state department of health shall prepare and keep up to date a list of accredited colleges in which are taught the professions which are regulated by this title. The examining board for each profession shall make recommendations relative thereto and shall approve the list for the profession for which it gives license examinations. No such school shall be accredited by the department unless it has been so recommended and approved by the proper examining board together with the commissioner of health. Such recommendations and approval shall be made at some regular session of the board held for the purpose of giving an examination. [C24, 27, §2469.]

2470. Data relative to professional schools. As a basis for such action on the part of the examining board, the registrar of the state university and the dean of the professional school of said institution which teaches the profession for which said board gives license examinations, shall
supply such data relative to any such professional school as said board may request. [C24, 27, §2470.]

2471. Time of conducting examination. Each examining board shall hold regular sessions for the purpose of giving examinations at such times as the department may fix, not to exceed four in any one year. The medical examiners, dental examiners, and pharmacy examiners shall hold a similar session at the state university at the close of each school year to give examinations to students of the medical, dental, and pharmacy colleges of said institution and to other applicants who are qualified to take the same. In case there are other schools located in the state at which any of the professions regulated by this title are taught, two of the examinations for the profession taught at any such school may be held each year at such institution, if the examining board for that profession so desires. All other sessions of the examining boards shall be held at the seat of government unless otherwise ordered by the department. [C97, §§2576, 2582, 2589; S13, §§2575-a29, a37, 2576, 2582, 2583-a, -1, -k, 2600-e; SS15, §§2589-a; C24, 27, §2471.]

2472. Transmittal of names of eligible candidates. Prior to each examination the department shall transmit to each examining board the list of candidates who are eligible to take the examination given by such board. In making up such list the department may call upon any examining board, or any member thereof, for information relative to the eligibility of any applicant. [C24, 27, §2472.]

2473. Rules relative to examinations. Each examining board shall establish rules for:
1. The conducting of examinations.
2. The grading of examinations and passing upon the technical qualifications of applicants, as shown by such examinations. [C97, §§2576; S13, §§2575-a38, 2583-a, -1, 2600-e; SS15, §§2584; C24, 27, §2473.]

2474. Examinations in theory. All examinations in theory shall be in writing, and the identity of the person taking the same shall not be disclosed upon the examination papers in such a way as to enable the members of the examining board to know by whom written until after the papers have been passed upon. In examinations in practice the identity of the candidate shall also be concealed as far as possible. [C97, §§2576; S13, §§2576, 2583-a; C24, 27, §2474.]

2475. Quorum and representation at examinations. Two members of each board, except the dental board, shall constitute a quorum for conducting examinations but in the case of the medical examiners a quorum shall consist of one member from each school of medical practice represented on said board. Three members of the dental board shall constitute a quorum for conducting examinations. [C97, §§2576; S13, §§2575-a30, -a38, 2576, 2583-i, 2600-c; C24, 27, §2475.]

2476. Clerk of examination. Upon the request of any examining board, the department shall detail some employee to act as clerk of any examination given by said examining board. Such clerk shall have charge of the candidates during the examination and perform such other duties as the examining board may direct. If the duties of such clerk are performed away from the seat of government, he shall receive his necessary railroad and hotel expenses, which shall be paid from the appropriations to the department in the same manner in which other similar expenses are paid. [C24, 27, §2476.]

2477. Certification of successful applicants. Every examination shall be passed upon in accordance with the established rules of the examining board and shall be satisfactory to at least a majority of the members of said board. After each examination, the examining board shall certify the names of the successful applicants to the state department of health in the manner prescribed by it. The department shall then issue the proper license and make the required entry in the registry book. [C97, §§2576; S13, §§2575-a30, -a38, 2576, 2583-i, 2600-c; C24, 27, §2477.]

2478. Special examinations. Any examining board may give a partial examination for a license to practice a profession to any applicant who has completed a portion of his professional course. For such purpose said board shall establish by rule:
1. The portion of such course which shall be completed prior to such examination.
2. The subjects to be covered by such examination and the subjects to be covered by the final examination to be taken by such applicant after the completion of his professional course and prior to the issuance of his license, but the subjects covered in the partial and final examinations shall be the same as those specified in this title for the regular examination. [C24, 27, §2478.]

2479. Rules relative to partial examinations. In case any examining board shall provide for partial examinations under the preceding section, the department shall adopt rules establishing:
1. The portion of the license fee fixed in this chapter which shall be paid for a partial examination.
2. The credentials which shall be presented to the department by an applicant showing his qualifications to take such examination.
3. The method of certifying the list of the eligible applicants for such examination to the proper examining board.
4. The method of certifying back to the department the list of applicants who successfully pass such examination.
5. The method of keeping the records of such applicants for use at the time of completing the examination for a license.
6. The credentials which shall be presented to the department by such an applicant upon the completion of his professional course.
7. The method of certifying such applicant to the proper examining board for the remainder of his examination.
8. Such other matters of procedure as are necessary to carry into effect the preceding section. [C24, 27, §2479.]

2480. Preservation of records. All matters connected with each examination for a license shall be filed with the state department of health and preserved for five years as a part of the records of the department, during which time said records shall be open to public inspection. [C97, §2576; S13, §§2576, 2578-a, 2583-a; C24, 27, §2480.]

RECI PRO CAL LICENSES

2481. Reciprocal agreements. For the purpose of recognizing licenses which have been issued in other states to practice any profession for which a license is required by this title, the department shall enter into a reciprocal agreement with every state which is certified to it by the proper examining board under the provisions of the following section and with which this state does not have an existing agreement at the time of such certification. [C97, §2582; S13, §2582; C24, 27, §2481.]

2482. Certification of states entitled to reciprocal relations. The department shall at least once each year lay before the proper examining board the requirements of the several states for a license to practice the profession for which such examining board conducts examinations for licenses in this state. Said examining board shall immediately examine such requirements and after making such other inquiries as it deems necessary, shall certify to the department the states having substantially equivalent requirements to those existing in this state for that particular profession and with which said examining board desires this state to enter into reciprocal relations. [S13, §§2575-a30-a39, 2589-b, 2600-m; C24, 27, §2482.]

Referred to in §2481.

2483. Rules governing reciprocal agreements. In negotiating any reciprocal agreement, the department shall be governed by the following regulations:

1. Protection to licensees of this state. When the laws of any state or the rules of the authorities of said state place any requirement or disability upon any person licensed in this state to practice any profession regulated by this title which affects the right of said person to be licensed or to practice his profession in said state, then the same requirement or disability shall be placed upon any person licensed in said state when applying for a license to practice in this state.

2. Special conditions. When any examining board has established by rule any special condition upon which reciprocal agreements shall be entered into, as provided in the following section, such condition shall be incorporated into the reciprocal agreements negotiated with reference to licenses to practice the professions for which such examining board conducts examinations. [S13, §§2575-a30-a39, 2582-a, 2583-a, 2589-b, 2600-m; C24, 27, §2483.]

2484. Special conditions in re reciprocal agreements. An examining board shall have power to provide by rule that no reciprocal relation shall be entered into by the department with any state with reference to licenses to practice the profession for which such examining board conducts examinations, unless every person licensed in another state when applying for a license to practice in this state shall comply with one or both of the following conditions:

1. Furnish satisfactory proof to the department that he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for a certain period of years to be fixed by such examining board.

2. Pass a practical examination in the practice of his particular profession as prescribed by such examining board. [S13, §2600-m; C24, 27, §2484.]

Referred to in §2483.

2485. Termination of reciprocal agreements. When the requirements for a license in any state with which this state has a reciprocal agreement are changed by any law or rule of the authorities therein so that such requirements are no longer substantially as high as those existing in this state, then such agreement shall be deemed terminated and licenses issued in such state shall not be recognized as a basis of granting a license in this state until a new agreement has been negotiated. The fact of such change shall be determined by the proper examining board and certified to the department for its guidance in enforcing the provisions of this section. [C24, 27, §2485.]

2486. License granted upon basis of license of another state. The department shall, upon presentation of a license to practice a profession issued by the duly constituted authority of another state, with which this state has established reciprocal relations, and subject to the rules of the examining board for such profession, license said applicant to practice in this state, unless under the rules of said examining board a practical examination is required in such cases. [C97, §2582; S13, §§2575-a30-a39, 2582, 2583-a, 2589-b, 2600-m; C24, 27, §2486.]

2487. Application for practical examinations. If the rules of any examining board require an applicant for a license under a reciprocal agreement to pass a practical examination in the practice of his profession, then such applicant shall make application therefor to the department upon a form provided by it. [C24, 27, §2487.]

2488. Applicability of other provisions. All the provisions of this chapter relative to applications, transmittal of the names of eligible candidates, certification of successful applicants, and issuance of licenses thereto, in the case of regular examinations, shall apply as far as applicable to applicants for practical examinations. [C24, 27, §2488.]

2489. Reciprocity for graduates of state schools. When the laws of any state or the rules of the authorities of said state place any requirement or disability upon any person holding a diploma or certificate from any college in this state in which one of the professions regulated by this title is taught, which affects the
right of said person to be licensed in said state, the same requirement or disability shall be placed upon any person holding a diploma from a similar college situated therein, when applying for a license to practice in this state. [S13, §2582-a; C24, 27, §2489.]

2490. Power to adopt rule. The department and each examining board shall have power to establish the necessary rules, not inconsistent with law, for carrying out the reciprocal relations with other states which are authorized by this chapter. [C24, 27, §2490.]

2491. Change of residence to another state. Any licensee who is desirous of changing his residence to that of another state or territory shall upon application to the department, and payment of the legal fee, receive a certified statement that he is a duly licensed practitioner in this state. [S13, §2600-n; C24, 27, §2491.]

REVOCATION OF LICENSES

2492. Grounds for revocation of license. A license to practice a profession shall be revoked or suspended when the licensee is guilty of any of the following acts or offenses:
1. Fraud in procuring his license.
2. Incompetency in the practice of his profession.
3. Immoral, unprofessional, or dishonorable conduct.
4. Habitual intoxication or addiction to the use of drugs.
5. Conviction of an offense involving turpitude.
6. Fraud in representations as to skill or ability.
7. Use of untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements.
8. Distribution of intoxicating liquors or drugs for any other than lawful purposes.
9. Wilful or repeated violations of this title, the rules of the state department of health.
10. Continued practice while knowingly having an infectious or contagious disease.

2493. Unprofessional conduct defined. For the purposes of the preceding section "unprofessional conduct" shall consist of any of the following acts:
1. Solicitation of professional patronage by agents or persons popularly known as "cappers" or "steerers", or profiting by the acts of those representing themselves to be agents of the licensee.
2. Receipt of fees on the assurance that a manifestly incurable disease can be permanently cured.
3. Acceptance of a fee for service as a witness, without the knowledge of the court, in addition to the fee allowed by the court.
4. Division of fees or agreeing to split or divide the fees received for professional services with any person for bringing or referring a patient or assisting in the care or treatment of a patient without the consent of said patient or his legal representative.
5. Advertisement of any medicine or means whereby the monthly periods of women can be regulated or the menses reestablished if suppressed.
6. Procurement or aiding or abetting in the procurement of a criminal abortion.
7. Wilful betrayal of a professional secret.
8. Wilful neglect of a patient in a critical condition. [C97, §2578; S13, §2578; C24, 27, §2493.]

2494. Dental hygienist and dentist. The practice of dentistry by a dental hygienist shall also be grounds for the revocation of her license, and the permitting of such practice by the dentist under whose supervision said dental hygienist is operating shall be grounds for revoking the license of said dentist. [S13, §2600-n; C24, 27, §2494.]

2495. Jurisdiction of revocation proceedings. The district court of the county in which a licensee resides shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding to revoke or suspend his license. [C24, 27, §2495.]

2496. Petition for revocation of license. The petition for the revocation or suspension of a license may be filed by the attorney general in all cases. Said petition shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court having jurisdiction. [C24, 27, §2496; 45GA, ch 64.]

2497. Duty of department of health. The state department of health shall direct the attorney general to file such petition against any licensee upon its own motion, or it may give such direction upon the sworn information of some person who resides in the county wherein the licensee practices. [C97, §§2578, 2596; S13, §§2575-a33-a41, 2578-a, 2583-c-m, 2600-n; C24, 27, §2497.]

2498. Duty of attorney general and county attorney. The attorney general shall comply with such direction of the department and prosecute such action on behalf of the state, but the county attorney, at the request of the attorney general, shall appear and prosecute such action when brought in his county. [C24, 27, §2498.]

2499. Rules governing petition. The following rules shall govern the petition in such cases:
1. The state shall be named as plaintiff and the licensee as defendant. 
2. The charges against the licensee shall be stated in full. 
3. Amendments may be made as in ordinary actions. 
4. All allegations shall be deemed denied but the licensee may plead thereto if he desires. 

Amendments allowed. §§11182, 11557.

2500. Time and place of trial. Upon the presentation of the petition, or a copy thereof, to the court or judge, he shall make an order fixing the time and place for the hearing, which shall be not less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter. [S13, §§2575-a, -a41, 2578-a, 2583-c, -m, 2600-05; C24, 27, §2500.]

2501. Notice to licensee. Notice of the filing of such petition and of the time and place of hearing shall be served upon the licensee at least ten days before said hearing in the manner required for the service of notice of the commencement of an ordinary action. [S13, §§2575-a, -a41, 2578-a, 2583-c, -m, 2600-05; C24, 27, §2501.]

Manner of service. §11060.

2502. Nature of action—when triable. The proceeding shall be summary in its nature, triable as an equitable action, and may be heard either in vacation or term time. [S13, §§2575-a, -a41, 2578-a, 2583-c, -m, 2600-05; C24, 27, §2502.]

How issues tried. §11429.

2503. Judgment of revocation or suspension. Judgment of revocation or suspension of the license shall not engage in the practice of his profession after his license is revoked or during the time for which it is suspended. The clerk of the court shall, upon the entry of such judgment, forthwith furnish the state department of health with a certified copy thereof. [C73, §1535; C97, §§2386, 2400; S13, §§2386, 2400, 2575-a, -a41, 2578-a; C24, 27, §2503.]

2504. Failure of licensee to appear. In case the licensee fails to appear, either in person or by counsel at the time and place designated in said notice, the court, after receiving satisfactory evidence of the truth of the charges, shall order the license revoked or suspended. [S13, §§2575-a, -a41, 2578-a; C24, 27, §2504.]

2505. Costs. If the judgment is adverse to the licensee the costs shall be taxed to him as in ordinary civil actions, but if the state is the unsuccessful party the costs shall be paid out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. [C24, 27, §2505.]

Costs, ch 497.

2506. Unpaid costs. All costs accrued at the instance of the state, when the successful party, which the attorney general certifies cannot be collected from the defendant, shall be paid out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. [C24, 27, §2506.]

2507. Hearing on appeal. Both parties shall have the right of appeal, and in such event, the supreme court shall fix the time of hearing, and for filing abstracts and arguments. Said cause shall be advanced and take precedence over all other causes upon the court calendar, and shall be heard at the next term after the appeal is taken, provided the abstracts and arguments are filed in said court in time for said action to be heard. [S13, §§2578-b, 2600-05; C24, 27, §2507.]

2508. Effect of appeal. The taking of an appeal by the defendant and the filing of a supersedeas bond shall not operate to stay the proceedings of the district court or judge, or restore the right of said defendant to practice his profession pending such appeal. [C24, 27, §2508.]

Supersedeas bond, §12858.

USE OF TITLES AND DEGREES

2509. Professional titles and abbreviations. Any person licensed to practice a profession under this title may append to his name any recognized title or abbreviation, which he is entitled to use, to designate his particular profession, but no other person shall assume or use such title or abbreviation, and no licensee shall advertise himself in such a manner as to lead the public to believe that he is engaged in the practice of any other profession than the one which he is licensed to practice. [S13, §§2575-a, -a31, 2583- q; C24, 27, §2509.]

Referred to in §2510.

2510. Titles used by holder of degree. Nothing in the preceding section shall be construed:
1. As authorizing any person licensed to practice a profession under this title to use or assume any degree or abbreviation of the same unless such degree has been conferred upon said person by an institution of learning accredited by the appropriate board herein created, together with the commissioner of health, or by some recognized state or national accrediting agency.
2. As prohibiting any holder of a degree conferred by an institution of learning accredited by the appropriate board herein created, together with the commissioner of health, or by some recognized state or national accrediting agency, from using the title which such degree authorizes him to use, but he shall not use such degree or abbreviation in any manner which might mislead the public as to his qualifications to treat human ailments. [C24, 27, §2510.]

2510-d1. False representation—title abbreviations required. Any person who falsely holds himself out by the use of any professional title or abbreviation, either in writing, cards, signs, circulars, or advertisements, to be a practitioner of a system of the healing arts other than the one under which he holds a license or who fails to use the following designations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or be sentenced to thirty days in jail.
A physician or surgeon may precede his name with the title "Doctor", and shall add after his name the letters, "M. D."

An osteopath or osteopathic surgeon may use the prefix, "Doctor", but shall add after his name the letters, "D. O." or "O. S." as the case may be, or the words, "osteopath" or "osteopathic surgeon".

A chiropractor may use the prefix, "Doctor", but shall add after his name the letters, "D. C." or the word, "Chiropractor".

A dentist may use the prefix "Doctor" but shall add after his name the words "Opt." or "Optometrist".

No other practitioner licensed to practice his profession under any of the provisions of this title shall be entitled to use the prefix "Dr." or "Doctor". [44GA, ch 50.]

ITINERANTS

2511. Itinerant defined. "Itinerant physician", "itinerant osteopath", "itinerant chiropractor", "itinerant optometrist", or "itinerant cosmetologist" as used in the following sections of this title shall mean any person engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, "osteopathy", "osteopathy and surgery", chiropractic, optometry, or cosmetology, as defined in the chapter relative to the practice of said professions who, by himself, agent, or employee goes from place to place, or from house to house, or by circulars, letters, or advertisements, solicits persons to meet him for professional treatment at places other than his office maintained at the place of his residence. [C97,§2581; S13,§§2581, 2583-e; C24, 27,§2511; 43GA, ch 70,§6.]

2512. License required of itinerants. Every itinerant physician, itinerant osteopath, itinerant chiropractor, or itinerant optometrist shall, in addition to his regular license to practice his profession, procure from the state department of health a license to practice as an itinerant. [C97,§2581; S13,§2581, 2583-e; C24, 27,§2512.]

2513. Issuance of license. Upon receipt of an application from a licensed physician and surgeon, licensed "osteopath", licensed "osteopath and surgeon", licensed chiropractor, or licensed optometrist, for an itinerant's license, accompanied by the legal fee, the department shall issue to the applicant, when the provisions of this title have been complied with, a license to practice as an itinerant physician and surgeon, itinerant "osteopath", itinerant "osteopath and surgeon", itinerant chiropractor, or itinerant optometrist, as the case may be, for a period of one year. [C97,§2581; S13,§§2581, 2583-e; C24, 27,§2513.]

2514. Exception—rule of construction. The three preceding sections shall not be construed to prevent any physician and surgeon, "osteopath", "osteopath and surgeon", chiropractor, or optometrist, otherwise legally qualified, from attending patients in any part of the state to which he may be called in the regular course of business, or in consultation with other practitioners. [C97,§2581; S13,§2581; C24, 27,§2514.]

2515. Refusal and revocation of itinerant's license. The department may, for satisfactory reasons, refuse to issue an itinerant's license or may revoke such license upon satisfactory evidence of incompetency or gross immorality. [C97,§2581; S13,§§2581, 2583-e; C24, 27,§2515.]

FEES

2516. License—examination—renewal fees. The following fees shall be collected by the state department of health:

1. For a license to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathy and surgery, and dentistry, issued upon the basis of an examination given by an examining board, twenty-five dollars.

2. For a license to practice any of the professions enumerated in the preceding paragraph issued under a reciprocal agreement, fifty dollars.

3. For a license to practice podiatry, osteopathy, chiropractic, and optometry, issued upon the basis of an examination given by an examining board, twenty dollars.

4. For a license to practice any of the professions enumerated in the preceding paragraph issued under a reciprocal agreement, forty dollars.

5. For a license to practice nursing, dental hygiene, pharmacy, cosmetology, barbering, and embalming, issued upon the basis of an examination given by an examining board, ten dollars.

6. For a license to practice any of the professions enumerated in the preceding paragraph issued under a reciprocal agreement, twenty dollars.

7. For the renewal of a license to practice any of the professions enumerated in the preceding paragraphs, one dollar; except the renewal fee of a license to practice barbering or cosmetology shall be three dollars.

8. For a license to practice as an itinerant physician and surgeon, itinerant "osteopath", itinerant "osteopath and surgeon", itinerant chiropractor, or itinerant optometrist, two hundred fifty dollars.

9. For a certified statement that a licensee is licensed in this state, five dollars.

10. For an examination to determine whether an applicant has the educational attainments of a high school graduate, five dollars.

11. For a license to conduct a school teaching cosmetology, an annual fee of one hundred dollars.

12. For a license to practice as an itinerant cosmetologist, in addition to any other fee required of cosmetologists, one hundred dollars.

13. For a permit to practice as an apprentice in cosmetology, one dollar. [C97,§2576; S13,§§2576, 2583-a, 2600-d; C24, 27,§2516.]
2. [C97, §2582; S13, §§2582, 2583-a, 2600-m; C24, 27, §2516.]
3. [S13, §§2583-a-n; C24, 27, §2516.]
4. [S13, §§2583-a-1; C24, 27, §2516.]
5. [C97, §2590; S13, §§2575-a30-a38, 2589-d; C24, 27, §2516.]
6. [S13, §§2575-a30-a39, 2589-b; C24, 27, §2516.]
7. [C97, §§2590, 2591; S13, §§2575-a39, 2589-d; C24, 27, §2516; 43GA, ch 70, §7.]
8. [C97, §2581; S13, §§2581, 2583-e; C24, 27, §2516.]
9. [S13, §2600-n; C24, 27, §2516.]
10. [S13, §§2583-a; C24, 27, §2516.]
11. 12, 13. [43GA, ch 70, §7.]

2517. Second examination. Any applicant for a license who fails in his examination shall be entitled to a second examination without further fee at any time within a period of fourteen months after the first examination. [C97, §§2576, 2590; S13, §§2576, 2583-n, 2589-d; C24, 27, §2517.]

2518. Fees paid into state treasury. All fees collected under this chapter shall be paid into the state treasury. [C97, §§2583; S13, §§2575-a44, 2585-a-s; C24, 27, §2518.]

Exception. §2529 et seq.
Fees paid into state treasury. §143.

VIOLATIONS—CRIMES—PUNISHMENT

2519. Injunction against illegal practice. Any person engaging in any business or in the practice of any profession for which a license is required by this title without such license may be restrained by permanent injunction. [C24, 27, §2519.]

Injunctions, ch 635.

2520. Forgeries in procuring licenses. Any person who shall file or attempt to file with the state department of health any false or forged diploma, or certificate or affidavit of identification or qualification, shall be guilty of forgery and punished accordingly. [C97, §§2583; S13, §§2575-a44, 2585-a-s; C24, 27, §2520.]

Forgery, ch 655.

2521. Fraud in procuring license—penalty. Any person who shall present to the department a diploma or certificate of which he is not the rightful owner, for the purpose of procuring a license, or who shall falsely personate anyone to whom a license has been issued by said department shall be punished as provided in the following section. [C97, §§2580, 2581, 2595; S13, §§2575-a43, 2581, 2583-c-d; C24, 27, §2521.]

2522. Penalties. Any person violating any provision of this or the following chapters of this title shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment. [C97, §§2580, 2581, 2588, 2590, 2591, 2595; S13, §§2575-a35-a45, 2581, 2583-d-r, 2589-d, 2600-o4; S15, §2588; C24, 27, §2522.]

Referred to in §2521.

ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

2523. Enforcement. The state department of health shall enforce the provisions of this and the following chapters of this title and for that purpose shall make necessary investigations relative thereto. Every licensee and member of an examining board shall furnish the department such evidence as he may have relative to any alleged violation which is being investigated. [C24, 27, §2523.]

Referred to in §2530.

2523-c1. Health department inspector and assistant. There is hereby created the position of health department inspector and assistant who shall be attached to the state department of health and who shall be appointed by the commissioner of health of the state of Iowa. The health department inspector’s duties shall consist of investigating all violations of this title, securing all available evidence and reporting to the department of health. [43GA, ch 64; 44GA, ch 43.]

2523-c2. Salary. The health department inspector and assistant shall receive such salary as the executive council shall approve, and be paid out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, provided that the entire cost of the administration and enforcement of this title shall not exceed in any year the receipts by virtue of this title for such year. [43GA, ch 64; 44GA, ch 43.]

2524. Report of violators by licensee. Every licensee and member of an examining board shall report, also, to the department the name of every person, without a license, that he has reason to believe is engaged in:
1. Practicing any profession for which a license is required.
2. Operating as an itinerant practitioner of such profession. [C24, 27, §2524.]

Referred to in §2530.

2525. Rules and forms. The state department of health shall establish the necessary rules and forms for carrying out the duties imposed upon it by the provisions of this and the following chapters of this title. [C24, 27, §2525.]

2526. Publication of laws and rules. The department shall have printed in pamphlet form for each profession the following matter which is pertinent to the particular profession for which such pamphlet is published:
1. The law regulating the practice of the profession.
2. The rules of the department relative to licenses.
3. The rules of the examining board relative to examinations.
Such pamphlet shall be supplied to any person applying for the same. [C24, 27, §2526.]

2527. Duty of attorney general and county attorney. Upon request of the state department of health the attorney general shall institute in the name of the state the proper proceedings against any person charged by the department with violating any provision of this or the following chapters of this title and the county attorney, at the request of the attorney general, shall appear and prosecute such action when
2528. Prima facie evidence of practicing. The opening of an office or place of business for the practice of any profession for which a license is required by this title, the announcing to the public in any way the intention to practice any such profession, the use of any professional degree or designation, or of any sign, card, circular, device, or advertisement, as a practitioner of any such profession, or as a person skilled in the same, shall be prima facie evidence of engaging in the practice of such profession. [S13, §§2575-a28-a31, 2600-o; C24, 27, §2528.]

EXCEPTIONS

2529. Licensing of pharmacists. The provisions of this chapter relative to the making of application for a license, the issuance of a license, the negotiation of reciprocal agreements for recognition of foreign licenses, the collection of license and renewal fees, and the preservation of records shall not apply to the licensing of persons to practice pharmacy, but such licensing shall be governed by the following regulations:

1. Every application for a license to practice pharmacy shall be made direct to the secretary of the pharmacy examiners.

2. Such license and all renewals thereof shall be issued by said examiners.

3. Every reciprocal agreement for the recognition of any such license issued in another state shall be negotiated by said examiners.

4. All license and renewal fees exacted from persons licensed to practice pharmacy shall be paid to and collected by the secretary of the pharmacy examiners.

5. All records in connection with the licensing of pharmacists shall be kept by said secretary.

2530. Enforcement of title as to pharmacy. The provisions of this title in so far as they affect the practice of pharmacy shall be enforced by the pharmacy examiners and the provisions of sections 2523 and 2524 shall not apply to said profession. [C97, §2584; S13, §2596-c; SS15, §2589-a; C24, 27, §2529.]

2531. Regulations governing pharmacy examiners. In discharging the duties and exercising the powers provided for in the two preceding sections the pharmacy examiners and their secretary shall be governed by all the provisions of this chapter which govern the department of health when discharging a similar duty or exercising a similar power with reference to any of the professions regulated by this title. [C24, 27, §2531.]

2532. Secretary of pharmacy examiners. The pharmacy examiners shall have the right to employ a full time secretary, who shall not be a member of the examining board, at such compensation as may be fixed from time to time in the biennial salary act and the provisions of section 2459 providing for a secretary for each examining board shall not apply to the pharmacy examiners. [C97, §2585; S13, §2585; C24, 27, §2552.]

2533. Duties of secretary of pharmacy examiners. The secretary of the pharmacy examiners shall, upon the direction of said examiners, make inspections and the remedy of violations of the provisions of this title relative to the practice of pharmacy and of chapters 155 and 156. Said secretary shall be allowed his necessary traveling and hotel expenses in making such inspections. [C97, §2585; S13, §2585; C24, 27, §2533; 44GA, ch 23.]

2534. Renewal fee for pharmacy association. The secretary of the pharmacy examiners shall annually add one dollar to the renewal fee provided in this chapter for a person licensed to practice pharmacy. Such additional amount shall be considered as a part of the regular renewal fee and payment of the same shall be a prerequisite to the renewal of his license. The funds derived from the additional renewal fee collected under this section shall be paid to the state pharmacy association upon the order of its treasurer and secretary. Said funds shall be used by such association in the advancement of the art and science of pharmacy. [C97, §2590; S13, §2589-d; C24, 27, §2534.]

2535. Licensing of chiropractors and osteopaths. Notwithstanding the provisions of this title, every application for a license to practice chiropractic, osteopathy, or "osteopathy and surgery", shall be made direct to the secretary of the examining board of such profession, and every reciprocal agreement for the recognition of any such license issued in another state shall be negotiated by the examining board for such profession, and all examination, license, and renewal fees received from such persons licensed to practice any of such professions shall be paid to and collected by the secretary of the examining board of such profession, which secretary shall turn the same over to the department of health on the first day of January, 1925, and quarterly thereafter. [S13, §2585-a; C24, 27, §2535.]

2536. Clerical help and supplies. Subject to the approval of the executive council, the examining boards for chiropractic, osteopathy, and "osteopathy and surgery", may employ such clerical assistance as may be necessary to enable said boards to perform the duties imposed upon them by law. Payment for such assistance shall be made out of the appropriation provided for in section 2462. The executive council shall also furnish said boards with the necessary quarters and all articles and supplies required for the public use, and the provisions of section 2463 shall not apply to said boards. [C24, 27, §2536.]

2537. Records. The secretary of each of said boards shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of said board, and upon the granting of any license to practice any of said
Wounds by Criminal Violence

2537-d1. Report of treatment of wounds. Any person licensed under the provisions of this title, who shall administer any treatment to any person suffering an injury of violence, which appears to have been received in connection with the commission of a criminal offense, or to whom an application is made for treatment of any nature because of any such injury of violence, shall at once but not later than twelve hours thereafter, report said fact to the sheriff of the county in which said treatment was administered or an application therefor was made, stating therein the name of such person, his residence if ascertainable, and giving a brief description of the injury. Any provision of law or rule of evidence relative to confidential communications is suspended in so far as the provisions hereof are concerned. [44GA, ch 51,§1.]

2537-d2. Report by sheriff to bureau of investigation. The sheriff of any county who has received any report required by this chapter and who has any reason to believe that the person injured was involved in the commission of any crime, either as perpetrator or victim, shall at once report said fact, giving all the details relative thereto to the chief of the bureau of investigation. No sheriff shall divulge any information received under the provisions of this section and section 2537-d1 to any person other than a law enforcing officer, and then only in connection with the investigation of the alleged commission of a crime. [44GA, ch 51,§2.]

2537-d3. Violations. Any person failing to make the report required herein shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars. [44GA, ch 51,§3.]

CHAPTER 116

Practice of Medicine and Surgery

2538. Persons engaged in practice of medicine. Exclusively engaged in the practice of their respective professions.

2539. Persons not engaged in practice of medicine.

2540. Requirements for license.
2541. Recognition of certificates of national board. The state department of health may, with the approval of the medical examiners, accept in lieu of the examination prescribed in the preceding section a certificate of examination issued by the national board of medical examiners of the United States of America, but every applicant for a license upon the basis of such certificate shall be required to pay the fee prescribed for licenses issued under reciprocal agreements. [S13, §2582; C24, 27, §2541.]

CHAPTER 117
PRACTICE OF PODIATRY
Referred to in §§2522, 2523, 2525, 2527.

2542. Persons engaged in practice of podiatry.
2543. Persons not engaged in practice of podiatry.
2544. Requirements for license.

2542. Persons engaged in practice of podiatry. For the purpose of this title the following classes of persons shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of podiatry:
1. Persons who publicly profess to be podiatrists or who publicly profess to assume the duties incident to the practice of podiatry.
2. Persons who diagnose and give medical or surgical treatment to ailments of the human foot. [C24, 27, §2542.]

Referred to in §2543.

2543. Persons not engaged in practice of podiatry. The preceding section shall not be construed to include:
1. Licensed “physicians and surgeons” nor licensed “osteopaths and surgeons”.
2. Physicians and surgeons of the United States army, navy, or public health service when acting in the line of duty in this state. [C24, 27, §2543.]

2544. Requirements for license. Every applicant for a license to practice podiatry shall:
1. Present a diploma issued by a school of podiatry approved by the podiatry examiners.
2. Pass an examination prescribed by the podiatry examiners in the subjects of anatomy, chemistry, dermatology, diagnosis, materia medica, pathology, physiology, and therapeutic, clinical, and orthopedic podiatry, but said subjects shall be limited in scope to the treatment of the foot. [C24, 27, §2544.]

Referred to in §2545.

2545. Requirements for approved school.
2546. Amputations—general anesthetics. A license to practice podiatry shall not authorize the licensee to amputate the human foot or toe, or use any anesthetic other than local. [C24, 27, §2546.]

2547. Use of title or abbreviation. Every licensee shall be designated as a registered podiatrist and he shall not use any title or abbreviation without the designation “licensed podiatrist”, “practice limited to the foot”, or mislead the public in any way as to his limited qualifications to treat human ailments. [C24, 27, §2547.]

Titles and degrees, §§2509, 2510.

CHAPTER 118
PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY AND SURGERY
Referred to in §§2522, 2523, 2525, 2527.

2548. Persons engaged in practice of osteopathy.
2549. Persons not engaged in practice of osteopathy.
2550. Requirements for license—osteopathy.
2551. Requirements for license—osteopathy, surgery.

2548. Persons engaged in practice of osteopathy. For the purpose of this title:
1. The following classes of persons shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of osteopathy:
   a. Persons publicly professing to be osteopaths or publicly professing to assume the duties incident to the practice of osteopathy.
   b. Persons who treat human ailments by that system of the healing art which places the chief emphasis on the structural integrity of the body mechanism as being the most important factor for maintaining the organism in health.
2. The following classes of persons shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of osteopathy and surgery:
   a. Persons publicly professing to be osteopaths and surgeons or publicly professing to assume the duties incident to the practice of osteopathy and surgery.
2552. Preliminary education—examination.
2553. Requirements for approved college.
2554. Drugs and operative surgery prohibited.
§2549, Ch 118, OSTEOPATHY AND SURGERY

6. Persons who treat human ailments by osteopathy and surgery. [C24, 27,§2548.]

2549. Persons not engaged in practice of osteopathy. The preceding section shall not be construed to include the following classes of persons:

1. Licensed physicians and surgeons, podiatrists, nurses, and dentists, who are exclusively engaged in the practice of their respective professions.

2. Physicians and surgeons of the United States army, navy, or public health service when acting in the line of duty in this state, or to "osteopaths" or "osteopaths and surgeons", licensed in another state, when incidentally called into this state in consultation with an "osteopath" or "osteopath and surgeon", licensed in this state. [C24, 27,§2549.]

2550. Requirements for license—osteopathy. Every applicant for a license to practice osteopathy shall:

1. Present a diploma issued by a college of osteopathy approved by the osteopathic examiners.

2. Pass an examination in the science of osteopathy and the practice of the same as prescribed by the osteopathic examiners, including minor surgery. [S13,§2583-a; C24, 27,§2550.]

2551. Requirements for license—osteopathy and surgery. In addition to the requirements of the preceding section, every applicant for a license to practice osteopathy and surgery shall:

1. Present satisfactory evidence that he has completed either:
   a. A two year post-graduate course of nine months each, in an accredited college of osteopathy, involving a thorough and intensive study in the subject of surgery as prescribed by the osteopathic examiners, or
   b. A one year post-graduate course of nine months, as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, and, in addition thereto, has completed a one year course of training as a surgical assistant in a hospital having at least twenty-five beds for patients and equipped for doing major surgical work.

2. Pass an examination as prescribed by the osteopathic examiners in the subject of surgery, which shall be of such character as to thoroughly test the qualifications of the applicant as a practitioner of surgery. [S13,§2583-a; C24, 27,§2551.]

2552. Preliminary education—examination. The osteopathic examiners may, notwithstanding the presentation of a diploma from an osteopathic college in good standing, subject the applicant to an examination to ascertain whether he has the educational attainments usually possessed by one who has completed the regular course of study in an accredited high school. [C24, 27,§2552.]

2553. Requirements for approved college. No college of osteopathy shall be approved by the osteopathic examiners as a college of recognized standing unless said college:

1. Requires for admission to its course of study a preliminary education equal to the requirements for graduation from an accredited high school or other secondary school.

2. Requires for graduation or for the receipt of any osteopathic degree the completion of a course of study covering a period of not less than four school years of nine months each year in actual continuous attendance, of which not more than one school year is completed in any period of twelve months and during which time the following subjects are taught for at least the number of hours specified:

   Subject                                      Hours
   Anatomy (descriptive, regional, applied    600
      surgical, and dissection)
   Embryology                                  70
   Chemistry (advanced to include organic and 300
      physiological chemistry and toxicology)
   Histology                                   180
   Physiology                                 300
   Pathology                                  240
   Bacteriology                               150
   Hygiene                                     60
   X-Radiance and electrical diagnosis         36
   Hydrotherapy                               16
   Dietetics                                   32
   Osteopathy:
      b. Osteopathic technique.
      c. Practice of osteopathy, to include dis-
         eases of the nervous system, alimentary
         tract, heart and vascular system,
         genito-urinary diseases, ductless glands,
         1. metabolism, respiratory tract, bone and
         joint diseases, corrective gymnastics,
         acute and infectious diseases, pedi-
         atrics, dermatology, syphilis, psychiat-
         ry, diagnosis (physical, laboratory, and
         differential), clinical practice and
         case recording                         1,466
         2. Eye, ear, nose, and throat          400
         3. Gynecology                         180
         4. Obstetrics                         160
         5. Professional ethics and efficiency 200
         6. Jurisprudence                      16
         Total                                4,422

The number of hours herein prescribed for the study of any subject may be reduced not more than thirty per cent, but the total number of hours prescribed shall not be reduced.

3. Publishes in a regularly issued catalogue the requirements for admission, graduation, and degrees as herein specified. [S13,§2583-a;

   C24, 27,§2553.]

Approved high schools and colleges, §§2468, 2469.

2554. Drugs and operative surgery prohibited. A license to practice "osteopathy" or
"osteopathy and surgery" shall not authorize the licensee to prescribe or give internal curative medicines and a license to practice "osteopathy"

CHAPTER 119
PRACTICE OF CHIROPRACTIC
Referred to in §§2522, 2523, 2525, 2527.

2555. Chiropractic defined. For the purpose of this title the following classes of persons shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of chiropractic:
1. Persons publicly professing to be chiropractors or publicly professing to assume the duties incident to the practice of chiropractic.
2. Persons who treat human ailments by the adjustment by hand of the articulations of the spine or by other incidental adjustments. [C24, 27,§2555.]

2556. Persons not engaged in practice of chiropractic. The preceding section shall not be construed to include the following classes of persons:
1. Licensed physicians and surgeons, licensed "osteopaths", and licensed "osteopaths and surgeons" who are exclusively engaged in the practice of their respective professions.
2. Physicians and surgeons of the United States army, navy, or public health service when acting in the line of duty in this state, or to chiropractors licensed in another state, when incidentally called into this state in consultation with a chiropractor licensed in this state.
3. Students of chiropractic who have entered upon a regular course of study in a chiropractic college approved by the chiropractic examiners, who practice chiropractic under the direction of a licensed chiropractor and in accordance with the rules of said examiners. [C24, 27,§2556.]

2557. Requirements for license. Every applicant for a license to practice chiropractic shall:
1. Present satisfactory evidence that he possesses a preliminary education equal to the requirements for graduation from an accredited high school or other secondary school.
2. Present a diploma issued by a college of chiropractic approved by the chiropractic examiners.
3. Pass an examination prescribed by the chiropractic examiners in the subjects of anatomy, physiology, symptomatology and diagnosis, hygiene and sanitation, chemistry, histology, pathology, and principles and practice of chiropractic, including a clinical demonstration of vertebral palpation, nerve tracing and adjusting. [C24, 27,§2557.]

2558. Requirements for approved college. No college of chiropractic shall be approved by the chiropractic examiners as a college of recognized standing unless said college:
1. Requires for graduation or for the receipt of any chiropractic degree the completion of a course of study covering a period of not less than three school years of six months each year in actual continuous attendance.
2. Gives an adequate course of study in the subjects enumerated in paragraph 3 of the preceding section, and including practical clinical instruction.
3. Publishes in a regularly issued catalogue the requirements for graduation and degrees as herein specified. [C24, 27,§2558.]

2559. Operative surgery — drugs — osteopathy. A license to practice chiropractic shall not authorize the licensee to practice operative surgery, osteopathy, nor administer or prescribe any drug or medicine included in materia medica. [C24, 27,§2559.]

2560. Signs—display of word "chiropractor". Every licensee shall place upon all signs used by him, and display prominently in his office the word "chiropractor". [C24, 27,§2560.]

CHAPTER 120
PRACTICE OF NURSING
Referred to in §§2522, 2523, 2525, 2527.

2561. Nursing defined. For the purpose of this title any person shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of nursing who practices nursing as a graduate or registered nurse or publicly professes to be a graduate or registered nurse and to assume the duties incident to such profession. [S13,§2575-a32; C24, 27, §2561.]

2562. Certain nurses exempted. The preceding section shall not apply to any person nursing the sick with or without pay who does
not in any way assume to be a registered or graduate nurse, but such person shall not use the abbreviations "R. N." or "G. N." \([S13, §§2575-a25, a31, a32; C24, 27, §2562.]

Titles and degrees, §§2509, 2510.

2563. Requirements for license. Every applicant for a license to practice nursing shall:
1. Present a diploma issued by a nurses' training school approved by the nurse examiners.  
2. Pass an examination prescribed by the nurse examiners in the subjects of elementary hygiene, anatomy, physiology, materia medica, dietetics, practical nursing, medical and surgical nursing, obstetrics, nursing of children, the rules of the state department of health relating to communicable diseases, and quarantine, and other proper subjects.
1. \([S13, §§2575-a29; C24, 27, §2563.]

CHAPTER 121

PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY

Referred to in §§2522, 2523, 2526, 2527.

2565. Practice of dentistry defined. For the purpose of this title the following classes of persons shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of dentistry:
1. Persons publicly professing to be dentists, dental surgeons, or skilled in the science of dentistry, or publicly professing to assume the duties incident to the practice of dentistry.
2. Persons who treat, or attempt to correct by any medicine, appliance, or method, any disorder, lesion, injury, deformity, or defect of the oral cavity, teeth, gums, or maxillary bones of the human being, or give prophylactic treatment to any of said organs. \([S13, §2600-o; C24, 27, §2565.]

Referred to in §§2566.

2566. Persons not engaged in practice of dentistry. The preceding section shall not be construed to include the following classes:
1. Students of dentistry who practice dentistry upon patients at clinics in connection with their regular course of instruction at the state dental college.
2. Licensed "physicians and surgeons" or licensed "osteopaths and surgeons" who extract teeth or treat diseases of the oral cavity, gums, teeth, or maxillary bones as an incident to the general practice of their professions.
3. Persons who are members of an incorporated society and practice dentistry solely for and among the members of such incorporated society without charge.
4. Persons licensed to practice dental hygiene who are exclusively engaged in the practice of said profession.
1. \([S13, §§2600-1, o; C24, 27, §2566.]
2. \([S13, §§2600-1, o; C24, 27, §2566.]

2567. Requirements for license. Every applicant for a license to practice dentistry shall:
1. Present a diploma issued by a dental college approved by the dental examiners.
2. Pass an examination prescribed by the dental examiners in the science of dentistry and the practice of dental surgery.
3. Students of dentistry who practice dentistry by orders of judges or boards of review of the courts of justice of the state, or by orders of the dental examiners.
4. \([S13, §2575-a29; C24, 27, §2563.]

Approved schools, §§4409.

2568. Names of employed dentists to be posted. Every person who owns, operates, or controls a dental office in which anyone other than himself is practicing dentistry shall display the name of such person in a conspicuous manner at the public entrance to said office.

2569. Employment of unlicensed dentist. No person owning or conducting any place where dental work of any kind is done or contracted for, shall employ or permit any unlicensed dentist to practice dentistry in said place, but persons who are not licensed dentists may perform laboratory work. \([S13, §2600-2; C24, 27, §2569.]

2570. Dentists to practice under their own names. No person shall operate any place in

2. \([S13, §§2575-a30; C24, 27, §2563.]

Referred to in §2564.

2564. Requirements for schools of good standing. No training school shall be approved by the dental examiners as a school of recognized standing unless said school is attached to a general hospital and:
1. Requires for graduation or any degree the completion of a course of study covering a period of at least three years of actual attendance.
2. Gives an adequate course of study in the subjects enumerated in paragraph 2 of the preceding section.
3. Publishes in a regularly issued catalogue the requirements for graduation and degrees as herein specified. \([S13, §§2575-a29; C24, 27, §2564.]

Approved schools, §§4409.
which dentistry is practiced under any other name than his own, or display, in connection with his practice, on any advertising matter any other than his own name; but two or more licensed dentists who are associated in the practice may use all of their names, and a widow, heir, or any legal representative of a deceased dentist, may operate such office for a reasonable time for the purpose of disposing of the same. [C24, 27, §2570.]

2571. Practice of dental hygiene defined. Any woman may be licensed as a dental hygienist and such license shall authorize her to remove lime deposits, accretions, and stains upon the exposed surfaces of the teeth and directly beneath the free margins of the gums, but such practice must be carried on in a dental office, a public or private school, or in a public institution, and under the supervision of a licensed dentist. Dental hygienists shall not otherwise engage in the practice of dentistry. [C24, 27, §2571.]

2572. Requirements for dental hygienists. Every applicant for a license to practice dental hygiene shall:

1. Present satisfactory evidence of a preliminary education equivalent to at least four years in an accredited high school or other secondary school.
2. Present a diploma from a training school for dental hygiene approved by the dental examiners.
3. Pass an examination prescribed by the dental examiners in the subjects taught in the curriculum of an accredited training school for dental hygiene. [C24, 27, §2572.]

2573. Requirements for approved hygiene school. No training school for dental hygiene shall be approved by the dental examiners as a school of recognized standing unless said school:

1. Requires for graduation or any degree the completion of a course of study covering a period of not less than one year of at least nine months in actual continuous attendance.
2. Gives a suitable course covering the subject of dental hygiene.
3. Publishes in a regularly issued catalogue the requirements for graduation and degrees as specified herein. [C24, 27, §2573.]

2574. Optometry defined. For the purpose of this title the following classes of persons shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of optometry:

1. Persons who employ any means other than drugs for the measurement of the powers of vision of the human eyes, and adapt lenses for aiding the same.
2. Persons who allow the public to use any mechanical device for such purpose.
3. Persons who publicly profess to be optometrists and to assume the duties incident to said profession. [S13, §2583-g; C24, 27, §2574.]

2575. Persons not engaged in the practice of optometry. This chapter shall not be construed to include the following classes:

1. Merchants or dealers who sell glasses as merchandise in an established place of business and who do not profess to be optometrists or practice optometry as herein defined.
2. Licensed practitioners of medicine. [S13, §2583-q; C24, 27, §2575.]

2576. Requirements for license. Every applicant for a license to practice optometry shall:

1. Present satisfactory evidence of a preliminary education equivalent to at least four years’ study in an accredited high school or other secondary school.
2. Present a diploma from an accredited school of optometry.
3. Pass an examination prescribed by the optometry examiners in the subjects of physiology of the eye, optical physics, anatomy of the eye, ophthalmology, and practical optometry. [S13, §2583-1; C24, 27, §2576.]

2577. Requirements for approved school. No school of optometry shall be approved by the optometry examiners as a school of recognized standing unless said school:

1. Requires for graduation or any degree the completion of a course of study covering a period of at least two school years of nine months each year of actual continuous attendance.
2. Gives an adequate course of study in which at least one hundred fifty hours of the instruction are devoted to each of the subjects enumerated in paragraph 3 of the preceding section.
3. Publishes in a regularly issued catalogue the requirements for graduation and degrees as herein specified. [S13, §2583-1; C24, 27, §2577.]

CHAPTER 122
PRACTICE OF OPTOMETRY
Referred to in §§2522, 2523, 2525, 2627.
CHAPTER 123  
PRACTICE OF PHARMACY

2578. Persons engaged in practice of pharmacy. For the purpose of this title the following classes of persons shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of pharmacy:
1. Persons who engage in the business of selling, or offering or exposing for sale, drugs and medicines at retail.
2. Persons who compound or dispense drugs and medicines or fill the prescriptions of licensed physicians and surgeons, dentists, or veterinarians. [C97, §2588; SS15, §2588; C24, 27, §2578.]

2579. Persons not engaged in practice of pharmacy. No section in this chapter shall be construed to include the following classes:
1. Persons who assist in the selling or dispensing of drugs and medicines under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist.
2. Persons who sell, offer or expose for sale, completely denatured alcohol or concentrated lye, insecticides or fungicides in original packages.
3. Persons licensed to practice medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine who dispense drugs and medicines as an incident to the practice of their professions.
4. Persons who sell, offer or expose for sale proprietary medicines or domestic remedies which are not in themselves poisonous or in violation of the law relative to intoxicating liquors. [C97, §2588; SS15, §2588; C24, 27, §2579; 44GA, ch 54, §1.]

2580. Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter:
1. "Drugs and medicines" shall include all medicinal substances and preparations for internal or external use recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or animals.
2. "Pharmacy" shall mean a drug store in which drugs, and medicines are exposed for sale or sold at retail, or in which prescriptions of licensed physicians and surgeons, dentists or veterinarians are compounded and sold by a registered pharmacist. [S13, §4999-a; C24, 27, §2580; 44GA, ch 54, §2.]

2581. Requirements for license. Every applicant for a license to practice pharmacy shall:
1. Present satisfactory evidence of possessing the qualifications enumerated in one of the following paragraphs:
2. Present satisfactory evidence of possessing the qualifications enumerated in one of the following paragraphs:
3. Present satisfactory evidence of possessing the qualifications enumerated in one of the following paragraphs:
4. Present satisfactory evidence of possessing the qualifications enumerated in one of the following paragraphs:

2582. Sales by unlicensed person. No unlicensed person or licensed pharmacist shall allow anyone who is not a licensed pharmacist to sell, or dispense any drugs, or medicines or fill the prescriptions of licensed physicians, dentists and veterinarians, unless the same be done under the immediate personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist, and all drugs, and medicines sold, exposed, or offered for sale shall be under the immediate personal supervision of a registered pharmacist at all times except for temporary absence. "Temporary absence" shall mean necessary absence for meals and business, or other necessary causes, while the pharmacy is open for business. [44GA, ch 54, §3.]

2582-d1. Unlawful display of certificate. No person shall allow or permit the certificate of a licensed pharmacist to remain in or on display at any place of business unless legally employed therein.

2582-d2. Unlawful use of terms. No person shall use the word or words: "drug", "druggist", "drug store", "pharmacy", "pharmacist", or "apothecary", on any sign, card, circular, device, or advertisement, unless his place of business is operated as a pharmacy as defined in this chapter. [C97, §2588; SS15, §2588; C24, 27, §2582; 44GA, ch 54, §3.]

2583. Requirements for approved colleges. No college of pharmacy shall be approved by the pharmacy examiners as a college of recognized standing unless the entrance and graduation requirements are equivalent to those prescribed by the American conference of phar-
CHAPTER 124

PRACTICE OF EMBALMING

This chapter (§§2584 and 2585) repealed by 43GA, ch 69, and chapter 124-C1 enacted in lieu thereof.

CHAPTER 124-C1

PRACTICE OF EMBALMING

2585-c1. Embalming defined.
2585-c2. Interpretation.
2585-c3. License—conditions.
2585-c4. Apprenticeship.

2585-c1. Embalming defined. For the purposes of this chapter, the following classes shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of embalming:

1. Any person, firm, corporation or association of persons who prepares dead human bodies for burial, cremation or other final disposition; or who, in connection with the preparation of any casket, vault or other burial receptacle, shall furnish any embalming or funeral service, directly or indirectly, by himself, or in conjunction with another; or who publicly professes to be an embalmer, funeral director, mortician, or any other title indicating that such person, firm, corporation or association of persons assumes the duties, or any part of the duties, incidental to the preparation, care, and final disposition of any human dead; or who, in connection with the preparation of dead human bodies for burial, cremation or other final disposition, furnishes funeral services.

2. Any person, firm, corporation or association of persons who shall disinfect, preserve and make final disposition of dead human bodies, in whole or in part, or who shall attempt to do so, by the use or application of chemical substances, fluids or gases ordinarily used, prepared or intended for such use, either by outward application of such chemical substances, fluids or gases on the body, or by the introduction of same into the body by vascular or hypodermic injection or by direct introduction into the organs or cavities, or by any other methods or processes. [S13, §2575-a36; C24, 27, §2554; 43GA, ch 69, §3.]

2585-c2. Interpretation. The preceding section shall not be construed to include the following classes of persons:

1. Manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers of caskets, vaults or other burial receptacles not engaged in the other functions of embalming or furnishing of funeral services as above defined.

2. Those who distribute or sell caskets, vaults or any other burial receptacles and who do not furnish any embalming or funeral service, directly or indirectly, by himself or in conjunction with another, except under the personal direction of a licensed embalmer.

3. Those who use bodies for scientific purposes as defined in sections 2351, 2352 and 2355; or those who make scientific examination of dead bodies, or perform autopsies.

4. Physicians or institutions who preserve parts of human bodies either for scientific purposes or for use as evidence in prospective legal cases.

5. Persons burying their own dead under burial permit from the registrar of vital statistics. [43GA, ch 69, §3.]

2585-c3. License—conditions. No applicant shall be issued a license to practice embalming unless and until he shall:

1. File with the state department of health an application upon a form prepared by the department, presenting satisfactory proof that said applicant has completed an eighth grade common school course, or the equivalent thereof; together with such other information as may be deemed necessary.

2. Have taken and successfully completed, a course of training of not less than twelve weeks in an accredited school of embalming.

3. Have completed one year of training as an apprentice under a licensed embalmer in good standing in this state, and has arterially embalmed not less than twenty-five human bodies during his apprenticeship under the direct supervision of said embalmer.

4. Have passed a satisfactory examination prescribed by the board of embalmers' examiners in such subjects as the board may prescribe, including the subjects of embalming, theory and practice, sanitary science, chemistry, anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, pathology, restorative art, transportation, the care, disinfection, preservation, funeral direction, burial or other disposition of dead human bodies, together with the laws, rules and regulations of the state department of health relating to communicable diseases, quarantine and cause of death.

5. Have demonstrated his proficiency as an embalmer, as directed by the board of embalmers' examiners, by operation on a dead human...
CHAPTER 124-B1

COSMETOLOGY

2585-b1. Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter the following classes of persons shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of cosmetology:

1. Persons who, for compensation, engage in any one or any combination of the following practices: cutting, dressing, curling, waving, bleaching, coloring and similar work, on the hair of any woman or child by any means whatever.

2. Persons who, with hands or mechanical or electrical apparatus or appliances, or by the use of cosmetic preparations, antiseptics, tonics, lotions, or creams, engage for compensation in any one or any combination of the following practices: massaging, cleansing, stimulating, manipulating, exercising, beautifying, or similar work, the scalp, face, neck, arms, bust or upper part of the body, or the removing of superfluous hair by the use of electricity or otherwise, on or about the body of any woman or child.

2585-b2. Exceptions. The preceding section shall not be construed to include the following classes of persons:

1. Licensed physicians, surgeons, osteopaths, nurses, dentists, podiatrists, optometrists and chiropractors when exclusively engaged in the practice of their respective professions.

2. Barbers who do not practice cosmetology with women or children in connection with their regular trade or profession; and nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit barbers from cutting the hair, massaging the face and neck, or shampooing the head of any person.

3. Those who render like services in cases of emergency or occasionally administer same in the home.

2585-b3. License—conditions.

No applicant shall be issued a license to practice cosmetology unless and until he shall:

1. Present to the examiners the certificate of a medical physician, showing freedom from any infectious or contagious disease.

2. Pass an examination prescribed by the board of examiners which examination shall include both practical demonstrations and written or oral tests and shall not be confined to any specific system or method.

2585-b4. Examination—conditions. No person shall be eligible to take the examination prescribed by the cosmetology examiners unless and until said person presents a diploma, or other like
evidence, issued to the applicant by any school of cosmetology approved by the cosmetology examiners and licensed by the department, showing that said applicant has completed the course of study in said school prescribed by the board of cosmetology examiners. [C27, §2585-b4; 43GA, ch 70, §9.]

2585-b5. Electrolysis—conditions. If an applicant desires a license authorizing him to remove superfluous hair by the use of the electric needle, he shall present a diploma, as evidence, of having completed such a course in a school recognized by the board of cosmetology examiners which teaches a special course in the practice of the use of the electric needle. The board of cosmetology examiners shall give to such applicant an examination in the use of the electric needle for which the applicant shall pay a fee of ten dollars to the department. [C27, §2585-b5; 43GA, ch 70, §10.]

2585-b6. Rules—practice in home. The state department of health shall prescribe such sanitary rules for shops and schools as it may deem necessary, with particular reference to the conditions under which the practice of cosmetology shall be carried on and the precautions necessary to be employed to prevent the creating and spreading of infectious and contagious diseases. Cosmetology may be practiced in the home providing a room, other than the living rooms, be fitted up for that purpose. The department of health shall have power to enforce the provisions of this section and to make all necessary inspections in connection therewith. [C27, §2585-b6; 43GA, ch 70, §11.]

2585-b7. Present practitioners. All persons who, on the taking effect of this chapter, are in the actual practice of cosmetology in the state of Iowa, as defined herein, shall be entitled to a license under this chapter, without examination, provided that application therefor, accompanied by the physician's certificate and the required annual license fee, is filed with the department within ninety days after the taking effect of this chapter. [C27, §2585-b7.]

2585-b8. Examiners. Upon the taking effect of this chapter, the governor shall appoint a board of cosmetology examiners; one member shall be appointed for the short term ending July 1, 1927, another member for the term ending July 1, 1928, and a third member for the long term ending July 1, 1929. [C27, §2585-b8.]

2585-b9. Assistants — compensation. The commissioner of public health, with the approval of the cosmetology examiners, shall appoint such inspectors and clerical assistants and incur such other expense as may be necessary to properly administer and enforce the provisions of law relating to the practice of cosmetology. The amount of compensation of such appointees shall be fixed by the executive council. There is hereby annually appropriated out of the cosmetology fund in the state treasury a sum sufficient to pay the compensation and the expenses of said examiners, inspectors and clerical assistants, and, other necessary expense. Provided however that the entire cost of the administration and enforcement of the provisions of law relating to the practice of cosmetology shall not exceed in any one year, the receipts under such laws for such year together with the balance held by the treasurer of state in the cosmetology fund from preceding years. [C27, §2585-b9; 43GA, ch 70, §12.]

2585-c9. Accredited schools. No school shall be approved by the board of cosmetology examiners unless and until such school shall have made a verified application to the department for a license to teach cosmetology. Such application shall be accompanied by the annual license fee, shall state the name and location of said school, and such other additional information as the board of cosmetology examiners may require. When such application shall have been approved by the board of cosmetology examiners the department shall issue to the applicant a license to conduct such school of cosmetology for one year. Subject to the approval of the board of cosmetology examiners any such license may be annually renewed upon the receipt of the annual license fee. [43GA, ch 70, §1.]

2585-b10. Conflicting statutes. No provision of law in conflict with any provision of this chapter shall have any effect thereon or upon the rights of any person licensed hereunder. [C27, §2585-b10.]

2585-c10. Temporary permits. Any person having completed the prescribed course in, and having obtained a diploma from a school of cosmetology approved by the board of cosmetology examiners and licensed by the department, and having made application to take the next succeeding examination in cosmetology, shall be known as an apprentice and upon payment of the required fee to the department and the submission of evidence of his eligibility to the board of cosmetology examiners, shall be issued a permit by the department which shall entitle such person to work as a cosmetology operator from the date of such graduation to the date of the next succeeding state examination in cosmetology. Only one permit may be issued to any person. [43GA, ch 70, §2.]

2585-c11. Managers—license required. Managers of shops or other places where cosmetology is practiced, who directly supervise the work of operators, shall be licensed cosmetologists. [43GA, ch 70, §3.]

2585-c12. Employment restricted. No person, firm or corporation shall employ any person as a practitioner of cosmetology unless such person is a licensed cosmetologist, or an apprentice as defined by this act [43GA, ch 70]. [43GA, ch 70, §4.]

2585-c13. Fees. All fees provided for by this act [43GA, ch 70] and all other fees paid to the department by practitioners of cosmetology shall be paid by the department to and received for by the treasurer of state, who shall keep such fees in a separate fund to be known as the cosmetology fund. Such fund shall be continued from year to year and the treasurer shall keep a
§2585-bll, Ch 124-B2, BARBERING


2585-b11. Barbering defined. For the purposes of this chapter all persons who, for compensation, engage in any one or any combination of the following practices performed upon the upper part of the human body for cosmetic purposes and not for the treatment of disease or physical or mental ailments, are engaged in the practice of barbering:

1. Shaving or trimming the beard or cutting the hair.
2. Giving facial or scalp massage or treatments with oils, creams, lotions or other preparations, either by hand or mechanical appliances.
3. Singeing, shampooing or dyeing the hair or applying hair tonic.
4. Applying cosmetic preparations, antiseptics, powders, oils, clays or lotions to scalp, face, neck or upper part of the body.

2585-b12. Exceptions. The preceding section shall not be construed to include the following classes of persons:

1. Licensed physicians, surgeons, osteopaths, nurses, dentists, optometrists, chiropractors, cosmetologists or podiatrists.
2. Apprentices who are in good faith pursuing a course of study as apprentice under the direct supervision and tutelage of a licensed practitioner of barbering, provided they are only assisting the licensed practitioner under whom they are pursuing such course of study or students attending schools approved by the barber examiners.
3. Those who, without compensation, render similar services in cases of emergency or occasionally administer same in the home.

The provisions of this section shall not be construed as to permit any person other than a licensed barber or students in a barber school approved by the board of barber examiners or registered barber apprentice while pursuing a regular course of study of barbering to shave or trim the beard or cut the hair of any person for cosmetic purposes, except that licensed cosmetologists may cut the hair of any female person and of any male person under twelve years of age.

2585-b13. Requirements for license. No applicant shall be issued a license to practice barbering unless and until he shall:

1. Present to the examiners the certificate of a medical physician, showing freedom from any infectious or contagious disease.
2. Present a certificate showing that the applicant has successfully completed the eighth grade of the public schools, or furnish a satisfactory showing to the board that said applicant has the equivalent thereof.
3. Pass an examination prescribed by the barber examiners, which examination shall include both practical demonstrations and written or oral tests and shall not be confined to any specific system or method.
4. Present to the barber examiners satisfactory evidence that he is a citizen of the United States, or has made application for citizenship.

2585-b14. Examinations—qualifications and exceptions. Whenever any person has successfully completed a six months' course both of theory and practice in any school of barbering approved by the barber examiners' board, and has furnished the necessary certificates and complied with the requirements of section 2585-b13, he may take an examination for registration as a barber's apprentice, said examination to be given by the board at the same time as the regular examination for barber's license. If any such applicant successfully passes the examination, he shall be given an apprentice's certificate which certificate will entitle him to pursue a clinic or practice course under the direct supervision and tutelage of a licensed practitioner of barbering for a period of eighteen months from the date of issuance thereof. At the end of said period of eighteen months, upon furnishing to the board satisfactory proof that he has faithfully pursued a course of study as apprentice under the supervision and tutelage of a licensed barber in this state for said period of time, he shall be permitted by said board to take the regular examination for a license to practice barbering. Provided, however, that any person who has practiced barbering in the state of Iowa for a period of more than five years prior to the taking effect of the barbers' license law, or any person who has practiced barbering in any other state for a period of more than five years, shall, upon furnishing satisfactory proof thereof to the examining board, be permitted to take the examination for a license to practice barbering in this state.

2585-d1. Charges prohibited. No barber school, nor any barber student therein shall be permitted to charge any fee to any patron or person for work done at said barber school or
2585-cl4. Closing shop. If the proprietor or person in charge of any barber shop fails to comply with the sanitary rules prescribed by the state department of health as provided in the following section, or fails to maintain said barber shop as required by said rules, the state department of health may notify said person of such failure in writing, and if said rules and regulations are not complied with within five days after receiving such written notice, the department shall in writing order such shop closed and it shall remain closed until the department is satisfied that the rules have been or will be complied with. Any person who practices barbering in any shop while such shop is ordered closed, as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Punishment, §12894.

2585-bl5. Sanitary rules. The state department of health shall prescribe such sanitary rules as it may deem necessary, with particular reference to the conditions under which the practice of barbering shall be carried on and the precautions necessary to be employed to prevent the creating and spreading of infectious and contagious diseases. Barbering shall not be practiced in the living quarters of any person. The department of health shall have power to enforce the provisions of this section and to make all necessary inspections in connection therewith. [C27,§2585-bl5.]

Referred to in §2585-cl4.

2585-bl6. Present students — examination. All students of barbering who are now following a course of study of barbering permitted under the law as it existed prior to the enactment of this chapter, shall be permitted to take the examination for a license to practice barbering upon the completion of said course, provided any such person can furnish the other certificates required and meet the requirements of the law as it then existed, and provided also that any such person has furnished the examining board, within sixty days after the taking effect of this act [44GA, ch 55, §4.], an affidavit stating therein when said person commenced the study of barbering, at what place, if a school, in what school, or if under the direction of a licensed practitioner, the name of the practitioner and the place where such course of study has been pursued, or is being pursued. [C27,§2585-bl6; 44GA, ch 55, §4.]

2585-b17. Board — appointment — tenure. The board of barber examiners shall be appointed by the governor and shall be composed of three members. Each member shall serve for a term of three years and until his successor has been appointed and has qualified, except the first board, which shall be appointed as follows: Upon the taking effect of this chapter, the governor shall appoint one member for the short term ending July 1, 1927, another member for the term ending July 1, 1928, and the third member for the long term ending July 1, 1929.

Each member shall have been a practical barber, who has been a practical barber for at least five years prior to his appointment to the board, engaged in the practice in this state. [C27,§2585-b17.]

2585-b18. Inspectors and assistants. The commissioner of public health, with the approval of the barber examiners, shall appoint such necessary inspectors and clerical assistants as may be necessary to properly administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter. The compensation of such inspectors and clerical assistants shall be paid from the appropriation made in section 2462, provided, however, that such appointments and the amount of compensation of such appointees shall be approved by the executive council, and provided further that the entire cost of the administration and enforcement of this chapter shall not exceed in any year the receipts by virtue of this chapter for such year. [C27,§2585-b18.]

2585-b19. Conflicting statutes. No provision of law in conflict with any provision of this chapter shall have any effect thereon or upon the rights of any person licensed hereunder. [C27, §2585-b19.]
CHAPTER 125

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2586. Definitions and rules of construction.
For the purposes of this title, unless otherwise provided:
1. "Secretary" shall mean the secretary of agriculture.
2. "Department" shall mean the Iowa department of agriculture and wherever such department is required or authorized to do an act, unless otherwise provided, it shall be construed as authorizing performance by an officer, regular assistant, or duly authorized agent of such department.
3. "Person" shall include an individual, a corporation, company, firm, society, or association; and the act, omission, or conduct of any officer, agent, or other person acting in a representative capacity shall be imputed to the organization or person represented, and the person acting in such capacity shall also be liable for violation of this title. [S13, §2341-f; C24, 27, §2586.]

2587. Object of department.
The object of the department of agriculture shall be:
1. To encourage, promote, and advance the interests of agriculture, including horticulture, live stock industry, dairying, cheese making, poultry raising, beekeeping, forestry, production of wool, and other kindred and allied industries.
2. To promote and devise methods of conducting said industries with the view of increasing production and facilitating an adequate distribution of the same at the least cost to the producer.
3. To administer efficiently and impartially the inspection service of the state as is now or may hereafter be placed under its supervision. [S13, §§1657-b-g; C24, 27, §2587.]

2588. Cooperation with other agricultural agencies. The department of agriculture and the Iowa state college of agriculture and mechanic arts shall cooperate in all ways that may be beneficial to the agricultural interests of the state, but without duplicating research or educational work conducted by said college. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to subordinate either the department or the college in their several spheres of action.

2589. Location of department. The department of agriculture shall be located at the seat of government. [C97, §1678; SS15, §2507; C24, 27, §2589.]

2590. Powers and duties. The secretary of agriculture shall be the head of the department of agriculture which shall:
1. Carry out the objects for which the department is created and maintained.
2. Establish and maintain such divisions in the department as are necessary for the proper enforcement of the laws administered by it.
3. Consolidate the inspection service of the state in respect to the laws administered by the department so as to eliminate duplication of inspection in so far as practicable.
4. Maintain a weather and crop bureau which shall, in cooperation with the United States weather bureau, collect and disseminate weather statistics and meteorological data, and promote knowledge of the meteorology and climatology of the state. Said bureau shall be in charge of a director who shall be appointed by the secretary of agriculture, and shall be an officer of the United States weather bureau, if one be detailed for that purpose by the federal government.
5. Establish volunteer weather and crop service stations in one or more places in each county, appoint observers thereat, supervise such stations, receive reports of meteorological
6. Issue weekly weather and crop bulletins from April first to October first of each year, and edit and cause to be published monthly weather, crop, and live stock reports, containing meteorological and agricultural matter of public interest.

7. Compile statistics and information, in cooperation with the federal government, relative to crop production, farm economics, the production and marketing of beef, pork, mutton, wool, poultry, milk, butter, cheese, and all other dairy and agricultural products, in so far as such statistical information may be deemed of value to agriculture and its allied interests in the state. Such statistics when published shall constitute the official agricultural statistics of the state, and shall be published in the "Iowa Year Book of Agriculture."

8. Inspect and supervise all cold storage plants and food producing or distributing establishments including the furniture, fixtures, utensils, machinery, and other equipment so as to prevent the production, preparation, packing, storage, or transportation of food in a manner detrimental to its character or quality.

9. Establish, publish, and enforce rules not inconsistent with law for the enforcement of the provisions of this title and for the enforcement of the various laws, the administration and supervision of which are imposed upon the department.

11. State aid received by certain associations as provided in chapters 137 to 143, inclusive. [C24, 27, §2591.]

State aid, see biennial appropriation act.

2592. Notice of adoption of rules. Immediately after the adoption of any rule, the department shall forward a certified copy thereof to the auditor of each county. When any rule is amended, notice of such amendment shall be given in the same manner. [C24, 27, §2592.]

2593. Time rules take effect. The rules of the department shall take effect and be in force in the respective counties from and after the date stated in the certified copies of said rules which are forwarded to the county auditors. [C24, 27, §2593.]

2594. Publication and distribution of rules. A sufficient number of the rules of the department shall be published from time to time to supply the various needs for the same. A copy of the rules shall be furnished to any resident of the state upon request. [C24, 27, §2594.]

2595. Iowa Year Book of Agriculture. The Iowa Year Book of Agriculture shall contain such information and data as in the discretion of the secretary concern the agricultural interests of the state, including data relative to the reports of:

1. The state fair board, the county and district fair societies, the farmers' institutes and short courses, and the farm aid associations.

2. The state horticultural society, the state dairy association, the beef cattle producers' association, the corn and small grain growers' association, and the poultry associations.

3. Other agricultural, horticultural, and live stock associations in the state organized for the promotion of agriculture.

Any section of such year book may, on the order of the secretary, be published in pamphlet or book form for separate distribution. [R60, §1703; C73, §1107; C97, §1656; S13, §1657-k; C24, 27, §2595.]

2596. Assessor to collect statistics. Agricultural statistics shall be collected each year by the township, town, and city assessors under the supervision of the department, which shall design and distribute blank forms and instructions therefor. [C97, §1363; S13, §1363; C24, 27, §2596.]

2597. Returns by assessor. The assessor shall require each person whose property is listed, to make answers to such inquiries as may be necessary to enable him to return the foregoing statistics, carefully footed and summarized, to the department on or before the fifteenth day of April of each year. [C97, §1363; S13, §1363; C24, 27, §2597.]

2598. Official seal. The department shall have an official seal, and every commission, license, order, or other paper executed by or under the authority of the department may be attested with such seal. [S13, §499-31b; C24, 27, §2598.]

2599. Bonds of employees. The secretary shall require every inspector or employee who collects fees or handles funds belonging to the
state to give an official bond, properly conditioned and signed by sufficient sureties, in a sum to be fixed by the secretary, which bond shall be approved by him and filed in the office of the secretary of state. This section shall not apply to the deputy secretary of agriculture. [C97, §§2503; SS15, §§2503, 2514-p; C24, 27, §2599.]

Bond of deputy. $1000.

2600. Biennial report. The secretary shall make a report to the governor in each even-numbered year, at the time provided by law, which shall include all receipts and disbursements for the year, and such information and statistics concerning the enforcement of the several laws administered by the department as may be thought useful, with such suggestions as to legislation as may be deemed advisable. [C97, §§1657-r, 2515; S13, §§1657-g, 2509-a, 2515; C24, 27, §2600.]

Time of making report. §246.

2601. Duty of peace officers to enforce rules. All peace officers of the state when called upon by the secretary or any officer or authorized agent of the department shall enforce its rules and execute its lawful orders within their respective jurisdictions, and upon the request of the secretary such officers shall make such inspections as directed by the secretary and report the results thereof to him. [C24, 27, §2601.]

2602. Interference with department. Any person resisting or interfering with the department, its employees or authorized agents, in the discharge of any duty imposed by law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C97, §2525; S13, §§2528-c-., 4999-a25, a39, 5077-a23; SS15, §3009-r; C24, 27, §2602.]

Punishment, §1394.

2603. State farmers' institute. In connection with the annual convention to elect members of the state fair board, either preceding or following the day on which the officers are elected, the secretary may hold a state farmers' institute, for the discussion of practical and scientific topics relating to the various branches of agriculture, the substance of which may be published in the Iowa Year Book of Agriculture. [S13, §§1657-f; C24, 27, §2603.]

2603-c1. Salary. The salary of the secretary of agriculture shall be five thousand dollars per annum. [43GA, ch 2, §5.]

CHAPTER 126
FRUIT-TREE AND FOREST RESERVATIONS
Referred to in §§2601, 1110.

2604. State forestry commissioner.
2605. Tax exemption.
2606. Forest and fruit-tree reservations.
2607. Forest reservation.

2604. State forestry commissioner. The secretary of agriculture shall be the state forestry commissioner. It shall be his duty to promote the objects of this chapter, and he shall have power to appoint deputies without salary for each county, or group of counties, who shall assist him, and who shall make an annual report to him of forestry matters and of the operations of this chapter, within their respective territories. [S13, §§1400-p; C24, 27, §2604.]

2605. Tax exemption. Any person who establishes a forest or fruit-tree reservation as provided in this chapter shall be entitled to the tax exemption provided by law. [C24, 27, §2605.]

Tax exemption, §7110.

2606. Forest and fruit-tree reservations. On any tract of land in the state of Iowa, the owner or owners may select a permanent forest reservation or reservations, each not less than two acres in continuous area, or a fruit-tree reservation or reservations, not less than one nor more than ten acres in total area, or both, and upon compliance with the provisions of this chapter, such owner or owners shall be entitled to the benefits provided by law. [S13, §1400-c; C24, 27, §2606.]

2607. Forest reservation. A forest reservation shall contain not less than two hundred growing forest trees on each acre. If the area selected is a forest containing the required number of growing forest trees, it shall be accepted as a forest reservation under the provisions of this chapter. If the area selected is a forest containing less than two hundred forest trees to the acre, or if it is a grove, the owner or owners thereof shall have planted, cultivated, and otherwise properly cared for the number of forest trees necessary to bring the total number of growing trees to not less than two hundred on each acre, during a period of not less than two years, before it can be accepted as a forest reservation within the meaning of this chapter. No ground upon which any farm buildings stand shall be recognized as part of any such reservation. [S13, §§1400-d; C24, 27, §2607.]

2608. Annual removal of trees. Not more than one-fifth of the total number of trees in any forest reservation may be removed in any one year, excepting in cases where the trees die naturally. [S13, §§1400-e; C24, 27, §2608.]

2609. What considered forest trees. The ash, black cherry, black walnut, butternut, catalpa, coffee tree, the elms, hackberry, the hickories, honey locust, Norway and Carolina poplars, mulberry, the oaks, sugar maple, European larch and other coniferous trees, and all other forest trees introduced into the state for
experimental purposes, shall be considered for forest trees within the meaning of this chapter. In forest reservations which are artificial groves, the willows, box elder, soft maple, cottonwood, and other poplars shall be included among forest trees for the purposes of this chapter when they are used as protecting borders not exceeding two rows in width around a forest reservation, or when they are used as nurse trees for forest trees in such forest reservation, the number of such nurse trees not to exceed one hundred on each acre; provided that only box elder and soft maple shall be used as nurse trees. [§13, §1400-f; C24, 27, §2609.]

2610. Groves. The trees of a forest reservation shall be in groves not less than four rods wide. [§13, §1400-g; C24, 27, §2610.]

2611. Fruit-tree reservation. A fruit-tree reservation shall contain on each acre, at least fifty apple trees, or seventy other fruit trees, growing under proper care and annually pruned and sprayed. Such reservation may be claimed as such, under this chapter, for a period of eight years after planting. [§13, §1400-h; C24, 27, §2611.]

2612. What considered fruit trees. The cultivated varieties of apples, crab, plums, cherries, peaches, and pears shall be considered fruit trees within the meaning of this chapter. [§13, §1400-i; C24, 27, §2612.]

2613. Replacing trees. When any tree or trees on a fruit-tree or forest reservation shall be removed or die, the owner or owners of such reservation shall, within one year, plant and care for other fruit or forest trees, in order that the number of such trees may not fall below that required by this chapter. [§13, §1400-j; C24, 27, §2613.]

2614. Restraint of live stock. Cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats, and hogs shall not be permitted upon a fruit-tree or forest reservation. [§13, §1400-k; C24, 27, §2614.]

2615. Penalty. If the owner or owners of a fruit-tree or forest reservation violate any provision of this chapter within the two years preceding the making of an assessment, the assessor shall not list any tract belonging to such owner or owners, as a reservation within the meaning of this chapter, for the ensuing two years. [§13, §1400-m; C24, 27, §2615.]

2616. Duties of assessor. It shall be the duty of the assessor to secure the facts relative to fruit-tree and forest reservations by taking the sworn statement, or affirmation, of the owner or owners making application under this chapter; and to make special report to the county auditor of all reservations made in the county under the provisions of this chapter. [§13, §1400-n; C24, 27, §2616.]

Assessment of reservations, §7110.

2617. Duty of county auditor. It shall be the duty of the county auditor in every county to keep a record of all forest and fruit-tree reservations within his county; and to make a report of the same to the department of agriculture on or before June fifteenth of each year. [§13, §1400-o; C24, 27, §2617.]

CHAPTER 127
REGISTRATION OF ANIMALS
Referred to in §2591.

2618. Offering services of stallion. No person shall offer for public service any stallion unless he shall have had said animal enrolled with the department of agriculture as a registered animal, and shall have procured from the department a certificate of soundness; provided, however, that no stallion entitled, under the provisions of section 2341-o of the supplemental code to the code, 1915, to a permanent state certificate of soundness shall be denied renewal. [§13, §2341-f; C24, 27, §2618.]

SS15, §2341-o was repealed by 40ExGA, H F 68; see also §2642.

2619. Offering services of jack. No person shall offer for public service any jack unless he has procured from the department a certificate of soundness. Such certificate shall state whether the animal is registered or unregistered. [§13, §2341-f; SS15, §2341-f; C24, 27, §2619.]

2620. Sale of registered animals. No person shall offer for sale, transfer, or exchange any stallion or jack over two years old as registered unless he shall have had said animal enrolled with the department as a registered animal, and shall have procured from the department a certificate of soundness. [§13, §2341-f; C24, 27, §2620.]

2621. Sale of unregistered jacks. No person shall offer for sale, transfer, or exchange for
§2622, Ch 127, REGISTRATION OF ANIMALS

public service any unregistered jack over two years old unless he shall have procured from the department a certificate of soundness. [SS15,$2341-i; C24, 27,$2621.]

2622. Application for certificate for pure bred. Every application for enrollment as a registered animal shall set forth, under oath, the name, age, color, and ownership of the animal, and be accompanied by a certificate of registry and an affidavit of an Iowa licensed veterinarian that such animal has been examined by him and is free from any unsoundness or any hereditary, infectious, or contagious disease. [S13,$2341-f; SS15,$2341-g; C24, 27,$2622.]

2623. Application for certificate for grade jack. Every application for a certificate of soundness for an unregistered jack shall be made in the same manner and form, except as to the certificate of pedigree, which is provided in the preceding section. [SS15,$2341-g; C24, 27,$2623.]

2624. Animals subject to enrollment as registered. No animal shall be subject to enrollment as a registered animal unless he has been recorded in some stud book recognized by the department. [S13,$2341-f; C24, 27,$2624.]

2625. Diseases which disqualify. No certificate of soundness shall be granted for an animal affected with glanders, farcy, maladie du coit (dourine), coital exanthema, urethral gleet, mange, melanosia, blindness, cataract or periodic ophthalmia (moon blindness). [SS15,$2341-h; C24, 27,$2625.]

2626. Defects which do not disqualify. A certificate of soundness may be granted when an animal is affected with any of the following defects, unless such defects appear to be aggravated or in a serious form: Amaurosis, laryngeal hemiplegia (roaring or whistling), pulmonary emphysema (heaves, broken wind), bog spavin, bone spavin, ringbone, sideway, navicular, navicular, curb, with curby formation of hock, chorea (St. Vitus' dance), crampiness, shivering, stringhalt. [SS15,$2341-h; C24, 27,$2626.]

2627. Certificate when animal defective—advertisements. Certificates of soundness issued under the preceding section shall distinctly specify the defect with which the animal is affected. All advertisements of an animal so affected shall enumerate in large type, or prominent writing, the animal defects with which the animal is affected. [SS15,$2341-h; C24, 27,$2627.]

2628. Issuance of certificate. Upon receipt of an application for enrollment as a registered animal, the department shall, if satisfied that the same is reliable and that the animal is pure bred, make such enrollment and issue to the applicant a certificate of soundness. Upon receipt of an application for a certificate of soundness for an unregistered jack the department shall also issue the proper certificate. [C24, 27,$2628.]

2629. Posting certificate. Every certificate of soundness, or a true copy thereof, shall be kept posted upon the door or stall of the stable where the animal for which it was issued is usually kept, and, when such animal is advertised, each advertisement shall contain a copy of such certificate or the substance thereof. [SS15,$2341-i; C24, 27,$2629.]

2630. Examination on complaint. Complaint may be made to the department that a stallion or jack is diseased. The department shall determine whether an examination of said animal is reasonably necessary. If it is so determined the owner shall be notified accordingly, and an examination shall be made by a board of three licensed veterinarians, one member to be selected by the department, one member to be selected by the owner of the animal, and the third member to be selected by the other two members so selected. [S13,$2341-j; C24, 27,$2630.]

2631. Department to appoint examiners. If the owner neglects for ten days after being so notified to appoint a veterinarian to act for him, the department shall appoint such veterinarian, who shall proceed as though appointed by the owner. [C24, 27,$2631.]

2632. Decision of board. The board shall determine whether said animal is: 1. Affected with a disease which would prevent the issuance of a certificate of soundness. 2. Affected with any other disease or defect in such a serious or aggravated form as to render the animal unfit for breeding. 3. Transmitting any disease or defect enumerated in this chapter as not disqualifying him for a certificate of soundness.

A decision by a majority of the board shall be certified to the department and shall be final. [S13,$2341-j; SS15,$2341-h; C24, 27,$2632.]

2633. Revocation of certificate. If the decision is to the effect that such animal is affected as specified in the preceding section, the department shall not issue a certificate of soundness, and if one has been issued the department shall immediately revoke the same and notify the owner accordingly. [S13,$2341-j; C24, 27,$2633.]

2634. Expense. If the board finds that said animal is eligible to receive or retain a certificate of soundness, the reasonable costs of the examination shall be paid from any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated; otherwise such costs shall be collected from the owner. [S13,$2341-j; C24, 27,$2634.]

2635. Blindness — examination—certificate. The owner of any blind stallion or jack otherwise entitled to a certificate of soundness may, upon application to the department, have the same examined at his own expense by a board of three licensed veterinarians, one member to be selected by the department, one member to be selected by the owner of the animal, and the third member to be selected by the two members so selected. If upon examination and proof furnished, a majority of said board declare that such blindness was caused by accident or disease not transmissible, then upon affidavit
of a majority of said board, the department shall issue a state certificate of soundness. [S13, §2341-p; C24, 27, §2635.]

2636. Renewal of certificate of soundness. If an animal for which a certificate of soundness has been issued is retained for sale, transfer, or exchange, or for public service, such certificate shall be renewed between January first and April first of each year. Such renewal shall be obtained by presenting an affidavit of soundness to the department as hereinbefore provided. [S13, §2341-p; C24, 27, §2636.]

2637. Renewal without examination. The owner of every stallion or jack which has successfully passed the veterinary examination provided in this chapter for two consecutive years shall be entitled to a renewal of the certificate of soundness thereafter without further examination, provided application for such renewal is made in every year following the last examination. [SS15, §2341-o; C24, 27, §2637.]

2638. Fee. The department shall collect a fee of one dollar for each certificate of soundness, and for each annual renewal thereof. [S13, §2341-f; C24, 27, §2638.]

2639. Transfer of certificate—fee. When the holder of a certificate of soundness sells or otherwise transfers the title to such animal, he shall indorse on the certificate a transfer thereof to the new owner, and file the certificate, accompanied by a fee of fifty cents, with the department, which shall thereupon issue a certificate to the new owner. [S15, §2341-k; C24, 27, §2639.]

2640. False affidavit. Any veterinarian who knowingly makes a false affidavit as to the disease or freedom from disease, or soundness or unsoundness, of any animal examined by him or who fails to file with the department a report of his findings in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly and his license to practice shall be revoked. [SS15, §2341-g; C24, 27, §2640.]

Punishment, §2694. Revocation of licenses, §2492.

2641. Violations—penalties. Any person who shall commit any of the following acts shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days:
1. Fraudulently represents any animal to be registered.
2. Fraudulently posts or publishes any false pedigree or certificate of soundness.
3. Uses any stallion or jack for public service, or sells any such animal over two years old, representing him to be registered, without first having obtained a certificate of soundness as provided in this chapter.
4. Violates any of the provisions of this chapter in any manner. [C97, §§2341, 2342; SS15, §2341-q; C24, 27, §2641.]

Certificate of soundness, §2618.

2642. Prior certificates of soundness. Where a permanent certificate of soundness for a registered animal has heretofore been issued by the former state board of agriculture an additional state certificate shall not be required, but a renewal of the same shall be secured as herein provided. [SS16, §2341-i; C24, 27, §2642.]

Renewal of certificate, §2618.

CHAPTER 128

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS

2643. Powers of department.
2644. Infectious and contagious diseases defined.
2645. Veterinary assistants.
2646. Powers of assistants.
2647. Oaths—power to administer.
2648. Adoption of rules—approval—publication.
2649. Rules to harmonize with federal rules.
2650. Enforcement of rules.
2651. Veterinary division at Ames to assist.
2652. Quarantining or killing animals.
2653. Inspection of imported animals.

2643. Powers of department. In the enforcement of this chapter the department of agriculture shall have power to:
1. Make all necessary rules for the suppression and prevention of infectious and contagious diseases among animals within the state.
2. Provide for quarantining animals affected with infectious or contagious diseases, or that have been exposed to such diseases, whether within or without the state.
3. Determine and employ the most efficient and practical means for the prevention, suppression, control, and eradication of contagious or infectious diseases among animals.
4. Establish, maintain, enforce, and regulate quarantine and other measures relating to the movements and care of diseased animals.
5. Provide for the disinfection of suspected yards, buildings, and articles, and the destruction of such animals as may be deemed necessary.
6. Enter any place where any animal is at the time located, or where it has been kept, or where the carcass of such animal may be, for the purpose of examining it in any way that may be necessary to determine whether it was or is infected with any contagious or infectious disease.
7. Regulate or prohibit the arrival in, departure from, and passage through the state, of animals infected with or exposed to any contagious disease; and in case of violation of any such regulation or prohibition, to detain any animal at the owner's cost.

8. Regulate or prohibit the bringing of animals into the state, which, in its opinion, for any reason, may be detrimental to the health of animals in the state.

9. Cooperate with and arrange for assistance from the United States department of agriculture in performing its duties under this chapter. [S13, §2538-s; C24, 27, §2643.]

2644. Infectious and contagious diseases defined. For the purpose of this chapter, infectious and contagious diseases shall be deemed to embrace glanders, farcy, maladie du coit (dourine), anthrax, foot and mouth disease, scabies, hog cholera, necrotic enteritis, tuberculosis, or any other communicable disease so designated by the department. [C24, 27, §2644.]

2645. Veterinary assistants. The department may appoint one or more licensed veterinarians in each county as assistant veterinarians. It may also appoint such special assistants as may be necessary in cases of emergency. [C24, 27, §2645.]

2646. Powers of assistants. Such assistant veterinarians shall have power, under the direction of the department, to perform all acts necessary to carry out the provisions of law relating to infectious and contagious diseases among animals, and shall be furnished by the department with the necessary supplies and materials which shall be paid for out of the appropriation for the eradication of infectious and contagious diseases among animals. [C24, 27, §2646.]

2647. Oaths—power to administer. Such assistant veterinarians shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to appraisers acting under this and the following chapters of this title. [C24, 27, §2647.]

2648. Adoption of rules—approval—publication. All rules adopted by the department under this chapter, in addition to the other requirements concerning promulgation of rules by the department, shall be published at least one week prior to their taking effect, in at least two daily papers of general circulation within the state, except in such cases as require immediate action. [S13, §2538-s; C24, 27, §2648.]

2649. Rules to harmonize with federal rules. The rules adopted by the department regarding interstate shipments of animals shall not be in conflict with the rules of the United States department of agriculture, unless there is an outbreak of a malignant contagious disease in any locality, state, or territory, in which event the department shall have the right to place an embargo on such locality, state, or territory. [C24, 27, §2649.]

2650. Enforcement of rules. The assistant veterinarians appointed under this chapter shall enforce all rules of the department, and in so doing may call to their assistance any peace officer. [S13, §2538-s; C24, 27, §2650.]

2651. Veterinary division at Ames to assist. The dean of the veterinary division of the Iowa state college of agriculture and mechanic arts is authorized to use the equipment and facilities of the division in assisting the department in carrying out the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §2651.]

2652. Quarantining or killing animals. The department may quarantine or condemn any animal which is infected with any contagious or infectious disease, but no cattle infected with tuberculosis shall be killed without the owner's consent, unless there shall be sufficient funds, to pay for such cattle, in the allotment made for that purpose from the appropriation for the eradication of infectious and contagious diseases among animals as provided in this chapter. [C24, 27, §2652.]

2653. Inspection of imported animals. No person shall bring into this state, except to public live-stock markets where federal inspection of live stock is maintained, any animal for work, breeding, or dairy purposes, unless such animal has been examined and found free from all contagious or infectious diseases.

No person shall bring in any manner into this state any cattle for dairy or breeding purposes unless such cattle have been tested within thirty days prior to date of importation by the agglutination test for contagious abortion, or abortion disease, and shown to be free from such disease.

Animals for feeding purposes, however, may be brought into the state without inspection, under such regulations as the department may prescribe. [C24, 27, §2653; 43GA, ch 73.]

Referred to in §2654. Additional provision, §2704-c2.

2654. Certificate of freedom from disease. Freedom from disease as specified in the preceding section shall be established by a certificate of health signed by a veterinarian acting under either the authority of the federal department of agriculture, or of the state department of agriculture. [C24, 27, §2654.]

2655. Certificate attached to bill of lading. A copy of such certificate shall be attached to the waybill accompanying the shipment, and a copy thereof shall be mailed to the department. [C24, 27, §2655.]

2656. Intrastate shipments. All animals, except those intended for immediate slaughter, shall be inspected when required by the department, and accompanied by the aforesaid certificate when shipped from a public stockyard in this state to another point within the state where federal inspection is not maintained. [C24, 27, §2656.]

2657. Foot and mouth disease—appropriation. Any animal killed on account of what is known as "foot and mouth disease" shall be appraised and paid for in the same manner as prescribed in the following chapter for the ap-
praisement and payment of animals killed on account of tuberculosis, except that the deduction of five per cent of the appraised value of the animals tested as provided in said chapter shall not be made. There is appropriated from any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated sufficient funds to carry out the provisions of this chapter. [SS15, §§2538-1a–8a; C24, 27, §2657.]

Referred to in §2658.

2658. Limitation on right to receive pay. Unless an animal was examined at the time of importation into the state and found free from contagious or infectious diseases as provided in this chapter, no person importing the same and no transferee who receives such animal knowing that the provisions of this chapter have been violated shall receive any compensation under the preceding section for the destruction of such animal by the department. [C24, 27, §2658.]

Inspection of imported animals, §2653.

2659. Duty of local boards of health. All local boards of health shall assist the department in the prevention, suppression, control, and eradication of contagious and infectious diseases among animals, whenever requested to do so. [C24, 27, §2659.]

Local board of health, ch. 107.

2660. False representation as to stock shipments. Any person who knowingly makes any false representation as to the purpose for which a shipment of animals is being or will be made, with intent to avoid or prevent an inspection of such animals for the purpose of determining whether the animals are free from disease, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as provided in this chapter. [C24, 27, §2660.]

2661. Sale or exposure of infected animals. No owner or person having charge of any animal, knowing the same to have any infectious or contagious disease, shall sell or barter the same for breeding, dairy, work, or feeding purposes, or permit such animal to run at large or come in contact with any other animal. [C97, §5018; C24, 27, §2661.]

2662. Glanders. No owner or person having charge of any animal, knowing the same to be affected with glanders, shall permit such animal to be driven upon any highway, and no keeper of a public barn shall knowingly permit any animal having such disease to be stabled in such barn. [C24, 27, §2662.]

2663. Penalties. Any person who shall violate any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted thereunder by the department shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year. [C24, 27, §2663.]

2664. Annual estimate of expenditures. The department of agriculture shall each year make an estimate of expenditures to be made from the annual appropriation for the eradication of contagious and infectious diseases among animals. Such estimate shall set aside:

1. A sufficient sum for the general administration of this chapter.
2. A sufficient sum for the inspection of herds for tuberculosis under the following chapter, except herds in counties which have been enrolled under the county area plan of eradication.
3. The remainder of said appropriation for allotment among the counties in accordance with the number of breeding cattle owned therein for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in such counties. [C24, 27, §2664.]

CHAPTER 129
ERADICATION OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Referred to in §§2591, 2647, 2657, 2664.

2665. Cooperation of state and federal authorities. The state department of agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate with the federal department of agriculture for the purpose of eradicating tuberculosis from the dairy and beef breeds of cattle in the state. [C24, 27, §2665.]
§2666. **State as accredited area.** The state of Iowa is hereby declared to be and is hereby established as an accredited area for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis from the dairy and breeding cattle of the state. It shall be the duty of the department of agriculture to eradicate bovine tuberculosis in all of the counties of the state in the manner provided by law as it appears in this chapter. Said department shall proceed with the examination, including the tuberculin test, of all such cattle as rapidly as practicable and as is consistent with efficient work, and as funds are available for paying the indemnities as provided by law.

It shall be the duty of each and every owner of dairy or breeding cattle in the state to conform to and abide by the rules laid down by the state and federal departments of agriculture and follow their instructions designed to suppress the disease, prevent its spread, and avoid re-infestation of the herd. [C24, 27,§2666; 43GA, ch 75,§2.]

§2667. **Rep. by 43GA, ch 75.**

§2668. **Appraisal.** Before being tested, such animals shall be appraised at their cash value for breeding, dairy, or beef purposes by the owner and a representative of the state department of agriculture, or a representative of the federal department of agriculture, or by the owner and both of such representatives. If these parties can not agree as to the amount of the appraisal, there shall be appointed three competent and disinterested persons, one by the state department of agriculture, one by the owner, and the third by the first two appointed, to appraise such animals, which appraisal shall be final. Every appraisal shall be under oath and the expense of the same shall be paid by the state, except as provided in this chapter. [C24, 27,§2666.]

§2669. **Presence of tuberculosis—use of infected animals.** If, after such examination, tuberculous animals are found, the department shall have authority to order such disposition of them as it considers most desirable and economical. If the department deems that a due regard for the public health warrants it, it may enter into a written agreement with the owner, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, for the separation and quarantine of such diseased animals. Subject to such conditions, the diseased animals may continue to be used for breeding purposes. [C24, 27,§2669.]

**Referred to in §2670.**

§2670. **Forfeiture of right to receive compensation.** Any animal retained, under the preceding section, by the owner for ninety days after it has been adjudged infected with tuberculosis shall not be made the basis of any claim for compensation against the state. [C24, 27,§2670.]

§2671. **Amount of indemnity to be paid to owner.** When breeding animals are slaughtered following any test, there shall be deducted from their appraised value the proceeds from the sale of salvage. The owner shall be paid by the state one-third of the sum remaining after the above deduction is made, but the state shall in no case pay to such owner a sum in excess of seventy-five dollars for any registered pure-bred animal or fifty dollars for any grade animal. [C24, 27,§2671.]

§2672. **Pedigree.** The pedigree of pure-bred cattle shall be proved by a certificate of registry from the herd books where registered. [C24, 27,§2672.]

§2673. **Limitation on right to receive pay.** No compensation shall be paid to any person for an animal condemned for tuberculosis unless said animal, if produced in, or imported into, the state has been owned by such owner for at least six months prior to condemnation or was raised by such person. [C24, 27,§2673; 43GA, ch 75,§12.]

§2674. **Preference in examinations.** The department in making examinations of cattle shall give priority to applications by owners for the testing of dairy cattle from which are sold, or are offered for sale, in cities and towns, milk or milk products in liquid or condensed form. [C24, 27,§2674; 43GA, ch 75,§13.]

§2675. **Examination by department on its own motion.** The department may at any time, on its own motion, make an examination of any herd, and in case animals are destroyed, the appraisement and payment shall be made as provided in this chapter. [C24, 27,§2675.]

§2676. **Records public.** All records pertaining to animals infected with tuberculosis shall be open for public inspection and the department shall furnish such information relative thereto as may be requested. [C24, 27,§2676.]

§2677. **Accrediting tuberculosis-free herds.** The department shall establish rules for determining when a herd of cattle, tested and maintained under the provisions of this chapter, the laws of the United States, and the rules and regulations of the state and federal departments of agriculture, shall be considered as tuberculosis-free. When any herd meets such requirements the owner shall be entitled to a certificate from the department showing that the herd is a tuberculosis-free accredited herd. Such certificate shall be revoked whenever the herd no longer meets the necessary requirements for an accredited herd, but the herd may be reinstated as an accredited herd upon subsequent compliance with such requirements. [C24, 27,§2677.]

§2678. **Tuberculin.** The department shall have control of the sale, distribution, and use of all tuberculin in the state, and shall formulate rules for its distribution and use. Only a licensed veterinarian shall apply a tuberculin test to cattle within this state. [C24, 27,§2678.]

§2679. **Appointment of inspectors and assistants.** The department may appoint one or more accredited veterinarians as inspectors for each county and one or more persons as assistants to such inspectors. Such inspectors, with the assistance of such person or persons, shall test the breeding cattle subject to test, as provided in this chapter, and shall be subject to the direc-
tion of the department in making such tests. [C24, 27, §2679.]

2680. Accredited veterinarian defined. An accredited veterinarian is one who has successfully passed an examination set by the state and federal departments of agriculture and is authorized to make tuberculin tests of accredited herds of cattle under the uniform methods and rules governing accredited herd work which are approved by the United States department of agriculture. [C24, 27, §2680.]

2681. Equipment for inspector. The department may furnish each inspector with the necessary tuberculin and other material, not including instruments and utensils, necessary to make the tests provided for in this chapter. [C24, 27, §2681.]

2682. Compensation. An inspector shall receive a compensation not to exceed ten dollars per diem and ten cents for every mile traveled while engaged in such work. Unless such compensation is fixed in the biennial salary act it shall be approved by the committee on retrenchment and reform. [C24, 27, §2682.]

Committee on retrenchment and reform, §§65 et seq.
See §1225-d1 et seq.

2683 to 2685, inc. Rep. by 43GA, ch 75.

2686. Levy for eradication fund. In each county in the state, the board of supervisors shall each year when it makes the levy for taxes, levy a tax sufficient to provide a fund to pay the indemnity and other expenses provided in this chapter, except as provided herein, but such levy shall not exceed three mills in any year upon the taxable value of all the property in the county. [C24, 27, §2686; 43GA, ch 75, §3.]

Time of levy, §7171.

2687. Collection — use of fund. Such levy shall be placed upon the tax list by the county auditor and collected by the county treasurer in the same manner and at the same time as other taxes of the county. The money derived from such levy shall be placed in a fund to be known as the county tuberculosis eradication fund, and the same shall only be used for the payment of claims as provided in this chapter. [C24, 27, §2687.]

Collection of taxes, ch 346 et seq.

2688. Report by auditor as to fund. The county auditor of each county shall, not later than July fifteenth of each year, certify to the secretary of agriculture a report showing the amount in the tuberculosis eradication fund on July first of each year. [C24, 27, §2688.]

2689. Levy omitted in certain years. Should it appear to the secretary of agriculture that the balance in such fund is sufficient, with the county's allotment of state and federal funds available, to carry on the work in such county for the ensuing year, he shall so certify to the county auditor and when such certification has been made the board shall make no levy for such tuberculosis eradication fund for such year. [C24, 27, §2689.]

2690. Availability of county fund. After the amount allotted in any year by the department to any county has been expended or contracted in said county, or at any time that there ceases to be available for such county any federal funds for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, the county eradication fund provided in this chapter shall become available as a substitute for either or both such funds for the payment of materials, indemnities, inspectors, and assistants as herein provided. [C24, 27, §2690; 43GA, ch 74.]

Referred to in §2693.

2691. Notice of exhaustion of state allotment. As soon as the allotment to the county has been spent or contracted, the department shall certify such fact to the county auditor, which certificate shall be full authority for the board of supervisors to pay claims as presented to the board by the department of agriculture out of the county eradication fund. [C24, 27, §2691.]

2692. Notice of exhaustion of county fund. Whenever the balance in such fund becomes less than twenty-five hundred dollars the county auditor shall notify the department in writing of such fact and no expense shall be incurred on such account in excess of the cash available in such fund. [C24, 27, §2692.]

2693. Certification of claims. All claims presented under the third preceding section shall be certified by the department and filed with the county auditor who shall present them to the board of supervisors and such board shall allow and pay the same as other claims against the county. [C24, 27, §2693.]

Payment in general, §5124.

2694 to 2698, inc. Rep. by 43GA, ch 75.

2699. Permitting test — duty of owner. Every owner of dairy or breeding cattle in the state shall permit his cattle to be tested for tuberculosis as provided in this chapter, and shall confine his cattle in a proper place so that the examination and test can be applied. If he refuses to so confine his cattle the department may employ sufficient help to properly confine them and the expense of such help shall be paid by the owner or deducted from the indemnity if any is paid. Such owner shall comply with all the requirements for the establishment and maintenance of a tuberculosis-free accredited herd. [C24, 27, §2699; 43GA, ch 75, §4.]

2700. Penalty. Any owner of dairy or breeding cattle in the state who prevents, hinders, obstructs or refuses to allow a veterinarian authorized by the department of agriculture to conduct such tests for tuberculosis on his cattle, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty-five dollars. [S13, §2538-s; C24, 27, §2700; 43GA, ch 75, §5.]

Referred to in §2702.

2701. Preventing test — quarantine. The cattle owned by any owner who violates the provisions of this chapter, or which have reacted to the tuberculin test, shall be quarantined by the department until the law is complied with. When such quarantine is established no beef or dairy
§2702, Ch 129, BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

products shall be sold from cattle under quarantine until the test has been applied or the quarantine released.

The accredited veterinarians appointed under this chapter shall enforce this quarantine and all of the rules of the department of agriculture of the state of Iowa and of the provisions of this chapter, and in so doing may call to their assistance any peace officer of the state. [C24, 27, §2701; 43GA, ch 75, §6.]

2702. Notice. Before any action is commenced under the second preceding section, upon request of the secretary of agriculture, the board of supervisors of any county shall cause such owner to be served with a written notice of the provisions of this chapter, at least fifteen days before the commencement of the action. [C24, 27, §2702; 43GA, ch 75, §7.]

2703. Allotment of funds to counties. The department shall allot, on or before November first of each year, among the counties of the state in proportion to the number of breeding cattle owned in each county as shown by the last assessors' books, the amount of the state funds estimated to be available for the testing of cattle for tuberculosis. The department shall also attempt to secure a similar allotment each year of the available federal funds by the federal department of agriculture. [C24, 27, §2703; 43GA, ch 75, §8.]

2704. Transfer of funds. The amount of state funds allotted to each county shall be expended therein, but the department, whenever such moneys are not needed in any county, may transfer the same to any other county. [C24, 27, §2704.]

2704-b1. Retest — tuberculin test ordered. The secretary of agriculture may order a retest of any dairy or breeding cattle at any time when, in his opinion, it is necessary to do so, and shall, once in three years, order the tuberculin testing of any cattle to conform to and comply with the regulations of the federal bureau of animal industries in any county where the percentage of bovine tuberculosis has been reduced to one-half of one per cent or less, subject to the provisions of this chapter with reference to the disposition or slaughtering of animals found to be reactors when given a tuberculin test. Such county shall be a modified accredited county, and it shall be unlawful for any person to transport any dairy or breeding cattle into such county unless they have been examined for tuberculosis as provided in this chapter. [C27, §2704-b1; 43GA, ch 75, §9.]

2704-b2. Funds — duty to levy tax. The board of supervisors shall use whatever tuberculosis eradication funds may be on hand in said county, and shall levy the tax provided in this chapter, each year for the purpose of paying the expenses of such testing and the indemnities provided for herein if the state and federal funds are not sufficient to pay the cost thereof and the indemnities for such animals. [C27, §2704-b2; 43GA, ch 75, §11.]

2704-b3. Township animal board of health. The township trustees in such county are hereby constituted the animal board of health in their respective townships and they shall by April first of each year and at such other times as they shall deem advisable, make a survey and report to the state department of agriculture all breeding cattle brought into their respective townships from outside of the county. [C27, §2704-b3; 43GA, ch 75, §11.]

2704-c2. Importation of cattle. No dairy or breeding cattle shall be shipped, driven on foot, or transported, into the state of Iowa, except upon one of the following conditions:

1. That such cattle come from a herd which has been officially accredited as a tuberculosis free accredited herd by the state from which such cattle come or by the department of agriculture of the United States; or

2. That such cattle come from an area officially declared as a modified accredited area by such state or the department of agriculture of the United States, and the herd from which they originate, if previously infected, has passed two tests free from tuberculosis; or

3. That such cattle are brought into the state of Iowa under quarantine to be tuberculin tested for tuberculosis and fully examined in not less than sixty days nor more than ninety days, such test to be applied by a veterinarian accredited by the department of agriculture of the state of Iowa and at the expense of the owners. Such cattle brought in under quarantine shall be accompanied by an official certificate issued by a veterinarian accredited by the state from which the cattle come or by the department of agriculture of the United States showing them to be free from tuberculosis. The quarantine thus provided for shall be established by the department of agriculture of the state of Iowa and shall not be released until the examination has been made and such cattle found free from tuberculosis. [43GA, ch 74.]

Additional provision, §2653.
CHAPTER 130
HOG CHOLERA VIRUS AND SERUM

Referred to in §2591.

2705. Definitions. When used in this chapter:
1. The words "biological products" shall include and be deemed to embrace only anti-hog cholera serum and virus.
2. "Manufacturer" includes every person engaged in the preparation, at any stage of the process, of biological products, except those engaged in such preparation in the biological laboratory in the Iowa state college of agriculture and mechanic arts, or in any other state or governmental institution.
3. "Dealer" includes every person who, for profit, sells, dispenses, or distributes, or offers to do so, either as principal or agent, biological products, except:
   a. A manufacturer selling direct to any person licensed under this chapter to sell, dispense, or distribute such biological products.
   b. A regularly licensed veterinarian who uses such biological products in his professional practice and does not use it for sale or distribution to any other person. [SS15,§2538-w; C24, 27, §2705.]

2706. Power to make rules. The department shall have power to make such rules governing the manufacture, sale, and distribution of biological products as it deems necessary to maintain their potency and purity. [SS15,§2538-w3; C24, 27, §2706.]

2707. Permit to manufacture or sell. Every person, before engaging as a manufacturer of, or dealer in, biological products shall obtain from the department of agriculture a permit for that purpose. [SS15,§2538-w3; C24, 27, §2707.]

2708. Application for permit to manufacture or sell. Every application for such a permit shall be made on a form provided by the department, which form shall call for such information as the department shall deem necessary, including the name and place of business of the applicant. [SS15,§2538-w3; C24, 27, §2708.]

2709. Application for manufacturer's permit. An application for a permit to manufacture biological products shall be accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the department that the applicant is the holder of a valid, unrevoked, United States department of agriculture license for the manufacture and sale of such biological products. [C24, 27, §2709.]

2710. Application for dealer's permit. An application for a permit to deal in biological products shall be accompanied by a bond, with sureties to be approved by the department, in the sum of five thousand dollars, which bond shall be conditioned:
1. To faithfully comply with all laws governing the warehousing, sale, and distribution of biological products, and with all the rules of the department relating to such biological products.
2. To indemnify any person who uses any such biological products sold by the principal and is damaged by the negligence of the principal, or of his agents, in the warehousing, handling, sale, or distribution of such biological products.
3. To pay to the state all penalties which may be adjudged against the principal. [SS15, §2538-w; C24, 27, §2710.]

2711. Liability of principal on bond. The principal on such bond shall be liable to every person for any damage caused by the negligence of the principal or of his agents, notwithstanding the execution of the bond. [C24, 27, §2711.]

2712. New or additional bond. When judgment is rendered on such bond, the principal shall immediately execute and file with the department a new or additional bond, conditioned as the original bond, and in an amount to be fixed by the department, which will furnish the same amount of security that was furnished before the original bond was impaired. [C24, 27, §2712.]
§2713. Liability of manufacturer. A manufacturer shall be liable to an injured person for all damages which occur:

1. By reason of the negligence of the manufacturer or his employees in the manufacture, warehousing, handling, or distribution of biological products.

2. By reason of the failure of the manufacturer, or his employees, to discharge any duty imposed by law, or by the rules of the department. [C24, 27,§2713.]

2714. Fees. Fees for permits shall be paid by the manufacturer or dealer to the department when the application for such permit is made and shall be:

1. In case of a manufacturer, twenty-five dollars for each plant at which it is proposed to manufacture biological products.

2. In case of a dealer, fifteen dollars for each warehouse or distributing agency of the dealer. [SS15,§2538-w3; C24, 27,§2714.]

2715. Inspection of premises. The premises upon which the business authorized by such permit is carried on shall be subject at all times to inspection by the department. Before issuing an original permit, the department may cause the proposed premises to be inspected, and shall make such requirements regarding the physical conditions and sanitation of said premises as it may deem necessary to secure and maintain the potency and purity of the biological products. If such requirements are not complied with and maintained, the permit shall be refused or revoked as the case may be. [SS15,§2538-w3; C24, 27,§2715.]

2716. Duration of manufacturer's or dealer's permit. Every permit issued to a manufacturer or dealer shall expire one year from the date of issuance. A renewal of the same shall be subject to all the conditions, including fees, that are required in the case of an original permit. [SS15,§2538-w3; C24, 27,§2716.]

2717. Revocation of manufacturer's or dealer's permit. Such a permit shall be automatically revoked:

1. In case of a dealer, by his failure to execute and file with the department a new and approved bond when required by law.

2. In case of a manufacturer, by his ceasing to be the holder of a United States department of agriculture license for the manufacture and sale of biological products.

3. In case of either a manufacturer or dealer, for discrimination in the price at which such biological products are sold, and such permit shall not in such case be renewed for one year. [SS15,§2538-w3; C24, 27,§2717.]

2718. Revocation by department. Such a permit may also be revoked by the department at any time after a reasonable notice and hearing:

1. For violation of the terms, conditions, and requirements on which it was issued.

2. For violation of any law, or of any rule of the department, relating to the business authorized by such permit.

3. In case of a dealer's permit, when a judgment has been rendered on the bond, or when the security of such bond has become impaired in any other way and no new bond is given as required by the department. [SS15,§2538-w3; C24, 27,§2718.]

2719. Prohibited sales. No biological products shall be sold, offered for sale, distributed, or used, unless produced at a plant which, at the time of producing, held a United States department of agriculture license for the manufacture of such biological products. [SS15,§2538-w3; C24, 27,§2719.]

2720. Sales to permit holders only. No person shall sell, distribute, or offer to sell or distribute, virulent blood or virus from cholera infected hogs except to persons who are holders of valid, unrevoked, written permits to administer the same. [SS15,§2538-w5; C24, 27,§2720.]

2721. Permits to administer virus. No person shall administer hog cholera virus unless he is the holder of a permit issued by the department for that purpose or is the holder of a license to practice veterinary medicine. [SS15,§2538-w5; C24, 27,§2721.]

2722. County school of instruction. Provision shall be made by the extension division of the state college of agriculture and mechanic arts for instruction in each county in the use of anti-hog-cholera serum and virus. Whenever there are ten applicants in any county for such instruction, said division shall make the necessary arrangements, including a sufficient number of competent instructors, at a convenient time and place, which shall be within thirty days after the filing of the requisite number of applications. [C24, 27,§2722.]

2723. Application for instruction—fee. Applications for such school shall be made to the county agent, or in the event there is no county agent, to some other person appointed by the board of supervisors to receive such applications, accompanied by a fee of three dollars. When there are sufficient applications to authorize a school, said agent or person, shall forward the applications to the extension division. [C24, 27,§2723.]

2724. Instruction and examinations. Said school shall consist of necessary instruction in the use and administration of anti-hog-cholera serum and virus, and, if reasonably possible, of actual demonstrations. Examinations shall be conducted in such manner as will, in the opinion of the instructor, best test the applicant's understanding of the instructions, and his ability to practically apply them. [C24, 27,§2724.]

2725. Report by instructor. The instructor shall at once report to the extension division the names and postoffice addresses of those persons who are found by him to be competent to use and administer hog cholera virus. The names and addresses shall then be certified by the extension division to the department of agriculture. [C24, 27,§2725.]

2726. Issuance of permits. Upon receipt of such names the department shall at once issue
and forward to each person a permit to administer hog cholera virus. [SS15,$2538-w5; C24, 27,$2726.]

2727. Transmittal and refund of fees. The names of the successful and unsuccessful applicants for a permit from each county shall also be certified by the extension division to the county agent of their respective counties. In the event there is no county agent, such certification shall be made to the person appointed by the board of supervisors to receive the applications and fees for instruction. Upon receipt of such list the county agent, or the person in possession of such fees, shall forthwith forward the fees received from the successful applicants to the extension division and refund the fee received from each unsuccessful applicant to him. [C24, 27,$2727.]

2728. Duration of virus permit—revocation. A permit to administer hog cholera virus shall continue in force until revoked by the department on a showing that the holder has become incompetent to administer such virus. [SS15,$2538-w5; C24, 27,$2728.]

2729. Right of holder of virus permit. The person to whom a permit to administer hog cholera virus has been issued is authorized only to administer such virus to hogs owned by the holder of the permit, and the permit shall so state. [C24, 27,$2729.]

2730. Compensation and expenses. The compensation of the instructors and other expenses connected with the instruction of applicants for permits shall be paid as far as possible out of the fees collected from such applicants, and any surplus shall be paid into the state treasury on July first of each year. [C24, 27,$2730.]

2731. Schools of instruction at Ames. The state college of agriculture and mechanic arts may hold a school for the purpose of giving instruction in the method of administering anti-hog-cholera serum and virus at any time when there are at least ten applicants for such instruction. [C24, 27,$2731.]

2732. Conducting school—permits. Schools of instruction held at said college shall be conducted substantially in the same manner as county schools. Permits to administer virus shall be issued to all applicants who are found to be competent upon the same condition and in the same manner as those taking instruction in county schools. [C24, 27,$2732.]

2733. Reports by manufacturers and dealers. A person holding a permit as manufacturer or dealer shall make such written reports to the department relative to biological products as it may from time to time require. [SS15,$2538-w5; C24, 27,$2733.]

2734. Reports by virus permit holder. Every holder of a permit to administer hog cholera virus shall, upon request of the department, make a report to the department giving such information as the department may require. Such information shall be on a form furnished by the department. [C24, 27,$2734.]

2735. Delivery of report. Within ten days after being requested in writing by the department such report shall be delivered or sent by registered mail to the department by the permit holder. The department may suspend the permit of any holder who fails to make such report until he has complied with the preceding section. [C24, 27,$2755.]

2736. Lists of manufacturers and dealers. The department shall, without additional charge, and when it issues a permit to administer hog cholera virus, inclose with such permit a complete list of every manufacturer and dealer licensed to manufacture or distribute biological products. A similar list shall also be sent to every county agent, and any necessary corrections or changes shall be sent to such agent at least once every three months. [C24, 27,$2736.]

2737. Lists of virus permit holders. The department shall also upon the request of any manufacturer, dealer, or other person furnish a complete list of the names and addresses of the holders of unrevoked permits to administer virus immediately upon the issuance of such permits. A sufficient charge shall be made for such list as will cover the cost of preparation and distribution. [C24, 27,$2737.]

2738. Seizure of samples. The department may seize, at any time or place, for examination, samples of biological products manufactured or kept for use or sale within the state. [S13,$2538-w6; C24, 27,$2738.]

2739. Condemnation and destruction. The department shall have power to condemn and destroy any biological products which it deems unsafe. [S13,$2538-w6; C24, 27,$2739.]

2740. Defacing labels. No person shall remove or deface any label upon the bottles or packages containing any biological products or change the contents from the original container except for immediate use. [SS15,$2538-w5; C24, 27,$2740.]

2741. Price of virus—rebates prohibited. Persons holding permits, either as manufacturers or dealers, shall sell all biological products at a uniform price to all persons to whom sales are made. No rebate on said price shall be given, either directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever. [C24, 27,$2741.]

2742. Collection of compensation by veterinarian. No licensed veterinarian shall receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation of any kind for the handling, sale, or use of any biological products, other than his charges for administering the same, unless he makes known in writing the amount of such compensation, if requested to do so by the person using biological products. Any veterinarian violating this section shall forfeit his license to practice and the same shall not be renewed for a period of one year. [C24, 27,$2742.]

2743. Violations—penalty. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter, or any rule of the department, or who shall hinder or
§2744, Ch 131, USE AND DISPOSAL OF DEAD ANIMALS

attempt to hinder the department or any duly authorized agent or official thereof in the discharge of his duty, shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. [S13.§2538-w7; C24, 27, §2743.]

CHAPTER 131

USE AND DISPOSAL OF DEAD ANIMALS

Referred to in §2591.

2744. Scope of chapter.
2745. Disposal of dead animals — license.
2746. Disposing of dead animals defined.
2747. Application for license—fee.
2748. Inspection of place—certificate.
2749. Issuance of license—fee.
2750. Record of licenses.
2751. Inspection revealing unsuitable place.
2752. No return of application fee.
2753. Renewal of license.

2754. Disposal plants—specifications.
2755. Manner and time of disposing of bodies.
2756. Rules.
2757. Annual inspection—revocation of license.
2758. Transportation of dead animals.
2759. Driving upon premises of another.
2760. Disinfecting outfit.
2761. Duty to dispose of dead bodies.
2762. Penalty.
2763. Appropriation.

2750. Record of licenses. The department shall keep a record of all licenses applied for or issued, which shall show the date of application and by whom made, the cause of all rejections, the date of issue, to whom issued, the date of expiration, and the location of the licensed business. [C24, 27,§2760.]

2751. Inspection revealing unsuitable place. If the inspector finds that said building does not comply with the requirements of this chapter or with the rules of the department, he shall notify the applicant wherein the same fails to so comply. If within a reasonable time thereafter, to be fixed by the inspector, the specified defects are remedied, the department shall make a second inspection, and proceed therewith as in case of an original inspection. Not more than two inspections need be made under one application. [C24, 27,§2751.]

2752. No return of application fee. In case such applicant is refused a license, no part of the fees paid by him shall be refunded. [C24, 27,§2752.]

2753. Renewal of license. An original license shall be renewed for each subsequent calendar year on the payment of twenty-five dollars, provided the holder, in the opinion of the department, remains responsible and suitable to carry on said business, and the place of business continues to comply with this chapter and the rules of the department, as they then exist. [C24, 27,§2753.]

2754. Disposal plants—specifications. Each place for the carrying on of said business shall, to the satisfaction of the department, be provided with floors constructed of concrete, or some other nonabsorbent material, adequate drainage, be thoroughly sanitary, and adapted to carrying on the business. [C24, 27,§2754.]

2755. Manner and time of disposing of bodies. The following requirements shall be observed in the disposal of such bodies:

1. Cooking vats or tanks shall be air-tight, except proper escapes for live steam.
2. Steam shall be so disposed of as not to cause unnecessary annoyance or create a nuisance.
3. The skinning and dismembering of bodies shall be done within said building.

2744. Scope of chapter. This chapter shall not apply to the disposal of the bodies of animals slaughtered for human food. [C24, 27, §2744.]

2745. Disposal of dead animals — license. No person shall engage in the business of disposing of the bodies of dead animals without first obtaining a license for that purpose from the department of agriculture. [C24, 27,§2745.]

2746. Disposing of dead animals defined. Any person who shall receive from any other person the body of any dead animal for the purpose of obtaining the hide, skin, or grease from such animal, in any way whatsoever, shall be deemed to be engaged in the business of disposing of the bodies of dead animals. [C24, 27, §2746.]

2747. Application for license—fee. Application for such license shall be made to the department on forms provided by it, which application shall set forth the name and residence of the applicant, his proposed place of business, and the particular method which he intends to employ in disposing of such dead bodies, and such other information as the department may require. Said application shall be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five dollars. [C24, 27,§2747.]

2748. Inspection of place—certificate. On receipt of such application, the secretary of agriculture or some person appointed by him, shall at once inspect the building in which the applicant proposes to conduct such business. If the inspector finds that said building complies with the requirements of this chapter, and with the rules of the department, and that the applicant is a responsible and suitable person, he shall so certify in writing to such specific findings, and forward the same to the department. [C24, 27,§2748.]

2749. Issuance of license—fee. On the receipt of the foregoing certificate, and the additional payment of twenty-five dollars, the department shall issue a license to the applicant to conduct such business, at the place specified in the application, for one calendar year. [C24, 27,§2749.]
4. The building shall be so situated and arranged, and the business therein so conducted, as not to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life and property.

5. Such portions of bodies as are not entirely consumed by cooking or burning shall be disposed of by burying as hereafter provided, or in such manner as the department may direct.

6. In case of disposal by burying, the burial shall be to such depth that no part of such body shall be nearer than four feet to the natural surface of the ground, and every part of such body shall be covered with quicklime, and by at least four feet of earth.

7. All bodies shall be disposed of within twenty-four hours after death. [C24, 27, §2755.]

2756. Rules. The department shall make such reasonable rules for the carrying on and conducting of such business as it may deem advisable, and all persons engaging in such business shall comply therewith. [C24, 27, §2756.]

2757. Annual inspection — revocation of license. The department shall inspect each place licensed under this chapter at least once each year, and as often as it deems necessary, and shall see that the licensee conducts the business in conformity to this chapter and the rules made by the department. For a failure or refusal by any licensee to obey the provisions of this chapter or said rules, the department shall suspend or revoke the license held by such licensee. [C24, 27, §2757.]

2758. Transportation of dead animals. Any person holding a license under the provisions of this chapter may haul and transport the carcasses of animals that have died from disease, except those prohibited by the department, in a covered wagon bed or tank which is water-tight, and is so constructed that no drippings or seepings from such carcasses can escape from such wagon bed or tank, and said carcasses shall not be moved from said wagon bed or tank except at the place of final disposal. The department may prescribe additional requirements governing the construction of such vehicles and such transportation not inconsistent with the above. [C24, 27, §2758.]

2759. Driving upon premises of another. Vehicles when loaded with the carcass of an animal which has died of disease shall be driven directly to the place of disposal, except that the driver in so driving may stop on the highway for other like carcasses, but he shall not drive into the yard or upon the premises of any person unless he first obtains the permission of the person to do so. [C24, 27, §2759.]

2760. Disinfecting outfit. The driver or owner of a vehicle used in conveying animals which said driver or owner has reason to believe died of disease, shall, immediately after unloading said animals, cause the wagon box, tank, or other vehicle, the wheels thereof, all canvassing and covers, the feet of the animals drawing said conveyance, and the outer clothing of all persons who have handled said carcasses to be disinfected with a solution of at least one part of cresol dip to four parts of water, or with some other equally effective disinfectant. [C24, 27, §2760.]

2761. Duty to dispose of dead bodies. No person caring for or owning any animal that has died shall allow the carcass to lie about his premises. Such carcass shall be disposed of within twenty-four hours after death by cooking, burying, or burning, as provided in this chapter, or by disposing of it, within said time, to a person licensed to so dispose of it, but the carcass of an animal which has not died of a contagious disease may be fed to hogs. [C24, 27, §2761.]

2762. Penalty. The violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or any rule adopted thereunder by the department shall be punishable by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days. [C37, §6019; C24, 27, §2762.]

2763. Appropriation. The expense attending the inspection provided for in this chapter shall be paid from any unappropriated funds in the state treasury. [C24, 27, §2763.]

CHAPTER 132
VETERINARY MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Referred to in §§2591, 2647.
§2764. Persons engaged in practice of veterinary medicine. For the purpose of this chapter the following classes of persons shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine:

1. Persons practicing veterinary medicine, surgery, or dentistry, or any of the branches thereof.

2. Persons who profess to be veterinarians, or who profess to assume the duties incident to the practice of veterinary medicine.

3. Persons who make a practice of prescribing or who do prescribe and furnish medicine for the ailments of animals. [C24, 27,§2764.]

§2765. Persons not engaged in practice of veterinary medicine. The preceding section shall not be construed to include the following classes of persons:

1. Veterinarians of the United States army, navy, or in the service of the federal department of agriculture, not engaged in private practice.

2. Persons who dehorn cattle or castrate animals.

3. Persons who treat diseased or injured animals gratuitously. [S13, §2538-m; C24, 27, §2765.]

§2766. License required. No person shall engage in the practice of veterinary medicine unless he shall have obtained from the department of agriculture a license for that purpose. [S13, §2538-a; C24, 27, §2766.]

§2767. Form of license. Every license to practice veterinary medicine shall be in the form of a certificate under the seal of the department, and signed by the secretary. The number of the certificate and the name of the licensee shall be noted on the face of the license. [S13, §2538-i; C24, 27, §2767.]

§2768. Display of license. Every person licensed under this chapter shall keep his license displayed in the place in which he maintains an office. [C24, 27, §2768.]

§2769. Renewal of license. Every license issued under this chapter shall expire on the thirtieth day of June following the date of issuance, and shall be renewed annually upon application by the licensee, without examination. Application for such renewal shall be made in writing to the department of agriculture, accompanied by the legal fee, at least thirty days prior to the expiration of such license. The department shall notify each licensee by mail of the expiration of his license. Every renewal shall be displayed in connection with the original license. [S13, §2538-j; C24, 27, §2769.]

§2769-bl. Reinstatement of licensee. Any licensee who has previously passed the examination for the practice of veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry and who has failed to renew his license as required by the preceding section may be reinstated and his license renewed provided he shall file with the department of agriculture a verified application for reinstatement, stating the reason for failure to renew his license and tendering therewith the amount of fees delinquent, plus an additional sum of five dollars. [C27, §2769-b1.]

§2770. Prima facie evidence. The opening of an office or place of business for the practice of veterinary medicine, the use of a sign, card, device, or advertisement as a practitioner of veterinary medicine or as a person skilled in such practice, shall be prima facie evidence of engaging in the practice of veterinary medicine. [C24, 27, §2770.]

§2771. Unlawful use of degree. No person shall use any veterinary degree or abbreviation for the same unless such degree has been conferred upon him by an institution of learning recognized by the state board of education. [S13, §2538-n; C24, 27, §2771.]

§2772. Requirement for license. Each applicant for a license to practice veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry, shall:

1. Present satisfactory evidence that he is at least twenty-one years of age, and of good character.

2. Present a diploma showing that he is a graduate of a recognized school of veterinary medicine.

3. Pass satisfactorily an examination in veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry. [S13, §2538-i; C24, 27, §2772.]

§2773. Fees. The following fees shall be collected by the department of agriculture:

1. For a license to practice veterinary medicine, issued upon an examination given by the examining board, twenty-five dollars, which shall be paid in advance to the department of agriculture.

2. For a license to practice veterinary medicine, issued upon the basis of a license issued in another state, fifty dollars.

3. For the renewal of a license to practice veterinary medicine, one dollar.

4. For a certified statement that a licensee is licensed in this state, five dollars.

5. For the issuance of a duplicate license in case the original has been lost or destroyed, five dollars. [S13, §§2538-h, -l, -j; C24, 27, §2773.]

§2774. Re-examinations. In case an applicant fails in his examination, he shall be permitted to take a subsequent examination within any period not exceeding twelve months thereafter without paying any additional fee. After the expiration of twelve months such applicant shall pay the regular fee. [S13, §2538-o; C24, 27, §2774.]

§2775. Record of licenses—open to public inspection. The name, age, nativity, location,
number of years of practice of the person to whom a license is issued, the number of the certificate, and the date of registration thereof shall be entered in a book kept in the office of the department of agriculture, to be known as the registry book, and the same shall be open to public inspection. [S13, §2538-i; C24, 27, §2776.]

2776. Notice of change of residence. When any person licensed to practice under this chapter changes his residence, he shall notify the department of agriculture and such change shall be noted in the registry book. [C24, 27, §2776.]

2777. Examining board. For the purpose of giving examinations to applicants for license to practice veterinary medicine, the department of agriculture shall appoint a board of three examiners, who shall be licensed veterinarians. [S13, §2558-t; C24, 27, §2777.]

2778. Term of examiners. The members of the examining board shall be appointed for a term of three years. The term of each examiner shall commence on July first in the year of appointment and the terms of the members of the board shall be rotated in such a manner that one examiner shall retire each year and a successor be appointed to take his place. [C24, 27, §2778.]

2779. Vacancies. Any vacancy in the membership of the examining board caused by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, shall be filled for the period of the unexpired term in the same manner as original appointments. [C24, 27, §2779.]

2780. Compensation of examiners. Each member of the examining board shall receive ten dollars a day for each day actually engaged in the discharge of his duties, including compensation for a reasonable number of days for the preparation of examination questions and the reading of papers in addition to the time actually spent in conducting examinations, but if any member of the examining board is in the full-time employ of the department of agriculture and such change shall be noted in the registry book. [C24, 27, §2776.]


2782. Supplies. The department of agriculture shall furnish the examining board with all articles and supplies required for the public use and necessary to enable said board to perform the duties imposed upon it by law. Such articles and supplies shall be obtained by the department in the same manner in which the regular supplies for the department are obtained, and the same shall be considered and accounted for as if obtained for the use of said department. [C24, 27, §2782.]

2783. Quarters. The executive council shall furnish the examining board with suitable quarters in which to conduct the examinations held by said board. [C24, 27, §2783.]

2784. Meetings—quorum. The board shall meet at least once a year, and oftener if necessary, at the capitol, for the purpose of holding examinations. A majority shall constitute a quorum. [S13, §2538-f; C24, 27, §2784.]

2785. Representation at national meetings. The department may designate one of the members of the examining board to attend either:

1. The annual meeting of the regular national association or society of the veterinary profession; or

2. The annual meeting of the national organization of state examining boards for such profession. [C24, 27, §2785.]

2786. Applications for examination. Any person desiring to take the examination for a license to practice veterinary medicine shall make application to the department of agriculture, on a form provided by the department, at least fifteen days before the examination. Such application shall be accompanied by the license fee and such documents and affidavits as are necessary to show the eligibility of the candidate to take such examination. All applications shall be in accordance with the rules of the department and shall be signed and verified by the oath of the applicant. [S13, §2538-e; C24, 27, §2786.]

2787. List of accredited colleges. The department of agriculture shall prepare and keep up to date a list of accredited colleges in which is taught the science of veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry. [C24, 27, §2787.]

2788. Data relative to professional schools. As a basis for such action on the part of the department the registrar of the state college of agriculture and mechanic arts and the dean of the division of veterinary medicine of said college shall supply such data relative to any veterinary school as the department may request. [C24, 27, §2788.]

2789. Transmittal of names of eligible candidates. Prior to each examination the department of agriculture shall transmit to the examining board the list of candidates who are eligible to take such examination. In making up such list, the department may call upon the examining board, or any member thereof, for information relative to the eligibility of any applicant. [C24, 27, §2789.]

2790. Rules relative to examinations. The examining board shall establish rules for:

1. The conducting of examinations.

2. The grading of examinations and passing upon the technical qualifications of applicants, as shown by such examinations. [S13, §2538-e; C24, 27, §2790.]

2791. Examinations in theory. All examinations shall be in writing, and the identity of the person taking the same shall not be disclosed upon the examination papers in such a way as to enable the members of the examining board to know by whom written until after the papers have been passed upon. [C24, 27, §2791.]

2792. Certification of successful applicants. Every examination shall be passed upon in ac-
2793. Preservation of records. All matters connected with each examination for license shall be filed with the department of agriculture and preserved for five years as a part of the records of the department, during which time said records shall be open to public inspection. [C24, 27, §2793.]

2794. Reciprocal agreements. For the purpose of recognizing licenses to practice veterinary medicine which have been issued in other states, the department of agriculture, upon recommendation of the examining board, is authorized to establish reciprocal relations with the duly constituted and proper authorities of such other states. [S13, §2538-1; C24, 27, §2794.]

2795. Reciprocal disabilities. When the laws of such other states or the rules of such authorities place any requirement or disability upon a person licensed under this chapter or on any person holding a diploma from the division of veterinary medicine of the college of agriculture and mechanic arts of this state which affects the rights of said persons to be licensed or to practice in said other states, then the same requirement or disability shall be placed upon any person licensed in said state or holding a diploma from any veterinary college situated therein, when applying for a license to practice in this state. [S13, §2538-11; C24, 27, §2795.]

2796. Foreign licenses recognized. After reciprocal relations are entered into, the department may, in lieu of the examination herein provided for, issue a license to practice veterinary medicine, on the basis of a certificate of registration or license issued by the duly constituted and proper authorities of another state with which such reciprocal relations exist, provided such certificate of registration or license has been issued by such other state on requirements substantially equivalent to those required in this state at the time of the issuance of such certificate of registration or license. [S13, §2538-1; C24, 27, §2796.]

2797. Termination of reciprocal agreements. When the requirements for a license in any state with which this state has a reciprocal agreement are changed by any law or rule of the authorities therein so that such requirements are no longer substantially as high as those existing in this state, then such agreement shall be deemed terminated and licenses issued in such state shall not be recognized as a basis for granting a license in this state until a new agreement has been negotiated. The fact of such change shall be determined by the examining board and certified to the department of agriculture for its guidance in enforcing the provisions of this section. [C24, 27, §2797.]

2798. Change of residence to another state. Any licensee who is desirous of changing his residence to another state or territory shall, upon application to the department of agriculture and payment of the legal fee, receive a certified statement that he is a duly licensed practitioner in this state. [C24, 27, §2798.]

2799. Grounds for revocation of license. A license to practice under this chapter shall be revoked or suspended by the secretary of agriculture of the state of Iowa and the examining board provided for in section 2777, when the licensee is found guilty of any of the following acts or offenses:
1. Fraud in procuring the license.
2. Incompetency in the practice of the profession.
3. Immoral, unprofessional, or dishonorable conduct.
4. Habitual intoxication or addiction to the use of drugs.
5. Conviction of an offense involving turpitude.
6. Fraud in representations as to skill or ability.
7. Use of untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements, publicity material, or interviews.
8. Distribution of alcohol or drugs for any other than legitimate purposes.
9. Wilful or repeated violations of this title, the title on “Public Health”, or the rules of the department of agriculture. [S13, §2538-1; C24, 27, §2799; 44GA, ch 56, §2.]

Distribution of alcohol, ch 94 et seq.
Distribution of drugs, chs 155, 156.
Public health, ch 105 et seq.

2799-d1. Proceeding by attorney general. The attorney general may, on his own motion, or when directed by the department of agriculture, file in the office of the department of agriculture a petition against any licensee to whom has been granted a license to practice veterinary medicine. The attorney general shall, on behalf of the state, prosecute said action before the secretary of agriculture and the examining board provided for in section 2777. At said hearing the secretary of agriculture shall act as chairman. [44GA, ch 56, §3.]

2799-d2. Petition—requirements. The following rules shall govern the petition in such cases:
1. The state shall be named as plaintiff and the licensee as defendant.
2. Charges against licensee shall be stated in full.
3. Amendments may be filed with the consent of the secretary of agriculture.
4. All allegations shall be deemed denied, but the licensee may plead thereto if he desires. [44GA, ch 56, §4.]

2799-d3. Hearing and order therefor. Upon the presentation of the petition, the secretary of agriculture shall make an order fixing the time and place of hearing which shall not be less than ten nor more than ninety days there-
Said hearing shall be held at the office of the secretary of agriculture, but the secretary of agriculture may, if he deems best, hold said hearing at some suitable place in the county of the residence of the licensee. [44GA, ch 56, §5.]

2799-d4. Notice and service. Notice of the filing of such petition and of the time and place of hearing shall be served upon the licensee at least ten days before said hearing, in the manner required for the service of notice of the commencement of an ordinary action. [44GA, ch 56,§6.]

Manner of service, §11060.

2799-d5. Power of secretary. The secretary of agriculture shall have power to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths to such witnesses, and compel witnesses to produce books, letters, documents, papers, and all other articles essential to the hearing. [44GA, ch 56,§7.]

2799-d6. Fees and costs. Witnesses attending said hearing shall receive the same fees and mileage as are allowed witnesses in the district court. Members of the examining board shall each receive ten dollars per day for each day actively engaged in said hearing. If the license is suspended or revoked, the cost of said hearing shall be paid by the state. [44GA, ch 56,§7.]

Witness fees, §11326.

2800 to 2802, inc. Rep. by 44GA, ch 56.

CHAPTER 133
HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS
Referred to in §2591.

2806. Enforcement. The department of agriculture shall enforce the provisions of this chapter and for that purpose shall make necessary investigations relative thereto. Every licensee and member of the examining board shall furnish said department such evidence as he may have relative to any alleged violation which is being investigated. [C24, 27, §2806.]

2807. Duty of county attorney. The county attorney of the county in which any violation of this chapter occurs shall conduct the necessary prosecution for such violation. [S13, §2538-1; C24, 27, §2807.]

SPECIAL SANITATION PROVISIONS IN RE HOTELS

2834. Bedding.
2835. Extermination of vermin.
2836. Towels.
2837. Ventilation of sleeping apartments.
2838. Ventilation of sleeping apartments in new hotels.
2839. Free use of locked toilets.
2840. Outside water-closets.
2841. List of rooms and rates to be posted.
2842. Increase of rates.

FIRE PROTECTION IN HOTELS

2843. New hotels to be constructed with halls.
2844. Construction of inside courts and light wells.
2845. Special construction required in certain cases.
2846. Exits from ground courts.
2847. Rope fire escapes.
2848. Fire escape signs.
2849. Fire extinguishers.
2850. Elevator shafts.

INSPECTION

2851. Annual inspection.
2852. Inspection upon complaint.

ENFORCEMENT

2854. Penalty.
2855. Injunction.
2856. Duty of county attorney.
§2808. Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter:

1. "Hotel" shall mean any building or structure equipped, used, advertised as, or held out to the public to be an inn, hotel, or public lodging house or place where sleeping accommodations are furnished transient guests for hire, whether with or without meals.
2. "Guest room" shall mean office, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and sleeping apartment of a hotel, whether for transient or permanent guests.
3. "Sleeping apartment" shall mean bedroom or other sleeping quarters in a hotel.
4. "Restaurant" shall mean any building or structure equipped, used, advertised as, or held out to the public to be a restaurant, cafe, cafeteria, dining hall, lunch counter, lunch wagon, or other place where food is served for pay, except hotels and such places as are used by churches, fraternal societies, and civic organizations which do not regularly engage in the serving of food as a business.
5. "Food" shall include any article used by man for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment, or which enters into the composition of the same, whether simple, blended, mixed, or compounded.
6. "Food establishment" shall include any building, room, basement, or other place, used as a bakery, confectionery, canner, packing-house, slaughterhouse, dairy, creamery, cheese factory, restaurant or hotel kitchen, retail grocery, meat market, or other place in which food is kept, produced, prepared, or distributed for commercial purposes.
7. "Slaughterhouse" shall mean a food establishment in which animals or poultry are killed or dressed for food.

§2808. Definitions. [S13,§2514-h; C24, 27,§2808.]

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§2808. License required—expiration—transferable. No person shall maintain or conduct a hotel, restaurant, bakery, candy factory, ice cream factory, bottling works, canning factory, slaughterhouse, meat market, or place where fresh meats are sold at retail, three dollars. [S13,§2527-1; C24, 27,§2810.]

§2808. Operation without license. After application has been made for a license, accompanied by the legal fee, as provided in this chapter, the applicant may operate his business without a license until his application has been denied. [C24, 27,§2811.]

§2808. License fees. The department shall collect the following fees for licenses:

1. For a hotel containing fifteen guest rooms or less, four dollars.
2. For a hotel containing more than fifteen or less than thirty-one guest rooms, six dollars.
3. For a hotel containing more than thirty and less than seventy-six guest rooms, eight dollars.
4. For a hotel containing more than seventy-five and less than one hundred fifty guest rooms, ten dollars.
5. For a hotel containing one hundred fifty or more guest rooms, fifteen dollars.
6. For a restaurant, candy factory, ice cream factory, bottling works, bakery, canning factory, slaughterhouse, meat market, or place where fresh meats are sold at retail, three dollars. [S13,§2527-1; C24, 27,§2812.]

§2814. Plumbing in buildings connected with sewers. Every hotel, restaurant, or food establishment located in a city or town having a sewerage system shall be constructed and drained according to an approved sanitary system and maintained in a sanitary condition free from any gas or offensive odors arising from any sewer, drain, privy, or other source within the control of the owner or person in charge. [S13,§§2514-w, 2527-1; C24, 27,§2814.]

§2815. Plumbing in buildings not connected with sewers. Every hotel, restaurant, or food establishment located in a city or town not having a sewerage system shall be constructed and drained in the same manner and the drain shall be connected with an approved cesspool. Such cesspools shall be cleaned and disinfected as often as necessary to maintain them in an approved sanitary condition. [S13,§§2514-m, 2527-a; C24, 27,§2815.]

§2816. Certain restaurants exempted. The two preceding sections shall not apply to restaurants temporary in character and location. [C24, 27,§2816.]

§2817. Floors—killing beds. The floors in every food establishment shall be made of some suitable nonabsorbent and impermeable material, approved by the department, which can be flushed and washed clean with water. All new slaughterhouses shall be constructed with cement, vit-
rifled brick, tile, or other impervious material floors and killing beds. [S13, §§2527-c, -i; C24, 27, §2817.]

2818. Interior finish. The side walls and ceilings of every bakery, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, slaughterhouse, and restaurant or hotel kitchen, shall be made of some suitable material approved by the department, and shall be either oil painted so that they can be washed clean, or they shall be kept well lime-washed. [S13, §§2527-c, -i; C24, 27, §2818.]

2819. Screens. The doors, windows, and other openings of every hotel, restaurant, and food establishment during the fly season shall be fitted with self-closing screen doors and wire window screens of not coarser than fourteen mesh wire gauze. [S13, §§2527-d, -i; C24, 27, §2819.]

2820. Certain places exempted. The preceding section shall not apply to sheds used for husking corn, nor to warehouses or storerooms used for the storage or handling of the finished product when sealed in original packages. [S13, §§2527-d; C24, 27, §2820.]

2821. Toilet rooms. Food establishments shall have convenient toilet rooms and urinals separate from other rooms with floors as prescribed for such establishments, with separate ventilating flues discharging into soil pipes, or on the outside of the building. [S13, §§2527-e; C24, 27, §2821.]

2822. Lavatories. The lavatories in food establishments shall be adjacent to toilet rooms and shall be supplied with soap, running water, and clean towels, and shall be maintained in a sanitary condition. [S13, §§2527-e; C24, 27, §2822.]

SANITATION IN CONDUCTING BUSINESS

2823. Lighting and ventilation. Every food establishment shall be properly lighted, ventilated, and not subjected to or affected with the influence of such conditions upon the food handled therein. [S13, §§2527-a; C24, 27, §2823.]

2824. Sanitary regulations. The following sanitary regulations shall be complied with in every hotel, restaurant, and food establishment:

1. The floors, walls, ceilings, woodwork, utensils, machinery, and other equipment, and all vehicles and equipment used in the transportation of food shall be kept in a thoroughly clean condition.

2. Food shall be at all times adequately protected from flies, dirt, and contamination from any source.

3. Dirt, refuse, and waste products subject to decomposition or fermentation shall be removed daily.

4. The clothing of all persons employed shall be kept clean, and those who handle food shall keep themselves clean and wash their hands and arms before beginning work and after visiting the toilet. [S13, §§2527-b, -c, -e, -i, -k; C24, 27, §2824.]

2825. Additional requirements for slaughterhouses. In addition to the requirements of the preceding section the following regulations shall also be complied with in the operation of slaughterhouses:

1. The building and yard shall be properly drained so as to prevent accumulations of water or mud.

2. The dressing room shall be supplied with pure and wholesome water.

3. In case a slaughterhouse is not in continuous use the refuse and waste products shall be removed within twenty-four hours after each using.

4. No blood pit, dung pit, offal pit, or privy well shall be maintained upon the premises, and refuse and waste products shall be burned or buried.

5. The premises shall be kept free from maggots and foul odors.

6. Swine shall not be kept or fed within fifty feet of the slaughterhouse.

7. Dead animals shall not be used for feeding purposes without first being thoroughly cooked.

8. Carcasses shall be covered with clean white cloths before being transported, and shall be kept only in sanitary refrigerators or storage rooms. [S13, §§2527-j; C24, 27, §2825.]

2826. Common towel—paper towels. No roller or common towel shall be kept or used in the toilet room or wash room of any hotel, restaurant, or food establishment, but individual sanitary paper towels may be provided for use in said places. [C24, 27, §2826.]

2827. Common drinking cup. No common drinking cup shall be kept or used in any place or room in any hotel, restaurant, or food establishment. [C24, 27, §2827.]

2828. Tableware. No soiled or insanitary tableware, tablecloths, napkins, or other table linen, shall be used in any hotel or restaurant. [C24, 27, §2828.]

2829. Expectorating—cuspids. No person shall expectorate within any food establishment except into cuspidors which shall be provided when necessary. Said cuspidors shall be emptied and thoroughly washed daily with some disinfectant solution, five ounces of which shall be left in each cuspidor while in use. [S13, §§2527-f; C24, 27, §2829.]

2830. Use as living room. No person shall be allowed to use as a dwelling, or sleep in, any workroom of any bakeshop, kitchen, or dining room where food is prepared for commercial purposes, confectionery, creamery, ice cream factory, cheese factory, cream station, meat market, or any other place where, in the opinion of the department, food will be contaminated thereby. [S13, §§2527-g; C24, 27, §2830.]

2831. Employment of diseased persons. No person infected with any communicable disease as defined in chapter 108 shall work in any food establishment nor shall any employer permit any such person to work at any such establishment. [S13, §§2527-h; C24, 27, §2831.]

2832. Street display of food. No person shall make any sidewalk or street display of any meat products; but other food products may be so displayed if they are inclosed in a show case or similar device which shall protect the same from flies, dust, or other contamination, and in such
§2833. Polishing fruit. No person shall polish fruit or any other food product by any insanitary or unclean process. [S13,§2527-j; C24, 27,§2883.]

§2833. Ventilation of sleeping apartments. Every hotel shall be properly ventilated and each sleeping apartment shall be provided with at least one window or ventilating skylight equal in area to at least one-eighth of the floor space of the room, and the same shall open onto the outside of the building or court. No room the floor of which is three feet below the average level of the ground shall be used as a sleeping apartment. Where storm windows are used the same shall be constructed so that proper ventilation may be had by the guest and hung in such a manner that they may be readily opened to insure safe exit in case of fire. [C24, 27,§2887.]

§2834. Free use of locked toilets. When a hotel is equipped with locked sanitary toilets accessible to guests, they shall be furnished with slugs for admittance to the same without expense. [C24, 27,§2891.]

§2835. Outside water-closets. Outside water-closets for guests of a hotel shall be properly screened from flies and separated for the use of males and females and shall be cleaned and disinfected as often as necessary to maintain them in an approved sanitary condition. [S13, §2514-m; C24, 27,§2840.]

§2836. List of rooms and rates to be posted. A complete list of rooms by number, together with the number of the floor and the rate per diem per person for each room, shall be kept continuously and conspicuously posted on the wall near the office in the lobby of every hotel in such a way as to be accessible to the public without request to the management. The rate per diem per person for each room shall also be posted in the same manner in the respective rooms. No greater charge than the one thus posted shall be made. [C24, 27,§2841.]

§2837. Increase of rates. The rate posted under the preceding section shall not be increased until sixty days' notice of the proposed increase has been given to the department. [C24, 27,§2842.]

§2838. Construction of inside courts and light wells. Every hotel, except those which are of approved fireproof construction, in which the sleeping apartments have no outside opening except into an inside court or light well which does not extend to the ground, shall have such court or light well supplied with a suitable runway, platform, or balcony, connecting the bottom of the court or light well with some easy way of egress to the fire escapes. Doors or windows interposed between said runway, platform, or balcony and the fire escapes shall not be fastened against exit. [S15,§2514-o; C24, 27,§2843.]

§2839. Special construction required in certain cases. If the roof or covering at the bottom of the court or light well may be easily destroyed by fire, the runway, platform, or balcony shall be attached to the walls of the court or light well in the manner required by the department. [S15, §2514-n; C24, 27,§2846.]

§2840. Exits from ground courts. When a court or light well extends to the ground it shall be provided with some suitable means for exit to the outside in case of fire. [S15, §2514-n; C24, 27,§2846.]

§2841. Rope fire escapes. Every hotel of more than one story, except hotels which are of approved fireproof construction, in addition to other fire escapes required by law, shall have in each sleeping apartment a manila rope...
at least five-eighths of an inch in diameter and of sufficient length to reach the ground with knots or loops not more than fifteen inches apart, and the same shall have sufficient tensile strength to sustain a weight of at least five hundred pounds. Said rope shall be securely fastened to the building as near an outside window as practicable and shall not be covered by curtains or other obstructions but shall be kept coiled in plain sight at all times. In lieu of such rope some other appliance approved by the department may be provided. [SS15, §2514-1; C24, 27, §2847.]

2848. Fire escape signs. In every hotel there shall be posted at the entrance to each hall, elevator shaft, or stairway, or in each sleeping apartment above the ground floor, signs printed in black ink on a white background with type not less than one inch in height stating the directions for reaching the fire escapes. There shall also be posted in each sleeping apartment a notice printed in large bold-face type calling attention and giving directions for the use of the rope fire escape or other appliance with which the room is equipped. [S13, §2514-j; C24, 27, §2848.]

2849. Fire extinguishers. Every hotel shall be provided with at least one efficient chemical fire extinguisher on each floor for every twenty-five hundred feet of floor space, placed and maintained in the hallway outside the sleeping apartments and kept in condition for immediate use. In lieu of such extinguisher a standpipe may be provided in the hall which shall not be less than one and one-fourth inches in diameter with hose always attached at the sufficient length and supplied with the proper pressure of water to reach any and all parts of the interior of the building. [S13, §2514-k; C24, 27, §2849.]

2850. Elevator shafts. Every hotel, except those of approved fireproof construction which is equipped with an elevator shaft extending below the level of the first floor shall have the shaft enclosed, as nearly air-tight as practicable, with iron or steel sheeting, wire glass, or other fireproof material. In lieu of such construction, the elevator shaft may be provided with an automatic floor trap at the first floor, which shall be constructed in the most approved manner for preventing the spread of fire. [S13, §2514-1; C24, 27, §2850.]

2851. Annual inspection. The department shall cause to be inspected at least once each calendar year, every hotel, restaurant, and food establishment in the state, and any inspector of said department may enter any such place at any reasonable hour to make such inspection. The management shall afford free access to every part of the premises and render all aid and assistance necessary to enable the inspector to make a thorough and complete examination. [S13, §§2514-q, 2527-m, 2528-d5; C24, 27, §2851.]

2852. Inspection upon complaint. Upon receipt of a verified complaint, signed by any patron of any hotel, restaurant, or food establishment, stating facts showing such place to be in an insanitary condition, or that the fire escapes and appliances are not kept in accordance with law, the department shall cause an examination to be made. If the complaint is found to be justifiable, the actual expenses necessarily incurred in making such inspection shall be charged and collected from the person conducting such place; but if such complaint is found to be without reasonable grounds, the actual expenses necessarily incurred in making such inspection shall be collected from the person or persons making the complaint. [SS15, §2514-s; C24, 27, §2852.]

2853. Report of violation of fire protection laws. After each inspection the department shall report all infringements of the fire protection laws and regulations to the proper state and local authorities, who shall take the necessary action to compel compliance with the same. [C24, 27, §2853.]

Authority to enforce, ch 82; also §6418 et seq.

ENFORCEMENT

2854. Penalty. Any person who shall violate any provision of this chapter shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [C97, §2527; S13, §§2514-w, 2527-m, n; C24, 27, §2854.]

2855. Injunction. Any person conducting a hotel, restaurant, or food establishment, in violation of any provision of this chapter, may be restrained by injunction from operating such place of business. No injunction shall issue until after the defendant has had at least five days' notice of the application therefor, and the time fixed for hearing thereon. [S13, §2514-x; C24, 27, §2855.]

Injunctions, ch 836.

2856. Duty of county attorney. The county attorney in each county shall assist in the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter. [S13, §2514-x; C24, 27, §2856.]

INFORMATION
CHAPTER 134
COLD STORAGE

Referred to in §2591.

2857. Definitions and rules of construction. For the purposes of this chapter:

1. "Food" shall include any article used by man for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment, or which enters into the composition of the same, whether simple, blended, mixed, or compound.

2. "Cold storage plant" shall mean a place artificially cooled to a temperature of forty degrees Fahrenheit or below, in which food is kept, but it shall not include a like place in a private home, hotel, or restaurant, or a refrigerator car.

3. "Cold stored" shall mean the keeping of articles of food in a cold storage plant or plants for a period exceeding thirty days, and food which has been so kept shall be deemed to be cold storage food, but this paragraph shall not be construed as applying to meat or meat products in the process of manufacture. [S13, §2528-d; C24, 27, §2857.]

2858. License required. Every person engaged in the business of operating a cold storage plant and who charges a fee for the service rendered shall obtain a license from the department for each establishment at which said business is conducted. Applications for such licenses shall be made upon blanks furnished by the department and shall conform to the prescribed rules of the department. [S13, §2528-d1; C24, 27, §2858.]

2859. Examination of plant. Before issuing a license to operate a cold storage plant the department shall make an examination of the proposed plant to ascertain if the proper sanitary conditions and equipment have been provided. [S13, §2528-d1; C24, 27, §2859.]

2860. License fee—expiration of license. The license fee shall be twenty-five dollars per annum, and all licenses shall expire on December thirty-first following the date of issue. [S13, §2528-d1; C24, 27, §2860.]

2861. Receipt and withdrawal of food—records. Every licensee shall keep an accurate record of the receipt and the withdrawal of all food which is cold stored, and said record shall be open to inspection by the department at all reasonable times. [S13, §2528-d3; C24, 27, §2861.]

2862. Reports by licensee. Every licensee shall quarterly, or at such times as may be required by the department, report upon blanks furnished by the department in itemized particulars the quantity of food which is being cold stored in his plant. Quarterly reports shall be filed not later than the sixth day of January, April, July, and October of each year, and the reports so rendered shall show the conditions existing on the first day of the month in which the report is filed. [S13, §2528-d3; C24, 27, §2862.]

2863. Storing of impure food prohibited. No article of food shall be cold stored unless it is in a proper condition for storage and meets all the requirements of the pure food and food sanitation laws, and such rules as may be established by the department for the sanitary preparation of food products which are to be cold stored. [S13, §2528-d4; C24, 27, §2863.]

2864. Sanitary conditions—revocation of license. Every cold storage plant shall be maintained in a sanitary condition and conducted with strict regard to the influence of such condition upon the food handled therein. If any licensee under this chapter fails to comply with this section the department shall revoke his license. [S13, §2528-d2; C24, 27, §2864.]

2865. Marking food not intended for human consumption. Every article of food not intended for human consumption, before being placed in a cold storage plant shall be so marked by the owner in accordance with the rules established by the department. [S13, §2528-d4; C24, 27, §2865.]

2866. Date of deposit and withdrawal to be marked. Each article of food when deposited in a cold storage plant shall have marked upon the package, container, or article the date of deposit, and when removed said article shall be marked in like manner with the date of removal. Said markings shall be in accordance with the rules established by the department. [S13, §2528-d6; C24, 27, §2866.]

2867. Period for storage. No person shall keep in a cold storage plant any article of food for a longer period than twelve calendar months, except with the consent of the department. [S13, §2528-d7; C24, 27, §2867.]

2868. Application for extension of period—order. Upon application the department shall
grant permission to extend the period of storage beyond twelve months for a particular consignment of goods, if the goods in question are found upon examination to be in proper condition for further storage at the end of twelve months. The length of time for which further storage is allowed shall be specified in the order granting such permission. [S13, §2528-d; C24, 27, §2868.]

2869. Report of extensions of storage period. A report on each case in which such extension of storage is permitted, including the reason for such action, the kind and the amount of goods for which the storage period was extended, and the length of time for which the continuance was granted, shall be included in the annual report of the department. [S13, §2528-d7; C24, 27, §2869.]

2870. Notice of sale of cold storage goods. No person shall represent or advertise as fresh goods articles of food which have been cold stored, and every person who sells or offers or exposes for sale, uncooked articles of cold storage food shall display at all times in a conspicuous place a placard with only the words “Cold Storage Goods Sold Here” printed in black roman letters not less than three inches high and two inches wide upon a white card fifteen by twenty-five inches in dimensions. [S13, §2528-d8; C24, 27, §2870.]

2871. Return of goods to cold storage prohibited. No article of food which has once been cold stored and placed on the market for sale to consumers, shall again be placed in a cold storage plant, but transfers of goods from one cold storage plant to another may be made if not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this chapter. The operator of a cold storage plant shall label all goods with the date when stored, which date shall not be removed when goods are removed, and in determining whether goods are “cold stored” the time same have been stored in different plants shall be added together and the aggregate shall be the time stored and shall be so marked when sold. [S13, §2528-d9; C24, 27, §2871.]

2872. Penalties. Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and for the second offense by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [S13, §2528-d11; C24, 27, §2872.]

CHAPTER 135
STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION

2873. State fair board. The Iowa state fair board shall consist of:
1. The governor of the state, the state secretary of agriculture, and the president of the state college of agriculture and mechanic arts.
2. A president and vice president, and one director from each congressional district, to be elected at a convention as hereinafter provided.
3. A secretary and a treasurer to be elected by the state fair board. [S13, §2657-c; C24, 27, §2873.]

2874. Convention—composition. A convention shall be held at the capitol, on the second Wednesday of December of each year, to elect members of the state fair board. The convention shall be composed of:
1. The members of the state fair board as then organized.
2. The president or secretary of each county or district agricultural society entitled to receive aid from the state, or a regularly elected delegate therefrom accredited in writing, who shall be a resident of the county.
3. One delegate, a resident of the county, to be appointed by the board of supervisors in each county where there is no such society, or when such society fails to report to the state fair board in the manner provided by law as a basis for state aid. The board shall promptly report such failure to the county auditor.
4. The president, or an accredited representative, of each farmers’ institute organized under chapter 137 which is entitled to receive aid from the state.
5. The president, or an accredited representative, of the Iowa state horticultural society.
6. The president, or an accredited representative, of the Iowa state dairy association.
7. The president, or an accredited representative, of the Iowa beef cattle producers’ association.
8. The president, or an accredited representative, of the Iowa corn and small grain growers’ association. [R60, §§1701, 1704; C73, §§1103, 1112; C97, §§1653, 1661; S13, §1657-d; SS15, §1661-a; C24, 27, §2874.]

Referrred to in §2875.
§2875. Certification of state aid associations. On or before November fifteenth of each year the secretary of agriculture shall certify to the secretary of the state fair board the names of the various associations and societies which have qualified for state aid under the provisions of chapters 137 to 143, inclusive, and which are entitled to representation in the convention as provided in the preceding section. [C24, 27, §2875.]

State aid, see biennial appropriation act.

2876. Voting power. On all questions arising for determination by the convention, each member present shall be entitled to but one vote, and no proxies shall be recognized by the convention. [S13, §1657-d; C24, 27, §2876.]

2877. Elections to be made by convention. The convention shall elect:
1. A president and a vice president of the state fair board.
2. A successor to each congressional district director on the board whose term expires at the annual convention and of all meetings of the board.
3. A president and a vice president of the board or executive committee when the interests of the work require it. [R60, §1700; C73, §1104; C97, §1654; S13, §1657-e; C24, 27, §2877.]

2878. Terms of office. The term of the president and vice president of the board shall be one year and that of a director two years. Such term shall begin at noon on the day following the adjournment of the convention at which such officer or director was elected and shall continue until a successor is elected and qualifies as provided in this chapter. [R60, §1700; C73, §1104; C97, §1654; S13, §1657-e; C24, 27, §2878.]

2879. Vacancies. If, after the adjournment of the convention, a vacancy occurs in the office of any member of the board elected by the convention the board shall fill the same, and the member so elected shall qualify at once and serve until noon of the day following the adjournment of the next convention. If, by that time, the member elected by the board will not have completed the full term for which his predecessor was elected, said convention shall elect a member to serve out the unexpired portion of such term. The member so elected shall qualify at the same time as other members elected by the convention. [S13, §1657-e; C24, 27, §2879.]

2880. Elective members—compensation. The members of the board elected at the annual convention shall be allowed ten dollars a day and necessary traveling and hotel expenses for attending the meetings of the board, and for services rendered in carrying on the state fair. [S13, §1657-p; C24, 27, §2880.]

2881. Secretary. The board shall elect a secretary who shall hold office for one year, and he shall:
1. Keep a complete record of the annual convention and of all meetings of the board.
2. Draw all warrants on the treasurer of the board and keep a correct account thereof.
3. Perform such other duties as the board may direct. [R60, §§1700, 1705; C73, §§1104, 1107; C97, §§1654, 1656; S13, §1657-k; C24, 27, §2881.]

2882. Salary of secretary. The secretary shall receive such compensation for his services as the board may fix, but said salary shall in no event be more than five thousand dollars a year. [S13, §1657-n; C24, 27, §2882; 43GA, ch 2.]

2883. Treasurer. The board shall elect a treasurer who shall hold office for one year, and he shall:
1. Keep a correct account of the receipts and disbursements of all moneys belonging to the board.
2. Make payments on all warrants signed by the president and secretary from any funds available for such purpose.
3. Execute and file with the secretary of the board a bond, to be approved by the board, for the faithful performance of his duties. [R60, §1700; C73, §1104; C97, §1654; S13, §1657-o; C24, 27, §2883.]

2884. Salary of treasurer. The treasurer shall receive such compensation for his services as the board may fix, but said salary shall in no event be more than five thousand dollars a year, and necessary traveling and hotel expenses. [S13, §1657-o; C24, 27, §2884.]

2885. Executive committee—meetings. The president, vice president, and secretary shall constitute an executive committee, which shall transact such business as may be delegated to it by the board. The president may call meetings of the board or executive committee when the interests of the work require it. [R60, §1104; C73, §1700; C97, §1654; S13, §1657-h; C24, 27, §2885.]

2886. Powers and duties of board. The state fair board shall have the custody and control of the state fair grounds, including the buildings and equipment thereon belonging to the state, and shall have power to:
1. Erect and repair buildings on said grounds and make other necessary improvements thereon.
2. Regulate the construction of street railways within said grounds and determine the motive power by which the same shall be propelled.
3. Hold an annual fair and exposition on said grounds of the productive resources of the state.
4. Prepare premium lists and establish rules of exhibition for such fair which shall be published by the board not later than the first day of June in each year.
5. Take and hold property by gift, devise, or bequest for fair purposes, and the president, secretary, and treasurer of the board shall have charge and control of the same, subject to the action of the board. Such officers shall give bonds as required in the case of executors, to be approved by the board and filed with the secretary of state.
6. Adopt all necessary rules in the discharge of its duties and in the exercise of the powers herein conferred. [R60, §1702; C73, §1106; C97, §1655; S13, §§1657-i, -j, -r; C24, 27, §2886.]

2887. Delegating management of state fair. The board may delegate the management of the state fair to the executive committee and two or more additional members of the board; and in carrying on such fair it may employ such assist-
2888. Maintenance of state fair. All expenses incurred in maintaining the state fair grounds and in conducting the annual fair thereon, including the compensation and expenses of the officers, members, and employees of the board, shall be recorded by the secretary and paid from the state fair receipts, unless a specific appropriation has been provided for such purpose, but in the absence of any such appropriation the state shall not be liable for any expenses or liabilities incurred by the board. [S13, §§1657-i, -t; C24, 27, §2887.]

2889. Presentation and payment of claim. The board shall prescribe rules for the presentation and payment of claims out of the state fair receipts and other funds of the board and no claim shall be allowed which does not comply therewith. [C24, 27, §2888.]

2890. Warrants. No claim shall be paid by the treasurer except upon a warrant signed by the president and secretary of the board, but this section shall not apply to the payment of state fair premiums. [S13, §1657-o; C24, 27, §2890.]

2894. Terms defined. For the purposes of this chapter:

1. "Fair" shall mean a bona fide exhibition of agricultural, dairy, and kindred products, live stock, and farm implements.

2. "Society" shall mean a county or district fair or agricultural society incorporated under the laws of this state for the purpose of holding such fair, and which owns or leases at least ten acres of ground and owns buildings and improvements situated on said ground of a value of at least eight thousand dollars, or any incorporated farm organization authorized to hold an agricultural fair which owns or leases buildings and grounds especially constructed for fair purposes of the value of fifty thousand dollars in a county where no other agricultural fair receiving state aid is held. [C24, 27, §2894; 43GA, ch 77.]

2895. Powers of society. Each society may hold annually a fair to further interest in agriculture and to encourage the improvement of agricultural products, live stock, articles of domestic industry, implements, and other mechanical devices. It may offer and award such premiums as will induce general competition. [R60, §1697; C73, §1109; C97, §1658; S13, §1658; C24, 27, §2895.]

2896. Control of grounds. During the time a fair is being held, no ordinance or resolution of any city or town shall in any way impair the authority of the society, but it shall have sole and exclusive control over and management of such fair. [C73, §1116; C97, §1664; C24, 27, §2896.]

2897. Permits to sell articles. The president of any society may grant a written permit to such persons as he thinks proper, to sell fruit, provisions, and other articles not prohibited by law, under such regulations as the board of directors may prescribe. [C73, §1115; C97, §1663; C24, 27, §2897.]

2898. Appointment of police. The president of any society may appoint such number of special police as he may deem necessary. Such officers are hereby vested with the powers and charged with the duties of peace officers. [C97, §1664; C24, 27, §2898.]

2899. Removal of obstructions. All shows, swings, booths, tents, carriages, or any other...
thing that may obstruct the grounds of any society or the driveways thereof may be removed from the grounds on the order of the president. [C73, §1116; C97, §1664; C24, 27, §2899.]

2900. Refusal to remove obstructions. Any person owning, occupying, or using any such obstruction who shall refuse or fail to remove the same when ordered to do so by the president shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each such offense. [C73, §1116; C97, §1664; C24, 27, §2899.]

2901. Publication of financial statement. Each society shall annually publish in one newspaper of the county a financial statement of receipts and disbursements for the current year. [R60, §§1698, 1704; C73, §1110; C97, §1659; C24, 27, §2901; 43GA, ch 78.]

2902. State aid. Each society shall be entitled to receive aid from the state if it files with the state fair board on or before November first of each year, a sworn statement which shall show:

1. The actual amount paid by it in cash premiums at its fair for the current year, which statement must correspond with its published offer of premiums.
2. That no part of said amount was paid for speed events, or to secure games or amusements.
3. A full and accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the society for the current year and other statistical data relative to exhibits and attendance for the year.
4. A copy of the published financial statement published as required by law, together with proof of such publication and a certified statement showing an itemized list of premiums awarded, and such other information as the state fair board may require. [R60, §§1698, 1704; C73, §§1110, 1112; C97, §§1659, 1661; C24, 27, §2902; 43GA, ch 78; 44GA, ch 57.]

2902-d1. Appropriation — availability. The appropriation which is made biennially for state aid to the foregoing societies shall be available and applicable to incorporated societies of a purely agricultural nature which were in existence and drew state aid in 1926, or societies located in counties that have no other fair or agricultural society, and which were in existence and drew state aid in 1926. The provisions of section 2894 as to ownership of property shall not apply to societies under this section.

If there is but one society receiving said state aid in a county, no aid shall be given any other society in said county until it has filed proper annual reports with the secretary of the state fair board for three consecutive years showing compliance with all the provisions of law governing societies entitled to receive state aid. [R60, §§1698, 1704; C73, §§1110, 1112; C97, §1661; C24, 27, §2892; 44GA, ch 57.]

2903. Amount allowed as state aid. The amount allowed to any society as state aid shall be a sum equal to eighty per cent of the first one thousand dollars, seventy per cent of the second one thousand dollars, and sixty per cent of the third one thousand dollars paid in cash by the society for premiums at its annual fair for the current year, but the total aid shall not in any one year exceed two thousand dollars to any one society. [R60, §§1704; C73, §§1112; C97, §1661; SS15, §§1661-a; C24, 27, §2893.]

2904. Payment of state aid. The auditor of state shall issue his warrant to any society for the amount due as state aid, less one hundred dollars, provided the society has complied with the law relative thereto and that a named amount is due the society. The auditor shall issue a like warrant for one hundred dollars provided the society has an accredited delegate in attendance at the annual convention for the election of members of the state fair board. [R60, §§1698; C73, §1110; C97, §1661; SS15, §§1661-a; C24, 27, §2894.]

2905. County aid. The board of supervisors of the county in which any such society is located may levy a tax of not to exceed one-half mill upon all the taxable property of the county, the funds realized therefrom to be known and applied as the fair ground fund, and to be used for the purpose of fitting up or purchasing fair grounds for the society, or for the purpose of aiding boys' and girls' 4 H Club work in connection with said fair, provided such society shall be the owner in fee simple, or the lessee of at least ten acres of land for fair ground purposes, and shall own buildings and improvements thereon of at least eight thousand dollars in value. [C73, §§1117, 1191; C97, §§1660; SS15, §§1660; C24, 27, §2905; 44GA, ch 58.]

2906. Additional county aid. The board of supervisors may upon a petition signed by twenty-five per cent of the qualified voters of the county as shown by the poll books of the last preceding general election, submit to the voters of the county, at a general election, the proposition to purchase or accept as a gift, for county or district fair purposes, real estate exceeding one thousand dollars in value. Notice of such election shall be published in the official newspapers of the county for four weeks previous to such election. [SS15, §§1660; C24, 27, §2896.]

2907. Purchase and management. If a majority of the votes cast are in favor of such proposition, the board shall make the authorized purchase and pay for the same out of the general fund, or accept as a gift from the owner a county or district fair ground already in existence. Title shall be taken in the name of the county, but the board of supervisors shall place such real estate under the control and management of an incorporated county or district fair society. Such society is authorized to erect and maintain buildings and make such other improvements on the real estate as is necessary, but the county shall not be liable for such improvements nor the expenditures therefor. [SS15, §§1660; C24, 27, §2897.]

2908. Termination of rights of society. The right of such society to the control and manage-
ment of said real estate may be terminated by the board of supervisors whenever well-conducted agricultural fairs are not annually held thereon by such society. [SS15,$1660; C24, 27, §2908.]

2909. Tax aid. The board of supervisors of any county which has acquired real estate for county or district fair purposes and which has a society using said real estate, may levy a tax of not to exceed one-half mill upon all the taxable property of the county, the funds realized therefrom to be known as the fair ground fund. [C24, 27, §2909.]

2910. Expenditure of fund. The fair ground fund shall be expended only for the erection and repair of buildings or other permanent improvements on said real estate, or for the payment of debts contracted in such erection or repair. [SS15,$1660; C24, 27, §2910.]

2911. Report to supervisors. Each society receiving an appropriation from the county shall, through its secretary, make to the board of supervisors a detailed statement, accompanied with vouchers, showing the legal disbursement of all moneys so received. [C73, §1113; C97,$1662; C24, 27, §2911.]

2912. Fraudulent entries of horses. No person, partnership, company, or corporation shall knowingly enter or cause to be entered any horse of any age or sex under an assumed name, or out of its proper class, to compete for any purse, prize, premium, stake, or sweepstake offered or given by any agricultural or other society, association, person, or persons in the state, or drive any such horse under an assumed name, or out of its proper class, where such prize, purse, premium, stake, or sweepstake is to be decided by a contest of speed. [C97,$1665; C24, 27, §2912.]

2913. Violations—penalty. Any person convicted of a violation of the preceding section shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a period of not more than three years, or in the county jail for not more than one year, and be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars. [C97,$1666; C24, 27, §2913.]

2914. Entry under changed name. The name of any horse for the purpose of entry for competition in any contest of speed shall not be changed after having once contested for a prize, purse, premium, stake, or sweepstake, except as provided by the code of printed rules of the society or association under which the contest is advertised to be conducted, unless the former name is given. [C97,$1667; C24, 27, §2914.]

2915. Class determined. The class to which a horse belongs for the purpose of an entry in any contest of speed, as provided by the printed rules of the society or association under which such contest is to be made, shall be determined by the public record of said horse in any such former contest. [C97,$1668; C24, 27, §2915.]

CHAPTER 137
FARMERS' INSTITUTES AND SHORT COURSES

2916. State aid to farmers' institutes. A farmers' institute shall be entitled to state aid only under the following conditions:
1. The institute must be organized by at least forty farmers of the county and have a president, secretary, treasurer, and executive committee of not less than three members other than said officers.
2. It must hold, for not less than two days each year, an institute devoted to farm and kindred subjects.
3. The association shall notify the department of agriculture on or before the second Wednesday in December, of its intention of holding a farmers' institute.
4. It must file with the department of agriculture on or before the first day of June of each year a sworn, itemized report of such institute, which report must show the organization of such institute, the fact that such institute was held, the purposes for which held and for which the money used by it was expended, and such other information as the department may require. [C97,$1675; S13,$1674; C24, 27, §2916; 43GA, ch 76.]

2917. Certification by department. The department, on receipt of such report, if the same is sufficient and filed within the time named, shall certify to the auditor of state that all of said conditions have been complied with by such institute and that a named amount is due it as state aid. Such amount shall not exceed the amount shown to have been legally expended. [C97,$1675; S13,$1675; C24, 27, §2917.]

2918. Auditor to draw warrant. The auditor of state, on receipt of such certificate, shall draw a warrant in favor of the president, secretary or treasurer of said organization for the amount specified in said certificate, but the amount drawn shall not in any case exceed seventy-five dollars for any one year. [C97,$1675; S13,$1675; C24, 27, §2918; 43GA, ch 76.]

2919. Farmers' institute fund. Such money shall be kept by the county treasurer as a farmers' institute fund, and no warrant shall be drawn thereon except on a written order signed by a majority of the members of the executive committee of said institute. No officer of any such institute shall receive any part of said fund
as compensation for services as such officer. [C97, §§1675, 1676; S13, §1675; C24, 27, §2919.]

2920. Division of fund. If there be, in a county, two or more institutes claiming right to such fund under this chapter, the state aid available for the county shall be equally divided among such institutes as may be legally entitled thereto, but in no case shall more than three institutes be held in one year in any county under the provisions of this chapter. [C97, §1676; C24, 27, §2920; 48GA, ch 76.]

2921. State aid for short courses in agriculture. An organization for the purpose of holding a short course in agriculture and domestic science shall be entitled to state aid under the following conditions:
1. The organization must be formed by at least one hundred citizens of a county which has no county or district fair receiving state aid as provided in the preceding chapter of this title, or in which a county fair is not held in the year in question.
2. The membership of the organization must be open to all citizens on an equal basis, with a minimum membership fee of twenty-five cents, or a maximum fee not exceeding one dollar.
3. The organization shall notify the department by November first of each year, of its intentions to hold such short course.
4. It must have a president, secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee of not less than five members.
5. It must hold a short course consisting of a session of two or more days at some place within the county and give a program designed to promote agriculture and domestic science.
6. It must, on or before June first of each year, through one of said named officers, file a sworn statement with the department of agriculture, setting forth the facts showing compliance with all the foregoing conditions, an itemized list of cash premiums paid by it at said short course, and such other information as the department may require. [S13, §1661-a1; C24, 27, §2921; 44GA, ch 59.]

2922. Certification by department. The department of agriculture, on receipt of such statement, shall, if it complies with the preceding section, certify to the auditor of state that said organization has fully complied with the required conditions and that a named amount is due it as state aid. [S13, §1661-a1; C24, 27, §2922.]

2923. Payment of state aid. The state auditor, on receipt of such certificate, shall draw a warrant in favor of the president, secretary, or treasurer of said organization for a sum equal to eighty per cent of the amount paid in premiums by it, but in no case shall the amount exceed six hundred dollars in any county. In all counties where no regular farmers' institute is held and where a short course is held, the money appropriated for such farmers' institute shall be payable on account of such short course upon proof being made as provided in the second preceding section. [S13, §§1661-a1, -a2; C24, 27, §2922; 44GA, ch 59.]

2923-d1. Appropriation. There is hereby appropriated to the department of agriculture the sum of eight thousand dollars per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary from the funds of the state not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the provisions of chapter 59, acts 44th general assembly. [44GA, ch 60.]

This probably refers to the three preceding sections.

CHAPTER 138

FARM AID ASSOCIATIONS

Referred to in §§2922, 2923.


2924. Incorporation authorized. For the purpose of improving and advancing agriculture, domestic science, animal husbandry, and horticulture, a body corporate may be organized in each county of the state. [SS15, §1683-a; C24, 27, §2924.]

2925. Method of incorporation. Such body corporate may be formed by the acknowledging and filing articles of incorporation with the county recorder, signed by at least ten farmers, landowners, or other business men of the county. [S13, §1683-b; C24, 27, §2925.]

2926. Articles of incorporation. Such articles of incorporation shall be substantially as follows:

sworn statement with the department of agriculture, setting forth the facts showing compliance with all the foregoing conditions, an itemized list of cash premiums paid by it at said short course, and such other information as the department may require. [S13, §1661-a1; C24, 27, §2921; 44GA, ch 59.]

2922. Certification by department. The department of agriculture, on receipt of such statement, shall, if it complies with the preceding section, certify to the auditor of state that said organization has fully complied with the required conditions and that a named amount is due it as state aid. [S13, §1661-a1; C24, 27, §2922.]

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2922. Certification by department. The department of agriculture, on receipt of such statement, shall, if it complies with the preceding section, certify to the auditor of state that said organization has fully complied with the required conditions and that a named amount is due it as state aid. [S13, §1661-a1; C24, 27, §2922.]

2923. Payment of state aid. The state auditor, on receipt of such certificate, shall draw a warrant in favor of the president, secretary, or treasurer of said organization for a sum equal to eighty per cent of the amount paid in premiums by it, but in no case shall the amount exceed six hundred dollars in any county. In all counties where no regular farmers' institute is held and where a short course is held, the money appropriated for such farmers' institute shall be payable on account of such short course upon proof being made as provided in the second preceding section. [S13, §§1661-a1, -a2; C24, 27, §2922; 44GA, ch 59.]

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This probably refers to the three preceding sections.
a secretary, and a treasurer, who shall perform the duties usually pertaining to such positions, and by a board of not less than nine directors, which shall include the president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer as members thereof.

Such officers and directors shall be elected by the members of the corporations at an annual meeting held on the third Monday in December of each year; their term of office shall begin on the first Monday in the next January after their election and they shall serve for a term of one year and until their successors are elected and have qualified. Not more than two of such directors shall be residents of the same township at the time of election.

We, the said incorporators, have elected the following provisional officers to hold their respective positions until their successors are elected at the annual meeting in the year:

President
Vice president
Secretary
Treasurer

Board of directors:
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

Article 4. The yearly dues of the members of this corporation shall be not less than one dollar, payable at the time of applying for membership and on the first Monday in January of each year thereafter. No member having once paid his dues shall forfeit his membership until his subsequent dues are six months in arrears.

Article 5. Any citizen of the county and any nonresident owning land in the county shall have the right to become a member of the corporation by paying the annual dues and thereafter complying with the articles and by-laws of the corporation.

Article 6. This corporation shall endure until terminated by operation of law. [SS15, §1683-e; C24, 27, §2926; 43GA, ch 80.]

2926-b1. Amendments to articles. The articles of incorporation of such farm aid associations may be amended to conform to the provisions of this act [43GA, ch 80] at any regular annual meeting, or at any special meeting of the members of such corporation called for that purpose. Notice of such meeting shall be sufficient if published in at least two regular issues of a daily or weekly newspaper of general circulation published in the county in which the meeting is to be held, or by notice mailed to each member at his last known address, at least five days prior to such meeting. [C27, §2926-b1; 43GA, ch 80.]

2927. Additional provisions. Such articles may include other provisions which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter and shall be recorded by the county recorder without fee. [S13, §1683-f; C24, 27, §2927.]

2928. Private property exempt from debts—seal. Such association may sue and be sued, but the private property of the members shall be exempt from corporate debts. It may have a seal which it may alter at pleasure. [S13, §1683-d; C24, 27, §2928.]

2929. Powers of association. Such association shall have power to:
1. Establish and maintain a permanent agricultural school, in which agriculture, horticulture, animal industry, and domestic science shall be taught.
2. Employ one or more teachers, experts, or advisers to teach, advance, and improve agriculture, horticulture, animal industry, and domestic science, in the county, under such terms, conditions, and restrictions as may be deemed advisable by the board of directors.
3. Use part or all of the sum annually received as dues from its members in payment of prizes offered in any department of its work, including agricultural fairs, short courses, or farmers' institutes.
4. Adopt by-laws.
5. Take by gift, purchase, devise, or bequest, real or personal property.
6. Do all things necessary, appropriate, and convenient for the successful carrying out of the objects of the association. [SS15, §1683-e; C24, 27, §2929.]

2930. Appropriation by board of supervisors. When articles of incorporation have been filed as provided by this chapter and the secretary and treasurer of the corporation have certified to the board of supervisors of such county that the organization has at least two hundred bona fide members, whose aggregate yearly membership dues and pledges to such organization, amount to not less than one thousand dollars, the board of supervisors shall appropriate to such organization from the general fund of the county a sum double the amount of the aggregate of such dues and pledges. Such sum shall not exceed, in any year, a total of five thousand dollars in counties with a population of twenty-five thousand or over, nor a total of three thousand dollars in counties with a population of fifteen thousand, and shall have qualified under this law for the appropriations, the total appropriations in any one year shall not exceed seven thousand dollars. [C24, 27, §§2930; 43GA, ch 79, ch 80, §3.]

Clause following semicolon was added to original section after the original section had been repealed. See 43GA, ch 79, 80.

2931. Limitation on aid. The only farm improvement association which shall be entitled to receive such county aid shall be one organized to cooperate with the United States department of agriculture, the state department of agriculture, and the Iowa state college of agriculture and mechanic arts. [C24, 27, §2931.]
2932. Funds advanced by federal government. The president and the secretary of the association shall, prior to the time of advancing any funds, as herein provided, certify to the board of supervisors the amount, if any, advanced to the association by the government of the United States for the ensuing year in aid of the objects of the association. [S13,§1683-p; C24, 27,§2932.]

2933. Funds—how expended. The treasurer of the association shall receive all funds advanced or belonging to it and pay out the same only on bills allowed by the board of directors, such allowance to be certified by the president or secretary. [S13,§1683-m; C24, 27,§2933.]

2934. Bond of treasurer. The treasurer of such association shall give a bond with proper sureties. The amount of such bond shall be fixed by the board of directors but shall not be less than five thousand dollars nor less than double the amount likely to come into his hands at any time. Such bond shall be filed with and approved by the county auditor and recorded without fee. [S13,§1683-i; C24, 27,§2934.]

2935. Compensation. No salary or compensation of any kind shall be paid to the president, vice president, treasurer, or to any director of the association. [S13,§1683-p; C24, 27,§2935.]

2936. Dividends—diversion of funds or property. No dividend shall ever be declared by the association and any diversion of the funds or property of such organization to any other purpose than that for which such organization was incorporated shall constitute larceny and be punished accordingly. [S13,§§1683-h,-o; C24, 27,§2936.]

2937. False certificate. Any officer of the association making any certificate herein required, knowing the same to be false or incorrect in any particular, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly. [S13,§1683-n; C24, 27,§2937.]

2938. Annual reports—records open to inspection. The outgoing president and treasurer shall, on the first Monday of January of each year, file with the county auditor full and detailed reports under oath of all receipts and expenditures of such association, showing from whom received and to whom paid and for what purpose. One duplicate of such report shall be forwarded to the Iowa state college of agriculture and mechanic arts, and one duplicate shall be forwarded to the department of agriculture, together with such additional information as they may require. The books, papers, and records of the association shall at all times be open to the inspection of the department and to the board of supervisors or anyone appointed by the board to make such inspection. [S13, §1683-j; C24, 27,§2938; 43GA, ch 80.]

CHAPTER 139
CORN AND SMALL GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

2939. Recognition of organization.
2940. Duties and objects of association.
2941. Executive committee.

2939. Recognition of organization. The organization now existing in and incorporated under the laws of this state and known as the Iowa corn and small grain growers' association, shall be entitled to the benefits of this chapter by filing each year with the department of agriculture verified proofs of its organization and of the names of its president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, and that five hundred persons are bona fide members of the association, together with such other information as the department of agriculture may require. [C24, 27,§2939.]

2940. Duties and objects of association. The Iowa corn and small grain growers' association shall:
1. Advance the interests of the farmers in securing better methods of selecting and caring for seed corn and small grain.
2. Improve and develop varieties of corn and small grain especially adapted to Iowa.
3. Encourage better and more thorough methods of production.
4. Hold an annual convention for instruction in corn and small grain growing at the same time as the farmers' winter short course at the state college of agriculture and mechanic arts.
5. Issue certificates of qualification to experts in judging of corn and small grain.
6. Publish a seed directory which will indicate the places where good seed may be secured.
7. Help in disseminating good seed especially adapted to Iowa conditions.
8. Promote in such other ways as the association may think advisable the objects set out in this section.
9. Make an annual report of the proceedings and expenditures to the secretary of agriculture. [C24, 27,§2940.]

2941. Executive committee. The business of the association shall be transacted by an executive committee which shall consist of:
1. The president and the secretary of the association.
2. The dean of the division of agriculture of the Iowa state college of agriculture and mechanic arts.
3. A member of the faculty of said college engaged in the teaching of agronomy to be designated by said dean.
4. The secretary of agriculture. [C24, 27,§2941.]
CHAPTER 140

STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION

Referred to in §§2591, 2875.

2944. Recognition of organization.
2945. Duties and objects of association.
2946. Executive committee.

2944. Recognition of organization. The organization known as the Iowa state dairy association shall be entitled to the benefits of this chapter by filing each year with the department of agriculture verified proofs of its organization, the names of its president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, and that five hundred persons are bona fide members of said association, together with such other information as the department of agriculture may require. [C24, 27,§2944.]

State aid, see biennial appropriation act.

2945. Duties and objects of association. The Iowa state dairy association shall:
1. Cause inspection to be made of dairy products, farms, cattle, barns, and other buildings, appliances, and methods used or employed in connection with the dairy industry of the state.
2. Promote dairy test associations, shows, and sales.
3. Publish a breeders' directory.
4. Furnish such general instruction and assistance, either by institutes or otherwise, as it may deem proper, to advance the general interests of the dairy industry.
5. Make an annual report of the proceedings and expenditures to the secretary of agriculture. [C24, 27,§2945.]

CHAPTER 141

BEEF CATTLE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Referred to in §§2591, 2875.

2949. Recognition of organization.
2950. Duties and objects of association.
2951. Executive committee.

2949. Recognition of organization. The Iowa beef cattle producers' association now existing in and incorporated under the laws of this state shall be entitled to the benefits of this chapter by filing, each year, with the department of agriculture, verified proof of the names of its president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, and that five hundred persons are bona fide members of said association, together with such other information as the department of agriculture may require. [C24, 27,§2949.]

State aid, see biennial appropriation act.

2952. Employees of executive committee—compensation.
2953. Expenses of officers.

2950. Duties and objects of association. The Iowa beef cattle producers' association shall:
1. Aid in the promotion of the beef cattle industry of the state.
2. Provide for practical and scientific instruction in the breeding and raising of beef cattle.
3. Provide for the inspection of herds, premises, appliances, methods, and feedstuffs used in the raising of beef cattle.
4. Make demonstrations in the feeding of beef cattle and publish suggestions beneficial to such business.
5. Aid and promote beef cattle feeding contests, shows, and sales.
6. Publish a breeders' directory.
7. Make an annual report of the proceedings and expenditures to the secretary of agriculture. [C24, 27, §2950.]

2951. Executive committee. The association shall act through an executive committee which shall consist of:
1. The president and the secretary of the association.
2. The dean of the division of agriculture of the Iowa state college of agriculture and mechanic arts.
3. A member of the faculty of said college engaged in the teaching of animal husbandry to be designated by said dean.

2953-bl. Recognition of organization. The organization known as the Iowa horse and mule breeders' association shall be entitled to the benefits of this chapter by filing each year with the department of agriculture verified proofs of its organization, the names of its president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, containing five hundred bona fide members, together with such other information as the department of agriculture may require. [C27, §2953-bl.]

2953-b2. Duties and objects of the association. The Iowa horse and mule breeders' association shall:
1. Aid in the promotion of the horse and mule industry of the state.
2. Provide for practical and scientific instruction in breeding, growing, and feeding of horses and mules.
3. Make demonstrations in the feeding and care of horses and mules and publish suggestions beneficial to such industry.
4. The secretary of agriculture. [C24, 27, §2951.]

2952. Employees of executive committee—compensation. The executive committee may employ two or more competent persons who shall devote their entire time, under the direction of the committee, in carrying out the provisions of this chapter. Such persons shall hold office at the pleasure of the committee and shall each receive a salary not to exceed three thousand dollars per annum, and their necessary expenses incurred while engaged in such work. [C24, 27, §2952.]

2953. Expenses of officers. The officers of the association shall serve without compensation, but shall receive their necessary expenses while engaged in the business of the association. [C24, 27, §2953.]

CHAPTER 141-B1
IOWA HORSE AND MULE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

2953-b1. Recognition of organization.
2953-b2. Duties and objects of the association.

2953-b1. Recognition of organization. The organization known as the Iowa horse and mule breeders' association shall be entitled to the benefits of this chapter by filing each year with the department of agriculture verified proofs of its organization, the names of its president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, containing five hundred bona fide members, together with such other information as the department of agriculture may require. [C27, §2953-b1.]

State aid, see biennial appropriation act.

2953-b2. Duties and objects of the association. The Iowa horse and mule breeders' association shall:
1. Aid in the promotion of the horse and mule industry of the state.
2. Provide for practical and scientific instruction in breeding, growing, and feeding of horses and mules.
3. Make demonstrations in the feeding and care of horses and mules and publish suggestions beneficial to such industry.

2953-b3. Executive committee.
2953-b4. Expenses of officers.

2953-b3. Executive committee. The association shall act by and through an executive committee consisting of:
1. The president and the secretary of the association.
2. The dean of the college of agriculture and mechanic arts, and the head of the department of animal husbandry.
3. The secretary of agriculture. [C27, §2953-b3.]

2953-b4. Expenses of officers. The officers of the association shall serve without compensation but shall receive their necessary expenses while transacting the business of the association. [C27, §2953-b4.]

CHAPTER 142
POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS

Referred to in §§2591, 2875.

COUNTY SHOW
2954. State aid.
2955. Certification by department.
2956. Payment of state aid.
2957. Division of state aid.

STATE SHOW
2958. State-wide show—management.
2959. Location of state-wide poultry show.
2960. Statement of expenditures.

COUNTY SHOW
2954. State aid. Every poultry association which complies with the following conditions shall be entitled to the aid herein provided:

2960-a1. Required income, etc.
2961. Certification by department.
2962. Payment of state aid.

DISTRICT SHOW
2962-d1. Affiliated county associations.
2962-d2. District show management.
2962-d3. Showing required—statement of expenditures.
2962-d4. State aid.

1. The association shall be composed of at least fifteen bona fide poultry raisers or dealers in poultry, residing in any one county.
2. The membership of the association must be open to all persons on an equal basis, with a
POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS, Ch 142, §2955

minimum membership fee of twenty-five cents, or a maximum fee not exceeding one dollar.

3. The association shall have a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and a board of directors of at least three persons other than said officers.

4. The annual income in cash of the association, exclusive of state aid, shall be at least one hundred dollars, and the total expenditures in cash shall be one hundred dollars, in addition to the state aid.

5. The association shall hold a bona fide poultry show, each year, of not less than two working days.

6. The association shall notify the department on or before October first of its intention of holding a poultry show.

7. The association shall, on or before June first of each year, file with the department of agriculture a sworn statement showing compliance with the foregoing conditions, and, in detail, the manner in which its funds for the preceding twelve months have been expended, together with such other information as the department may require. [C24, 27, §2954; 44GA, ch 61.]

2955. Certification by department. The department of agriculture shall on receipt of such statement, if it complies with the preceding section, and the expenditures listed therein appear to be bona fide, certify to the auditor of state after the time for filing such statement has expired, that the association has complied with all conditions imposed by this chapter and is entitled to the state aid herein provided. [C24, 27, §2955.]

2956. Payment of state aid. The auditor of state, on receipt of such statement, shall issue his warrant to the treasurer of such association for one hundred dollars. [C24, 27, §2956.]

2957. Division of state aid. If more than one such association from the same county is entitled to state aid, the one hundred dollars shall be equally divided among such associations and the state auditor shall draw the warrants accordingly. [C24, 27, §2957.]

2958. State-wide show — management. An annual state-wide poultry show is hereby authorized. Such show shall be conducted or managed by the officers of the local poultry association of the place at which such show is held. [C24, 27, §2958.]

2959. Location of state-wide poultry show. At each state poultry show, a convention shall be held to determine the place of holding the next state show, but such show shall not be held oftener than once in three years in the same city or town. Each association that has complied with the provisions of this chapter, for state aid, shall be entitled to send one delegate, who shall have one vote on all questions that arise. The officers of the local association conducting the show shall officiate at the convention. [C24, 27, §2959.]

2960. Statement of expenditures. Such local poultry association, through its treasurer, shall, upon the adjournment of the state-wide poultry show, file with the department of agriculture a sworn statement which shall show the time and place of holding such show and an itemized statement of all expenditures on account thereof, and the specific purposes for which the same were expended, together with such other information as the department may require. [C24, 27, §2960.]

2960-a1. Required income, etc. The annual income in cash, exclusive of state aid, shall be five hundred dollars, and the total expenditures in cash shall be five hundred dollars, in addition to the state aid. [C27, §2960-a1.]

2961. Certification by department. The department of agriculture, on receipt of such statement, if the same is, in its judgment, sufficient, and the expenditures bona fide, shall certify to the auditor of state that such state-wide poultry show has been held under the management of such local association. Said certificate shall show the amount of the bona fide expenditures on account of such convention. [C24, 27, §2961.]

2962. Payment of state aid. The auditor of state, on receipt of such certificate, shall issue his warrant to the treasurer of such association for the amount of said expenditures, but in no case shall such warrant exceed five hundred dollars in any one year. [C24, 27, §2962.]

DISTRICT SHOW

2962-d1. Affiliated county associations. Poultry associations in counties where no local poultry show is held, may affiliate with associations in adjacent counties and hold a district poultry show at some location that is mutually satisfactory. [44GA, ch 61.]

2962-d2. District show management. Each county poultry association affiliating with a district show shall form a county association as set forth in this chapter, and notify the department, on or before October first, of its intentions of affiliating with other counties in the holding of a district poultry show. The president, vice president, secretary and treasurer of such affiliating county poultry associations shall meet and elect officers who shall manage and conduct the district poultry show. [44GA, ch 61.]

2962-d3. Showing required — statement of expenditures. The officers of a district poultry show shall, on or before June first of each year, file with the department of agriculture a sworn statement showing compliance with all of the foregoing conditions and in detail the manner in which its funds have been expended, together with such other information as the department may require. The annual income in cash, exclusive of state aid, shall be at least one hundred dollars per county that is affiliated with a district organization, and the total expenditures in cash shall be one hundred dollars per county affiliated, in addition to the state aid. The total amount of state aid which will be available for such district show shall be the amount that would otherwise be available to the respective county poultry associations. [44GA, ch 61.]
CHAPTER 143
STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

2963. Meetings and organization of society. The state horticultural society shall hold meetings each year, at such times as it may fix, for the transaction of business. The officers and board of directors of the society shall be chosen as provided for in the constitution of the society, for the period and in the manner prescribed therein, but the secretary of agriculture shall be a member of the board of directors and of the executive committee. Any vacancy in the offices filled by the society may be filled by the executive committee for the unexpired portion of the term. [C73,§1117; C97,§1669; C24, 27,§2963.]

2964. Horticultural exposition. The society is authorized to hold, at such time and in such place in Iowa as it may select, a horticultural exposition, including honey products and manufactured plant products, with practical and scientific demonstrations of approved methods of crop production, grading, packing, marketing, and establishment of standard market grades pertaining to horticulture. It may delegate to its executive committee the duty and power to make and execute all plans for the holding of such an exposition. [C24, 27,§2964.]

2965. Affiliation with allied societies. The society shall encourage the affiliation with itself of societies organized for the purpose of furthering the horticultural, honey bee, or forestry interests of the state. [C73,§1119; C97,§1671; C24, 27,§2966.]

2966. Appropriations. All money appropriated by the state for the use of the state horticultural society shall be paid on the warrant of the auditor of state, upon the order of the president and secretary of said society, in such sums and at such times as may be for the interests of said society. All expenditures from state funds for the use of the state horticultural society are to be approved by the secretary of the state department of agriculture. [C27,§2966-a1.]

CHAPTER 144
LIEN FOR SERVICES OF ANIMALS

2967. Nature of lien—forfeiture. The owner or keeper of any stallion or jack kept for public service shall have a prior lien on the progeny of such stallion or jack, to secure the amount due such owner or keeper for the service resulting in such progeny, but no such lien shall obtain where the owner or keeper misrepresents his animal by a false or spurious pedigree, or fails to substantially comply with the laws of Iowa relating to such animals. [S13,§2341-8; C24, 27,§2967.]

2968. Period of lien—sale or removal. The lien herein provided for shall attach at the birth of such progeny and shall remain in force on such progeny for one year and shall not be lost by reason of any sale, exchange, or removal from the county of the animals subject to such lien. [S13, §2341-t; C24, 27,§2968.]

2969. Sale or removal prohibited—penalty. It shall be unlawful to sell, exchange, or remove permanently from the county any animal subject to the lien herein provided for, without the written consent of the holder of such lien, and any person violating this provision, shall, on conviction be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars. [C24, 27,§2969.]

2970. Affidavit of foreclosure. Liens may be enforced by the holder filing with any constable of the county in which the progeny is kept, or with the sheriff of such county, an affidavit which shall, in addition to a demand for foreclosure, contain:
1. A description of the stallion or jack, and of the dam and its progeny.
2. The time and terms of said service.
3. A statement of the amount due for said service. [S13,§2341-u; C24, 27,§2970.]

2971. Possession and notice. The constable or sheriff shall, under said affidavit, take immediate possession of said progeny, and give written notice of the sale thereof, which notice shall contain:
1. A copy of the said affidavit.
2. The date and hour when, and the particular place at which, said property will be sold. [S13, §2341-u; C24, 27, §2971.]

2972. Service. Said notice shall be served as follows:
1. By posting a duplicate copy for ten days prior to the day of sale in three public places in the township in which the sale is to take place, and
2. If the owner of the progeny resides in the said county, by also serving a duplicate copy on the owner in the manner in which original notices are served, at least ten days prior to the day of sale. [S13, §2341-u; C24, 27, §2972.]

2973. Joinder of liens. A foreclosure may embrace liens on more than one progeny of the same stallion or jack when all of said progenies are owned by the same person. In such case there shall be separate sales until an amount is realized sufficient to pay all liens and cost. [C24, 27, §2973.]

2974. Sale—application of proceeds. If payment of the service fee, and constable costs, be not made prior to the time of sale, as fixed in such notice, the constable may sell property so held by him, or so much thereof as may be necessary, at public auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds shall be applied, first, to the payment of the costs, and second, in payment of amount due for service fee. Any surplus arising from such sale shall be forthwith paid to the owner of the property sold. [S13, §2341-u; C24, 27, §2974.]

2975. Right of contest—injunction. The right of the owner or keeper to foreclose, as well as the amount claimed to be due, may be contested by anyone interested in so doing, and the proceeding may be transferred to the district court, for which purpose an injunction may issue, if necessary. [S13, §2341-v; C24, 27, §2975.]

CHAPTER 145
MARKING AND BRANDING OF ANIMALS

2976. Marks and brands. The board of supervisors of each county shall procure, at the expense of the county, a book for each civil township, to be in the custody of the township clerk, in which to record the marks and brands of horses, sheep, hogs, and other animals. [C51, §920; R60, §1555; C73, §1479; C97, §2334; C24, 27, §2976.]

2977. Record. Any person wishing to mark or brand his domestic animals with any distinguishing mark may adopt his own mark, and have a description thereof recorded by the clerk of the township in which the owner lives, for which such clerk shall receive a fee of twenty-five cents. [C51, §§921, 923; R60, §§1556, 1558; C73, §§1480, 3809; C97, §2335; C24, 27, §2977.]

2978. Mark previously recorded. No person shall adopt a mark or brand previously recorded to another person residing in the same township, nor shall the clerk record the same one to two persons, unless on their joint application. [C51, §922; R60, §1557; C73, §1481; C97, §2336; C24, 27, §2978.]

CHAPTER 146
ESTRAYS AND TRESPASSING ANIMALS

2979. Definition of terms.
2980. Restraint of animals.
2981. Trespass on lawfully fenced land.
2982. Neglect to maintain partition fence.
2983. Trespass on unfenced land.
2984. Trespass on highway.
2985. Animals under control.
2986. Action in lieu of distraint.
2987. Action when stock is released or has escaped.
2988. Release on payment of ratable share.
2989. Procedure on distraint.
2990. Appointee in lieu of trustee.
2991. Tender of damages and costs.
2992. Assessment of damages.
2993. Failure to pay damages—notice of sale.
2994. Escape or release—recapture.
2995. Sale.
2996. Unknown owner.
2997. Appeal—time.
2998. Appeal bonds—amount.
2999. Appeal by claimant—effect.
3000. Release pending appeal.
3001. Appeal by owner—effect.
3002. Transcript—clerk to file.
3003. Unlawful release.
3004. Taking up estray.
3005. Procedure on taking up estray.
3006. Proof of service.
3007. Justice to record return.
3008. Record and posting by county auditor.
3009. Publication.
3010. Fees and expenses.
3011. Two or more estrays—procedure.
3012. Property vests when.
3013. Recovery by owner.
3014. Former owner—rights after vesting of title.
3015. Lawful use of estray.
3016. Unlawful use of estray.
3017. Nonliability of taker-up.
3018. Penalty against finder.
§2713. Liability of manufacturer. A manufacturer shall be liable to an injured person for all damages which occur:
1. By reason of the negligence of the manufacturer or his employees in the manufacture, warehousing, handling, or distribution of biological products.
2. By reason of the failure of the manufacturer, or his employees, to discharge any duty imposed by law, or by the rules of the department. [C24, 27,§2713.]

2714. Fees. Fees for permits shall be paid by the manufacturer or dealer to the department when the application for such permit is made and shall be:
1. In case of a manufacturer, twenty-five dollars for each plant at which it is proposed to manufacture biological products.
2. In case of a dealer, fifteen dollars for each warehouse or distributing agency of the dealer. [SS15,§2538-w3; C24, 27,§2714.]

2715. Inspection of premises. The premises upon which the business authorized by such permit is carried on shall be subject at all times to inspection by the department. Before issuing an original permit, the department may cause the proposed premises to be inspected, and shall make such requirements regarding the physical conditions and sanitation of said premises as it may deem necessary to secure and maintain the potency and purity of the biological products. If such requirements are not complied with and maintained, the permit shall be refused or revoked as the case may be. [SS15, §2538-w3; C24, 27,§2715.]

2716. Duration of manufacturer’s or dealer’s permit. Every permit issued to a manufacturer or dealer shall expire one year from the date of issuance. A renewal of the same shall be subject to all the conditions, including fees, that are required in the case of an original permit. [SS15,§2538-w3; C24, 27,§2716.]

2717. Revocation of manufacturer’s or dealer’s permit. Such a permit shall be automatically revoked:
1. In case of a dealer, by his failure to execute and file with the department a new and approved bond when required by law.
2. In case of a manufacturer, by his ceasing to be the holder of a United States department of agriculture license for the manufacture and sale of biological products.
3. In case of either a manufacturer or dealer, for discrimination in the price at which such biological products are sold, and such permit shall not in such case be renewed for one year. [SS15,§2538-w3; C24, 27,§2717.]

2718. Revocation by department. Such a permit may also be revoked by the department at any time after a reasonable notice and hearing:
1. For violation of the terms, conditions, and requirements on which it was issued.
2. For violation of any law, or of any rule of the department, relating to the business authorized by such permit.
3. In case of a dealer’s permit, when a judgment has been rendered on the bond, or when the security of such bond has become impaired in any other way and no new bond is given as required by the department. [SS15,§2538-w3; C24, 27,§2718.]

2719. Prohibited sales. No biological products shall be sold, offered for sale, distributed, or used, unless produced at a plant which, at the time of producing, held a United States department of agriculture license for the manufacture of such biological products. [SS15, §2538-w3; C24, 27,§2719.]

2720. Sales to permit holders only. No person shall sell, distribute, or offer to sell or distribute, virulent blood or virus from cholera infected hogs except to persons who are holders of valid, unrevoked, written permits to administer the same. [SS15,§2538-w5; C24, 27,§2720.]

2721. Permits to administer virus. No person shall administer hog cholera virus unless he is the holder of a permit issued by the department for that purpose or is the holder of a license to practice veterinary medicine. [SS15, §2538-w5; C24, 27,§2721.]

2722. County school of instruction. Provision shall be made by the extension division of the state college of agriculture and mechanic arts for instruction in each county in the use of anti-hog-cholera serum and virus. Whenever there are ten applicants in any county for such instruction, said division shall make the necessary arrangements, including a sufficient number of competent instructors, at a convenient time and place, which shall be within thirty days after the filing of the requisite number of applications. [C24, 27,§2722.]

2723. Application for instruction—fee. Applications for such school shall be made to the county agent, or in the event there is no county agent, to some other person appointed by the board of supervisors to receive such applications, accompanied by a fee of three dollars. When there are sufficient applications to authorize a school, said agent or person, shall forward the applications to the extension division. [C24, 27,§2723.]

2724. Instruction and examinations. Said school shall consist of necessary instruction in the use and administration of anti-hog-cholera serum and virus, and, if reasonably possible, of actual demonstrations. Examinations shall be conducted in such manner as will, in the opinion of the instructor, best test the applicant’s understanding of the instructions, and his ability to practically apply them. [C24, 27,§2724.]

2725. Report by instructor. The instructor shall at once report to the extension division the names and postoffice addresses of those persons who are found by him to be competent to use and administer hog cholera virus. The names and addresses shall then be certified by the extension division to the department of agriculture. [C24, 27,§2725.]

2726. Issuance of permits. Upon receipt of such names the department shall at once issue
2992. Assessment of damages. The trustees, or a majority thereof, shall meet on the premises where the damages occurred at the time fixed and assess the damages and costs and file their written report with the township clerk, who shall record the same. Said assessment shall be final unless appealed from. [C73, §§1445, 1455; C97, §§2317–2319; C24, 27, §2992.]

2993. Failure to pay damages—notice of sale. If the owner of the distrained animals neglects for two days after such assessment to pay the amount thereof, the township clerk shall at once post up in three conspicuous places in the township a notice of the time and place at which he will sell said animals, describing them. The place of sale shall be at the place of distraint. The sale shall be between the hours of one and three o'clock p.m. and on a day not less than five nor more than ten days after the posting. [C73, §1445; C97, §2317; C24, 27, §2993.]

2994. Escape or release—recapture. If any distrained animal escape, or is unlawfully released, the injured person may recapture the same. If the recapture is effected before the day of sale as already fixed in the notice, the sale shall proceed under such notice. If the recapture is effected after the day of sale has passed, the township clerk shall issue new notices of sale and proceed anew. [C97, §2319; C24, 27, §2994.]

2995. Sale. The clerk shall, at the time and place named in said notice, sell the animals at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, but only such number of animals shall be sold as is necessary to satisfy the damages and costs. Animals unsold shall be at once returned to the owner, and also the surplus remaining, if any, out of any sold. [C51, §918; R60, §1553; C73, §§1447, 1454; C97, §§2312, 2317; C24, 27, §2995.]

2996. Unknown owner. Should the owner of the surplus be unknown the same shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall give duplicate receipts therefor, one of which shall be filed with the county auditor. The owner of said animal, on filing a claim therefore within twelve months after payment to the treasurer, shall be entitled to receive said surplus from the county. [C51, §918; R60, §1553; C73, §§1447, 1454; C97, §§2312, 2317; C24, 27, §2996.]

2997. Appeal—time. Any person aggrieved by the assessment made by the trustees may appeal to the district court by filing with the township clerk, within four days after the report of the trustees is filed with such clerk, an appeal bond with sureties to be approved by said clerk and conditioned to pay all damages and costs. [C73, §1455; C97, §2318; C24, 27, §2997.]

Presumption of approval of bond, §12759-cl.

2998. Appeal bonds—amount. Appeal bonds shall be in the following amounts:
1. When the appeal is taken by the person distraining the animals, twice the value of the animals, as fixed by the clerk.
2. When the appeal is taken by the owner of the distrained animals, twice the value of the animals, so fixed, or twice the amount of damages and costs in those cases where the value of the animals exceeds the amount of the damages claimed. [C73, §1455; C97, §2318; C24, 27, §2998.]

2999. Appeal by claimant—effect. When an appeal is thus taken by the person distraining such animals the animals shall be held for the satisfaction of such judgment as may be rendered on appeal, except as provided in the next section. [C97, §2318; C24, 27, §2999.]

3000. Release pending appeal. The owner of said animals may secure the release of the same at any time before judgment by filing with the township clerk before the appeal is certified, or with the clerk of the district court thereafter, a bond with sufficient sureties to be approved by the clerk with whom filed, conditioned to pay all damages and costs recovered in said cause on appeal. The clerk receiving such bond shall file the same, and forthwith certify the fact to the person having charge of the distrained animals, who shall thereupon release the same to the owner. [C97, §2318; C24, 27, §3000.]

Referred to in §2999.

3001. Appeal by owner—effect. Where the owner appeals and files a bond, as herein provided, it shall operate as a supersedeas, and the distrained animals shall be released to him. [C73, §1455; C97, §2318; C24, 27, §3001.]

3002. Transcript—clerk to file. Within five days after the taking of the appeal, the township clerk shall make out a certified transcript of the record of the finding of the trustees, and file the same, together with the notice of appeal, if in writing, and the bond, with the clerk of the district court. [C97, §2318; C24, 27, §3002.]

3003. Unlawful release. Any person who releases any animal, distrained as provided in this chapter, without the consent of the person distraining the same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C97, §2320; C24, 27, §3003.]

Punishment, §12894.

3004. Taking up estray. Any resident of a county may take up an estray when the same is on his premises. He may also take up an estray which is upon the premises of any other person when such other person had knowledge that such estray was on his premises and fails for five days to take up such estray. [R60, §§1511–1513; C73, §§1464, 1465; C97, §§2321, 2322; C24, 27, §3004.]

3005. Procedure on taking up estray. A person taking up an estray shall, within five days thereafter, post up, for ten days, a written notice in three of the most public places in the township, which notice shall be signed by him and shall embrace:
1. A full description of said animal.
2. The time and place of taking up such estray. [R60, §§1511–1513; C73, §1466; C97, §2323; C24, 27, §3005.]

3006. Proof of service. Immediately after the expiration of said ten days of posting, the person taking up the estray shall, unless such
estrays has been previously claimed by the owner, file with a justice of the peace in the township in which the estray was taken up, or, in case there is no justice in the township, then with the next nearest justice in the county, his affidavit which shall show:

1. The time and place of taking up such estray.
2. The time and places of posting said notice, together with a copy of said notice.
3. That said animal remains unclaimed.
4. Whether the marks or brands of said animal have been altered to his knowledge, either before or after the same was taken up. [R60, §§1511–1513; C73, §§1465, 1466; C97, §§2322, 2323; C24, 27, §3006.]

§3007. Justice to record return. The justice shall record such return in his docket and at once forward the same to the county auditor, together with the fees due to such auditor in order to enable him to perform his duty. [R60, §§1511–1513; C73, §§1465, 1466; C97, §2325; C24, 27, §3007.]

§3008. Record and posting by county auditor. The county auditor shall record the affidavit in the estray book in his office and cause a copy thereof to be posted at the door of the courthouse. [R60, §§1511–1513; C73, §§1465, 1466; C97, §2323; C24, 27, §3008.]

§3009. Publication. The auditor shall cause the affidavit to be published once each week for three weeks in some newspaper in the county. [R60, §§1511–1513; C73, §§1468; C97, §2324; C24, 27, §3009.]

§3010. Fees and expenses. The person taking up an estray shall pay to the justice of the peace, with whom the affidavit is filed, the legal fees due the said justice, and the legal fees due to the county auditor for entering said affidavit in the estray book, and posting and publishing the same, which amounts, together with the compensation provided by law, shall be refunded to the person taking up such estray by the owner thereof in case the animal is restored to the owner. [R60, §1520; C73, §§3822, 3823; C97, §3235; C24, 27, §3010.]

§3011. Two or more estrays—procedure. If two or more estrays are taken up at the same time by the same person, they shall be included in one notice and affidavit and but one fee shall be paid therefor, and if fewer than the whole number of animals thus included are restored to the owner, a proportionate amount of such fees and expenses shall be refunded. [R60, §1520; C73, §§3822, 3823; C97, §3235; C24, 27, §3011.]

§3012. Property vests when. If the estray be not claimed by the owner within six months from the time it is taken up, the property therein shall vest in the take-up, if he has complied with the provisions of this chapter. [R60, §1515; C73, §§1471, 1472; C97, §3236; C24, 27, §3012.]

§3013. Recovery by owner. At any time before the property in the estray vests in the person who has taken it up, the owner shall be entitled to recover possession of it on paying to the person who has taken it up:

1. The compensation to which he is entitled by law.
2. The fees and expenses which the take-up has paid in advance.
3. Any reward which has been offered by the owner.
4. A reasonable allowance for the expenses of keeping such estray, taking into account the use which the person taking up has had of it, which latter allowance shall be made by the court before whom a proceeding to recover the animal shall be brought in the event the owner and the take-up cannot agree with reference thereto. [C73, §1474; C97, §3237; C24, 27, §3013.]

§3014. Former owner—rights after vesting of title. At any time within six months after the property in an estray has vested in the take-up, the former owner shall be entitled to receive from the take-up, on demand, the value of the estray, not including any increased value which has accrued since it was taken up, after deducting therefrom the compensation, reward, fees, and expenses referred to in the preceding section; or the take-up may, at his option, elect to surrender the estray, if still in his possession, in which case the owner must pay such compensation, reward, fees, and expenses. [C73, §1475; C97, §3238; C24, 27, §3014.]

§3015. Lawful use of estray. Any person legally taking up an estray may use or work it, if he does so with care and moderation, and does not abuse or injure it. Estrays adapted thereto may be milked by the take-up. [C73, §1473; C97, §3239; C24, 27, §3015.]

§3016. Unlawful use of estray. Any person who unlawfully takes up any estray, or takes up any estray and fails to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter, or uses or works it in any manner contrary to this chapter, or works it before having it appraised, or keeps it out of the county for more than five days at any one time before he acquires a title to it, shall be liable to the owner of the estray for double the amount of any injury to the estray. [C73, §1476; C97, §3240; C24, 27, §3016.]

§3017. Nonliability of taker-up. If any estray, legally taken up, escape from the finder or die without any fault on his part, he shall not be liable for the loss. [C73, §1476; C97, §3240; C24, 27, §3017.]

§3018. Penalty against finder. If any person shall sell, trade, or take out of the state any estray before the legal title shall have vested in him, he shall forfeit to the owner double its value, and shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C73, §1477; C97, §3231; C24, 27, §3018.]

Punishment, §12894.

§3019. Transfer of estrays. The personal representatives of a take-up shall succeed to all the rights of such take-up. The county auditor may authorize the take-up or his personal representative to transfer an estray to another person who shall take the place of his predecessor. [C97, §3231; C24, 27, §3019.]
3020. Sale of estrays. When an estray has damaged property and is taken up by the owner of such property, such owner, instead of proceeding against said animal as an estray as hereinbefore provided, may proceed against it as provided for the distraint and sale of animals, the ownership of which is known. [C24, 27, §3020.]

Referred to in §3021.

3021. Notice. In cases contemplated by the last preceding section, a notice of the taking up and the amount of the claim for damages shall be served on the unknown owner by two publications of a notice in at least two of the official newspapers of the county, which notice shall:

1. Be signed by the taker-up, with his post office address.
2. Be addressed to the unknown owner.
3. Contain a full description of the animal, including all marks or brands thereon.
4. Specify the time and place of the taking up, and the amount of damages and costs claimed.
5. Notify the unknown owner that unless he appears within six months and pays said damages and all legal costs, said taker-up will apply to the township clerk for an assessment of damages caused by said animal and costs, and will take proceedings for the sale of such animal for the payment thereof. [C24, 27, §3021.]

3022. Assessment of damages and costs. At any time after six months from the date of the last publication, or at any time after the owner appears and fails to pay said damages and costs, the taker-up may apply to the township clerk for an assessment of his damages and costs, and all subsequent proceedings shall be as provided in case of distraint of animals, the ownership of which is known. The legal fees for publishing said notice shall be included in the assessment of costs. [C24, 27, §3022.]

Referred to in §§3023.

Fees for publication, §11106.

3023. Owner discovered. Should the taker-up mentioned in the preceding section discover the owner of said animal prior to the expiration of said six months, he shall immediately serve written notice upon such owner of the taking up of said animal and of the amount of his said claim, and unless the owner discharges said claim within twenty-four hours such taker-up shall proceed in the same manner as provided in case of distraint of animals the ownership of which is known. [C24, 27, §3023.]

3024. Penalty against officer. Any officer who fails to perform the duties enjoined upon him in this chapter in relation to estrays, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars. [C73, §1478; C97, §2332; C24, 27, §3024.]

3025. Bond to release. Before any property held under this chapter is sold under distraint, or before the title to an estray vests in the taker-up, it may be released at once upon the owner giving to the distrainor or taker-up a bond, with sureties, to be approved by the township clerk, justice of the peace or county auditor, before whom the matter is then pending, conditioned to pay to the holder of the property, within twenty days after such approval, all costs, damages and compensation to which he is entitled. In case the obligee in said bond is compelled to begin action on such bond, the court may tax a reasonable attorney's fee in favor of such obligee. [C73, §1486; C97, §2338; C24, 27, §3025.]

3026. Compensation and fees. The compensation for services under this chapter shall be as follows:

1. For distraining all animals except as otherwise provided, fifty cents for each head not exceeding two, and twenty-five cents for each additional head taken on one distraint.
2. For distraint each stallion, jack, bull, boar, or buck, one dollar.
3. For keeping horses, cattle, mules, and asses, fifty cents a day, from the time the same is taken up.
4. For keeping any other animals, twenty-five cents a day from the time the same is taken up.
5. For posting notices and selling animals, the same fees as are allowed constables for like services upon execution.
6. For taking up as an estray one head, fifty cents, and twenty-five cents for each additional head at one time.
7. To the justice of the peace, for all services in each case of taking up estrays, fifty cents.
8. To the county auditor, for all services in each case of estrays, including posting and publishing notice, but not including the fee of the printer, fifty cents.
9. To the township clerk, for posting notices, twenty-five cents, and services not otherwise provided for, the same fees as are allowed in assessing damages done by trespassing animals, with ten cents mileage each way.
10. To the township clerk, ten cents per each hundred words entered of record, the same fees for a copy thereof, and in addition twenty-five cents for his certificate thereto, and fifty cents for filing and approving any bond. [C51, §893; R60, §1520; C73, §§3821, 3822; C97, §2349; C24, 27, §3026.]

Fees of constable, §10637.

3027. Neglected animals. Any person may take charge of any animal when the owner fails to properly take care and provide for it, and may furnish the same with proper care, either on his own premises or on the premises of the owner, and shall have a lien on the animal for the same, and the reasonable value of such care may be collected by him from the said owner. [C73, §§1482, 1483; C97, §§2337, 2338; C24, 27, §3027.]

3028. Disabled animals killed. The sheriff, constable, peace officer, officer of any society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or any magistrate, shall destroy any estray animal disabled and unfit for further use. [C73, §1484; C97, §2339; C24, 27, §3028.]
TITLE X
REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF FOODS, DRUGS, AND OTHER ARTICLES
Referred to in §2591.

CHAPTER 147
GENERAL PROVISIONS
Referred to in §§3119, 3125, 3178, 3179, 3181, 8262, 8265, 8271, 3272.

3029. Definitions and rules of construction.

3030. Duties of department of agriculture.

INSPECTION—SAMPLES
3031. Procuring samples.
3032. Access to factories and buildings.
3033. Dealer to furnish samples.
3034. Taking of samples without consent of owner.
3035. Preservation of sample.
3036. Witnesses—subpoenas—examination.

LABELING—ADULTERATIONS
3037. Labeling.
3038. Small packages excepted.
3039. Labeling of mixtures—compounds—imitations.
3040. Trade formulas excepted.
3041. False labels—defacement of labels.
3042. Dealing in mislabeled articles.
3043. Manufacture or sale of adulterated articles.
3044. Possession—prima facie evidence.

3029. Definitions and rules of construction.
For the purpose of this title:
1. “Article” shall include food, commercial feed, agricultural seed, commercial fertilizer, drug, insecticide, fungicide, paint, linseed oil, turpentine, and illuminating oil, in the sense in which they are defined in the various provisions of this title.
2. “Department” shall mean the department of agriculture, and, wherever said department is required or authorized to do an act, it shall be construed as authorizing performance by a regular assistant or a duly authorized agent of said department.
3. “Secretary” shall mean the secretary of agriculture.
4. “Package” or “container”, unless otherwise defined, shall include wrapper, box, carton, case, basket, hamper, can, bottle, jar, tube, cask, vessel, tub, firkin, keg, jug, barrel, tank, tank car, and other receptacles of a like nature; and wherever the expression “offered for sale or sold in package or wrapped form” is used it shall mean the offering or exposing for sale, or selling of an article which is contained in a package or container as herein defined.
5. “Person” shall include a corporation, company, firm, society, or association; and the act, omission, or conduct of any officer, agent, or other person acting in a representative capacity shall be imputed to the organization or person represented, and the person acting in said capacity shall also be liable for violations of this title.

3045. Licenses.
3046. Injunction against persons not licensed.

OFFENSES—PENALTIES
3047. Penalty.
3048. Information may charge more than one offense.
3049. Common carrier excepted.

ENFORCEMENT
3050. Report of violations to county attorney.
3051. Duty of county attorney.
3052. Refusal of county attorney.
3053. Institution of proceedings by department.

MISCELLANEOUS
3054. Goods for sale in other states.
3055. Reports by dealers.
3056. Contracts invalid.
3057. Fees paid into state treasury.

6. “Rules” shall include regulations and orders by the department of agriculture.
7. “United States Pharmacopoeia” or “National Formulary” shall mean the latest revision of said publications official at the time of any transaction which may be in question. [S13, §§2510-o, 3009-a; SS15, §4999-a31c; C24, 27, §3029.]

3030. Duties of department of agriculture.
The department of agriculture shall:
1. Execute and enforce the provisions of this title, except chapters 155 and 156, which shall be executed and enforced by the pharmacy examiners.
2. Make and publish all necessary rules, not inconsistent with law, for enforcing the provisions of this title.
3. Provide such educational measures and exhibits, and conduct such educational campaigns as are deemed advisable in fostering and promoting the production and sale of the articles dealt with in this title in accordance with the regulations herein prescribed.
4. Issue from time to time, bulletins showing the results of inspections, analyses, and prosecutions under this title. These bulletins shall be printed in such numbers as may be approved by the state printing board and shall be distributed to the newspapers of the state and to all interested persons.

414
3031. Procuring samples. The department shall, for the purpose of examination or analysis, procure from time to time, or whenever said department has occasion to believe any of the provisions of this title are being violated, samples of the articles dealt with in this title which have been shipped into this state, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in the state. [C97, §2515; SS15, §2515; C24, 27, §3031.]

3032. Access to factories and buildings. The department shall have full access to all places, factories, buildings, stands, or premises, and to all wagons, auto trucks, vehicles, or cars used in the preparation, production, distribution, transportation, offering or exposing for sale, or sale of any article dealt with in this title. [C97, §§2521, 2524; S13, §§2528-f, 4999-a18, 5077-a11, -a22; C24, 27, §3032.]

3033. Dealer to furnish samples. Upon request and tender of the selling price by the department any person who prepares, manufactures, offers or exposes for sale, or delivers to a purchaser any article dealt with in this title shall furnish, within business hours, a sample of the same, sufficient in quantity for a proper analysis or examination as shall be provided by the rules of the department. [S13, §§4999-a24, 5077-a11; C24, 27, §3033.]

3034. Taking of samples without consent of owner. The department may, without the consent of the owner, examine or open any package containing, or believed to contain, any article or product which it suspects may be prepared, manufactured, offered, or exposed for sale, sold, or held in possession in violation of the provisions of this title, in order to secure a sample for analysis or examination, and said sample and same shall be paid for at the current market price out of the contingent fund of the department. [C97, §§2521, 2526; S13, §§2528-b, -f2, 5077-a11-a22; C24, 27, §3034.]

3035. Preservation of sample. After the sample is taken it shall be carefully sealed with the seal of the department and labeled with the name or brand of the article, the name of the party from whose stock it was taken, and the date and place of taking such sample. Upon request a duplicate sample, sealed and labeled in the same manner, shall be delivered to the person from whose stock the sample was taken. The label and duplicate shall be signed by the person taking the same. The method of taking samples of particular articles may be prescribed by the rules of the department. [C97, §§2521; S13, §§4999-a24, 5077-a11-a22; C24, 27, §3035.]

3036. Witnesses—subpoenas—examination. In the enforcement of the provisions of this title the department shall have power to issue subpoenas for witnesses, enforce their attendance, and examine them under oath. Such witnesses shall be allowed the same fees as witnesses in justice of the peace courts. Said fees shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the department. [C97, §§2515; SS15, §§2515; C24, 27, §3036.]

Contempt, ch 536. Witness fees, §11326 et seq.
§3040. Trade formulas excepted. Nothing in the preceding section shall be construed as requiring the printing of a patented or proprietary trade formula on a label. [S13, §5077-a7; SS15, §4999-a31c; C24, 27, §3040.]

Referred to in §§6067, 3065, 3141, 3188, 3190.

§3041. False labels—defacement of labels. No person shall use any label required by this title which bears any representations of any kind which are deceptive as to the true character of the article or the place of its production, or which has been carelessly printed or marked, nor shall any person erase or deface any label required by this title. [C7, §3042; C97, §§2517, 4989-4991; SS15, §5077-a7; SS15, §4999-a31c; C24, 27, §3041.]

§3042. Dealing in mislabeled articles. No person shall knowingly introduce into this state, solicit orders for, deliver, transport, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any article which is labeled in any other manner than that prescribed by this title for the label of said article when offered or exposed for sale, or sold in package or wrapped form in this state. [C7, §4042; C97, §§2516, 2517, 2519, 4989-4991, 5070; SS15, §§2510-b, q-r, -v1, -v2, 2515-b-d, 2528-f, 4999-a20, 5070-a; SS15, §4999-a32; C24, 27, §3042.]

§3043. Manufacture or sale of adulterated articles. No person shall knowingly manufacture, introduce into the state, solicit orders for, sell, deliver, transport, have in his possession with the intent to sell, or offer or expose for sale, any article which is adulterated according to the provisions of this title. [C7, §4042; C97, §§2508, 2516, 4989-4991; SS15, §§2505, 2506, 3009-j, -r; C24, 27, §3043.]

§3044. Possession—prima facie evidence. Any person having in his possession or under his control any article which is adulterated or which is improperly labeled according to the provisions of this title shall be presumed to know its true character and name, and such possession shall be prima facie evidence of having the same in possession with intent to violate the provisions of this title. [C97, §§2519, 2521; SS15, §§4999-a24, -a40; C24, 27, §3044.]

LICENSES

§3045. Licenses. The following regulations shall apply to all licenses issued or authorized under this title:

1. Applications. Applications for licenses shall be made upon blanks furnished by the department and shall conform to the prescribed rules of the department.

2. Refusal and revocation. For good and sufficient grounds the department may refuse to grant a license to any applicant; and it may revoke a license for a violation of any provision of this title, or for the refusal or failure of any licensee to obey the lawful directions of the department.

3. Expiration. Unless otherwise provided all licenses shall expire one year from the date of issue. [C97, §2525; SS15, §§2515-a; SS15, §§2515-f, 3009-m; C24, 27, §3045.]

§3046. Injunction against persons not licensed. Any person engaging in any business for which a license is required by this title, without obtaining such license, may be restrained by injunction, and shall pay all costs made necessary by such procedure. [C24, 27, §3046.]

OFFENSES—PENALTIES

§3047. Penalty. Unless otherwise provided, any person violating any provision of this title, or any rule made by the department and promulgated under the authority of said department, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days, and on a third conviction for the same offense may be restrained by injunction from operating such place of business. [C7, §§2068, 3901; C97, §§2508, 2527, 2592, 2594, 3029, 5070; SS15, §§2508, 2510-2a, -h, -j, -u, -v5, 2515-g, 2522, 2528-c, -f3, 2596-b, 4999-a25, -a39, 5070-a, 5077-a23; SS15, §§2505, 2506, 3009-j, -r; C24, 27, §3047.]

Agricultural lime, §3142-b.8.
Bread, §3244-b.
Butter, §3100-c.
Live stock, §3244-d.
Oleomargarine, §3100-d.
Poultry and domestic fowl, §3112-b.
Sale of poisons, §§3005, 3109.

§3048. Information may charge more than one offense. In any criminal proceeding brought for violation of this title an information or indictment may charge as many offenses as it appears has been committed and the defendant may be convicted of any or all of said offenses. [C24, 27, §3048.]

§3049. Common carrier excepted. None of the penalties provided in this title shall be imposed upon any common carrier for introducing into the state, or having in its possession, any article which is adulterated or improperly labeled according to the provisions of this title when the same was received by said carrier for transportation in the ordinary course of its business and without actual knowledge of its true character. [C97, §§2516; SS15, §§4999-a20; C24, 27, §3049.]

ENFORCEMENT

§3050. Report of violations to county attorney. When it shall appear that any of the provisions of this title have been violated, the department shall at once certify the facts to the proper county attorney, with a copy of the results of any analysis, examination, or inspection said department may have made, duly authenticated by the proper person under oath, and with any additional evidence which may be in possession of said department. [C97, §§2516; SS15, §4999-a32; C24, 27, §3050.]

§3051. Duty of county attorney. The county attorney may at once institute the proper proceedings for the enforcement of the penalties provided in this title for such violations. [C97, §4998; SS15, §§2596-c, 4999-a19; C24, 27, §3051.]

§3052. Refusal of county attorney. If the county attorney refuses to act, the governor may,
in his discretion, appoint an attorney to represent the state. [S13,§4999-a19; C24, 27,§3052.]

3053. Institution of proceedings by department. In any case when it appears that any of the provisions of this title have been violated, the inspector having the investigation in charge shall, when instructed by the department, file an information against the suspected party. [C24, 27,§3053.]

MISCELLANEOUS

3054. Goods for sale in other states. Any person may keep articles specifically set apart in his stock for sale in other states which do not comply with the provisions of this title as to standards, purity, or labeling. [S13,§§4999-a20, -a40; C24, 27,§3054.]

CHAPTER 148
ADULTERATION OF FOODS

3058. Definitions and standards. For the purpose of this chapter the following definitions and standards of food are established:

1. Butter. Butter is the clean, nonrancid product made by coagulating the milk-fat derived from milk or cream, by using the acido-gelatinization method of the sapid and odorous principles derived from an aromatic plant, or parts of the plant, with or without its coloring matter, and containing at least thirty per cent by weight, of milk-fat.

2. Imitation butter. Imitation butter is any product containing any fat other than that derived from milk or cream, as provided in paragraph 1 above, and made in the appearance of butter or designed to be used for any of the purposes for which butter is used.

3. Renovated butter. Renovated butter is butter produced by taking original packing stock butter, or other butter, or both, and melting the same so that the milk-fat can be extracted, then by mixing the said milk-fat with skimmed milk, milk, cream, or some milk product, and rechurned or reworking the said mixture; or butter made by any method which produces a product commonly known as boiled, processed, or renovated butter.

4. Cheese—whole milk or cream. Whole milk or cream cheese is the sound, ripened product made from milk or cream by coagulating the casein with rennet or lactic acid, with or without the addition of ripening ferments, seasonings, or color, and containing at least thirty per cent of milk-fat.

5. Imitation cheese. Imitation cheese is a product containing any substance other than that produced from milk or cream, as provided in paragraph 4 above, and made in the appearance of or designed to be used for any of the purposes for which cheese produced from milk or cream is used.

6. Skimmed milk cheese. Skimmed milk cheese is a product made from skimmed milk by one of the processes by which whole milk or cream cheese is made, and containing less than thirty per cent of milk-fat.

7. Cream. Cream is the fresh portion of milk containing at least sixteen per cent of milk-fat, which rises to the surface of milk on standing or is separated from it by centrifugal force.

8. Flavoring extract. A flavoring extract is a solution in ethyl alcohol or other suitable medium of the sapid and odorous principles derived from an aromatic plant, or parts of the plant, with or without its coloring matter, and conforms in name to the plant used in its preparation.

9. Almond extract. Almond extract is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of bitter almonds, free from hydrocyanic acid, and contains not less than one per cent by volume of oil of bitter almonds.

10. Anise extract. Anise extract is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of anise, and contains not less than three per cent by volume of oil of anise.

11. Cassia extract. Cassia extract is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of cassia, and contains not less than two per cent by volume of oil of cassia.

12. Celery seed extract. Celery seed extract is the flavoring extract prepared from celery seed or the oil of celery seed, or both, and contains not less than three-tenths per cent by volume of oil of celery seed.

13. Cinnamon extract. Cinnamon extract is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of cinnamon, and contains not less than two per cent by volume of oil of cinnamon.

14. Clove extract. Clove extract is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of cloves, and con-
15. **Ginger extract.** Ginger extract is the flavoring extract prepared from ginger, and contains not less than two per cent by volume of oil of cloves.

16. **Lemon extract.** Lemon extract is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of lemon, or from lemon peel, or both, and contains not less than five per cent by volume of oil of lemon.

17. **Terpeneless extract of lemon.** Terpeneless extract of lemon is the flavoring extract prepared by shaking oil of lemon with dilute alcohol, or other suitable medium, or by dissolving terpeneless oil of lemon in such medium, and contains not less than two-tenths per cent by weight of citral derived from oil of lemon.

18. **Nutmeg extract.** Nutmeg extract is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of nutmeg, and contains not less than two per cent by volume of oil of nutmeg.

19. **Orange extract.** Orange extract is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of orange, or from orange peel, or both, and contains not less than five per cent by volume of oil of orange.

20. **Terpeneless extract of orange.** Terpeneless extract of orange is the flavoring extract prepared by shaking oil of orange with dilute alcohol, or other suitable medium, or by dissolving terpeneless oil of orange in such medium, and corresponds in flavoring strength to orange extract.

21. **Peppermint extract.** Peppermint extract is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of peppermint, or from peppermint, or both, and contains not less than three per cent by volume of oil of peppermint.

22. **Rose extract.** Rose extract is the flavoring extract prepared from attar of roses, with or without red rose petals, and contains not less than four-tenths per cent by volume of attar of roses.

23. **Savory extract.** Savory extract is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of savory, or from savory, or both, and contains not less than thirty-five hundredths per cent by volume of oil of savory.

24. **Spearmint extract.** Spearmint extract is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of spearmint, or from spearmint, or both, and contains not less than one per cent by volume of oil of spearmint.

25. **Star anise extract.** Star anise extract is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of star anise, and contains not less than three per cent by volume of oil of star anise.

26. **Sweet basil extract.** Sweet basil extract is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of sweet basil, or from sweet basil, or both, and contains not less than one-tenth per cent by volume of oil of sweet basil.

27. **Sweet marjoram extract.** Sweet marjoram extract is the flavoring extract prepared from the oil of marjoram, or from marjoram, or both, and contains not less than one per cent by volume of oil of marjoram.

28. **Thyme extract.** Thyme extract is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of thyme, or from thyme, or both, and contains not less than two-tenths per cent by volume of oil of thyme.

29. **Tonka extract.** Tonka extract is the flavoring extract prepared from tonka bean, with or without sugar or glycerin, and contains not less than one-tenth per cent by weight of coumarin extracted from the tonka bean, together with a corresponding proportion of the other soluble matters thereof.

30. **Vanilla extract.** Vanilla extract is the flavoring extract prepared from vanilla bean, with or without sugar or glycerin, and contains in one hundred cubic centimeters the soluble matters from not less than ten grams of the vanilla bean, and contains not less than thirty per cent by volume of absolute ethyl alcohol, or other suitable medium.

31. **Wintergreen extract.** Wintergreen extract is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of wintergreen, and contains not less than three per cent by volume of oil of wintergreen.

32. **Food.** Food shall include any article used by man or domestic animals for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment, or which enters into the composition of the same, whether simple, blended, mixed, or compound. The term “blended” shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances.

33. **Ice cream.** Ice cream is the frozen product made from pure sweet cream and sugar, with or without flavoring, or with the addition of not to exceed one per cent by weight of a harmless thickener, and containing not less than twelve per cent by weight of milk-fat, with an acidity not to exceed three-tenths of one per cent. A quart of ice cream in factory filled packages shall weigh not less than eighteen ounces. The bacterial count at the factory shall not exceed two hundred fifty thousand to the cubic centimeter.

34. **Fruit ice cream.** Fruit ice cream is a similar product, consisting of the same ingredients with the addition of sound, clean, mature fruits, and containing not less than ten per cent by weight of milk-fat.

35. **Nut ice cream.** Nut ice cream is a frozen product, consisting of the same ingredients as ice cream with the addition of sound, nonrancid nuts, and containing not less than ten per cent by weight of milk-fat.

36. **Milk.** Milk is the fresh lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more cows, which contains at least three per cent of milk-fat and eleven and one-half per cent of milk solids.

37. **Skimmed milk.** Skimmed milk is milk from which the cream has been removed or which is poor in fat, containing less than three per cent of milk-fat or less than eleven and one-half per cent of milk solids.

38. **Oysters.** Oysters shall not contain ice, nor more than sixteen and two-thirds per cent by weight of free liquid.

39. **Vinegar.** Vinegar is the product made by the alcoholic and subsequent fermentation of fruits, grain, vegetables, sugar, or syrups with-
out the addition of any other substance and containing an acidity of not less than four per cent by weight of absolute acetic acid. The product may be distilled, but when not distilled it shall not carry in solution any other substance except the extractive matter derived from the substances from which it was made.

40. Cider or apple vinegar. Cider or apple vinegar is a similar product made by the same process solely from the juice of apples. Such vinegar which during the course of manufacture has developed in excess of four per cent acetic acid may be reduced to said strength.

41. Corn sugar vinegar. Corn sugar vinegar is a similar product made by the same process solely from solutions of starch sugar.

42. Malt vinegar. Malt vinegar is a similar product made by the same process solely from barley malt or cereals whose starch has been converted by malt.

43. Sugar vinegar. Sugar vinegar is a similar product made by the same process solely from sucrose. [C73, §4042; C97, §§2516, 2518, 4989-4991; S13, §§2515-b, -d; SS15, §§4999-a31, -a31c; C24, 27, §3058; 44GA, ch 62.]

3059. Additional standards. The department may establish and publish standards for foods when such standards are not fixed by law, but the same shall conform with those proclaimed by the secretary of agriculture of the United States. [S13, §4999-a10; C24, 27, §3059.]

3060. Food adulterations. For the purposes of this chapter any food shall be deemed to be adulterated:
1. If any substance has been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce or injuriously affect its quality.
2. If any substance has been substituted to any extent.
3. If any valuable constituent has been removed to any extent.
4. If it has been mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.
5. If it contains saccharine, formaldehyde, or boron compound, or any poisonous or other ingredient injurious to health.
6. If it consists to any extent of a diseased, filthy, or decomposed animal or vegetable substance, whether manufactured or otherwise.
7. If it consists to any extent of an animal that has died otherwise than by slaughter.
8. If it is the product of or obtained from a diseased or infected animal.
9. If it has been damaged by freezing.
10. If it does not conform to the standards by law or by the department. [C73, §4042; C97, §§4989, 4990; S13, §§2515-b, -d; SS15, §4999-a31e; C24, 27, §3060.]

3061. Adulterations of certain dairy products. In addition to the adulterations enumerated in the preceding section, milk, cream, or skimmed milk shall be deemed to be adulterated:
1. If it contains visible dirt or is kept or placed at any time in an unclean container.
2. If obtained from a cow within fifteen days before or five days after calving.
3. If obtained from a cow stabled in an unhealthful place, or fed upon any substance in a state of putrefaction or of unhealthful nature. [C97, §§4989, 4990; S13, §§2515-b, -d; C24, 27, §3061.]

3062. Adulteration of dairy products with fats and oils. No milk, cream, skimmed milk, buttermilk, condensed or evaporated milk, powdered or desiccated milk, condensed skimmed milk, ice cream, or any fluid derivatives of any of them shall be made from or have added thereto any fat or oil other than milk fat, and no product so made or prepared shall be sold, offered or exposed for sale, or possessed with the intent to sell, under any trade name or other designation of any kind. [C24, 27, §3062.]

3063. Coloring imitation butter or cheese. No imitation butter or imitation cheese shall be colored with any substance and no such imitation product shall be made by mixing animal fats, vegetable oils, or other substances for the purpose or with the effect of imparting to the mixture the color of yellow butter or cheese. [C97, §2518; C24, 27, §3063.]

3064. Coloring vinegar. Vinegar shall not be colored with coloring matter and distilled vinegar shall not have a brown color in imitation of cider vinegar. [SS15, §4999-a31; C24, 27, §3064.]

3065. Adulteration of candies. In addition to the adulterations enumerated in section 3060, candy shall be deemed to be adulterated if it contains terra alba, barytes, talc, paraffin, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance. [SS15, §4999-a31e; C24, 27, §3065.]

3066. Sale of food by false name. No person shall offer or expose for sale, sell, or deliver any article of food which is defined in this chapter under any other name than the one herein specified or offer or expose for sale, sell, or deliver any article of food which is not defined in this chapter under any other name than its true name, trade name, or trademark name. [C24, 27, §3066.]
CHAPTER 149
LABELING FOODS

General penalty, §3047.

3067. Label requirements.

3067. Label requirements. All food offered or exposed for sale, or sold in package or wrapped form, shall be labeled on the package or container as prescribed in sections 3037 to 3040, inclusive, unless otherwise provided in this chapter. [C97, §§2517, 2519, 4989; S13, §§2515-b, -c; SS15, §4999-a31c; C24, 27, 3067.]

3068. Labeling dairy products and imitations.

3068. Labeling dairy products and imitations. The products enumerated below shall be labeled on the side or top of the container or package in which placed, kept, offered or exposed for sale, or sold as prescribed in sections 3037 to 3040, inclusive, except that the label shall be printed in letters not less than three-quarters inch in height and one-half inch in width and subject to the following regulations:

1. Skimmed milk. Skimmed milk shall be labeled with the words “Skimmed Milk”, but if in bottles it shall be deemed properly marked if the required words are printed on the cap of each bottle in letters not smaller than twelve-point gothic caps.

2. Renovated butter. Renovated butter shall be labeled with the words “Renovated Butter”, and if offered or exposed for sale or sold in prints or rolls the wrapper of each and the container as required above shall be so labeled. If such butter is offered or exposed for sale uncovered and not in a container or package, a placard containing the required label shall be attached to the mass so as to be easily seen by the purchaser.

3. Imitation butter. Imitation butter shall be labeled “Oleomargarine”.

4. Skimmed milk cheese. Skimmed milk cheese shall be labeled with the words “Skimmed Milk Cheese” on the cheese and on the package.

5. Imitation cheese. Imitation cheese shall be labeled with the words “Imitation Cheese” on the cheese and on the package. [C97, §§2517, 4989; S13, §§2515-b, -c; C24, 27, §3068.]

3069. Notice of sale of imitation products.

3069. Notice of sale of imitation products. Every person owning or in charge of any place where food or drink is sold who uses or serves therein imitation butter or cheese, as in this title defined, shall display at all times opposite each table or place of service a placard for each such imitation, with the words “Imitation ...... ...............served here”, without other matter, printed in black roman letters not less than three inches in height and two inches in width, on a white card twelve by twenty-two inches in dimensions. The blank after the word “imitation” in the above form shall be filled with the name of the product imitated. [C97, §2517; C24, 27, §3069.]

3070. Labeling baking powder and vinegar.

3070. Labeling baking powder and vinegar. Baking powder and distilled vinegar shall show on the label the name of each ingredient from which made. Distilled vinegar shall be marked as such; and cider vinegar which, having been in excess of the standard of acidity, has been reduced to the standard, shall have that fact indicated on the label. [S15, §§4999-a31,-a31c; C24, 27, §3070.]

CHAPTER 150
PRODUCTION AND SALE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

General penalty, §3047.

3071. Milk license required.

3071. Milk license required. Every person engaging in the sale of milk or cream at retail, in any city or town, shall obtain a milk dealer's license from the department. [C97, §2525; S13, §2515-a; C24, 27, §3071.]

3072. Exemptions.

3073. License fee—expiration of license.

3074. Requirements—contents of license.

3075. Requirements as to milk wagons.

3076. Pasteurization—when required.

3076-b. Pasteurization defined.

3076-b2. Record of pasteurization.

3076-b3. Injunction.

3077. Purity of milk and cream.

3078. Sanitary regulations for milk dealers.

3079. Testing milk or cream—tester's license.

3080. Examination required.

3081. Supplying standard measures for testing.

3082. Fees.

3083. Bottles and pipettes—inspection by vendor.

3084. Appointment of substitute tester.

3085. False tests—evidence.

3086. Tests by unlicensed person.

3087. Actions for purchase price—proof.

3088. State trademark for butter.

3089. Supervision of use of trademark.

3090. Rules in re trademark—labels and stamps.

3091. Distribution of rules—compliance.

3092. Copyright of trademark.

3093. Sale of imitation butter.

3093-a. Oleomargarine—use prohibited.

3094. Definition of container.

3095. Milk bottles to be marked.

3096. Adoption of brand or mark.

3097. Retention of marked container.

3098. Return of milk and cream bottles.

3099. Stray containers.

3100. Use of registered mark.
3072. Exemptions. The preceding section shall not apply:
1. To persons who supply milk or cream to establishments engaged in the manufacture of dairy products.
2. To persons who do not sell milk or cream from a store or vehicle. [S13,§2515-a; C24, 27, §3072.]

3073. License fee — expiration of license. The fee for said license shall be one dollar for each place and for each vehicle from which sales are made. The license shall expire on July fourth after the date of issue and shall not be transferable. [C97,§2525; S13,§2515-a; C24, 27, §3073.]

3074. Requirements — contents of license. Such license shall be issued only to the person owning or leasing the vehicle or place from which sales are to be made; and each license shall contain the name, residence, and place of business of the licensee. [C97,§2525; S13, §2515-a; C24, 27, §3074.]

3075. Requirements as to milk wagons. The name of the dairy or the name of the person to whom such license is issued shall appear on both sides of each vehicle from which sales are made, in letters not less than two inches in height and there shall be such contrast between the color of the letters and the background as shall render the letters plainly legible. [S13, §2515-a; C24, 27, §3075.]

3076. Pasteurization — when required. Every owner, manager, or operator, of a creamery or ice cream factory shall be kept at the legal price. [C97,§2515-f; SS15,§§2515-f, §2522; S13,§2522; C24, 27,§3076; 43GA, ch 81.]

3076-b1. Pasteurization defined. Pasteurization shall not be required when ice cream, skimmed milk, or buttermilk is derived to be pasteurized except that pasteurization shall not be required when ice cream, skimmed milk, and buttermilk have been tested only by such process as has been approved according to an approved process. [SS15,§2515-f; C24, 27, §3076-b1.]

3076-b2. Record of pasteurization. Every owner, manager or operator of a creamery or ice cream factory, shall equip each vat or pasteurizer used in pasteurizing cream with an accurate recording thermometer, and each temperature chart from such thermometer shall be dated and kept on file for inspection by the department, and it shall be unlawful to destroy any such chart without permission from the secretary of agriculture. [C27,§3076-b2.]

3077. Testing milk or cream — tester's license. Every person testing cream or milk to determine the per cent of milk-fat as a basis for fixing the purchase price shall secure a milk tester's license from the department and shall make tests only by such process as has been approved by said department. [SS15,§2515-f; C24, 27, §3079.]

3080. Examination required. Each applicant for such a license shall be required to submit to examination and by actual demonstration show that he is competent to test cream and milk according to an approved process. [SS15,§2515-f; C24, 27, §3080.]

3081. Supplying standard measures for testing. The department shall furnish each licensee one standard test bottle and one standard pipette adapted to the use of the testing machine approved for the license. Said bottle and pipette shall be certified to by the department as standard and shall bear the official stamp of the department. Any person not a licensee may secure test bottles and pipettes from the department at the legal price. [C97, §2515; SS15,§2515; C24, 27,§3081.]

3082. Fees. The fee for each license shall be two dollars and fifty cents, and standard test bottles and pipettes shall be furnished at actual cost. [C97,§2515; SS15,§2515-f; C24, 27, §3082.]

3083. Bottles and pipettes — inspection by vendor. The standard bottle and pipette re-
ceived from the department shall be used by the licensee in verifying test tubes and pipettes used by him in making tests; and the same shall be subject to inspection by the owner or vendor of the cream or milk which is the subject of the test. [C97, §2523; C24, 27, §3085.]

3084. Appointment of substitute tester. With the approval of the department any licensee may for valid reasons appoint a person to act for him, not to exceed a period of fourteen days. [SS15, §2515-f; C24, 27, §3084.]

3085. False tests—evidence. No person shall falsely manipulate or misread the Babcock test or any other milk or cream testing apparatus. The writing of a check or payment of money for cream or milk at any given test shall constitute prima facie evidence that such test was made. [S13, §2515-e; C24, 27, §3085.]

3086. Tests by unlicensed person. The testing of each lot of milk or cream by an unlicensed person shall constitute a separate offense. [SS15, §2515-f; C24, 27, §3086.]

3087. Actions for purchase price—proof. In an action by the vendor for the purchase price of cream or milk, sold on test to be made by the vendee, the burden of establishing the proper use of an approved test shall be upon the vendee. [C97, §2523; C24, 27, §3087.]

3088. State trademark for butter. The state trademark for butter manufactured in this state shall consist of the words “Iowa Butter” printed within an outline map of Iowa. Above said map shall be printed the words “First Quality, License No. …………” and below, the words “State Butter Control”. Said map and printed matter shall be circumscribed by a double circle, the outer circle being printed with a heavier line than the inner circle. [SS15, §2515-f; C24, 27, §3088.]

3089. Supervision of use of trademark. The use of said trademark shall be under the super­vision of an executive committee consisting of the president of the Iowa state dairy association, the dean of the division of agriculture of the Iowa State college of agriculture and mechan­ical arts, the professor of dairying of the same institution, and the secretary of agriculture. [SS15, §2515-f; C24, 27, §3089.]

3090. Rules in re trademark—labels and stamps. The executive committee shall make such rules concerning the manufacture, distribution, and use of said trademark as may be deemed necessary. Labels, stamps, and other devices for imprinting the trademark shall be supplied by the department at cost. [SS15, §2515-f; C24, 27, §3090.]

3091. Distribution of rules—compliance. The rules adopted for use of said trademark shall be published through bulletins issued by the department, and no person shall use said trademark before complying therewith. [SS15, §2515-f; C24, 27, §3091.]

3092. Copyright of trademark. The executive committee shall procure a copyright of said trademark, and may modify the statutory specifica­tions of the same in order to comply with the copyright laws. Expenses for procuring such copyright shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the department. [SS15, §2515-f; C24, 27, §3092.]

3093. Sale of imitation butter. Imitation butter shall be sold only under the name of oleo­margarine, and no person shall use in any way, in connection or association with the sale or exposure for sale or advertisement of any such product, the word “butter”, “creamery”, or “dairy”, or the name or representation of any breed of dairy cattle, or any combination of such words or words and representation, or any other words or symbols or combination thereof commonly used in the sale of butter. [C97, §2517; C24, 27, §3093.]

3093-al. Oleomargarine—use prohibited. Oleomargarine, butterine, or other products made in the imitation or semblance of natural butter produced from milk or cream or both, shall not be used as a food in the college for the blind, the school for the deaf, or any state insti­tution under the management of the board of control. [C24, 27, §3093-al.]

3094. Definition of container. The term “container” used in the following sections of this chapter shall mean cans, bottles, casks, kegs, barrels, and other receptacles of like nature. [C24, 27, §3094.]

3095. Milk bottles to be marked. Bottles or jars used for the sale of milk shall have clearly blown or permanently marked in the side of the bottle, the capacity of the bottle, and on the bottom of the bottle the name, initials, or trade­mark of the manufacturer. The designating number shall be furnished by the department on request. [S13, §3009-k; C24, 27, §3095.]

3096. Adoption of brand or mark. With the approval of the department any person who deals in or transports milk, cream, skimmed milk, buttermilk, or ice cream may adopt a dis­tinctive mark or brand to be placed upon any container owned or used by him, and the same may be registered with the department. [C24, 27, §3096.]

3097. Retention of marked container. No person shall, without the consent of the owner, retain for a longer period than three days a container bearing a registered mark, and any person receiving such a container shall imme­diately return it to the owner by a common car­rier. A receipt from a common carrier shall be prima facie evidence that such container was returned. [C24, 27, §3097.]

3098. Return of milk and cream bottles. Milk and cream bottles bearing registered marks shall be returned by delivering them to the owner or his agent in person or by leaving them where they may be picked up by the owner. [C24, 27, §3098.]

3099. Stray containers. When any person comes into possession of a container bearing a registered mark which belongs to another whose name and address he does not know, he shall immediately notify the department in writing, giving the size, shape, and mark of the container.
TAX ON OLEOMARGARINE, Ch 150-D1, §3100-d1

Upon receipt of shipping directions from the department he shall at once forward the container by a common carrier, collect, to the address furnished him. Milk or cream bottles need not be returned when the cost of return is greater than the market value of the bottles. [C24, 27, §3099.]

CHAPTER 150-C1
OVERRUN IN MANUFACTURE OF BUTTER


3100-dl. Tax imposed. For the purpose of this chapter “overrun” is the difference between the weight of any given amount of pure butterfat and the weight of the butter manufactured therefrom, and this difference, ascertained in any case, divided by the given amount of pure butterfat in such case and multiplied by one hundred, is the “percentage of overrun”, in the manufacture of butter. [43GA, ch 82, §1.]

3100-c2. Limit of overrun. It shall be and hereby is declared to be unlawful for any person to have or permit a percentage of overrun in excess of twenty-four and one-half per cent in butter manufactured by him. [43GA, ch 82, §2.]

3100-c3. Records required. Every person engaged in the purchase, manufacture or sale of dairy products, and all owners of skimming stations or other places engaged in the business of purchasing milk or cream, and operators of condenseries, creameries, milk factories and cheese factories, shall keep in proper books true and full records of all milk, cream, butterfat and other dairy products purchased, received, shipped, stored or handled by them, the amount of salted butter and unsalted butter manufactured therefrom, and the amounts of butterfat used in the form of cream, ice cream, milk, or any other products. [43GA, ch 82, §3.]

Referred to in §3100-c4.

3100-c4. Records not open to public inspection. The books and records, or a certified copy of same, of all persons, owners and operators coming within the provisions of section 3100-c3 shall be kept within this state and shall be open for the inspection of the secretary of agriculture and his deputies or employees at all times, who shall make such examination thereof as is desired or deemed necessary by the secretary of agriculture. Any statement, report, or information required by this chapter to be made or furnished by any person, corporation, or association, shall be for the information of the secretary of agriculture, the attorney general, or any public official who may be interested in an official way in receiving such statement, report, or information, but such statement, report or information shall not be open to public inspection, nor shall it be published or used for private purposes, but may be used in an official, legitimate way in the enforcement of this chapter. [43GA, ch 82, §4.]

3100-c5. Reports as evidence. The reports required by law to be made and which are made to the secretary of agriculture by persons engaged in the manufacture of butter shall be competent evidence in any prosecution under this chapter against the person making the same, whenever such reports, received in evidence upon the trial, show that during a period of one month or more the person on trial and charged with a violation of this chapter, alleged to have been committed on a certain date within said period, has had or permitted an average percentage of overrun in excess of twenty-four and one-half per cent in the salted butter manufactured by him during said period, such showing shall be a violation of this chapter by the person so charged, committed as to the date alleged. [43GA, ch 82, §5.]

3100-c6. Penalty. Any person violating any provision of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days, and on third violation of the same may be restrained by injunction from operating such a business. [43GA, ch 82, §6.]

CHAPTER 150-D1
TAX ON OLEOMARGARINE


3100-d1. Tax imposed. There is hereby imposed, levied, and assessed, an inspection fee and excise tax of five cents upon each pound of oleomargarine sold, offered or exposed for sale, or given or delivered to a consumer, said fee and tax to be paid to the secretary of agriculture prior to any such sale, gift, or delivery. [44GA, ch 65.]
§3101, Ch 151, PRODUCTION AND SALE OF EGGS

3100-d2. Federal regulations as to cartons. All oleomargarine offered or exposed for sale, or for distribution in any manner in this state, shall be put up in packages or cartons in the manner required by the federal regulations relative thereto. [44GA, ch 63,§2.]

3100-d3. Stamps affixed before disposal. Before any such package or carton is broken or is offered or exposed for sale, gift or distribution to a consumer, there shall be securely affixed thereto, a suitable stamp or stamps denoting the fee thereon. [44GA, ch 63,§2.]

3100-d4. Cancellation of stamps. Stamp or stamps shall be properly cancelled prior to the removal from said package or carton of any oleomargarine. [44GA, ch 63,§2.]

3100-d5. Rules and regulations. The secretary of agriculture shall prescribe rules and regulations relative to the handling, keeping, disposal and distribution of oleomargarine, and the affixing and cancellation of the stamps provided and required by this chapter. [44GA, ch 63,§2.]

3100-d6. Stamps — preparation — form. The auditor of state shall prepare and have suitable stamps for use on each package or carton as the secretary of agriculture shall prescribe, and there shall be sufficient space thereon for the insertion of the name and address of the manufacturer of the oleomargarine in the carton or package to which the stamp is to be affixed. [44GA, ch 63,§3.]

3100-d7. Delivery of stamps — accounts — sale. Upon requisition of the secretary of agriculture the auditor of state shall deliver to him the stamps designated in such requisition and shall charge the secretary of agriculture with the stamps so delivered, and shall keep an accurate record of all stamps coming into and leaving his hands. The secretary of agriculture shall sell the stamps to all persons applying therefor. [44GA, ch 63,§3.]

3100-d8. Spoiled stamps. Any spoiled or unused stamps in the hands of either the secretary of agriculture or auditor of state shall be destroyed upon joint certificate of the auditor of state, secretary of agriculture and state accountant, setting forth the number, denomination and face value of the same. Such certificate shall relieve the accountable officer from accountability in the amount thereof. [44GA, ch 63,§4.]

3100-d9. Stamping by manufacturer — effect. The payment of the inspection fee and tax and the stamping and cancellation of any carton or package of oleomargarine by the manufacturer or importer of any oleomargarine, shall exempt all other persons from the requirements of this chapter, relative to the stamping of, and cancellation of stamps on cartons and packages of oleomargarine. [44GA, ch 63,§5.]

3100-d10. Unused stamps — refund. Upon written request of the original purchaser thereof and the return of any unused stamps the secretary of agriculture shall redeem such stamps and cause a refund to be made therefor. The secretary of agriculture shall prepare a voucher showing the amount of such refund due and the auditor of state shall draw a warrant on the treasurer of state for such amount. [44GA, ch 63,§6.]

3100-d11. Violations. Any person violating any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this chapter, or any rule or regulation prescribed by the secretary of agriculture, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days in the county jail. [44GA, ch 63,§7.]

3100-d12. Tax paid to general fund. The secretary of agriculture shall enforce the provisions of this chapter, and shall on the first day of each month, transfer and pay to the treasurer of state for use and benefit of the general fund of the state the funds collected under the provisions of this chapter and in his hands, on said dates. [44GA, ch 63,§8.]

3100-d13. Appropriation. There is hereby appropriated, annually, from any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to enforce the provisions of this chapter. [44GA, ch 64.]

CHAPTER 151
PRODUCTION AND SALE OF EGGS


3101. License required. Every person engaged in the business of buying, selling, or dealing in eggs shall obtain a license from the department for each establishment at which said business is conducted. [C24, 27,§3101.]

3102. Retailers exempted. Retailers who buy direct from dealers licensed under this chapter and who do not sell in lots greater than one case shall not be required to procure a license. [C24, 27,§3102.]

3103. Fee — expiration of license. The license fee shall be one dollar per annum and each license shall expire on March first after the date of issue. [C24, 27,§3103.]
3104. Sale of eggs unfit for human food. No person shall sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession any egg unfit for human food, unless the same is broken in shell and then displayed so that it cannot be used for human food. [C24, 27,§3104.]

3105. Eggs unfit for human food. For the purpose of this chapter, an egg shall be deemed unfit for human food:
1. If it is addled or moldy, containing black rot, white rot, or a blood ring.
2. If it has an adherent yolk, or a bloody or green white.
3. If it has been incubated beyond the blood ring stage.
4. If it consists to any extent of a filthy or decomposed substance. [C24, 27,§3105.]

3106. Equipment required of egg dealers. Every person engaged in the business of buying eggs intended for human food for resale shall maintain an adequate place for the proper candling and handling of the same. [C24, 27,§3106.]

3107. Candiﬁng deﬁned. The term “candling” as used in this chapter shall mean the careful examination, in a partially dark room or place, of the whole egg by means of a strong light, and the apparatus and method employed shall be approved by the department. [C24, 27,§3107.]

3108. Candiﬁng required. Every person buying eggs from the producer for resale shall candle all eggs offered to him and shall refuse to buy eggs unfit for human food as herein defined. Such candling shall be done in the presence of the producer if he so requests. [C24, 27,§3108.]

3109. Candiﬁng records. Each licensee shall keep such candling records as may be required by the department, which records shall be open at all reasonable times for examination by said department. [C24, 27,§3109.]

3110. Candiﬁng certiﬁcate. There shall be placed on the top layer of every case of candled eggs a certificate showing the date of candling, the name, initials, or number of the person doing the candling, the name of this state, and the license number of the person for whom the eggs were candled, which certificates shall be printed on sheets not smaller than two and three-eighths by four and one-fourth inches. [C24, 27,§3110.]

3111. Rules for recandling. The department shall determine the conditions under which eggs once candled shall be recandled in order to prevent the sale of eggs unfit for human food; and said department shall establish the necessary rules for carrying this section into effect. [C24, 27,§3111.]

3112. Deduction to be determined by candling. No person shall in buying or selling eggs take or give a greater or less deduction for eggs candled out as unfit for food than the actual loss which has been determined by the careful candling of the same. [C24, 27,§3112.]

3112-b1. Grades. The following grades of eggs are hereby established:

Grade 1. The minimum requirements of this grade shall be eggs which are clean and sound, with an air space of two-eighths inch or less in depth, yolk only slightly visible, white firm and clear, and the germ not visible. Eggs shall weigh twenty-four ounces net per dozen, with a minimum rate of twenty-two ounces for individual eggs. This grade would include eggs that would go as United States specials and United States extras.

Grade 2. The minimum requirements of this grade shall be eggs which are clean and sound, air cell of three-eighths inch or less in depth, yolk may be visible and mobile, white shall be reasonably firm, and germ may be slightly visible. Eggs shall weigh twenty-four ounces net per dozen, with a minimum rate of twenty-two ounces for individual eggs. This grade shall include eggs that would go as United States standards.

Grade 3. All edible eggs which do not meet the requirements of either of the preceding grades may be classed under this grade or may be further subdivided in conformity with federal grades into United States trades, United States dirties, or United States checks.

Fresh eggs. A fresh egg shall be considered such if not to exceed fourteen days old, shall be clean and sound, with an air cell of two-eighths of an inch or less in depth, yolk only slightly visible, white firm and clear, and the germ not visible.

Special grade 1. The minimum requirements of this grade shall be the same as of grade 1, and in addition thereto, when sold to the dealer, the eggs must have been laid within a period of seventy-two hours. [C27,§3112-b1.]

CHAPTER 151-B1
POULTRY AND DOMESTIC FOWLS

3112-b2. License required.
3112-b3. Fee.
3112-b4. Record required.

3112-b2. License required. Every person, partnership or corporation engaged in the business of buying for the market, poultry or domestic fowls from the producer thereof, shall obtain a license from the department of agriculture for each establishment at which said business is conducted.

The word "producer" as herein used shall include anyone not a licensed dealer who has ac-

3112-b5. Inspection of records.
3112-b7. Violations.

required such poultry or domestic fowls other than through a licensed dealer. [C27,§3112-b2.]

3112-b3. Fee. The license fee shall be one dollar per annum, and each license shall expire on March first after the date of issue. [C27,§3112-b3.]

3112-b4. Record required. Each licensee shall keep such records as the department of
agriculture shall require, as to date of purchase, name and residence of seller and number and description of such poultry or domestic fowls purchased from the producer. [C27,§3112-b4.]

§3112-b5. Inspection of records. Such records as are required by the department of agriculture to be kept by such licensee shall be open to inspection by any peace officer at any reasonable time. [C27,§3112-b5.]

CHAPTER 152
COMMERCIAL FEEDS

General penalty, §3047.

§3113. Definitions and rules of construction.

§3114. Labeling.

§3114-d1. Poultry shells.

§3114-d2. Noxious weeds prohibited.

§3115. Stock tonic—labeling.

§3116. Written labels permitted.

§3117. Dealers to furnish samples—affidavit.

§3118. Inspection fee.

§3119. Inspection fee for stock tonic.

§3120. Feeds not subject to inspection fee.

§3121. Retailers exempted.

§3122. Method of paying inspection fee.

§3123. Ground feeds not to contain poisonous substances.

§3124. Ground feeds not to contain poisonous substances.

§3125. Counterfeiting inspection fee tags—penalty.

§3126. Analysis of feeds for personal use—fee.

§3127. Violations. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this chapter shall, for each offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable as such. [C27,§3112-b7.]

Misdemeanor, §12894.

Feed, shall be labeled to show the kind of shells or ingredients of which they are composed and the per cent of calcium carbonate. [44GA, ch 65.]

Noxious weeds prohibited. Any commercial feed containing noxious weed seed shall be prohibited from sale unless the feed is so finely ground, heated to a temperature, or otherwise treated, so that the weed seed will not germinate. [44GA, ch 65.]

Stock tonic—labeling. In the case of stock tonic, in addition to the requirements of section 3114, the label shall state the English name of each drug and the total percentage of all drugs and the actual percentage of salt, charcoal, and sulphur, and the actual percentage and name of any other ingredient contained in such stock tonic.

In the case of commercial feeds containing more than five per cent of mineral ingredients, in addition to the requirements of section 3114, the label shall state the minimum percentages of lime (CaO), phosphoric acid* (P₂O₅), and iodine (I), and the maximum percentage of salt (NaCl). [S13,§5077-a7; C24, 27,§3113; 43GA, ch 84.]

Phosphoric acid determined as P₂O₅.

Written labels permitted. Labels on packages or containers of commercial feeds may be written instead of being printed; but when written, the writing must be plain and legible. [S13,§5077-a6; C24, 27,§3116.]

Dealers to furnish samples—affidavit. Before any commercial feed is offered or exposed for sale, or sold, the person who desires to offer or expose it for sale, or sell it, shall pay the department annually a registration fee of fifty dollars accompanied by an affidavit containing the items required by this chapter to be printed on the label of such feed. Upon request a sealed glass jar or bottle containing not less than one pound of said feed shall accompany the registration fee and affidavit. [S13,§5077-a9; C24, 27,§3117.]

Referred to in §3115.

Poultry shells. Poultry shells or poultry limestone shall be classified as commercial
3118. Inspection fee. Before any person shall solicit orders for, deliver, offer or expose for sale, or sell any commercial feed, he shall, except as otherwise provided in the following section, pay to the department an inspection fee of ten cents per ton for each ton of said feed sold or offered or exposed for sale. [S13, §5077-a10; C24, 27, §3118.]

Referred to in §§3119, 3122.

3119. Inspection fee for stock tonic. Before any person shall solicit orders for, deliver, offer or expose for sale, or sell any stock tonic, he shall, in lieu of the inspection fee provided in the preceding section, pay to the department on or before the fifteenth day of July each year, a general inspection fee of six dollars per annum for each product manufactured. Inspections shall be made as provided in chapter 147. [S13, §5077-a10; C24, 27, §3119.]

Referred to in §3118.

3120. Feeds not subject to inspection fee. Unadulterated wheat, rye, and buckwheat bran; wheat, rye, and buckwheat middlings; or wheat, rye, and buckwheat shorts manufactured in this state shall not be subject to any inspection fee required by this chapter. [S13, §5077-a10; C24, 27, §3120.]

3121. Retailers exempted. Payment of any inspection fee provided in this chapter by the manufacturer or importer of any commercial feed or stock tonic shall exempt all other persons from such payment upon said products. [S13, §5077-a10; C24, 27, §3121.]

3122. Method of paying inspection fee. The inspection fee provided in section 3118 shall be paid by attaching a tag to each lot shipped in bulk and to each package or container of commercial feed. Tags for such use shall be procured from the department, which shall issue them in denominations suitable for all quantities. [S13, §5077-a10; C24, 27, §3122.]

3123. Delivery of tags in case of large sales. Any person who sells at one time one ton or more of commercial feed shall be held to have complied with the inspection fee requirement of this chapter if he delivers to the purchaser the tags required, even though they may not be attached to the various packages or containers. [S13, §5077-a10; C24, 27, §3123.]

3124. Ground feeds not to contain poisonous substances. No person shall sell in ground form wheat or rye screenings containing cockle or other poisonous or deleterious substances. [S13, §5077-a13; C24, 27, §3124.]

3125. Counterfeiting inspection fee tags — penalty. Any person who shall counterfeit or use a counterfeit of any of the inspection fee tags prescribed by this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as provided in chapter 147. [S13, §5077-a23; C24, 27, §3125.]

General penalty, §8047.

3126. Analysis of feeds for personal use — fee. Any person purchasing any commercial feed in this state for his own use may submit fair samples of said feed to the department, accompanied by an analysis fee of one dollar for each sample, and a proper analysis of the same shall be made and furnished. [S13, §5077-a12; C24, 27, §3126.]

CHAPTER 153
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

General penalty, §8047.

3127. Definitions and rules of construction.
3128. Additional noxious weeds — hearing — determination.
3129. Labeling agricultural seed.
3130. Labeling of certain mixed seed.
3131. Labeling other mixtures of seed.

3127. Definitions and rules of construction. For the purpose of this chapter:

1. "Agricultural seed" shall mean the seeds of Canada or Kentucky bluegrass, brome grass, fescue, millet, tall meadow oatgrass, orchard grass, redtop, Italian, perennial, or western rye grass, Kaffir corn, sorghum or cane, Sudan grass, timothy, alfalfa, alsike, crimson, mammoth or western rye grass, redtop, Italian, perennial, or western rye grass, Kaffir corn, sorghum or cane, Sudan grass, timothy, alfalfa, alsike, crimson, mammoth or western rye grass, redtop, Italian, perennial, or western rye grass, Kaffir corn, sorghum or cane, Sudan grass, timothy, alfalfa, alsike, crimson, mammoth or western rye grass, redtop, Italian, perennial, or western rye grass, Kaffir corn, sorghum or cane, Sudan grass, timothy, alfalfa, alsike, crimson, mammoth or western rye grass, redtop, Italian, perennial, or western rye grass, Kaffir corn, sorghum or cane, Sudan grass, timothy, alfalfa, alsike, crimson, mammoth or western rye grass, redtop, Italian, perennial, or western rye grass, Kaffir corn, sorghum or cane, Sudan grass, timothy, alfalfa, alsike, crimson, mammoth or western rye grass, redtop, Italian, perennial, or western rye grass, Kaffir corn, sorghum or cane, Sudan grass, timothy, alfalfa, alsike, crimson, mammoth or western rye grass, redtop, Italian, perennial, or western rye grass, Kaffir corn, sorghum or cane, Sudan grass, timothy, alfalfa, alsike, crimson, mammoth or western rye grass, redtop, Italian, perennial, or western rye grass, Kaffir corn, sorghum or cane, Sudan grass, timothy, alfalfa, alsike, crimson, mammoth or western rye grass, redtop, Italian, perennial, or western rye grass, Kaffir corn, sorghum or cane, Sudan grass, timothy, alfalfa, alsike, crimson, mammoth or western rye grass, redtop, Italian, perennial, or western rye grass, Kaffir corn, sorghum or cane, Sudan grass, timothy, alfalfa, alsike, crimson, mammoth or western rye grass, redtop, Italian, perennial, or western rye grass, thistle, quack grass, buckhorn, wild carrot, horse nettle, dodder (clover, alfalfa, and field) and such other plants as may be declared to be noxious weeds as provided in the next succeeding section.

2. "Weed seed" shall mean the seeds of noxious weeds listed herein, and all seeds not listed above as agricultural seed.

3. "Noxious weeds" shall mean common wild mustard or charlock, Indian mustard, perennial sow thistle, sour, curled, or smooth dock, wild oats, corn cockle, sheep or horse sorrel, Canada thistle, quack grass, buckhorn, wild carrot, horse nettle, dodder (clover, alfalfa, and field) and such other plants as may be declared to be noxious weeds as provided in the next succeeding section.

4. "Purity" of agricultural seed shall mean freedom from inert matter, and from other agricultural or weed seed distinguishable by their appearance. [S13, §§5077-a14–a17; C24, 27, §3127.]

Referred to in §3128.

3128. Additional noxious weeds—hearing—determination. Whenever it shall appear to the department that any plant, other than those specifically enumerated in the last preceding section, has become, or threatens to become, a menace to the agricultural industry of this state, the secretary of agriculture shall call a committee of three experts in plant life, one of whom shall be the botanist of the state col...
leges of agriculture and mechanic arts. If the said committee shall find that such plant has become, or threatens to become, a menace to the agricultural industry it shall so report to the department, which shall then declare the same to be a noxious weed. Notice of such declaration shall be given by posting same at the courthouse in each county of the state and the provisions of this chapter shall apply to such plant from and after thirty days from the posting of said notice. [C24, 27,§3128.]

3129. Labeling agricultural seed. All agricultural seed offered or exposed for sale, or sold in package or wrapped form, for seeding purposes and all such seeds transported into and delivered in this state and so offered or exposed for sale or so sold for seeding purposes shall be labeled on the package or container as provided in sections 3037 and 3038, and in addition there to shall have printed on the label prescribed in said sections:
1. Variety of seed.
2. The approximate percentage by weight of the purity of the seed.
3. The approximate total percentage by weight of weed seed.
4. The name of each kind of seed or bulblet of noxious weeds which is present.
5. The approximate percentage of germination of such agricultural seed, together with the month and year said seed was tested, and year grown, and, if corn, the county and state where grown, and if clover of any variety or alfalfa, the state or country where grown. [S13,§§5077-a18,-a19,-a21; C24, 27,§3129.]

3130. Labeling of certain mixed seed. Mixtures of alsike and timothy, alsike and red clover, redtop and timothy, alsike and red clover, offered or exposed for sale, or sold as mixtures in package or wrapped form, for seeding purposes and in lots of ten pounds or more shall be labeled on the package or container as to the quantity, percentage of weed seed present, and name of vendor, in the manner prescribed for the label of agricultural seed, and in addition the label shall contain the following specific items:
1. The statement that such seed is a mixture.
2. The name and approximate percentage by weight of each kind of agricultural seed present in such mixture in excess of five per cent by weight of the total mixture.
3. The name of each kind of seed or bulblet of noxious weeds which is present singly or in mixture in excess of one seed or bulblet in each fifteen grams (approximately three-fifths ounce) of such mixture.
4. The approximate percentage of germination of each kind of agricultural seed present in such mixture in excess of five per cent by weight, together with the month and year said seed was tested, and year grown. [S13,§§5077-a18,-a19,-a21; C24, 27,§3130.]

3131. Labeling other mixtures of seed. Special mixtures of agricultural seed except as provided in the preceding section, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in package or wrapped form for seeding purposes, and in quantities of eight ounces or more, shall be labeled on the package or container as prescribed in the preceding section, except that the percentage of germination need not be stated, but the label shall contain a statement showing the approximate percentage by weight of inert matter. [S13,§§5077-a18,-a19,-a21; C24, 27,§3131.]

3132. Written labels. The label on a package or container of agricultural seed may be written instead of being printed, but when written, the writing must be plain and legible. [S13,§5077-a6; C24, 27,§3132.]

3133. Sales from bulk. In case agricultural seed or mixtures of the same are offered or exposed for sale in bulk, or sold from bulk, there shall be conspicuously displayed in connection therewith a placard containing the items required on the label of such seed when offered or exposed for sale, or sold in package or wrapped form, or in lieu of this requirement the vendor may furnish the vendee with a printed or written statement containing the said items. [S13,§5077-a6; C24, 27,§3133.]

3134. Presumption of freedom from weed seed. In every sale of agricultural seed or mixture of the same it shall be presumed that the said seed is free from weed seed unless the label on the package or container specifies the presence of such weed seed or the purchaser is informed of the presence of the same in the manner provided in the preceding section. [C24, 27,§3134.]

3135. Analysis of seed for personal use—fee. Any person purchasing any agricultural seed in this state for his own use may submit fair samples of said seed to the department, accompanied by an analysis fee of fifty cents for each sample and a proper analysis of the same shall be made and furnished. [S13,§5077-a12; C24, 27,§3135.]

3136. Exemptions. Agricultural seed or mixtures of same shall be exempt from the provisions of this title:
1. When possessed, exposed or offered for sale, or sold for food purposes only.
2. When sold or in store for the purpose of reclassing.
3. When sold by one farmer to another and delivered upon the vendor’s premises; but if such seed is advertised for sale or is delivered through a common carrier, then the seed shall be subject to all the requirements of this title, but this exemption shall in no event be construed as permitting the sale of agricultural seed containing the seeds or bulblets of Canada thistle, quack grass, buckhorn, wild carrot, horse nettle, or dodder (clover, alfalfa, or field) in violation of the next succeeding section. [S13,§5077-a20; C24, 27,§3136.]

3137. Certain sales prohibited. No person shall sell, offer or expose for sale, or distribute, for seeding purposes, any agricultural seed if the seeds or bulblets of Canada thistle, quack grass, buckhorn, wild carrot, horse nettle, or
dodder (clover, alfalfa, or field) are present, singly or collectively, as follows:

1. In excess of one seed or bulblet in each five grams of timothy, redtop, tall meadow oatgrass, orchard grass, crested dog’s-tail, Canada or Kentucky bluegrass, fescues, brome grass, Italian, perennial or western rye grass, crimson, mammoth or sapling, red, white, alsike, or sweet clover, alfalfa, or any other grass or clover not otherwise classified.

CHAPTER 154
COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

General penalty, §3047.

CHAPTER 154-B1
AGRICULTURAL LIME

2. One in twenty-five grams of millet, rape, flax, or other agricultural seed not specified in subsections 1 or 3 of this section.

3. One in one hundred grams of wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, vetches, or other agricultural seed as large or larger than wheat. [S13, §5077-a15; C24, 27, §3137.]

Referred to in §3136.

CHAPTER 154-B1
AGRICULTURAL LIME

3142-b1. Percentage statement required. The vendor of each sale or shipment of lime for agricultural purposes in this state shall deliver to the vendee at the time of sale or delivery, a written, signed statement which shall show in separate percentages the quantity of calcium carbonates and magnesium carbonates contained in said sale or shipment. [C27, §3142-b1.]

3142-b2. Delivery defined. Delivery shall be deemed effected by delivering the statement personally to the vendee, or by attaching said statement with bill of lading. [C27, §3142-b2.]

3142-b3. Vendor defined. For the purposes of this chapter the term “vendor” shall mean any person, firm, association or corporation who produces, manufactures or imports into this state for sale or use within this state, lime for agricultural purposes. [C27, §3142-b3.]

3142-b4. Unallowable variation. The vendor shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor if the actual percentage of calcium carbonates or magnesium carbonates in said sale or shipment is ten or more per cent less than as shown by the statement delivered as aforesaid. [C27, §3142-b4.]

Referred to in §3142-b8.

3142-b5. Miscellaneous analyses. Any person may cause samples of agricultural lime to be submitted to the secretary of agriculture of this state and said secretary, upon the payment of one dollar for each sample, shall cause an analysis to be made of each such sample and shall certify to the correctness thereof. [C27, §3142-b5.]

3142-b6. Special analyses. Upon request of a purchaser of agricultural lime sold in this state, and upon payment of a fee of three dol-
lars the secretary of agriculture or his authorized agent shall procure from such shipment a composite sample or samples and cause an analysis thereof to be made; and shall certify to the correctness thereof, but such analysis shall be made and certified only of samples procured by said secretary or his authorized agent from a shipment which has not been removed from the car or conveyance in which it was loaded by the seller. [C27, §3142-b6.]

**CHAPTER 155**

**ADULTERATION AND LABELING OF DRUGS**

3143. Drug defined.
3144. Adulteration defined.
3145. Labeling of drugs.
3146. Curative or therapeutic mislabeling.
3147. Certain drugs exempted.
3148. Itinerant vendor of drugs defined.
3149. License required of itinerant vendor — fee.
3150. Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary.

3143. **Drug defined.** For the purposes of this chapter “drug” shall include all substances and preparations for internal or external use recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary and any substances or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of diseases of either man or animal. [S13, §4999-a33; C24, 27, §3143.]

3144. **Adulteration defined.** For the purposes of this chapter a drug shall be deemed to be adulterated:

1. If it is sold by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary and it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity as determined by the test laid down therein.

2. If its strength, quality, or purity falls below the standard under which sold. [S13, §4999-a34; C24, 27, §3144.]

3145. **Labeling of drugs.** Every drug offered or exposed for sale, or sold in package or wrapped form, shall be labeled on the package or container as prescribed in sections 3037 and 3038, except that the quantity of the contents need not be stated; and in addition thereto shall have printed on the label the name and the exact quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, heroin, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetonilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained in said drug. In case the principal package or container is inclosed in an outside wrapper or carton, the same label prescribed by this section for the package or container shall also be printed upon said wrapper or carton. [S13, §4999-a35; C24, 27, §3145.]

3146. **Curative or therapeutic mislabeling.** In addition to the requirements of the preceding section a drug shall also be deemed to be improperly labeled if the package or container or printed matter accompanying it bears or contains any representation regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such drug or any of the ingredients contained therein which is false and fraudulent. [S13, §4999-a35; C24, 27, §3146.]

3147. **Certain drugs exempted.** Nothing in the second preceding section shall be construed to apply:

1. To any drug specified in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, which is in accordance therewith, and which is sold under the name given therein.

2. To the filling of prescriptions furnished by licensed physicians, dentists, or veterinarians, the originals of which are retained and filed by the pharmacist filling the same.

3. To any drug or medicine personally dispensed by any licensed physician, dentist, or veterinarian in the course of his practice. [S13, §4999-a35; C24, 27, §3147.]

3148. **Itinerant vendor of drugs defined.** “Itinerant vendor of drugs” shall mean any person who, by himself, agent, or employee goes from place to place, or from house to house, and sells, offers or exposes for sale any drug as defined in this chapter. [C97, §2594; S13, §2594; C24, 27, §3148.]

3149. **License required of itinerant vendor — fee.** Every itinerant vendor of drugs or medicines shall procure an annual license from the pharmacy examiners. The fee for such license shall be one hundred dollars; such license may be transferred by the licensee upon the payment of a fee of one dollar to the pharmacy examiners. [C97, §2594; S13, §2594; C24, 27, §3149.]

3150. **Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary.** There shall be kept in every place in which drugs or medicines are compounded, a copy of the latest revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary, which books shall be subject at all times to the inspection of the pharmacy examiners. [C24, 27, §3150.]
CHAPTER 156
SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF POISONS

3151. Narcotic drugs defined. For the purpose of this chapter "narcotic drugs" shall mean:

1. Opium, coca (erthroxylum coca), cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, morphine, heroin, peyote or the mescal button, Indian hemp (cannabis indica or cannabis americana), or any derivative of any of said drugs.

2. Any preparation containing any of the drugs enumerated in the preceding paragraph, except:

a. Medicines or remedies which do not contain more than:

   1. Two grains of opium, one-fourth of a grain of morphine, one-eighth of a grain of heroin, one grain of codeine, or a like amount of any salt or derivative of any of said drugs, in one fluid ounce, or if a solid or semisolid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce.

   2. One-half grain solid extract of Indian hemp (cannabis indica or cannabis americana), or the equivalent thereof, in one fluid ounce.

b. Liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only, but which do not contain cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any salt or derivative of any of them, or any synthetic substitute for any of said drugs.

   The exceptions provided in subdivisions "a" and "b" shall only apply when such medicines, remedies, liniments, ointments, and preparations are sold, distributed, given away, dispensed, or possessed for medicinal purposes only and not for the purpose of trafficking in or disposing of narcotic drugs as such. [C51, §2728; R60, §4374; C73, §4038; C97, §2593; S13, §§2593, 2596-a; C24, 27, §3151.]

3152. Sale of narcotics prohibited. No person shall sell, offer or expose for sale, deliver, give away, or have in his possession with intent to sell any narcotic drugs. [C51, §2728; R60, §4374; C73, §4038; C97, §2593; S13, §§2593, 2596-a; C24, 27, §3152.]

*Referred to in §3155.

3153. Exception as to sale of narcotics. The preceding section shall not apply to persons registered or exempt from registration under the federal law regulating the traffic in narcotic drugs. [C24, 27, §3153.]

3154. Possession of narcotic prohibited—prescriptions. No person shall have any narcotic drug in his possession or control for any purpose, unless he obtained the same upon the original written prescription of a licensed physician, dentist, or veterinarian, who has registered under the federal law regulating the traffic in narcotic drugs. [C24, 27, §3154.]

3155. Exception as to possession of narcotics. The preceding section shall not apply to persons registered or exempt from registration under the federal law regulating the traffic in narcotic drugs who is engaged in practicing any profession, in conducting any business, or in doing any act in compliance with said law, nor to any employee or assistant under the supervision of such person, having the possession or control of any narcotic drugs by virtue of his employment and not on his own account.

2. To any United States, state, city, county, or municipal official who has possession of any of said drugs by virtue of his employment and not on his own account.

3. To a common carrier engaged in transporting such drugs. [C24, 27, §3155.]

Referred to in §3155.

3156. Indictments—burden of proof. It shall not be necessary to negative any of the aforesaid exemptions under any complaint, information, indictment, or other writ or proceeding, brought under this chapter; and the burden of proof of any such exemption shall be on the defendant. [C24, 27, §3156.]


3157. Limitation on exemptions. The exemptions of the second preceding section shall not apply to any person unless it be shown by...
competent evidence that such person has not purchased or received any narcotic drugs from a person unauthorized to sell the same. [C24, 27,§3157.]

3158. Prima facie evidence of illegal purchase. The possession of any narcotic drugs unaccounted for by the legal authority to purchase and have possession of the same, or having possession of any such drugs concealed or stored in any other place than that provided for the storage of a stock of such drugs which have been purchased legally, shall be prima facie evidence of the purchase of such drugs from a person unauthorized to sell or dispense the same. [C24,27,§3158.]

3159. Seizure and confiscation of narcotics. Any narcotic drugs kept, manufactured, or dispensed in violation of the laws of the United States or of this chapter, or any instrument, container, or other equipment used or intended to be used in manufacturing, keeping, or dispensing such drug may be seized, confiscated, and disposed of under a search warrant proceeding. [C24,27,§3159.]

Referred to in §3160.

3160. Procedure. The procedure under the preceding section shall be the same as a search warrant proceeding under the law regulating the traffic in intoxicating liquor and all the provisions of chapter 96 shall govern such a proceeding under this chapter as far as applicable. [C24,27,§3160.]

3161. Seizure and confiscation of vehicles. Any animal-drawn or motor vehicle, or other conveyance of any kind, that is being used for transporting narcotic drugs which have been manufactured, sold, purchased, delivered, or received in violation of the laws of the United States or of this chapter, may be seized and confiscated by any peace officer in any county in which such shipment originates, or through which it passes, or in the county in which it is to be delivered. [C24,27,§3161.]

Referred to in §3162.

3162. Procedure. The procedure under the preceding section shall be the same as a proceeding for the seizure and forfeiture of a vehicle under the law regulating the traffic in intoxicating liquor and all the provisions of chapter 96 shall govern such a proceeding under this chapter as far as applicable. [C24,27,§3162.]

3163. Common nuisance — injunction. Any building, erection, or place resorted to by habitual users of narcotic drugs for the purpose of using such drugs, or which is used for the illegal keeping of the same, and any building, erection, or place in which narcotic drugs are kept, sold, or dispensed in violation of the laws of the United States or of this state, shall be deemed a common nuisance, and it may be enjoined and abated under the law provided for enjoining and abating an intoxicating liquor nuisance and all the provisions of chapter 96 shall govern such a proceeding under this chapter as far as applicable. [C97,§5003; C24,27,§3163.]

Referred to in §3164.

3164. Evidence — general reputation. The state, in any proceeding under the preceding section, may, for the purpose of establishing the character of the place kept by the defendant, introduce evidence of the general reputation of such place, and such evidence shall be competent for such purpose. [C97,§5003; C24, 27,§3164.]

Similar provisions, §§1962, 2022, 2063, 13176.

3165. Contempt proceedings. For the violation of any such injunction, temporary or permanent, the offender may be punished for contempt of court, under the laws provided for the punishment of contempt for the violation of an injunction against an intoxicating liquor nuisance, and all the provisions of said law shall govern such a proceeding under this chapter as far as applicable. [C24,27,§3165.]

Contempt proceedings, §2027 et seq.

3166. Forms. All forms necessary for use under the preceding sections of this chapter shall be prepared and provided by the attorney general. [C24,27,§3166.]

3167. Rule of construction. All the preceding provisions of this chapter shall be construed as mandatory and not directory, and the same shall be construed so as to prevent evasion. [C24,27,§3167.]

3168. Penalty. Any person violating any of the preceding provisions of this chapter shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than ten years, or by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars or by both such fine and imprisonment. [C97,§5003; C24, 27,§3168.]

3169. Penalty for corporations. Any company or corporation violating any of the preceding provisions of this chapter shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars nor less than five hundred dollars, and the costs of prosecution. [C24,27,§3169.]

3170. Sale of abortifacients—prescriptions. No person shall sell, offer or expose for sale, deliver, give away, or have in his possession with intent to sell, except upon the original written prescription of a licensed physician, dentist, or veterinarian, any cotton root, ergot, oil of tansy, oil of savin, or derivatives of any of said drugs. [C51,§2728; R60,§4374; C73, §4038; C97,§2593; S13,§§2593, 2596-a; C24,27,§3170.]

Referred to in §3171.

3171. Exception as to sale of abortifacients. The requirements of the preceding section that certain drugs shall be furnished only upon written prescription, shall not apply to the sale of such drugs to persons who wholesale or retail the same, nor to any licensed physician, dentist, or veterinarian for use in the practice of his profession. [S13,§2596-a; C24,27,§3171.]

3172. Filling of prescriptions. No person shall fill a prescription calling for any of the drugs required by this chapter to be furnished only upon written prescription unless the same be for medical, dental, or veterinary purposes only, and unless the physician, dentist, or veterinarian prescribing the same be personally
known to such person, and no such prescription shall be refilled. [S13,§2596-a; C24, 27,§3172.]

3173. Use of wood or denatured alcohol. No person shall have in his possession or dispose of in any manner any article intended for use of man or domestic animals, for internal or external use, for cosmetic purposes, for inhalation, or for perfumes, which contains methyl (wood) alcohol, crude or refined, or completely denatured alcohol. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to specially denatured alcohols the formula of which has been approved and the manufacture and use regulated by the federal government. [S13,§4999-a; C24, 27,§3173.]

3174. Regulations as to sale of certain poisons. No person shall sell at retail any of the following enumerated poisons unless he certifies that the purchaser is aware of the character of the drug and represents that it is to be used for a proper purpose: Carbolic or hydrocyanic acid, chloral hydrate, oils of bitter almonds or pennyroyal, strychnine or any of its salts, arsenic, chloroform, ammoniated mercury, atropine, arsenate of copper, aconitine, benzaldehyde, bromine, cyanide of potassium, corrosive sublimate, dionin, ether sulphuric, hyoscine, kermes mineral, cantharides, croton oil, digitalis, nux vomica, phosphorus, or veratum. [C51,§2728; R60,§4374; C73,§4038; C97,§2593; S13,§2593; C24, 27,§3174.]

Referred to in §§3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3184.

3175. Poison register. Every sale or delivery of any poison enumerated in the preceding section, except in insecticides and fungicides as defined in the following chapter, shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose to be known as a "poison register", and the same shall show the date of sale, and name and address of purchaser, the name of the poison, the purpose for which it was represented to be purchased, and the name of the dispenser, which book shall be open for inspection by the pharmacy examiners in the enforcement of this chapter.

3176. Labeling poisons. Every package or container in which any of the poisons enumerated in the second preceding section or in which any nitric, hydrochloric, sulphuric, or oxalic acid, concentrated lye, denatured or wood alcohol is sold or delivered shall be labeled with the name of the article, the name and place of business of the manufacturer, distributor, or dealer, the most available antidote, and with the word "poison" in a conspicuous place. [C51, §2728; R60,§4374; C73,§4038; C97,§2593; 4976; S13,§2593; SS15,§2588; C24, 27,§3176.]

Referred to in §3177.

3177. Certain sales exempted. Nothing in the three preceding sections shall apply:
1. To the sale of proprietary medicines.
2. To the filling of prescriptions from licensed physicians, dentists, or veterinarians.
3. To the sale of wood or completely denatured alcohol for mechanical purposes. [C97, §2593; S13,§2593-a; C24, 27,§3177.]

3177-b1. Sodium fluoride. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, partnership or corporation to sell sodium fluoride except in the original package, which shall be labeled poison and the antidote published on said package. [C27,§9177-b1.]

3178. Obtaining poisons by false representations. Any person who obtains any poison enumerated in the fifth preceding section under a false name or statement shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as provided in chapter 147. [C51, §2728; R60,§4374; C73,§4038; C97,§2593; S13,§2593; C24, 27,§3178.]

General penalty, §3047.

3179. Enforcement by pharmacy examiners. The provisions of this and the preceding chapter shall be administered and enforced by the pharmacy examiners. In discharging any duty or exercising any power under said chapters, the pharmacy examiners shall be governed by all the provisions of chapter 147, which govern the department of agriculture when discharging a similar duty or exercising a similar power with reference to any of the articles dealt with in this title. [C24, 27,§3179.]

3180. Chemical analysis of drugs. Any chemical analysis deemed necessary by the pharmacy examiners in the enforcement of this and the preceding chapter shall be made by the department of agriculture when requested by said examiners. [C24, 27,§3180.]

3181. Applicability of other statutes. In so far as applicable the provisions of chapter 147, shall apply to the articles dealt with in this and the preceding chapter. The powers vested in the department of agriculture by said chapter shall be deemed for the purpose of this and the preceding chapter to be vested in the pharmacy examiners. [C24, 27,§3181.]

CHAPTER 157

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

General penalty, §3047.

3182. Definitions and rules of construction.

3183. Labeling.

3184. Special requirements as to labeling.

3182. Definitions and rules of construction. For the purpose of this chapter:
1. "Insecticide" shall include paris green, lead arsenate, and any other substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insect which may infest vegetation, man, animals, households, or other environment.
2. “Paris green” shall include the product sold in commerce as paris green and chemically known as aceto-arsenate of copper.

3. “Lead arsenate” shall include the product sold in commerce as lead arsenate and consisting chemically of products derived from arsenic acid (HAsO₄) by replacing one or more hydrogen atoms by lead.

4. “Fungicide” shall include any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any and all fungi which may infest vegetation or be present in any environment. [C24, 27,§3182.]

3183. Labeling. All insecticides and fungicides offered or exposed for sale, or sold in package or wrapped form, shall be labeled on each package or container as provided in sections 3037 to 3039, inclusive. [C24, 27,§3183.]

3184. Special requirements as to labeling. In addition to the requirement of the preceding section, the following regulations shall also govern in labeling insecticides and fungicides:

1. When composed of any poison enumerated in section 3174, the word “poison” and its antidote shall appear on the label in a conspicuous manner.

2. When composed of arsenic in combination or elemental form, the total amount of arsenic present and the amount of arsenic in water-soluble form—both expressed in per cent of metallic arsenic—shall also be stated on the label in the same manner prescribed for other items.

3. When composed partially or completely of an inert substance which does not effectively prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate insects or fungi, the names and percentage amounts of each inert ingredient and the fact that they are inert, or the names and percentage amounts of each ingredient of the insecticide or fungicide having insecticidal or fungicidal properties without mention of the inert ingredients, except to state the total percentage of inert ingredients present, shall also appear upon the label in the same manner prescribed for other items.

CHAPTER 158
PAINTS AND OILS

3185. Adulteration. In addition to the adulterations specified in paragraphs 1 to 3, inclusive, of section 3060 the following products shall be deemed to be adulterated:

1. In the case of paris green—
   a. If it does not contain at least fifty per cent of arsenious oxide.
   b. If it contains arsenic in water-soluble forms equivalent to more than three and one-half per cent of arsenious oxide.

2. In the case of lead arsenate—
   a. If it contains more than fifty per cent of water.
   b. If it contains total arsenic equivalent to less than twelve and one-half per cent of arsenious oxide (As₂O₃).
   c. If it contains arsenic in water-soluble forms equivalent to more than seventy-five one-hundredths of one per cent arsenic oxide (As₂O₃).

3. In the case of an insecticide or fungicide other than paris green and lead arsenate—
   a. If its strength or purity falls below the prescribed standard or quality under which it is sold.
   b. If it is intended for use on vegetation and contains any substance which, although preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating insects or fungi, shall be injurious to such vegetation when used as recommended by the manufacturer. [C24, 27,§3185.]

3186. Standard for lime and sulphur liquid. Spray solution known as a lime and sulphur liquid shall be not less than seventy per cent by weight of sulphur. [C24, 27,§3186.]
by standard methods, must not exceed two per cent.

7. The film left after flowing the oil over glass and allowing it to drain in a vertical position, must dry free from tackiness in not to exceed twenty hours, at a temperature of about twenty degrees centigrade.

Oil of turpentine. "Oil of turpentine", "spirits of turpentine", "turpentine", or "turps" shall consist wholly of the volatile portion obtained by distillation of the oleoresinous exudation from various species of coniferous trees and shall fulfill the following requirements:

1. Its specific gravity at 20/20 degrees centigrade must be not less than eight hundred sixty thousandths and not greater than eight hundred seventy-five thousandths.

2. Its index of refraction at twenty degrees centigrade must not be less than one and four hundred sixty-eight thousandths.

3. Its iodine absorption number must not be less than three hundred forty.

4. The undissolved (unpolymerized) residue on treatment of ten cubic centimeters with forty cubic centimeters of a sulphuric acid containing twenty per cent of the fuming acid must not exceed ten per cent by volume of the sample.

5. The initial boiling point must not be lower than one hundred fifty degrees centigrade under ordinary atmospheric pressure, and ninety-five per cent by volume must distill below one hundred sixty-six degrees centigrade.

6. The residue left after evaporation over a steam bath must not exceed two per cent.

7. Mineral oil must not be present.

Paint. "Paint" shall include white lead in oil or any compound intended for the same use, paste or semipaste, and liquid or mixed paint ready for use, or any compound intended for the same purpose. [S13, §§2510-c, n, p, v; C24, 27, §3187.]

3188. Labeling paints. All paint, including paint transported into and delivered in this state, offered or exposed for sale or sold in package or wrapped form shall be labeled on each package or container as provided in sections 3037 to 3040, inclusive, except that in listing the ingredients and the percentage of each in the total contents of any paint, all substances other than coloring matter may be treated as one hundred per cent in which case the description or trade name of such coloring matter, with its chemical analysis, shall appear on the label in the same manner as provided in said sections. [S13, §§2510-b, d; C24, 27, §3188.]

3189. Labeling oils. All linseed oil or oil of turpentine offered or exposed for sale or sold in package or wrapped form shall be labeled on each package or container as provided in section 3037, except that the label shall be printed with ordinary bold-faced type in capital letters not less than five-line pica in size. [S13, §§2510-q, v1; C24, 27, §3189.]

3190. Labeling substitutes for oils. Any compound or mixture consisting of linseed oil (raw or boiled) and any other product, or any compound or mixture consisting of oil of turpentine and any other product, or any product which is intended to be used as a substitute for linseed oil (raw or boiled) or for oil of turpentine, which is offered or exposed for sale or sold in package or wrapped form shall be labeled on each package or container as provided in sections 3037 to 3040, inclusive, except that the label shall be printed with ordinary bold-faced type in capital letters not less than five-line pica in size and the words "substitute for linseed oil" or "substitute for oil of turpentine", as the case may be, shall also appear upon the label in the same manner prescribed for other items. Every storage receptacle containing any such product shall be labeled in the manner herein prescribed for the labeling of the package or container in which such product is offered or exposed for sale, or sold. [S13, §§2510-r, v2; C24, 27, §3190.]
3192. Labeling of gasoline—benzine—naphtha. Gasoline, benzine, or naphtha, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in containers within this state, shall be conspicuously marked in the English language with figures showing the Baume gravity test at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit. If such products are sold from a tank wagon, the person selling or delivering the same shall indicate on each sale ticket said gravity test. [S13,§§2510-1a,2a; C24, 27,§3192.]

3193. Inspection of gasoline—benzine—naphtha. The department shall, upon complaint, and may at other times when deemed advisable, cause to be inspected any gasoline, benzine, or naphtha for the purpose of determining whether the same is up to the specifications adopted by the United States Department of Interior. [S13,§2510-3a; C24, 27,§3193.]

3194. Gasoline containers. No person shall keep, sell, or deliver in this state any gasoline except in a container painted bright red and plainly marked "gasoline" in the manner prescribed by the department. [C97,§2505; S13, §2510-j; SS15,§2505; C24, 27,§3194.]

3195. Storage tanks for manufacturing purposes. The requirements of the preceding section shall not apply to storage tanks having a capacity of not less than ten gallons from which gasoline is used for manufacturing or mechanical purposes. [S13,§2510-k; C24, 27,§3195.]

3196. Use of gasoline containers for kerosene. No person shall keep, sell, or deliver any kerosene in a container painted or marked as prescribed in the second preceding section. [S13,§2510-j; C24, 27,§3196.]

3197. Inspection of illuminating oil. No person shall offer or expose for sale, or sell, any illuminating oil unless the same shall have been inspected and branded as provided in this chapter. [C73,§3901; C97,§2505; S13,§2505; C24, 27,§3197.]

3198. Method of making inspection. All inspections of illuminating oils shall be made in accordance with the rules of the department of agriculture and said department shall prescribe the instruments and apparatus to be used, and the same shall have inscribed thereon the words, "Department of Agriculture". [C97,§2504; S13, §2504; C24, 27,§3198.]

3199. Branding—certificate of inspection. After each inspection of an illuminating oil the container shall be branded by the inspector with the result of the inspection, and the person for whom it was made shall have been given a certificate of inspection. The form of brands and certificates of inspection shall be prescribed by the rules of the department. [C97,§2505; SS15,§2505; C24, 27,§3199.]

3200. Brand on empty containers to be destroyed. No person, except as otherwise provided by the rules of the department, shall buy, use, sell, offer or expose for sale, or otherwise dispose of any empty container upon which there is a state oil inspection brand unless the same shall have been completely destroyed. [C97, §2508; S13,§2508; C24, 27,§3200.]

3201. Adulteration of illuminating oil. An illuminating oil shall be deemed to be adulterated if mixed with any substance in such a manner as to render it dangerous or impair its efficiency for use for illuminating purposes. [C73,§3901; C97,§2505; S13,§2508; C24, 27,§3201.]

3202. General standard for illuminating oil. No person shall use, offer or expose for sale, or sell any illuminating oil, except as provided in the two following sections, which will emit a combustible vapor at a temperature of less than one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, when tested by the flash test as prescribed by the rules of the department. [C73,§3901; C97,§2505; SS15,§2505; C24, 27,§3202.]

3203. Exceptions. The preceding section shall not apply to illuminating oil when used or sold for use under the following conditions:
1. When said oil is stored in closed reservoirs outside the building which is lighted by gas generated from the same.
2. When said oil is burned in a lamp or apparatus approved by the department for the lighter products of petroleum.
3. When said oil is burned in street lamps.
[C97,§2508; S13,§2508; C24, 27,§3203.]

3204. Standard for use on trains and boats. No person shall use, burn, or carry for use on any railway passenger car, baggage, mail, or express car, street railway car, boat, or other means of public conveyance, any illuminating oil or other fluid composed to any extent of petroleum or its products which will ignite and burn at a temperature below three hundred one degrees Fahrenheit, when tested by the igniting and burning test as prescribed by the department. [C73,§2508; S13,§2508; C24, 27,§3204.]

3205. Approval of lamps for lighter petroleum products. The department shall examine the particular design, mechanism, and workmanship of any lamp or apparatus for burning the lighter products of petroleum for illuminating purposes, which may be presented to it for approval, and after testing the same, if it finds such lamp or apparatus to be safe, it shall enter the findings in the records of said department. No person shall sell or use any such lamp or apparatus unless the same has been approved as provided in this section. [S13,§2508-a; C24, 27,§3205.]

3206. Cancellation of approvals. If the department ascertains that any lamp or apparatus which it has approved as safe, because of change in design, the use of unsuitable material, poor workmanship in construction, or for any other cause, is unsafe as then manufactured, and dangerous to public safety, it shall cancel its approval of such lamp or apparatus, and no person shall sell or use the same in burning the lighter products of petroleum for illuminating purposes. [S13,§2508-a; C24, 27,§3206.]
3207. Notification of inspectors. The department shall notify by registered letter each of its inspectors of any approval or disapproval of any lamp or apparatus. [S13,§2508; C24,27,§3207.]

3208. Notification of uninspected oils. Every person who receives illuminating oils for use or sale which have not been inspected as provided in this chapter shall, within five days after the receipt thereof, notify the department or one of its inspectors that the same is in his possession. [SS15,§2505; C24,27,§3208.]

3209. Dealer to report receipts of illuminating oils. Every person receiving any illuminating oil, subject to inspection under this chapter, shall file with the department before the tenth day of each month a duly verified certificate in the form prescribed by said department showing every receipt of illuminating oil during the preceding month. Said report shall contain the following items:

1. The number of tanks or barrels received.
2. The tank number, if in tanks, of each product inspected by the state.
3. The amount of fees paid for such inspection.
4. The person to whom the fees were paid. [C97,§2506; SS15,§2506; C24,27,§3209.]

3210. Inspection fee. A charge of seven cents per barrel shall be collected from the person for whom any illuminating oil is inspected, fifty-five gallons for this purpose constituting a barrel, and said charge shall be a lien upon the oil inspected and be collected by the inspector making the same. All fees collected under this chapter shall be turned over to the department. [C97,§2505; SS15,§2505; C24,27,§3210.]

3211. Reduction of inspection fee. On the first day of July of each year the department shall ascertain the total receipts and expenses for the inspection of illuminating oil during the preceding year and if the receipts exceed the total expenses of inspection by the sum of four thousand dollars, it shall reduce the inspection fee for the ensuing year to such sum per barrel as will approximately yield revenue equal to the expenses during the preceding year, plus the sum of four thousand dollars. [SS15,§2505; C24,27,§3211.]

3212. Increase of inspection fee. If in any year such reduced inspection fee proves insufficient to meet the total expenses for the inspection of petroleum products for said year, the department shall increase said inspection fee in an amount sufficient to pay the entire expenses of such inspection, but not to exceed the sum of seven cents per barrel. [SS15,§2505; C24,27,§3212.]

3213. Rebates on sales outside the state. The department shall adopt rules for granting rebates upon oils sold outside the state, but no refund of charges paid for inspection shall be made except upon a duly verified certificate of the owner that the goods for which the refund is asked have been disposed of outside of the state. [SS15,§2505; C24,27,§3213.]

3214. Determination of rebate. The amount of such rebate per barrel allowed during any fiscal year, shall be determined by the department during the month of July of each year and shall equal approximately the net proceeds per barrel from the inspection service of the state during the preceding fiscal year. [SS15,§2505; C24,27,§3214.]

3215. Record of inspections. The department shall keep an accurate record of all illuminating oils inspected and branded, the number of gallons, the number and kind of containers, the date and number of gallons approved, the number rejected, the name of the person for whom inspection was made, the amount of money received therefor, and the necessary traveling expenses incurred, and the expense incurred in prosecutions, which record shall be open at all reasonable times to public inspection. [C97,§2506; SS15,§2506; C24,27,§3215.]

3216. False branding — punishment. Any person who shall knowingly alter or deface a state inspection brand upon any container of illuminating oil, before the same is emptied, or who shall falsely brand any container of illuminating oil in imitation of a state inspection brand, shall be guilty of forgery and punished accordingly. [C97,§2508; S13,§2508; C24,27,§3216.] Forgery, §13139.

3217. False branding — misconduct by inspectors. Any inspector who shall willfully alter or deface a state inspection brand upon any container of illuminating oil, before the same is emptied, or who shall falsely brand any container of illuminating oil in imitation of a state inspection brand, shall be guilty of forgery and punished accordingly. [C97,§2508; S13,§2508; C24,27,§3217.]

3218. Civil liability. Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be liable in a civil action for all damages resulting from such violation. [C73,§3901; C97,§2508; S13,§2508; C24,27,§3218.]
CHAPTER 160
MATTRESSES AND COMFORTS

General penalty, §8047.

3219. Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter:
1. A mattress shall include what is commonly known as a bed mattress, and also any other article for use as a bed pad, consisting of an outer covering of cloth, ticking, or other fabric, and stuffed or filled with hair, wool, moss, cotton, excelsior, or any other material.
2. A comfort shall include what is commonly known as a bed comfort, and also any other article for use as a bed cover, consisting of an outer covering of cloth, or any other fabric, with wool, cotton, or other material between.

3220. Materials used in mattresses. No person shall knowingly manufacture, introduce into the state, solicit orders for, sell, deliver, transport, have in possession with the intent to sell, or offer or expose for sale any mattress or comfort which is made from any infectious, insanitary, or unhealthful material, or any material which has been previously used, except sterilized feathers.

3221. Labeling mattresses. Every mattress and comfort offered or exposed for sale shall have attached upon the outside thereof, a cloth, or cloth-lined, label not less than two by three inches in size, upon which shall be legibly written or printed, in the English language, in letters not less than one-eighth of an inch in height, a description of the materials used in the filling, with the name and address of the maker of such mattress or comfort. The sewing of one edge of said label securely to said article shall be sufficient.

3222. Form of label. The label provided in the preceding section shall be in substantially the following form, but may contain thereon additional statements or information:

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
Manufactured of New Material.
(Here describe kind and character of filling.)
This article is made in compliance with chapter 160 of the code of Iowa.
(Here state manufacturer's name and address)

3223. Registration of manufacturers. Every manufacturer of mattresses or comforts shall register with the department of agriculture and be assigned by it a factory number, which shall show on each label as required by the preceding section.

3224. Factory inspection—fees. Each factory in the state, where mattresses or comforts are made, shall be inspected at least once each year, for which inspection a fee of ten dollars shall be paid to the state by the owner of the factory inspected, but no owner shall be required to pay fees in excess of twenty dollars for any one calendar year.

3225. Prima facie evidence. The finding of any infectious, insanitary, unhealthful, or second-hand material in that part of any factory devoted to the manufacture of mattresses or comforts shall be prima facie evidence that such material has been and is being used in violation of this chapter.

3226. Exceptions—remade mattresses. This chapter shall not apply to any mattress or comfort made by any person for his individual or family use, nor to the remaking of any mattress or comfort not thereafter to be sold or offered for sale. A remade mattress or comfort shall have attached thereto a label of the kind hereinafter provided, except that such label shall bear the words “Remade from Used Material” in lieu of the words “Manufactured of New Material.”

CHAPTER 161
STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

General penalty, §8047.

3243. Mason work or stone.
3244. Sales to be by standard weight or measure.

**BREAD**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodities</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
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<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>80</td>
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</table>

3244-b3. Violations.
3244-b4. “Person” defined.
3244-b5. Exception.

3244-b. Wrapper.

3227. Standard established. The weights and measures which have been presented by the department to the federal bureau of standards and approved, standardized, and certified by said bureau in accordance with the laws of the congress of the United States shall be the standard weights and measures throughout the state. [C51,§937; R60,§1775; C73,§2037; C97, §3009; S13,§3009-e; C24,27,§3227.] Referred to in §§3228, 3230, 3231, 3232.

3228. Length and surface measure. The unit or standard measure of length and surface from which all other measures of extension shall be derived and ascertained, whether they be lineal, superficial, or solid, shall be the standard yard secured in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section. It shall be divided into three equal parts called feet, and each foot into twelve equal parts called inches, and for the measure of cloth and other commodities commonly sold by the yard it may be divided into halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths. The rod, pole, or perch shall contain five and one-half such yards, and the mile, one thousand seven hundred sixty such yards. [C51, §937; R60,§1775; C73,§§2038-2040; C97,§3010; S13,§3009-d; C24,27,§3228.]

3229. Land measure. The acre for land measure shall be measured horizontally and contain ten square chains and be equivalent in area to a rectangle sixteen rods in length and ten rods in breadth, six hundred and forty such acres being contained in a square mile. The chain for measuring land shall be twenty-two yards long, and be divided into one hundred equal parts, called links. [C73,§2041; C97, §3011; S13,§3009-d; C24,27,§3229.]

3230. Weight. The units or standards of weight from which all other weights shall be derived and ascertained shall be the standard avoirdupois and Troy weights secured in accordance with the provisions of section 3227. The avoirdupois pound, which bears to the Troy pound the ratio of seven thousand to five thousand seven hundred sixty, shall be divided into sixteen equal parts called ounces; the hundredweight shall consist of one hundred avoirdupois pounds, and twenty hundredweight shall constitute a ton. The Troy ounce shall be equal to the twelfth part of a Troy pound. [C51,§938; R60,§1776; C73,§§2042, 2043; C97,§3012; S13, §3009-e; C24,27,§3230.]

3231. Liquids. The unit or standard measure of capacity for liquids from which all other measures of liquids shall be derived and ascertained shall be the standard gallon secured in accordance with the provisions of section 3227. The gallon shall be divided by continual division by the number two so as to make half-gallons, quarts, pints, half-pints, and gills. The barrel shall consist of thirty-one and one-half gallons, and two barrels shall constitute a hoghead. [C73,§§2044, 2045; C97,§3013; S13, §3009-g; C24,27,§3231.]

3232. Dry measure. The unit or standard measure of capacity for substances not liquids from which all other measures of such substances shall be derived and ascertained shall be the standard half-bushel secured in accordance with the provisions of section 3227. The peck, half-peck, quarter-peck, quart, pint, and half-pint measures for measuring commodities which are not liquids, shall be derived from the half-bushel by successively dividing the cubic inch capacity of that measure by two. [C73, §§2046, 2047; C97,§3014; S13,§3009-f; C24,27, §3232.]

3233. Bottomless measure. Bottomless dry measures shall not be used unless they conform in shape to the United States standard dry measures. [SS15,§3009-j; C24,27,§3233.]

3234. Sales of dry commodities to be by weight. All dry commodities unless bought or sold in package or wrapped form shall be bought or sold only by the standard weight or measure herein established, or by numerical count, unless the parties otherwise agree in writing, except as provided in the four following sections. [SS15,§3009-j; C24,27,§3234.]

3235. Drugs and section comb honey exempted. The requirements of the preceding section shall not apply to drugs or section comb honey. [SS15,§3009-j; C24,27,§3235.]

Referred to in §3234.

3236. Bushel measured by avoirdupois weight. When any of the commodities enumerated in this section shall be sold by the bushel or fractional part thereof, except when sold in a United States standard container or as provided in the two following sections, the measure shall be determined by avoirdupois weight and shall be computed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodities</th>
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<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Commodities Pounds
Coke 40
Corn on the cob (field) 70
Corn in the ear, unhusked (field) 75
Corn, shelled (field) 56
Corn meal 48
Cucumbers 48
Emmer 40
Flaxseed 56
Grapefruit 48
Grapes, with stems 40
Hempseed 44
Hickory nuts, hulled 50
Hungarian grass seed 50
Kaffir corn 50
Lemons 48
Lime 80
Millet seed 50
Oats 32
Onions 28
Onion top sets 28
Onion bottom sets 32
Oranges 48
Orchard grass seed 14
Osage orange seed 32
Parsnips 45
Peaches 48
Peaches, dried 33
Peanuts 22
Pears 45
Peas, green, unshelled 50
Peas, dried 60
Plums 48
Popcorn, on the cob 70
Popcorn, shelled 56
Potatoes 60
Quinces 48
Rape seed 50
Redtop seed 14
Rutabagas 60
Rye 56
Salt 80
Sand 130
Shorts 20
Sorghum saccharatum seed 50
Spelt 40
Sweet corn 50
Sweet potatoes 50
Timothy seed 45
Tomatoes 50
Turnips 55
Walnuts, hulled 50
Wheat 60
All root crops not specified above 50

3238. Sale of fruits and vegetables in baskets. Grapes, other fruits, and vegetables may be sold in climax baskets; but when said commodities are sold in such manner and the containers are labeled with the net weight of the contents in accordance with the provisions of section 3037, all the provisions of the chapter relative to labeling foods shall be deemed to have been complied with. [C24, 27, §3238.]
Referred to in §§3234, 3236.

3239. Berry boxes and climax baskets. Berry boxes sold, used, or offered or exposed for sale shall have an interior capacity of one quart, pint, or half-pint dry measure. Climax baskets sold, used, or offered or exposed for sale shall be of the standard size fixed below:

1. Two-quart basket: length of bottom piece, nine and one-half inches; width of bottom piece, three and one-half inches; height of bottom piece, three-eighths of an inch; height of basket, three and seven-eighths inches, outside measurement; top of basket, length eleven inches, and width five inches, outside measurement; basket to have a cover five by eleven inches, when a cover is used.

2. Four-quart basket: length of bottom piece, twelve inches; width of bottom piece, four and one-half inches; thickness of bottom piece, three-eighths of an inch; height of basket, four and eleven-sixteenths inches, outside measurement; top of basket, length fourteen inches, width six and one-fourth inches, outside measurement; basket to have cover six and one-fourth inches by fourteen inches, when cover is used.

3. Twelve-quart basket: length of bottom piece, sixteen inches; width of bottom piece, six and one-half inches; thickness of bottom piece, seven-sixteenths of an inch, height of basket, seven and one-sixteenth inches, width nine inches, outside measurement; basket to have cover nine inches by nineteen inches, when cover is used.

3240. Hop boxes. The standard box used in packing hops shall be thirty-six inches long, eighteen inches wide, and twenty-three and one-fourth inches deep, inside measurement. [C73, §2051; C97, §3018; C24, 27, §3240.]

3241. Milk bottles. The standard bottle used for the sale of milk and cream shall be of a capacity of one-half gallon, three pints, one quart, one pint, one-half pint, one gill, filled full to the bottom of the lip. [S13, §3009-k; C24, 27, §3240.]

3242. Flour. A barrel of flour shall consist of one hundred ninety-six pounds avoirdupois, and one-fourth barrel consisting of forty-nine pounds shall be a sack of flour. No barrel or sack of flour shall be sold which contains less than the amount herein specified. [C24, 27, §3242.]

3243. Mason work or stone. The perch of mason work or stone shall consist of twenty-five feet, cubic measure. [C51, §939; R60, §1777; C73, §2050; C97, §3017; C24, 27, §3243.]
SALES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES FROM BULK, Ch 162, §3245

3244. Sales to be by standard weight or measure. All commodities bought or sold by weight or measure shall be bought or sold only by the standards established by this chapter, unless the vendor and vendee otherwise agree. Sales by weight shall be by avoirdupois weight unless troy weight is agreed upon by the vendor and vendee. [SS15,§3009-j; C24, 27,§3244.]

3244-b1. Standard weight. The standard loaf of bread shall weigh one pound, avoirdupois weight. All bread manufactured, procured, made or kept for the purpose of sale, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in the form of loaves, shall be one of the following standard weights and no other, namely: one-half pound, one pound, one and one-quarter pound, one and one-half pound, or multiples of one pound, avoirdupois weight. Unless the vendor and vendee otherwise agree, the provisions of this section shall not apply to biscuits, buns, crackers, rolls or to what is commonly known as "stale" bread and sold as such, in case the seller shall, at the time of sale, expressly state to the buyer that the bread so sold is "stale" bread. In case of twin or multiple loaves, the weights specified in this section shall apply to the combined weight of the two units. [C27,§3244-b1.]

3244-b2. Wrapper. There shall be printed upon the wrapper of each loaf of bread in plain conspicuous type, the name and address of the manufacturer and the weight of the loaf in terms of one of the standard weights herein specified. [C27,§3244-b2.]

3244-b3. Violations. It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, procure, or keep for the purpose of sale, offer or expose for sale, or sell bread in the form of loaves which are not of one of the weights specified in section 3244-b1 or violate the rules of the secretary of agriculture pertaining thereto. Any person who, by himself or by his servant, or agent, or as the servant or agent of another, shall violate any of the provisions of sections 3244-b1 to 3244-b6, inclusive, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, in the discretion of the court. [C27,§3244-b5.]

3244-b4. "Person" defined. The word "person" as used in the preceding section shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies and associations. [C27,§3244-b4.]

3244-b5. Exception. Any woman engaged in home baking is exempt from the provisions of the four preceding sections. [C27,§3244-b5.]

3244-b6. Enforcement — rules and regulations. The secretary of agriculture shall enforce the provisions of the five preceding sections. He shall make rules and regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of said five preceding sections not inconsistent therewith, and such rules and regulations shall include reasonable variations and tolerances, provided, however, that the tolerance shall not exceed ten per cent over, nor four per cent under the standard weights herein specified. [C27,§3244-b6.]

CHAPTER 161-D1
SALE OF LIVE STOCK

3244-d1. Report as to purchase. Any person or corporation engaged in the business of buying live stock for the market or for slaughter shall keep such records regarding time of purchase, name and residence of seller and description of the live stock purchased, as may be determined by the department of agriculture. Such records shall be open to inspection of peace officers at reasonable times. [44GA, ch 67.]

CHAPTER 162
SALES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES FROM BULK

3245. Sales of coal, charcoal, and coke. No person shall sell, offer or expose for sale any coal, charcoal, or coke in any other manner than by weight, or represent any of said commodities as being the product of any county, state, or territory, except that in which mined or produced, or represent that said commodities contain more British thermal units than are present therein. [S13,§3009-1; C24, 27,§3245.]
3246. Delivery tickets required. No person shall deliver any of said commodities without each such delivery being accompanied by duplicate delivery tickets, on each of which shall be written in ink or other indelible substance, distinctly expressed in pounds, the gross weight of the load, the tare of the delivery vehicle, and the net amount in weight of the commodity, with the names of the purchaser and the dealer from whom purchased. [S13,§3009-1; C24, 27,§3246.]

3247. Disposition of delivery tickets. One of said duplicate tickets shall be delivered to the vendee and the other one shall be returned to the vendor. Upon demand of the department the person in charge of the load shall surrender one of said duplicate tickets to the person making such demand. If said ticket is retained an official weight slip shall be delivered by said department to the vendee or his agent. [S13,§3009-1; C24, 27,§3247.]

3248. Sales without delivery. When the vendee carries away the commodity purchased, a delivery ticket, showing the actual number of pounds received by him, shall be issued to him by the vendor. [S13,§3009-4; C24, 27,§3248.]

3249. Sales of hay or straw by bale. No person shall sell, offer or expose for sale any bales of hay or straw without first attaching thereto a plain and conspicuous statement of the minimum net weight contained in such bales; but nothing in this section shall be construed to require a statement of weight on each bale where hay or straw is sold by the ton and a ticket showing the gross, tare, and net weight accompanies the delivery. [C24, 27,§3249.]

3250. Inspection of loaded vehicles. The department may stop any wagon, auto truck, or other vehicle loaded with any commodity being bought, offered or exposed for sale, or sold, and compel the person having charge of the same to bring the load to a scale designated by said department and weighed for the purpose of determining the true net weight of the commodity. [S13,§3009-1; SS15,§3009-n; C24, 27,§3250.]

CHAPTER 163
STATE AND CITY SEALERS

General penalty, §3047.

3251. State sealer. The department shall designate one of its assistants to act as state sealer of weights and measures. All weights and measures sealed by him shall be impressed with the word "Iowa". [C73,§§2053-2055; C97, §3020; S13,§3009-b; C24, 27,§3251.]

3252. Preservation of standards. The department shall maintain the state standards in good order, shall take all necessary precautions for their safe-keeping, and shall submit them once in ten years to the national bureau of standards for certification. [C73,§§2053, 2054; C97,§3020; S13,§3009-b; C24, 27,§3252.]

3253. Testing weights and measures. Upon written request of any citizen, firm, or corporation, city, town, or county, or educational institution of the state made to the department, a test or calibration of any weights, measures, weighing or measuring devices, and instruments or apparatus to be used as standards shall be made. [S13,§3009-b; C24, 27,§3253.]

3254. Sealing milk bottles not required. The state sealer shall not be required to seal bottles for milk or cream, but they shall be inspected from time to time in order to ascertain whether they are standard. [S13,§3009-k; C24, 27,§3254.]

3255. Sealer for cities and towns. A sealer of weights and measures may be appointed in any city or town by the council, who shall hold his office during its pleasure, and may obtain from the department such standard weights and measures as the council may deem necessary. [C73,§§2059, 2060; C97,§3023; C24, 27,§3255.]

3256. Duties of city sealer. Each sealer in cities and towns shall take charge of and provide for the safekeeping of the town or city standards, and see that the weights, measures, and all apparatus used for determining the quantity of commodities used throughout the town or city, agree with the standards in his possession. [C73,§§2059, 2060; C97,§3024; C24, 27,§3256.]

3257. Expenses. All expenses directly incurred in furnishing the several cities and towns with standards, or in comparing those that may be in their possession, shall be borne by said cities and towns. [C73,§2061; C97,§3024; C24, 27,§3257.]
CHAPTER 164
PUBLIC SCALES AND OIL METERS

General penalty, §3047.

3258. Definitions.
3259. License required.
3260. Fee—expiration of license.
3261. Form of license.

3258. Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter:
1. "Public scale" shall mean any scale or weighing device for the use of which a charge is made or compensation is derived.
2. "Gasoline pump" shall mean any pump, meter, or similar measuring device used for measuring gasoline. [C73,§2065; C97,§3027; SS15,§3009-m; C24,27,§3258.]

3259. License required. Every person who shall use or display for use any public scale or gasoline pump shall secure a license for said scale or pump from the department. [SS15,§3009-m; C24,27,§3259.]

3260. Fee—expiration of license. The license fee shall be three dollars per annum and each license for a public scale shall expire on December thirty-first and for a gasoline pump on June thirtieth of each year. [SS15,§3009-m; C24,27,§3260.]

3261. Form of license. The license shall be in the form of a metal plate bearing the words "Licensed by the State of Iowa, No.__________". Each plate shall be numbered consecutively and bear the year for which the license is granted. [SS15,§3009-m; C24,27,§3261.]

3262. License to be displayed—removal—penalty. The license plate shall be displayed prominently on the front of the scale or pump, and the defacing or wrongful removal of such plate shall be punished as provided in chapter 3266. Duty to inspect.

3263. Oath of weighmasters. All persons keeping public scales, before entering upon their duties as weighmasters, shall be sworn before some person having authority to administer oaths, to keep their scales correctly balanced, to make true weights, and to render a correct account to the person having weighing done. [C73,§2065; C97,§3027; C24,27,§3263.]

3264. Weighmasters to keep registers. Weighmasters are required to make true weights and keep a correct register of all weighing done by them, giving the amount of each weight, date thereof, and the name of the person or persons for whom done, and give, upon demand, to any person having weighing done, a certificate showing the weight, date, and for whom weighed. [C73,§2066,2067; C97,§3028; C24,27,§3264.] Referred to in §3265.

3265. Penalty. Any weighmaster violating any of the provisions of the two preceding sections, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished as provided in chapter 147 and be liable to the person injured for all damages sustained. [C73,§2068; C97,§3029; C24,27,§3265.]

CHAPTER 165
INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

General penalty, §3047.

3266. Duty to inspect. The department shall make an inspection of all weights and measures wherever the same are kept for use in connection with the sale of any commodity sold by weight or measurement, or where the price to be paid for producing any commodity is based upon the weight or measurement thereof; and when complaint is made to the department that any false or incorrect weights or measures are being made under said conditions, said department shall have the same inspected. [S13,§3009-o; SS15,§3009-n; C24,27,§3266.]

3267. Inspection fees. An inspection fee shall be charged the person owning or operating the scale so inspected in accordance with the following schedule: Scales with a thousand pounds’ capacity and up, not including railroad track scales, three dollars each; railroad track scales, ten dollars each; and all hopper or automatic scales, three dollars each. [SS15,§3009-n; C24,27,§3267; 44GA, ch 68.]

3268. Payment by party complaining. When such inspection shall be made upon the complaint of any person other than the owner of
the scale, and upon examination the scale is found by the department to be accurate for weighing, the inspection fee for such inspection shall be paid by the person making complaint. [SS15,§3009-n; C24, 27,§3268.]

3269. Limitation on number of inspections. No person shall be required to pay more than two inspection fees for any one scale in any one year unless additional inspections are made at the request of the owner of said scale. [SS15,§3009-n; C24, 27,§3269.]

3270. Confiscation and condemnation of scales. The department may seize without warrant and confiscate any incorrect scales, weights, or measures, or any weighing apparatus or part thereof which do not conform to the state standards or upon which the license fee has not been paid. If any weighing or measuring apparatus or part thereof be found out of order the same may be tagged by the department “Condemned until repaired”, which tag shall not be altered or removed until said apparatus is properly repaired. [S13,§3009-q; C24, 27,§3270.]

3271. Possession of false weights or measures. If any person engaged in the purchase or sale of any commodity by weight or measurement, or in the employment of labor where the price thereof is to be determined by weight or measurement of the articles upon which such labor is bestowed, has in his possession any inaccurate scales, weights, or measures, or other apparatus for determining the quantity of any commodity, which do not conform to the standard weights and measures, he shall be punished as provided in chapter 147. [SS15,§3009-p; C24, 27,§3271.]

3272. Transactions by false weights or measures. Any person shall be deemed to have violated the provisions of this chapter and shall be punished as provided in chapter 147:

1. If such person sell, trade, deliver, charge for or claim to have delivered to a purchaser an amount of any commodity which is less in weight or measure than that which is asked for, agreed upon, claimed to have been delivered, or noted on the delivery ticket.

2. If such person make settlement for or enter credit, based upon any false weight or measurement, for any commodity purchased.

3. If such person make settlement for or enter credit, based upon any false weight or measurement, for any labor where the price of producing or mining is determined by weight or measure.

4. If such person record a false weight or measurement upon the weight ticket or book. [SS15,§3009-j; C24, 27,§3272.]

Referred to in §3273.

3273. Reasonable variations — small packages. In enforcing the provisions of the preceding section reasonable variations shall be permitted and exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules of the department. [SS15,§3009-j; C24, 27,§3273.]

3274. Power of cities and towns limited. Commodities weighed upon any scale bearing the inspection card, issued by the department, shall not be required to be reweighed by any ordinance of any city or town or city under special charter or under the commission form of government, nor shall their sale, at the weights so ascertained, and because thereof, be, by such ordinance, prohibited or restricted. [SS15,§3009-m; C24, 27,§3274.]
3275. How constituted—tenure. The board of control of state institutions shall be composed of three electors of the state, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, and no two of whom shall, at the time of appointment, reside in the same congressional district. Each member shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office, and hold office for a period of six years, commencing on July first of the year of appointment. The term of office of one member shall expire in each odd-numbered year. [S13, §2727-a1; C24, 27, §3275.]

3276. Appointment. The governor shall, within sixty days following the organization of each regular session of the general assembly, appoint, with the approval of two-thirds of the members of the senate in executive session, a successor to the member on said board whose term of office will expire on July first following. [S13, §2727-a35; C24, 27, §3276.]

3277. Vacancies. Vacancies on said board that may occur while the general assembly is not in session shall be filled by appointment by the governor, which appointment shall expire at the end of thirty days from the time the general assembly next convenes. Prior to the expiration of said thirty days the governor shall transmit to the senate for its confirmation an appointment for the unexpired portion of the regular term.

Vacancies occurring during a session of the general assembly shall be filled as regular appointments are made and before the end of said session, and for the unexpired portion of the regular term. [S13, §2727-a1; C24, 27, §3277.]

3278. Removal. The governor may, with the approval of the senate, during a session of the general assembly, remove any member of the board for malfeasance or nonfeasance in office, or for any cause that renders him ineligible to appointment, or incapable or unfit to discharge the duties of his office, and his removal when so made shall be final. [S13, §2727-a1; C24, 27, §3278.]

3279. Political activity. No member, officer, or employee of the board, or of any of the institutions under the control of the board, shall, directly or indirectly, exert his influence to induce other officers or employees of the state to adopt his political views, or to favor any particular candidate for office, nor shall such member, officer, or employee contribute in any manner, money or other thing of value to any person for election purposes. Any person violating this section shall be removed from his office or position. [S13, §2727-a35; C24, 27, §3279.]

3280. Disqualification. No member of the board shall be eligible to any other lucrative office, elective or appointive, in the state during his term of service. [S13, §2727-a2; C24, 27, §3280; 43GA, ch 86.]

3281. Organization. The member whose term first expires shall be the chairman of the board for each biennial period. The board shall employ a competent secretary and such other assistants as may be necessary. In the absence or disability of the secretary, the board may, by order entered of record, appoint a member of the board as acting secretary during such absence or disability, who shall at such time have the powers of the secretary of the board. No additional compensation shall be paid because of the service of such acting secretary. [S13, §2727-a1; SS15, §2727-a3; C24, 27, §3281.]

3282. Official seal. The board shall have an official seal, and every commission, order, or other paper executed by the board may, under its direction, be attested with its seal. [S13, §2727-a7; C24, 27, §3282.]

3283. Expenses. The members of said board, its secretary, and employees, shall, in addition to salary, receive their necessary traveling expenses by the nearest traveled and practicable route, when engaged in the state in the perform-
§3284, Ch 166, BOARD OF CONTROL 446

3284. Trips to other states. No authority shall be granted to any person to make a trip to another state at the expense of the state, except by resolution, which shall state the purpose of the trip and why the same is necessary, adopted by the board, entered of record, and approved in writing by the governor prior to the making of such trip. [S13,§2727-a5; C24, 27, §3284.]

3285. Biennial report. The board shall, in each even-numbered year, at the time provided by law, make a report to the governor and general assembly, and cover therein the biennial period ending with June thirtieth preceding, which report shall embrace:

1. An itemized statement of its expenditures concerning each institution under its control.
2. A detailed statement of the management of all said institutions.
3. A statement of all visits made to said institutions and when and by whom made.
4. The observations and conclusions of the board relative to said institutions.
5. Such recommendations as to changes in the laws relative to such institutions as the board may deem advisable.
6. The name and salary of every officer or employee of said board, and of the various institutions controlled by the board.
7. The annual reports made to the board by the executive officers of the several institutions.
8. Such other matters as the governor may direct. [S13,§§2727-a9,-a12,-a34; SS15, §2727-a3; C24, 27, §3285.]

Time of report, §246.

3286. Books of accounts. The board shall keep at its office a complete system of books and accounts with each institution under its control. Said books shall show every expenditure authorized and made at said institution and shall exhibit an account of each extraordinary or special appropriation made by the legislature, with every item of expenditure thereof. [S13,§2727-a13; C24, 27, §3286.]

Power of budget director, §434.

CHAPTER 167
GOVERNMENT OF INSTITUTIONS
Referred to in §3398.

3287. Institutions controlled.
3290. Rules—fire—additional duties.
3290-d1. Fire protection contracts.
3291. Uniform accounts.
3292. Executive officers—tenure—removal.
3293. Subordinate officers and employees.
3294. Influence in appointments.
3295. Bonds.
3296. Salaries.
3297. Dwelling house and provisions.
3298. Salaries—how paid.
3299. Vacations.
3300. Authority for vacation.
3301. Record of employees and inmates.
3302. Districts.
3303. Place of commitments—transfers.
3304. Record of inmates.
3305. Record privileged.
3306. Reports to board.
3307. Questionable commitment.
3308. Religious beliefs.
3309. Religious worship.
3310. Religious belief of minors.
3311. Investigation.
3312. Scope of investigation.
3313. Investigation of other institutions.
3314. Witnesses.
3315. Contempt.
3316. Transcript of testimony.
3317. State agents.
3318. Rooms and supplies.
3319. Duties of agents.
3320. Advancing expense fund.
3321. Expenses.
3322. Receiving officers—duties.
3323. Services required.
3324. Custody.
3325. Wages of inmates.
3326. Deduction to pay court costs.
3327. Wages paid to dependent—deposits.
3328. Conferences.
3329. Scientific investigation.
3330. Monthly report.
3331. Annual reports.
3332. Contingent fund.
3333. Requisition for contingent fund.
3334. Monthly reports of contingent fund.
3335. Supplies—competition.
3336. Dealers may file addresses.
3337. Samples preserved.
3338. Purchase from an institution.
3339. Purchase of supplies.
3340. Certified abstracts.
3341. Warrants.
3342. Monthly pay rolls.
3343. Payment.
3344. Combining appropriations.
3345. State architect.
3346. Plans and specifications.
3347. Letting of contracts.
3348. Preliminary deposit.
3349. Improvements by day labor.
3350. Improvements at institutions.
3351. Payment for improvements.
3352. Property of deceased inmate.
3353. Property of small value.
3354. When no administration granted.
3355. Money deposited with treasurer of state.
3356. Permanent record.
3357. Payment to party entitled.
3358. Special policemen.
3359. Temporary quarters in emergency.
3360. Industries.

3287. Institutions controlled. The board of control shall have full power to contract for, manage, control, and govern, subject only to the limitations imposed by law, the following institutions:
1. Soldiers' Home.
2. Institution for Feeble-minded Children.
4. Hospital for Epileptics and School for Feeble-minded.
5. Cherokee State Hospital.
6. Clarinda State Hospital.
7. Independence State Hospital.
8. Mount Pleasant State Hospital.
9. Training School for Boys.
15. State Penitentiary.

[S13, §2727-a3, §2727-a77; SS15, §§2713-n2, 2727-a96; C24, 27, §3287.]

Referred to in §3288.

3288. Powers of governor. Nothing contained in the foregoing section shall limit the general supervisory or examining powers vested in the governor by the laws or constitution of the state, or legally vested by him in any committee appointed by him. [S13, §2727-a9; C24, 27, §3288.]

3289. Report of abuses. The board shall report, in writing, to the governor any abuses found to exist in any of the said institutions. [S13, §2727-a18; C24, 27, §3289.]

3290. Rules—fire—additional duties. The board shall prescribe such rules, not inconsistent with law, as may be deemed necessary for the discharge of its duties, the management of each of said institutions, the admission of inmates thereto, and the treatment, care, custody, education, and discharge of inmates. It is made the particular duty of the board to establish rules by which danger to life and property from fire will be minimized. In the discharge of its duties and in the enforcement of its rules it may require any of its appointees to perform duties in addition to those required by statute. [S13, §§2727-a30, -a45, 5718-a3; SS15, §§2727-a30, -a96; C24, 27, §3290.]

3290-d1. Fire protection contracts. The board of control shall have power to enter into contracts with the governing body of any city, town, or other municipal corporation for the protection from fire of any property under the control of the board, located in any such municipal corporation or in territory contiguous thereto, upon such terms as may be agreed upon. [44GA, ch 69.]

3291. Uniform accounts. Said board shall prescribe and install in all of said institutions the most modern, complete, and uniform system of accounts, records, and reports possible, which system, among other matters, shall clearly show the detailed facts relative to the handling and use of all purchases. [S13, §§2727-a9, -a14, -a45; C24, 27, §3291.]

Powers of budget director, §443.

3292. Executive officers—tenure — removal. The board shall appoint a superintendent, warden, or other chief executive officer of each institution under its control who shall have the immediate custody and control, subject to the orders of the board, of all property used in connection with the institution. The tenure of office of said officers shall be four years from the date of their appointment, but they may be removed by the board for inability or refusal to properly perform the duties of the office, but such removal shall be had only after an opportunity is given such person to be heard before such board upon preferred written charges. Such removal, when made, shall be final. [S13, §2727-a24; C24, 27, §3292.]

3293. Subordinate officers and employees. The board shall determine the number and compensation of subordinate officers and employees for each institution. Such officers and employees shall be appointed and discharged by the chief executive officer. Such officer shall keep, in the record of each subordinate officer and employee, the date of employment, the compensation, and the date of each discharge, and the reasons therefor. [S13, §2727-a37; SS15, §§2713-n2, 2727-a96; C24, 27, §3293.]

3294. Influence in appointments. Any member of the board, and any officer thereof, who, by solicitation or otherwise, exerts any influence on the chief executive officer of any institution under the control of said board in the selection of any employee for such institution, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [S13, §2727-a37; C24, 27, §3294.]

3295. Bonds. The board shall require its secretary and each officer and employee of said board, and of every institution under its control who may be charged with the custody or control of any money or property belonging to the state, to give an official bond, properly conditioned, and signed by sufficient sureties, in a sum to be fixed by the board, which bond shall be approved by the board, and filed in the office of secretary of state. It may require bonds of other officers and employees not enumerated above. [S13, §2727-a31; C24, 27, §3295.]

3296. Salaries. The board shall, annually, with the written approval of the governor, fix the annual or monthly salaries of all officers and employees for the year beginning July first of said year, except such salaries as are fixed by the general assembly. The board shall classify the officers and employees into grades and the salary and wages to be paid in each grade shall be uniform in similar institutions. [S13, §2727-a38; C24, 27, §3296.]

3297. Dwelling house and provisions. The board shall furnish the executive head of each of said institutions, in addition to salary, with a dwelling house or with appropriate quarters in lieu thereof, and, from supplies purchased for the institution, the necessary household provisions for himself, wife, and minor children. [S13, §2727-a38; SS15, §§2713-n2, 2727-a96; C24, 27, §3297.]

3298. Salaries—how paid. The salaries and wages shall be included in the monthly pay rolls and paid in the same manner as other
expenses of the several institutions. [S13, §2727-a38; C24, 27, §3298.]

3299. Vacations. Each officer and employee of each of said institutions shall be granted an annual vacation, on full pay, as follows:
1. Seven days to those who have been in the service of the state one continuous year.
2. Ten days to those who have been in such service two continuous years.
3. Fourteen days to those who have been in such service three or more continuous years.

[S13, §§2727-a38; C24, 27, §3312.]

3300. Authority for vacation. Such vacations shall only be taken at such times as the executive officer may direct, and only after written authorization by him, and for the number of days specified therein. A copy of such permit shall be attached to the pay roll of the institution for the month during which the vacation was taken, and the pay roll shall show the number of days the person was absent under the permit. [S13, §§2727-a74c, a74d; C24, 27, §3300.]

3301. Record of employees and inmates. The board shall require the proper officer of each institution to keep in a book prepared for the purpose, a record, to be made each day, of the number of hours of service of each employee. The monthly pay roll shall be made from such time book, and shall be in accord therewith. When an appropriation is based on the number of inmates in or persons at an institution the board shall require a daily record to be kept of the persons actually residing at and domiciled in such institution. [S13, §2727-a34; C24, 27, §3301.]

3302. Districts. The board shall, from time to time, divide the state into districts from which the several institutions may receive inmates. It shall promptly notify the proper county or judicial officers of all changes in such districts. [S13, §2727-a21; C24, 27, §3302.]

3303. Place of commitments — transfers. Commitments, unless otherwise permitted by the board, shall be to the institution located in the district embracing the county from which the commitment is issued. The board may, at the expense of the state, transfer an inmate of one institution to another like institution. [S13, §2727-a26; C24, 27, §3303.]

Power of the board to transfer inmates, §§3429, 3456, 3472, 3477, 3482, 3375, 3392, 3292, 3267, 3252, 3246, 3701, 3719, 3725, 3725b1, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3755.

Transfers for medical treatment, §4030.

3304. Record of inmates. The board shall, as to every person committed to any of said institutions, keep the following record: Name, residence, sex, age, nativity, occupation, civil condition, date of entrance or commitment, date of discharge, whether a discharge was final, condition of the person when discharged, the name of the institutions from which and to which such person has been transferred, and, if dead, the date, and cause of death. [S13, §2727-a22; C24, 27, §3304.]

Referred to in §3305.

3305. Record privileged. Except with the consent of the board, or on an order of a judge or court of record, the record provided in the foregoing section shall be accessible only to the members, secretary, and proper clerks of the board. [S13, §§2727-a22; C24, 27, §3305.]

3306. Reports to board. The managing officer of each institution shall, within ten days after the commitment or entrance of a person to the institution, cause a true copy of his entrance record to be made and forwarded to the board. When a patient or inmate leaves, or is discharged, or transferred, or dies in any institution, the superintendent or person in charge shall within ten days thereafter send such information to the office of the board on forms which the board may prescribe. [S13, §2727-a22; C24, 27, §3306.]

3307. Questionable commitment. The superintendent is required to immediately notify the board if there is any question as to the propriety of the commitment or detention of any person received at such institution, and said board, upon such notification, shall inquire into the matter presented, and take such action as may be deemed proper in the premises. [S13, §2727-a29; C24, 27, §3307.]

3308. Religious beliefs. The chief executive officer, receiving a person committed to any of said institutions, shall inquire of such person as to his religious preference and enter the same in the book kept for the purpose, and cause said person to sign the same. [S13, §5718-a1; C24, 27, §3308.]

3309. Religious worship. Any such inmate, during the time of his detention, shall be allowed, for at least one hour on each Sunday and in times of extreme sickness, and at such other suitable and reasonable times as is consistent with proper discipline in said institution, to receive spiritual advice, instruction, and ministrations from any recognized clergyman of the church or denomination which represents his religious belief. [S13, §5718-a1-a2; C24, 27, §3309.]

3310. Religious belief of minors. In case such inmate is a minor and has formed no choice, his preference may, at any time, be expressed by himself with the approval of parents or guardian, if he has any such. [S13, §5718-a3; C24, 27, §3310.]

3311. Investigation. The board, or a committee thereof, shall visit, and minutely examine, at least once in six months, and oftener if necessary or required by law, the institutions named, and the financial condition and management thereof. [S13, §§2727-a10-a19; C24, 27, §3311.]

3312. Scope of investigation. The board shall, during such investigation and as far as possible, see every inmate of each institution, especially those admitted since the preceding visit, and shall give such inmates as may require it, suitable opportunity to converse with them apart from the officers and attendants. [S13, §2727-a19; C24, 27, §3312.]
3313. Investigation of other institutions. Said board, or any member thereof, may investiga
tigate charges of abuse, neglect, or mismanage
cnt on the part of any officer or employee of any 
county home in which insane persons are 
kept, and of any private institution which is 
subject to the supervision of said board. [S13, §2727-a4b; C24, 27, §3313.]

3314. Witnesses. In aid of any investiga
tion the board shall have the power to summon 
and compel the attendance of witnesses; to exa
mine the same under oath, which any member 
thereof shall have power to administer; to have 
access to all books, papers, and property mate
rial to such investigation, and to order the pro
duction of any other books or papers material 
thereto. Witnesses other than those in the emp 
yor of the state shall be entitled to the same 
fees as in civil cases in the district court. [S13, §2727-a10; C24, 27, §3314.]

3315. Contempt. Any person fai
ling or re
fusing to obey the orders of the board issued 
under the preceding section, or to give or pro
duce evidence when required, shall be reported 
by the board to the district court in the county 
where the offense occurs or any judge thereof, 
and shall be dealt with by the court or judge as 
for contempt of court. [S13, §2727-a10; C24, 27, §3315.]

Contempts, ch 556.

3316. Transcript of testimony. The board 
shall cause the testimony taken at such inves
itigation to be transcribed and filed in its office 
at the seat of government within ten days after 
the same is taken, or as soon thereafter as prac
ticable, and when so filed the same shall be 
open for the inspection of any person. [S13, §2727-a10; C24, 27, §3316.]

3317. State agents. The board may appoint, 
and discharge at its pleasure, such number of 
persons as may be authorized by law to act as 
state agents for the soldiers' orphans' home, the 
two training schools, the juvenile home, and the 
women's reformatory. [SS15, §2692-a; C24, 27, §3317.]

3318. Rooms and supplies. The board shall 
furnish such agents office rooms and all neces
sary supplies in the same manner supplies are 
furnished other officers of the board. Such 
agents, while stopping at any of said institutions, 
may be furnished with rooms, board, and 
facilities therein, free of cost. [SS15, §2692-a; C24, 27, §3318.]

3319. Duties of agents. Said agents shall: 
1. Perform such duties as may be required 
by law or by said board.
2. Find suitable homes and employment for 
inmates of said institutions who are to be or 
who have been released.
3. Inspect such homes.
4. Exercise supervision over such discharged 
or released persons and examine into their con
duct and environment.
5. Return to the institution from which re
leased, all inmates who have been conditionally
released and whose conduct has been bad, or 
in violation of their release.
6. Obtain new homes or new employment for 
released inmates when their environment is 
bad.
7. Keep records of their acts as agents and 
make all reports called for by the board. [S13, §2692-b; C24, 27, §3319.]

3320. Advancing expense fund. The board 
of control may cause to be advanced to each 
agent, from time to time, from the funds ap
propriated for such purpose, sums to be used in 
defraying the official expenses of such agent. 
The aggregate amount of money so advanced 
and not expended at any time shall not exceed 
the sum of two hundred fifty dollars. The 
agent shall give security, to be approved by the 
board, for the proper use and accounting each 
month of all money so advanced. [SS15, §2692-c; C24, 27, §3320.]

3321. Expenses. Said agents shall receive 
their actual and necessary expenses incurred 
in the discharge of their duties. [SS15, §2692-c; C24, 27, §3321.]

3322. Receiving officers—duties. The stew
ards of the hospitals for the insane, the clerks 
of the prisons, and the proper officers, who shall 
be designated by the board, of the other institu
tions, shall each: 
1. Have charge of and be accountable for all 
supplies and stores of such institution and be 
chargeable therewith, at their invoice value.
2. Issue stores and supplies upon requisition 
approved by the superintendent or other officer 
designated by the board, which requisition shall 
be his voucher therefor.
3. Present, monthly, to the board an abstract 
of all expenditures, together with the accounts 
and pay rolls for the preceding month.
4. Examine and register all goods delivered, 
as to their amount and quality, and certify to 
the correctness of the bills therefor, if the goods 
correspond to the samples, are in good order, 
and correct in prices.
5. Take an invoice, quarterly, of the sub
sistence supplies and stock in his possession and 
control, and transmit a copy thereof, duly veri
fied by him, to the board.
6. Make to the board, at the close of the bienn
ial period, a consolidated report of all pur
chases and transactions of his department.
7. Pay into the state treasury, from time to 
time, such amount as the board may determine 
and be necessary to reimburse the state for his 
negligent loss of such stores or supplies, and shall 
do so do within sixty days of such determination 
by the board. If default be made in such pay
ment, he shall be discharged and suit shall be 
against him in the district court in the county 
where he shall be residing. [S13, §2727-a46; C24, 27, §3322.]

3323. Services required. Inmates of said 
instances subject to the provisions herein
after provided, may be required to render any 
proper and reasonable service either in the 
institutions proper or in the industries estab
lished in connection therewith. [S13, §2727
-a51; SS15, §5718-a11; C24, 27, §3323.]
3324. Custody. When an inmate of an institution is so working outside the institution proper, he shall be deemed at all times in the actual custody of the head of the institution. [SS15,§5718-a11; C24, 27,§3324.]

3325. Wages of inmates. When an inmate performs services for the state at an institution, the board of control may, when it deems such course practicable, pay such inmate such wage as it deems proper in view of the circumstances, and in view of the cost attending the maintenance of such inmate. In no case shall such wage exceed the amount paid to free labor for a like service or its equivalent. [SS15,§5718-a11a; C24, 27,§3325.]

3326. Deduction to pay court costs. If such wage be paid, the board may deduct therefrom an amount sufficient to pay all or a part of the costs taxed to such inmate by reason of his commitment to said institution. In such case the amount so deducted shall be forwarded to the clerk of the district court or proper official. [SS15,§5718-a11a; C24, 27,§3326.]

3327. Wages paid to dependent—deposits. If such wage be paid, the board may pay all or any part of the same directly to any dependent of such inmate, or may deposit such wage to the account of such inmate, or may so deposit part thereof and allow the inmate a portion for his own personal use. All deposits shall be on the best attainable terms. [SS15,§5718-a11a; C24, 27,§3327.]

3328. Conferences. Quarterly conferences of the chief executive officers of said institutions shall be held with the board at Des Moines, for the consideration of all matters relative to the management of said institutions. Full minutes of such meetings shall be preserved in the records of the board. The board may cause papers to be prepared and read, at such conferences, on appropriate subjects. [SS15,§5727-a20; C24, 27,§3328.]

3329. Scientific investigation. The board shall encourage the scientific investigation, on the part of the executive heads and medical staffs of the various institutions, as to the most successful methods of managing such institutions and treating the persons committed thereto, shall procure and furnish to such heads and staffs information relative to such management and treatment, and, from time to time, publish bulletins and reports of scientific and clinical work done in said institutions. [SS15,§5727-a20; C24, 27,§3329.]

3330. Monthly report. The chief executive officer of each institution shall, on the first day of each month, account to the board for all state funds received during the preceding month, and, at said time, remit the same to the treasurer of state. [SS15,§5727-a40; C24, 27,§3330.]

3331. Annual reports. The executive head of each institution shall make an annual report to the board and embrace therein a minute and accurate inventory of the stock and supplies on hand, and the amount and value thereof, under the following heads: Live stock, farm produce on hand, vehicles, agricultural implements, machinery, mechanical fixtures, real estate, furniture, and bedding in inmates' department, state property in superintendent's department, clothing, dry goods, provisions and groceries, drugs and medicine, fuel, library, and all other state property, under such appropriate heads as may be determined by the board. [SS15,§5727-a41; C24, 27,§3331.]

3332. Contingent fund. The board may permit the executive head of each institution to retain a stated amount of funds in his possession as a contingent fund for the payment of freight, postage, commodities purchased on authority of the board on a cash basis, salaries, and bills granting discount for cash. [SS15,§5727-a44; C24, 27,§3332.]

3333. Requisition for contingent fund. If necessary, the board shall make proper requisition upon the auditor of state for a warrant on the state treasurer to secure the said contingent fund for each institution. [SS15,§5727-a44; C24, 27,§3333.]

3334. Monthly reports of contingent fund. A full, minute, and itemized statement of every expenditure made during the month from such contingent fund shall be submitted by the proper officer of said institution to the board under such rules as said board may establish. [SS15,§5727-a44; C24, 27,§3334.]

3335. Supplies — competition. The board shall, in the purchase of supplies, afford all reasonable opportunity for competition, and shall give preference to local dealers and Iowa producers when such can be done without loss to the state. [SS15,§5727-a46; SS15,§5727-a50; C24, 27,§3335.]

3336. Dealers may file addresses. Jobbers or others desirous of selling supplies shall, by filing with the board a memorandum showing their address and business, be afforded an opportunity to compete for the furnishing of supplies, under such rules as the board may prescribe. [SS15,§5727-a50; C24, 27,§3336.]

3337. Samples preserved. When purchases are made by sample, the same shall be properly marked and retained for six months after the delivery of such purchase. [SS15,§5727-a50; C24, 27,§3337.]

3338. Purchase from an institution. The board may purchase supplies of any institution under its control, for use in any other such institution, and reasonable payment therefor shall be made as in case of other purchases. [SS15,§5727-a47; C24, 27,§3338.]

3339. Purchase of supplies. The board shall, from time to time, adopt and make of record, rules and regulations governing the purchase of all articles and supplies needed at the various institutions, and the form, verification, and audit of vouchers for such purchases. [SS15,§5727-a41; C24, 27,§3339.]

3340. Certified abstracts. When vouchers for expenditures other than salaries have been duly audited, the secretary of the board shall prepare, in duplicate, an abstract showing the
3341. Warrants. Upon such certificate the auditor of state shall, if the institution named has sufficient funds, issue his warrants upon the treasurer of state for the amounts and to the claimants indicated thereon. The auditor of state shall deliver the warrants thus issued to the board, who will cause same to be transmitted to the payees thereof. [S13, §2727-a85; C24, 27, §3340.]

3342. Monthly pay rolls. At the close of each month, the chief executive officer of each institution shall prepare and forward to the board a monthly pay roll which shall show the name of each officer and employee, when first employed, the monthly pay, time paid for, the amount of pay, and any deductions for the careless loss or destruction of property.

In no event shall a substitute be permitted to receive compensation in the name of the employee for whom he is acting. [S13, §2727-a43; C24, 27, §3342.]

3343. Payment. After said pay roll has been audited by the board, abstracts thereof shall be prepared, certified to, and filed with the auditor of state and in the records of the board and warrants issued thereon as provided in case of disbursements other than salaries, except that the auditor of state shall draw one warrant in favor of the executive head of the institution in question for the sum total of said pay roll. [S13, §2727-a45; C24, 27, §3342.]

3344. Combining appropriations. The auditor of state is authorized to combine the balances carried in all specific appropriations into a special account for each institution under the control of the board of control, except that the support fund for each institution shall be carried as a separate account. [S13, §2727-a43; C24, 27, §3344.]

3345. State architect. Said board may employ a competent architect, and such draftsmen as may be authorized by law. Said architect shall, in addition to salary, be reimbursed for his actual and necessary expenses within the state while engaged in official business. In cases of sufficient magnitude the board may secure the advice of a consulting architect, or may secure plans and specifications from other architects, but not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars in any year. [S13, §2727-a23; C24, 27, §3345.]

3346. Plans and specifications. Said board shall cause plans and specifications to be prepared for all improvements authorized and costing over one thousand dollars. No appropriation for any improvement shall be expended until the adoption of suitable plans and specifications, prepared by a competent architect, and accompanied by a detailed statement of the amount, quality, and description of all material and labor required for the completion of such improvements.

No plans shall be adopted, and no improvement shall be constructed, which contemplates an expenditure of money in excess of the appropriation. [S13, §2727-a17; C24, 27, §3346.]

3347. Letting of contracts. The board shall, in writing, let all contracts for authorized improvements costing in excess of three hundred dollars to the lowest responsible bidder, after such advertisement for bids as the board may deem proper in order to secure full competition. The board may reject all bids and readvertise. [S13, §2727-a51; C24, 27, §3347.]

3348. Preliminary deposit. A preliminary deposit of money, or certified check upon a solvent bank in such amount as the board may prescribe, shall be required as an evidence of good faith, upon all proposals for the construction of said improvements, which deposit or certified check shall be held under the direction of the board. [S13, §2727-a51; C24, 27, §3348.]

3349. Improvements by day labor. Authorized improvements costing three hundred dollars or less may, under authorization of the board, be made by the executive head of any institution by day labor. [S13, §2727-a51; C24, 27, §3349.]

3350. Improvements at institutions. The requirement that contracts in excess of three hundred dollars shall be let under contract shall not be mandatory as to improvements at any institution where the labor of inmates may be utilized on the particular work to be done, to the advantage of the inmates or of the state. [S13, §2727-a51; C24, 27, §3350.]

3351. Payment for improvements. No payment shall be authorized for construction purposes until satisfactory proof has been furnished to the board of control, by the proper officer or supervising architect, that the contract has been complied with by the parties; and all payments shall be made in a manner similar to that in which the current expenses of the several institutions are paid. [S13, §2727-a51; C24, 27, §3351.]

3352. Property of deceased inmate. The chief executive officer of each institution shall, upon the death of any inmate or patient, immediately take possession of all property of the deceased left at said institution, and deliver the same to the duly appointed and qualified representative of the deceased. [S13, §2727-a72; C24, 27, §3352.]

3353. Property of small value. If administration be not granted within one year from the date of the death of the decedent, and the value of the estate of decedent is so small as to make the granting of administration inadvisable, then delivery of the money and other property left by the decedent may be made to the surviving
§3366, Ch 168, SOLDIERS' HOME 452

spouse and heirs of the decedent. [S13, §2727-a72; C24, 27, §3353.]

3354. When no administration granted. If administration be not granted within one year from the death of decedent, and no surviving spouse or heir is known, said executive officer may convert all said property into money and in so doing he shall have the powers possessed by a general administrator. [S13, §2727-a72; C24, 27, §3354.]

3355. Money deposited with treasurer of state. Said money shall be transmitted to the treasurer of state as soon after one year after the death of the intestate as practicable, and be credited to the support fund of the institution of which the intestate was an inmate. [S13, §2727-a72; C24, 27, §3355.]

3356. Permanent record. A complete permanent record of the money so sent, showing by whom and with whom it was left, its amount, the date of the death of the owner, his reputed place of residence before he became an inmate of the institution, the date on which it was sent to the state treasurer and any other facts which may tend to identify the intestate and explain the case, shall be kept by the chief executive officer of the institution and a transcript thereof shall be sent to, and kept by, the treasurer of state. [S13, §2727-a72; C24, 27, §3356.]

3357. Payment to party entitled. Said money shall be paid, at any time within ten years from the death of the intestate, to any person who is shown to be entitled thereto. Payment shall be made from the state treasury out of the support fund of such institution in the manner provided for the payment of other claims from that fund. [S13, §§2727-a73-a74; C24, 27, §3357.]

Payment, §3340.

3358. Special policemen. The board may, by order entered of record, commission one or more of the employees at each of said institutions as special police. Such police shall, on the premises of the institution of which they are employees, and in taking an inmate into custody, have and exercise the powers of regular peace officers. No additional salary shall be granted by reason of such appointment. [S13, §2727-a71; C24, 27, §3358.]

Powers, ch 620 et seq.

3359. Temporary quarters in emergency. In case the buildings at any institution under the management of the board of control are destroyed or rendered unfit for habitation by reason of fire, storms, or other like causes, to such an extent that the inmates cannot be there confined and cared for, said board shall make temporary provision for the confinement and care of the inmates at some other place in the state. Like provision may be made in case any pestilence breaks out among the inmates. The reasonable cost of the change, including transfer of inmates, shall be paid from any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. [C51, §3143; R60, §5156; C73, §4795; C97, §5693; SS15, §2713-n18; C24, 27, §3359.]

3360. Industries. The board may establish such industries as it may deem advisable at or in connection with any of said institutions. [SS15, §5718-a11; C24, 27, §3360.]


CHAPTER 168

SOLDIERS' HOME

3366. Right to admission. The following named persons are entitled to admission into the Iowa soldiers’ home if they do not have sufficient means or ability to support themselves:

1. A person who has been commissioned, enlisted, or inducted into the military or naval service of the United States and who served in Iowa military organizations, or who was accredited to Iowa, or who was a resident of Iowa when he was so commissioned, enlisted, or inducted, a member of the northern border brigade, without regard to residence in this state at the time original application is made. And the lawful wife of such person, providing she has been married to her soldier husband ten years or more, next preceding the date of her application to the home.

2. A person who has been so commissioned, enlisted, or inducted, and who served in military organizations of other states, or was accredited to another state, if he has been a resident of Iowa for two years next preceding the date of application. And the lawful wife of such person providing she has been married to her soldier husband ten years or more next preceding the date of her application.

3. A woman, who has been married to any man within the above classes for ten years or more next preceding the date of her application, and who at the time of application for admission to the home is his widow, or who, at said time, has been divorced without fault on her part. A subsequent marriage shall not deprive such woman of the right to admission to said
home, nor, in case of a divorce shall such right to admission depend upon the presence of the former husband in the home as a member, but if said woman was the wife of a person of the class named in paragraph two hereof, she shall not be admitted except on proof of a residence which would have entitled the husband to admission. [C97, §§2601, 2602, 2606; S13, §§2601, 2602; SS15, §2606; C24, 27, §3366; 44GA, ch 70.]

3367. Eligibility of applicants. The board of control shall determine the eligibility of all applicants for admission to the home, but no person shall be received or retained in said home who has been dishonorably discharged from said military or naval service. [C97, §2603; C24, 27, §3367.]

3368. Husband and wife. Husbands and wives may be permitted to occupy, together, cottages or other quarters on the grounds of the home. [C97, §2606; SS15, §2606; C24, 27, §3368.]

3369. Certificate as to residence—records. Before admission, such person, if a resident of this state, shall file with the commandant an affidavit, signed by the board of supervisors of the county in which such person resides, that such person, to the best of its knowledge and belief, is a resident of such county. If such person is not a resident of this state, he shall file proof, by affidavit, showing his place of residence. Such affidavit shall be conclusive evidence of the residence of such person in all matters affecting the liability of the county with respect to any expenses of such person for which the county may be liable. All records of admission shall show the residence of the applicant. [C97, §2602; S13, §2602; C24, 27, §3369.]

3370. Residence of members. The residence of a member who is discharged or who voluntarily leaves the home shall be that of the county of which he was a resident at the time of his admission. [C97, §2605; C24, 27, §3370.]

3371. Nondependents. The board may, if there is room for all dependent applicants and members, admit and allow to remain in the home, persons who have sufficient means for their own support, but are otherwise eligible to become members of the home, on payment of the cost of their support, which cost shall be fixed from time to time by the board of control. [S13, §2602-a; C24, 27, §3371.]

Referred to in §3372.

3372. Funds from nondependents. All money paid under the provisions of the preceding section shall be received by the commandant and remitted each month to the treasurer of state and placed to the credit of the general fund of the state. [S13, §2602-a; C24, 27, §3372.]

3373. Salary. The commandant shall be the chief executive officer and receive an annual salary of twenty-eight hundred dollars. [C97, §2604; SS15, §2604; C24, 27, §3373.]

3374. Qualifications of commandant. The commandant shall possess an honorable discharge from the United States army or navy, except that when such person is not available for the office any other suitable person may be appointed. [C97, §2604; SS15, §2604; C24, 27, §3374.]

3375. Subordinate officers. Among the subordinate officers of said home there shall be an adjutant, a quartermaster, and a chief surgeon, each of whom shall possess the same qualifications as the commandant, provided such a person is obtainable. [C97, §2604; SS15, §2604; C24, 27, §3375.]

3376. Home and supplies. The adjutant, quartermaster, chief surgeon, and chaplain shall be furnished, without charge, the use of the houses erected by the state and now occupied by such officers, together with lights, heat, fuel, ice, and water. [SS15, §2604; C24, 27, §3376.]

3377. Pension money. Pension money received from the federal government shall not be applied to the support, in said home, of any member, nor shall such member be deprived of any part of such pension money except as herein provided. [S13, §§2602-a, 2606-a; C24, 27, §3377.]

3378. Effect of convictions. Any person who while a member of the home, is twice convicted of an offense against the statutes of the state, or twice convicted by the commandant or a court martial of intoxication or other infraction of the rules of the home, shall be required to deposit all his pension money with the commandant immediately upon receipt of his pension warrant. In lieu of a trial by the commandant, the member may demand a court martial. [S13, §2606-b; C24, 27, §3378.]

3379. Payment to dependents. When said money is so deposited, the commandant shall pay one-half thereof to the pensioner's wife, child, or parent who is dependent on him for support. If there be two or more such dependent relatives, the commandant shall pay said one-half to those dependents who are most needy. [S13, §2606-b; C24, 27, §3379.]

3380. Money deposited. The remaining one-half of such pension money, and all of said money in case the pensioner has no such dependents, shall, in case of such conviction, be deposited by the commandant for and on behalf of such pensioner, and the commandant shall, under such rules as the board of control may provide, pay the same out, with the consent of the pensioner, in such manner and for such purposes as the board may approve. [S13, §2606-b; C24, 27, §3380.]

3381. Return of deposit. If, after such deposit is made, the pensioner abstains from all violations of the law for a period of ten months after such conviction, he shall be entitled to receive, from said deposit, two dollars for the eleventh month, and four dollars for the twelfth month. If, during said two months, the pensioner shall conduct himself in an orderly and sober manner, said deposit shall be returned to him. [S13, §2606-b; C24, 27, §3381.]

3382. Deposit in case of discharge. If the depositor be discharged from the said home, any balance of such deposit, after his railroad
ticket has been purchased, shall be paid to such pensioner within thirty days after his discharge. [S13,§2606-b; C24, 27,§3382.]

3383. Assignment of deposit. No assignment of pension money deposited with the commandant nor any claim therefor shall be valid. [S13,§2606-b; C24, 27,§3383.]

Assignments in general, ch 422.
Exemption of pension money, §11761.

3384. In case of dependents. Each member of the home who receives a pension, and who has a dependent wife or minor children, shall deposit with the commandant forthwith on receipt of his pension check one-half of the amount thereof, which shall be sent at once to the wife if she be dependent upon her own labor or others for support, or, if there be no wife, to the guardian of the minor children if dependent upon others for support. The commandant, if satisfied that the wife has deserted her husband, or is of bad character, or is not dependent upon others for support, may pay the money deposited as aforesaid to the guardian of the dependent minor children. [S13, §2606-c; C24, 27,§3384.]

CHAPTER 169
STATE SANATORIUM

3385. Designation. The state sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis shall hereafter be known as the state sanatorium. [S13,§2727-a75; C24, 27,§3385.]

3386. Object and purposes. The state sanatorium shall be devoted solely to the care and treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, both in its incipient and advanced stages, of residents of this state. [S13,§2727-a75; C24, 27,§3386.]

3387. Qualifications of superintendent. The superintendent shall be a well educated physician of at least five years' experience in the practice of medicine. He shall reside at the sanatorium. [S13,§2727-a76, a81; C24, 27,§3387.]

3388. Salaries. The annual salary of the superintendent shall be fixed by the board of control at an amount not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars. [S13,§2727-a76; C24, 27,§3388.]

3389. Duties. Said superintendent shall:
1. Perform such duties as may be provided by law or by said board.
2. Oversee and secure the individual treatment and professional care of each patient.
3. Prescribe rules, subject to the approval of said board, for the application, examination, reception, discharge, and government of patients.
4. Keep a full record of the condition of each patient.
5. Encourage and assist in the establishment of hospitals throughout the state, especially in cities, for the treatment of tuberculosis.
6. Furnish to each applicant for admission proper blanks on which to make the application. [S13,§2727-a81; C24, 27,§3389.]

3390. Admission. An applicant for admission to the sanatorium shall first secure a thorough examination of his condition by a physician licensed to practice medicine in this state, for the purpose of determining whether said applicant is afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis. Said examining physician shall, as accurately as possible, fill out the blanks furnished for that purpose, and at once mail the same to the superintendent. [S13,§2727-a82; C24, 27,§3390.]

3391. Additional showing. The superintendent, in addition to the record of said examination, may demand of the applicant further showing as to his eligibility for admission. In case of doubt, the superintendent shall personally examine said applicant in case the applicant presents himself at the institution. If the applicant appears to be a bona fide resident of this state and is otherwise eligible for admission, he shall be received at the institution, provided there is room for him. [S13,§2727-a82; C24, 27,§3391.]

3392. Waiting list. If, at the time admission is granted, the applicant cannot, for any reason, be then received, his name shall be regularly entered on a waiting list and applicants shall be admitted in that order. [S13,§2727-a82; C24, 27,§3392.]

3393. Department for advanced stages. The superintendent shall create a separate department for persons afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis in advanced stages. If it be impossible to receive all such patients, preference shall be given to those most in need of treatment, and those whose condition is most dangerous to the public. [S13, §2727-a91; C24, 27,§3393.]

3394. Transfers. Patients may be transferred from the department for incipient cases to the department for advanced cases and vice versa. [S13,§2727-a91; C24, 27,§3394.]

3395. Indigent patients. The state shall, on certificate of the superintendent approved by the board of control, pay, out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the actual and necessary expense attending the transportation of an accepted applicant for admission, to and from the sanatorium, and the expense of treating said applicant at said institution, if said applicant is unable to pay the same and such fact
is certified to by the board of health of the city, town, or township, as the case may be, depending on the residence of said applicant. [S13, §2727-a84; C24, 27, §3395.]

Referred to in §3396.

3396. Advancing transportation expense. In cases contemplated by the preceding section, the superintendent shall certify an itemized estimate of the expense attending such transportation, which certificate when approved by the board of control shall be filed with the auditor of state who shall thereupon issue his warrant to the superintendent for said amount. Within thirty days thereafter the superintendent shall file with said auditor, an itemized and verified statement, approved by the board, of the actual and necessary expense attending said transportation, together with the receipt of the treasurer of state for any part of said warrant not expended. If said warrant prove insufficient, said certificate shall show the amount of such deficiency, and the auditor shall at once issue his warrant therefor. [C24, 27, §3396.]

3397. Certificates as to number of inmates. The superintendent, on the first day of each month, shall certify to the board the average number of inmates supported by the state in said institution for the preceding month. [S13, §2727-a85; C24, 27, §3397.]

3398. Certificate of monthly allowance. Upon receipt of such certificate, the board shall, on the basis of the per capita allowance as fixed by it, certify to the auditor and treasurer of state the total amount payable for the care, treatment, and maintenance of the patients supported by the state for the preceding month, and the auditor and treasurer of state shall credit said institution with said amount. The amount so credited shall be drawn from the state treasury in the manner provided in chapter 167. [S13, §2727-a85; C24, 27, §3398.]

3399. Liability of county. Each county shall be liable to the state for the support of all patients from that county in the state sanatorium. The amounts due shall be certified by the superintendent to the auditor of state, who shall collect the same from the counties liable, at the times and in the manner required for the certification and collection of money from counties for the support of insane patients. [S13, §2727-a86; C24, 27, §3399.]

Manner of collection, §3600 et seq.

3400. Liability of patients and others. Patients in the sanatorium and persons legally bound for their support shall be liable for the maintenance of patients in the sanatorium. [S13, §2727-a86; C24, 27, §3400.]

3401. Patients and others liable. The provisions of law for the collection by boards of supervisors of amounts paid by their respective counties from the estates of insane patients and from persons legally bound for their support shall apply in cases of patients cared for in the sanatorium. [S13, §2727-a86; C24, 27, §3401.]

3402. Objects. Statutes applicable, §3595 et seq.


3402. Objects. The institution for the feeble-minded at Glenwood shall be maintained for the training, instruction, care, and support of feeble-minded residents of the state. [C97, §§2695, 2695, 2699; S13, §§2695-a, c; C24, 27, §3402.]

3403. Salary. The superintendent shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per year. [S13, §2727-3a; C24, 27, §3403.]

3404. Departments. The board of control shall, as far as possible, create separate departments for separate classes of inmates. [C97, §2699; C24, 27, §3404.]

3405. Admission and discharge. Admission to said institution may be either voluntary, by parents, guardian, or county attorney, under such rules as the board may prescribe, or by commitments under the following chapter of this title. The board may at any time return any inmate to its parent or guardian, even though committed by a court. [C97, §§2693, 2696, 2698; C24, 27, §3405; 44GA, ch 71.]

3406. Clothing. The superintendent shall supply all inmates with clothing when not otherwise supplied. The actual cost thereof, together with all costs of transporting said inmate, shall be certified to by the superintendent to the auditor of the county of the inmate’s residence, and the board of supervisors shall allow the amount and cause the amount to be remitted to the treasurer of state. Said certificate shall be presumed to be correct. [C97, §2697; C24, 27, §3406.]

3407. Certificate to auditor of state. A duplicate of said certificate shall be forwarded to the auditor of state who shall charge the county accordingly, and the treasurer and auditor of state shall credit the home with the same amount. [C97, §2697; C24, 27, §3407.]

3408. Duplicate receipts. The treasurer of state, on receipt of payment from the county, shall forward duplicate receipts to the county auditor who shall return forward one of said receipts to the auditor of state. [C24, 27, §3408.]

3409. Liability of inmate. Said inmate and those legally liable for his support shall be liable to the county for all clothing aforesaid and for all costs of transporting said inmate. [C97, §2697; C24, 27, §3409.]

Referred to in §3410.
3410. Release from liability. The board of supervisors, on proper showing of the financial condition of the parties named in the preceding section, may release any of said parties from said liability. [C97, §2697; C24, 27, §3410.]

CHAPTER 171

GUARDIANSHIP AND CUSTODY OF FEEBLE-MINDED

Referred to in §3405.

3411. “Feeble-minded” defined. The words “feeble-minded person” in this chapter shall be construed to mean any person afflicted with mental defectiveness from birth or from an early age, so pronounced that he is incapable of controlling himself and his affairs and requires supervision, control, and care for his own welfare, or for the welfare of others, or for the welfare of the community, and who is not classifiable as an “insane person” within the meaning of the provisions of the chapters of this title relating to the insane. [C97, §2699; C24, 27, §3411.]

3412. Duty of county attorney. The county attorney shall, if requested, appear on behalf of any petitioner for the appointment of a guardian or commitment of an alleged feeble-minded person, under this chapter, and on behalf of all public officials and superintendents in all matters pertaining to the duties herein imposed upon them. [C24, 27, §3412.]

3413. Petition. A petition for the adjudication of the feeble-mindedness of a person within the meaning of this chapter may, with the permission of the court, or judge, be filed, without fee, against such person, with the clerk of the district, superior, or municipal court of the county or city in which such alleged feeble-minded person resides or is found, by any relative of such person, or by his or her guardian, or by any reputable citizen of the county of such residence or of such place of finding. [C24, 27, §3413.]

3414. Sufficiency of petition. Said petition shall be verified by affidavit, may be on information or belief, and shall state:

1. That such person is feeble-minded within the meaning of this chapter.
2. That it is dangerous to the welfare of the community for such person to be at large without care or control and the facts tending to show such danger.
3. The name and residence of all persons so far as known, supervising, caring for, or supporting such person, or assuming, or under obligations, to do so.
4. The name and residence, if known, of the parents of such person, and of all other persons legally chargeable with the supervision, care, or support of such person.
5. Whether such person has been examined by a qualified physician with a view of determining his mental condition. [C24, 27, §3414.]

3415. Names of witnesses. There shall be indorsed on the petition the names of all obtainable witnesses known to the petitioner by which the allegations of the petition may be established. [C24, 27, §3415.]

3416. Additional parties. The following persons, in addition to the alleged feeble-minded person, shall be made party defendants if they reside in this state and their names and residences are known:
1. The parent or parents of said principal defendant.
2. The person with whom said principal defendant is living.
3. The person or persons assuming to give the principal defendant care and attention.
4. The guardian, if there be such, of the person or property of the principal defendant. [C24, 27, §3416.]

3417. Notice. Notice of the pendency of said petition and of the time and place of hearing thereon shall be served upon all defendants who are residents of the county in which the petition is filed, in the manner in which original notices are served. The court or judge shall, by written order, direct the manner and time of service on all other parties. No notice need be served on those who are personally before the court. Said notice shall require the defendants to bring said alleged feeble-minded person into court at the time and place named. [C24, 27, §3417.]

Manner of service, §11060.

3418. Time of appearance. The time of appearance shall not be less than five days after completed service, unless the court or judge orders otherwise. [C24, 27, §3418.]

3419. Hearing—default. The hearing may be had in term time or in vacation. The petition shall be taken as confessed by all defendants, except the principal defendant, who are duly served and who do not appear at the time required by the notice. [C24, 27, §3419.]

3420. Custody pending hearing. Pending final hearing, the court may, at any time after the filing of the petition, and on satisfactory showing that it is for the best interest of the alleged feeble-minded person and of the community that such person be at once taken into custody, or that service of notice will be ineffectual if he is not taken into custody, issue a warrant for the immediate production of such person before the court. In such case the court or judge may make any proper order for the custody or confinement of such person as will protect the defendant and the community and insure the presence of such person at the hearing. Such person shall not be confined with those accused or convicted of crime. [C24, 27, §3420.]

3421. Interrogatories. The court may require the petitioner to answer under oath such interrogatories as may be propounded by the board of control on forms provided by said board. [C24, 27, §3421.]

3422. Pleadings—trial. Answers need not be, but may be, filed. The hearing on the allegations of the petition shall be as in equitable proceedings. [C24, 27, §3422.]

How issues tried, §11429 et seq.

3423. Trial. Trials shall be public, unless otherwise requested by the parent, guardian, or other person having the custody of the feeble-minded person. [C24, 27, §3423.]

3424. Commission to examine. The court shall, at or prior to the final hearing, appoint a commission of two qualified physicians, or of one qualified physician and one qualified psychologist, each of whom shall be residents of the county, who shall make a personal examination of the alleged feeble-minded person for the purpose of determining his mental condition. [C24, 27, §3424.]

3425. Report of commission. Said commission shall report in writing to the court the facts attending the mental condition of said person and its conclusion based thereon and its recommendations concerning such person. It shall also report to the court any answers to such questions as may be required on forms to be prepared and furnished by the board of control. Such reports shall be filed with the clerk of the court. [C24, 27, §3425.]

3426. Ruling on report. No objections or exceptions need be made to said report. The court may set the report aside, and may order a new examination by the same or by a new commission, or may make such findings of fact in lieu of said report as may be justified by the evidence before the court. [C24, 27, §3426.]

3427. Commission omitted. No commission need be appointed in those cases where the feeble-mindedness of the person is manifest to the court or judge. [C24, 27, §3427.]

3428. Guardianship or commitment. If it be found that said person is feeble-minded, and that it will be conducive to the welfare of such person and to the community to place such person under guardianship, or to commit such person to some proper institution for treatment, the court or judge shall, by proper order:
1. Appoint a guardian of the person of such person, provided no such guardian has already been appointed.
2. Commit such person to any state institution for the feeble-minded.
3. Commit such person to a private institution of this state, duly incorporated for the care of such persons, and approved by the board of control, provided such institution is willing to receive such person. [C24, 27, §3428.]

3429. Jurisdiction over commitment. The person committed to any private institution shall remain under the jurisdiction of the court and the order of commitment may at any time be set aside or modified by changing the place of or terminating the commitment, and appointing a guardian in lieu thereof; but this section shall not deprive the board of power to transfer committed patients from one institution to another. [C24, 27, §3429.]

Power to transfer, §3303.

3430. Powers of guardian. A guardian appointed hereunder shall have the same power over the person of his ward as possessed by a parent over a minor child, but shall be subordinate to any duly appointed guardian of the property of such ward. [C24, 27, §3430.]

Guardianship generally, ch 539.

3431. Jurisdiction of court—removal. Guardianship proceedings shall remain under the jurisdiction of the court. The court or judge may at any time, on application of any reputable person, terminate such guardianship, or remove the guardian and appoint a new guardian, or may order that such feeble-minded person be removed from the custody of the guardian and committed to an institution of the class herefore specified. [C24, 27, §3431.]
§3432. Modification of order. No order shall be made discharging or varying a prior order placing the feeble-minded person under guardianship without giving one or more of the relatives or friends of the feeble-minded person, his guardian, or the board of control, notice and an opportunity to be heard. [C24, 27, §3432.]

§3433. Inability to receive patient. If the state institution is unable forthwith to receive such person, the superintendent shall notify the court or judge of the time when such person will be received and in the meantime the said person shall be restrained and cared for under such order as the court may enter. [C24, 27, §3433.]

§3434. Warrant of commitment. Upon the entry of an order of commitment, the clerk shall deliver to any suitable person designated by the court or judge, a warrant of commitment, and a duplicate thereof, commanding such person forthwith to deliver the committed person to the institution designated by the court. [C24, 27, §3434.]

§3435. Assistants. The judge may, for the purpose of committing said person, direct the clerk to authorize the employment of one or more assistants. No feeble-minded female shall be taken to the institution by any male person not her husband, father, brother, or son, without the attendance of some woman of good character and mature age. [C24, 27, §3435.]

§3436. Receipt for patient. The superintendent shall, on the warrant of commitment, receipt for said person. The duplicate warrant shall be left with the superintendent and shall be his sufficient authority to restrain and care for said committed person. [C24, 27, §3436.]

§3437. Return on warrant. The person executing said warrant shall make due return thereon of his doings and forthwith file the same with the clerk. [C24, 27, §3437.]

§3438. Discharge—habeas corpus. No person committed hereunder shall be discharged from the institution except as herein provided, except that nothing herein shall abridge the right of petition for a writ of habeas corpus. [C24, 27, §3438.]

Constitutional provision, Art. 1, §13.
Habeas corpus, ch 534.

§3439. Petition for discharge. A petition for the discharge of a person who has been committed to an institution under this chapter, or to vary such order of commitment, may at any time after six months from the date of such commitment be filed by the person committed or by any reputable person. If the commitment be to a private institution, the petition shall be filed with the court or judge ordering such commitment. If the commitment be to a state institution, the petition shall be filed in the proper court of the county where the institution is situated. [C24, 27, §3439.]

§3440. Discharge—modifications of orders. Discharges and modifications of orders may be made on any of the following grounds:

1. That the person adjudged to be feeble-minded is not feeble-minded.
2. That said person has so far improved as to be capable of caring for himself.
3. That the relatives or friends of the feeble-minded person are able and willing to support and care for him and request his discharge, and in the judgment of the superintendent of the institution having the person in charge, no evil consequences are likely to follow such discharge.
4. That, for any other cause, said discharge should be made or such modification should be entered. [C24, 27, §3440.]

§3441. Notice of application. Notice of the hearing shall be served on the superintendent of the institution and on such parties as the court or judge may find from the record are interested. [C24, 27, §3441.]

§3442. Discharge or modification of order. On the hearing, the court may discharge the feeble-minded person, or vary the order, and care, or may place him under guardianship, or may transfer him from a public institution to a private institution, or vice versa, as the court thinks fit under all the circumstances. [C24, 27, §3442.]

§3443. Adjudication. The denial of one petition for discharge or modification shall be no bar to another on the same or different grounds within a reasonable time thereafter, such reasonable time to be determined by the court. [C24, 27, §3443.]

§3444. Examination of patient. When a person is committed to an institution, the superintendent, under regulations of the board of control, shall cause the person to be examined, touching his mental condition, and if, on such examination, it is found that the person is not feeble-minded, it shall be the duty of the superintendent to petition the court immediately for his discharge or a modification of the order sending such person to the institution. [C24, 27, §3444.]

§3445. Communications. Persons admitted to any such institution shall have all reasonable opportunity and facility for communication with their friends. They shall be permitted to write and send letters, provided they contain nothing of an offensive character. Letters written by any inmate to any member of the board of control, or to any state or county official, shall be forwarded unopened. [C24, 27, §3445.]

§3446. Leave of absence. No leave of absence from such institution shall be granted to any inmate except for good cause to be determined and approved by the board of control, who shall take appropriate measures to secure for the feeble-minded person proper supervision, control, and care during such leave of absence. [C24, 27, §3446.]

§3447. Inquest. In the event of a sudden or mysterious death of an inmate of any public or private institution for the feeble-minded, a coroner's inquest shall be held. Notice of the death of such person, and the cause thereof, shall in all cases be sent to the judge of the court having jurisdiction over such person, and
the fact of the death, with the time, place, and
alleged cause shall be entered upon the docket.
[C24, 27, §3447.]

3448. Penalties. Any person who shall seek
to have any person adjudged feeble-minded,
knowing that such person is not feeble-minded,
shall be fined not exceeding one thousand
dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year
in the county jail. [C24, 27, §3448.]

3449. Witness fees. The fees for attend­ance of witnesses and execution of legal proc­ess shall be the same as are allowed by law
for similar service in other cases. For service
as commissioner, the sum of five dollars a day
and the actual and necessary traveling expenses
shall be allowed. [C24, 27, §3449.]

3450. Costs. The costs of proceedings shall
be defrayed from the county treasury, unless
otherwise ordered by the court. When the per­son alleged to be feeble-minded is found not
to be feeble-minded, the court may render judg­ment against the person filing the petition, ex­cept when the petition is filed by order of court.
[C24, 27, §3450.]

3451. Foreign county liable. When the pro­ceedings are instituted in a county in which
the alleged feeble-minded person was found, but
of which he is not a resident, and the costs are
not taxed to the petitioner, the county of which
such feeble-minded person is a resident shall, on
presentation of a properly itemized bill for such
costs, repay the same to the former county.
[C24, 27, §3451.]

3452. Persons liable for costs and mainte­nance. Costs incident to guardianship and to
the trial and commitment of a feeble-minded
person to such institution, including the cost of
maintenance therein, may be collected of such
feeble-minded person and of all persons legally
chargeable with the support of such feeble­

3453. Juvenile court—delinquent child. When in proceedings against an alleged delin­quent or dependent child, the court or judge is
satisfied from any evidence that such child is
probably feeble-minded, the court or judge
may order a continuance of such proceeding,
and may direct an officer of court or other
proper person to file a petition against said
child under this chapter, and, pending hearing,
may, by order, provide proper custody for such
child. [C24, 27, §3453.]

3454. Suspending criminal proceeding. If,
on the conviction in the district, superior, or
municipal court of any person for any crime,
or for any violation of any municipal ordinance,
or if, on the conviction in said courts of a child
for dependency or delinquency, it appears to
the court or judge before sentence, from any
evidence, that such convicted person is prob­ably
feeble-minded within the meaning of this
chapter, the court or judge may suspend sen­
tence or order, and may order any officer of
the court or other proper person to file a petition
under this chapter against said person and
pending hearing thereon shall provide for the
custody of said person as directed in the pre­
ceeding section. [C24, 27, §3444.]

3455. Passing sentence. Should it be found,
under the two preceding sections, that said per­son is not feeble-minded, the court shall pro­ceed with the original proceedings as though
no petition had been filed. [C24, 27, §3455.]

3456. Transfers. The board of control may
at any time transfer any patient from the ins­titution for the feeble-minded to the hospitals
for the insane, and vice versa. [C24, 27, §3456.]

3457. Inquest as to sanity. If it appears at
any time that a person has been, under the pro­visions of this chapter, placed under guardian­ship or committed to a private institution and
ought to be committed to a hospital for the
insane, he may be proceeded against under the
chapters relating to the insane. [C24, 27, §3457.]

Commitment of insane, ch 177.

3458. Inmates in private asylums. When
the mental condition of a person in a private
institution is such as to cause the board of control
to believe that such patient ought to be transferred
to an institution for the feeble-minded, or placed
under guardianship, such person may be pro­ceeded against under this chapter. [C24, 27,
§3458.]

3459. Clothing and money on discharge. All
persons discharged from a state institution for
the feeble-minded shall, unless otherwise sup­plied, be furnished at state expense with suit­able clothing and money, not exceeding twenty
dollars, sufficient to defray his expenses home.
Said expense shall be charged to the county of
which such inmate was a resident, and collected as
in case of clothing furnished to inmates while in
the custody of the institution. [C24, 27, §3459.]

Collection of expense, §3406 et seq.

3460. Escape. If any feeble-minded person
shall escape from an institution for the feeble­
minded, or is removed therefrom without the
written order of the board of control, it shall
be the duty of the superintendent of the insti­tution and his assistants, and all peace officers
of any county in which such inmate may be
found, to take and detain him without a war­rant and at once report such detention to the
superintendent, who shall immediately provide
for the return of said inmate to the institution.
[C24, 27, §3460.]

3461. Expense of capture. All actual and
necessary expenses incurred in the capture, re­straint, and return of the inmates to the hos­pital shall be paid on itemized vouchers, sworn
to by the claimants and approved by the super­intendent and the board of control, from any
money in the state treasury not otherwise ap­propriated. [C24, 27, §3461.]

3462. Court docket. Each court having
jurisdiction under this chapter shall keep a sep­arate docket of proceedings in which when such
are made such entries as will, together with the
papers filed, preserve a complete and perfect
record of each case. The original petitions, writes, and returns made thereto and the reports of commissions shall be filed with the clerk of the court. [C24, 27, §3462.]

3463. Record by board of control. The board of control shall keep a record of all persons adjudged to be feeble-minded, and of the orders respecting them by the courts throughout the state, copies of which orders shall be furnished by the clerk of the court without the board's application therefor. [C24, 27, §3463.]

3464. Admission of voluntary patients. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the reception at the institution for the feeble-minded, or at the hospital for epileptics and school for feeble-minded, of voluntary patients under such rules as the board of control may prescribe. [C24, 27, §3464.]

CHAPTER 172
HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS AND SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED

3465. Objects.
3466. Qualifications of superintendent—salary.
3467. Duties.
3468. Admission.
3469. Compensation for private patients.
3470. Voluntary patients rendered custodial patients.
3471. Statutes applicable.

3465. Objects. The hospital for epileptics and school for feeble-minded, hereinafter in this chapter referred to as "hospital", shall be maintained for the purpose of securing humane, curative, and scientific care and treatment of epileptics, and for the training, instruction, care, and support of feeble-minded residents of this state. [SS15, §2727-a96; C24, 27, §3465.]

3466. Qualifications of superintendent—salary. The superintendent shall be a well educated physician with at least five years' experience in the actual practice of medicine, and shall receive a salary not exceeding three thousand dollars per annum. [SS15, §2727-a96; C24, 27, §3466.]

3467. Duties. The superintendent shall:
1. Perform all duties required by law, and by the board of control, not inconsistent with law.
2. Oversee and secure the individual treatment and professional care of each patient in the hospital.
3. Keep a full and complete record of the condition of each patient.
4. Have the general superintendency of said hospital and all property connected therewith.
5. Direct and control all subordinate officers, employees, and inmates under such rules as the board may prescribe.
6. Have the custody of, and restrain and discipline all patients in such manner as he may deem best, subject to the regulations of the board. [SS15, §2727-a96; C24, 27, §3467.]

3468. Admission. All adults afflicted with epilepsy who have been residents of Iowa for at least one year preceding the application for admission, and all children so afflicted whose parents or guardians have been residents of Iowa for a like period, shall be eligible for admission. [S13, §2727-a96; C24, 27, §3468.]

3469. Compensation for private patients. The board shall fix and enforce the rate of compensation to be paid in said hospital by private patients so afflicted. All money paid under the provisions of this section shall be received by the chief executive officer of the institution and remitted each month to the treasurer of state and placed to the credit of the general fund of the state. [SS15, §2727-a96; C24, 27, §3469.]

3470. Voluntary patients rendered custodial patients. When a sane patient has voluntarily entered said hospital, either through his own action or through the action of the parent or guardian, and afterward, while in the hospital, becomes violent or insane, the board of control, on written complaint, may, after due hearing, commit said patient to said hospital as an insane epileptic. Such order of commitment shall be noted upon the records of the hospital, and shall have the same force and effect as an order of commitment by the commissioners of insanity, and with the same right of appeal. [SS15, §2727-a96; C24, 27, §3470.]

3471. Statutes applicable. All laws relating to the commitment of insane persons to the hospitals for the insane, in so far as applicable, shall apply to commitments of epileptics to said hospital and school. [SS15, §2727-a96; C24, 27, §3471.]

3472. Transfer of inmates. The board shall have power to transfer epileptics from any other institution under its control to said hospital and school, to transfer insane epileptics from the said hospital for epileptics to other state institutions, and to retransfer such epileptics if deemed expedient. [SS15, §2727-a96; C24, 27, §3472.]

3473. Discharge. Any person who has voluntarily entered said hospital as an epileptic patient and is sane, may at any time obtain his discharge by giving at least ten days' written notice of his desire for discharge. The parent or guardian of a minor child, which child has been voluntarily placed in said hospital as an epileptic patient and who is sane, may obtain the discharge of such child by giving such notice. A patient discharged under this section may not be again admitted except under a warrant of commitment. [SS15, §2727-a96; C24, 27, §3473.]
3474. Clothing. The superintendent of the hospital shall furnish each inmate afflicted with epilepsy with suitable clothing, unless said clothing is otherwise provided, the cost of which shall be certified and paid in the same manner in which clothing for inmates of the institution for feeble-minded is certified and paid. [C24, 27,§3474.]

Payment of expense, §3406 et seq.

3475. Feeble-minded. Feeble-minded residents of this state may be admitted to said hospital and school and shall be clothed, maintained, and supported in the manner provided in the chapter relating to the institution for feeble-minded at Glenwood. [C24,27,§3475.]

Institution for feeble-minded, ch. 170.

3476. Districting state. At its discretion the board of control shall district the state into two districts and in such manner that the institution for the feeble-minded at Glenwood and the hospital for epileptics and school for feeble-minded at Woodward shall each be located within one of such districts. Such districts may from time to time be changed. After such districts have been established, the board of control shall notify all county attorneys and all committing officers of its action, and thereafter, unless for good cause the board otherwise orders, all commitments of feeble-minded from a district shall be to the institution located within such district. Until the state is so districted, commitments shall be made to either of said institutions as the board of control may direct. [C24, 27,§3476.]

3477. Transfers. Feeble-minded inmates in the institution at Glenwood may be transferred by the board to the hospital and school at Woodward or from the latter institution to the former. [C24, 27,§3477.]

CHAPTER 173
DRUG ADDICTS

3478. Commitment.
3479. Statutes applicable.
3480. Term of commitment—parole.

3478. Commitment. Persons addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, morphine, cocaine, or other narcotic drugs may be committed by the commissioners of insanity of each county to such institutions as the board of control may designate. [S13,§§2310-a6-a8,a10-a22,a24,a28-a36; SS15,§2310-a37; C24,27,§3480.]

Referred to in §3480.

3479. Statutes applicable. All statutes governing the commitment, custody, treatment, and maintenance of the insane shall, so far as applicable, govern the commitment, custody, treatment, and maintenance of those addicted to the excessive use of such drugs and intoxicating liquors. [S13,§§2310-a6-a8,a10-a22,a24,a28-a36; SS15,§2310-a37; C24,27,§3479.]

Referred to in §3480.
Commitment of insane, ch. 174 et seq.

3480. Term of commitment—parole. Persons committed under the two preceding sections shall be retained in custody until cured, except that such inmates may be paroled under such conditions as the board of control may prescribe. [S13,§§2310-a6-a8,a10-a22,a24,a28-a36; SS15,§2310-a37; C24,27,§3480.]

Referred to in §§3430, 3474.

3481. Places of commitment.
3482. Insanity of narcotic addicts.

3481. Places of commitment. The board of control shall designate the institutions to which commitments may be made under this chapter, and to that end may divide the state into districts, and shall promptly notify each clerk of the district court of such designation and all changes therein. [S13,§§2310-a6-a8,a10-a22,a24,a28-a36; SS15,§2310-a37; C24,27,§3481.]

3482. Insanity of narcotic addicts. Should a person, committed because of his excessive use of narcotic drugs or intoxicating liquors, become insane, the board of control, on complaint of the superintendent having the custody of such person, and on due hearing, may order such person committed to a hospital for the insane. Such order shall have the same force and effect as though entered by the commissioners of insanity of the county of the patient’s residence, and such person may appeal from such order in the same manner in which appeals are allowed from the orders of the commissioners of insanity. [S13,§§2310-a6-a8,a10-a22,a24,a28-a36; SS15,§2310-a37; C24,27,§3482.]

Manner of appeal, §3660.

CHAPTER 174
STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE

3483. Official designation.
3484. Qualifications of superintendent.
3485. Assistant physicians.
3486. Salary of superintendent.
3487. Superintendent as witness.
3488. Duties of superintendent.
3489. Order of receiving patients.
3490. Idiots not receivable.
3491. Custody of patient.
3493. Special care permitted.
3495. Inmates allowed to write.
3496. Writing material.
3497. Letters to members of board.
3498. Escape and recapture.
3499. Expense attending recapture.
3500. Investigation as to sanity.
3501. Discharge—certificate.
3502. Duty of clerk.
3503. Certificate and record as evidence.
3504. Clothing furnished.
3505. Harmless incurables.
3506. Certificate covering subsequent recovery.
3507. Certificate and effect thereof.
3508. Dangerous incurables.

3483. Official designation. The hospitals for the insane shall be designated as follows:
1. Mount Pleasant state hospital.
2. Independence state hospital.
3. Clarinda state hospital.

3484. Qualifications of superintendent. The superintendent of each hospital shall be a physician of acknowledged skill and ability in his profession and authorized to practice medicine in this state. The same person shall not hold the office of superintendent and steward. [R60, §1471; C73, §1383; C97, §2553; S13, §2553-a; C24, 27, §3483.]

3485. Assistant physicians. The assistant physicians shall be of such character and qualifications as to be able to perform the ordinary duties of the superintendent during his absence or inability to act. [R60, §1432; C73, §1394; C97, §2560; C24, 27, §3485.]

3486. Salary of superintendent. The salary of the superintendent of each hospital shall not exceed three thousand dollars per annum. [R60, §§1469, 1496; C97, §2558; C24, 27, §3486.]

3487. Superintendent as witness. The superintendents and assistant physicians of said hospitals, when called as witnesses in any court, shall be paid the same mileage which other witnesses are paid and in addition thereto shall be paid a fee of twenty-five dollars per day, said fee to revert to the support fund of the hospital he serves. [C73, §1429; C97, §2593; C24, 27, §3487.]

3488. Duties of superintendent. The superintendent shall:
1. Have the entire control of the medical, mental, moral, and dietetic treatment of the patients in his custody.
2. Require all subordinate officers and employees to perform their respective duties.
3. Have an official seal with the name of the hospital and the word "Iowa" thereon and affix the same to all notices, orders of discharge, or other papers required to be given by him.
4. Keep proper books in which shall be entered all moneys and supplies received on account of any patient and a detailed account of the disposition of the same.
5. Report, in December of each year, to each county, the mental and physical condition of each patient from said county and the probable safety of removing any such patient to the county hospital. [R60, §§1430, 1431; C73, §§1391, 1393, 1400; C97, §§2598, 2294; C24, 27, §3488.]

3489. Order of receiving patients. Preference in the reception of patients into said hospitals shall be exercised in the following order:

1. Cases of less duration than one year.
2. Chronic cases, where the disease is of more than one year's duration, presenting the most favorable prospect for recovery.
3. Those for whom application has been longest on file, other things being equal.

Where cases are equally meritorious in all other respects, the indigent shall have the preference. [R60, §1438; C73, §1422; C97, §2566; C24, 27, §3489.]

3490. Idiots not receivable. No idiot shall be admitted to a state hospital for the insane. The term "idiot" is restricted to persons foolish from birth, supposed to be naturally without mind. [R60, §§1450, 1491; C73, §1454; C97, §2598; C24, 27, §3490.]

3491. Custody of patient. The superintendent, upon the receipt of a duly executed warrant of commitment of a patient into the hospital for the insane, accompanied by the physician's certificate provided by law, shall take such patient into custody and restrain him as provided by law and the rules of the board of control, without liability on the part of such superintendent and all other officers of the hospital to prosecution of any kind on account thereof, but no person shall be detained in the hospital who is found by the superintendent to be sane. [C73, §1411; C97, §2578; C24, 27, §3491.]

Warrant of commitment, §3553.

3492. Equal treatment. The several patients, according to their different conditions of mind and body, and their respective needs, shall be provided for and treated with equal care. [C73, §1420; C97, §2584; C24, 27, §3492.]

3493. Special care permitted. Patients may have such special care as may be agreed upon with the superintendent, if the friends or relatives of the patient will pay the expense thereof. Charges for such special care and attendance shall be paid quarterly in advance. [C73, §§1420, 1421; C97, §§2584, 2585; C24, 27, §3493.]

3494. Monthly visitation — women inspectors. The board or its secretary shall make monthly and thorough examinations of each hospital. It may appoint a woman to make examinations of any hospital and to make written report thereof to the board. Such woman inspector shall be paid four dollars for each day actually employed in the discharge of her duties and in addition her necessary traveling expenses. Such compensation and expenses shall be paid from the funds of the institution in the manner provided for the payment of current expenses. [C73, §§1435, 1441; C97, §2599; SS15, §2727-a; C24, 27, §3494.]

3495. Inmates allowed to write. The names of the members of the board and their post office addresses shall be kept posted in every ward in
each hospital. Every inmate shall be allowed to write once a week what he pleases to said board and to any other person. The superintendent may send letters addressed to other parties to the board of control for inspection before forwarding them to the individual addressed. [C73, §1436; C97, §2300; C24, 27, §3495.]

3496. Writing material. Every inmate shall be furnished by the superintendent or party having charge of such person, at least once in each week, with suitable materials for writing, inclosing, sealing, and mailing letters, if he requests and uses the same. [C73, §1437; C97, §2301; C24, 27, §3496.]

3497. Letters to members of board. The superintendent or other officer in charge of an inmate, without reading the same, receive all letters addressed to members of the board, if so requested, and shall properly mail the same, and deliver to such inmate all letters or other writings addressed to him. Letters written to the person so confined may be examined by the superintendent, and if, in his opinion, the delivery of such letters would be injurious to the person so confined, he shall return the letters to the writer with his reasons for not delivering them. [C73, §1438; C97, §2302; C24, 27, §3497.]

3498. Escape and recapture. It shall be the duty of the superintendent and of all other officers and employees of any of said hospitals, in case of the escape of any patient, to exercise all due diligence to recapture and return said patient to the hospital. A notification by the superintendent of such escape to any peace officer of the state or to any private person shall be sufficient authority to such officer or person to take and return such patient to the hospital. [R60, §1445; C73, §1423; C97, §2287; §13, §3498.]

3499. Expense attending recapture. All actual and necessary expenses incurred in the capture, restraint, and return to the hospital of the patient shall be paid on itemized vouchers, sworn to by the claimants and approved by the superintendent and the board of control, from any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. [R60, §1445; C73, §1423; C97, §2287; §13, §3499.]

3500. Investigation as to sanity. The board may investigate the mental condition of any inmate and shall discharge any person, if, in its opinion, such person is not insane, or can be cared for after such discharge without danger to others, and with benefit to the patient; but in determining whether such patient shall be discharged, the recommendation of the superintendent shall be secured. The power to investigate the mental condition of an inmate is merely permissive, and does not repeal or alter any statute respecting the discharge or commitment of inmates of the state hospitals. [S13, §2727-a25; C24, 27, §3500.]

3501. Discharge—certificate. All patients shall be discharged immediately on regaining their sanity, and the superintendent shall issue duplicate certificates of full recovery, one of which he shall deliver to the recovered patient, and the other of which he shall forward to the clerk of the district court of the county from which the patient was committed. [R60, §1485; C73, §1424; C97, §2288; C24, 27, §3501.]

3502. Duty of clerk. The said clerk shall, immediately on receipt of such certificate, record the same at length in the record of the proceedings against said party as an insane person. [C97, §2288; C24, 27, §3502.]

3503. Certificate and record as evidence. Either of said certificates or the record thereof shall be presumptive evidence of the recovery of such person, and shall restore him to all his civil rights. [C97, §2288; C24, 27, §3503.]

3504. Clothing furnished. Upon such discharge the superintendent shall furnish such person, unless otherwise supplied, with suitable clothing and a sum of money not exceeding twenty dollars, which shall be charged with the other expenses of such patient in the hospital. [R60, §1495; C73, §1424; C97, §2288; C24, 27, §3504.]

3505. Harmless incurables. The relatives of any patient not susceptible of cure by remedial treatment in the hospital, and not dangerous to be at large, shall have the right to take charge of and remove him with the consent of the board of control. [C73, §1424; C97, §2288; C24, 27, §3505.]

3506. Certificate covering subsequent recovery. When a patient is discharged at a time when he has not fully recovered his sanity, he may at any time, under such rules as the board of control may prescribe, apply to the superintendent of the hospital where he was confined for a certificate of recovery. The superintendent, under like rules, shall examine such person or cause such examination to be made and if satisfied that such person has regained his sanity, shall issue duplicate certificates showing such recovery. [C24, 27, §3506.]

3507. Certificate and effect thereof. The duplicate certificates mentioned in the preceding section shall be delivered as in case of a discharge when cured, and the same record shall be made with the same effect. [C24, 27, §3507.]

3508. Dangerous incurables. The board of control, on the recommendation of the superintendent, and on the application of the relatives or friends of a patient who is not cured and who cannot be safely allowed to go at liberty, may release such patient when fully satisfied that such relatives or friends will provide and maintain all necessary supervision, care, and restraint over such patient. [R60, §1482; C73, §1408; C97, §2276; C24, 27, §3508.]

3509. Patient accused of crime. When an inmate of any state hospital who was committed to such hospital at a time when he was formally accused of crime in any county of the state, regains his reason, the superintendent shall thereupon issue his warrant for the return of such person to the jail of the county in which such charge is pending and notify the sheriff of such county accordingly who shall proceed to such hospital and execute such warrant. [R60, §1460; C73, §1413; C97, §2280; C24, 27, §3509.]
§3510. Return by sheriff. The sheriff shall in writing make his return of service on said warrant and deliver such warrant and return to the clerk of the district court of his county. Said clerk shall forthwith make a copy of the warrant and return and mail the same to the said superintendent who shall file and preserve it. [C97, §2280; C24, 27, §3510.]

§3511. Discharge of criminal insane. No patient who may be under criminal charge or conviction shall be discharged without the order of the district court or judge, and notice to the county attorney of the proper county. [R60, §1482; C73, §1408; C97, §2276; C24, 27, §3511.]

§3512. Transfer of dangerous inmates. When an inmate of any hospital for insane becomes incorrigible, and unmanageable to such an extent that he is dangerous to the safety of others in the hospital, the board may apply in writing to the district court or to any judge thereof, of the county in which such hospital is situated, for an order to transfer said inmate to the department for the insane in the men's reformatory and if such order be granted such inmate shall be so transferred. The county attorney of said county shall appear in support of such application on behalf of the board. [C24, 27, §3512.]

§3513. Examination by court—notice. Before granting the order authorized in the preceding section the court or judge shall investigate the allegations of the petition and before proceeding to a hearing thereon shall require notice to be served on any relative, friend, or guardian of the person in question of the filing of said application. On such hearing the court or judge shall appoint a guardian ad litem for said person, if it deems such action necessary to protect the rights of such person. [C24, 27, §3513.]

§3514. Overcrowded conditions. The board shall order the discharge or removal from the hospital of incurable and harmless patients whenever it is necessary to make room for recent cases. [R60, §1483; C73, §1425; C97, §2289; C24, 27, §3514.]

§3515. Notice to commissioners. When a patient who has not fully recovered is discharged from the hospital without application therefor, notice of the order shall at once be sent to the commissioners of insanity of the county of which the patient is a resident, and the commissioners shall forthwith cause the patient to be removed, and shall at once provide for his care in the county as in other cases. [R60, §1484; C73, §1426; C97, §2290; C24, 27, §3515.]

§3516. Inquest. A coroner's inquest shall be held in those cases where a death shall occur suddenly and without apparent cause, or a patient die and his relatives so request, but in the latter case the relatives making the request shall be liable for the expense of the same, and payment thereof may be required in advance. [C73, §1439; C97, §2305; C24, 27, §3516.]

CHAPTER 175
COUNTY AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE

§3517. Supervision. All county and private institutions wherein insane persons are kept shall be under the supervision of the board of control of state institutions. [S13, §2727-a58; C24, 27, §3517.]

§3518. Inspection. Said board shall make, or cause to be made, at least two inspections each year of every private and county institution wherein insane persons are kept. Such inspection shall be made by the members of the board or by some competent and disinterested person appointed by it. Written report as to such inspections shall be filed with the board and shall embrace:

1. The capacity of said institution for the care of patients.
2. The number and sex of the inmates kept therein.
3. The arrangement, method of construction, and adaptability of buildings for the purposes intended.

§3519. Patients to have hearing. The inspector shall see all patients in the institutions and shall fully investigate all complaints and report the result thereof in writing to said board. The board before acting on said report may require in advance. [S13, §2727-a59; C24, 27, §3519.]
and an opportunity to be heard. [S13,§2727-a60; C24, 27,§3519.]

3520. Compensation of inspectors. Inspectors under appointment by the board shall receive a salary of not to exceed six dollars per day that they shall be actually and necessarily employed in making the inspection and in going to and from the place of inspection, and actual expenses as an employee of the board. [S13,§2727-a61; C24, 27, §3520.]

3521. Rules. The board of control shall, from time to time, adopt reasonable rules touching the care and treatment of, and make orders in relation to, such insane patients as may be kept in said institutions, which rules shall not interfere with the medical treatment given to private patients by competent physicians. Copies of such rules, when adopted, shall be mailed to the chief executive officer of each private institution, and to the clerk of the district court, the chairman of the board of supervisors, and the officer in charge of the institution in all counties having county institutions caring for insane persons. [S13, §2727-a62; C24, 27, §3521.]

3522. Removal of patients. Said board, in case of failure to comply with such rules, is authorized to remove all said insane persons kept in such institutions at public expense, to the proper state hospital, or to some private or county institution or hospital for the care of the insane that has complied with the rules prescribed by said board, such removal of patients, if to a state hospital, to be made by an attendant or attendants sent from the state hospital. If a female is removed under the provisions of this section, at least one attendant shall be a female. [S13, §2727-a63; C24, 27, §3522.]

3523. Cost—collection from county. The cost of such removal, including all expenses of said attendant, shall be certified by the superintendent of the hospital receiving the patient, to the auditor of state, who shall draw his warrant upon the treasurer of state for said sum, which shall be credited to the support fund of said hospital and charged against the general revenues of the state and collected by the auditor of state from the county in which such asylum is situated and shall be summarily tried as an equitable action, and the judgment of the district court or judge shall be final. [S13, §2727-a64; C24, 27, §3523.]

3524. Notification to guardians. The board of control shall notify the guardian, or one or more of the relatives, of patients kept at private expense, of all violations of said rules by said private or county institutions, and of the action of the board as to all other patients. [S13, §2727-a65; C24, 27, §3524.]

3525. Investigating sanity. Should the board believe that any person in any such county or private institution is sane, or illegally restrained of liberty, it shall institute and prosecute proceedings in the name of the state, before the proper officer, board, or court, for the discharge of such person. [S13, §2727-a66; C24, 27, §3525.]

3526. Transfers from county or private institutions. Patients who are suffering from acute insanity, and who are violent, and confined at public expense in any such institution, may be removed by the board of control to the proper state hospital for the insane when, on competent medical testimony, the board finds that said patient can be better cared for and with better hope of recovery in the state hospital. Such removal shall be at the expense of the proper county. Said expense shall be recovered as provided in the third preceding section. [S13, §2727-a67; C24, 27, §3526.]

3527. Transfers from state hospitals—exceptions. A county chargeable with the expense of a patient in a state hospital for the insane shall remove such patient to a county or private institution for the insane which has complied with the aforesaid rules when the board so orders on a finding that said patient is suffering from chronic insanity and will receive equal benefit by being so transferred. In no case shall a patient, the relative or guardian of whom pays the expense of his keep in a state hospital, be thus transferred except upon the written consent of such relative or guardian. [S13, §2727-a68; C24, 27, §3527.]

3528. Transfers generally. Any patient in a state hospital for the insane, who is maintained at public expense, may, with the approval of the board of control, be transferred to a county or private institution for the insane on the written request of the board of supervisors and of the commissioners of insanity. [S13, §2727-a69; C24, 27, §3528.]

3529. Difference of opinion. When a difference of opinion exists between the board of control and the authorities in charge of any private or county asylum in regard to the removal of a patient or patients as herein provided, the matter shall be submitted to the district court, or judge thereof, of the county in which such asylum is situated and shall be summarily tried as an equitable action, and the judgment of the district court or judge shall be final. [S13, §2727-a70; C24, 27, §3529.]

How issues tried, §11429 et seq.

3530. Discharge of transferred patient. Patients transferred from a state hospital to such county or private institutions shall not be discharged, when not cured, without the consent of the board of control. [S13, §2727-a71; C24, 27, §3530.]

3531. Caring for insane of other counties. Boards of supervisors of counties having no proper facilities for caring for the insane, may, with the consent of the board of control, provide for such care at the expense of the county in any convenient and proper county or private institution for the insane which is willing to receive them. [S13, §2727-a72; C24, 27, §3531.]

3532. Authority of private asylums. No person shall be confined and restrained in any private institution or hospital for the care or treatment of the insane, except upon the certificate of the commission of insanity of the county in which such person resides, or of two reputable physicians, at least one of whom shall be a bona fide resident of this state, who shall certify that
such person is a fit subject for treatment and restraint in said institution or hospital, which certificate shall be the authority of the owners and officers of said hospital or institution for receiving and confining said patient or person therein. [S13,§2727-a66; C24, 27,§3532.]

CHAPTER 176

COMMISSION OF INSANITY

Referred to in §§3578, 8579, 13909.

3533. Number of members. In each county there shall be a commission of insanity which shall be composed of three members. In counties having two places where district court is held there shall be one such commission at each place. [C73,§1395; C97,§2261; C24, 27,§3533.]

3534. Personnel of commission. Said commission shall consist of the clerk of the district court, one reputable physician in actual practice, and one reputable attorney in actual practice. Said two latter members shall reside as near as may be convenient to the place where the district court is held. In the absence or inability of the clerk to act in any case, his deputy may act. [C73,§1395; C97,§2261; C24, 27,§3534.]

3535. Appointment and term. Said commission shall be appointed by the district court or judges thereof. If made in vacation the appointment shall be by written order, signed by the judges and recorded by the clerk. Appointments shall be for two years and be so arranged that the term of one member shall expire each year. The appointment of successors may be made at any time within three months prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent. [C73,§1395; C97,§2261; C24, 27,§3535.]

3536. Organization. The members shall organize by choosing one of their number president. The clerk of the district court or his deputy shall be clerk of the commission. The commission shall hold its meetings at the office of the clerk, unless for good reasons it shall fix on some other place, and shall also meet on notice from the clerk or his deputy. [C73, §1396; C97,§2261; C24, 27,§3536.]

3537. Temporary vacancy. In the temporary absence or inability of two members to act, the member present may call to his aid, temporarily, a person possessed of the qualifications required for a member, who, after qualifying as in other cases, may act in the same capacity. If one of the absent members is a clerk, his deputy shall act. The record in such cases must show the facts. [C73,§1395; C97,§2261; C24, 27,§3537.]

3538. Duty of clerk. The clerk of said commission shall:
1. Issue all processes required to be given by the commission, and affix thereto his seal as clerk of the court.
2. File and preserve in his office all papers and records connected with any inquest by the commission.
3. Keep separate books of the proceedings of the commission with entries sufficiently full to show, with the papers filed, a complete record of its findings, orders, and proceedings. [C73, §1397; C97,§2262; C24, 27,§3538.]
4. To witnesses, the same fees as witnesses.
5. Fees on appeal shall be the same as in ordinary actions. [C73, §§1410, 3825; C97,§2309; C24, 27,§3541.]

3539. Service of notice—reports. The notices, reports, and communications required to be given or made by said commission may be sent by mail, unless otherwise expressed, and the facts and date of such sending and their reception must be noted on the proper record. [C73,§1397; C97,§2262; C24, 27,§3539.]

3540. Jurisdiction—holding under criminal charge. Said commission shall, except as otherwise provided, have jurisdiction of all applications for the commitment to the state hospitals for the insane, or for the otherwise safe keeping, of insane persons within its county, unless the application is filed with the commission at a time when the alleged insane person is being held in custody under an indictment returned by the grand jury or under a trial information filed by the county attorney. [R60, §§1458, 1459; C73, §§1398, 1412; C97,§2263, 2279; C24, 27,§3540.]

3541. Compensation and expenses. Compensation and expenses shall be allowed as follows:
1. To each member of the commission three dollars for each day actually employed in the duties of his office as such member and necessary and actual expenses, not including charges for board.
2. To the clerk, in addition to compensation as a member, one-half as much more for making the required record entries in all cases of inquest and of meetings of the commission, and twenty-five cents for each process issued under seal.
3. To the examining physician, when not a member of the commission, the same fees as a member and in addition mileage of five cents per mile each way.
4. To witnesses, the same fees as witnesses in the district court.
5. Fees on appeal shall be the same as in ordinary actions. [C73, §§1410, 3825; C97,§2309; C24, 27,§3541.]
3542. Costs—how paid. The compensation and expenses provided for above, and the fees of the sheriff provided for in such cases, shall be allowed and paid out of the county treasury in the usual manner. [C73, §§1410, 3825; C97, §2269; C24, 27, §3542.]
Sheriff's fees, §191.

3543. Transportation expenses. When funds to pay the expenses of transporting a patient to a hospital are needed in advance, the commission shall estimate the probable expense, including the necessary assistance, and not including the compensation allowed the sheriff, and on such estimate, certified by the clerk, the auditor of the county shall issue a county warrant for the amount, as estimated, in favor of the sheriff or other person intrusted with the execution of such warrant of commitment. The sheriff or other person executing such warrant shall accompany his return with a statement of the expenses incurred, and the excess or deficiency may be deducted from or added to his compensation, as the case may be. If funds are not so advanced, such expenses shall be certified and paid in the manner above prescribed on the return of the warrant. When the commission orders the return of a patient, compensation and expenses shall be in like manner allowed. [C73, §§1410, 3826; C97, §2269; C24, 27, §3543.]

CHAPTER 177

COMMITMENT AND DISCHARGE OF INSANE
Referred to in §13909.

3544. Form of information. Applications for admission to the hospitals for the insane shall be by sworn information which shall allege and show:
1. That the person in whose behalf the application is made is believed to be insane, and a fit subject for custody and treatment in the hospital.
2. That such person has been found in the county.
3. The place of residence of such person or where it is believed to be, or that such residence is not known. [R60, §1480; C73, §1399; C97, §2264; C24, 27, §3544.]
Referred to in §3992.

3545. Hearing—custody. On the filing of such information, the commission, if satisfied that there is reasonable cause therefor, may require the alleged insane person to be brought before it and, to this end, may issue its warrant to any peace officer of the county. The commission may provide for the custody of such person until its investigation is concluded. [R60, §1480; C73, §1400; C97, §2265; C24, 27, §3545.]

3546. Subpoenas and oaths. The commission shall have power to issue subpoenas. Each member of the commission shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses. In case a witness fails to appear or refuses to testify, the commission shall, in writing, report such refusal to the district court or to a judge thereof, and said court or judge shall proceed as though such refusal occurred in a legal proceeding before said court or judge. [C73, §§1398; C97, §2263; C24, 27, §3546.]

3547. Hearings. Hearings shall be had in the presence of such person unless the commission finds that such course would probably be injurious to such person or attended with no advantage. [R60, §1480; C73, §1400; C97, §2265; C24, 27, §3547.]

3548. Appearance. Appearance on behalf of such alleged insane person may be made by any citizen of the county, or by any relative, either in person or by counsel. [C73, §1400; C97, §2265; C24, 27, §3548.]

3549. Examining physician. The commission shall, in all cases, appoint, either from, or outside, its own membership, some regular practicing physician of the county to make a personal examination of the person in question for the purpose of determining his mental and physical condition. Said physician shall certify to the commission whether said person is sane or insane. [C73, §1400; C97, §2265; C24, 27, §3549.]

3562-bl. Beneficiaries of the U. S. veterans' bureau.
3563. Blanks.
3564. Temporary custody in certain cases.
3565. Care by relatives or friends.
3566. Care by county.
3567. Custody outside state hospitals.
3568. Neglected insane.
3569. Transfers from county and private asylums.
3570. Discharge from custody.
3572. Duty of commission.
3573. Hearing.
3574. Finding and order filed.
3575. Compensation—payment.
3576. Limitation on proceedings.
3577. Habeas corpus.
3578. Cruelty or official misconduct.
3579. Failure to furnish writing material.
3580. "Insane" defined.
3550. Answers to interrogatories. The examining physician shall accompany his certificate with correct answers to the following questions so far as correct answers can be obtained:

1. Name of patient? Age? Married or single?
2. Number of children? Age of youngest child?
3. Place of birth?
4. Residence?
5. Past occupation?
6. Present occupation?
7. Is this the first attack?
8. If there were other attacks when did they occur?
9. Duration of other attacks?
10. When were the first symptoms of the present attack manifested? In what way were they manifested?
11. Is disease increasing, decreasing, or stationary?
12. Is the disease variable?
13. Are there rational intervals?
14. Do rational intervals occur at regular periods?
15. State fully on what subjects or in what way is derangement now manifested?
16. Disposition to injure others?
17. Has suicide ever been attempted? If so, in what way? Is the propensity to suicide now active?
18. Is there a disposition to filthy habits, destruction of clothing, breaking of glass, etc.?
19. What relatives, including grandparents and cousins, have been insane?
20. Did the patient manifest any peculiarities of temper, habits, disposition, or pursuits before the accession of the disease? Any predominant passion, religious impressions, etc.?
21. Was the patient ever addicted to intemperance in any form?
22. Has the patient been subject to epilepsy? Suppressed eruptions? Discharge of sores?
23. Other bodily diseases suffered by patient? If so, name them?
24. Has patient ever had any injury of the head? If so, explain nature of injury?
25. Has restraint or confinement been employed? If so, what kind, and how long?
26. What is supposed to be the cause of the disease?
27. What treatment has been pursued for the relief of the patient? Mention particulars and effects.
28. State any other matter supposed to have a bearing on the case. [R60, §1490; C73, §1407; C97, §2275; C24, 27, §3550.]

3551. Correction of answers. If the commission on further examination after the answers are given finds that any of said answers are incorrect, it shall correct the same. [C73, §1407; C97, §2275; C24, 27, §3551.]

3552. Findings and order. If the commission finds from the evidence that said person is insane and a fit subject for custody and treatment in the state hospital, it shall order his commitment to the hospital in the district in which the county is situated, and in connection with such finding and order shall determine and enter of record the county which is the legal settlement of such person. If such settlement is unknown the record shall show such fact. [R60, §1479; C73, §1401; C97, §2266; C24, 27, §3552.]

3553. Warrant. Unless an appeal is taken, the commission shall forthwith issue its warrant of commitment and a duplicate thereof, stating such finding, with the settlement of the person, if found, and, if not found, its information, if any, in regard thereto, authorizing the superintendent of the hospital to receive and keep him as a patient therein. [C73, §1401; C97, §2266; C24, 27, §3553.]

3554. Service. Said warrant and duplicate, with the certificate and finding of the physician, shall be delivered to the sheriff, who shall execute the same by conveying such person to the hospital, and delivering him, with such duplicate and physician's certificate and finding, to the superintendent, who shall, over his official signature, acknowledge such delivery on the original warrant, which the sheriff shall return to the clerk of the commission, with his costs and expenses indorsed thereon. [R60, §1458, 1459, 1479; C73, §§1401, 1412; C97, §§2266, 2279; C24, 27, §3554.]

3555. Record and commitment of one accused. If, after the commission has acquired jurisdiction over a person under a charge of insanity, the district court also acquires jurisdiction over such person under a formal charge of crime, the findings of the commission and the warrant of commitment, if any, shall state the fact of jurisdiction in the district court, and the name of the criminal charge. [R60, §1459; C73, §1412; C97, §2279; C24, 27, §3555.]

Fees, §5191.

3557. Assistants—females. The sheriff, or any person appointed, may call to his aid such assistants as he may need to execute such warrant; but no female shall thus be taken to the hospital and delivering him, with such duplicate and physician's certificate and finding, to the superintendent, who shall, over his official signature, acknowledge such delivery on the original warrant, which the sheriff shall return to the clerk of the commission, with his costs and expenses indorsed thereon. [R60, §1458, 1459, 1479; C73, §§1401, 1412; C97, §§2266, 2279; C24, 27, §3555.]

3558. Preference in executing warrant. If any relative or immediate friend of the patient, who is a suitable person, shall so request, he shall have the privilege of executing such warrant, in preference to the sheriff or any other person, without taking such oath, and for so doing shall be entitled to his necessary expenses, but no fees. [C73, §1401; C97, §2266; C24, 27, §3558.]
3559. Confinement of insane—females. No person who shall be found to be insane shall, during investigation or after such finding, and pending commitment to the hospital, or when on the way there, be confined in any jail, prison, or place of solitary confinement, except in cases of extreme violence, when it may be necessary for the safety of such person or of the public; and if such person be so confined, there shall, at all times during its continuance, be some suitable person or persons in attendance in charge of such person; but at no time shall any female be placed in such confinement without at least one female attendant remaining in charge of her. [C97, §2266; C24, 27, §3559.]

3560. Appeal. Any person found to be insane, or his next friend, may appeal from such finding to the district court by giving the clerk thereof, within ten days after such finding has been made, notice in writing that an appeal is taken, which may be signed by the party, his agent, next friend, guardian, or attorney, and, when thus appealed, it shall stand for trial anew. Upon appeal it shall be the duty of the county attorney, without additional compensation, to prosecute the action on behalf of the informant. [C97, §2267; S13, §2267; C24, 27, §3560.]

3561. Custody pending appeal. The appellant pending the appeal, shall be discharged from custody unless the commission finds that he cannot with safety be allowed to go at large, in which case it shall require him to be suitably provided for in the manner hereinafter specified. [C97, §2268; C24, 27, §3561.]

3562. Final order. If, upon the trial of the appeal, such person is found insane, and a fit subject for custody and treatment in the hospital, an order of commitment shall be entered, and the clerk shall issue a warrant therefor, and the proceedings thereunder shall be as provided in the preceding section before the commission. [C97, §2269; C24, 27, §3562.]

3562-bl. Beneficiaries of the United States veterans' bureau. Where a veteran of any war, military occupation or expedition, including those women who served as army nurses under contract before April 21, 1898, and February 2, 1901, who was not dishonorably discharged, is adjudged mentally incompetent by a board of county commissioners of insanity, the board is hereby authorized to communicate with the nearest office of the United States veterans' bureau within the state of Iowa with reference to the eligibility of such veteran to hospitalization in a veterans' bureau hospital. If the board is notified by the said office of the United States veterans' bureau that the veteran is entitled to hospitalization and the veteran is acceptable for the same, and bureau hospital facilities within the state of Iowa are available, the board may direct the veteran's commitment to any United States veterans' bureau hospital within the state of Iowa and such veteran upon admission shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the hospital and United States veterans' bureau hospital authorities are invested with the same powers granted to superintendents of state hospitals for insane with reference to retention and custody of patients so committed. [C27, §3562-b1.]

3563. Blanks. The board of control shall furnish the commissions of insanity of the counties with such forms for blanks for warrants, certificates, and other papers as will enable them with regularity and facility to comply with the provisions of this chapter, and also with copies of the regulations of the hospital, when printed. [C73, §1431; C97, §2295; C24, 27, §3563.]

3564. Temporary custody in certain cases. If any person found to be insane cannot at once be admitted to the hospital, or, in case of appeal from the finding of the commission, if such person cannot with safety be allowed to go at liberty, the commission of insanity shall require that such person shall be suitably provided for otherwise until such admission can be had, or until the occasion therefor no longer exists. [R60, §1436; C73, §1403; C97, §2271; S13, §2271; C24, 27, §3564.]

3565. Care by relatives or friends. Such patients may be cared for as private patients when relatives or friends will obligate themselves to provide such care without public charge. In such case the commission shall in writing appoint some suitable person special custodian who shall have authority and shall in all suitable ways restrain, protect, and care for such patient, in such manner as to best secure his safety and comfort, and to best protect the persons and property of others. [C73, §1403; C97, §2271; S13, §2271; C24, 27, §3565.]

Referred to in §3565.

3566. Care by county. If care and custody of the patient is not provided as authorized in the preceding section the commission shall require that he be restrained and cared for by the board of supervisors, at the expense of the county, at the county home or some other suitable place, and the commission of insanity shall issue its mandate to the board of supervisors, which shall forthwith comply therewith. [R60, §1436; C73, §1403; C97, §2271; S13, §2271; C24, 27, §3566.]

3567. Custody outside state hospitals. The commission of insanity may grant applications, made in substantially the form provided in this title, for the restraint, protection and care, within the county and outside the state hospitals, of alleged insane persons, either as public or private patients, but all patients so cared for shall be reported to the board of control. [R60, §1437; C73, §1404; C97, §2272; C24, 27, §3567.]

3568. Neglected insane. On information laid before the commission of insanity of any county that an insane person in the county is suffering for want of proper care, it shall forthwith inquire into the matter, and, if it finds that such information is true, it shall make all needful provisions for the care of such person as pro-
3569. Transfers from county and private asylums. Insane persons who have been under care, either as public or private patients, outside of the hospital, by authority of the commission of insanity may, on application, be transferred to the state hospital, whenever their admission may be continued as herein to such person so confined, or in any other way, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C97,§2307; C24, 27,§3579.

3570. Discharge from custody. When it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the commission of insanity that cause no longer exists for the care within the county of any person as an insane patient, it shall, with the approval of the board of control, order his immediate discharge, and shall find if such person is sane or insane at the time of such discharge, which finding shall be entered of record by the clerk of the commission of insanity. [C73,§1409; C97,§2277; C24, 27,§3569.]

3571. Commission of inquiry. A sworn complaint, alleging that a named person is not insane and is unjustly deprived of his liberty in any hospital in the state, may be filed by any person with the clerk of the district court of the county in which such named person is so confined, or of the county in which such named person has a legal settlement, and thereupon a judge of said court shall appoint a commission of not more than three persons to inquire into the truth of said allegations. One of said commissioners shall be a physician and if additional commissioners are appointed, one of such commissioners shall be a lawyer. [C73,§1442; C97,§2304; C24, 27,§3571.]

3572. Duty of commission. Said commission shall at once proceed to the place where said person is confined and make a thorough and discreet examination for the purpose of determining the truth of said allegations and shall promptly report its findings to said judge in writing. Said report shall be accompanied by a written statement of the case signed by the superintendent. [C73,§1442; C97,§2304; C24, 27,§3572.]

3573. Hearing. If, on such report and statement, and the hearing of testimony if any is offered, the judge shall find that such person is sane, he shall order his discharge; if the contrary, he shall so state, and authorize his continued detention. [C73,§1442; C97,§2304; C24, 27,§3573.]

3574. Finding and order filed. The finding and order of the judge, with the report and other papers, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court where the complaint was filed. Said clerk shall enter a memorandum thereof on his record, and forthwith notify the superintendent of the hospital of the finding and order of the judge, and the superintendent shall carry out the order. [C73,§1442; C97, §2304; C24, 27,§3574.]

3575. Compensation—payment. Said commissioners shall be entitled to their necessary expenses and a reasonable compensation, to be allowed by the judge, who shall certify the same to the auditor of state who shall thereupon draw the proper warrants on any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. The applicant shall pay said costs and expenses if the judge shall so order on a finding that the complaint was filed without probable cause. [C73, §1442; C97,§2304; C24, 27,§3575.]

3576. Limitation on proceedings. The proceeding authorized in the five preceding sections shall not be had oftener than once in six months regarding the same person; nor regarding any patient within six months after his admission to the hospital. [C73,§1443; C97, §2305; C24, 27,§3576.]

3577. Habeeb corpus. All persons confined as insane shall be entitled to the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, and the question of insanity shall be decided at the hearing. If the judge shall decide that the person is insane, such decision shall be no bar to the issuing of the writ a second time, whenever it shall be alleged that such person has been restored to reason. [R60,§1441; C73,§1444; C97,§2306; C24, 27,§3577.]


Habeas corpus, ch 334.

3578. Cruelty or official misconduct. If any person having the care of an insane person, and restraining him, whether in a hospital or elsewhere, with or without authority, shall treat him with unnecessary severity, harshness, or cruelty, or in any way abuse him, or if any officer required by the provisions of this and the three preceding chapters to perform any act shall wilfully refuse or neglect to perform the same, he shall, unless otherwise provided, be fined not to exceed five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed three months, and pay the costs of prosecution, or be both fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court. [C73,§§1415, 1416, 1440, 1445; C97,§2307; C24, 27,§3578.]

3579. Failure to furnish writing material. If any member of the visiting committee, superintendent of the hospital, or other person in charge of an insane person confined in the hospital, shall knowingly and wilfully violate any provision of this and the three preceding chapters by failing and refusing to furnish material for writing, failing or refusing to allow a party to write letters, to mail letters written, to receive and deliver letters written as provided herein to such person so confined, or in any other way, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C97,§2307; C24, 27,§3579.]

Punishment, §12894.
3580. "Insane" defined. The term "insane" as used in this chapter includes every species of insanity or mental derangement. [R60, §1468; C73, §1434; C97, §2298; C24, 27, §3580.]

CHAPTER 178
SUPPORT OF INSANE
Referred to in §13909.

3581. Liability of county and state. The necessary and legal costs and expenses attending the arrest, care, investigation, commitment, and support of an insane person committed to a state hospital shall be paid:
1. By the county in which such person has a legal settlement, or
2. By the state when such person has no legal settlement in this state, or when such settlement is unknown.

The residence of any person found insane who is an inmate of any state institution shall be that existing at the time of admission thereto. [C73, §1402; C97, §2270; S13, §2270; C24, 27, §3581.]

3582. Finding of legal settlement. The commission of insanity shall, when a person is found to be insane, or as soon thereafter as it obtains the proper information, determine and enter of record whether the legal settlement of said person is:
1. In the county of the residence of said commissioners;
2. In some other county of the state;
3. In some foreign state or country; or
4. Unknown. [C24, 27, §3582.]

3583. Certification of settlement. If such legal settlement is found to be in another county of this state, the commission shall, as soon as said determination is made, certify such finding to the superintendent of the hospital to which said patient is committed, and thereupon said superintendent shall charge the expenses already incurred and unadjusted, and all future expenses of such patient, to the county so certified until said settlement shall be otherwise determined as hereinafter provided. [C73, §1417; C97, §2281; C24, 27, §3583.]

3584. Certification to debtor county. Said finding of legal settlement shall also be certified by the commission to the county auditor of the county of such legal settlement. Such auditor shall lay such notification before the board of supervisors of his county, and it shall be conclusively presumed that such person has a legal settlement in said notified county unless said county shall, within six months, in writing filed with the commission of insanity giving said notice, dispute such legal settlement. [C73, §1402; C97, §2270; S13, §2270; C24, 27, §3584.]

3585. Nonresidents. If such legal settlement is found by the commission to be in some foreign state or country, or unknown, it shall, without entering an order of commitment to the state hospital, immediately notify the board of control of such finding and furnish the board of control with a copy of the evidence taken on the question of legal settlement, and hold said patient for investigation by said board of control. [C73, §1402; C97, §2270; S13, §2270, 2727-a28a; C24, 27, §3585.]

3586. Determination by board. The board of control shall immediately investigate the legal settlement of said patient and proceed as follows:
1. If the board of control finds that the decision of the commission of insanity as to legal settlement is correct, the board of control shall cause said patient either to be transferred to a state hospital for the insane and there maintained at the expense of the state, or to be transferred to the place of foreign settlement.
2. If the board of control finds that the decision of the commission of insanity is not correct, the board of control shall order said patient transferred to a state hospital for the insane and there maintained at the expense of the county of legal settlement in this state. [S13, §2727-a28a; C24, 27, §3586.] Expenses certified to counties, §3600.

3587. Removal of nonresidents. If at any time the board of control discovers that an insane patient in a state hospital was, at the time of commitment, a nonresident of this state, it may cause said patient to be conveyed to his place of residence if his condition permits of such transfer and other reasons do not render such transfer inadvisable. [C73, §1419; C97, §2283; S13, §§2283, 2727-a28a; C24, 27, §3587.]

3588. Transfers of insane persons—expenses. The transfer to state hospitals or to the places of their legal settlement of insane persons who have no legal settlement in this state or whose legal settlement is unknown, shall be made according to the directions of the board of control, and when practicable by
employees of state hospitals, and the actual and necessary expenses of such transfers shall be paid on itemized vouchers sworn to by the claimants and approved by the board of control, from any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. [S13, §§2308-a, 2727-a28b; C24, 27, §3588.]

3589. Subsequent discovery of residence. If, after a patient has been received into a state hospital for the insane as a patient whose legal settlement is supposed to be outside this state or unknown, the board of control finds that the legal settlement of said patient was, at the time of commitment, in a county of this state, said board shall charge all legal costs and expenses pertaining to the commitment and support of said patient to the county of such legal settlement, and the same shall be collected as provided by law in other cases. [S13, §2727-a28a; C24, 27, §3589.]

3590. Preliminary payment of costs. All legal costs and expenses attending the arrest, care, investigation, and commitment of a person to a state hospital for the insane under a finding that such person has a legal settlement in another county of this state, shall, in the first instance, be paid by the county of commitment. The county of such legal settlement shall reimburse the county so paying for all such payments, with interest. [S13, §§2308-a; C24, 27, §3590.]

3591. Recovery of costs from state. Costs and expenses attending the arrest, care, and investigation of a person who has been committed to a state hospital for the insane and who has no legal settlement in this state or whose legal settlement is unknown, including cost of commitment, if any, shall be paid out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, on itemized vouchers executed by the auditor of the county which has paid them, and approved by the board of control. [S13, §2308-a; C24, 27, §3591.]

3592. Action to determine legal settlement. When a dispute arises between different counties or between the board of control and a county as to the legal settlement of a person committed to a state hospital for the insane, the attorney general, at the request of the board of control, shall, without the advancement of fees, cause an action to be brought in the district court of any county where such dispute exists, to determine such legal settlement. Said action may be brought at any time when it appears that said dispute cannot be amicably settled. All counties which may be the place of such legal settlement, so far as known, shall be made defendants and the allegation of such settlement may be in the alternative. Said action shall be tried as in equity. [C73, §1418; C97, §§2270, 2252; S13, §2270; C24, 27, §3592.]

3593. Judgment when settlement found within state. The court shall determine whether the legal settlement of said insane person, at the time of the commitment, was in one of the defendant counties. If the court so find, judgment shall be entered against the county of such settlement in favor of any other county for all legal costs and expenses arising out of said proceedings in insanity, and paid by said other county. If any such costs have not been paid, judgment shall be rendered against the county of settlement in favor of the parties, including the state, to whom said costs or expenses may be due. [C73, §1418; C97, §2282; S13, §§2308-a; C24, 27, §3593.]

3594. Order when nonresidence or unknown settlement appears. If the court finds that the legal settlement of said insane person, at the time of commitment, was in a foreign state or country, or was unknown, an order shall be entered that said insane person shall be maintained in the hospital for the insane at the expense of the state. In such case the state shall refund to any county, with interest, all legal costs and expenses arising out of said proceedings in insanity and paid by said county. Any decision by the court shall be final. [C73, §1402; C97, §2270; S13, §2270; C24, 27, §3594.]

3595. Personal liability. Insane persons and persons legally liable for their support shall remain liable for the support of such insane. The county auditor, subject to the direction of the board of supervisors, shall enforce the obligation herein created as to all sums advanced by the county. [R60, §1488; C73, §1433; C97, §2297; C24, 27, §3595.]

Reflected to in §3596.

3596. Statute made applicable, §3401. Presumption. In actions to enforce the liability imposed by the preceding section, the certificate from the superintendent and the notice from the auditor of state stating the sums charged in such cases, shall be presumptively correct. [R60, §1488; C73, §1433; C97, §2297; C24, 27, §3596.]

3597. Relief from liability. If the board of supervisors in the case of any insane patient who has been supported at the expense of the county shall deem it a hardship to compel the relatives of such patient to bear the burden of his support, or charge the estate of such patient therewith, they may on application relieve such relatives or estate from any part or all of such burden as may seem to them reasonable and just. [C73, §1433; C97, §2297; C24, 27, §3597.]

3598. Expense in county or private hospitals. The estates of insane or idiotic persons who may be treated or confined in any county asylum or home, or in any private hospital or sanatorium, and the estates of persons legally bound for their support, shall be liable to the county for the reasonable cost of such support, or so much thereof as may be determined by the board of supervisors. [R60, §1488; C73, §1433; C97, §2297; C24, 27, §3598.]

3599. Nonresidents liable to state—presumption. The estates of all nonresident patients provided for and treated in state hospitals for the insane in this state, and all persons legally bound for the support of such patients, shall be liable to the state for the reasonable value of the care,
maintenance, and treatment of such patients while in such hospitals. The certificate of the superintendent of the state hospital in which any nonresident is or has been a patient, showing the amounts drawn from the state treasury or due therefrom as provided by law on account of such nonresident patient, shall be presumptive evidence of the reasonable value of the care, maintenance, and treatment furnished such patient. [S13,§2297-a; C24, 27,§3599.]

3600. Expenses certified to counties. Each superintendent of a state hospital where insane patients are cared for shall certify for the auditor of state on the first day of January, April, July, and October, the amount not previously certified by him due the state from the several counties having patients chargeable thereto, and the auditor of state shall thereupon charge the same to the county so owing. A duplicate certificate shall be mailed to the auditor of each county having patients chargeable thereto. This section shall apply to all superintendents of all institutions having patients chargeable to counties. [R60,§1487; C73,§1428; C97,§2292; S13,§2292; C24, 27,§3600.]

3601. Duty of county auditor and treasurer. The county auditor, upon receipt of such certificate, shall thereupon enter the same to the credit of the state in his ledger of state accounts, and at once issue a notice to his county treasurer, authorizing him to transfer the amount from the insane or county fund to the general state revenue, which notice shall be filed by the treasurer as his authority for making such transfer, and shall include the amount so transferred in his next remittance of state taxes to the treasurer of state, designating the fund to which it belongs. [R60,§1487; C73,§1428; C97,§2292; S13,§2292; C24, 27,§3601.]

3602. Penalty. Should any county fail to pay these bills within sixty days from the date of certificate from the superintendent, the auditor of state shall charge the delinquent county the penalty of one per cent per month on and after sixty days from date of certificate until paid. [C97,§2292; S13,§2292; C24, 27,§3602.]

3603. Hospital support fund. The board of supervisors shall have the power to levy other taxes estimate the amount necessary to meet said expense the coming year, including cost of commitment and transportation of patients, and shall levy a tax therefor. Said fund shall not be diverted to any other purpose. Should any county fail to levy a tax sufficient to meet this expense, the deficiency shall be paid from the general county fund. [C97,§2292; S13,§2292; C24, 27,§3603.]

3604. County fund for insane. The board of supervisors shall annually, levy a tax of one and one-half mills or less, as may be necessary, for the purpose of raising a fund for the support of such insane persons as are cared for and supported by the county in the insane ward of the county home, or elsewhere outside of any state hospital for the insane, which shall be known as the county fund for the insane, and shall be used for no other purpose than the support of such insane persons. [C97,§2308; S13,§2308; C24, 27,§3604.]

CHAPTER 179
JUVENILE COURT

3605. Jurisdiction.
3606. How constituted.
3607. Designation of judge.
3608. Effect.
3609. Courts always open.
3610. Records of court.
3611. Clerk.

3605. Jurisdiction. There is hereby established in each county a juvenile court, which, and the judges thereof, shall have and exercise the jurisdiction and powers provided by law. [S13, §254-a13; C24, 27,§3605.]

3606. How constituted. The juvenile court of each county shall be constituted as follows:
1. Of the judges of the district court.
2. In counties wherein there is a superior or municipal court, of the judges thereof, respectively, when designated as judges of the juvenile court by the judges of the district court. [S13, §254-a13; C24, 27,§3606.]

3607. Designation of judge. The judges of the district court may designate one of their number to act as judge of the juvenile court in any county or counties, and may designate a superior or municipal court judge to act as judge of the juvenile court in cases arising in any city in which any such court is organized and in cases arising in any part of any county convenient thereto. In counties having a population of one hundred thousand or over, unless said district judges designate a superior or municipal court judge to act as juvenile judge, they shall after each election, designate one of their number to act as juvenile judge for the ensuing four years. [C24, 27,§3607.]

3608. Effect. The designation of any judge to hold the juvenile court shall not deprive him of other judicial functions, nor the other judges of the power to act as judges of the juvenile court during the absence, inability to act, or upon request, of the regularly designated juvenile judge. [C24, 27,§3608.]

3609. Courts always open. Juvenile courts shall always be open for the transaction of business, but the hearing of any matter requiring notice shall be had only at such time and place as the judge may fix. [S13,§254-a13; C24, 27, §3609.]
§3610. Records of court. The juvenile court shall be a court of record, and the proceedings, orders, findings, and decisions thereof shall be entered in books kept for that purpose and designated as the juvenile court records. [S13,§254-a18; C24, 27,§3610.]

3611. Clerk. The clerk of the court whose judge acts as the juvenile court shall act as clerk of the juvenile court. [C24, 27,§3611.]

3612. Probation officers—salary. The judge designated as juvenile judge in each county, or in cases where there is more than one such judge in any county the judges so designated acting jointly, shall appoint probation officers, one of whom, if more than one is appointed, shall be a woman, as follows:

1. In and for any county having a population of less than thirty thousand, and not to exceed ten probation officers, who shall serve without pay.

2. In counties which contain an educational institution under the control of the state board of education with a student enrollment of at least six thousand and in counties having a population of more than thirty thousand and less than fifty thousand, a chief probation officer at a salary of not more than fifteen hundred dollars per year; and the court may also appoint one deputy at a salary of not more than twelve hundred per year.

3. In counties having a population of more than fifty thousand and less than one hundred twenty-five thousand, a chief probation officer at a salary of not more than two thousand dollars per year; and the court may appoint two deputies at a salary of not more than fifteen hundred dollars each per year.

4. In counties having a population in excess of one hundred twenty-five thousand, one chief probation officer at a salary not to exceed three thousand dollars per year, and not to exceed ten deputy probation officers. Three of such deputy probation officers may be paid a salary not to exceed thirty thousand and less than fifty thousand dollars per year; and the court may appoint two deputies at a salary of not more than twenty-five hundred dollars per year each.

5. In counties having a population of more than thirty thousand and less than one hundred twenty-five thousand, a chief probation officer at a salary of not more than two thousand dollars per year; and the court may appoint two deputies at a salary of not more than fifteen hundred dollars each per year.

3613. Physicians and nurses. In any county having a population of one hundred twenty-five thousand or more, the judge or judges of the juvenile court may appoint a competent physician at a salary of not more than fifty dollars per month, and a visiting nurse, who shall be a trained graduate, at a salary of not more than one hundred dollars per month, and prescribe their duties. [C24, 27,§3613.]

3614. Powers and duties—office and supplies. Probation officers, in the discharge of their duties as such, shall possess the powers of peace officers. They shall be furnished by the county with a proper office and all necessary blanks, books, and stationery. It shall be the duty of said probation officers to make such investigation as may be required by the court; to be present in court in order to represent the interests of the child when the case is heard; to furnish to the court such information and assistance as the judge may require, and to take such charge of any child before and after trial as may be directed by the court. [S13,§254-a18; C24, 27,§3614.]

3615. Duties of clerk. The clerk of court shall, if practicable, notify a convenient probation officer in advance when any child is to be brought before the said court. [S13,§254-a18; C24, 27,§3615.]

3616. Salaries—expenses—how paid. The judges making the appointments shall fix the salaries of all appointees at not exceeding the amount authorized by law. All appointees shall serve during the pleasure of such judges, and in addition to salaries shall receive their necessary and actual expenses incurred while performing their duties. All salaries and expenses shall be paid by the county. [S13,§254-a18; C24, 27,§3616.]

3616-b1. Salaries and expenses in certain counties. The salaries and expenses of probation officers and deputies in counties which contain an educational institution under the control of the state board of education with a student enrollment of at least forty-two hundred, may be paid either from the general county fund or from the court expense fund. [C27,§3616-b1.]

CHAPTER 180
CARE OF NEGLECTED, DEPENDENT, AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN

Refer to in §§3615, 3616-a89, 3660, 3689, 3699, 3709.
3648. Right to transfer.
3649. Term of commitment—warrant.
3650. Notice of discharge.
3650-al. Exceptions.
3651. Record of discharge.
3652. Statement to superintendent.

3617. Applicable to certain children. This chapter shall not apply to any child who is accused of an offense which is punishable by life imprisonment or death, but shall otherwise apply to all children who are not feeble-minded and who are under eighteen years of age and who are not inmates of any state institution or of any institution incorporated under the laws of this state. [S13, §254-al4; C24, 27, §3617.]

3618. "Dependent and neglected child" defined. The term "dependent child" or "neglected child" shall mean any child who, for any reason:
1. Is destitute, or homeless, or abandoned.
2. Is dependent upon the public for support.
3. Is without proper parental care or guardianship, or habitually begs or receives alms.
4. If under ten years of age, is engaged in any public entertainment in public places for pecuniary gain for himself or for another, or who accompanies, or is used in aid of, any person so doing.
5. Is found living in any house of ill fame, or with any vicious or disreputable person.
6. Is living in a home which is unfit for such child; or is living in a home wherein because of carelessness or neglect of a person or persons having a transmissible disease of a serious nature as determined by the local board of health, local health officer or the state department of health, the health of said child may be in danger.
7. Is living under such other unfit surroundings as bring such child, in the opinion of the court, within the spirit of this chapter. [S13, §254-al4; C24, 27, §3618; 43GA, ch 89.]
Referred to in §§3658, 3661-a1.

3619. “Delinquent child” defined. The term “delinquent child” means any child:
1. Who habitually violates any law of this state, or any town or city ordinance.
2. Who is incorrigible.
3. Who knowingly associates with thieves, or vicious or immoral persons.
4. Who is growing up in idleness or crime.
5. Who knowingly frequents a house of ill fame.
6. Who patronizes any policy shop or place where any gaming device is located.
7. Who habitually wanders about any railroad yards or tracks, gets upon any moving train, or enters any car or engine without lawful authority. [S13, §254-al4; C24, 27, §3619.]

3620. “Child”, “parent”, and “institution” defined. The word “child” or “children” may mean one or more children, and shall include any person under eighteen years of age. The word “parent” or “parents” may mean one or both parents when consistent with the intent of this chapter. The word “institution” shall include any corporation which includes in its purposes the care or disposition of children coming within the meaning of this chapter. [S13, §254-al4; C24, 27, §3620.]

3621. Petitions. Petitions, sworn to on information and belief, setting forth the facts which render a child, found in the county, dependent, neglected, or delinquent within the meaning of this chapter, must be filed, without payment of filing fee, with the clerk of the juvenile court, by any reputable resident of the county. [SS15, §254-al5; C24, 27, §3621.]

3622. Petition may embrace several children. Complaint with reference to more than one child may be embraced in one count of the petition, subject to being later divided on order of the juvenile court if such order appears advisable. [C24, 27, §3622.]

3623. Time and place of hearing—notice. Upon the filing of the petition, the court or judge shall fix a time for the hearing and a place within the district convenient to the parties, and cause notice to issue as hereinafter provided. [SS15, §254-al6; C24, 27, §3623.]

3624. Notice. Said notice shall apprise all parties entitled to notice of the filing of said petition, and of the time and place of hearing thereon, and shall require the custodian of said child to appear with said child at said time and place. A copy of the petition shall be attached to said notice. [SS15, §254-al6; C24, 27, §3624.]

3625. Manner of service. The court or judge may, in all cases, specify the particular manner in which said notice shall be served. [C24, 27, §3625.]

3626. Service of notice. Said notice shall be served on the custodian of said child or on the person with whom such child is living, and on all other persons entitled to notice, at least five days before the day of hearing. No further service shall be required than on the parent when the parent is the custodian or guardian of said child or children. If the said custodian is not the parent or guardian, then additional service shall be made in the following order:
1. On the parents if their residence in this state is known.
2. On the guardian if his residence in this state is known.
3. On some relative if his residence in this state is known.
4. On some neighbor if his residence in this state is known.

3627. Refusal to produce child. If the person summoned as herein provided shall fail to appear or bring the child, without reasonable cause, and abide the order of the court, he may be proceeded against as case of contempt of court in addition to any criminal proceedings authorized by law. [SS15, §254-al6; C24, 27, §3627.]

Contempts, ch 536.
§3628. Warrant of arrest. In case the notice cannot be served, or the party served fails to obey the same, or when it shall be made to appear to the court that such notice will be ineffective, a warrant may issue on the order of the court, either against the parent or guardian or custodian, or against the child himself. [SS15, §254-a16; C24, 27, §3628.]

§3629. Hearing—continuance. On the day set for hearing, the court shall, if the required notice has been given, or at any time if the parties entitled to such notice are in court, proceed to try the cause in equity unless a continuance appears advisable in the interest of justice. [SS15, §254-a16; C24, 27, §3629.]

How issues tried, §11429 et seq.

§3630. Custody of child. When, in the opinion of the court, an emergency exists, temporary provision may be made for the custody of the child pending a further hearing. [SS16, §254-a16; C24, 27, §3630.]

§3631. Appointment to represent child. The court may, at any time after the filing of the petition, appoint an attorney or other suitable person to represent and appear for said child. [SS15, §254-a16; C24, 27, §3631.]

§3632. Information charging crime. In any case after an investigation of the facts and circumstances, the court may, in its discretion, cause the child to be charged with either:
1. An indictable offense, in which case the court shall proceed to hold a preliminary examination, and shall exercise the powers of other magistrates; or
2. An offense not triable on indictment, in which case the court may order any peace officer to file forthwith an information against such child and proceed to try the case before a jury of twelve.

When no regular jury is in attendance at the district, superior, or municipal court, as the case may be, the judge shall cause to be issued by the clerk and served by any peace officer a summons for such number of persons qualified to act as jurors as in his judgment are necessary to secure an impartial jury, allowing to the state and the defendant, each, three peremptory challenges. [SS15, §254-a16; C24, 27, §3632.]

§3633. Commitment of child. If a child is unable to furnish a required bail pending the final disposition of the case, he may be committed to the care of a probation or peace officer, or other person, who shall keep such child in some suitable place provided by the city or county, outside the inclosure of any jail or police station. No child shall be confined in the same yard or inclosure with adult convicts. [S13, §254-a24; SS15, §254-a16; C24, 27, §3633.]

§3634. Prosecutions transferred. Any child, taken before any justice of the peace or police court, charged with a public offense shall, together with the case, be at once transferred by said court to the juvenile court. [S13, §254-a24; C24, 27, §3634.]

§3635. Exclusion from courtroom. The judge of the juvenile court shall fix a time and place for the hearing of cases transferred thereto, which shall be disposed of in the same manner as cases originally brought before said court. During his examination into or trial of the case as a court of equity, the court may exclude from the courtroom any and all persons who, in his opinion, are not necessary for the hearing of the case. [S13, §254-a19; C24, 27, §3635.]

§3636. Conviction of crime—alternative procedure. When there is a conviction in the district court of any delinquent child of an indictable offense, the district court may enter judgment thereon, or, if the punishment be not imprisonment for life, or death, it may transfer the cause to the juvenile court. The juvenile court shall have power to proceed with such child under the alternative or mandatory commitments provided in this chapter; but if the results, in the opinion of the court, be not conducive to the public interest and the welfare of the child, it may at any time revoke such orders of commitment and enter such judgment of conviction as the district court might have entered. [S13, §254-a17; C24, 27, §3636.]

§3637. Alternative commitments. The juvenile court, in the case of any neglected, dependent, or delinquent child, may:
1. Continue the proceedings from time to time and commit said child to the care and custody of a probation officer or other discreet person.
2. Commit said child to some suitable family home or allow it to remain in its own home.
3. Commit said child to any institution in the state, incorporated and maintained for the purpose of caring for such children.
4. Cause the child to be placed in a public or state hospital for treatment or special care, or in a private hospital which will receive it for such purpose, when such course seems necessary for the welfare of the child. [S13, §§254-a26, -a23; C24, 27, §3637.]

Referred to in §3639.

§3638. Guardianship and adoption. In case the court commits said child to the custody of some proper person or institution, such person or institution shall, by virtue of such custody, be the legal guardian of the person of such child and may be made a party to any proceeding for the legal adoption of such child, but any such adoption shall be approved by the court. [S13, §254-a21; C24, 27, §3638.]

Adoption in general, ch 473.

§3639. Conditions attending commitment. In any case contemplated by the second preceding section, the court may, from time to time, incorporate in its order such conditions and restrictions as it may deem advisable for the welfare of the child, and the jurisdiction of the court over said proceedings and said child shall continue until the child is legally adopted, or until the child is committed to a state institution. [S13, §254-a28; C24, 27, §3639.]

§3640. Religious belief. The court, in committing children, shall place them, as far as practicable, in the care and custody of some individual holding the same religious belief as the parents
of said child, or with some institution which is controlled by persons of like religious faith with the parents of said child. [S13,§§254-a27, 3260-g; C24, 27,§3640.]

3641. Aid to widow in care of child. If the juvenile court finds of record that the mother of a neglected or dependent child is and has been a resident of the county for one year preceding the filing of the application, and is a widow and a proper guardian, but, by reason of indigency, is unable to properly care for such child, and that the welfare of said child will be promoted by remaining in its own home, it may, on ten days' written notice to the chairman of the board of supervisors, of said application, by proper order determine the amount of money, not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per week, necessary to enable said mother to properly care for said child. The board of supervisors shall cause said amount to be paid from the county treasury as provided in said order. Such order may, at any time, be modified or vacated by the court. No payment shall be made after said child reaches the age of sixteen years, or after the mother has remarried, or after she has acquired a legal residence in another county, or after she has become a nonresident of the state.

No person on whom the notice to depart provided for in chapter 267 shall have been served within one year prior to the time of making the application, shall be considered a resident so as to be allowed the aid provided for in this section. [S13,§254-a20; C24, 27,§3641.]

3641-b1. Levy in certain counties. In counties having a population of sixty thousand or more the board of supervisors may levy annually a tax not to exceed one mill to carry out the provisions of the preceding section. [C24, 27,§3641-b1; 43GA, ch 92; 44GA, ch 73.]

3642. Duration of order. Orders entered under the second preceding section shall, unless sooner terminated by the court, automatically terminate two years from the date thereof, but may be renewed under a new application. [C24, 27,§3642.]

3643. Who considered widow. Any mother whose husband is an inmate of any institution under the care of the board of control, shall, for the purposes of the third preceding section, be considered a widow, but only while such husband is so confined. [S13,§254-a20a; C24, 27,§3643.]

3644. Compelling support by parent. The court, in any proceeding hereunder relative to a neglected or dependent child, shall have jurisdiction, on reasonable notice to the parents of said child, to inquire into the ability of said parents to support said child and make all proper orders in reference thereto. The court may require such parent to enter into a bond, with or without surety, and in a reasonable sum, conditioned for the proper care, support, and supervision of such child. If it finds that the parent is able to support such child in any reasonable degree, it may require such parent to pay a reasonable amount of money into court at such times as it may provide, which sum shall be applied to the care of said child. All orders for the payment of money shall be enforced by execution and in such case the parent ordered to make payment shall not be entitled to hold any property as exempt from such execution. All other orders may be enforced by process of contempt until such orders are complied with. [S13,§§254-a25,-a31,-a45,-a47; C24, 27,§3644.]

3645. Action on bond. In case of the breach of a bond given as required in the preceding section, the amount thereof shall be deemed liquidated damages, which, when collected, shall, under the orders of the court, be applied to the care of said child. The county attorney shall, on the order of the court, prosecute all actions on such bonds. [S13,§§254-a25,-a31,-a45,-a47; C24, 27,§3645.]

3646. Mandatory commitments. If commitment of any child is not made under the foregoing provisions of this chapter, or if made thereunder and the results, in the opinion of the court, are not conducive to the welfare of the child, the court shall proceed as follows:
1. If the child is neglected or dependent and not delinquent, it shall be committed either to the soldiers' orphans' home or to the state juvenile home.
2. If the child is delinquent and under the age of ten years, it shall be committed to the state juvenile home.
3. If the child is over the age of ten years and, in the opinion of the court or judge is seriously delinquent or so disposed, it shall be committed to the state training school for boys or for girls, as the case may be; but married women, prostitutes, and girls who are pregnant shall not be committed to the training school.
4. If the child is over the age of ten years and, in the opinion of the court or judge, is not seriously delinquent nor so disposed, it shall be committed to the state juvenile home. [C73,§3655-3659; 166GA, ch 77; C97,§§2708, 2709; S13,§§254-a20,-a25, 2708, 2709; C24, 27,§3646.]

3647. Interpretative clause. It is the intent of the preceding section to so classify commitments that the merely neglected and dependent child will not be associated with the delinquent, and that delinquent children will be so segregated that the least delinquent will not suffer by association with those of greater delinquency. [C24, 27,§3647.]

3648. Right to transfer. The board of control, at any time, for the purpose of effecting, as nearly as practicable, the declared intent of this chapter, may transfer an inmate of any of said three state institutions to any other of said institutions. It may also transfer any feeble-minded child from said institutions to the institution for feeble-minded or to the hospital for epileptics and school for feeble-minded. The expense of such transfers shall be charged to the support fund of the institution from which the transfers are made. [C24, 27,§3648.]
§3658, Ch 181, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

3649. Term of commitment—warrant. Commitments shall be until the child attains the age of twenty-one years, but the board of control may release or discharge the child at any time after it is committed. The age of eighteen years if such action will, in the judgment of the board, be best for the child.

A warrant of commitment shall consist of a copy of the order of commitment, certified to by the clerk, and shall be in duplicate, one of which shall be delivered to the executive head of the receiving institution and shall constitute sufficient authority to hold in custody the party committed. [C73, §1655–1658; C97, §2708; S13, §§254-a23, 2708; C24, 27, §3649; 44GA, ch 74.]

3650. Notice of discharge. When application, written or otherwise, is made to the board of control for the final discharge of any delinquent child under twenty-one years of age who has been committed by a juvenile court to any state institution, such board shall at once, by letter, give written notice of such application to the county attorney of the county from which commitment was made, and such child shall not be finally discharged in less than thirty days after such notice has been given. [C24, 27, §3650.]

Referred to in §3650-al.

3650-al. Exceptions. The provisions of the preceding section requiring notice shall not apply to any case where it is proposed simply to parole any such delinquent child; and the board of control may at any time parole such a delinquent or cause him to be removed from any state institution and placed in the custody of a reputable citizen of the state whom the board may believe to be qualified to have such custody. [C27, §3650-al.]

3651. Record of discharge. The board shall keep a full record of the discharge by it of all delinquent children which record shall among other matters show the reasons therefor and whether the discharge was on application or on the motion of the board. [C24, 27, §3651.]

3652. Statement to superintendent. In case of a commitment to a state institution, the judge shall forward to the superintendent a statement of the nature of the complaint, and such other particulars as he may be able to ascertain, including the date of birth of the child, its habits and environments, the number of times it has been arrested and the cause therefor, the influence of the parent or custodian on such child, and the substance of the evidence introduced on the hearing. [C73, §1657; C97, §2708; S13, §2708; C24, 27, §3652.]

3653. Detention home and school in certain counties. In counties having a population of more than forty thousand, the board of supervisors shall provide and maintain, separate, apart, and outside the enclosure of any jail or police station, a suitable detention home and school for dependent, neglected, and delinquent children. [S13, §254-a29; C24, 27, §3653.]

3654. Tax. The board of supervisors may annually levy a tax of not to exceed one mill for the purpose of maintaining such home, and paying the salaries and expenses of all appointees authorized by this chapter. [S13, §254-a30; C24, 27, §3654.]

3655. Approval of institutions. The board of control shall designate and approve the institutions to which such children may be legally committed and shall have supervision and right of visitation and inspection at all times over all such institutions. [S13, §§254-a20-a26; C24, 27, §3655.]

3656. Reports by court and institutions. The juvenile court, and all institutions receiving such children, shall, between the first and fifteenth day of January of each year, make report to the board of control. The report shall embrace the number of children of each sex brought before the court during the past year, the number for whom homes have been provided, the number sent to state institutions, and the number in charge of each institution. [S13, §254-a26; C24, 27, §3656.]

3657. Statutes construed liberally. This chapter shall be liberally construed to the end that its purpose may be carried out. [S13, §254-a28; C24, 27, §3657.]

CHAPTER 181

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

3658. Contributing to delinquency.
3659. Penalty—bar.
3660. Suspension of sentence.

3658. Contributing to delinquency. It shall be unlawful to:

1. Encourage any child under eighteen years of age to commit any act of delinquency defined in the preceding chapter of this title.

2. Send, or cause to be sent, any such child to a house of prostitution or to any place where intoxicating liquors are unlawfully sold or unlawfully kept for sale, or to any policy shop, or to any gambling place, or to any public pool-room, or to induce any such child to go to any such places, knowing them to be such.

3. Knowingly encourage, contribute, or in any manner cause such child to violate any law of this state, or any ordinance of any city or town.

4. Knowingly permit, encourage, or cause such child to be guilty of any vicious or immoral conduct.

5. Knowingly contribute to the dependency of a child as defined in section 3618.

[C24, 27, §3658; 43GA, ch 90.]

Referred to in §3659. See §1861-c.

3659. Penalty—bar. A violation of the preceding section shall be punishable by a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Said conviction shall not bar a prosecution of such convicted person for an indictable offense.
when the acts which caused or contributed to the delinquency or dependency of such child are indictable. [C24, 27, §3655; 43GA, ch 90.]

See §3661-c1.

3660. Suspension of sentence. Upon said conviction being had, the court may, for a period not exceeding two years, suspend sentence under such conditions as to good behavior as it may prescribe. Should said conditions be fulfilled, the court may at any time enter an order setting the same aside and wholly releasing the defendant therefrom. Should said condition be not fulfilled to the satisfaction of the court, an order of sentence may at any time be entered which shall be effective from the date thereof. [C24, 27, §3660.]

CHAPTER 181-A1

CHILD WELFARE SUPERVISION

3661. Preliminary examination. If, in proceedings in juvenile court, it appears probable that an indictable offense has been committed and that the commission thereof caused, or contributed to, the delinquency or dependency of such a child, said court may order the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of such suspected person, and on the appearance of such person said court may proceed to hold a preliminary examination, and in so doing shall exercise all the powers of a committing magistrate. [C24, 27, §3661; 43GA, ch 90.]

3661-c1. Interpretative clause. For the purposes of this act [43GA, ch 90] the word “dependency” shall mean all the conditions as enumerated in section 3618. [43GA, ch 90.]

CHILD WELFARE SUPERVISION, Ch 181-A1, §3666-a1

3661-a1. Board of control—duties with respect to children.

3661-a2. Right to require information.

3661-a3. Publication of laws.

3661-a4. Superintendent—appointment—tenure.

3661-a5. Salary—assistants.


3661-a7. Other agencies to cooperate.

3661-a4. Superintendent—appointment—tenure. The board shall have power to appoint a superintendent of child welfare, fix his term of office and define his duties, to determine the number of such assistants as shall be deemed by it essential to carry out the purposes of this chapter, to provide such officer and his assistants with suitable quarters in connection with the office of the board and incur such expenses as are necessary to the performance of such duties, but not beyond the limitations of the appropriations provided in this chapter. [C27, §3661-a4.]

3661-a5. Salary—assistants. The salary of the superintendent of child welfare shall not exceed three thousand dollars per annum. The salaries of the assistants to the superintendent of child welfare shall be determined in the same manner as the salaries of the employees of state institutions under supervision of the board of control. [C27, §3661-a5.]

3661-a6. Discharge of subordinates. The superintendent of child welfare shall have the same power of appointment and discharge of his subordinates as is provided by law for the superintendents of institutions under the supervision of the board of control. [C27, §3661-a6.]

Subordinates under board of control, §3298.

3661-a7. Other agencies to cooperate. The board of control shall have authority to call upon the Iowa child welfare research station, the children’s hospital, the psychopathic hospital, the extension division of the state university, and other suitable state departments, institutions, and agencies for aid and advice in carrying out the purposes of this chapter. [C27, §3661-a7.]

3661-a1. Board of control—duties with respect to children.

3661-a2. Right to require information.

3661-a3. Publication of laws.

3661-a4. Superintendent—appointment—tenure.

3661-a5. Salary—assistants.


3661-a7. Other agencies to cooperate.

3661-a1. Board of control—duties with respect to children.

3661-a2. Right to require information.

3661-a3. Publication of laws.

3661-a4. Superintendent—appointment—tenure.

3661-a5. Salary—assistants.


3661-a7. Other agencies to cooperate.
CHAPTER 181-A2

MATERNITY HOSPITALS

3661-a8. "Person" defined. The word "person" where used in this chapter shall include individuals, partnerships, voluntary associations, and corporations.[C27, §3661-a8.]

3661-a9. "Maternity hospital" defined. Any maternity hospital operated in violation of the terms of this chapter shall be deemed a nuisance and may be abated by injunction proceedings. [S13, §2575-a27; C24, §2382; C27, §3661-a14.]

3661-a10. Prohibited location. No maternity hospital shall be operated within two hundred feet of any church building, school, educational institution, or public park, or in a building situated within fifty feet of building owned by another. [S13, §2575-a20; C24, §2366; C27, §3661-a10.]

3661-a11. License required. No maternity hospital shall receive a woman for care therein or solicit or receive money for its maintenance unless it has an unrevoked license issued by the board of control in accordance with this chapter within the preceding twelve months to conduct such hospital. [S13, §2575-a20; C24, §2367; C27, §3661-a11.]

3661-a12. Power to license. The state board of control is hereby empowered to grant a license for one year for the conduct of any maternity hospital that is for the public good, that is legally located, that is conducted by a reputable and responsible person, and whose staff and equipment are adequate for the work which it undertakes. [S13, §2575-a22; C24, §2370; C27, §3661-a12.]

3661-a13. Conditions to granting license. No such license shall be issued unless the premises shall have been inspected and such license ap-
3661-a21. Tenure of license. Licenses granted under this chapter shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance thereof unless revoked in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. [S13,§2575-a22; C24,§2373; C27,§3661-a21.]

3661-a22. Rules and regulations. It shall be the duty of the board of control to satisfy itself as to compliance with the conditions required for the issuance of such license and to prescribe such general regulations and rules as to licenses and for the conduct of all such hospitals as shall be necessary to effect the purposes of this chapter and of all other laws of the state relating to children so far as the same are applicable and to safeguard the well-being of all infants born therein and the health, morality, and best interests of the women and children who are inmates therein. [C27,§3661-a22.]

3661-a23. Form of license. The license shall state the name of the licensee and designate the premises in which the business may be carried on, and the number of women that may properly be treated or cared for therein by any one time. [S13,§§2575-a21-a22; C24,§2372; C27, §3661-a23.]

3661-a24. Posting of license. Such license shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place on the licensed premises. [C27,§3661-a24.]

3661-a25. Prohibited acts. No greater number of women shall be kept at any one time on the premises for which the license is issued than is authorized by the license and no woman shall be kept in a building not designated in the license. [C27,§3661-a25.]

3661-a26. Record of licenses. A record of the licenses so issued shall be kept by the state board of control. [C27,§3661-a26.]

3661-a27. Notice of license. The state board of control shall forthwith give notice to the state department of health and to the local board of health of the city, village, or town in which the licensee resides of the granting of such license and the conditions thereof. [C27, §3661-a27.]

3661-a28. Revocation of license. The state board of control may revoke any such license under the conditions and by the procedure specified for the revocation of licenses of child-placing agencies. [S13,§2575-a26; C24,§2374; C27,§3661-a28.]

3661-a29. Child placements by maternity hospitals. No person, as an inducement to a woman to go to any maternity hospital during confinement, shall in any way offer to dispose of any child or advertise that he will give children for adoption or hold himself out as being able to dispose of children in any manner. [C27,§3661-a29.]

3661-a30. Attending physician. Every birth occurring in a maternity hospital shall be attended by a legally qualified physician. [C27, §3661-a30.]

3661-a31. Reports as to births. The licensee owning or conducting such hospital shall (in addition to the report required to be filed with the registrar of vital statistics) within twenty-four hours after a birth occurs therein, make a written report thereof, to the state board of control, giving the information required in the official birth report and such additional information as shall be within the knowledge of the licensee and as may be required by the board. [S13,§§2575-a25-a24; C24,§§2375, 2376; C27, §3661-a31.]

3661-a32. Reports as to deaths. The licensee owning or conducting any such hospital shall immediately after the death in a maternity hospital of a woman or an infant born therein or brought thereto, cause notice thereof to be given to the state board of control with such details as the board may require. [S13,§§2575-a25-a24; C24,§§2375, 2376; C27,§3661-a32.]

3661-a33. Inspection of reports. All reports received by the state department under the two preceding sections shall be kept of record and shall be accessible to the members of the board of control and authorized employees thereof, the attorney general, and any county attorney, but said reports shall not be accessible to any other person except on the order of a court of record. [S13,§2575-a23; C24,§2378; C27,§3661-a33.]

3661-a34. Records and inspection. The board of control shall have the same right and duties with respect to maternity hospitals relative to prescribing record forms, requiring reports, and making inspections as are provided in connection with the licensing of child-placing agencies. [C27,§3661-a34.]

3661-a35. Reports and information confidential. Reports and information acquired through the operation of this chapter shall be confidential under the same conditions provided by law in connection with child-placing agencies. [S13,§2575-a23; C24,§2378; C27,§3661-a35.]

3661-a36. Inspections. Officers and authorized agents of the state board of control may inspect the premises and conditions of such agencies at any time and examine every part thereof, and interview the inmates, and may inquire into all matters concerning such hospitals and the women and children in the care thereof. [S13,§2575-a25; C24,§2380; C27,§3661-a36.]

3661-a37. Minimum inspection. Said officers or authorized agents of the state board of control shall visit and inspect the premises of licensed maternity hospitals at least once every six months and preserve written reports of the conditions found therein. [C27,§3661-a37.]

3661-a38. Sanitary inspection. Officers and authorized agents of the state department of health and local board of health in the city, village, or town where a licensed maternity hospital is located may make sanitary inspections.
at any time. [S13,§2575-a25; C24,§§2380, 2381; C27,§3661-a38.]

3661-a39. Licensee to grant assistance. The licensee shall give all reasonable information to such inspectors and afford them every reasonable facility for the performance of the duties mentioned. [C27,§3661-a39.]

3661-a40. Burden of proof. In a prosecution under the provisions of this law or any penal law relating thereto a defendant who relies for defense upon the relationship of any woman or infant to himself shall have the burden of proof. [C27,§3661-a40.]

3661-a41. Penalty. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter or who shall intentionally make any false statements or reports to the state board of control with reference to the matters contained herein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not to exceed three hundred dollars or imprisoned for a term not to exceed one year. [S13,§2575-a27; C24,§2383; C27,§3661-a41.]

CHAPTER 181-A3
CHILDREN'S BOARDING HOMES

3661-a42. "Person" or "agency" defined. [C27,§3661-a42.]

3661-a43. "Children's boarding home" defined. [C27,§3661-a43.]

3661-a44. Power to license. [C27,§3661-a44.]

3661-a45. Conditions to granting. [C27,§3661-a45.]

3661-a46. Form of license. [C27,§3661-a46.]

3661-a47. Record of license. [C27,§3661-a47.]

3661-a48. Notice of granting. The board of control shall forthwith give notice to the state department of health and to the local board of health of the city, village, or town in which the licensed premises are located of the granting of such license and the conditions thereof. [C27,§3661-a48.]

3661-a49. License essential. No person shall receive a child for care in any such home or solicit or receive funds for its support unless he has an unrevoked license issued by the board of control within twelve months preceding the conduct such home. [C27,§3661-a49.]

3661-a50. Prohibited acts. [C27,§3661-a50.]

3661-a51. Posting of license. Such license shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place on the licensed premises. [C27,§3661-a51.]

3661-a52. Rules and regulations. It shall be the duty of the board of control to provide such general regulations and rules for the conduct of all such homes as shall be necessary to effect the purpose of this and of all other laws of the state relating to children so far as the same are applicable, and to safeguard the well-being of all children kept therein. [C27,§3661-a52.]

3661-a53. Tenure of license. Licenses granted under this chapter shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance thereof unless revoked in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. [C27,§3661-a53.]

3661-a54. Revocation of license. The state board of control may revoke any such license under the conditions and by the procedure specified for the revocation of licenses of child-placing agencies. [C27,§3661-a54.]

3661-a55. Records and inspection. The board of control shall have the same rights and duties relative to records, reports, and inspections of children's boarding homes as are provided for in connection with maternity hospitals. [C27,§3661-a55.]

Records, reports, inspections, §§3661-a34, 3661-a74 et seq.

3661-a56. Burden of proof. In a prosecution under the provisions of this law or any penal law relating thereto a defendant who relies for defense upon the relationship of any child to himself shall have the burden of proof. [C27,§3661-a56.]

3661-a57. Penalty. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter or who intentionally shall make any false statements or reports to the state board of control with reference to the matters contained hereinafter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C27,§3661-a57.]

Punishment, §12894.

CHAPTER 181-A4

CHILD-PLACING AGENCIES

Referred to in §10501-bl.

3661-a58. “Person” and “agency” defined. The words “person” or “agency” where used in this chapter shall include individuals, institutions, partnerships, voluntary associations, and corporations, other than institutions under the management of the board of control or its officers or agents. [C27,§3661-a58.]

3661-a59. “Child-placing agency” defined. Any agency, public, semipublic, or private, which represents itself as placing children permanently or temporarily in private family homes or as receiving children for such placement, or which actually engages, for gain or otherwise, in such placement, shall be deemed to operate a child-placing agency. [C27,§3661-a59.]

3661-a60. Power to license. The board of control of state institutions is hereby empowered to grant a license for one year for the conduct of any child-placing agency that is for the public good, and is conducted by a reputable and responsible person. [C27,§3661-a60.]

3661-a61. Granting of license conditional. No such license shall be issued unless the person applying has shown that he and his agents are properly equipped by training and experience to find and select suitable temporary or permanent homes for children and to supervise such homes when children are placed in them, to the end that the health, morality, and general well-being of children placed by them shall be properly safeguarded. [C27,§3661-a61.]

3661-a62. License required. No person shall conduct a child-placing agency or solicit or receive funds for its support without an revoked license issued by the board of control within the twelve months preceding to conduct such agency. [C27,§3661-a62.]

3661-a63. Form of license. The license shall state the name of the licensee and the particular premises in which the business may be carried on. [C27,§3661-a63.]

3661-a64. Posting of license. Such license shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place on the licensed premises. [C27,§3661-a64.]

3661-a65. Record of license. A record of the licenses so issued shall be kept by the board of control. [C27,§3661-a65.]

3661-a66. Tenure of license. Licenses granted under this chapter shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance thereof unless revoked in accordance with the provisions hereof. [C27,§3661-a66.]

3661-a67. Revocation of license. The board of control may, after due notice and hearing, revoke the license:

1. In case the person to whom the same is issued violates any provision of this chapter.
2. When in the opinion of this board such agency is maintained in such a way as to waste or misuse funds contributed by the public or without due regard to sanitation or hygiene or to the health, comfort, or well-being of the child cared for or placed by the agency.

3. In case of violation by the licensee or his agents of any law of the state in a manner disclosing moral turpitude or unfitness to maintain such agency.

4. In case any such agency is conducted by a person of ill repute or bad moral character.

5. In case said agency operates in persistent violation of the reasonable regulations of the board of control governing such agencies. [S13,§3260-k; C24,§3663; C27,§3661-a67.]

3661-a68. Written charges — findings — notice. Written charges against the licensee shall be served upon him at least ten days before hearing shall be had thereon and a written copy of the findings and decisions of the board upon hearing shall be served upon the licensee in the manner prescribed for the service of original notice in civil actions. [C27, §3661-a68.]

Service of notice, §11060.

3661-a69. Appeal. Any licensee feeling himself aggrieved by any decision of the board revoking his license may appeal to the district court by serving on the board of control and filing with the clerk of the district court in the county where his agency is situated, within ten days after written notice of such decision, a written notice of appeal specifying the grounds upon which the appeal is taken. [C27, §3661-a69.]

3661-a70. Pleadings on appeal. The written notice and decisions shall be treated as the pleadings in the case and may be amended in the discretion of the court. [C27,§3661-a70.]

3661-a71. Hearing on appeal. The appeal may be brought on for hearing in a summary manner by either party by an order obtained from the court to show cause why the decision of the board should not be confirmed, amended, or set aside. [C27,§3661-a71.]

3661-a72. Trial on appeal. The issues shall be tried anew by the court as an equitable proceeding and decree rendered. [C27,§3661-a72.]

How issues tried, §11249 et seq.

3661-a73. Rules and regulations. It shall be the duty of the board to provide such general regulations and rules for the conduct of all such agencies as shall be necessary to effect the purposes of this chapter and of all other laws of the state relating to children so far as the same are applicable, and to safeguard the well-being of children placed or cared for by such agencies. [C27,§3661-a73.]

3661-a74. Forms for registration and record. The board of control shall prescribe forms for the registration and record of persons cared for by any child-placing agency licensed under this chapter and for reports required by said board from the agencies. [C27,§3661-a74.]

Referred to in §3661-a81.

3661-a75. Duty of licensee. The licensee shall keep a record and make reports in the form to be prescribed by said board. [C27, §3661-a75.]

Referred to in §3661-a81.

3661-a76. Inspection generally. Officers and authorized agents of the board of control may inspect the premises and conditions of such agency at any time and examine every part thereof; and may inquire into all matters concerning such agencies and the children in the care thereof. [S13,§3260-j; C24,§3669,3684; C27,§3661-a76.]

Referred to in §3661-a81.

3661-a77. Minimum inspection—record. Said officers and authorized agents of the board of control shall visit and inspect the premises of licensed child-placing agencies at least once every six months and make and preserve written reports of the conditions found. [C27, §3661-a77.]

Referred to in §3661-a81.

3661-a78. Other inspecting agencies. Authorized agents of the state department of health and of the local board of health of the city, village, or town in which a licensed child-placing agency is located may make inspection of the premises. [C27,§3661-a78.]

Referred to in §3661-a81.

3661-a79. Licensee to aid inspection. The licensee shall give all reasonable information to such inspectors and afford them every reasonable facility for obtaining pertinent information. [C27,§3661-a79.]

Referred to in §3661-a81.

3661-a80. Annual report. Every such agency shall file with the board of control, during the month of January of each year, an annual written or printed report, which shall show:

1. The number of children cared for during the preceding year.

2. The number of children received for the first time and the number returned from families.

3. The number placed in homes.

4. The number deceased.

5. The number placed in state institutions.

6. The number returned to friends.

7. The number and names and number of months of each of those attending school.

8. A statement showing the receipts and disbursements of such agency.

9. The amount expended for salaries and other expenses, specifying the same.

10. The amount expended for lands, buildings, and other investments.

11. Such other information as the board may require. [S13,§3260-j; C24,§3670; C27, §3661-a80.]

Referred to in §3661-a81.

3661-a81. Information confidential. No individual who acquires through the operation of the provisions of sections 3661-a74 to 3661-a80, inclusive, of this chapter, or from the records provided for in this chapter, information relative to any agency or relative to any person
cared for by such agency or relative to any relative of any such person, shall directly or indirectly disclose such information except upon inquiry before a court of law, in a coroner's inquest, or before some other tribunal, or for the information of the governor, general assembly, board of control, state department of health, or the local board of health where such agency is located.

Nothing herein shall prohibit the board of control from disclosing such facts to such proper persons as may be in the interest of a child cared for by such agency or in the interest of the child's parents or foster parents and not inimical to the child, or as may be necessary to protect the interests of the child's prospective foster parents.

Nothing herein shall prohibit the statistical analysis by duly authorized persons of data collected by virtue of this chapter or the publication of the results of such analysis in such manner as will not disclose confidential information. [C27, §3661-a81.]

3661-a82. Assumption of care and custody. No person other than the parents or relatives of the child within the fourth degree may assume the permanent care and custody of a child under fourteen years of age except in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. [C27, §3661-a82.]

Adoption, ch 473.

3661-a83. Relinquishment of rights and duties. No person may assign, relinquish, or otherwise transfer to another his rights, or duties with respect to the permanent care or custody of a child under fourteen years of age unless specifically authorized or required so to do by an order or decree of court, or unless the parent or parents sign a written release attested by two witnesses, of the permanent care and custody of the child to an agency licensed by the board of control. [S13, §3260-c; C24, §3665; C27, §3661-a83.]

3661-a84. Relinquishment by one parent. Neither parent may sign such release without the consent of the other unless the other is dead or hopelessly insane, or for one year immediately preceding has been under indictment for abandoning the family, or is imprisoned for crime, or is an inmate or keeper of a house of ill fame, or has been deprived of the custody of the child by judicial procedure because of unfitness to be its guardian, or unless the parents are not married to each other. [S13, §3260-c; C24, §3665; C27, §3661-a84.]

3661-a85. Relinquishment, parents not married. If the parents are not married to each other, the parent having the care and providing for the wants of the child may sign the release. [S13, §3260-c; C24, §3665; C27, §3661-a85.]

3661-a86. Recovery after relinquishment. Children so surrendered may not be recovered by the parents except through decree of court based upon proof that the child is neglected by its foster parent, guardian, or custodian, as neglect is defined by the statute relating to neglected children. [C27, §3661-a86.]

Neglected child defined, §3618.

3661-a87. Reports as to placements. Every month every child-placing agency licensed by the board of control shall report to the board the names of all children placed out by the agency since its preceding monthly report, together with the name and address of the person with whom each child has been placed, and such other information regarding the child and its foster home as may be required by the board. [C27, §3661-a87.]

3661-a88. Inspection of foster homes. The board of control shall satisfy itself that each licensed child-placing agency is maintaining proper standards in its work, and said board may at any time cause the child and home in which he has been placed to be visited by its agents for the purpose of ascertaining whether the home is a suitable one for the child, and may continue to visit and inspect the foster home and the conditions therein as they affect said child. [C27, §3661-a88.]

3661-a89. Authority to agencies. Any institution incorporated under the laws of this state or maintained for the purpose of caring for, placing out for adoption, or otherwise improving the condition of unfortunate children may, under the conditions specified in this chapter and when licensed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter:

1. Receive neglected, dependent, or delinquent children who are under eighteen years of age, under commitment from the juvenile court, and control and dispose of them subject to the provisions of chapter 180.

2. Receive neglected, dependent, and delinquent children under twenty-one and over eighteen years of age, under commitment from the juvenile court, and control and dispose of them as in this chapter provided.

3. Receive, control, and dispose of all minor children voluntarily surrendered to such institutions. [S13, §§254-a22, 3260-b; C24, §3662; C27, §3661-a89.]

Referred to in §3666.

Commitment of adults, §3677.
Juvenile commitments, §§3637, 3666.

3661-a90. Importation of children. No agency shall bring into the state any child for the purpose of placing him out or procuring his adoption without first obtaining the consent of the board of control, and such agency shall conform to the rules of the board. [S13, §3260-1; C24, §3672; C27, §3661-a90.]

Referred to in §3661-a86.

3661-a91. Bond—conditions. It shall file with the board a bond to the state, approved by the board, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that it will not knowingly send or bring into the state any child who has a contagious or incurable disease or who is deformed, feeble-minded, or of vicious character; that it will remove any such child who, in the opinion of the board of control, becomes a public charge, or who, in the opinion of the board of control, becomes a menace to the community prior to his adoption or within five years after being brought into the state, or
who, in the opinion of the board, has been placed in an unsuitable home; that it will place the child under a written contract approved by the board that the person with whom the child is placed shall be responsible for his proper care and training. [§13,§3260-1; C24, §§3672,3673; C27,§3661-a91.]

§3661-a92. Liquidated damages. In the case of a breach of said bond a conclusive presumption shall prevail that the amount of said bond was intended to constitute liquidated damages. [C24,§3674; C27,§3661-a92.]

§3661-a93. Notice of intent to import child. Before any child shall be brought or sent into the state for the purpose of placing him in a foster home, the agency so bringing or sending such child shall first notify the board of control of its intention so to do, which notification shall state the name, age, and personal description of the child and the name and address of the person with whom the child is to be placed, and such other information as may be required by the board. [§13,§3260-1; C24,§3672; C27,§3661-a93.]

§3661-a94. Reports as to imported child. The person bringing or sending the child into the state shall report at least once a year and at such other times as the board shall direct, as to the location and well-being of the child so long as he shall remain within the state and until he shall have reached the age of eighteen or shall have been legally adopted. [C27,§3661-a94.]

§3661-a95. Exception. Nothing herein shall be deemed to prohibit a resident of this state from bringing into the state a child for adoption into his own family. [§13,§3260-1; C24,§3675; C27,§3661-a95.]

§3661-a96. Exportation of children. Before any child is taken out or sent out of the state for the purpose of placing him in a foster home, or otherwise than by parent or guardian, the person or agency so taking or sending him shall give the board of control such notice and information and procure such consent as is specified in sections 3661-a90 and 3661-a93, and thereafter shall report to the board at least once each year, and at such other times as the board shall direct, as to the location and well-being of the child until he shall have reached the age of eighteen years or shall have been legally adopted. [C27,§3661-a96.]

§3661-a97. Agreement in child placements. Every agency placing a child in a foster home shall enter into a written agreement with the person taking the child, which agreement shall provide that the agency placing the child shall have access at all reasonable times to such child and to the home in which he is living, and for the return of the child by the person taking him whenever, in the opinion of the agency placing such child, or in the opinion of the board of control, the best interests of the child shall require it. [C27,§3661-a97.]

§3661-a98. Exceptions. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to children who have been legally adopted. [C27,§3661-a98.]

§3661-a99. Burden of proof. In a prosecution under the provisions of this chapter or any penal law relating thereto, a defendant who relies for defense upon the relationship of any woman or child to himself shall have the burden of proof. [C27,§3661-a99.]

§3661-a100. Penalty. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter or who intentionally shall make any false statements or reports to the board of control with reference to the matters contained herein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished accordingly. [C27,§3661-a100.]

CHAPTER 182

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR NEGLECTED, DEPENDENT, AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN

§3666. Children over eighteen years old. Any reputable citizen of the county may file a petition with the juvenile court as provided in chapter 180, against any neglected, dependent, or delinquent minor child who is over the age of eighteen years and therein ask that said child be committed to any institution named in section 3661-a89, or otherwise dealt with as may appear best for the welfare of said child, and in such case the procedure shall, so far as applicable, be as provided in said chapter, except that such child shall not be committed otherwise than by parent or guardian, the person or agency so taking or sending him shall give the board of control such notice and information and procure such consent as is specified in sections 3661-a90 and 3661-a93, and thereafter shall report to the board at least once each year, and at such other times as the board shall direct, as to the location and well-being of the child until he shall have reached the age of eighteen years or shall have been legally adopted. [C27,§3661-a96.]

§3668. Revocation of commitment. The juvenile court of the county in which an institution is located may at any time revoke a commitment to such institution when it is made to appear that the trust imposed has been abused,
or that the welfare of the child requires such revocation. [S13,§3260-k; C24, 27,§3668.]


3671. Commitments prohibited. No child shall be committed to the care of any such institution which shall fail to file with the state board of control a satisfactory report for the calendar year last preceding, unless it be an institution organized within the current year. [S13,§3260-j; C24, 27,§3671.]


3676. Monthly allowance. The institution receiving and caring for a child under eighteen years of age and under commitment from the juvenile court, shall receive, from the county of the legal settlement of such child, a monthly allowance of not to exceed sixteen dollars. [S13,§2713-3a; C24, 27,§3676.]

3677. Commitments in lieu of jail sentence. When any court may pronounce sentence committing any female to any jail, such female may be committed to any institution as herein provided, if such institution is willing to receive her, without expense to the state, but such commitment shall not exceed the maximum jail sentence. [S13,§5442-a; C24, 27,§3677.]

3678. Commitment subsequent to sentence. If the court has already committed such female to a jail and thereafter it appears that any such institution is willing to receive her under a commitment, and under the conditions herein imposed, the court may make an additional order, releasing her from such jail and ordering her committed to such institution for the unexpired time of the original commitment. [S13,§5442-a; C24, 27,§3678.]

3679. Surrender of female. Any such female may be surrendered at any time to the court, judge, or presiding magistrate making the original order, which court, judge, or magistrate may make a further order committing the accused to a proper jail for the unexpired term of the original commitment. [S13,§5442-a; C24, 27,§3679.]

Referred to in §3682.

3680. Release on bond. If, after any female is so committed to such institution, a bond is given under which such female is entitled to a release from such commitment, such female shall be released by an order issued by the officer approving said bond. [S13,§5442-b; C24, 27,§3680.]

Referred to in §3682.

3681. Custody and control—labor. Any such female committed to an institution as herein provided shall be in the legal custody and control of the immediate managing head, and such female, whether the commitment so provides or not, shall, while being held under such commitment, perform such reasonable, fit, and proper labor as such managing head may direct, which labor shall be the sole compensation to such institution for the keep of such female. [S13,§5442-c; C24, 27,§3681.]

Referred to in §3682.

3682. “Institution” defined. The term “institution” as used in the five preceding sections shall embrace any institution having for its object, in whole or in part, the furnishing of relief, care, and assistance to the poor, destitute, needy, or unfortunate, or any other charitable or benevolent object. [S13,§5442-c; C24, 27,§3682.]

3683. Supervision. Any institution having any such female in its custody shall be subject to supervision and inspection by the board of control to the same extent as the other institutions named in this chapter. [S13,§5442-d; C24, 27,§3683.]


CHAPTER 183

TRAINING SCHOOLS

3685. Official designation. The state training school at Eldora shall be known as the “Iowa training school for boys”. The state training school at Mitchellville shall be known as the “Iowa training school for girls”. [S13,§2701-a; C24, 27,§3685.]

3686. Superintendent — powers and duties. The superintendent shall have charge and custody of the inmates of the school. He shall discipline, govern, instruct, employ, and use his best endeavors to reform the pupils in his care, so that, while preserving their health, he may promote, as far as possible, moral, religious, and industrious habits, and regular, thorough, and progressive improvement in their studies, trade, and employment. [C73,§§1651,1652; C97,§2707; S13,§2707; C24, 27,§3686.]

3687. Salary. The salary of the superintendent of the state training school for boys shall be twenty-five hundred dollars per year, and the salary of the superintendent of the state training school for girls shall be two thousand dollars per year. [S13,§2727-3a; C24, 27,§3687.]

3688. Instruction and employment. The board of control shall cause the boys and girls
in said schools to be instructed in piety and morality, in such instruction on the constitutions of the United States and of this state as is required in the common schools, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, including the effect of alcoholic liquors, stimulants, and narcotics on the human system, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, agricultural, or manufactural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition, capacity, reform, and well-being. [C73, §1648; C97, §2706; C24, 27, §3688.]

3693. Resuming custody of child. In case a child so placed be not given the care, education, treatment, and maintenance required by such agreement, the board of control may cause the child to be taken from the person with whom placed and returned to the institution, or may release, release, or finally discharge him as may seem best. [C73, §1649; C97, §2704; S13, §2704; C24, 27, §3693.]

3694. Unlawful interference. It shall be unlawful for any parent or other person not a party to such placing of a child to interfere in any manner or assume or exercise any control over such child or his earnings. Said earnings shall be used, held, or otherwise applied for the exclusive benefit of such child. [S13, §2704; C24, 27, §3694.]

3695. County attorney to appear for child. In case legal proceedings are necessary to enforce any right conferred on any child by the four preceding sections, the county attorney of the county in which such proceedings should be instituted shall, on request of the superintendent, approved by the board of control, institute and carry on, in the name of the superintendent, the proceedings in behalf of the superintendent. [S13, §2704; C24, 27, §3695.]

3696. Discharge or parole. The board of control may at any time after one year's service order the discharge or parole of any inmate as a reward for good conduct, and may, in exceptional cases, discharge or parole inmates without regard to the length of their service or conduct, when satisfied that the reasons therefor are urgent and sufficient. If paroled upon satisfactory evidence of reformation, the order may remain in effect or terminate under such rules as the board may prescribe. [C73, §§1660, 1661; C97, §2711; S13, §2711; C24, 27, §3696.]

3697. Binding out or discharge. The binding out or the discharge of an inmate as reformed, or having arrived at the age of twenty-one years, shall be a complete release from all penalties incurred by the conviction for the offense upon which the child was committed to the school. [C73, §1661; C97, §2711; S13, §2711; C24, 27, §3697.]

CHAPTER 184
IOWA JUVENILE HOME

3698. Objects.

3699. Procedure for commitment.

3700. Voluntary applications.

3698. Objects. The Iowa juvenile home shall be maintained for the care, custody, and education of children therein, who shall be wards of the state. Such education shall embrace instruction in the common school branches, in such other higher branches as may be practical, and in such manual training, as shall best fit and develop such children and render them self-sustaining. Instruction may also be given in elementary military tactics. [C24, 27, §3698.]

3699. Procedure for commitment. The procedure for the commitment of such children to said home shall be the same as provided in chapter 180. [C24, 27, §3699.]

3700. Voluntary applications. Children of the class which might be admitted to said home...
by the juvenile court may be admitted to said
home on voluntary application signed by the
legal custodian of such children, and approved
in writing by the board of supervisors of the
county where such child has a legal residence.
Such application shall be subject to the ap­
proval of the board of control and shall be in
such form as it may prescribe. [C24, 27,§3700.]

3701. Transfers. Transfers to and from the
juvenile home may be made as provided in the
chapter relating to the soldiers' orphans' home.
[C24, 27,§3701.]

3702. Adoption or placing under contract.
Children in the juvenile home may be adopted,
or placed with other persons under contract,
and repossessed by the board for other dis­
position, in the same manner and with the same
effect as provided in the chapter relating to the
soldiers' orphans' home. The provisions of said
chapter which prohibit interference with said
children while under adoption or contract shall
also apply to children committed to or received
in the juvenile home. [C24, 27,§3702.]
Adoption, ch 473; §§8714, 8719.

3703. Counties liable for support. Each
county shall be liable for sums paid by the
home in support of all children committed or
received from said county to the extent of one­
half of the per capita cost per month for each
child, and when the average number of children
is less than two hundred ninety-two in any
month, each county shall be liable for its just
proportion for each child of the amount credited
to the home for that month. The sum for which
each county is so liable shall be charged to the
county, and collected as a part of the taxes due
the state, and paid by the county at the same
time state taxes are paid. [C24, 27,§3703.]


CHAPTER 185
IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

3706. Objects. The Iowa soldiers' orphans'
home shall be maintained for the purpose of
providing for children therein a common school
education and such useful and regular employ­
ment and training as will enable them to be
self-sustaining. The board of control and super­
intendent of the home shall assist all discharged
children in securing suitable homes and proper
employment. [C97,§2689; C24, 27,§3706.]

3707. Salary. The salary of the superin­
tendent of said home shall be twenty-four
hundred dollars per year. [S13,§2727-3a; C24,
27,§3707.]

3708. Admissions. Admission to said home
shall be granted to resident children of the
state under eighteen years of age, as follows,
giving preference in the order named:
1. Destitute children, and orphans unable to
care for themselves, of soldiers, sailors, or
marines.
2. Neglected or dependent children com­
mitted thereto by the juvenile court.
3. Other destitute children. [C97,§2685; S13,
§2685; C24, 27,§3708.]

3709. Procedure. The procedure for com­
mitment to said home shall be the same as
provided by chapter 180, but admission may be
granted on voluntary applications signed by the
legal custodian of the child and approved by
a judge of a court of record, or by the board
of supervisors, of the county of the child’s
residence. Such applications shall be subject
to the approval of the board of control and
shall be in such form as it may prescribe. [C97,
§2685; S13,§2685; C24, 27,§3709.]

3710. Transfers. The board of control may
transfer to the home minor wards of the state
from any institution under its charge; but
no person shall be so transferred who is not
mentally normal, or who is incorrigible, or
has any vicious habits, or whose presence in
the home would be inimical to the moral or
physical welfare of normal children therein,
and any such child in the home may be trans­
ferrered to the proper state institution. [C24,
27,§3710.]

3711. Profits and earnings. Any profits
arising from labor at the home shall be placed
at interest in some savings bank, and each
child paid, when discharged, in proportion as
his labor contributed to the fund. The earn­
ings of a child who is placed with others under
contract shall be used, held, or otherwise ap­
plied for the exclusive benefit of said child.
[C97,§2689; S13,§2690-d; C24, 27,§3711.]

3712. Regulations. All children admitted
or committed to the home shall be wards of
the state and subject to the rules of the home.
Subject to the approval of the board, any child
received under voluntary application may be
expelled by the superintendent for disobed­i­
ence and refusal to submit to proper discipline.
Children shall be discharged upon arriving
at the age of eighteen years, or sooner if
possessed of sufficient means to provide for
themselves. [C73,§1634; C97,§§2685, 2688; S13,
§§2685, 2688, 2690-b; C24, 27,§3712.]

3713. Enumeration of soldiers' orphans.
The assessor in each odd-numbered year shall
take an enumeration of the children of deceased
soldiers who were in the military service of the government, naming the company or organization to which the soldiers belonged, with the age and sex of the children. The auditors of the several counties shall furnish the assessors with the proper blanks for taking such lists. The lists so returned shall be revised from time to time, as may be necessary, by the board of supervisors, and a record made of such action. [C73, §§1635–1637; C97, §2686; C24, 27, §3714.]

3714. Adoption. Any child in said home who is an orphan, or who has been abandoned by his parents, or whose parents or surviving parent consent in writing, may be adopted by any citizen of this state, upon the recommendation of the superintendent, and with the approval of the board. [C73, §§1634; C97, §2690; S13, §2690-a; C24, 27, §3714.]

3715. Articles. The adoption shall be by written instrument, signed by the superintendent and by the person adopting, subject to the written approval of the board. Except as herein otherwise provided, such instrument shall be signed and recorded as provided by the general adoption statutes of the state, and the adoption shall create the rights and liabilities provided by said statutes. [C73, §1634; C97, §2690; S13, §2690-a; C24, 27, §3715.]

Adoption in general, ch 473.

3716. Placing child under contract. Any child received in said home, unless adopted, may, under written contract approved by the board, be placed by the superintendent in the custody and care of any proper person or family. Such contract shall provide for the custody, care, education, maintenance, and earnings of the child for a fixed time which shall not extend beyond the age of majority. Such contract shall be signed by the superintendent and by the person taking the child. [S13, §2690-b; C24, 27, §3716.]

3717. Recovery of possession. In case of a violation of the terms of such articles of adoption, or contract, the board may cause the child to be taken from the person or persons with whom placed, and may make such other disposition of him as shall seem to be for his best interests. [S13, §2690-c; C24, 27, §3717.]

3718. Recovery of child — duty of county attorney. In case legal proceedings are necessary to recover the possession of such child, they may be instituted and carried on in the name of the superintendent, and the county attorney of the county in which the child is placed shall, if requested by the superintendent, act as his attorney in the proceedings. [S13, §2690-c; C24, 27, §3718.]

3719. Interference with child. It shall be unlawful for any parent or other person not a party to the placing of a child by adoption or for a term of years, to interfere in any manner with or to assume or exercise any control over such child or his earnings while such adoption or contract is in force. [S13, §2690-d; C24, 27, §3719.]

3720. Counties liable. Each county shall be liable for sums paid by the home in support of all its children, other than the children of soldiers, to the extent of a sum equal to one-half of the net cost of the support and maintenance of its children. The sums for which each county is so liable shall be charged to the county and collected as a part of the taxes due the state, and paid by the county at the same time state taxes are paid. [C97, §2692; SS15, §2692; C24, 27, §3720.]

Similar provision, §§8600, 8601.


CHAPTER 186

WOMEN'S REFORMATORY

3723. Objects.

3724. Superintendent—salary.

3725. Service required.

3726. Commitments generally.

3727. Optional commitments for life.

3728. Commitment on appeal.

3729. Term of commitments.

3730. Manner of committing females.

3723. Objects. The women's reformatory shall be maintained for the purpose of preparing the inmates to lead orderly and virtuous lives and to become self-supporting and useful members of society, and to this end to instruct them in the common school and other branches of learning, in morality, physical culture, domestic science, mechanical arts, and such other branches of industry as may be practicable. [SS15, §§2713-n1, n11; C24, 27, §3723.]

3724. Superintendent — salary. The superintendent of the women's reformatory shall be a female and shall receive a salary of not to exceed two thousand dollars per year. [SS15, §2713-n2; C24, 27, §3724.]

3725. Service required. The superintendent may, with the approval of the board of control, require any inmate to perform any service suited to her strength and attainments and which may be needed for the benefit of the reformatory or for the welfare of such inmate. [SS15, §§2713-n1; C24, 27, §3725.]

3726. Commitments generally. All females over eighteen years of age, and married females under eighteen years of age, who are convicted in the district court of offenses punishable by
imprisonment in excess of thirty days, shall, if imprisonment be imposed, be committed to the women's reformatory. [S15,§5718-a27; C24, 27, §3726.]

3727. Optional commitments for life. Any unmarried female over ten and under eighteen years of age convicted of an offense punishable by life imprisonment may be committed either to the Iowa training school for girls or to the women's reformatory. [SS15,§2713-n7; C24, 27, §3727.]

3728. Commitment on appeal. A female over eighteen years of age, convicted on appeal from a conviction of a nonindictable offense, may, if imprisonment be imposed, be committed to the women's reformatory for an indeterminate period not exceeding ninety days. [SS15,§2713-n8; C24, 27, §3728.]

3729. Term of commitments. A female convicted of a felony shall not be detained in said reformatory under one commitment for a period longer than the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law for said felony. A female convicted of a crime less than felony shall not be detained therein longer than five years under one commitment. [SS15,§2713-n12; C24, 27, §3729.]

3730. Manner of committing females. Females committed to said reformatory shall be taken thereto by some woman, or by some peace officer accompanied by some woman, appointed by the court. [SS15,§2713-n9; C24, 27, §3730.]

3731. Costs of commitment. The costs and expenses allowed for taking females to the reformatory shall be the same as those allowed by law for taking girls to the training school, and shall be audited and paid in like manner by the counties from which they are sent. [SS15, §2713-n9; C24, 27, §3731.]

Costs of commitment, §6191.

3732. Transfer of inmates — costs. The board of control may transfer inmates from the said reformatory to the training school for girls, and from such training school to such reformatory, whenever such course will be conducive to the welfare of the institution or of the other inmates therein, or of the inmates so transferred. The costs of such transfer shall be paid from the funds of the institution from which the transfer is made. [SS15,§2713-n10; C24, 27, §3732.]

Referred to in §3733.

CHAPTER 187

PENITENTIARY AND MEN'S REFORMATORY

3740. Duty of wardens.

3741. Maximum salaries.

3742. Salary of guards.

3743. Eight hour day.

3744. How salaries paid.

3745. Household and domestic service.

3746. Dwellings.

3747. Punishment and records thereof.

3748. According prohibited privileges.

3749. Failure to perform duty.

3750. Federal prisoners.

3751. Transfers from penitentiary.

3752. Permissive transfers from men's reformatory.

3753. Mandatory transfers from men's reformatory.

3754. Department for insane.

3755. Transfer of insane.

3756. Discharge of insane.

3757. Employment of prisoners.

3758. Erections or repairs at other institutions.

3759. Prices of labor.

3760. Price lists to public officials.

3761. Application for material.

3762. Purchase mandatory.

3763. Selling price.

3733. Effect of transfer. After a transfer to either institution is made, under the preceding section, the person transferred shall be subject to all the provisions of law and regulations of the institution to which she is transferred the same as though she had originally been committed thereto. [SS15,§2713-n10; C24, 27, §3733.]

3733-b1. Transfer of insane. The said board may cause any woman committed to said reformatory and suspected of being insane to be examined in the manner in which convicts in the penitentiary are examined in similar cases, and if such woman is found to be insane, said board may order such woman transferred to a state hospital for the insane where she shall thereafter be maintained and treated at the expense of the state until such time as she regains her sanity when she shall be returned to said reformatory. The cost of such transfer and return shall be paid as heretofore provided for other transfers. [C27,§8765-b1.]

Examination, §3755.


3736. Employment for discharged inmate. It shall be the duty of the superintendent, so far as is practicable, to obtain for each inmate before she is paroled or discharged a home and suitable employment if they are not otherwise provided. [SS15,§2713-n14; C24, 27, §3736.]

3737. Clothing, transportation, and money. The superintendent may, with the consent of the board, furnish a discharged or paroled inmate with proper clothing, and a receptacle therefor, and transportation to her place of employment, or home, or other place not more distant than the place of commitment, and a sum of money not exceeding twenty-five dollars. [SS15, §2713-n14; C24, 27, §3737.]

3738. Escape. Any inmate of said reformatory who shall escape therefrom may be arrested and returned to said reformatory, by an officer or employee thereof without any other authority than this chapter, and by any peace officer or other person on the request in writing of the superintendent or board of control. [SS15, §2713-n15; C24, 27, §3738.]

3739. Costs of returning inmate. The costs attending the return of escaped or paroled inmates shall be paid from the funds of the institution. [SS15,§2713-n15; C24, 27, §3739.]

WOMEN'S REFORMATORY, Ch 186, §3727
3740. Duty of wardens. The wardens of the penitentiary and of the men's reformatory shall live within the precincts of said institutions, respectively, and shall devote their entire time to the duties of their positions. [C51, §3128; R60, §5142; C73, §4748; C97, §5663; S13, §5663; C24, 27, §3740.]

3741. Maximum salaries. Monthly salaries in the penitentiary and the men's reformatory shall not exceed the following sums:
1. Warden, two hundred fifty dollars.
2. Deputy warden, one hundred fifty dollars.
3. Assistant deputy warden, one hundred twenty-five dollars.
4. Clerk, one hundred fifty dollars.
5. Chaplain, one hundred twenty-five dollars.
6. Physician, one hundred twenty-five dollars.
8. Storekeeper, one hundred twenty-five dollars.
9. Record clerk, receiving officer, and captain of the night guards, each, one hundred ten dollars. [R60, §§5190-5193; C73, §§4783, 4784; C97, §5716; SS15, §5716; C24, 27, §3741.]

3742. Salary of guards. Turnkeys and guards shall receive the following monthly salaries:
1. Of the first class, one hundred ten dollars.
2. Of the second class, one hundred dollars.
3. Of the third class, ninety dollars. [R60, §§5190-5193; C73, §§4783, 4784; C97, §5716; SS15, §5716; C24, 27, §3742.]

8. Eight hour day. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for the receiving clerk, record clerk, all captains, turnkeys, and guards, and all necessary time in excess thereof shall be paid for at not less than pro rata pay. [C24, 27, §3743.]

3744. How salaries paid. All salaries shall be paid out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. [R60, §§5190-5193; C73, §§4783, 4784; C97, §5716; SS15, §5716; C24, 27, §3744.]

3745. Household and domestic service. The wardens of the penitentiary and the men's reformatory shall be entitled to receive the labor of prisoners, not exceeding three at one time, for household and domestic service in their own families. [R60, §5168; C73, §4767; C97, §5717; SS15, §5717; C24, 27, §3745.]

3746. Dwellings. Each deputy warden shall be furnished with a dwelling house by the board of control, or house rent, and also furnished with water, heat, ice, and lights, and domestic service in his family by not more than one prisoner at one time. [SS15, §5717; C24, 27, §3746.]

3747. Punishment and records thereof. Disobedience by the convicts of the disciplinary rules of the institution shall be punished by the infliction of such penalties as are provided by law and the rules which are prescribed for the government of said institution. The warden shall keep a register of all punishments inflicted on any convict, and the cause for which they were inflicted. [R60, §5179; C73, §4751; C97, §5666; C24, 27, §3747.]

3748. According prohibited privileges. If any officer or other person employed in either of said institutions or its precincts, negligently suffer any convict confined therein to be at large without its precincts, or out of the cell or apartment assigned to him, or to be conversed with, relieved, or comforted contrary to law or the rules of the institution, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. [C51, §3144; R60, §5157; C73, §4796; C97, §5694; C24, 27, §3748.]

3749. Failure to perform duty. Any person required to perform any duty relative to either of said institutions who wilfully fails to perform the same, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and shall forfeit his office. Should such failure result in the escape of any of the convicts, or in loss of any of the funds appropriated to the use and benefit of the said institution, exceeding twenty dollars, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than two nor more than ten years. [R60, §5196; C73, §4805; C97, §5701; C24, 27, §3749.]

3750. Federal prisoners. Convicts sentenced for any term at hard labor by any court of the United States may be received by the warden into the penitentiary or the men's reformatory and there kept in pursuance of their sentences. [C51, §3119; R60, §5138; C73, §4771; C97, §5676; C24, 27, §3750.]

3751. Transfers from penitentiary. The board of control may transfer first term and promising prisoners from the penitentiary to unoccupied rooms in the men's reformatory whenever the number of inmates in the penitentiary exceeds the number of cells therein. It may also transfer to the men's reformatory other prisoners when satisfied that such transfer will be to the best interest of the institutions and of the prisoners. [S13, §5718-§5718-a10; C24, 27, §3751.]

3752. Permissive transfers from men's reformatory. The board of control may trans-
fer prisoners from the men's reformatory to the penitentiary:
1. When the prisoner has been guilty of insubordination or of repeated violations of the rules of the reformatory.
2. When the prisoner is not a hopeful subject for reformatory treatment. [S13, §5718-a; C24, 27, §3752.]

3753. Mandatory transfers from men's reformatory. Said board shall transfer a prisoner from the men's reformatory to the penitentiary when, after his commitment to the reformatory, it is discovered that he is over thirty years of age, or that he has, prior to his last conviction, been convicted in any court of any felony; but such transfer shall not be made unless there are suitable accommodations at the penitentiary to care for such prisoner. [S13, §5718-a; C24, 27, §3753.]

3754. Department for insane. There shall be maintained in the men's reformatory a department in which all insane convicts shall be confined and treated. [SS15, §5709-a; C24, 27, §3754.]

3755. Transfer of insane. When the said board has cause to believe that a prisoner in the penitentiary is insane, it shall cause such prisoner to be examined by one of the superintendents of the hospitals for the insane and if such prisoner be found to be insane, said board shall cause him to be transferred to the department for insane at the men's reformatory, where he shall be confined until the expiration of his sentence, or until pronounced sane, in which latter event he shall be returned to the penitentiary, or held in the reformatory until the expiration of his sentence. [SS15, §§5709-b-e; C24, 27, §3755.]

3756. Discharge of insane. When the board has reason to believe that a prisoner in the penitentiary or said reformatory, whose sentence has expired, is insane, it shall cause examination to be made of such prisoner by competent physicians who shall certify to the board whether such prisoner is sane or insane. The board may make further investigation and if satisfied that he is insane, it may cause him to be transferred to one of the hospitals for the insane, or may order him to be confined in the department for the insane at the reformatory. [C97, §5710; C24, 27, §3756.]

3757. Employment of prisoners. Prisoners in the penitentiary or men's reformatory shall be employed only on state account in the maintenance of the institutions, in the erection, repair, or operation of buildings and works used in connection with said institutions, and in such industries as may be established and maintained in connection therewith by the board of control.

Prisoners classed as trustees may be employed under proper supervision in the repair and construction of bridges and primary roads and in the repair and construction of walks and driveways within state parks.

The employment of prisoners on work of any character which the state contracts to do for any person, firm, or corporation on state premises, where the work and prisoners employed thereon are both under the supervision, direction, and control of the board of control and the warden, shall not be construed as contracting or leasing the labor of prisoners to such person, firm, or corporation.

The board shall not permit such services to be rendered to a private party at a less wage than is paid free labor for like service or its equivalent, taking into consideration all the elements that enter into the value of prison labor, and the decision of the board of control in that respect shall be final, after approval by the appeal board provided for by chapter 22. [S13, §5702-a; SS15, §5718-a; C24, 27, §3757; 43GA, ch 87.]

3758. Erections or repairs at other institutions. The board may temporarily detail, under proper surveillance, trustworthy prisoners to perform services in the construction or repair of any work imposed on the board at any institution under their control. [C24, 27, §3758.]

3759. Prices of labor. The board of control shall fix and determine the price which shall be paid to the said board by the various public bodies to which convict labor may be furnished. [C24, 27, §3759.]

3760. Price lists to public officials. The board of control shall, from time to time, prepare classified and itemized price lists of articles and things manufactured at the state institutions controlled by it, and furnish such lists to all boards of supervisors, boards of school districts, city and town councils and commissions, township trustees, and all other departments and officials of the state, county, cities, and towns empowered to make purchase of supplies for public purposes. [C24, 27, §3760.]

3761. Application for material. The township trustees of any township or the board of supervisors of any county may make application to the board of control for such road building material, and other appliances, as may be needed or required by them for the construction, improvement, or repairing of the township, county, or state roads in their respective districts. [C24, 27, §3761.]

3762. Purchase mandatory. No articles or supplies so listed, except in case of emergency, shall be purchased for public use by the aforesaid public officials, bodies, and departments from any private source unless the board of control is unable to promptly furnish such articles or supplies. Any public officer who wilfully refuses or wilfully neglects to comply with this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars. [C24, 27, §3762; 44 GA, ch 75.]

3763. Selling price. Such supplies, material, and articles manufactured by convict labor within the state shall be furnished by the board of control to the state, its institutions and political subdivisions, and the road districts of the state at a price not greater than that obtaining for similar products in the open market. [C24, 27, §3763.]
3764. Limitation on contract. The board of control or the warden of the state penitentiary or the warden of the reformatory shall not, nor shall any other person employed by the state, make any contract by which the imprisonment of any prisoner or inmate in such penitentiary or reformatory shall be contracted, let, farmed out, given, or sold to any person, firm, association, or corporation. [S13, §§2727-a, 5718-a, 27, §3764-a, 27, §3764.]

3764-b1. Industry revolving funds. There shall be created and established at the state penitentiary at Fort Madison and also at the state reformatory at Anamosa, respectively, an establishing and maintaining industries revolving fund, which fund shall be permanent and composed of the receipts from the sales of articles and products manufactured and produced, from the sale of obsolete and discarded property belonging to the various industrial departments, and from the funds now in the establishing and maintaining industry funds for each of said institutions. [C27, §3764-b1.]

3764-b2. Use of funds. The funds created and described in the preceding section shall be used only for establishing and maintaining industries for the employment of the inmates at the respective institutions named, and payments from said funds shall be made in the same manner as payments from the appropriations, salaries, support and maintenance of the institutions under the jurisdiction of the board of control. [C27, §3764-b2.]

3764-b3. Funds permanent. The funds provided in the two preceding sections shall not revert to the general fund at the end of any annual or biennial period. [C27, §3764-b3.]

3765. Road work. The board of control shall certify to the board of supervisors of any county, upon request, the number of persons in the penitentiary and reformatory whom the warden may recommend to be used for road work. The state highway commission, boards of supervisors, and township trustees may use such persons in the building or repairing of public roads, whenever, in their judgment, it is practicable to do so. [S13, §§5707, 5718-a, 27, §3765.]

3766. Supervision of work. The work herein provided for shall be under the direction and supervision of the board of supervisors, but all the persons taken from said penitentiary and reformatory shall be under jurisdiction of the state board of control. [S13, §5718-a, 27, §3766.]

3767. Hard labor and solitary imprisonment. Any commitments to either of said institutions must be at hard labor. Solitary imprisonment of prisoners shall not be employed except for the purpose of discipline. [C51, §3118; R60, §5137; C73, §4770; C97, §§5695; 27, §3767.]

3768. Enforcing obedience to orders. Any officer of said institutions and his assistants shall, in case a prisoner resists his lawful authority, or refuses to obey his lawful command, enforce immediate obedience by the use of such weapons or other aids as may be effectual, and if, in so doing, such convict is wounded or killed, such officer and his assistants shall be justified. [C51, §3145; R60, §5158; C73, §4797; C97, §§5695; 27, §3768.]

3769. Insurrection. Every officer and citizen of the state within reach shall, by every means within their power, suppress and aid in preventing any insurrection among the convicts in said institutions, and prevent and aid in preventing the escape or rescue of any convict therefrom, or from any legal confinement, or from any person in whose custody a convict may be. If in the performance of this duty or in arresting or assisting to arrest a convict who has escaped or been rescued, such officer or person wound or kill the convict, or a person aiding or assisting him, the same shall be held justifiable. [C51, §3146; R60, §5159; C73, §4798; C97, §§5696; 27, §3769.]

3770. Escape of prisoner. If a convict escapes from the penitentiary or the men's reformatory, the warden shall take all proper measures for his apprehension; and for that purpose he may offer a reward, not exceeding fifty dollars, to be paid by the state, for the apprehension and delivery of such convict. [C51, §3147; R60, §5160; C73, §4776; C97, §§5681; 27, §3770.]

3770-a1. Payment of reward—appropriation. The auditor of state shall issue warrants in payment of such reward upon filing of vouchers. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient for the payment of such claims. [C27, §3770-a1.]

3771. Classification of prisoners. The wardens shall, so far as practicable, prevent prisoners under eighteen years of age from associating with other prisoners. [C97, §§5693; 27, §3771.]

3772. Property of convict. The warden shall receive and care for any property any convict may have on his person upon entering, and, if convenient, place the same, if money, at interest for the owner's use, keeping an account thereof, and on the discharge of the convict, return, and if money, repay the same with the interest so earned, to him or his legal representatives, unless in the meantime it has been previously disposed of according to law. [C51, §3149; R60, §5162; C73, §4778; C97, §§5683; 27, §3772.]

3773. Time to be served. No convict shall be discharged from the penitentiary or the men's reformatory until he has served the full term for which he was sentenced, less good time earned and not forfeited, unless he be pardoned or otherwise legally released. He shall be deemed to be serving his sentence from the day on which he is received into the institution, but not while in solitary confinement for violation of the rules of the institution. [C51, §3148; R60, §5141; C73, §4777; C97, §§5682; 27, §3773.]
3774. Reduction of sentence. Each prisoner who shall have no infraction of the rules of discipline of the penitentiary or the men's or women's reformatory or laws of the state, recorded against him, and who performs in a faithful manner the duties assigned to him, shall be entitled to a reduction of sentence as follows, and if the sentence be for less than a year, then the pro rata part thereof:

1. On the first year, one month.
2. On the second year, two months.
3. On the third year, three months.
4. On the fourth year, four months.
5. On the fifth year, five months.
6. On each year subsequent to the fifth year, six months. [C97,§5703; C24, 27,§3774.]

3775. Records of prisoners. The board of control shall cause to be kept at each of said institutions the following permanent records:

1. A record of each infraction, by a prisoner, of the published rules of discipline.
2. Such other records for the use of the board of parole as may be approved by the executive council. [C97,§5703; S13,§5718-a12; C24, 27, §3775.]

3776. Forfeiture of reduction. A prisoner who violates any of such rules shall forfeit the reduction of sentence earned by him, as follows:

1. For the first violation, two days.
2. For the second violation, four days.
3. For the third violation, eight days.
4. For the fourth violation, sixteen days and, in addition, whatever number of days more than one that he is in punishment.
5. For the fifth and each subsequent violation, or for an escape, or attempt to escape, the warden shall have the power, with the approval of the board of control, to deprive the prisoner of any portion or all of the good time that the convict may have earned, but not less than as provided for the fourth offense. [C97,§5704; C24, 27, §3776.]

3777. Separate sentences. When a convict is committed under several convictions with separate sentences, they shall be construed as one continuous sentence in the granting or forfeiting of good time. [C97,§5705; C24, 27,§3777.]

3778. Special reduction. Any prisoner in either of said institutions who may be employed in any service outside the walls of the institution, or who may be listed as a trusty, may, with the approval of the board of control, be granted a special reduction of sentence, in addition to the reduction heretofore authorized, at the rate of ten days for each month so served. [SS15, §5718-a11b; C24, 27,§3778.]

3779. Discharge — transportation, clothing, and money. When a prisoner is discharged the warden shall furnish him, at the expense of the state, with a railroad ticket to the point in the state nearest his home or to any point of a like distance without the state, a suit of common clothing, and not more than twenty-five dollars, an account of which shall be kept by the warden. [C51,§3150; R60,§5163; C73,§4779; C97,§5684; C24, 27,§3779.]

3780. Visitors—admission fee. The warden shall charge each adult visitor to the institution an admission fee of twenty-five cents, of which he shall render an account each month to the board of control. The board shall cause said fund to be expended for the benefit of the prisoners in the purchase of furnishings for a library, reading matter therein, and musical instruments and entertainments for the prisoners. This section shall not apply to state officers, and others exempt by law, nor to relatives of a prisoner. [C51,§3151; R60,§5164; C73,§4780; C97,§5685; S13,§5685-a; C24, 27, §3780.]

3781. Who may visit. The following persons are authorized to visit said institutions at pleasure: The governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, secretary of agriculture, members of the general assembly, judges of the supreme, district, superior, and municipal courts, county attorneys, and all regular officiating ministers of the gospel. No other person shall be granted admission except by permission of the warden. [C51,§3152; R60,§5165; C73,§4781; C97,§5686; C24, 27,§3781.]

CHAPTER 188

PAROLES

Referred to in §§312.

3783. Appointment—vacancies.
3784. Expenses.
3785. Trips to other states.
3786. Power to parole after commitment.
3787. Rules.
3788. Parole before commitment.
3789. Employment for paroled prisoners.
3790. Legal custody of paroled prisoners.
3791. Order for recommitment—fees.
3792. Parole time not counted.
3793. Investigations.
3794. Duty of clerk of district court.
3795. Duty of trial judge and prosecutor.
3796. Clothing, transportation, and money.
3797. Parole relief fund.
3798. Disbursement and repayment.
3799. Vouchers.
3800. Parole by court.
3801. Custody of court parollee.
3802. Powers of board.
3803. Expense.
3803-c1. Parole agent as peace officer.
3804. Report by custodian.
3805. Revocation of parole.
3806. Violation of court parole.
3807. Violation of board parole.
3808. Criminal statistics.
3809. Itemization of statistics.
3810. Auditor to report statistics to clerk.
3811. Biennial report.
§3782. Qualifications — term — vacancy — chairman. The board of parole shall consist of three electors of the state. Not more than two members shall belong to the same political party. One member shall be a practicing attorney at law at the time of his appointment. Each member shall serve for six years from July first of the year of his appointment, except appointees to fill vacancies who shall serve for the balance of the unexpired term. The chairman of the board shall be the member whose term first expires. [S13, §§5718-a14; C24, 27, §3782.]

§3783. Appointment—vacancies. The governor shall, during each regular session of the general assembly and within sixty days after the convening thereof, appoint, with the approval of the senate, a successor to that member of the board whose term will expire on July first following. Appointments may be made when the general assembly is not in session, to fill vacancies, but such appointments shall be subject to the approval of the senate when next in session. Vacancies occurring during a session of the general assembly shall be filled as regular appointments are made and before the end of said session, and for the unexpired portion of the regular term. [S13, §5718-a14; C24, 27, §3783.]

§3784. Expenses. Each member of the board, the secretary, and all other employees shall, in addition to salary, be entitled to receive their necessary traveling expenses by the nearest traveled route while engaged in official business. [S13, §5718-a16; C24, 27, §3784.]

§3785. Trips to other states. No traveling expenses to other states shall be allowed unless the trip is authorized by the board by a written resolution which shall state the purpose and declare the necessity for the trip prior to the actual making thereof, but emergency trips may be made on written order of the chairman which shall be reported to the board at its next meeting. [S13, §5718-a16; C24, 27, §3785.]

§3786. Power to parole after commitment. The board of parole shall, except as to prisoners serving life terms, or under sentence of death, or infected with venereal disease in communicable stage, have power to parole persons convicted of crime and committed to either the penitentiary or the men's or women's reformatory.

The parolee may be to a place outside the state when the board of parole shall determine it to be to the best interest of the state and the prisoner, under such rules and regulations as the board of parole may impose. [S13, §5718-a18; C24, 27, §3786; 44GA, ch 76.]

§3787. Rules. Said board shall have power to establish and enforce the rules and conditions under which paroles may be granted. [S13, §5718-a18; C24, 27, §3787.]

§3788. Parole before commitment. Said board may, on the recommendation of the trial judge and prosecuting attorney, and when it appears that the good of society will not suffer thereby, parole, after sentence for less than life imprisonment and before commitment, prisoners who have not been previously convicted of a felony. [S13, §§5718-a18; C24, 27, §3788.]

§3789. Employment for paroled prisoners. No person shall be released on parole until the board of parole shall have satisfactory evidence that arrangements have been made for his employment or maintenance for at least six months. Said board may render assistance to prisoners about to be paroled in procuring employment and the necessary expenses incident thereto shall be paid as other expenses of the board are paid. [S13, §§5718-a18, -a26; C24, 27, §3789.]

§3790. Legal custody of paroled prisoners. All paroled prisoners shall remain, while on parole, in the legal custody of the warden or superintendent and under the control of said board, and shall be subject, at any time, to be taken into custody and returned to the institution from which they were paroled. [S13, §5718-a18; C24, 27, §3790.]

§3791. Order for recommitment—fees. The written order of said board, certified to by the secretary of said board, that a prisoner on parole shall be taken into custody and returned to the institution from which paroled, shall be served by any peace officer or other person to whom it may be delivered for service, and such officer or person shall receive the same fees for serving such order as sheriffs receive for like service. [S13, §5718-a18; C24, 27, §3791.]

§3792. Parole time not counted. The time when a prisoner is on parole or absent from the institution shall not be held to apply upon the sentence against the parolee if the parole be violated. [S13, §5718-a18; C24, 27, §3792.]

§3793. Investigations. Said board shall have power to make any investigation which it may deem necessary in order to determine the facts relative to matters coming before it, but shall not receive, unsolicited by them, any petition or communication or argument in regard to application for parole, pardon, or discharge unless provided for in their adopted rules. Every public officer to whom inquiry may be addressed by the board of parole concerning any prisoner shall give said board all information possessed by or accessible to him which may throw light upon the question of the fitness of a prisoner to receive the benefits of parole. [S13, §§5718-a19, -a26; C24, 27, §3793.]

§3794. Duty of clerk of district court. The clerk of the district court shall, as to each commitment to said institutions, furnish the board of parole with a copy of the indictment, the minutes of testimony attached thereto, the name and residence of the trial judge, of the prosecuting attorneys, and of the jurors and witnesses sworn at the trial. [S13, §5718-a25; C24, 27, §3794.]

§3795. Duty of trial judge and prosecutor. The trial judge and the prosecuting attorney shall, when requested by the board, furnish it...
3796. Clothing, transportation, and money. When a prisoner is paroled, he shall be furnished, by the warden, with such clothing, transportation, and money as is provided for prisoners when discharged at the termination of their sentence, but no further allowance shall be made if final discharge is granted while on parole. [S13,§5718-a22; C24,27,§3796.]

3797. Parole relief fund. There is hereby established, from any unappropriated funds in the state treasury, a fund of twelve hundred fifty dollars which shall be known as the parole relief fund. The treasurer of state shall continue to maintain said fund in said amount. [C24,27,§3797.] An analogous provision, §3779.

3798. Disbursement and repayment. Said fund may be used for the relief of paroled prisoners who are in distress because of illness, loss of employment, or conditions creating personal need. In no instance shall the total amount advanced to a prisoner exceed twenty-five dollars. The prisoner, at the time of receiving an advancement, shall execute and deliver to the board his written obligation to repay the same during the period of the parole. When so paid, the amount shall be deposited with the treasurer of state and credited to the fund from which drawn. [C24,27,§3798.]

3799. Vouchers. Said fund shall be drawn on vouchers executed by the chairman and secretary of the board in favor of said needy person. Each voucher shall show that the advancement was ordered by said board. [C24,27,§3799.]

3800. Parole by court. The trial court before which a person has been convicted of any crime except treason, murder, rape, robbery, arson, or second or subsequent violation of any provision of title 6, or of the laws amendatory thereof, may, by record entry, suspend the sentence and parole said person during good behavior.

1. If said person has not previously been convicted of a felony.
2. If said person is shown to be free from venereal disease.
3. If said person, if an adult and able to labor, has obtained apparently permanent employment for a reasonable time. [S13,§5447-a; C24,27,§3800.]

3801. Custody of court parolee. When a parole is granted under the preceding section, the court shall order said person committed to the custody, care, and supervision:

1. Of any suitable resident of this state; or
2. Of the board of parole. [S13,§5447-a; C24,27,§3801.]

3802. Powers of board. The board of parole shall have and exercise over said parolee all the powers possessed by said board over prisoners paroled by it. [C24,27,§3802.]

3803. Expense. Any necessary expense contracted by the board in the care of a person committed to it under a parole by the court shall be paid from the appropriation for the general expenditures of said board. [C24,27,§3803.]

3803-c1. Parole agent as peace officer. Any agent or investigator appointed by the board of parole for the purpose of making investigations and of apprehending and returning paroled persons under the jurisdiction of the board to any institution, shall, while engaged in such duty or work, have all the powers of peace officers. [43CA, ch 88.]

3804. Report by custodian. The person having the custody of such paroled person under order of court, shall, each thirty days, or oftener if required by the court, make written report to the judge as to the conduct of such paroled person. [S13,§5447-b; C24,27,§3804.]

3805. Revocation of parole. A suspension of a sentence by the court as herein provided may be revoked at any time, without notice, by the court or judge, and the defendant committed in obedience to such judgment. [S13,§5447-b; C24,27,§3805.]

3806. Violation of court parole. If the suspended sentence be an order for commitment to the training school, the fact that the dependent first violated his or her parole after reaching the age of eighteen years, and before reaching the age of twenty-one years, shall not prevent the enforcement of such sentence. [C24,27,§3806.]

3807. Violation of board parole. Whoever, while on parole, shall violate any condition of his parole, or any rule or regulation of the board granting the parole, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the institution from which he had been paroled, for a term of not more than five years, his sentence under such conviction to take effect upon the completion of his previous sentence. [C24,27,§3807.]

3808. Criminal statistics. The clerk of the district court shall, on or before July fifteen each year, report to the board of parole:

1. The number of convictions of all offenses in that court, in his county, for the year ending June thirtyieth preceding, the character of each offense, the sentence imposed, occupation of the offender, and whether such offender can read or write.
2. Number of acquittals.
3. Number of dismissals by the court without trial, and the nature of the charges so dismissed.
4. The expenses of the county for criminal prosecutions during said year. [C51,§148; R60,§349; C73,§203; C97,§293; S13,§293; C24,27,§3808.]

3809. Itemization of statistics. The fourth item required by the preceding section shall be itemized as follows:

1. Jury fees in criminal cases.
2. Meals for jurors in criminal cases.
3. Bailiff's fee for service while attending criminal cases.
4. Expense of taking prisoners to prison.
5. Attorney fees under appointment to defend.
7. Witness fees paid in criminal cases.
8. Reporters' fees for reporting and transcripting testimony in criminal cases at expense of county.
9. Grand jury witness fees paid.
10. Compensation to clerk of grand jury.
11. Compensation to bailiff of grand jury.
12. Fees and expenses paid sheriff and other officers by the county in connection with the grand jury.
13. Expense of jail, not including board of prisoners.
14. Board of prisoners.
15. Compensation and expense of county attorney and his assistants in criminal cases.
16. All jurors' fees, jurors' meals, witness fees, constable's fees, and justice fees paid by the county in all criminal cases before a justice of the peace, magistrate, or police court. [C51, §148; R60, §349; C73, §203; C97, §293; S13, §293; C24, 27, §3809.]

CHAPTER 189
PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS, REMISSION OF FINES AND FORFEITURES, AND RESTORATION TO CITIZENSHIP

3812. Reprieves and pardons.
3813. Pardon.
3814. Recommendation for pardon.
3815. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.
3816. Record.
3817. Conditions prerequisite to a pardon.
3818. Publication.
3819. Investigation.
3820. Information relative to applications.

3812. Reprieves and pardons. Nothing in the preceding chapter shall be construed as impairing the power of the governor under the constitution, to grant a reprieve, pardon, or commutation of sentence in any case. [S13, §5718-a21; C24, 27, §3812.]

3813. Pardon. A person whose sentence has been suspended may be pardoned by the governor at any time after such suspension on such conditions as he may think proper. [S13, §5447-a; C24, 27, §3813.]

3814. Recommendation for pardon. The board of parole shall recommend to the governor the discharge or pardon of such prisoners committed to the penitentiary or the men's or women's reformatory as have acceptably served not less than twelve months of their parole and who have, by their conduct, given satisfactory evidence that they will continue to be law-abiding citizens. [S13, §5718-a20; C24, 27, §5814.]

3815. Soldiers, sailors, and marines. Said board may also recommend to the governor the pardon of a paroled prisoner who, during parole, and during the war with the central powers of Europe, entered the army or navy of the United States or of any of the countries with which the United States was allied, or who, during said war, was employed upon or in public works, by or for the immediate benefit of the United States, and who has been honorably discharged from such army or navy. [C24, 27, §3815.]

3816. Record. All recommendations of the board shall be entered in the proper records of the board. [S13, §5718-a20; C24, 27, §3816.]

3817. Conditions prerequisite to a pardon. After conviction for a felony, no pardon or commutation of sentence shall be granted by the governor until he shall have presented the matter to, and obtained the advice of, the board of parole, but he may commute a death sentence to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life, without making such reparation or obtaining such advice. [C51, §§3278, 3281; R60, §5116; C73, §4712; C97, §5626; S13, §5626; C24, 27, §3817; 44GA, ch 77.]

3818. Publication. Before presenting an application for pardon to the board for its action, where the sentence is death or imprisonment for life, the governor shall cause a notice containing the reasons assigned for granting the pardon to be published in two newspapers of general circulation, one of which shall be published at

3810. Auditor to report statistics to clerk. The county auditor shall report to the clerk of the district court, on or before July fifth of each year, the expenses of the county in criminal prosecutions during the year ending June thirtieth preceding, including but distinguishing the compensation of the county attorney. Such report shall include all the items of criminal expenses which appear in the records of his office and which are required to be reported by the clerk of the district court to the board of parole. The clerk of the district court shall furnish to the auditor the blanks to be used in making such report. [C97, §475; S13, §475; C24, 27, §3810.]

3811. Biennial report. The board of parole shall, biennially, at the time provided by law, report to the governor a summary of paroles granted and releases recommended, the names of all prisoners who have violated their paroles, and such other information concerning its operation as may be deemed advisable, including an abstract for each year of the returns relative to criminal matters. [C24, 27, §3811.]

Time of filing report, §246.
the capital and the other in the county where the conviction was had, once each week for four successive weeks, the last publication to be at least twenty days prior to the time of presenting such application to such board. [C73,§4712; C97,§5626; S13,§5626; C24,27,§3818.]

3819. Investigation. The board shall, under the direction of the governor, take charge of all correspondence in reference to the pardon of persons convicted of crimes and carefully investigate each application, and file its recommendation with the governor with its reasons for the same. [S13,§5718-a23; C24,27,§3819.]

3820. Information relative to applications. When an application is made to the governor for a pardon, reprieve, or commutation, or for the remission of a fine or forfeiture, he may require the judge of the court, or the county attorney or attorney general by whom the action was prosecuted, or the clerk of such court, to furnish him without delay a copy of the minutes of the evidence taken on the trial, and of any other facts having reference to the propriety of his exercise of his powers in the premises. [R60,§5120; C73,§4713; C97,§5627; C24,27,§3820.]

3821. Governor may take testimony. The governor may also take such testimony, bearing upon applications, as he may deem advisable. Any person who, in giving such testimony, swears falsely, and any person who shall knowingly and corruptly make any false statements in an affidavit intended to be used in connection with an application for pardon, or for remission of fine or forfeiture, shall be guilty of perjury, and be punished accordingly. [R60,§5120; C73,§4713; C97,§5627; C24,27,§3821.]

Perjury, §13165.

3822. Files in matters of pardon. All papers and documents relating to the pardon of any person shall, upon the granting of such pardon, become a part of the files of the governor’s office. [S13,§5718-a20; C24,27,§3822.]

3823. Restoration to citizenship. The governor shall have the right to grant any convict, whom he shall think worthy thereof, a certificate of restoration to all his rights of citizenship. The warden or superintendent, upon request of the governor, shall, in case of application for such restoration, furnish him with a statement of the convict’s deportment during his imprisonment, and may at all times make such recommendations to the governor as he shall think proper respecting such restoration. [C97,§5706; C24,27,§3823.]

3824. Fines and forfeitures. The governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures upon such conditions as he may think proper. [C51,§3280; R60,§5116; C73,§4712; C97,§5626; S13,§5626; C24,27,§3824.]

3825. Copies of pardons, reprieves, and other papers. Pardons, commutations of sentences, remissions of fines and forfeitures, and restorations of rights of citizenship shall, when issued, be in duplicate. Reprieves shall be in triplicate. [C24,27,§3825.]

3826. Copies when accused in custody. Pardons, reprieves, and commutations of sentences shall be forwarded to the officer having custody of the party in question. Said officer shall retain one copy and make record in the books of his office, and act in accordance therewith. On one copy, said officer shall make such written return as the governor may require, and forward said copy and return to the clerk of the court wherein the judgment is of record. In case of reprieves, the third copy shall, in all cases, be delivered to the person whose sentence is reprieved. [C51,§3279; R60,§5121; C73,§4714; C97,§5628; S13,§5718-a20; C24,27,§3826.]

3827. Copies when accused not in custody. In case the party in question is not in custody, and in case of remissions of fines and forfeitures and restorations of rights of citizenship, one copy shall be delivered to said party and one copy to the clerk aforesaid. [C51,§3279; R60,§5121; C73,§4714; C97,§5628; S13,§5718-a20; C24,27,§3827.]

3828. Duty of clerk. Said clerk shall, upon receipt of any of said executive instruments, immediately file and preserve the same in his office and note such filing on the judgment docket of the case in question, except that remissions of fines and forfeitures shall be spread at length on the record books of the court, and indexed in the same manner as the original case. [C51,§3279; R60,§5121; C73,§4714; C97,§5628; C24,27,§3828.]

Perjury, §13165.
3829. Qualifications. The superintendent of public instruction shall be a graduate of an accredited university or college, or of a four-year course above high school grade in an accredited normal school, and shall have had at least five years' experience as a teacher or school superintendent. [S13, §2627-b; C24, 27, §3829.]

3830. Office. The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall be in the capitol and be known as the department of public instruction. [C51, §1078; C73, §1578; C97, §2621; S13, §§2627-c, -d; C24, 27, §3830.]

3831. General powers. He shall have general supervision and control over the rural, graded, and high schools of the state, and over such other state and public schools as are not under the control of the state board of education or board of control of state institutions. [C51, §1081; C73, §1577; C97, §2622; S13, §§2627-c, -d; C24, 27, §3830.]

3832. Duties. The superintendent of public instruction shall:

1. Filing and preserving reports. File and preserve all reports, documents, and correspondence that may be of a permanent value, which shall be open for inspection under reasonable conditions by any citizen of the state.


3. Inspection. Ascertain, so far as practicable, by inspection or otherwise, the condition, needs, and progress of the schools under the supervision and control of his department.

4. Recommendations. Suggest, through public addresses, pamphlets, bulletins, and by meetings and conferences with school officers, teachers, parents, and the public generally, such changes and improvements relating to educational matters as he may think desirable, and publish and distribute such views and information as he may deem important.

5. Promotion of interest in education. Endeavor to promote among the people of the state an interest in education, including industrial and commercial education, agriculture, manual and vocational training, domestic science, and continuation work.

6. Days for special observance. Publish and distribute from time to time leaflets and circulars relative to such days and occasions as he may deem worthy of special observance in the public schools.

8. Outline for teaching American citizenship. Prepare and distribute to all elementary schools lists of books and texts and an outline of American citizenship for all grades from one to eight, inclusive.

9. Distribution of outline of courses of study. Distribute to all high schools, academies, and institutions ranking as secondary schools, lists of books and texts and an outline of a course of study in American history, civics of the state and nation, social problems, and economics, prepared under his direction.


11. Officers' and teachers' reports — forms. Prepare the reports, both regular and special, which shall be made by public school officers, superintendents, teachers, and other persons and officers having custody and control of public school funds or property, and prepare suitable forms and furnish blanks for such reports.

12. Report to auditor. Report to the auditor of state on the first day of January of each year the number of persons of school age in each county.

13. Report to governor. Report biennially to the governor, at the time provided by law, the condition of the schools under his supervision, including the number and kinds of school districts, the number of schools of each kind, the number and value of schoolhouses, the enrollment and attendance in each county for the previous year, any measures proposed or plans matured for the improvement of the public schools, such financial and statistical information as may be of public importance, and such
14. Institutes. Appoint at least one and not more than two county educational meetings or institutes to be held in each county each year and designate the time and place for holding them. The program therefor, and the instructors and authors therein, shall be subject to his approval.

15. Examinations. Prepare and supply questions for the examination of applicants for teachers' certificates and pupils completing the eighth grade in the rural schools, and fix the times of such examinations.

16. Plans and specifications for buildings. When deemed necessary, cause to be prepared and published a pamphlet containing suitable plans and specifications for public school buildings, including the most approved means and methods of heating, lighting, and ventilating the same, together with information and suggestions for the proper and economical construction thereof.

17. Printing of school laws. During the months of June and July in the year 1925, and every four years thereafter, if deemed necessary, cause to be printed in book form all school laws then in force, with such forms, rulings, and decisions, and such notes and suggestions as may aid school officers in the proper discharge of their duties. A sufficient number shall be furnished to the county superintendent of each county to supply therein school officers, directors, superintendents, and to others in such numbers as may be reasonably requested.

18. Printing of changes in school laws. Cause to be printed in pamphlet form after each session of the general assembly, any amendments or changes in the school laws with necessary notes and suggestions to be distributed as above prescribed.

19. Appeals. Examine and determine all appeals taken to him, according to law, prescribe rules of practice therefor not inconsistent with law, and render written opinions upon questions submitted by school officers pertaining to their duties.

3833. Deputy—chief clerk—inspectors. He may appoint a deputy, whose appointment must be approved by the governor. The qualifications of the deputy shall be the same as required for the superintendent. The deputy shall, in the absence or inability of the superintendent, perform the duties of the office. The superintendent of public instruction shall also appoint a chief clerk and such regular inspectors of the public schools of the state, including rural, graded, and high schools, as he may deem necessary, not exceeding three.

3836. Expenses. The superintendent of public instruction, his deputy, and the regular inspectors in his department shall receive their actual necessary traveling expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.
CHAPTER 191

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

3837. Federal act accepted. The provisions of the act of congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for cooperation with the states in the promotion of such education in agriculture and in the trades and industries; to provide for cooperation with the states in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure", approved February 23, 1917, and the benefit of all funds appropriated under said act, are accepted. [C24, 27,§3837.]

3838. State board for vocational education. The superintendent of public instruction, the president of the state board of education, and the labor commissioner shall constitute the state board for vocational education. [C24, 27, §3838.]

3839. Executive officer—assistants. The superintendent shall be chairman of the board and its executive officer, and shall, with its approval, appoint such assistants as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §3839.]

3840. Duties of board. The board shall:
1. Cooperate with the federal board for vocational education in the administration of said act of congress.
2. Provide for making studies and investigations relating to prevocational and vocational training in agricultural, industrial, and commercial subjects, and home economics.
3. Promote and aid in the establishment in local communities and public schools of departments and classes giving instruction in such subjects.
4. Cooperate with local communities in the maintenance of such schools, departments, and classes.
5. Establish standards for teachers of such subjects in approved schools, departments, and classes.
6. Cooperate in the maintenance of teachers' training schools, departments, and classes, supported and controlled by the public, for the training of teachers and supervisors of such subjects.
7. Establish standards for, and annually inspect as a basis of approval, all schools, departments, and classes, and all teachers' training schools, departments, and classes, applying for federal and state moneys under the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27,§3840.]

3841. Federal aid—conditions. Approved schools, departments, and classes, and approved teachers' training schools, departments, and classes shall be entitled to federal and state moneys so long as they are approved by such board as to site, plant, equipment, number and qualification of teachers, employment of teachers, admission and number of pupils, courses of study, methods of instruction, and expenditure of money. [C24, 27,§3841.]

3842. Definitions. "Approved school, department, or class" shall mean a school, department, or class approved by said board as entitled under the provisions of this chapter to federal moneys for the salaries of teachers of vocational subjects. "Approved teachers' training school, department, or class" shall mean a school, department, or class approved by the board as entitled under the provisions of this chapter to federal moneys for the training of teachers of vocational subjects. [C24, 27,§3842.]

3843. Advisory committee—qualifications—tenure—meetings. The board shall appoint a state advisory committee for vocational education, consisting of nine members. The term of each member shall be for three years. The terms of three members shall expire on the first day of July each year. The committee shall consist of three educators, one member experienced in agriculture, one an employer, one a representative of labor, one experienced in business and commerce, one experienced in social work, and one woman experienced in women's work. The committee shall meet in conference with the board at least twice a year, and at such other times as the board shall deem advisable. [C24, 27,§3843.]

3844. State aid to equal federal aid. For each dollar of federal money expended for the salaries of teachers in approved schools, departments, and classes, the local community must expend an amount equal to the amount of federal money which it receives for the same purpose for the same year. [C24, 27,§3844.]

3845. Local advisory committee. The board of directors of any school district having a population of more than five thousand persons, maintaining a school, department, or class receiving the benefit of federal moneys under the provisions of this chapter shall, as a condition of approval by such state board as herein provided, appoint a local advisory committee for vocational education, consisting of persons of
experience in agriculture, industry, home economics, and business, to give advice and assistance to such board of directors in the establishment and maintenance of such schools, departments, and classes. The state board may require the board of directors of any school district that maintains an approved school, department, or class, to appoint such an advisory committee. Members of such advisory committee shall serve without compensation. [C24, 27, §3845.]

3846. Powers of district boards. The board of directors of any school district is authorized to carry on prevocational and vocational instruction in subjects relating to agriculture, commerce, industry, and home economics, and to pay the expense of such instruction in the same way as the expenses for other subjects in the public schools are now paid. [C24, 27, §3846.]

3847. Salary and expenses. The board is authorized to make such expenditures for salaries of assistants, actual expenses of the board and the state advisory committee incurred in the discharge of their duties, and such other expenses as in the judgment of the board are necessary to the proper administration of this chapter. [C24, 27, §§3847.]

3848. Custodian of funds—reports. The treasurer of state shall be custodian of the funds paid to the state from the appropriations made under said act of congress, and shall disburse the same on vouchers audited as provided by law. He shall report the receipts and disbursements of said funds to the general assembly at each biennial session. [C24, 27, §3848.]

3849. Biennial report. The superintendent of public instruction shall embrace in his biennial report a full report of all receipts and expenditures under this chapter, together with such observations relative to vocational education as may be deemed of value. [C24, 27, §3849.]
Biennial report, §§246, 3832, 3853, 3857.

CHAPTER 192
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

3850. Acceptance of federal act. The state of Iowa does hereby, through its legislative authority, accept the provisions and benefits of the act of congress, entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment", approved June 2, 1920 (Pub. No. 236, 66th Congress), and will observe and comply with all the requirements of such act. [C24, 27, §3850.]

3851. Custodian of funds. The treasurer of state is hereby designated and appointed custodian of all moneys received by the state from appropriations made by the congress of the United States for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise, and is authorized to receive and provide for the proper custody of the same and to make disbursements therefrom upon the requisition of the state board for vocational education. [C24, 27, §3851.]

3852. State agency. The board heretofore designated or created as the state board for vocational education to cooperate with the federal board for vocational education in the administration of the provisions of the vocational education act, approved February 23, 1917, is hereby designated as the state board for the purpose of cooperating with the said federal board in carrying out the provisions and the purposes of said federal act providing for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise. [C24, 27, §3852.]

3853. Duties of state board. The state board for vocational education is hereby empowered and directed to:

1. Cooperate with the federal board for vocational education in the administration of said act of congress.
2. Administer any legislation pursuant thereto enacted by this state, and direct the disbursement and administer the use of all funds provided by the federal government and this state for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment.
3. Appoint such assistants as may be necessary to administer the provisions of this chapter and said act of congress in this state and fix the compensation of such persons.
4. Study and make investigations relating to the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment and to formulate plans for the vocational rehabilitation of such persons.
5. Make such surveys with the cooperation of the state commissioner of labor and the state industrial commissioner as will assist in the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment.
6. Maintain a record of all such persons together with all measures taken for their rehabilitation.
7. Utilize in the rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise such existing educational facilities of the state as may be advisable and practicable, including public and private educational institutions, public or private establishments, plants, factories, and the services of individuals specially qualified for the instruction of physically handicapped persons.
8. Promote the establishment and assist in the development of training agencies for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise.
9. Supervise the training of such persons and confer with their relatives and others concerning their vocational rehabilitation.
10. Make every possible endeavor looking to the placement of vocationally rehabilitated persons in suitable remunerative occupations, including supervision for a reasonable time after return to civil employment.
11. Utilize the facilities of such agencies, both public and private, as may be practicable in securing employment for such persons; and any such public agency is hereby authorized and directed to cooperate with the state board for vocational education for the purpose stated.
12. Cooperate with any agency of the federal government or of the state, or of any county or other municipal authority within the state, or any other agency, public or private, in carrying out the purposes of this chapter.
13. Make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the administration of this chapter and said act of congress within this state.
14. Do all things necessary to secure the rehabilitation of those entitled to the benefits of this chapter.
15. Report on call or biennially to the governor the conditions of vocational rehabilitation within the state, such report to designate the educational institutions, establishments, plants, factories, etc., in which training is being given, and to contain a detailed statement of the expenditures of the state and federal funds in the rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise.

Biennial report, §§246, 3832, 3849, 3857.

CHAPTER 193
BOARD OF EDUCATIONAL EXAMINERS

3854. Plan of cooperation. It shall be the duty of the state board for vocational education and the state labor commissioner and the state industrial commissioner as administrator of the workmen's compensation law to formulate a plan of cooperation in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and said act of congress, such plan to become effective when approved by the governor of the state. [C24, 27,§3854.]

3855. Gifts and donations. The state board for vocational education is hereby authorized and empowered to receive such gifts and donations from either public or private sources as may be offered unconditionally or under such conditions related to the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise as in the judgment of the said state board are proper and consistent with the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27,§3855.]

3856. Fund. All the moneys received as gifts or donations shall be deposited in the state treasury and shall constitute a permanent fund to be called the special fund for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons, to be used by the said board in carrying out the provisions of this chapter or for purposes related thereto. [C24, 27,§3856.]

3857. Report of gifts. A full report of all gifts and donations offered and accepted, together with the names of the donors and the respective amounts contributed by each, and all disbursements therefrom shall be submitted at call or biennially to the governor of the state by said state board. [C24, 27,§3857.]

3858. Members. The board of educational examiners shall consist of:
1. The superintendent of public instruction, who shall be president and executive officer of the board.
2. The president of the state university of Iowa.
3. The president of the Iowa state teachers college.

3859. Secretary—assistants.
3860. Meetings.
3861. Examinations.
3862. Mandatory subjects.
3863. Certificates and diplomas.
3864. Subjects required.
3865. Special certificates.
3866. Graduates from accredited colleges in state.
3867. Graduates from accredited foreign colleges.
3868. State certificate.
3869. Validation of foreign certificate.
3870. Renewals for life.
3871. Additional renewals for life.
3872. Lapse of certificate.
3873. Examinations in counties.
3875. Record kept.
3876. First grade uniform county certificate.
3877. College work in lieu of examination.
3878. Special certificates.

3879. First grade certificate—renewal.
3880. Second grade certificate—renewal.
3881. Third grade certificate—renewal.
3882. Applicants without experience.
3883. Fees.
3884. Normal training required.
3885. Exceptions.
3886. Didactic grades accepted.
3887. Experience as qualification.
3888. Registration of certificates and diplomas.
3889. Third grade certificates not registered.
3890. Provisional certificates.
3891. Certificates—where valid.
3892. Revocation by board.
3893. Revocation by county superintendent.
3894. Trial—order.
3895. Appeal.
3896. Expenditures.
3897. Accounts.
3898. Printing.

4. The president of the Iowa state college of agriculture and mechanic arts.
5. Three persons to be appointed by the governor, one of whom shall be a woman and one of whom shall be a representative of the privately endowed colleges of the state maintaining teachers' training courses.

Each appointee shall hold office for a term of four years and until his successor is ap-
pointed and qualifies, and be ineligible as his successor for reappointment. [C97, §2628; C24, 27, §3858.]

3859. Secretary—assistants. The board shall employ a secretary, and prescribe his duties. He shall receive his actual necessary expenses while engaged in the performance of his duties at places other than the capitol. The board may employ such persons as are necessary to assist in examinations and in reading answer papers. [C97, §2634; SS15, §2634-a; C24, 27, §3859.]

3860. Meetings. The board shall meet for the transaction of business at such times and places as the president may direct, and shall annually hold at least two public examinations of teachers, to be conducted by a member or the secretary of the board, or by such qualified person or persons as the board may select. [C97, §2729; S13, §2729; C24, 27, §3860.]

3861. Examinations. All examinations shall be conducted in accordance with rules adopted by the board, not inconsistent with the laws of the state, and a record shall be kept of all its proceedings. [C97, §2629; S13, §2629; C24, 27, §3861.]

3862. Mandatory subjects. All examinations shall cover the fundamental principles of a republican form of government and the constitution of the United States and of the state of Iowa. [C24, 27, §3862.]

3863. Certificates and diplomas. The board may issue state certificates and state diplomas to such teachers as are found upon examination to possess a good moral character, thorough scholarship, and knowledge of didactics, with successful experience in teaching. [C97, §2629; S13, §2629; C24, 27, §3863.]

3864. Subjects required. The examination for state certificates and diplomas shall cover orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, bookkeeping, physiology, history of the United States, algebra, botany, natural philosophy, drawing, civil government, constitution and laws of the state, and didactics; those for diplomas, in addition to the foregoing, geometry, trigonometry, chemistry, zoology, geology, astronomy, political economy, rhetoric, English literature, and general history. [C97, §2629; S13, §2629; C24, 27, §3864.]

3865. Special certificates. The board of educational examiners may issue a special certificate to any teacher of music, drawing, penmanship, or other special branches, or to any primary teacher, of sufficient experience, who shall pass such examination as the board may require in the branches, and methods pertaining thereto, for which the certificate is sought. Such certificates shall be designated by the name of the branch, and shall not be valid for any other department or branch. The board shall keep a complete register of all persons to whom certificates or diplomas are issued. [C97, §2630; S13, §2630-b; C24, 27, §3865.]

3866. Graduates from accredited colleges in state. The state board of educational examiners may accept graduation from the regular and collegiate courses in the state university, state teachers college, state normal schools, and the state college of agriculture and mechanic arts, and from other institutions of higher learning in the state having regular and collegiate courses of equal rank, as evidence that a teacher possesses the scholarship and professional fitness requisite for a state certificate. [S13, §2634-f; C24, 27, §3866.]

3867. Graduates from accredited foreign colleges. Graduates of colleges and schools located in other states than Iowa, having regular and collegiate courses of equal rank with the accredited colleges and schools of Iowa, may be given the same recognition as provided in the preceding section. [S13, §2634-f1; C24, 27, §3867.]

3868. State certificate. In all cases where graduation shows compliance with the requirements of sections 3863 and 3864 hereof, and the board is satisfied that the applicant possesses good moral character and is professionally qualified, the board shall issue a state certificate to the applicant, valid for five years, to teach in any public school in the state. [S13, §2634-g; C24, 27, §3868.]

3869. Validation of foreign certificate. The board may validate any certificate issued by state departments of education of other states when such certificate is issued upon evidence of good moral character, scholarship, and experience equivalent to that required for a like certificate under the laws of this state, which shall authorize the holder to teach in any public school in the state for five years after such validation. [C97, §2630; S13, §2630-e; C24, 27, §3869.]

3870. Renewals for life. Any certificate referred to in sections 3863, 3865, 3866, and 3869 shall be renewed for life by the board upon proof of at least five years' successful teaching, three of which shall have been during the time the said certificate, with renewals, has been in force, and the payment of a fee of five dollars. [S13, §2634-h; C24, 27, §3870.]

3871. Additional renewals for life. All certificates referred to in sections 3876, 3878, and 3879 shall be renewed for life by the state board of educational examiners upon compliance by the holder with the following conditions:

1. The applicant shall show by testimonials from county or city superintendents or from the principals having immediate supervision of his school work and from a member of the local school board that he has had at least five years' continuous successful teaching experi-
ence, at least three of which shall have been immediately prior to the time validation is sought and under the grade of certificate for which such validation is desired.

2. The standing of such applicant in the several branches shown upon his certificate shall average not less than eighty-five per cent, and in no branch shall the per cent be less than eighty per cent; provided that in case the standing is less than the per cent required, either average or special, the holder of the certificate may at any of the times provided in section 3873 take an examination in any branch or branches he may desire, and the per cent then received shall be entered upon his certificate.

3. The applicant shall furnish proof of professional study during the entire five-year period such as is made necessary in the case of term renewals of certificates.

Upon the issue of a life certificate as herein contemplated, the applicant shall pay a fee of five dollars to be turned into the state treasury. [S13, §2634-h1; C24, 27, §3871.]

3872. Lapse of certificate. All life certificates provided for in this chapter shall lapse provided the holder shall not teach during a period of five successive years. [S13, §2634-h2; C24, 27, §3872.]

3873. Examinations in counties. On the last Friday, and Wednesday and Thursday preceding, in the months of January, June, and October and on the first Friday in August and the Wednesday and Thursday preceding, the county superintendent shall meet and, with such assistance as may be necessary, examine all applicants for teachers' certificates. The questions used in such examinations shall be furnished by the superintendent of public instruction, who shall cause the same to be printed, and the examinations shall be conducted strictly under the rules prescribed by the board. [C51, §1148; R60, §2066, 2068, 2073; C73, §§1766, 1774; C97, §2735; SS15, §2734-c; C24, 27, §3873; 44GA, ch 79.]

Referred to in §§3871, 3880.


3875. Record kept. A record shall be kept by the county superintendent of all examinations taken within his county, with the name, age, and residence of each applicant and the date of examination. [R60, §2067; C73, §1768; C97, §2736; S13, §2734-f; C24, 27, §3875.]

3876. First grade uniform county certificate. The examination for the first grade uniform county certificate shall include competency in and ability to teach reading, handwriting, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history of the United States, elementary civics, and English composition. [C51, §1148; R60, §2066; C73, §1766; S13, §2734-d; C24, 27, §3876; 44GA, ch 80.]

Referred to in §§3871.

3877. College work in lieu of examination. Applicants who have graduated from a four-year course in an approved high school may submit, in lieu of the examination in any one or more of the subjects of elementary algebra, general science, English composition, rural school management, elementary school methods, a showing that the applicant has done work and earned satisfactory grades in any one or more of these subjects in any collegiate institution approved by the state board of educational examiners for such purpose; but the study and work done in each subject must be of college grade and cover a course of not less than five hours per week for twelve weeks. [C24, 27, §3877; 44GA, ch 80.]

3878. Special certificates. A special certificate may be issued for any subject, or any group of subjects, taught in the public schools of Iowa, upon examination in such special subject or group of subjects and per cents therein such as are required for the issue of a first grade county certificate. A special certificate shall be issued for a term of three years, and shall be renewable under the same conditions as apply to the renewal of first grade certificates. It shall state the names of the subjects for which it is issued, and shall not be valid for the teaching of any other subjects. [S13, §2734-e; C24, 27, §3878.]

Referred to in §§3871.

3879. First grade certificate—renewal. Applicants who have taught successfully for at least thirty-six weeks and whose examination entitles them to the first grade certificate, shall receive the same for a term of three years from the date thereof, and such certificates shall be renewable without examination provided the applicants shall show by testimonials from superintendents or principals who had immediate supervision of their professional study that at least one line of professional inquiry has been successfully conducted during the life of the certificate, it being made the duty of the board to forward with each certificate subject to renewal, outlines setting forth various lines of professional study. It is provided further that each application for renewal shall be accompanied by such proof of successful experience and professional spirit as the board of educational examiners may require. [S13, §2734-g; C24, 27, §3879.]

Referred to in §§3871.

3880. Second grade certificate—renewal. Applicants whose examination entitles them to second grade certificates only, shall receive the same for not to exceed two years with the privilege of renewal of the same without further examination under the same conditions as govern the renewal of first grade certificates. The holder of a second grade certificate may, at any of the examinations provided for in section 3873, take an examination in any one or more of the additional branches required for the issue of a
first grade certificate, or he may at any such time be re-examined in any branch or branches in which he desires to raise his grade, and in each case the new per cent shall be placed on his certificate, and when he has thus successfully passed in all the branches required for the issue of a first grade certificate, such certificate shall then be issued to him, provided he has had at least thirty-six weeks' successful experience in teaching; if not, then at the conclusion of such experience. In like manner third grade certificates may be changed into those of the second or first grade, and in all cases whether the certificate be of the first, second, or third grade, credit shall be given for all examinations taken under the auspices of the board, it being the intention of the law that an examination once taken shall be final unless the certificate holder desires to be re-examined in any one or more branches with a view of raising his per cent in such branches or his general average. [S13, §2734-h; C24, 27, §3880.]

3881. Third grade certificate—renewal. Applicants whose examination entitles them to third grade certificates only, shall receive the same for one year, at the end of which time, upon proof of successful teaching and the payment of a fee of one dollar, one renewal shall be granted. [S13, §2734-i; C24, 27, §3881.]

3882. Applicants without experience. Applicants who have had no experience in teaching, but whose examinations entitle them to the first grade, shall receive a second grade certificate for two years; provided that when they have taught successfully under such certificate for not less than thirty-six weeks they shall be entitled to receive a first grade certificate on the conditions herein provided for a renewal of a certificate. [S13, §§2734-j; C24, 27, §3882.]

3883. Fees. Each applicant for a certificate shall pay a fee of one dollar, one-half of which shall be paid into the state treasury on or before the first day of the succeeding month, and one-half shall be paid into the county institute fund. [S13, §2734-p; C24, 27, §3883.]

3884. Normal training required. All applicants for teachers' certificates shall have completed an approved four-year high school course or its equivalent and shall have had before receiving a certificate to teach, at least twelve weeks of normal training as approved by the state board of educational examiners, and shall furnish a certificate from the institution where such training has been received, which certificate shall have printed thereon the subjects taken and the standing in each subject; but the examination in all subjects other than didactics may be taken at any regular examination prior to, or after, the term of normal training has been taken; the examination shall not be complete until the normal training has been certified as herein provided. [S13, §2734-p; C24, 27, §3884; 43GA, ch 96.]

3885. Exceptions. The preceding section shall not apply to the regular graduates of the state university, state teachers college, state college of agriculture and mechanick arts, any accredited college of the state, or any school of like character outside the state. [S13, §2734-q; C24, 27, §3885.]

3886. Didactic grades accepted. In the cases of graduates of four-year courses in approved or accredited high schools, the grades made in didactics in an approved normal training course in any of the institutions mentioned in the preceding section may be accepted by the state board of educational examiners and by the county superintendent in lieu of the examination in didactics. [C24, 27, §3886.]

3887. Experience as qualification. The provisions of the three preceding sections shall in no way bar any teacher who can furnish evidence of at least six months' successful teaching experience; provided such experience is not obtained on a provisional certificate. [S13, §2734-p; C24, 27, §3887.]

3888. Registration of certificates and diplomas. All diplomas and certificates shall be valid in any county when registered therein, and no person shall teach in any public school whose certificate has not been registered with the county superintendent of the county in which the school is located. [S13, §§2734-q; C24, 27, §3888.]

3889. Third grade certificates not registered. In case a sufficient number of life diplomas, state certificates, first grade certificates, special certificates, and second grade certificates are held in any county to supply the schools thereof, it shall not be incumbent on the county superintendent to register third grade certificates. [S13, §2734-r; C24, 27, §3889.]

3890. Provisional certificates. When a sufficient number of licensed teachers cannot be secured to fill the schools of any county, the board of examiners may, upon the request of the county superintendent, appoint a special examination for such county to be conducted in all respects as a regular examination and the answer papers to be forwarded to the president of the board of educational examiners. [S13, §§2734-s; C24, 27, §3890.]

3891. Certificates—where valid. All certificates issued as provided by law shall be valid in any county within the state, when registered in such county, but a provisional certificate shall be valid, upon registration, only in the county in which it is issued, and shall be issued for the same time and subject to the same extension as a third grade certificate, but no person shall be entitled to receive more than one provisional certificate, except upon the approval of the county superintendent. [R60, §2070; C73, §1771; C97, §2737; S13, §2734-t; C24, 27, §3891.]

3892. Revocation by board. Any diploma or certificate issued by the board may be revoked by it for any cause which would have authorized or required a refusal to grant the same, and the
holder shall have ten days’ notice by registered mail and be allowed to be present and make defense. [R60, §2070; C73, §1771; C97, §2737; S13, §§2734-t-u; C24, 27, §3892.]

3893. Revocation by county superintendent. When in the judgment of the county superintendent there is probable cause for the revocation of a certificate or diploma held by any teacher employed in his county, or when complaint is filed, supported by affidavits, charging incompetency, immorality, intemperance, cruelty, or general neglect of the business of the school, the county superintendent shall within ten days transmit to such person a written statement of the charges preferred and set the time, not less than ten days thereafter, and place for the hearing of the same at which trial the teacher may be present and make defense. [S13, §2734-u; C24, 27, §3893.]

3894. Trial—order. The trial and making and preservation of the record shall be, so far as applicable, in conformity with the provisions of the law relating to the trial of civil actions in the district court. If upon the trial it appears to the county superintendent that there is sufficient ground for the revocation of the diploma or certificate, he shall at once issue in triplicate an order revoking the diploma or certificate, and the same shall become effective, unless an appeal is taken, fifteen days thereafter. One copy of the order shall be filed and recorded in his office, one mailed to the superintendent of public instruction, and the other sent by registered mail to the holder of the certificate. [S13, §2734-u; C24, 27, §3894.]

3895. Appeal. The person aggrieved by such order shall have the right of appeal to the superintendent of public instruction within ten days from the date of such mailing, and in case of appeal the revocation shall not be effective until the same is affirmed, after full hearing, by the superintendent of public instruction. In the case of life state certificates the revocation shall not be effective until affirmed by the board of educational examiners after full hearing and review by said board. [S13, §2734-u; C24, 27, §3895.]

3896. Expenditures. All expenditures authorized to be made by the board of educational examiners and by the county superintendents in connection with examinations and applications for certificates, shall be certified by the superintendent of public instruction to the state board of audit, and if found correct, it shall approve the same and shall cause the auditor of state to draw warrants therefor upon the treasurer of state, but not to exceed the fees paid into the treasury by the board and county superintendents. [C97, §2634; S13, §2734-o; SS15, §2634-a; C24, 27, §3896.]

3897. Accounts. The board shall keep an accurate and detailed account of all money received and expended, which, with a list of those receiving certificates or diplomas, shall be published by the superintendent of public instruction in his annual report. [C97, §§2630, 2631, 2633; S13, §§2630-b, 2631, 2734-p; C24, 27, §3897.]

3898. Printing. The board of educational examiners shall have authority to obtain all the necessary printing for the performance of their duties, as required by law, in the same manner as the printing is provided for state officers. [S13, §2634-a1; C24, 27, §3898.]

CHAPTER 194
NORMAL TRAINING OF TEACHERS
Referred to in §4185.

3899. Training of teachers—normal courses. For the purpose of increasing the facilities for training teachers for the rural schools by requiring a review of such common branches as may be deemed essential by the superintendent of public instruction, and for instruction in elementary pedagogy and the art of teaching elementary agriculture and home economics, provision is hereby made for normal courses of study and training in such four-year high schools as the superintendent of public instruction may designate, provided that such high schools shall be selected and distributed with regard to their usefulness in supplying trained teachers for the rural schools of all portions of the state, and with regard to the number of teachers required for rural schools in each portion of the state.

It is further provided that where a township high school or a consolidated school organized in accordance with the provisions of chapter 209, can meet the requirements of the superintendent of public instruction, it shall be given preference over a city high school. [S13, §§2634-b1; C24, 27, §3899.]

3900. Conditions. No high schools shall be approved as entitled to state aid unless a class of ten or more shall have been organized, maintained, and instructed during the preceding semester in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and the regulations of the superintendent of public instruction. [S13, §§2634-b5; C24, 27, §3900.]

3901. Private and denominational schools. Private and denominational schools are eligible to the provisions of this chapter, except as to receiving state aid. [S13, §2634-b2; C24, 27, §3901.]
3902. State aid. Each high school approved under the provisions of this chapter shall receive state aid to the amount of seven hundred fifty dollars per annum, payable in two equal installments at the close of each semester as hereinafter provided. [S13,§2634-b3; C24, 27,§3902.]

3903. Report required. The superintendent of each approved training school shall at the close of each semester file such report with the superintendent of public instruction as said officer may require. [S13,§2634-b3; C24, 27,§3903.]

3904. Warrant. Upon receipt of a satisfactory report, the superintendent of public instruction shall issue a requisition upon the auditor of state for the amount due the school corporation of said high school for said semester, whereupon the auditor of state shall draw a warrant on the state treasury payable to said school corporation for the amount of said requisition and forward the same to the secretary of said school corporation. [S13,§2634-b3; C24, 27,§3904.]

3905. Admission and graduation. The superintendent of public instruction shall prescribe the conditions of admission to the normal training classes, the course of instruction, the rules and regulations under which such instruction shall be given, and the requirements for graduation, subject to the provisions of this chapter. [S13,§2634-b5; C24, 27,§3905.]

3906. Examination for graduation. On the third Friday in January and the Wednesday and Thursday immediately preceding and on the third Friday in May and the Wednesday and Thursday immediately preceding, each year, in each high school, and private or denominational school, approved under this chapter, an examination for graduation from the normal course shall be conducted under such rules as the state board of examiners shall prescribe, but the county superintendent of the county in which an approved high school, and private or denominational school may be located shall be designated as the conductor of said examination. [SS15,§2634-b6; C24, 27,§3906.]

3907. Additional examination. Candidates for a certificate of graduation from the normal course, failing in the examination in one or more subjects, may be permitted to enter the above examinations or the regular July teachers’ examination under such regulations as the superintendent of public instruction shall prescribe. [SS15,§2634-b6; C24, 27,§3907.]

3908. Fees. Each applicant for a certificate of graduation from the normal course in a county shall pay a fee of one dollar, which shall entitle him to one examination in each subject required; provided, however, that applicants rewriting the examination in one or more subjects at the July teachers’ examination as herein provided shall pay an additional fee of one dollar. [SS15, §2634-b6; C24, 27,§3908.]

3909. Distribution of fees. One-half of the fees from the normal training examinations shall be paid into the state treasury on or before the first day of the succeeding month, and the remaining one-half shall be paid into the county institute fund of the county wherein the examination is held. [SS15, §2634-b6; C24, 27,§3909.]

3910. Certificate—license to teach—renewal. A certificate of graduation from the normal training course provided for in this chapter shall be issued by the superintendent of public instruction, and shall be a valid license to teach in any public school in the state for a term of two years, subject to registration as provided for other teachers’ certificates. At the expiration of said certificate the superintendent of public instruction is authorized to renew it for a period of three years under the same conditions that apply to the renewal of first grade uniform county certificates. [S13, §2634-b7; C24, 27,§3910.]

3911. Record of students. At the close of each school year, the principal or superintendent of each accredited school shall file with the board of examiners a sworn statement, showing the name, age, post office address, studies, and attendance of each of the students in his school taking the prescribed teachers’ course. [S13, §2634-c; C24, 27,§3911.]

CHAPTER 195
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

3912. Membership.
3913. Term of office.
3914. Appointment.
3916. Removals.
3917. Suspension.
3918. Vacancies.
3919. Institutions governed.
3920. Meetings.
3921. Powers and duties.
3922. Purchases—prohibitions.
3923. Record.
3924. Finance committee—organization—duties.
3925. Secretary of board and committee—duties.
3926. Loans—conditions.
3927. Foreclosures and collections.
3928. Satisfaction of mortgages.
3929. Bidding in property.
3930. Deeds in trust.
3931. Actions not barred.
3933. Expenses—official residences.
3934. Auditor’s report.
3935. Duties of treasurer.
3936. Reports of executive officers.
3937. Reports of secretarial officers.
3939. Colonel of cadets.
3940. Appropriations—monthly installments.
3941. Expenses—filing and audit.
3942. Contracts for training teachers.
3943. Payment.
3944. Contract—time limit.
3944-d1. Fire protection contracts.
3945. Improvements—advertisement for bids.

DORMITORIES
3945-a1. Dormitories at state institutions.
3945-a2. Purchase or condemnation of property.
3945-a3. Title to property.
3945-a4. Borrowing money and mortgaging property.
§3912, Ch 195, STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION 510

3912. Membership. The state board of education shall consist of nine members, who shall be selected from the state at large solely with regard to their qualifications and fitness to discharge the duties of the office. Not more than five members shall be of the same political party. Not more than one alumnus of each of the institutions of higher learning, the state university, the college of agriculture and mechanic arts, and the Iowa state teachers college, shall be members of said board at one time. [S13, §§2682-c, d; C24, 27, §3912.]

3913. Term of office. The term of each member of said board shall be for six years. The terms of three members of the board shall expire on the first day of July next numbered year. [S13, §2682-d; C24, 27, §3913.]

3914. Appointment. During each regular session of the legislature, the governor shall appoint, with the approval of two-thirds of the members of the senate in executive session, three members of said board to succeed those whose terms expire on the first day of July next thereafter. [S13, §2682-d; C24, 27, §3914.]


3916. Removals. The governor, with the approval of a majority of the senate during a session of the general assembly, may remove any member of the board for malfeasance in office, or for any cause which would render him ineligible for appointment or incapable or unfit to discharge the duties of his office, and his removal, when so made, shall be final. [S13, §2682-d; C24, 27, §3916.]

3917. Suspension. When the general assembly is not in session, the governor may suspend any member so disqualified and shall appoint another to fill the vacancy thus created, subject to the approval of the senate when next in session. [S13, §2682-d; C24, 27, §3917.]

3918. Vacancies. All vacancies on said board which may occur when the general assembly is not in session shall be filled by appointment by the governor, which appointment shall expire at the end of thirty days after the general assembly next convenes. Vacancies occurring during a session of the general assembly shall be filled before the end of said session in the same manner in which regular appointments are required to be made. [S13, §2682-d; C24, 27, §3918.]

3919. Institutions governed. The state board of education shall govern the following institutions:

1. The state university of Iowa.
2. The college of agriculture and mechanic arts, including the agricultural experiment station.
3. The Iowa state teachers college.
4. The state school for the blind.
5. The state school for the deaf. [R60, §§2157, 2158; C73, §§1685, 1686; C97, §2723; S13, §2682-c; C24, 27, §3919.]

3945-a7. Exemption from taxation.

3945-a8. Limitation on funds.

3920. Meetings. The board shall meet four times a year. Special meetings may be called by the board, by the president of the board, or by the secretary of the board upon written request of any five members thereof. [S13, §2682-e; C24, 27, §3920.]

3921. Powers and duties. The board shall:

1. Each even-numbered year elect, from its members, a president of the board, who shall serve for two years and until his successor is elected and qualified.
2. Elect a president of each of said institutions of higher learning; a superintendent of each of said other institutions; a treasurer and a secretarial officer for each institution annually; professors, instructors, officers, and employees; and fix their compensation.
3. Make rules for admission to and for the government of said institutions, not inconsistent with law.
4. Manage and control the property, both real and personal, belonging to said institutions.
5. With the approval of the executive council, acquire real estate for the proper uses of said institutions, and dispose of real estate belonging to said institutions when not necessary for their purposes.
6. Accept and administer trusts deemed by it beneficial to and perform obligations of the institutions.
7. Direct the expenditure of all appropriations made to said institutions, and of any other moneys belonging thereto, but in no event shall the perpetual funds of the state college of agriculture and mechanic arts, nor the permanent funds of the university derived under acts of congress, be diminished.
8. Collect the highest rate of interest, consistent with safety, obtainable on daily balances in the hands of the treasurer of each institution.
9. With the approval of the executive council, publish, from time to time, and distribute, such circulars, pamphlets, bulletins, and reports as may be in its judgment for the best interests of the institutions under its control, the expense of which shall be paid out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.
10. Perform all other acts necessary and proper for the execution of the powers and duties conferred by law upon it and the finance committee.

1. [S13, §2682-f; C24, 27, §3921.]
2. [R60, §§1739, 2157, 2158, 2162; C73, §§1614, 1685, 1686, 1690; C97, §§2654, 2676, 2723; S13, §2682-f; C24, 27, §3921.]
3. [C97, §2676; S13, §2682-f; C24, 27, §3921.]
4. [S13, §2682-f; C24, 27, §3921.]
5. [S13, §2682-f; C24, 27, §3921.]
6. [S13, §2682-f; C24, 27, §3921.]
7. [C51, §§1017, 1018; R60, §1983; C73, §§1599, 1617; C97, §§2638, 2666; S13, §2682-f; C24, 27, §3921.]

Confirmation, §38-bl.
8. [C24, 27, §3921.]
9. [S13, §2682-j; C24, 27, §3921.]
10. [S13, §2682-f; C24, 27, §3921.]

3922. Purchases—prohibitions. No sale or purchase of real estate shall be made save upon the order of the board, made at a regular meeting, or one called for that purpose, and then in such manner and under such terms as the board may prescribe and only with the approval of the executive council. No member of the board or finance committee nor any officer of any institution, shall be directly or indirectly interested in such purchase or sale. [C24, 27, §3922.]

Similar provisions, §§180, 275, 4685, 4755-b10, 5324, 5361, 5673, 5826, 6534, 6710, 13324, 13327.

3923. Record. All acts of the board relating to the management, purchase, disposition, or use of lands and other property of said institutions shall be entered of record, which shall show the members present, and how each voted upon each proposition. [S13, §2682-h; C24, 27, §3923.]

3924. Finance committee—organization and duties. The board shall appoint a finance committee of three from outside its membership and shall designate one of such committee as chairman and one as secretary. Not more than two of its members shall be of the same political party, and its members shall hold office for a term of three years, unless sooner removed by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the board. In addition to the duties imposed upon the finance committee by law, the committee and members thereof shall make such investigations and reports and perform such ministerial duties as the board by resolution may direct, and the committee may make such recommendations to the board as it may deem proper. [S13, §2682-h; C24, 27, §3924.]

3925. Secretary of board and committee—duties. The secretary shall be secretary of the board and of the committee, and shall separately keep and carefully preserve complete files of documents and records of the proceedings of the board and the committee. [S13, §2682-h; C24, 27, §3925.]

3926. Loans—conditions. The finance committee may loan funds belonging to said institutions, subject to the following regulations:

1. Each loan shall be secured by a mortgage paramount to all other liens upon approved farm lands in this state, accompanied by abstract showing merchantable title in the borrower. The loan shall not exceed fifty per cent of the cash value of the land, exclusive of buildings.
2. Each such loan shall be for a term not exceeding ten years, at a rate of interest to be fixed by said board, payable annually, and the borrower shall have the privilege of paying one hundred dollars or any multiple thereof on any interest pay day.
3. Any portion of said funds not otherwise invested and any surplus income on funds not immediately required for other purposes may be invested by the finance committee on order of the board in bonds of the United States, or this state, or some county thereof, the rate of interest to be determined by the state board of education.
4. Any gift accepted by the Iowa state board of education for the use and benefit of any institution under its control may be invested in securities designated by the donor, but whenever such gifts are accepted and the money invested according to the request of the said donor, neither the state, the Iowa state board of education, the finance committee, nor any member thereof, shall be liable therefor or on account thereof.
5. A register containing a complete abstract of each loan and investment, and showing its actual condition, shall be kept by the secretary of said committee, and be at all times open to inspection.

1. [C51, §1018; R60, §1938; C73, §1599; C97, §2638; S13, §2682-s; C24, 27, §3926.]
2. [S13, §2682-s; C24, 27, §3926.]
3. [R60, §1938; C73, §§1599, 1617; C97, §§2638, 2666; C24, 27, §3926.]
4. [43GA, ch98.]
5. [S13, §2682-s; C24, 27, §3926.]

3927. Foreclosures and collections. The finance committee shall have charge of the foreclosure of all mortgages and of all collections from delinquent debtors to said institutions. All actions shall be in the name of the state board of education, for the use and benefit of the appropriate institution. [S15, §2682-t; C24, 27, §3927.]

3928. Satisfaction of mortgages. When loans are paid, the finance committee shall release mortgages securing the same as follows:

1. By a satisfaction piece signed and acknowledged by the chairman or secretary of said committee, which shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of the county where said mortgage is of record; or
2. By entering a satisfaction thereof on the margin of the record of said mortgage, dated, and signed by the chairman or secretary of the committee. [S15, §2682-t; C24, 27, §3928.]

3929. Bidding in property. In case of a sale upon execution, the premises may be bid off in the name of the board of education, for the benefit of the institution to which the loan belongs. [S15, §2682-t; C24, 27, §3929.]

3930. Deeds in trust. Deeds for premises so acquired shall be held for the benefit of the appropriate institution and such lands shall be subject to lease or sale the same as other lands. [S15, §2682-t; C24, 27, §3930.]

3931. Actions not barred. No lapse of time shall be a bar to any action to recover on any loan made on behalf of any institution. [C97, §2637; C24, 27, §3931.]

3932. Business offices—visitation. A business office shall be maintained at each of the institutions of higher learning. The committee shall, once each month, attend each of the institutions for the purpose of transacting any business that may properly come before it, and the performance of its duties. [S13, §2682-k; C24, 27, §3932.]

3933. Expenses—official residences. The members of the finance committee shall devote
their entire time to the work of said institutions. The members of the finance committee and other employees shall maintain their official residences at the places designated by the board, and shall be entitled to their necessary traveling expenses therefrom by the nearest traveled and practicable route incurred in visiting the different institutions and other places and returning therefrom when on official business, and such other expenses as are actually and necessarily incurred for the performance of their official duties. [S13, §2682-m; C24, 27, §3933.]

3934. Auditor’s report. The auditor of state shall include in his report to the governor the amount paid for such services and expenses and to whom paid. [S13, §2682-q; C24, 27, §3934.]

3935. Duties of treasurer. The treasurer of each of said institutions shall:
1. Receive all appropriations made by the general assembly for said institution, and all other funds from all other sources, belonging to said institution.
2. Pay out said funds only on order of the board of education, or of the finance committee, on bills duly audited in accordance with the rules prescribed by said board.
3. Retain all bills, so paid by him, with receipts for their payment as his vouchers.
4. Keep an accurate account of all revenue and expenditures of said institution, so that the receipts and disbursements of each of its several departments shall be apparent at all times.
5. Annually, and at such other times as the board may require, report to it said receipts and disbursements in detail. [R60, §§1739, 1937; C73, §§1593, 1614; C97, §§2637, 2654; C24, 27, §3935.]

Powers of budget director. §343.

3936. Reports of executive officers. The executive officer of each of said institutions shall, on or before the first day of August of each even-numbered year, make a report to the board, setting forth such observations and recommendations as in his judgment are for the benefit of the institution, and also his recommendations of a budget for the several colleges and departments of the institution, in detail, and estimates of the amount of funds required therefor for the ensuing biennium. [R60, §§1939, 2149, 2161; C73, §§1600, 1601, 1677, 1694; C97, §§2641, 2717, 2725; S13, §§2641, 2717; C24, 27, §3936.]

3937. Reports of secretarial officers. The secretarial officer shall, for the institution of which he acts as secretary, on or before August first of each year, report to the board in such detail and form as it may prescribe:
1. The funds available each fiscal year from all sources for the erection, equipment, improvement, and repair of buildings.
2. Interest on endowment and other funds, tuition, state appropriations, laboratory and janitor fees, donations, gifts, and income from all sources affecting the annual income of the support funds of said institution.
3. How the funds so received were expended, giving under separate heads the cost of instruction, administration, maintenance and equipment of departments, and the general expense of the institution.
4. The number of professors, instructors, fellows, and tutors, and the number of students enrolled in each course during each year, stating separately the number of students attending short courses.
5. The amount of unexpended balances of departments remaining in the hands of the treasurer, and the amounts undrawn from the state treasury on June 30th of each year.

The report for the state college of agriculture and mechanic arts shall also show the receipts of the experiment station from all sources for each fiscal year, and how the same were expended. [S13, §2682-b; C24, 27, §3937.]

3938. Report of board. The board shall, biennially, at the time provided by law, report to the governor and the legislature such facts, observations, and conclusions respecting each of such institutions as in the judgment of the board should be considered by the legislature. Such report shall contain an itemized account of the receipts and expenditures of the board and finance committee, and also the reports made to the board by the executive officers of the several institutions or a summary thereof, and shall submit budgets for biennial appropriations deemed necessary and proper to be made for the support of the several institutions and for the extraordinary and special expenditures for buildings, betterments, and other improvements. [R60, §1939; C73, §§1600, 1601; C97, §§2641, 2680; S13, §§2641, 2680, 2682-u; C24, 27, §3938.]

Time of report, §246.

3939. Colonel of cadets. The commandant and instructor of military science and tactics at each of the institutions for higher learning is given the rank of colonel of cadets, and the governor shall issue such commission upon the request of the president of such institution. [S13, §2644-c; C24, 27, §3939.]

3940. Appropriations—monthly installments. All appropriations made payable annually to each of the institutions under the control of the board of education shall be paid in twelve equal monthly installments on the last day of each month on order of said board. [S13, §2682-y; C24, 27, §3940.]

3941. Expenses—filing and audit. All claims for the actual necessary expenses of the board and of the finance committee and of their assistants shall be filed with and allowed by the state board of audit in the same manner as may now or hereafter be required in the case of claims for similar expenses by state officers. [S13, §2682-1; C24, 27, §3941; 44GA, ch 23, §4.]

State board of audit, ch 55.

3942. Contracts for training teachers. The board of directors of any school district in the state of Iowa may enter into contract with the state board of education for furnishing instruction to pupils of such school district, and for training teachers for the schools of the state in such particular lines of demonstration and instruction as are deemed necessary for the
efficiency of the Iowa state teachers college, state university of Iowa, and college of agriculture and mechanic arts as training schools for teachers. [C24, 27, §3942.]

3943. Payment. The contract for such instruction shall authorize the payment for such service furnished the school district or for such service furnished the state, the amount to be agreed upon by the state board of education and the board of the school district thus cooperating. [C24, 27, §3943.]

3944. Contract—time limit. Such contracts shall be in writing and shall extend over a period of not to exceed two years, and a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the superintendent of schools of the county. [C24, 27, §3944.]

3944-d1. Fire protection contracts. The state board of education shall have power to enter into contracts with the governing body of any city, town, or other municipal corporation for the protection from fire of any property under the control of the board, located in any such municipal corporation or in territory contiguous thereto, upon such terms as may be agreed upon. [44GA, ch 69.]

3945. Improvements — advertisement for bids. When the estimated cost of construction, repairs, or improvement of buildings or grounds under charge of the state board of education shall exceed ten thousand dollars, the said board shall advertise for bids for the contemplated improvement or construction and shall let the work to the lowest responsible bidder; provided, however, if in the judgment of the board bids received be not acceptable, the said board may reject all bids and proceed with the construction, repair, or improvement by such method as the board may determine. All plans and specifications for repairs or construction, together with bids thereon, shall be filed by the board and be open for public inspection. All bids submitted under the provisions of this section shall be accompanied by a deposit of money or a certified check in such amount as the board may prescribe. [C24, 27, §3945.]

DORMITORIES

3945-a1. Dormitories at state educational institutions. The state board of education is authorized to:

1. Erect from time to time at any of the institutions under its control such dormitories as may be required for the good of the institutions.

2. Rent the rooms in such dormitories to the students, officers, guests, and employees of said institutions at such rates as will insure a reasonable return upon the investment.

3. Exercise full control and complete management over such dormitories. [C27, §3945-a1.]

3945-a2. Purchase or condemnation of property. The erection of such dormitories is a public necessity and said board is vested with full power to purchase or condemn at said institutions, or convenient thereto, all real estate necessary to carry out the powers herein granted. [C27, §3945-a2.]

3945-a3. Title to property. The title to all real estate so acquired and the improvements erected thereon shall be taken and held in the name of the state of Iowa. [C27, §3945-a3.]

3945-a4. Borrowing money and mortgaging property. In carrying out the above powers, said board may:

1. Borrow money.

2. Mortgage any real estate so acquired and the improvements erected thereon in order to secure necessary loans.

3. Pledge the rents, profits, and income received from any such property for the discharge of mortgages so executed. [C27, §3945-a4.]

3945-a5. Nature of obligation — discharge. No obligation created hereunder shall ever be or become a charge against the state of Iowa but all such obligations, including principal and interest, shall be payable solely:

1. From the net rents, profits, and income arising from the property so pledged or mortgaged.

2. From the net rents, profits, and income which has not been pledged for other purposes arising from any other dormitory or like improvement under the control and management of said board, or

3. From the income derived from gifts and bequests made to the institutions under the control of said board for dormitory purposes. [C27, §3945-a5.]

3945-a6. Limitation on discharging obligations. In discharging obligations under the preceding section the dormitories at each of said institutions shall be considered as a unit and the rents, profits, and income available for dormitory purposes at one institution shall not be used to discharge obligations created for dormitories at another institution. [C27, §3945-a6.]

3945-a7. Exemption from taxation. All obligations created hereunder shall be exempt from taxation. [C27, §3945-a7.]

3945-a8. Limitation on funds. No state funds shall be loaned or used for this purpose. This shall not apply to funds derived from the net earnings of dormitories now or hereafter owned by the state of Iowa. [C27, §3945-a8.]
CHAPTER 196
STATE UNIVERSITY

3946. Objects—departments.
3947. Degrees.
3948. Cabinet of natural history.
3949. Homeopathic materia medica and therapeutics.

3946. Objects—departments. The university shall never be under the control of any religious denomination. Its object shall be to provide the best and most efficient means of imparting to men and women, upon equal terms, a liberal education and thorough knowledge of the different branches of literature and the arts and sciences, with their varied applications. It shall include colleges of liberal arts, law, medicine, and such other colleges and departments, with such courses of instruction and elective studies as the state board of education may determine from time to time. If a teachers' training course is established by the board it shall include the subject of physical education. Instruction in the liberal arts college shall begin, so far as practicable, at the points where the same is completed in high schools. [C51, §1020; R60, §§1927, 1930, 1935; C73, §§1585, 1586, 1589; C97, §2640; C24, 27, §3946.]

3947. Degrees. No one shall be admitted to courses of instruction in the university who has not completed the elementary instruction in such branches as are taught in the common schools throughout the state. Graduates shall receive degrees or diplomas, or other evidences of distinction such as are usually conferred and granted by universities and are authorized by the state board of education. [R60, §1933; C73, §§1585, 1589; C97, §2640; C24, 27, §3947.]

3948. Cabinet of natural history. For the purpose of supplying a cabinet of natural history, all geological and mineralogical specimens which are collected by the state geologists, or by others appointed by the state to investigate its natural history and physical resources, shall belong to and be the property of the university, under the charge of the professors of those departments. [R60, §§1931, 1935; C73, §§1597, 1598; C97, §2639; C24, 27, §3948.]

3949. Homeopathic materia medica and therapeutics. The state board of education is hereby authorized and directed to establish and maintain a department of homeopathic materia medica and therapeutics in the college of medicine of the state university of Iowa, with suitable and sufficient hours and rooms for said department. The use of the university homeopathic hospital shall be left to the discretion of the board. [S13, §2640-a; C24, 27, §3949.]

3950. Iowa child welfare research station. The state board of education is hereby authorized to establish and maintain at Iowa City as an integral part of the state university the Iowa child welfare research station, having as its objects the investigation of the best scientific methods of conserving and developing the normal child, the dissemination of the information acquired by such investigation, and the training of students for work in such fields. [C24, 27, §3950.]

3951. Management. The management and control of such station shall be vested in a director appointed by the said board of education and an advisory board of seven members to be appointed by the president of the university from the faculty of the graduate college of said university. [C24, 27, §3951.]

3952. Bacteriological laboratory—investigations. The bacteriological laboratory shall be a permanent part of the medical college of the university. It shall make or cause to be made bacteriological and chemical examinations of water, and necessary investigations by both laboratory and field work to determine the source of epidemics of disease, and to suggest methods of overcoming and preventing the recurrence of the same, whenever requested to do so by any state institution or by any citizen, school, or municipality when in the judgment of the local board of health the same is necessary in the interests of the public health and for the purpose of preventing epidemics of disease. [S13, §2575-a8; SS15, §2575-a7; C24, 27, §3952.]

3953. Reports—tests. Such examination shall be made without charge, except for transportation and actual cost of examination, not to exceed two dollars for each. A copy of the report of each epidemiological examination and investigation shall be promptly sent to the state department of health.

In addition to its regular work, the laboratory shall perform all bacteriological, serological, and epidemiological examinations and investigations which may be required by the state department of health, and said department shall establish rules therefor. [S13, §2575-a8; SS15, §§2575-a7-a9; C24, 27, §3953.]
CHAPTER 197
PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL

GENERAL PROVISIONS

3954. Establishment. There shall be established a state psychopathic hospital, especially designed, kept, and administered for the care, observation, and treatment of those persons who are afflicted with abnormal mental conditions. [C24, 27, §3954.]

3955. Name—location. It shall be known as the state psychopathic hospital, and shall be located at Iowa City, and integrated with the college of medicine and hospital of the state university of Iowa. [C24, 27, §3955; 44GA, ch 81.]


3957. Under control state board of education. The state board of education shall have full power to manage, control, and govern the said hospital the same as other institutions already under its control. [C24, 27, §3957.]

3958. Medical director. The state board of education shall appoint a medical director of the said hospital, who shall serve as professor of psychiatry in the college of medicine of the state university. [C24, 27, §3958.]

3959. Cooperation of hospitals. The medical director of the said hospital shall seek to bring about systematic cooperation between the several state hospitals for the insane and the said state psychopathic hospital. [C24, 27, §3959.]

3960. Duties of director. He shall be the director and in sole charge of the clinical and pathological work of the said hospital. He shall, from time to time, visit the state hospitals for the insane, upon the request of the superintendents thereof, or upon the request of the board of control of state institutions, and may advise the medical officers of such state hospitals for the insane, or the said board of control, in subjects relating to the phenomena of insanity. [C24, 27, §3960.]

3961. Classes of patients. Patients admitted to the said state psychopathic hospital shall be divided into four classes:

1. Voluntary private patients.
2. Committed private patients.
3. Voluntary public patients.
4. Committed public patients. [C24, 27, §3961.]

3962. Maintenance. All voluntary private patients and committed private patients shall be kept and maintained without expense to the state, and the voluntary public patients and committed public patients shall be kept and maintained by the state. [C24, 27, §3962.]

3963. Voluntary private patients. Voluntary private patients may be admitted in accordance with the regulations to be established by the state board of education; and their care, nursing, observation, treatment, medicine, and maintenance shall be without expense to the state. However, the charge for such care, nursing, observation, treatment, medicine, and maintenance shall not exceed the cost of the same to the state. [C24, 27, §3963.]

3964. Application for admission. Persons suffering from mental diseases may be admitted as committed public patients as follows: Any physician authorized to practice his profession in the state of Iowa or any citizen of the state may file information with any district or superior court of the state or with any judge thereof, alleging that the person named therein is suffering from some abnormal mental condition that can probably be remedied by observation, treatment, and hospital care; and that he is, of himself or through those legally responsible for him, unable to provide the means for such observation and hospital care. [C24, 27, §3964.]

3965. Medical examiner. Said judge of the district or superior court may, upon his own motion or upon the information contained in such
report filed as aforesaid, appoint some physician who shall personally examine said person with respect to his mental condition. [C24, 27, §3965.]

3966. Examination and report. Said physician shall make a written report to the said judge, giving such a history of the case as will be likely to aid in the observation, treatment, and hospital care of said person and describing the same, all in detail, and stating whether or not, in his opinion, the said person would probably be helped by observation, treatment, and hospital care in said state psychopathic hospital. Such report shall be made within such time as may be fixed by the court. [C24, 27, §3966.]

Referred to in §3970.

3967. Financial condition. It shall be the duty of the said judge to have a thorough investigation made by the county attorney of the county in which the said person resides, regarding his financial condition and the financial condition of those legally responsible for him. [C24, 27, §3967.]

3968. Notice—trial and order. Upon the filing of such report or reports, said judge of the district or superior court as aforesaid shall fix a day for the hearing upon the complaint and shall cause the person or those legally responsible for him to be served with a notice of the hearing; and he shall also notify the county attorney, who shall appear and conduct the proceedings, and upon such complaint evidence may be introduced. Upon such hearing the person against whom the complaint is made shall be entitled to a trial by jury. If the judge or jury finds that the said person is suffering from an abnormal mental condition which can probably be remedied by observation, medical or surgical treatment, and hospital care, and that he, or those legally responsible for him, are unable to pay the expenses thereof, said judge shall enter an order directing that the said person shall be sent to the state psychopathic hospital at the state university for observation, treatment, and hospital care as a committed public patient. [C24, 27, §3968.]

Referred to in §3970, 3977.

3969. Examination and treatment. When the patient arrives at said hospital it shall be the duty of the director, or of some physician acting for him, to examine the said patient and determine whether or not, in his judgment, he is a fit subject for such observation, treatment, and hospital care. If, upon said examination, he decides that such patient should be admitted to the said hospital, the medical director shall provide him with a proper bed in said hospital; and the physician or surgeon who shall have charge of said patient shall proceed with such observation, medical or surgical treatment, and hospital care as in his judgment are proper and necessary. A proper and competent nurse shall also be assigned to look after and care for such patient during such observation, treatment, and care as aforesaid. [C24, 27, §3969.]

Referred to in §§3970, 3971, 3972.

3970. Voluntary public patients—commitment. If the said judge of the district or superior court, as aforesaid, finds from the physician's report which was filed under the provisions of section 3966, that the said person is suffering from an abnormal mental condition which can probably be remedied by observation, medical or surgical treatment, and hospital care, and the report of the county attorney shows that he, or those legally responsible for him, are unable to pay the expenses thereof, said judge shall enter an order directing that the said person shall be sent to the state psychopathic hospital at the state university for observation, treatment, and hospital care as a voluntary public patient; provided that the said person, or those legally responsible for him, request the said court or judge to commit said person without the hearing which is required under the provisions of section 3968.

When the said patient arrives at the said hospital, he shall receive the same treatment as is provided for committed public patients in the preceding section. [C24, 27, §3970.]

3971. Committed private patients—treatment. If the said judge of the district or superior court, as aforesaid, finds in the hearing as provided for under the provisions of the third preceding section that the said person is suffering from an abnormal mental condition which can probably be remedied by observation, medical or surgical treatment, and hospital care, and that he, or those legally responsible for him, are able to pay the expenses thereof, said judge shall enter an order directing that the said person shall be sent to the state psychopathic hospital at the state university for observation, treatment, and hospital care as a committed private patient.

When the said patient arrives at the said hospital, he shall receive the same treatment as is provided for committed public patients in the second preceding section. [C24, 27, §3971.]

3972, 3973. Rep. by 44 Ga., ch. 81.

3974. Attendants. The court may, in his discretion, appoint some person to accompany said committed public patient or said voluntary public patient or said committed private patient from the place where he may be to the state psychopathic hospital of the state university at Iowa City, or to accompany such patient from the said hospital to such place as may be designated by the court. If the patient be a female, the person appointed to accompany her must be a woman. [C24, 27, §3974.]

3975. Compensation for attendant. Any person appointed by the court or judge to accompany said public person to or from the hospital or to make an investigation and report on any question involved in the complaint, other than the physician making the examination, shall receive the sum of three dollars per day for the time actually spent in making such investigation (except in cases where the person appointed therefor receives a fixed salary or compensation) and his actual necessary expenses incurred in making such investigation or trip. [C24, 27, §3975.]

3976. Compensation for physician. The physician appointed to make the examination and report shall receive the sum of five dollars for each and every examination and report so made, and his actual necessary expenses incurred in
making such investigation, in conformity with the requirements of this chapter. [C24, 27, §3976.]

3977. Vouchers. The person making claim to such compensation shall present to the court or judge an itemized sworn statement thereof, and when such claim for compensation has been approved by the court or judge, the same shall be filed in the office of the county auditor and shall be allowed by the board of supervisors and paid out of the funds of the county collected for the relief of the poor. [C24, 27, §3977.]

Referred to in §3986.

3978. Liability of private patients—payment. Every committed private patient, if he has an estate sufficient for that purpose, or if those legally responsible for his support are financially able, shall be liable to the county and state for all expenses paid by them in behalf of such patient. All bills for the care, nursing, observation, treatment, medicine, and maintenance of such patients shall be paid by the state board of audit in the same manner as those of committed and voluntary public patients as hereinafter provided, unless said patient or those legally responsible for him make such settlement with the medical director of said state psychopathic hospital. [C24, 27, §3978.]

3979. Collection for treatment. If the bills for such patient are audited by the state board of audit and paid by the state, it shall be the duty of the medical director of the said state psychopathic hospital to file a certified copy of the claim which has been audited by the state board of audit and paid by the state, with the auditor of the proper county, who shall proceed to collect the same by action if necessary, in the name of the state psychopathic hospital, and when collected, pay the same into the state treasury. The said medical director shall also, at the same time, forward a duplicate of the account to the state auditor. [C24, 27, §3979.]

Referred to in §3991.

3980. Collection of preliminary expense. Unless said committed private patient or those legally responsible for him offer to make such settlement, it shall also be the duty of the county auditor of the proper county as aforesaid to proceed to collect, by action if necessary, in the name of the said county, the amount of all claims for per diem and expenses that have been approved by the said court or judge and paid by the county treasurer of said county as provided for under the provisions of section 3977, and when collected to pay the same into the county treasury. [C24, 27, §3980.]

Referred to in §3991.

3981. Commitment of private patient as public. If any patient be admitted to the state psychopathic hospital and thereafter an order of commitment of said patient as a public patient be made by the court or judge having jurisdiction thereof, the expense of keeping and maintaining said patient from the date of the filing of the information upon which said order is made shall be paid by the state. [C24, 27, §3981.]

3982. Private patients—disposition of funds. All moneys collected from private patients shall be used for the support of the said hospital. [C24, 27, §3982; 44GA, ch 81.]

3983. Discharge—transfer. The medical director of the state psychopathic hospital may, at any time, discharge any patient as recovered, as improved, or as not likely to be benefited by further treatment, and upon said discharge said director shall notify the committing judge or court thereof; and the said court or judge shall appoint some person to accompany said discharged patient from the said state psychopathic hospital to such place as he may designate, or authorize the said medical director to appoint such attendant. [C24, 27, §3983.]

3984. Appropriation. The state shall pay to the state psychopathic hospital, out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, all expenses for the administration of said hospital, and for the care, treatment, and maintenance of committed and voluntary public patients therein, including their clothing and all other expenses of said hospital for said public patients. The bills for said expenses shall be rendered monthly in accordance with rules agreed upon by the state board of audit and the finance committee of the state board of education. [C24, 27, §3984.]

Referred to in §3990.

3985. Minimum appropriation. Until such time as the said hospital is actually treating and caring for one hundred patients, the sum of nine thousand dollars per month, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support and maintenance of said hospital. [C24, 27, §3985.]

3986. Blanks—audit. The medical faculty of the hospital of the college of medicine of the state university shall prepare blanks containing such questions and requiring such information as may be necessary and proper to be obtained by the physician who examines the patient under order of court; and such blanks shall be printed by the state and a supply thereof shall be sent to the clerk of each district and superior court of the state. The state board of audit shall audit, allow, and pay the cost of the blanks as other bills for public printing are allowed and paid. [C24, 27, §3986.]

3987. Duplicate reports by physician. The physician making such examination shall make his report to the court in duplicate on said blanks, answering the questions contained therein and setting forth the information required thereby. [C24, 27, §3987.]

3988. Report and order to accompany patient. One of said duplicate reports shall be sent to the state psychopathic hospital with the patient, together with a certified copy of the order of the court. [C24, 27, §3988.]

3989. Death of patient—disposal of body. In the event that a committed public patient or a voluntary public patient or a committed private patient should die while at the state psychopathic hospital or at the general hospital of
the college of medicine of the state university, the medical director of the said state psychopathic hospital is hereby authorized and directed to have the body prepared for shipment in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the state board of health for shipping such bodies; and it shall be the duty of the state board of education to make arrangements for the embalming and such other preparation as may be necessary to comply with said rules and regulations, and for the purchase of suitable caskets. [C24, 27,§3989.]

Disposal of dead bodies, ch 110.

3990. Appropriation. The state shall pay, to the state psychopathic hospital, out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the cost of the casket, the embalming, and all other expenses incurred in preparing the body for shipment, and, in addition thereto, the cost of transportation from Iowa City to the place where the said patient lived at the time when he was committed or taken to the said state psychopathic hospital; said expenses to be paid in accordance with the provisions of section 3984. [C24, 27,§3990.]

3991. Expense collected. In the event that the said person is a committed private patient, it shall be the duty of the county auditor of the proper county to proceed to collect all of such expenses, in accordance with the provisions of sections 3979 and 3980. [C24, 27,§3991.]

TRANSFER OF INCURABLES

3992. Application for commitment to insane hospital. If, upon the examination provided for in section 3969, or at any time thereafter, the medical director, or, in his absence, the assistant medical director, shall be of the opinion that such patient, or any patient in said state psychopathic hospital, is a fit subject for care, observation, and treatment in a state hospital for the insane, he shall file an application, substantially as provided in section 3544, with the commission of insanity hereinafter created. [C24, 27,§3992.]

3993. Special commission. The medical director, the assistant medical director, and one other member of the medical staff of the state psychopathic hospital shall constitute a commission of insanity; and said commission is hereby vested with all the rights, powers, duties, and obligations of the commission of insanity as now constituted by law, except as herein provided, with full power to receive and act upon all applications filed hereunder, as fully as the commission of insanity is empowered and authorized by law to do. The procedure of the commission hereby created shall be the same as now provided by law, except as herein modified. [C24, 27,§3993.]

County commission of insanity, ch 176, 177.

3994. Secretary — records — certification. Said board shall elect one of its members secretary, who shall keep a record, in a book provided for that purpose, of all the proceedings of said board and certify a copy thereof forthwith to the clerk of the district court of the county of the legal residence of the person against whom said proceedings were had. Said clerk of the district court shall file and record said proceedings in the records of his office the same as if said proceedings had been before the commission of insanity of said county. [C24, 27,§3994.]

3995. Appeal — procedure — custody of patient. Any person found to be insane under the provisions herein authorized may appeal from such finding to the district court of the county of the legal residence of such person. Said appeal and proceedings thereon shall be the same as if said finding appealed from had been made by the commission of insanity of said county; except that a copy of the notice of appeal served, or to be served, upon the clerk of said district court shall be served on a member of the commission of insanity hereby created, and if, at the time the copy of said notice of appeal is served on a member of said board, the patient is still in the actual custody of said board, the patient is still in the actual custody of said board and not en route to a hospital for the insane, the said board hereby created shall cause said patient to be conducted, by its appointee or appointees, to the county of the legal residence of said patient in which said appeal was taken and delivered to the custody of the sheriff of said county, and thereafter the said patient shall be cared for and disposed of as if the proceedings appealed from had been had by the commission of insanity of said county. [C24, 27,§3995.]

Appeals in proceedings in insanity, §§3660, 3641.

3996. Jurisdiction of board after appeal. In the case of an appeal as herein provided, the jurisdiction of the commission hereby created shall immediately cease, except as herein otherwise specially provided. [C24, 27,§3996.]

3997. Accompanying patients — payment. Whenever the commission hereby created shall designate any person, or persons, to accompany any patient from said state psychopathic hospital to any state hospital for the insane, or to the county of the legal residence of the patient, the pay of such person, or persons, for performing such duty shall not exceed three dollars per day for the time thus necessarily employed, and the actual, reasonable, and necessary expenses incurred in accompanying said patient and in returning home therefrom. Said per diem and expenses shall be itemized, verified, presented, and allowed in connection with the bills for maintenance as herein provided. If the party accompanying said patient is a parent or other relative, or an officer or employee receiving other compensation, the said person shall receive no per diem, but only his actual, reasonable, and necessary traveling expenses. [C24, 27,§3997.]

3998. Special officers—female patients. All duties imposed by law upon the sheriff, or his deputy, relating to the attendance and commitment of insane patients may, by order of said commission hereby created, be performed by such person or persons as said commission may designate. If the patient be a female, she shall be accompanied to the state hospital for the insane, or to the county of her legal residence, as the case may be, by at least one woman. [C24, 27,§3998.]
CHAPTER 198  
FEDERAL MATERNITY AND INFANCY ACT  

3999. Sheppard-Towner act accepted.  
4000. Funds accepted.  
4001. State agency.  

3999. Sheppard-Towner act accepted. The state of Iowa, through its legislature, hereby accepts the provisions of the act of congress, enacted by the sixty-seventh congress, approved November 23, 1921, and entitled, "An act for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, and for other purposes", otherwise known as Public, No. 97, sixty-seventh congress (S. 1039). [C24, 27,§3999.]  

4000. Funds accepted. The benefits of all funds appropriated under the provisions of such act are hereby accepted as provided in such act. [C24, 27,§4000.]  

4001. State agency. The state board of education is hereby designated as the state agency, provided in such act; and the said state board of education is charged with the duty and responsibility of cooperating with the children's bureau of the United States department of labor in the administration of such act; and is given all power necessary to such cooperation. The state university shall be in actual charge of the work done under this chapter. [C24, 27,§4001.]  

4002. Custodian of funds. The state treasurer, as custodian of funds for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy as provided in such act; and he is charged with the duty and responsibility of receiving and providing for the proper custody and disbursement on vouchers drawn by such state board of education, of moneys paid to the state from the appropriations made under the provisions of such act, and of such funds as are appropriated by the state to secure such appropriations from the federal government. [C24, 27,§4002.]  

4003. Reports. The state treasurer, as custodian of funds for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, shall make to the general assembly, at each biennial session thereof, a report of the receipts and disbursements of moneys received by him under the provisions of such act; and such state board of education shall make to the general assembly, at each biennial session thereof, a report of its administration of such act. [C24, 27,§4003.]  

4004. Rights of parents. No official, agent, or representative of the division of maternity and infant hygiene shall by virtue of this chapter have any right to enter any home over the objection of the owner thereof, or to take charge of any child over the objection of the parents, or either of them, or of the person standing in loco parentis or having custody of such child. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as limiting the power of a parent or guardian or person standing in loco parentis to determine what treatment or correction shall be provided for a child or the agency or agencies to be employed for such purpose. [C24, 27,§4004.]  

CHAPTER 199  
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF INDIGENT PERSONS  

4005. Complaint.  
4006. Duty of public officers and others.  
4007. "Patient" defined.  
4008. Examination by physician.  
4010. Investigation and report by county attorney.  
4011. Notice of hearing—duty of county attorney.  
4012. Hearing—order of commitment.  
4012-d1. Treatment for infant.  
4013. Religious belief—denial of order.  
4014. Order in case of emergency.  
4015. Certified copy of order.  
4016. Attendant—physician—compensation.  
4017. Expenses—how paid.  

4005. Complaint. Any adult resident of the state may file a complaint in the office of the clerk of any juvenile court, charging that any legal resident of Iowa residing in the county where the complaint is filed is pregnant or is suffering from some malady or deformity that can probably be improved or cured or advantageously treated by medical or surgical treatment or hospital care, and that neither such person nor persons legally chargeable with his support are able to pay therefor. [SS15,§254-b; C24, 27,§4005; 44GA, ch 82,§1.]  

4006. Duty of public officers and others. It shall be the duty of physicians, public health nurses, members of boards of supervisors and township trustees, overseers of the poor, sheriffs, policemen, and public school teachers, having knowledge of persons suffering from any
such malady or deformity, to file or cause such complaint to be filed. [SS15, §254-b; C24, 27, §4006.]

4007. “Patient” defined. The word “patient” as used in this chapter means the person against whom the complaint is filed. [C24, 27, §4007.]

4008. Examination by physician. Upon the filing of such complaint, the clerk shall docket the same and shall appoint a competent physician and surgeon, living in the vicinity of the patient, who shall personally examine the patient with respect to said pregnancy, deformity or malady. [SS15, §254-b; C24, 27, §4008; 44GA, ch 82, §2.]

4009. Report by physician. Such physician shall make a report in duplicate on blanks furnished as hereinafter provided, answering the questions contained therein and setting forth the information required thereby, giving such history of the case as will be likely to aid the medical or surgical treatment or hospital care of such patient, describing the pregnancy, deformity or malady in detail, and stating whether or not in his opinion the same can probably be improved or cured or advantageously treated, which report shall be filed in the office of the clerk within such time as the clerk may fix. [SS15, §§254-b, -j; C24, 27, §4009; 44GA, ch 82, §3.]

4010. Investigation and report by county attorney. When such complaint is filed, the clerk shall furnish the county attorney a copy thereof, who shall make a thorough investigation of the facts and the legal residence of the patient, and the ability of the patient or others chargeable with his support to pay the expenses of such treatment and care, and shall file a report of such investigation in the office of the clerk, at or before the time of hearing. [SS15, §254-b; C24, 27, §4010.]

4011. Notice of hearing - duty of county attorney. When the physician's report has been filed, the clerk shall, with the consent of the court or judge, fix a time and place for hearing of the matter by the court, and the county attorney shall cause such patient and the parent or parents, guardian, or person having the legal custody of said patient, if under legal disability, to be served with a copy of the order and the report, and to appear before the court or judge under whose order the same were incurred, to be heard. If the court finds that delay would be seriously injurious to the patient, he may make such order with the consent of the patient, if adult, or of the parent or parents, guardian, or person having the legal custody of said patient, if a minor or incompetent, without examination, report, notice, or hearing. [SS15, §254-j; C24, 27, §4014.]

4012. Hearing — order of commitment. The county attorney of the county where the hearing is held shall appear thereat. The complainant, the county attorney, and the patient, or any person representing him, may introduce evidence and be heard. If the court finds that said patient is a legal resident of Iowa and is pregnant or is suffering from a malady or deformity which can probably be improved or cured or advantageously treated by medical or surgical treatment or hospital care, and that neither the patient nor any person legally chargeable with his support is able to pay the expenses thereof, the court shall enter an order directing that said patient be sent to the hospital of the college of medicine of the state university for proper medical and surgical treatment and hospital care. [SS15, §254-c; C24, 27, §4012; 44GA, ch 82, §4.]

4012-dl. Treatment for infant. Whenever a woman who is pregnant is committed to the hospital under the provisions of the preceding section, the said commitment shall authorize the hospital to provide proper medical or surgical treatment and hospital care for the infant. [44 GA, ch 82, §5.]

4013. Religious belief—denial of order. The court in its discretion may refuse to make such order in any case where the court finds the patient or his parent, parents, or guardian are members of a religious denomination whose tenets preclude dependence on the practice of medicine or surgery and desire in good faith to rely upon the practice of their religion for relief from disease or disorder. [C24, 27, §4013.]

4014. Order in case of emergency. In cases of great emergency, when the court or judge is satisfied that delay would be seriously injurious to the patient, he may make such order with the consent of the patient, if adult, or of the parent or parents, guardian, or person having the legal custody of said patient, if a minor or incompetent, without examination, report, notice, or hearing. [SS15, §254-c; C24, 27, §4014.]

4015. Certified copy of order. The clerk shall prepare a certified copy of said order, which, together with a copy of the physician's report, shall be delivered to the admitting physician of said hospital at or before the time of the reception of the patient into the hospital. [SS15, §254-j; C24, 27, §4015.]

4016. Attendant—physician—compensation. The court or judge may appoint an attendant to accompany the patient to said hospital, who shall receive not exceeding three dollars per day for the time thus necessarily employed, and his actual, necessary traveling expenses; but if such appointee is a relative of the patient or a member of his immediate family, or receives a salary or other compensation from the public for his services, no such per diem shall be paid him. The physician appointed by the court to make the examination and report shall receive therefor five dollars for each examination and report so made, and his actual, necessary expenses incurred in making such examination. The actual, necessary expenses of transporting and caring for the patient shall be paid. [SS15, §254-b; C24, 27, §4016.]

4017. Expenses—how paid. An itemized, verified statement of all charges provided for in the preceding section, when approved by the judge under whose order the same were incurred, shall be filed with the superintendent of the hospital of the state university, and be charged on the regular bill for maintenance of the patient, and be audited and paid in the same manner as the bills for treatment and hospital care of the patient. [SS15, §254-b; C24, 27, §4017.]

4018. Duty of admitting physician at hospital. The authorities in control of the medical
college shall designate some physician to pass upon the admission of such patient, and it shall be his duty to receive such patient into the hospital and to provide for him, if available, a cot, bed, or room in said hospital, and to assign him to the appropriate clinic and for treatment by the proper physician, unless, in his judgment, the presence of the patient in the hospital would be dangerous to other patients, or there is no reasonable probability that he may be benefited by the proposed treatment or hospital care. If the admitting physician shall deny admission to the patient, he shall make a report in duplicate of his reasons therefor. [SS15, §254-d; C24, 27, §4018.]

Referred to in §4020.

4019. Report of physician in charge of clinic. If the physician or surgeon in charge of said clinic, or to whom such patient has been assigned for treatment, declines to treat such patient, he shall make a report in duplicate of his examination of such patient, and state therein his reasons for declining such treatment. [SS15, §254-d; C24, 27, §4019.]

Referred to in §4020.

4020. Reports. One duplicate of each of the reports named in the two preceding sections shall be preserved in the records of said hospital, and the other transmitted to the clerk of the court where said order committing the patient to said hospital was entered, and by the clerk filed and preserved among the records in the cause. [SS15, §254-d; C24, 27, §4020.]

4021. Treatment of other children. The hospital authorities may in their discretion receive into the hospital for medical or surgical treatment or hospital care, patients under sixteen years of age not committed thereto under the provisions of this chapter; but the treatment or care of such patients shall not in any way interfere with the proper medical or surgical treatment or hospital care of committed patients. All of the provisions of this chapter except as to commitment of patients shall apply to such patients. The hospital authorities shall collect from the person or persons liable for the support of such patients, the cost of such care and treatment, determined as in this chapter provided, and shall deposit it to the credit of the hospital fund. [C24, 27, §4021.]

4022. Hospital treatment. When any patient has been admitted to the hospital for treatment, the physician or surgeon in charge of the case shall proceed with due care and diligence to perform such operation or bestow such treatment upon such patient as in his judgment shall be necessary and proper. Adequate nursing and hospital care shall be provided for said patient during such treatment. [SS15, §254-d; C24, 27, §4022.]

4023. Treatment outside hospital—attendant. If, in the judgment of the physician or surgeon to whom the patient has been assigned for treatment, continuous residence of the patient in the hospital is unnecessary, such patient may, by the hospital authorities, be sent to his home or other appropriate place, and be required to return to the hospital when and for such length of time as may be for his benefit. The hospital authorities may, if necessary, appoint an attendant to accompany such patient and discharged patients, whose compensation shall be the same and whose expenses shall be audited and paid as provided for an attendant appointed by the court. [SS15, §255-e, f; C24, 27, §4028.]

4024. Treatment authorized. No minor or incompetent person shall be treated for any malady or deformity except as is reasonably well described in the order of court or the report of the examining physician, unless permission for such treatment is provided for in the order of court, or is granted by his parents or guardian; but the physician in charge may administer such treatment or perform such surgical operations as are usually required in cases of emergency. [SS15, §254-f; C24, 27, §4024.]

4025. Treatment gratuitous. No physician, surgeon, or nurse who shall treat or care for such patient shall charge or receive any compensation therefor except the salary or compensation fixed by the state board of education to be paid from the hospital funds. [SS15, §254-g; C24, 27, §4025.]

4026. Record and report of expenses. The superintendent of said hospital shall keep a correct account of all medicine, care, and maintenance furnished to said patients, and shall make and file with the state board of audit an itemized, sworn statement of all expenses thereof incurred in said hospital. But he shall render separate bills showing the actual cost of all special appliances, instruments, and X-ray service used in connection with such treatment. [SS15, §254-h; C24, 27, §4026.]

4027. Audit of accounts of hospital. To arrive at a proper basis for the payment of said bills for treatment, care, and maintenance, the state board of education shall cause to be made annually an audit of the accounts of the university hospital, and determine the average cost per day for the care and maintenance of each patient therein, exclusive of the salaries of the members of the faculty of said university college of medicine, and said bills shall be allowed at such average cost. All accounts shall be so adjusted and paid as to reimburse the funds of the hospital used for the purposes of this chapter. [C24, 27, §4027.]

Referred to in §4028.

4028. Expenses—how paid. Warrants issued under the preceding section shall be promptly drawn on the treasurer of state and forwarded by the auditor to the treasurer of the state university, and the same shall be by him placed to the credit of the funds which are set aside for the support of said hospital. [SS15, §254-h; C24, 27, §4028; 44GA, ch 23, §5.]

4029. Faculty to prepare blanks—printing. The medical faculty of the state university hospital shall from time to time prepare blanks containing such questions and requiring such information as may, in its judgment, be necessary and proper to be obtained by the physician who examines such patient under order of court. Such blanks shall be printed by the state, and a sufficient supply thereof shall be furnished by the
state board of printing to the clerk of each juvenile court in the state. The cost of printing said blanks shall be audited, allowed, and paid in the same manner as other bills for public printing. [SS15,§254-j; C24, 27,§4029.]

4030. Transfer of patients from state institutions. The board of control of state institutions, and the board in control of the school for the blind, the school for the deaf, the soldiers' orphans' home, and the juvenile home, may, respectively, send any inmate of any of said institutions, or any person committed or applying for admission thereto, to the hospital of the medical college of the state university for treatment and care as provided in this chapter, without securing the order of court required in other cases. Said boards shall respectively pay the traveling expenses of any patient thus committed, and when necessary the traveling expenses of an attendant for such patient, out of funds appropriated for the use of the institution from which he is sent. [SS15,§254-k; C24, 27,§4030.]

CHAPTER 200

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS

GENERAL PROVISIONS

4031. Grants accepted. Legislative assent is given to the purposes of the various congressional grants to the state for the endowment and support of a college of agriculture and mechanic arts, and an agricultural experiment station as a department thereof, upon the terms, conditions, and restrictions contained in all acts of congress relating thereto, and the state assumes the duties, obligations, and responsibilities thereby imposed. All funds appropriated by the state because of the obligations thus assumed, and all funds arising from said congressional grants, shall be invested or expended in accordance with the provision of such grant, for the use and support of said college located at Ames. [R60,§1714; C73,§1604; C97,§2645; C24, 27,§4031.]

4032. Courses of study. There shall be adopted and taught at said college practical courses of study, embracing in their leading branches such as relate to agriculture and mechanic arts, mines and mining, and ceramics, and such other branches as are best calculated to educate thoroughly the agricultural and industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life, including military tactics. If a teachers' training course is established it shall in- vested expend in accordance with the provision of such grant, for the use and support of said college located at Ames. [R60,§1728; C73,§1621; C97,§2648; S13,§2674-d; C24, 27,§4032.]


CAPP-KETCHAM ACT


4034. Cooperative agricultural extension work. The assent of the legislature of the state of Iowa is hereby given to the provisions and requirements of an act of congress approved May 8, 1914, providing for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several states receiving the benefits of the act of congress approved July 2, 1862, and amendments thereto. [S13,§2674-e; C24, 27,§4034.]

4035. State agency. The state board of education is hereby authorized and empowered to receive the grants of money appropriated under said act and to organize and conduct agricultural and home economics extension work, which shall be carried on in connection with the state college of agriculture and mechanic arts in accordance with the terms and conditions expressed in the act of congress aforesaid. [SS15,§2682-y1; C24, 27,§4035.]

4035-b1. Purnell act. The assent of the legislature of the state of Iowa is hereby given to the provisions and requirements of the congressional act approved February 24, 1925, commonly known as the Purnell act; and that, in accordance with the requirements thereof, the state agrees to devote the moneys thus received to the more complete endowment and maintenance of the agricultural experiment station of the Iowa state college of agriculture and mechanic arts as provided in said act. [C27,§4035-b1.]
4035-b2. Receiving agent. The treasurer of the Iowa state college of agriculture and mechanic arts be and is hereby authorized and empowered to receive the grants of money appropriated under the said act. [C27,§4035-b2.]

STATE APIARIST

4036. Appointment—tenure. The state board of education is authorized and directed to appoint a state apiarist, who shall work in connection with and under the supervision of the director of agricultural extension of the state college of agriculture and mechanic arts, the term of said state apiarist to continue during the pleasure of said state board of education. [C24, 27, §4036; 44GA, ch 83.]

4037. Duties. It shall be the duty of the said apiarist to give lectures and demonstrations in the state on the production of honey, the care of the apiary, the marketing of honey, and upon other kindred subjects relative to the care of bees and the profitable production of honey. [C24, 27, §4037.]

4037-a1. Right to enter premises. In the performance of his duties, the state apiarist or his assistants shall have the right to enter any premises, inclosure, or buildings containing bees or bee supplies. [C27,§4037-a1.]

4038. Examinations. Upon the written request of one or more bee keepers in any county of the state, said apiarist shall examine the bees in that locality suspected of being affected with foulbrood or any other contagious or infectious disease common to bees. [C24, 27,§4038.]

4039. Instructions. If upon examination the said apiarist finds said bees to be diseased, he shall furnish the owner or person in charge of said apiary with full written instructions as to the nature of the disease and the best methods of treating same, which information shall be furnished without cost to the owner. [C24, 27, §4039.]

4039-a1. Notice to treat or destroy. A notice shall be issued by the state apiarist in writing to any owner of bees or bee supplies to complete treatment or destruction within ten days. [C27,§4039-a1.]

4039-a2. Apiarist to treat or destroy—costs. If the owner fails to comply with said notice, the state apiarist or his assistants shall carry out such treatment or destruction, and shall keep an account of the cost thereof. [C27,§4039-a2.]

4039-a3. Costs certified—collected as tax. He shall certify the amount of such cost to the owner and if the same is not paid to him within sixty days, the amount shall be certified to the county auditor of the county in which the premises are located, who shall spread the same upon the tax books which shall be a lien upon the property of the bee owner and be collected as other taxes are collected. [C27,§4039-a3.]

Collection of taxes, ch 346.

4039-a4. Regulations authorized. The state apiarist shall issue regulations prohibiting the transportation without his permit of any bees, combs, or used bee-keeping appliances, into any area in which clean-up work is being conducted or which has been declared free of any diseases of bees. [C27,§4039-a4.]

4039-a5. Prohibitory orders. When any area is found to be infected with diseases of bees, he shall issue an order prohibiting the movement of bees and used bee-keeping appliances out of such area, but shall except from the order bees shipped without honey or feed containing honey and honey sold in tight containers for commercial purposes other than with bees or as food for bees. [C27,§4039-a5.]

4039-a6. Effect of regulations and orders. Said regulations and orders shall have the full effect of law. [C27,§4039-a6.]

4039-a7. Duty of county treasurer. The county treasurer shall turn said money over to the state treasurer to become a part of the fund for the enforcement of the ten preceding sections. [C27,§4039-a7.]

4040. Annual report. Said apiarist shall also make an annual report to the governor, stating the number of apiarists visited, number of demonstrations held, number of lectures given, the number of examinations made upon request of the bee keepers, together with such other matters of general interest concerning the business of bee keeping as in his judgment shall be of value to the public. [C24, 27,§4040.]

Time of report, §247.

4041. Sale or disposition of diseased bees. Anyone who knowingly sells, barter, or gives away, moves or allows to be moved, a diseased colony or colonies of bees, without the consent of the state apiarist, or exposes any infected honey or infected appliances to the bees, or who wilfully fails or neglects to give proper treatment to diseased colonies, or who interferes with the state apiarist or his assistants in the performance of their duties or who refuses to permit the examination of bees or their destruction as above provided, or violates any other provision of said chapter [41GA, ch 63] shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of the county, shall be fined not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [C24, 27,§4041.]

4041-c1. Appropriation by county. The board of supervisors of any county, when petitioned by not less than fifteen bee keepers of that county, may appropriate funds not to exceed six hundred dollars per annum from the general fund for the purpose of eradicating diseases among bees. Such work of eradication shall be done in such county under the supervision of the state apiarist. [43GA, ch 139.]

HOG CHOLERA SERUM LABORATORY

4042. Directors — assistants — salary. The state board of education is hereby authorized to maintain at Ames, in connection with the state college of agriculture and mechanic arts, a laboratory for the manufacture and distribution of hog cholera serum, toxines, vaccines, and biological products and for such other work as the said state board of education may, from time to time, deem advisable in the veterinary divi-
sion, and to provide the necessary equipment therefor. The president of said college shall appoint the director of said laboratory and such assistants as are deemed necessary to efficiently carry on said work; and he shall, with the approval of said board, fix the salaries of said assistants. [SS15, §2538-w; C24, 27, §4042.]

4043. Sale of serum. The director of said laboratory may, when an emergency is declared to exist by the state board of education, furnish said serum to any person, together with specific instructions for the use of same, at the approximate cost of manufacture, and such cost shall be stated on the package. The director of the serum laboratory is authorized to purchase serum or other biological products which he deems reliable, and he may sell the same at approximate cost in the same manner as products of the laboratory are sold. [SS15, §2538-w1; C24, 27, §4043.]

4044. Receipts—how deposited—expenses. The director shall deposit all funds with the treasurer of the state board of education. He shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the funds and shall faithfully follow the directions of the board. He may use the funds in work approved by the board for the purpose of conducting agricultural extension work. Upon receipt of said moneys, the said treasurer shall deliver to the director and the other to the secretary of the state board of education. Said moneys shall be kept by said treasurer in a separate fund to be known as the serum fund; and he shall pay out from said fund, as other college funds are expended, but only for expenses directly connected with the maintenance and development of said laboratory and for grounds and buildings. Said grounds and buildings shall be used, when so authorized by the board of education, for any purpose in connection with the study, control, or treatment of animal diseases. [SS15, §2538-w2; C24, 27, §4044.]

CAPPER-KETCHAM ACT

4044-c1. Act accepted. The assent of the state board of education be and is hereby given to the provisions and requirements of the congressional act approved May 22, 1928, commonly known as the Capper-Ketcham act. [43GA, ch 405.]

4044-c2. Receipt of funds—work authorized. The Iowa state board of education be and is hereby authorized and empowered to receive the grants of money appropriated under the said act; and to organize and conduct agricultural extension work which shall be carried on in connection with the Iowa state college of agriculture and mechanic arts, in accordance with the terms and conditions expressed in the act of congress aforesaid. [43GA, ch 405.]

CHAPTER 201
STATE ENTOMOLOGIST

This chapter (§§4045 to 4062, inc.) repealed by 42GA, ch 68.

CHAPTER 201-B1
IOWA CROP PEST ACT

4062-b1. Short title. This chapter shall be known by the short title of “The Iowa crop pest act.” [C27, §4062-b1.]

4062-b2. Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

1. Insect pests and diseases. Insect pests and diseases injurious to plants and plant products, including any of the stages of development of such insect pests and diseases.

2. Plants and plant products. Trees, shrubs, vines, berry plants, greenhouse plants and all other nursery plants; forage and cereal plants, and all other parts of plants; cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, and all other parts of plants; and fruit, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, wood, lumber, and all other plant products.


Places. Vessels, cars, boats, trucks, automobiles, aircraft, wagons and other vehicles or carriers, whether air, land or water, buildings, docks, nurseries, greenhouses, orchards, fields, gardens, and other premises or any container where plants and plant products are grown, kept or handled. [C27, §4062-b2.]

Diseased hop roots, ch 600.

4062-b3. State entomologist. There is hereby created and established within the department of agriculture the office of state entomologist. The entomologist of the Iowa agricultural experiment station is hereby constituted the state entomologist who is the executive officer of this chapter. The state entomologist shall be responsible to and under the authority of the secretary of agriculture in the issuance of all
rules, regulations, the establishment of quarantines and other official acts. He shall be provided with a suitable office at the college of agriculture and mechanic arts, where his records shall be kept. [S13,§2575-a47; C24,§4045; C27,§4062-b5.]

4062-b4. Employees—expenses. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the state entomologist with the approval of the secretary of agriculture shall employ, prescribe the duties of, and fix the compensation of, such inspectors, and other employees as needed and incur such expenses as may be necessary, within the limits of appropriations made by law. He shall cooperate with other departments, boards and officers of the state and of the United States as far as practicable. [S13,§2575-a47; C24,§4046; C27,§4062-b4.]

4062-b5. Duties—public nuisances. The state entomologist shall keep himself informed as to known species and varieties of insect pests and diseases, the origin, locality, nature and appearance thereof, the manner in which they are disseminated, and approved methods of treatment and eradication. In the rules and regulations made pursuant to this chapter the state entomologist shall list the dangerously injurious insect pests and diseases which he shall find should be prevented from being introduced into, or disseminated within, this state in order to safeguard the plants and plant products likely to become infested or infected with such insect pests and diseases. Every such insect pest and disease listed, and every plant product infested or infected therewith, is hereby declared to be a public nuisance. Every person who has knowledge of the presence in or upon any place of any insect pest or disease so listed, shall immediately report the fact and location to the state entomologist, or the assistant state entomologist, giving such detailed information relative thereto as he may have. Every person who deals in or engages in the sale of plants and plant products shall furnish to the state entomologist or his inspectors, when requested, a statement of the names and addresses of the persons from whom and the localities where he purchased or obtained such plants and plant products. [S13,§2575-a47; C24,§4047; C27,§4062-b5.]

Referred to in §4062-b9.

4062-b6. Rules and regulations. The state entomologist shall, from time to time, make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions and requirements of this chapter, including rules and regulations under which the inspectors and other employees shall:

1. Inspect places, plants and plant products, and things and substances used or connected therewith,

2. Investigate, control, eradicate and prevent the dissemination of insect pests and diseases, and

3. Supervise or cause the treatment, cutting and destruction of plants and plant products infested or infected therewith.

4062-b7. Infection—eradication—notice. Whenever inspection discloses that any places, or plants or plant products, or things and substances used or connected therewith, are infested or infected with any dangerously injurious insect pest or disease listed as a public nuisance, written notice thereof shall be given the owner or person in possession or control of the place where found, who shall proceed to control, eradicate or prevent the dissemination of such insect pest or disease, and to remove, cut or destroy infested and infected plants and plant products, or things and substances used or connected therewith, as prescribed in the notice or the rules and regulations. Whenever such owner or person in possession cannot be found, or shall fail, neglect or refuse to obey the requirements of the notice and the rules and regulations, such requirements shall be carried out by the state entomologist, as required by section 4062-b17. [S13,§2575-a48; C24,§§4050, 4052, 4053, 4055; C27,§4062-b7.]

Referred to in §4062-b9.

4062-b8. Importation—regulations. It shall be unlawful for any person to bring or cause to be brought into this state any plant or plant product listed in the rules and regulations, unless there be plainly and legibly marked thereon or affixed thereto, or on or to the carrier, or the bundle, package, or container, in a conspicuous place, a statement or tag or device showing the names and addresses of the consignors or shippers and the consignees or persons to whom shipped, the general nature and quantity of the contents, and the name of the locality where grown, together with a certificate of inspection of the proper official of the state, territory, district, or country from which it was brought or shipped, showing that such plant or plant product was found or believed to be free from dangerously injurious insect pests and diseases, and giving any other information required by the state entomologist. [S13,§2575-a50; C24,§4058; C27,§4062-b8.]

Referred to in §§4062-b9, 4062-b10, 4062-b19.

4062-b9. Inspection—certificate—fees. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, give away, carry, ship, or deliver for carriage or shipment, within this state, any plants or plant products listed in the rules and regulations, unless such plants or plant products have been officially inspected and a certificate issued by an inspector of the state entomologist's office stating that such plants or plant products have been inspected and found to be apparently free from dangerously injurious insect pests and diseases, and giving any other facts provided for in the rules and regulations. For the issuance of such certificate, the state entomologist may
§4062-b10, Ch 201-B1, IOWA CROP PEST ACT

require the payment of a reasonable fee to cover the expense of such inspection and certification. Provided, that if such plants or plant products were brought into this state in compliance with section 4062-b8, the certificate required by that section may be accepted in lieu of the inspection and certificate required by this section, in such cases as shall be provided for in the rules and regulations. If it shall be found at any time that a certificate of inspection, issued or accepted under the provisions of this section, is being used in connection with plants and plant products which are infested or infected with dangerously injurious insect pests or diseases or in connection with uninspected plants, its further use may be prohibited, subject to such inspection and disposition of the plants and plant products involved as may be provided for by the state entomologist. All moneys collected under the provisions of this chapter shall be turned over to the secretary who shall deposit them in the state treasury.

A fee of not less than five dollars nor more than sixty-five dollars per annum, according to the amount of stock inspected, shall be paid at the time of inspection or before a certificate is granted. Such certificate shall be valid for one year from date of issue, unless sooner revoked by the state entomologist. The inspection of nurseries shall take place between May first and October thirtieth of each year and at such other times as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of this chapter and the rules and regulations made pursuant thereto. [S13, §§2575-a47, -a49; C24, §§4047, 4048, 4057; C27, §4062-b9.]

Referred to in §§4062-b10, 4062-b19.

4062-b10. Report of violations. Any person who receives from without the state any plant or plant product without section 4062-b8 having been complied with, or who receives any plant or plant product sold, given away, carried, shipped, or delivered for carriage or shipment within this state without section 4062-b9 having been complied with, shall immediately notify the state entomologist or one of his inspectors of such facts and isolate and hold the plant or plant product unopened or unused, subject to such inspection and disposition as may be provided for by the state entomologist. [S13, §§2575-a49; C24, §4057; C27, §4062-b10.]

Referred to in §4062-b10.

4062-b11. Quarantine — general powers. Whenever the state entomologist shall find that there exists outside of this state any insect pest or disease, and that its introduction into this state should be prevented in order to safeguard plants and plant products in this state, the state entomologist is authorized to quarantine and promulgate quarantine restrictions covering areas within the state affected by the pest and may adopt, issue, and enforce rules and regulations supplemental to such quarantines for the control of the pest. Under such quarantines, the state entomologist or his authorized agents may prohibit and prevent the movement within the state without inspection, or the shipment or transportation within the state, of* any agricultural or horticultural product, or any other material of any character whatsoever, capable of carrying any dangerously injurious insect pest or disease in any living state of* its development; and, in the enforcement of such quarantine, may intercept, stop, and detain for official inspection any person, car, vessel, boat, truck, automobile, aircraft, wagon, vehicles or carriers or any container, material, or substance believed or known to be carrying the insect pest or plant disease in any living state of its development in violation of said quarantines or of the rules or regulations issued supplemental thereto, and may seize, possess, and destroy any agricultural or horticultural product or other material of any character whatsoever, moved, shipped, or transported in violation of such quarantines or the rules and regulations. [S13, §2575-a48; C24, §§4049, 4050, 4057; C27, §4062-b11.]

*or* in enrolled bill.

Referred to in §4062-b10.

4062-b12. Federal quarantine—seizures. 1. Until the secretary of agriculture of the United States shall have made a determination that a federal quarantine is necessary, and has duly established the same with reference to any dangerous plant disease or insect infestation, the state entomologist of this state is authorized to promulgate and enforce quarantine regulations prohibiting or restricting the transportation of any class of plant material or product or article into this state from any state, territory or district of the United States, when he shall have information that a dangerous plant disease or insect infestation exists in such state, territory, district, or portion thereof.

2. The state entomologist, his inspectors or duly authorized agents are authorized to seize, destroy, or return to the point of origin any material received in this state in violation of any state quarantine established under the authority of subsection 1 hereof, or in violation of any federal quarantine established under the authority of the act of August 20, 1921, (Thirty-seventh United States statutes at large, page 315) or any amendment thereto. [C27, §4062-b12.]

Referred to in §4062-b10.

4062-b13. Quarantines—seizure and destruction. Whenever the state entomologist shall find that there exists in this state, or any part thereof, any dangerously injurious insect pest or plant disease, and that its dissemination should be controlled or prevented, he may institute quarantines and promulgate quarantine restrictions covering areas within the state affected by such pest or disease, and may adopt, issue and enforce rules and regulations supplemental to such quarantines for the control of this pest. Under such quarantines, the state entomologist, his inspectors or authorized agents may prohibit and prevent the movement within the state without inspection, or the shipment or transportation within this state, of* any agricultural or horticultural product, or any other material of any character whatsoever, capable of carrying any dangerously injurious
insect pest or disease in any living state of its development; and, in the enforcement of such quarantine, may intercept, stop, and detain for official inspection any person, car, vessel, boat, truck, automobile, aircraft, wagon, or other vehicles or carriers of any kind or character, whether air, land or water, or any container or material believed or known to be carrying such insect pest or plant disease in any living state of its development or any such material, in violation of said quarantine or of the rules or regulations issued supplemental thereto, and may seize, possess, and destroy any agricultural or horticultural product or other material of any character whatsoever, moved, shipped, or transported in violation of such quarantines or the said rules and regulations.

The state entomologist shall give public notice of such quarantines, specifying the plants and plant products infested or infected, or likely to become infested or infected; and the movement, planting or other use of any such plant or plant product, or other thing or substance specified in such notice as likely to carry and disseminate such insect pest or disease, except under such conditions as shall be prescribed as to inspection, treatment and disposition, shall be prohibited within such area as he may designate. When the state entomologist shall find that the danger of the dissemination of such insect pest or disease has ceased to exist, he shall give public notice that the quarantine is raised. [S13, §2575-a48; C24, §4049; C27, §4062-b13.]

Referred to in enrolled bill. Referred to in §4062-b19.

4062-b14. Right of access. The state entomologist and his authorized inspectors, employees, and agents shall have free access within reasonable hours to any farm, field, orchard, nursery, greenhouse, garden, elevator, seedhouse, warehouse, building, cell, freight or express office or car, freight yard, truck, automobile, aircraft, wagon, vehicle, carrier, vessel, boat, container or any place which it may be necessary or desirable for such authorized agents to enter in carrying out the provisions of this chapter. It shall be unlawful to deny such access to such authorized agents or to hinder, thwart, or defeat such inspection or entrance by misrepresentation or concealment of facts or conditions, or otherwise. [S13, §2575-a48; C24, §4049; C27, §4062-b14.]

Referred to in §4062-b19.

4062-b15. Right to hearing. Any person affected by any rule or regulation made or notice given may have a review thereof by the secretary of agriculture for the purpose of having such rule, regulation or notice modified, suspended or withdrawn. [C27, §4062-b15.]

Referred to in §4062-b19.

4062-b16. Violations. Any person, copartnership, association or corporation, or any combination of individuals, violating any provision of a quarantine promulgated under the authority of this chapter, or of any rules and regulations issued supplemental thereto, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days or by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. [S13, §2575-a50; C24, §4059; C27, §4062-b16.]

Referred to in §4062-b19.

4062-b17. Duty of owner — assessment of costs. Whenever treatment or destruction of any agricultural or horticultural plant or product, in field, feed lot, place of assemblage or storage, or elsewhere, or whenever any special type of plowing or any other agricultural or horticultural operation is required under the rules and regulations, the owner or person having charge of such plants, plant products or places, upon due notice from the state entomologist or his authorized agents, shall take the action required within the time and in the manner designated by such notice. In case the owner or person in charge shall refuse or neglect to obey the notice, the secretary of agriculture, or his authorized agents, may do what is required, and the expense thereof the secretary shall assess to the owner after giving him legal notice and a hearing. Provided that no expense other than such as is incidental to normal and usual farm operations shall be so assessed. If the assessment is not paid, the secretary shall certify it to the treasurer of the proper county who shall enter it on the tax books and collect it as ordinary taxes are collected and remit it to the secretary.

The said secretary is hereby authorized to refund to the federal department of agriculture all moneys so assessed and collected which represent expenditures made on such premises by the United States in accordance with the provisions of the act of congress enacted by the sixty-ninth congress, approved February 23, 1927, and entitled, "an act to provide for the eradication or control of the European corn borer." [S13, §2575-a48; C24, §§4055, 4056; C27, §4062-b17.]

Referred to in §§4062-b7, 4062-b19.

4062-b18. Violations. Any person who shall violate any provision or requirement of this chapter, or of the rules and regulations made or of any notice given pursuant thereto, or who shall forge, counterfeit, deface, destroy or wrongfully use, any certificate provided for in this chapter, or in the rules and regulations made pursuant thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days. [S13, §2575-a50; C24, §4059; C27, §4062-b18.]

Referred to in §4062-b19.

4062-b19. Harmful barberry.

1. No person, firm, or corporation shall receive, ship, accept for shipment, transport, sell, offer for sale, give away, deliver, plant, or permit to exist on his or its premises any plant of the harmful barberry, or any plant of a species that shall be designated by the state entomologist in published regulations to be a host or carrier of a dangerous plant disease or insect pest.
2. The state entomologist and his inspectors, and his authorized agents, are hereby empowered to eradicate any such plant found growing in the state. If the owner shall refuse or neglect to eradicate such plants within ten days after receiving a written notice, the expense of such eradication shall be assessed, collected, and enforced against the premises upon which such expense was incurred as taxes are assessed, collected and enforced.

3. The term "harmful barberry" shall be interpreted to consist of any species of Barberis* or Mahonia susceptible to infection by Puccinia graminis, commonly called black stem rust of grain, but not including Japanese barberry, (B. thunbergii) which does not propagate the rust.

4. The penalties provided in section 4062-b17 and all other applicable provisions of sections 4062-b5 to 4062-b18 inclusive, shall govern and apply to the enforcement of this section. [C24, §4063; C27, §4062-b19.]

*According to enrolled bill.

4062-b20. Liability of principal. In constraining and enforcing the provisions of this chapter, the act, omission or failure of any official, agent or other person acting for or employed by an association, partnership or corporation within the scope of his authority shall, in every case, also be deemed the act, omission or failure of such association, partnership, or corporation as well as that of the person. [C27, §4062-b20.]

4062-b21. Party plaintiff. The secretary of agriculture, the state entomologist, or any of their inspectors or authorized agents shall be a proper party plaintiff in any action in any court of equity brought for the purpose of carrying out any of the provisions of this chapter. [C27, §4062-b21.]

4062-b22. Construction. This chapter shall not be so construed or enforced as to conflict in any way with any act of congress regulating the movement of plants and plant products in interstate or foreign commerce. [C27, §4062-b22.]

4062-b23. Interpretative clause. If any section or part of a section of this chapter shall for any cause be held unconstitutional, such fact shall not affect the remainder of this chapter. [C27, §4062-b23.]

4062-b24. Dragnet repeal. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. [C27, §4062-b24.]

CHAPTER 202

IOWA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

4063. Official designation.

4064. Branches of study.

4063. Official designation. The normal school at Cedar Falls, for the special instruction and training of teachers for the common schools, shall be officially designated and known as the "Iowa State Teachers College". [C97, §2675; S13, §2675; C24, 27, §4063.]

4064. Branches of study. Physical education, including physiology and hygiene, shall be included in the branches of study regularly taught to and studied by all pupils in the college, and special reference shall be made to the effect of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics upon the human system. [C97, §2677; C24, 27, §4064.]

4065. Contract with school districts. The state board of education may contract in writing with the board of directors of the school district in which the college is situated and those contiguous thereto, for a period not exceeding two years at a time, to receive the pupils thereof into the state teachers college and furnish them with instruction; and payment thereof shall be made out of the general funds of such districts, but shall not exceed fifty cents per week for each pupil. A copy of such contract shall be filed with the county superintendent, and all reports required by law to be made to the board of directors of such townships or schools and the county superintendent by the teachers thereof shall be made by the president of the college. All sums received for tuition shall be placed to the credit of the general fund of the college. [C97, §§2678, 2679; C24, 27, §4065.]

CHAPTER 203

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

4066. Admission.

4066. Admission. All blind persons and persons whose vision is so defective that they cannot be properly instructed in the common schools, who are residents of the state and of suitable age and capacity, shall be entitled to an education in the school for the blind at the expense of the state. Nonresidents also may be admitted to the school for the blind if their presence would not be prejudicial to the interests of residents, upon such terms as may be fixed by the state board of education. [R60, §§2147, 2148; C73, §§1672, 1680; C97, §2715; S13, §2715; C24, 27, §4066.]

Report as to blind, §4066, par. 13.

4067. Expenses—residence of indigents. The provisions of sections 4071 to 4075, inclusive, are hereby made applicable to the school for the blind. [C73, §1678; C97, §2716; C24, 27, §4067.]
CHAPTER 204
SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

4068. Superintendent. The superintendent of the school for the deaf shall be a trained and experienced educator of the deaf. His salary may include residence in the institution and board from the funds or supplies thereof, but no such allowance shall be made except by express contract in advance. 

4069. Labor of pupils. The board may utilize the labor of any pupil of the institution on the farm, in the workshops, in erection of buildings for the institution, or in domestic service, so far as practicable, without interference with their proper education.

4070. Admission. Every resident of the state who is not less than five nor more than twenty-one years of age, who is deaf and dumb, or so deaf as to be unable to acquire an education in the common schools, and every such person who is over twenty-one and under thirty-five years of age who has the consent of the state board of education, shall be entitled to receive an education in the institution at the expense of the state, and nonresidents similarly situated may be entitled to an education therein upon such terms as may be fixed by the state board of education. The fee for nonresidents shall be not less than the average expense of resident pupils and shall be paid in advance.

4071. Clothing and transportation. When pupils are not supplied with clothing, or transportation, it shall be furnished by the superintendent, who shall make out an account therefor against the parent or guardian, if the pupil be a minor, and against the pupil if he have no parent or guardian, or has attained the age of majority, which bill shall be certified by him to be correct, and shall be presumptive evidence thereof in all courts.

4072. Certification to state auditor. The superintendent shall, on the first days of April and October of each year, certify to the auditor of state the amounts due from the several counties, and the auditor of state shall thereupon pass the same to the credit of the institution, and charge the amount to the proper county.

4073. Certification to auditor—collection. The superintendent, at the time of sending certificate to the auditor of state, send a duplicate copy to the auditor of the county of the pupil’s residence, who shall, when ordered by the board of supervisors, proceed to collect the same by action if necessary, in the name of the county, and when so collected, shall pay the same into the county treasury.

4074. Payment by county. The county auditor shall, upon receipt of said certificate, pass the same to the credit of the state, and thereupon issue a notice to the county treasurer authorizing him to transfer the amount from the general county fund to the general state revenue, which shall be filed by the treasurer as his authority for making such transfer, and shall include the amount in his next remittance of state taxes to the treasurer of state, designating the fund to which it belongs.

4075. Residence during vacation. The residence of indigent or homeless children may, by order of the state board of education, be continued during vacation months.

CHAPTER 205
COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS

4076. Establishment.
4077. Temporary governing board.
4078. Qualification.
4079. Permanent board—vacancies.
4080. Organization.
4081. Duties of secretary and treasurer.
4082. Site—improvements.
4083. Annual funds.
4084. Approval of expenditures—collections.
4085. Management.

4086. Annual reports.
4087. Compensation.
4088. Regulations.
4089. Admission and apportionment.
4090. Publication of apportionment.
4091. Right to admission.
4092. Excess of applications.
4093. Deficiency in applications.
4094. Tuition.
4095. Petition to abolish—election.
4078. Establishment. Any county may establish a high school in the following manner: When the board of supervisors shall be presented with a petition signed by one-third of the electors of the county, as shown by the returns of the last preceding election, requesting the establishment of a county high school at a place in the county named therein, it shall submit the question, together with the amount of tax to be levied to erect the necessary buildings, at the next general election to be held in the county, or at a special one called for that purpose, first giving twenty days' notice thereof in one or more newspapers published in the county, if any be published therein, and by posting such notice, written or printed, in each township of the county, at which election the vote shall be by ballot, for or against establishing the high school, and for or against the levying of the tax, the vote to be canvassed in the same manner as that for county officers. [C73,§1699-1699; C97,§2728; S13,§2728; C24, 27,§4076.]

4077. Temporary governing board. Should a majority of all the votes cast upon the question be in favor of establishing such school, and the levying of such tax, the board of supervisors shall at once appoint six trustees, residents of the county, not more than two from the same township, who, with the county superintendent of schools as president, shall constitute a board of trustees for said high school. [C73,§§1699,1701; C97,§2728; S13,§2728; C24, 27,§4077.]

4078. Qualification. The trustees, within ten days after appointment, shall qualify by taking the oath of civil officers, and giving bond in such sum as the board of supervisors may require, with sureties to be approved by it, and shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified, who shall be elected at the general election following. [C73,§1699; C97,§2729; S13,§2729; C24, 27,§4078.]

Oath of civil officer. §1054.

4079. Permanent board — vacancies. The trustees then elected shall be divided into two classes of three each and hold their office two and four years respectively, their several terms to be decided by lot; and at each general election thereafter three trustees shall be elected for the term of four years, the trustees so elected to qualify in the same manner and at the same time as other county officers, and all vacancies occurring to be filled by appointment by the board of supervisors, the appointee to hold the office until the next general election, and a majority of said trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. [C73,§§1700, 1711; C97,§2729; S13,§2729; C24, 27,§4079.]

Time and manner of qualifying, ch 93.

4080. Organization. At the first meeting held in each year, the board shall appoint a secretary and a treasurer from their own number, who shall perform the usual duties devolving upon like officers. [C73,§1701; C97,§2729; S13,§2729; C24, 27,§4080.]

4081. Duties of secretary and treasurer. The treasurer, in addition to his bond as trustee, shall give a bond as treasurer, in such sum and with such sureties as may be fixed by the board of supervisors, and receive all moneys from all sources belonging to the funds of the school, and pay them out as directed by the board of trustees, upon orders drawn by the president and countersigned by the secretary; the secretary and the treasurer shall keep an accurate account of all moneys received and paid out, and at the close of each year, and whenever required by the board, shall make a fully itemized and detailed report. [C73,§1704; C97,§2729; S13,§2729; C24, 27, §4081.]

4082. Site—improvements. As soon as convenient, the organization of the board, it shall proceed to select the best site that can be obtained without expense to the county, at the place named in the petition upon which the vote was taken, for the erection of the necessary school buildings, the title to be taken in the name of the county, and shall procure plans and specifications for the erection of such buildings, and make all necessary contracts for the erection of the same, the cost of which, when completed, shall not exceed the amount of the tax so levied therefor. [C73,§1705; C97,§2730; S13,§2730; C24, 27,§4082.]

4083. Annual funds. They shall also annually and certify to the board of supervisors on or before the first Monday of September of each year, an estimate of the amount of funds needed for improvements, teachers' wages, and contingent expenses for the ensuing year, designating the amount for each, which, in the aggregate, shall not exceed in any one year one mill on the dollar upon the taxable property of the county. [C73,§1702; C97,§2730; S13,§2730; C24, 27,§4083.]

4084. Approval of expenditures—collections. No expenditures for buildings or other improvements shall be made, or contract entered into therefor by said board, involving an outlay of to exceed five hundred dollars in any one year; without the same first being submitted to the electors of the county in which said school is to be located, for their approval; the tax to be levied and collected in the same manner as other county taxes, and paid over by the county treasurer in the same manner as school funds are paid to district treasurers. [C73,§1703; C97,§2730; S13,§2730; C24, 27,§4084.]

Levy and collection of taxes, ch 345, §346.

4085. Management. Said board shall make no purchases, nor enter into any contracts in any year, in excess of the funds on hand and to be raised by the levy of that year. It shall employ, when suitable buildings have been furnished, a competent principal teacher to take charge of the school, and such assistant teachers as may be necessary, and fix the salaries to be paid them, and in the conduct of the school may employ advanced students to assist in the work. [C73,§§1705,1706; C97,§2731; S13,§2731; C24, 27, §4085.]

4086. Annual reports. Annual reports shall be made by the secretary to the board of super-
visors, which report shall give the number of students, with the sex of each, who have been in attendance during the year, the branches taught, the textbooks used, number of teachers employed, salary paid to each, amount expended for library, apparatus, buildings, and all other expenses, the amount of funds on hand, debts contracted, and such other information as may be deemed important, and this report shall be printed in at least one newspaper in the county, if any is published therein, and a copy forwarded to the superintendent of public instruction. [C73, §1710; C97, §2731; S13, §2731; C24, 27, §4086.] Referred to in §4094.

4087. Compensation. For their services the trustees shall each receive the sum of two dollars per day for the time actually employed in the discharge of official duties, claims for services to be presented, audited, and paid out of the county treasury, in the same manner as other accounts against the county. [C73, §1712; C97, §2731; S13, §2731; C24, 27, §4087.]

Presentation and audit of claims, §1524.

4088. Regulations. The principal of any such high school, with the approval of the board of trustees, shall make such rules and regulations as are deemed proper in regard to the studies, conduct and government of the pupils, and such rules and regulations shall prohibit the use of tobacco in any form by any student of such school; and any pupil who will not conform to and obey such rules may be suspended or expelled therefrom by the board of trustees. [C73, §1709; C97, §2732; S13, §2732; C24, 27, §4088.]

4089. Admission and apportionment. Said board of trustees shall make all necessary rules and regulations in regard to the age and grade of attainments necessary to entitle pupils to admission into the school, and shall on or before the tenth day of July of each year make an apportionment between the different school corporations of the county, of the pupils that shall attend said school, and shall apportion to each of said school corporations its proportionate number, based upon the number of pupils that can be reasonably accommodated in said school, and the number of pupils of school age, actual residents of such school corporations, as shown by the county superintendent’s report last filed with the county auditor of said county. [S13, §2732; C24, 27, §4089.]

4090. Publication of apportionment. Said apportionment shall be published in the official papers of such county, to be paid for as other county printing. [S13, §2732; C24, 27, §4090.]

Payment of claims, §1524.

4091. Right to admission. Pupils from the said school corporations to the number so designated in such apportionment shall be entitled to admission into said school, tuition free, and none others, and it shall be unlawful to accredit pupils so attending to any other school corporation than the one in which they are enumerated for school purposes. [S13, §2732; C24, 27, §4091.]

4092. Excess of applications. Should there be more applicants for such admission from any school corporation than its proportionate number, so determined, then the board of directors of such school corporation shall designate which of said applicants shall be entitled to so attend. [S13, §2732; C24, 27, §4092.]

4093. Deficiency in applications. If the school shall be capable of accommodating more pupils than those attending under such apportionment, others may be admitted by the board of trustees, preference at all times being given to pupils desiring such admission, who are residents of the county. [S13, §2732; C24, 27, §4093.]

4094. Tuition. The board of trustees shall fix reasonable tuition for such pupils. If such pupils are residents of the county the school corporation from which they attend shall pay their tuition out of its general fund. The principal of such high school shall report to the said board of trustees under oath, at the close of each term, the names and number of pupils attending such school during said term, from what school corporation they attended, and the amount of tuition, if any, paid by each, the same to be included in the annual report of the secretary of the board of trustees to the board of supervisors, provided for in section 4086, the tuition so paid to be turned over to the treasurer of the board of trustees, to be used in paying the expense of said school under the direction of said board. [S13, §2732; C24, 27, §4094.]

4095. Petition to abolish—election. Whenever a petition signed by five hundred voters of a county having a county high school asking the board to submit to the electors of the county the question of abolishing said high school and disposing of any or all of the buildings or property thereof, is filed with the county auditor, the said board of supervisors shall, at a regular or special session, order the submission of said question to the electors of said county at the time of the general election or at a special election called for that purpose, and the proposition shall be submitted and the election conducted in the manner provided in title 4.

If the proposition be legally submitted and adopted, the board of supervisors is hereby empowered to carry the same into effect and to abolish the district and to dispose of the buildings or property thereof.

If the electors of the county vote in favor of abolishing said high school and disposing of any or all of the buildings or property thereof, said high school shall not be abolished or discontinued or the buildings or property thereof disposed of until one year after the date of holding said election. [C97, §2733; S13, §2733-a; C24, 27, §4095; 43GA, ch 99.]
CHAPTER 206
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

4096. Term of office. There shall be a county superintendent of schools of each county in the state, whose term of office shall be for three years, from the first secular day of September following his election and until his successor is elected and qualified. A regular term began in 1918. [R60, §2063; C73, §589; C97, §1072; S13, §§1072, 2734-b; C24, 27, §4096.]

4097. Qualifications. Such superintendent may be of either sex, shall be a holder of a regular five year state certificate or life diploma, and have had at least five years' experience in teaching or superintending; but anyone now serving shall be deemed eligible to re-election. [C97, §2734; S115, §2734-b; C24, 27, §4097.]

4098. Election by convention. The county superintendent shall be elected by the convention held on the second Tuesday in May preceding the expiration of his regular term of office, composed of representatives of school districts organized in the county as follows: One for each school township, one for all the rural independent districts in each civil township, one for each city, town, or village independent district, and one for each consolidated district. Each representative shall be entitled to one vote. All representatives to such convention shall serve until a county superintendent is elected and qualified. [R60, §2063; C73, §589; C97, §1072; S13, §1072; C24, 27, §4098.]

4099. Representatives at convention. Each school corporation except rural independent districts shall be represented at the convention by the president of the school board, or, in his absence or inability to act, by some member of such board to be selected by the board. When such selection is made, the secretary of the board shall at once notify the county auditor thereof. Rural independent districts shall be represented by some person selected by the presidents of the boards of such districts at a meeting to be held at such time and place as the county auditor shall fix in the call for the convention, and the secretary of the meeting shall notify the county auditor of the person so selected. [S13, §1072; C24, 27, §4099.]

4100. Calling convention. Such convention shall be called by the county auditor by mailing a written notice to the president and secretary of each school corporation and by the publication of such notice in the official newspapers published in the county at least ten days prior to the date of such convention. Such notice shall also fix the time and place of the meeting of the presidents of rural independent districts in the several townships for the election of representatives to the convention. [S13, §1072; C24, 27, §4100.]

4101. Convention—quorum. At the time and place fixed, the county auditor shall call the convention to order, shall submit a list of school corporations entitled to participate in such convention and of the representatives, and shall be secretary of the convention. The convention shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members and a majority of the legal representatives shall constitute a quorum. Said convention shall select a chairman, and when so organized shall elect a county superintendent of schools. [S13, §1072; C24, 27, §4101.]

4102. Committee to elect. The convention may, by a majority vote, elect a committee of five members who shall investigate the various candidates for the office and report to said convention at a date to which the convention may adjourn; or the convention may, by a three-fourths vote, authorize said committee to elect a county superintendent, and file its election with the county auditor, and thereupon said person shall be deemed duly elected. [S13, §1072; C24, 27, §4102.]

4103. Vacancies. Vacancies in the office of county superintendent shall be filled at special conventions called and held in the same manner as regular conventions. [S13, §2734-b; C24, 27, §4103.]

4104. Mileage. Each representative shall be paid from the county treasury ten cents per mile one way for the distance necessarily traveled in attending the convention. [S13, §1072; C24, 27, §4104.]

4105. Certificate of election. Whenever a county superintendent is elected and has qualified, the county auditor shall forward to the superintendent of public instruction a certificate thereof. [C73, §1783; C97, §2809; S13, §2809; C24, 27, §4105.]

4106. Duties. The county superintendent shall:
1. Means of communication. Under the direction of the superintendent of public instruction, serve as a means of communication between the department of public instruction and the various officers and instructors in the county, and transmit or deliver to them all books, papers, circulars, and communications designed for them.

2. Visiting schools. Visit each public school in the county at least once during each school
year; and when requested so to do by a majority of the directors of any school corporation, visit the schools therein.

3. Special visit and report upon schools. At the request of the superintendent of public instruction, visit and report upon such school as may be designated.

4. Enforcement of school laws. See that all provisions of the school law, so far as it relates to the schools or school officers within his county, are observed and enforced, especially those relating to the fencing of schoolhouse grounds with barbed wire, the introduction and teaching of such divisions of physiology and hygiene as relate to the effects of alcohol, stimulants, and narcotics upon the human system, those relating to compulsory attendance of pupils, and those relating to the exclusive use of the English language as the medium of instruction in the schools, and to this end he may require the assistance of the county attorney, who shall at his request bring any action necessary to enforce the law or recover penalties incurred.

5. Conduct examinations—assistants. Conduct, in accordance with the regulations of the board of educational examiners, examinations for teachers' certificates, and as soon as the examination is completed, forward to the president of the board of educational examiners a list of all applicants examined, with the standing of each in didactics and oral reading, and his estimate of each applicant's personality and general fitness other than scholarship for the work of teaching. He shall, at the same time, forward to the president of the board of educational examiners the answer papers written, with the exception of those in didactics. Such examinations shall be held at the county seat, in a suitable room provided by the board of supervisors, but the county superintendent may, in his discretion, cause examinations to be held at the same time in some other place in the county. The county superintendent may employ such assistants as may be necessary for this purpose and the bills for their services and expenses shall be verified and filed with the county auditor.

6. Requirements of proof of good character. Before admitting anyone to the examination, be satisfied that the person seeking a certificate is of good moral character, of which fact he may require proof, and is in all respects other than in scholarship possessed of the necessary qualifications as an instructor.

7. Uncertificated teaching may be enjoined. Order to be closed any public school or schoolroom taught by any teacher not certificated as required by law. If his order is not immediately obeyed, he may enforce the same against the teacher and the school board by the procurement of an injunction from any court of competent jurisdiction.

8. Record of examinations. Keep a record of all examinations taken within his county, with the name, age, and residence of each applicant and the date of examination.


10. Appointment of school directors. When any school corporation is organized or reorganized according to law, and no director has been elected, or any director elected has not qualified, or has qualified and resigned, so that the matter of the composition of the organization or reorganization of such school corporation is prevented, and the objects of its organization are thereby defeated, appoint a director or board of directors of such corporation, who shall act as such until their successors have been elected and qualified, and designate which term or terms each director appointed shall fill. In consolidated districts such appointments shall be made by the county superintendent of the county in which the petition was filed.

11. Report to superintendent of public instruction. Annually, on the last Tuesday in August, report to the superintendent of public instruction, giving a full abstract of the several reports made to him by the secretaries and treasurers of school boards, stating the manner in and extent to which the requirements of the law regarding instruction in physiology and hygiene are observed, and such other matters as he may be directed by the state superintendent to include therein, or he may think important in showing the actual condition of the schools in his county. He shall file a duplicate of such report with the county board of education.

12. Report of persons of school age. Annually, on the last Tuesday in August, file with the county auditor a statement of the number of persons of school age in each school township and independent district in the county.

13. Reports. Report on or before August first each year, to the superintendent of the college for the blind the name, age, residence, and post office address of every person resident of the county, without regard to age, so blind as to be unable to acquire an education in the common schools; to the superintendent of the school for the deaf with the same detail persons under age thirty-five, whose faculties with respect to speech and hearing are so deficient as to prevent them from obtaining an education in the common schools; and to the institution for the feeble-minded all persons of school age who, because of mental defects, are entitled to admission therein.

14. Transmission of fees. On the first secular day of each month, transmit to the county treasurer and the state treasurer each one-half of all moneys received for examination fees; and to the county treasurer the state appropriation for institutes when received.

15. Annual report of financial transactions. Report to the board of supervisors on the first day of January annually a summary of his official financial transactions for the previous year.

16. Administration of oaths. Have power to administer the oath of office to any school officer.

Oath of office, §1054.

1. [R50,§2073; C73,§1774; C97,§2735; SS15, §2734-b; C24, 27,§4106.]
2. [C73, §§1770, 1774; C97, §§2734, 2735; SS15, §2734-b; C24, 27, §4106.]
3. [C97, §2735; SS15, §§2734-b; C24, 27, §4106.]
4. [C97, §2740; C24, 27, §4106.]
5. [C51, §1148; R60, §§2066, 2068; C73, §1766; C97, §2735; SS15, §§2734-m; SS15, §§2734-c; C24, 27, §4106.]
6. [R60, §2067; C73, §1767; C97, §2737; SS15, §2734-b; C24, 27, §4106.]
7. [C24, 27, §4106.]
8. [R60, §2067; C73, §1768; C97, §2736; SS15, §2734-b; C24, 27, §4106.]
9. [C97, §2738; SS15, §§2734-p; C24, 27, §4106.]
10. [C24, 27, §4106.]
11. [R60, §2071; C73, §§1772, 1775; C97, §2739; SS15, §§2735; C24, 27, §4106.]
12. [R60, §2071; C73, §§1772, 1775; C97, §2739; SS15, §§2735; C24, 27, §4106.]

CHAPTER 206-D1
PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS' MEETINGS
DEMONSTRATION TEACHING, AND FIELD WORK

4118-d1. Improvement of instruction. The county superintendent shall arrange for such professional teachers' meetings, demonstration teaching or other field work for the improvement of instruction as may best fit the needs of the public schools in his county and as directed by the superintendent of public instruction. [44GA, ch 84, §1.]

4118-d2. Plans approved by state superintendent. All arrangements concerning plans for said improvement of instruction shall be subject to the final approval by the superintendent of public instruction. [44GA, ch 84, §2.]

4118-d3. Adjournment of schools. The school board of every school district shall allow its teachers to attend said meetings or to participate in such work for not more than one day in each school year without loss of salary. [44GA, ch 84, §3.]

4118-d4. Certificate of attendance. The county superintendent shall notify the secretary of the school boards as to the cooperation and attendance of its teachers in said meetings and any teacher failing to attend when requested by the county superintendent to do so, shall forfeit his average daily salary for that day of nonattendance, except when excused by the county superintendent for physical disability to perform his duties in the schoolroom. [44GA, ch 84, §4.]

4118-d5. Funds. The fund for carrying out the purpose of this chapter shall consist of:
1. Fifty dollars annually, which is hereby appropriated.
2. One-half of all examination fees collected in the county.
3. One hundred fifty dollars from the general county fund in any county having a population of thirty thousand or less, which amount shall be appropriated by the board of supervisors of such county at the January session of each year. Two hundred dollars from the general county fund in any county having a population of over thirty thousand, to be appropriated by the board of supervisors in like manner.
4. Such reasonable sum as may be appropriated by the board from the general fund of any city independent district. [44GA, ch 84, §5.]

4118-d6. Use of fund. No part of this improvement of instruction fund may be used for any other purpose than to pay the expenses of the plans formed and approved for this work. [44GA, ch 84, §6.]

4118-d7. Disbursement requirements. All disbursements from the fund provided by this chapter shall be by warrants drawn by the county auditor upon the written order of the county superintendent, and said written order must be accompanied by an itemized bill for services rendered or expenses incurred in connection therewith, which bill must be signed and sworn to by the party in whose favor the order is made and must be verified by the county superintendent. All said orders and bills shall be kept on file in the auditor's office until the final settlement of the county superintendent with the board of supervisors at the close of his term of office. No warrant shall be drawn by the auditor in excess of the amount then in the county treasury. [44GA, ch 84, §7.]

4118-d8. Itemized account of funds. The county superintendent shall furnish to the county board of supervisors a certified itemized account of all receipts and disbursements for the improvement of instruction. They shall
examine and audit the account and publish a summary thereof with the proceedings of the regular June meeting of the board. The county superintendent shall also make such reports to
the superintendent of public instruction as required by him. [44GA, ch 84,§8.]

CHAPTER 207
COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

4119. Membership—election.
4120. Oaths.
4121. Meetings—chairman—records.

4119. Membership—election. The county board of education shall consist of the county superintendent ex officio, and six reputable citizens of the county, of either sex, of good educational qualifications, no two of whom shall be from the same school corporation. Each regular convention held for the election of county superintendent shall elect three members of said board, whose terms of office shall begin on the following Tuesday and shall be for six years, and until their successors are elected and qualified, vacancies in the board may be filled by the board until the next regular convention, when the same shall be filled by the convention. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum. If the membership be reduced below a quorum, a special convention shall be called to fill the vacancies. [R60,§2063; C78,§589; C97,§1072; S13,§1072; C24, 27,§4119; 44GA, ch 86.]

4120. Oaths. The members of said board shall take the oath of office required of county officers, and, except the county superintendent, shall serve without pay; but shall be allowed their actual, necessary expenses in performing their duties, not to exceed forty dollars each annually, to be audited by the board of supervisors and paid out of the general fund. [C24, 27,§4120.]

Oath of office, §1064.

4121. Meetings—chairman—records. Meetings of the board shall be held on the second Monday of August and February in each year at the office of the county superintendent, and at such other times as may be fixed by the county superintendent, or by written request of three members filed with him. The county superintendent shall in all cases be chairman of the county board of education and a full and complete record shall be kept of their proceedings in a book kept for that purpose in the office of the county superintendent. [C97, §2883; C24, 27,§4121.]

4122. Duties. The board shall perform all duties imposed upon it by law, and shall act in an advisory capacity upon all matters referred to it by the county superintendent, and cooperate with him in formulating plans and regulations for the advancement and welfare of the schools under his supervision. [C24, 27,§4122.]

4122-c1. Federal cooperation. The county board of education or a school board in a county wherein is located an Indian reservation shall have power to enter into a contract with the United States government to operate and maintain a school or schools to be operated as a public school approved as provided for by the laws of this state for the purpose of educating Indian children. The expense of such operation and maintenance shall be paid by the United States government. [48GA, ch 97.]

CHAPTER 208
SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN GENERAL

4123. Powers and jurisdiction. Each school district now existing shall continue a body politic as a school corporation, unless hereafter changed as provided by law, and as such may sue and be sued, hold property, and exercise all the powers granted by law, and shall have ex-
clusive jurisdiction in all school matters over the territory therein contained. [C51, §1108; R60, §§2022, 2026; C73, §§1713, 1716; C97, §2743; C24, 27, §4123.]

Right to bid under execution sale, ch 449.

4124. Names. School corporations composed of subdistricts shall be called school townships, and shall be designated as the school township of (naming civil township), in the county of (naming county), state of Iowa.

If there are two or more school corporations composed of subdistricts in any civil township, in addition to the foregoing they should be designated by number.

Other school corporations shall be designated as follows: The independent school district of (naming city, town, township, or village), and if there are two or more districts therein, including some appropriate name or number), in the county of (naming county), state of Iowa; or, the rural independent school district of (some appropriate name or number), township of (naming township), in the county of (naming county), state of Iowa; or, the consolidated school district of (some appropriate name or number), in the county of (naming county, state of Iowa. [C51, §1108; R60, §2026; C73, §1716; C97, §2744; C24, 27, §4124.]

4125. Directors. The affairs of each school corporation shall be conducted by a board of directors, the members of which in all independent school districts shall be chosen for a term of three years, except that in independent school districts which embrace a city and which have a population of one hundred twenty-five thousand or more, the term of directors shall be six years, and in all subdistricts of school townships for a term of one year. [C97, §2745; C24, 27, §4125.]

Similar provisions, §4216-c24.

4126. Division of school township—alteration. The board of any school township may, by a vote of at least two-thirds of all the directors thereof, at the regular meeting in July, or at any special meeting called therefor for that purpose, divide the school township into subdistricts such as justice, equity, and the interests of the people require, and may make such alterations of the boundaries of subdistricts heretofore formed as may be deemed necessary. [R60, §2038; C73, §§1725, 1738, 1796; C97, §2801; S13, §2801; C24, 27, §4126.]

4127. Plat and record—filing. The board shall designate such subdistricts and all subsequent alterations in a distinct and legible manner upon a plat of the school township provided, for that purpose, and shall cause a written description of the same to be recorded in the records of the school township, a copy of which shall be delivered by the secretary to the county treasurer and also to the county auditor, who shall record the same in his office. [C73, §1796; C97, §2801; S13, §2801; C24, 27, §4127.]

Referred to in §4129.

Additional provisions, §4140.

4128. Boundaries. The boundaries of subdistricts shall conform to the lines of congressional divisions of land. [C73, §1796; C97, §2801; S13, §2801; C24, 27, §4128.]

Referred to in §4129.

4129. Order—when effective. The formation or alteration of subdistricts as contemplated in the three preceding sections shall not take effect until the second Monday in March thereafter, at which time a director shall be elected for any subdistrict newly formed. [C73, §1796; C97, §2801; S13, §2801; C24, 27, §4129; 43GA, ch 101.]

4130. New township—meeting—notice. When a new civil township is formed, the same shall constitute a school township, which shall go into effect on the second Monday in March following the completed organization of the civil township. The notices of the first meeting shall be given by the county superintendent, and at such meeting a board of three directors shall be chosen. [R60, §2022; C73, §1715; C97, §2790; C24, 27, §4130; 43GA, ch 101.]

4131. Attaching territory to adjoining corporation. In any case where, by reason of natural obstacles, any portion of the inhabitants of any school corporation in the opinion of the county superintendent cannot with reasonable facility attend school in their own corporation, he shall, by a written order in duplicate, attach the part thus affected to an adjoining school corporation, the board of the same consenting thereto, one copy of which order shall be at once transmitted to the secretary of each corporation affected thereby, who shall record the same and make the proper designation on the plat of the corporation. The township or county lines shall not be a bar to the operation of this section. [C73, §1797; C97, §2791; C24, 27, §4131.]

Referred to in §4131-c1.

4131-c1. When detachment or new district required. In case of an independent school district not consolidated, consisting of an incorporated township and not exceeding two sections of land wholly outside the corporate limits of such town, and such sections of land lying in close proximity to each other as shall make the operation of a country school practicable, and upon which territory there already being one or more country schools, and a petition signed by two-thirds of the electors residing upon such territory being presented to the county superintendent asking detachment from such independent district, and the petition further naming the school corporation to which attachment of territory is desired, then the county superintendent must forthwith detach the territory therein described and attach the same to the adjoining school corporation named in the petition, providing such school corporation so named will receive such territory, and the county superintendent shall file the written order thereof as provided in the preceding section, and in case the adjoining school corporation named in the petition will not receive such territory so detached, the county superintendent shall proceed at once to organize the detached territory into a rural independent school district and file the written orders thereof with the auditor of the county or counties affected thereby, and that the assets
and liabilities of the school corporations affected by this section shall be divided as provided in section 4137. [48GA, ch 102.]

4132. Restoration. Where territory has been or may hereafter be set off to an adjoining school township in the same or another county, or attached for school purposes to an independent district so situated, it may be restored to the territory to which it geographically belongs upon the concurrence of the respective boards of directors and shall be so restored by said boards upon the written application of two-thirds of the electors residing upon the territory so set off or attached, together with a concurrence of the county superintendent and the board of the school corporation which is to receive back the territory. [C73,§1798; C97,§2792; C24, 27,§4132.]

4133. Boundary lines changed — consolidation. The boundary lines of contiguous school corporations may be changed by the concurrent action of the respective boards of directors at their regular meetings in July, or at special meetings thereafter, called for that purpose. The corporation from which territory is detached shall, after the change, contain not less than four government sections of land, and its boundary lines must conform to the lines of congressional divisions of land. In the same manner, the boundary lines of contiguous school corporations may be so changed that one corporation shall be included in and consolidated with the other as a single corporation. [C97, §2793; S13,§2793; C24, 27,§4133.]

Referred to in §4134.

4134. Board in new district — settlement. When boundary lines are changed by concurrent action, school districts affected thereby shall not be required to elect new boards of directors, and the boards then in office may make final settlement of all assets and liabilities as provided in sections 4137 and 4138 and in case of a consolidation of districts under this and the preceding section the officers and members of the board of directors of the independent district having the larger number of inhabitants shall continue to be the officers and directors of the independent district as consolidated for the period for which such officers and directors were elected. [C24, 27,§4134.]

4135. Corporation limits changed. When the boundary line between a school township and an independent district is not also the line between civil townships, such boundary may be changed at any time by the concurrence of the boards of directors; but in no case shall a forty-acre tract of land, by the government survey, be divided; and such subdivisions shall be excluded or included as entireforties. The boundaries of the school township or the independent district may in the same manner be extended to the line between civil townships, even though by such change one of the districts shall be included within and consolidated with the other as a single district. [S13,§2799-a; C24, 27,§4135.]

4136. Board in new district — organization. Whenever any new school corporation has been established, such corporation shall organize according to sections 4144, 4144-a1, and 4144-a2, or 4148, and if such new board is elected, it shall organize as provided in chapter 213 except that such organization shall be effected at any time prior to the second day of July following the election of the directors. Upon the election and organization of the new boards, the old boards shall cease to exist except for the purpose specified in the two following sections. [C73,§1715; C97,§2802; S13,§2802; S15, §2794-a; C24, 27,§4136.]

Referred to in §4188.

4137. Division of assets and distribution of liabilities. Within twenty days after the organization of the new boards, they shall meet jointly with the several boards of directors whose districts have been affected by the organization of the new corporation or corporations and all of said boards acting jointly shall recommend to the several boards an equitable division of the assets of the several school corporations or parts thereof and an equitable distribution of the liabilities of such school corporations or parts thereof among the new school corporations. [C73,§1715; C97,§2802; S13, §§2802, 2820-g; C24, 27,§4137.]

Referred to in §4131-cl, 4134, 4136.

4138. Arbitration. If the boards cannot agree on such division and distribution, the matters on which they differ shall be decided by disinterested arbitrators, one selected by each board having an interest therein, and if the number thus selected is even, then one shall be added by the county superintendent. The decision of the arbitrators shall be made in writing and filed with the secretary of the new corporation, and any party to the proceedings may appeal therefrom to the district court by serving notice thereof on such secretary within twenty days after the decision is filed. Such appeal shall be tried in equity and a decree entered determining the entire matter, including the levy, collection, and distribution of any necessary taxes. [C73,§1715; C97, §2802; S13,§2802; §2820-g; C24, 27,§4138.]

Referred to in §4134, 4136. How issues tried, §11429 et seq.

4139. Taxes to effect equalization. If necessary to equalize such division and distribution, the new board or boards may provide for the levy of additional taxes upon the property of any corporation or part of corporation and for the distribution of the same so as to effect such equalization. [C24, 27,§4139.]

4140. Plats of school districts. The board of directors of each school corporation shall file in the office of the county superintendent a plat showing the boundaries of the district, and, in school townships, indicating the boundaries of the subdistricts. Any change thereafter made in the boundaries of any school district or subdistrict shall be reported to the county superintendent by the secretary of the board of the district affected thereby, and all changes shall be indicated by the county superintendent on the plats. Said superintendent shall furnish each the county auditor and the treasurer with a copy
of said plat and of any changes therein when made. [C24, 27, §4140.]

Additional provisions, §4137.

4141. Formation of independent district. Upon the written petition of any ten voters of a city, town, or village of over one hundred residents, to the board of the school corporation in which the portion of the city or town having the largest number of voters is situated, such board shall establish the boundaries of a proposed independent district, including therein all of the city, town, or village, and also such contiguous territory as is authorized by a written petition of a majority of the resident electors of the contiguous territory proposed to be included in said district, in subdivisions not smaller than the smallest tract as made by the government survey in the same or any adjoining school corporations, as may best subserve the convenience of the people for school purposes, and shall give the same notice of a meeting as required in other cases. [R60, §§2097, 2105; C73, §§1800, 1801; C97, §2794; S13, §§2820-e, -f; SS15, §2794; C24, 27, §4141.]

Referred to in §§4136, 4138.

4142. Vote by ballot—separate ballot boxes. At the meeting all voters upon the territory included within the contemplated independent district shall be allowed to vote by ballot for or against such independent organization. When it is proposed to include territory outside the city, town, or village, the voters residing upon such outside territory shall vote separately upon the proposition for the formation of such new district. If a majority of the votes so cast is against including such outside territory, then the proposed independent district shall not be formed. When such territory is included in an independent district, adequate school facilities shall be provided for the increased attendance. [R60, §§2097, 2105; C73, §§1800, 1801; C97, §2794; SS15, §2794; C24, 27, §4142.]

Referred to in §§4136, 4138, 4139. Separate vote. [§4166, 4167, 4191.]

4143. Subdistrict into independent district. A subdistrict containing a village with a population of seventy-five or more may, under the provisions of the two preceding sections, organize into an independent school district. [R60, §§2105; C73, §§1800, 1801; C97, §2794; SS15, §2794; C24, 27, §4143.]

4144. When district deemed formed. If a majority of the votes cast at such election is in favor of the proposition, the formation of said independent district shall be deemed effected. [S13, §2820-f; C24, 27, §4144.]

Referred to in §4136.

4144-a1. Ex officio officers. The board of directors and other officers of the school corporation then holding office in the district affected having the largest population, shall be, ex officio, the officers of said new district in all cases where the population, outside said major district and within the newly formed district, does not exceed twenty-five per cent of the population of said major district. [S13, §2820-f; C24, §4144; C27, §4144-a1.]

Referred to in §§4136, 4148.

4144-a2. Tenure of ex officio officers. Said ex officio officers shall serve until the expiration of the time for which they were originally elected. [S13, §2820-f; C24, §4144; C27, §4144-a2.]

Referred to in §4136.

4145. Offices abolished—officers of districts outside. The terms of office of all other directors, treasurers, and officers of boards in territory lying wholly within said new district shall terminate; but in districts lying partly without the new district, the directors, officers, and treasurers shall continue to have authority over the territory lying within their districts and without the new district. [S13, §2820-f; C24, 27, §4145.]

4146. Contracts of employment not affected. The terms of employment of superintendents, principals, and teachers for any current school year shall not be affected by the formation of the new district. [S13, §2820-f; C24, 27, §4146.]

4147. Election expenses. The expense of such election shall be borne by the independent district, in case such district shall be formed, otherwise by the separate districts in proportion to the assessed valuation thereof within the proposed independent district. [S13, §2820-h; C24, 27, §4147.]

4148. New board and treasurer. If the population of the newly formed district, outside the major district specified in section 4144-a1, does exceed twenty-five per cent of the population of such major district, the board of directors of said latter district shall give the usual notice of an election to choose a board of directors, and a treasurer in case such treasurer is required to be elected by the voters. [R60, §§2099, 2100, 2106; C73, §1802; C97, §2795; C24, 27, §4148.]

Referred to in §§4136, 4138.

4149. Taxes certified and levied. The organization of such independent district shall be effected on or before the first day of August of the year in which it is attempted, and, when completed, all taxes certified for the school township or townships of which the independent district formed a part shall be void as far as the property within the limits of the independent district is concerned, and the board of such independent district shall fix the amount of all necessary taxes for school purposes, including schoolhouse taxes, at a meeting called for such purpose at any time before the third Monday of August, which shall be certified to the board of supervisors on or before the first Monday of September, and it shall levy said tax at the same time and in the same manner that other school taxes are required to be levied. [C73, §§1804; C97, §2795; C24, 27, §4149.]

School taxes, ch 227.

4150. School township divided. At any time before the first day of August, upon the written request of one-third of the legal voters in each subdivision of any school township, the board shall call a meeting of the voters of the subdivisions, giving at least thirty days' notice thereof by posting three notices in each subdivision in each school township, at which meeting the voters shall vote by ballot for or against rural independent district organization. If a majority of the votes cast in each subdivision shall be favorable to such
independent organization, then each subdistrict shall become a rural independent district, and the board of the school township shall then call a meeting in each rural independent district for the choice of three directors, to serve one, two, and three years, respectively, and the organization of the said rural independent district shall be completed. [C97, §2797; C24, 27, §4150.]

4151. Rural independent districts united. A township which has been divided into rural independent districts may be erected into a school township by a vote of the electors, to be taken upon the written request of one-third of the legal voters residing in such civil township.

Upon presentation of such written request to the township trustees, they shall call a meeting of the electors at the usual place or places of holding the township election, upon giving at least ten days' notice thereof by posting three written notices in each rural independent district in the township, and by publication in a newspaper, if one be published in such township, at which meeting the said electors shall vote by ballot for or against a school township organization.

If a majority of the votes cast at such election be in favor of such organization, each rural independent district shall become a subdistrict of the school township, and shall organize as such on the second Monday in March following by the election of a director, notice of which shall be given as in other cases by the secretary of each of the rural independent districts, and the directors so elected shall organize as a board of directors of the school township on the first day of July following, unless that date falls on Sunday, in which case on the day following. [C73, §§1815–1820; C97, §2800; S13, §2800; C24, 27, §4151; 43GA, ch 101.]

Organisation of directors. §4220.

4152. Subdivision of independent districts. Independent districts may subdivide for the purpose of forming two or more independent districts, or have territory detached to be annexed with other territory in the formation of an independent district or districts, the board of directors of the original independent district to establish the boundaries of the districts thus formed, such new districts to contain not less than four government sections of land each; but in case a stream or other obstacle shall debar a number of children of school privileges, an independent district may be thus organized containing less territory; or, if such new district shall include within its territory a town or village with not less than one hundred inhabitants, it may in like manner be made up of less territory; but in neither case shall the new district contain less than two government sections of land, nor be organized except on a majority vote of the electors of each proposed district, and the proceedings for such subdivision shall be in all respects be like those provided in the section relating to organizing cities and towns into independent districts, so far as applicable.

If the independent district has included within it two cities, and/or towns, and/or villages, regardless of area, which are separated by a navigable stream, a vote by electors is not necessary, and an independent district may be thus organized upon a vote of two-thirds of the board of directors of the original independent district, and the proceedings for such subdivision shall be in all other respects be like those provided in this section except that in such case the provisions of section 4148, with regard to elections shall govern irrespective of population of the districts. [C97, §2798; C24, 27, §4152; 44GA, ch 87.]

Formation of independent district, §4141.

4153. Uniting independent districts. Independent districts located contiguous to each other may unite and form one and the same independent district in the manner following: At the written request of any ten legal voters residing in each of said independent districts, or, if there be not ten, then a majority of such voters, their respective boards of directors shall require their secretaries to give at least ten days' notice of the time and place for a meeting of the electors residing in each of such districts, by posting written notices in at least five public places in each of said districts, at which meeting the electors shall vote by ballot for or against a consolidated organization of said independent districts, and, if a majority of the votes cast at the election in each district shall be in favor of uniting said districts, the secretaries shall give similar notice of a meeting of the electors as provided by law for the organization of independent districts, including cities and towns. [C73, §1811; C97, §2799; C24, 27, §4153.]

CHAPTER 209
CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Referred to in §§899.

4154. Consolidated corporations.
4155. Petition.
4156. Affidavit—presumption.
4157. Objections—time of filing—notice.
4158. Hearing—decision—publication of order.
4159. Appeal.
4160. Filing papers—time of hearing—notice.
4161. Appeal when territory in one county.
4162. Appeal when territory in different counties.
4163. Interested parties as judges.
4164. Special election called—time.
4165. Judges of election.
4166. Separate vote in urban territory.
4167. Separate vote in large territory.
4168. Separate ballot boxes.
4169. Canvas and return.
4170. Contest of election.
4171. Election of directors.
4172. Payment of expenses.
4173. Minimum territory.
4174. Organization of remaining territory.
4175. Taxes.
4176. Schools pending appeal.
4177. School buildings—tax levy—special fund.
4178. Location of school building.
4179. Transportation.
4180. Transportation routes—suspension of service.
4181. By parent—instruction in another school.
4182. Contracts for transportation—rules.

4154. Consolidated corporations. Consolidated school corporations containing an area of not less than sixteen government sections of contiguous territory in one or more counties may be organized as independent districts for the purpose of maintaining a consolidated school, in the manner hereinafter provided. [SS15, §2794-a; C24, 27, §4154.]

4155. Petition. A petition describing the boundaries of the territory and asking for the establishment of boundaries for a proposed school corporation, signed by one-third of the voters residing within the limits of the territory described, shall be filed with the county superintendent of the county in which the greater number of the qualified electors reside. [SS15, §2794-a; C24, 27, §4155.]

4156. Affidavit—presumption. Such petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit showing the number of qualified electors living in the territory described in the petition and signed by a qualified elector residing in the territory, and if parts of the territory described in the petition are situated in different counties, the affidavit shall show separately as to each county, the number of qualified electors in the part of the county included in the territory described. The affidavit shall be taken as true unless objections to it are filed on or before the time fixed for filing objections as provided in the following section. [C24, 27, §4156.]

4157. Objections—time of filing—notice. Within ten days after the petition is filed, the county superintendent shall fix a final date for filing objections to the petition in the office of the county superintendent, and give notice for at least ten days, by one publication in a newspaper published within the territory described in the petition, or if none be published therein, in the next nearest town or city in any county in which any part of the territory described in the petition is situated. Objections shall be in the form of an affidavit and may be made by any person residing or owning land within the territory described in the petition, or who would be injuriously affected by the formation of such new corporation, and shall be on file not later than twelve o'clock noon of the final day fixed for filing objections. [C24, 27, §4157.]

4158. Hearing—decision—publication of order. On the final date fixed for filing objections, interested parties may present evidence and arguments, and the county superintendent shall review the matter on its merits and within five days after the conclusion of any hearing, shall rule on the objections and shall enter an order fixing such boundaries for the proposed school corporation as will in his judgment be for the best interests of all parties concerned, having due regard for the welfare of adjoining districts; or dismiss the petition. The county superintendent shall at once publish this order in the same newspaper in which the original notice was published. [C24, 27, §4158.]

4159. Appeal. Within ten days after the publication of such order, any petitioner, or any person who filed objections, or any person residing upon or owning land included in or excluded from the district by any change in the boundary lines from those proposed in the petition, may appeal from the decision of the county superintendent to the county board of education by serving written notice on the county superintendent. [C24, 27, §4159.]

Referred to in §4188.

4160. Filing papers—time of hearing—notice. Within five days after the time for appeal has expired, the county superintendent shall file with the county board of education all the original papers together with his decision and fix a time and place for hearing such appeal, and give notice to each appellant by registered letter. If more than one person has signed the same notice of appeal, notice to the first three persons whose names appear thereon shall be deemed notice to all. The time fixed for such hearing shall not be less than five nor more than ten days after the time for appeal expires. [C24, 27, §4160.]

Referred to in §4188.

4161. Appeal when territory in one county. If the territory described in the petition for the proposed corporation lies wholly in one county, the county board of education in the said county shall hear the said objections at the time and place fixed by the county superintendent, and within five days after submission thereof shall determine and fix such boundaries for the proposed corporation as in its judgment will be for the best interests of all concerned, without regard to existing district lines. If such boundaries are neither those petitioned for nor those fixed by the county superintendent, the hearing shall be adjourned, and notice of such adjourned hearing shall be given as for the hearing before the county superintendent, and upon the final hearing the board of education shall fix the boundaries, or dismiss the petition, which shall be final. [C24, 27, §4161.]

Referred to in §§4162, 4188.

4162. Appeal when territory in different counties. If the territory described in the petition for the proposed corporation lies in more than one county, the county superintendent with whom the petition is filed shall fix the time and place and call a joint meeting of the members of all the county boards of education of the counties in which any territory of the proposed school corporation lies, to act as a single board for the hearing of the said objec-
consolidated school districts, ch 209, $4163

tions, and a majority of all the members of the county boards of education of the different counties in which any part of the proposed corporation lies, shall constitute a quorum and it shall determine and fix boundaries for the proposed corporation, as provided in the preceding section, or dismiss the petition, which shall be final. [C24, 27, §4162.]

referred to in §4188.

4163. Interested parties as judges. No member of a county board of education who lives or owns land within the proposed district or within any existing district affected by the proposed change in boundaries, or who has filed objection to the establishment of the new school corporation, shall take any part in determining any matter concerning the establishment or dissolution of such school corporation, which may come before the county board or a joint meeting for a hearing. [C24, 27, §4163.]

4164. Special election called—time. When the boundaries of the territory to be included in a proposed school corporation have been determined as herein provided, the county superintendent with whom such petition is filed shall call a special election in such proposed school corporation within thirty days from the date of the final determination of such boundaries, by giving notice by one publication in the same newspaper as previous notices concerning it have been published, which publication shall be not less than ten nor more than fifteen days prior to the election. No notice for an election shall be published until the time for appeal has expired; and in the event of an appeal, not until the same has been disposed of. [SS15, §2794-a; C24, 27, §4164.]

referred to in §4188.

4165. Judges of election. The county superintendent shall appoint the judges of such election and such judges shall be qualified electors residing in the territory of the proposed school corporation as determined by the county superintendent or board of education, and they shall serve without pay. If any judge fails to appear at the proper time, his place shall be filled by the judge or judges present, or if no judge appears, any three qualified electors may organize the election board. [C24, 27, §4165.]

referred to in §4188.

4166. Separate vote in urban territory. When it is proposed to include in such district a school corporation containing a city, town, or village with a population of two hundred or more inhabitants, the voters residing upon the territory outside the limits of such school corporation shall vote separately upon the proposition to create such new corporation. [SS15, §2794-a; C24, 27, §4166.]

separate vote, §§4142, 4167, 4191.

4167. Separate vote in large territory. When it is proposed to include in such district a school corporation which contains an area of more than sixteen sections and which maintains a central school, the voters residing in the territory within the limits of said school corporation shall vote separately upon the proposition to create such new corporation. [C24, 27, §4167.]

separate vote, §§4142, 4167, 4191.

4168. Separate ballot boxes. The judges of election shall provide separate ballot boxes in which shall be deposited the votes cast by the qualified electors from their respective territories. [SS15, §2794-a; C24, 27, §4168.]
4173. Minimum territory. A consolidated school corporation, maintaining an approved central school, shall not be reduced to less than sixteen government sections, unless dissolved as provided by law. No remaining portion of any school corporation from which territory is taken to form a new district shall contain an area of less than four government sections which shall be so situated as to form a suitable corporation. [SS15, §2794-a; C24, 27, §4173.]

4174. Organization of remaining territory. Where, after the formation of a consolidated corporation, one or more parts of the territory of a school township is left outstanding, each piece shall constitute a rural independent school corporation and be organized as such unless two or more contiguous subdistricts are left, in which event each of such remaining portions of territory shall constitute a school township. It shall be the duty of the county superintendent of the county in which the territory is situated to call an election, by giving proper notice, in each of such remaining pieces of territory, for the purpose of electing school officers in the manner provided by law for electing officers in rural independent districts or school townships, as the case may be, and fix the date for the first meeting and organization of the new school board in each district. [C24, 27, §4174.]

4175. Taxes. After the organization of the board in newly organized school districts, all taxes previously certified to but not levied by the board of supervisors, shall be void so far as the property within the limits of the new school corporation is concerned. [S13, §2820-g; SS15, §2794-a; C24, 27, §4175.]

4176. Schools pending appeal. During the pendency of an appeal or litigation concerning the organization or dissolution of any consolidated district, the respective boards of the old districts shall maintain the schools in their respective districts, if such appeal or litigation is commenced before the new board is elected and qualified. [C24, 27, §4176.]

4177. School buildings—tax levy—special fund. The board of each school corporation organized for the purpose of establishing a consolidated school shall provide a suitable building for such school in that district, and may at the regular or a special meeting call a special election to submit to the qualified electors of the district the question of voting a tax or authorizing the board to issue bonds, or both, for any or all of the following purposes:
1. To secure a site, build or equip a schoolhouse.
2. To build a superintendent's or teacher's house.
3. To repair or improve any school building or grounds, when the cost will exceed two thousand dollars.

All moneys received for such purposes shall be placed in the schoolhouse fund of said corporation and shall be used only for the purposes for which voted. [SS15, §2794-a; C24, 27, §4177.]

4178. Location of school building. In locating a school site, the board shall take into consideration the geographical position, number, and conveniences of the pupils, and may submit the question of location to the voters of the district at any regular meeting, or at a special meeting called for that purpose. [SS15, §2794-a; C24, 27, §4178.]

4179. Transportation. The board of every consolidated school corporation shall provide suitable transportation to and from school for every child of school age living within said corporation, and may contract with an adjoining school corporation from which territory is taken to form a new district, but the board shall not be required to cause the vehicle of transportation to leave any public highway to receive or discharge pupils, or to provide transportation for any pupil residing within the limits of any city, town, or village within which said school is situated. [SS15, §2794-a; C24, 27, §4179.]

Requirements of buses, §5079-c et seq.

4180. Transportation routes—suspension of service. The board shall designate the routes to be traveled by each conveyance in transporting children to and from school. The board shall have the right on account of inclemency of the weather to suspend the transportation on any route upon any day or days when in its judgment it would be a hardship on the children, or when the roads to be traveled are unfit or impassable. [SS15, §2794-a; C24, 27, §4180.]

4181. By parent — instruction in another school. The school board may require that children living an unreasonable distance from school shall be transported by the parent or guardian a distance of not more than two miles to connect with any vehicle of transportation to and from school or may contract with an adjoining school corporation for the instruction of any child living an unreasonable distance from school. It shall allow a reasonable compensation for the transportation of children to and from their homes to connect with such vehicle of transportation, or for transporting them to an adjoining district. In determining what an unreasonable distance would be, consideration shall be given to the number and age of the children, the condition of the roads, and the number of miles to be traveled in going to and from school. [SS15, §2794-a; C24, 27, §4181.]

4182. Contracts for transportation—rules. The school board of any school corporation maintaining a consolidated school shall contract with as many suitable persons as it deems necessary for the transportation of children of school age to and from school. Such contract shall be in writing and shall state the route, the length of time contracted for, the compensation to be allowed per week of five school days, or per month of four school weeks, and may provide that two weeks' salary be retained by the board pending full compliance therewith by the party contracted with, and shall always provide that any party or parties to said contract, and every person in charge of a vehicle conveying children to and from school, shall be at all time subject to any rules said board shall
adopt for the protection of the children, or to
govern the conduct of the person in charge of
said conveyance. [SS15,§2794-a; C24, 27,§4182.]

4183. Violation of rules. Any person driv-
ing, managing, or in charge of any vehicle used
in transporting children to and from school,
who shall be found guilty of violating any of
the rules adopted by the board of said school
for the guidance of such person shall be guilty
of a misdemeanor, and for the first offense
shall be fined not less than five dollars nor
more than ten dollars, and for a subsequent
offense shall be fined not less than twenty-five
dollars nor more than fifty dollars and shall be
dismissed from the service. [SS15,§2794-a; C24,
27,§4183.]

4184. State aid. All consolidated schools
in districts with an area of sixteen or more
government sections maintained with suitable
grounds and the necessary departments and
equipment for teaching agriculture, home econ-
omics and manual training, or other indus-
trial and vocational subjects, and employing
teachers holding certificates showing their qualifica-
tions to teach said subjects, and which said subjects are taught as a part of the regu-
lar course in such schools, subject to the ap-
proval of the superintendent of public instruc-
tion, shall be paid from the state treasury, from
moneys not otherwise appropriated, as follows:
1. Two room schools, two hundred fifty dol-
lars for equipment and two hundred dollars ad-
ditional annually.
2. Three room schools, three hundred fifty
dollars for equipment and five hundred dollars
additional annually.
3. Schools having four or more rooms, five
hundred dollars for equipment and seven hun-
dred fifty dollars additional annually. [S13,
§§2794-b, c, d; SS15,§2794-g; C24, 27,§4184.]
Referred to in §4185.

4185. Limitation. No consolidated school
shall receive state aid under the preceding sec-
tion and additional aid for maintaining a
normal training course in high schools as pro-
vided in chapter 194. But every consolidated
school may maintain a normal training course,
in which case it shall receive state aid therefor
in the same amount and upon the same terms,
conditions, and regulations as other schools
which maintain such a course. [C24, 27,§4185.]

4186. Report—requisition—warrant. The
secretary of each consolidated school corpora-
tion or the superintendent of such school, shall,
at the close of each school year, report to the
superintendent of public instruction as said officer may require, who, upon receipt of a
satisfactory report, shall issue a requisition
upon the auditor of state for the amount due
such school corporation for said year. There-
upon the auditor of state shall draw a warrant
on the state treasury, payable to such school
 corporation, for the amount of said requisition
and forward the same to the secretary of such
school corporation. [S13,§2794-e; C24, 27,§4186.]


4188. Dissolution of corporation. A school
corporation organized for the purpose of main-
taining a consolidated school may be dissolved
in the following manner:
1. Petition. A petition describing the bound-
daries of the districts, of which none shall be
less than four government sections of land, ex-
cept where a district was composed of less than
four government sections prior to its merger in
the consolidated district the former boundaries
of such district may be used, into which it is
proposed to divide the school corporation, and
signed by a majority of the qualified voters
residing within the corporation, shall be filed
with the county superintendent of the county in
which the greater number of qualified electors
reside.
2. Petition and affidavit. The petition and af-
davit shall conform to the requirements of
section 4156.
3. Objections. The proceedings required by
section 4157 shall be followed, except that an
objector shall be any person residing or owning
land within the corporation proposed to be dis-
solved, who would be injured by such dissolution
and the formation of new school corporations.
4. Hearing—order—publication. On the final
day fixed for filing objections, the interested
parties may present evidence and arguments to
the county superintendent, and the county super-
intendent shall review the matter on its merits
and within five days after the conclusion of any
hearing, shall rule on any objections and enter
an order of approval or dismiss said petition,
and shall at once publish this order in some
newspaper in which the original notice was pub-
lished. Where such district for which petition
for dissolution has been filed has not issued
bonds, or built a school building, the county
superintendent shall at once approve such peti-
tion.
5. Appeal. Any person living or owning land
within the school corporation may appeal, and
such appeal shall be dealt with as provided by
sections 4159 and 4160, provided that where no
central schoolhouse has been built and no bonds
issued, no appeal shall be allowed except on the
question of the sufficiency of the petition.
6. Appeal—order. The board or joint board
of education shall proceed, so far as applicable,
as provided in sections 4161 and 4162, and shall
approve or enter an order dismissing the petition
as in its judgment will be for the best interests
of all concerned, which decision shall be final.
7. Election. If the petition for dissolution is
approved, an election shall be called and held as
provided in sections 4164 and 4165.
8. Separate ballot boxes. If such district in-
cludes a city, town, or village having a popula-
tion of two hundred or more inhabitants, sepa-
rate ballot boxes shall be provided for the voters
therein and outside thereof, and a ma-
ajority of the votes cast both within and without
said city, town, or village shall be required to
effect a dissolution of the district.
9. Canvass and return of vote—expense. The
judges of election shall count the ballots, make
return to and deposit the ballots with the county
superintendent, who shall enter the return of record in his office. If the majority of the votes cast are in favor of the proposition, the school district shall be dissolved, and a new school corporation or corporations shall be organized in the same manner in which other new corpora-

tions are organized under section 4136, and expenses incurred by the county superintendent shall be paid as provided by section 4172. [SS15, §2794-a; C24, 27,§4188.]

4189. Omitted—obsolete.

CHAPTER 210
REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL DISTRICTS

4190. General applicability.

4191. Additions and extensions—separate vote.

4190. General applicability. The provisions of law relative to common schools shall apply alike to all districts, except when otherwise clearly stated, and the powers given to one form of corporation, or to a board in one kind of corporation, shall be exercised by the other in the same manner, as nearly as practicable. But school boards shall not incur original indebtedness by the issuance of bonds until authorized by the voters of the school corporation. [C97, §2823; C24, 27,§4190.]

4191. Additions and extensions—separate vote. Whenever it is proposed to extend the limits of, or add territory to, an existing independent city, town, or consolidated district, the voters residing within the proposed extension or addition and outside the existing independent district, shall vote separately upon the proposition. The proposition must be approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon in each district in which the territory is organized under section 4136, and expenses incurred by the county superintendent shall be paid as provided by section 4172. [SS15, §2794-a; C24, 27,§4191.]

4192. Action to test legal incorporation—limitation.

4193. When corporation deemed organized. No action shall be brought questioning the legality of the organization of any school district in this state after the exercise of the franchises and privileges of a district for the term of six months. [C24, 27,§4192.]

4193. When corporation deemed organized. Every school corporation shall, for the purpose of the preceding section, be deemed duly organized and to have commenced the exercise of its franchises and privileges when the president of the board of directors has been elected; and the record book of such corporation duly certified by the acting secretary thereof, showing such election and the time thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of such facts. [C24, 27,§4193.]

CHAPTER 211
SCHOOL ELECTIONS

This chapter (§§4194 to 4216, inc.) repealed by 43GA, ch 100, and chapter 211-C1 enacted in lieu thereof.

CHAPTER 211-B1
BIENNIAL ELECTIONS IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS

This chapter (§§4216-b1 to 4216-b8, inc.) repealed by 43GA, ch 100, and chapter 211-C1 enacted in lieu thereof.

CHAPTER 211-C1
SCHOOL ELECTIONS

4216-c1. Regular election.

4216-c2. Special election.


4216-c4. Nominations required.

4216-c5. Precincts for voting.

4216-c6. Territory outside city or town.

4216-c7. Polling place.

4216-c8. Printed ballots required.


4216-c11. Oath required of judges and clerks.

4216-c12. Right to vote.


4216-c15. Voting machines.

4216-c16. Precincts for registration.

4216-c17. Registrars appointed.

4216-c18. Registration days.

4216-c19. Canvassing the votes.


4216-c21. Tie vote.

4216-c22. Contested elections.

4216-c23. Directors—number.

4216-c24. Term of office.

4216-c25. Directors in new districts.

4216-c26. Treasurer.

4216-c27. Qualification.

4216-c28. Oath required.

4216-c29. Vacancies.

4216-c30. Vacancies filled by election.

4216-c31. Surrendering office.

4216-c32. Penalties.

4216-c33. Application of general election laws.

4216-c34. Absent voters' law.

4216-c35. “Annual” defined.
4216-c1. Regular election. A regular election shall be held annually on the second Monday in March in each school corporation and in each subdistrict for the purpose of submitting to the voters thereof any matter authorized by law, except that in all independent school districts which embrace a city and which have a population of one hundred twenty-five thousand or more such election shall be held biennially on the second Monday in March of odd-numbered years. [C51, §§1111, 1114; R60, §§2027, 2030, 2031; C73, §§1717–1719; C97, §§2746, 2751; C24, §§4194, 4211; C27, §§4194, 4211, 4216-b1; 43GA, ch 100, §8.]

4216-c2. Special election. The board of directors in any school corporation may call a special election at which the voters shall have the powers exercised at a regular election with reference to the sale of school property and the application to be made of the proceeds, the authorization of a schoolhouse tax or indebtedness, as provided by law, for the purchase of a site and the construction of a necessary schoolhouse, and for obtaining roads thereunto. [C97, §2750; S13, §2750; C24, 27, §4197; 43GA, ch 100, §2.]

4216-c3. Notice of election. There shall be a written notice of all regular or special elections, which notice shall be given not less than ten days next preceding the day of the election, except as otherwise provided in this section, and shall contain the date, the polling place, the hours during which the polls will be open, the number of directors or officers to be elected and the terms thereof, and such propositions as will be submitted to and be determined by the voters.

In those corporations where registration is not required and in which only one voting precinct has been established said notice shall be posted by the secretary of the board in five public places in the corporation.

In those corporations in which registration of voters is required or in which more than one voting precinct has been established the secretary shall post the notice in each precinct, and also publish it once each week for two consecutive weeks preceding the election in some newspaper published in the county and of general circulation in the corporation.

In subdistricts said notice shall be posted by the subdirector in three public places within the subdistrict, one of which shall be on the front of the school building. If the subdirector fails to post the required notice not less than ten days next preceding the day of the election, or if there be no subdirector, then any other voter in the subdistrict may secure from the county superintendent the proper form for the required number of notices filled out in the manner provided in this section and such notices, if signed by the county superintendent and said voter and posted as required in this section not less than five days next preceding the day of the election, shall constitute due and legal notice of said election. [C51, §1110; R60, §§2027, 2030; C73, §§1718, 1719; C97, §§2746, 2750, 2751, 2755; S13, §§2750, 2755; C24, §§4195, 4197, 4208; C27, §§4195, 4197, 4208, 4211-b1, 4216-b3; 43GA, ch 100, §5; 44GA, ch 88.]

4216-c4. Nominations required. Nomination papers for all candidates for election to office in each independent district or in each consolidated district shall be filed with the secretary of the board not earlier than thirty days nor later than noon of the tenth day prior to the election. Each candidate shall be nominated by a petition signed by not less than ten qualified electors of the district, except that in city independent districts where the regular election is held biennially such petition shall be signed by not less than fifty qualified electors of the district. To each such petition shall be attached the affidavit of a qualified elector of the district that all the signers thereof are electors of such district and that the signatures thereto are genuine. [S13, §2754; C24, §4201; C27, §§4201, 4216-b4, b5; 43GA, ch 100, §4.]

4216-c5. Precincts for voting. School corporations other than city, town, or village independent districts shall constitute a voting precinct, but the voting precincts at all school elections in corporations in whole or in part in cities, towns, and villages shall be the same as for the last general state election except that the board may consolidate two or more such precincts into one unless two or more shall be filed with the secretary of the board at least twenty days before the election, a petition signed by twenty-five or more electors of any precinct requesting that such precinct shall not be consolidated with any other precinct. To such petition shall be attached the affidavit of a qualified elector of the precinct that all the signers thereof are electors of such precinct, and that the signatures thereon are genuine.

In subdistrict elections the subdistrict shall constitute a single voting precinct. [C97, §2755; S13, §2755; C24, §4205; C27, §§4205, 4216-b2; 43GA, ch 100, §5.]

4216-c6. Territory outside city or town. If there is within a school corporation any territory not within the limits of a city or town the board may divide the territory which lies outside the city but within the school district into additional precincts, or may attach the various parts thereof to such contiguous city precincts as will best serve the convenience of the electors of said outside territory in voting on school matters, but the voters within such territory shall not be required to register. [C24, §§4205, 4207; C27, §§4205, 4207, 4216-b2; 43GA, ch 100, §6.]

4216-c7. Polling place. In all school corporations the board shall determine a suitable polling place in each precinct, which polling place shall be, when practicable, the same place used by the last city or state election.

In subdistricts the subdirector shall determine a suitable polling place except that if there is no subdirector the polling place shall be selected by the voter who posts the notices. [C97, §2755; S13, §2755; C24, 27, §4205; 43GA, ch 100, §7.]

4216-c8. Printed ballots required. In school corporations where nomination of candidates
for election to office is required the secretary shall cause to be printed and delivered at the several polling places a sufficient number of ballots printed on plain, substantial paper of uniform quality, with no party designation or mark thereon. Such ballots shall contain in alphabetical order the names of all candidates for each office, filed as provided by law, and a blank line for each such officer to be elected. There shall be at the left of each name and each blank line a square, and there shall also be a direction to each voter as to the number of candidates to be voted for at said school election. [S13,§2754; C24, 27,§4203; 43GA, ch 100,§8.]

4216-c9. Opening polls. In all school corporations in which registration of voters is required the polls shall open at seven o’clock a. m. and close at seven o’clock p. m.; in school corporations where registration of voters is not required composed in whole or in part of cities, towns, or in consolidated school districts, the polls shall open at twelve o’clock m. and close at seven o’clock p. m., except that in districts where the board has combined voting precincts the board may order the polls to open at seven o’clock a. m. and to close at seven o’clock p. m.; in all other independent school districts and school townships the polls shall open at one o’clock p. m. and remain open not less than two hours; in subdistricts the polls shall open not earlier than nine o’clock a. m. nor adjourn before twelve o’clock m. but shall remain open not less than two hours. [C97,§2754, 2756; S13, §§2754, 2756; C24, 27, §§4202, 4211; 43GA, ch 100,§9.]

4216-c10. Judges of election. In corporations consisting of one voting precinct the president and the secretary of the board, with one of the directors shall act as judges of the election. If any such judge of election is absent at the organization of the meeting the voters present shall appoint one of their number to act in his stead.

In corporations consisting of more than one precinct the board in such district shall appoint three voters of the precinct as judges of the election and one voter of the precinct as clerk thereof. Not more than one member of the board shall act as such judge at any one voting precinct. If any person so appointed is absent or fails to qualify the judge or judges attending shall fill the place by appointment of any voter present. Should all of the appointees fail to qualify their places shall be filled by the voters from those in attendance.

In subdistrict elections the voters present shall select a chairman and a secretary of the meeting who shall act as judges of the election. [C51,§1111; R60, §§2027, 2030, 2031; C73, §§1717, 1719; C97, §§2746, 2751, 2756; S13, §2756; C24, §§4195, 4209, 4211; C27, §§4195, 4209, 4211-b2; 43GA, ch 100,§10.]

4216-c11. Oath required of judges and clerks. All judges or clerks of election shall qualify before opening of polls by taking the oath as provided for in sections 792 and 793. [C97,§2756; S13, §2756; C24, 27,§4209; 43GA, ch 100,§11.]

4216-c12. Right to vote. To have the right to vote at a school election a person shall have the same qualifications as for voting at a general election and must have been for ten days prior to such school election an actual resident of the corporation and precinct or subdistrict in which he offers to vote. [C97,§2747; C24, 27,§4196; 43GA, ch 100,§12.]

4216-c13. Method of voting. Voting at all school elections shall be by ballot or by voting machines. [C73,§1808; C97, §2754; S13, §2754; C24, 27,§4198; 43GA, ch 100,§13.]

4216-c14. Ballot box — voting machines — poll books. The board shall provide the necessary ballot box or voting machine and poll books for each precinct. [C97,§2756; S13, §2756; C24, 27,§4209; 43GA, ch 100,§14.]

4216-c15. Voting machines. Voting machines may be used for all school elections in all precints where the same are in use at general elections and the names of the candidates and the propositions to be voted upon shall be arranged thereon as by law provided. The state and county, or either, as the case may be, shall without charge permit the use for school elections of voting machines used at the general elections, and the same shall be used according to the general election law so far as applicable. [S13,§2754; C24, 27,§4209; 43GA, ch 100,§15.]

4216-c16. Precincts for registration. In corporations where registration is required, except in those corporations where permanent registration is otherwise provided for by statute, the board may consolidate precincts into registration districts as provided by law applicable to registration for general elections and shall designate suitable and convenient places for such registration. [C97,§2755; S13, §2755; C24, 27,§4206; 43GA, ch 100,§16.]

4216-c17. Registrars appointed. The board of directors of school corporations where registration is required at general elections, except where permanent registration is required, shall, not less than ten days before the school election, appoint two registrars in each of the registration districts of such school corporation for the registration of voters therein who shall have the same qualifications as registrars appointed for general elections and shall qualify in the same manner and receive the same compensation to be paid by the school corporation. The person in custody of the registration books, records, and poll books for the general election shall furnish the same to the board of directors which shall distribute them to the proper registrars and judges and they shall be used for registration for school elections the same as the general elections, and shall, within ten days after the school election, be returned to the proper custodian. [C97, §§2755, 2756; S13, §2755; C24, 27,§4207; 43GA, ch 100,§17.]

Permanent registration, see ch 39-B1.

4216-c18. Registration days. The registrars shall meet and remain in session on election day only and during the time the polls are open. In all respects except as in this chapter provided the general registration laws shall apply
to registration for school elections wherein registration is required for general elections, except that administrative and clerical duties imposed thereby on the mayor and city clerk shall be performed by the president and secretary of the board respectively. [C97, §2756; S13, §§2755, 2756; C24, 27, §4207; 43GA, ch 100, §18.]

4216-c19. Canvassing the votes. In school corporations consisting of one precinct the judges of election shall canvass the vote and shall issue certificates to all officers elected and make a record of the propositions adopted.

In corporations consisting of more than one precinct the judges shall canvass the vote and make and certify a return to the secretary of the corporation of the votes cast for officers and upon each question submitted.

In a subdistrict the judges shall canvass the vote for subdirector and issue a certificate of election to the person receiving the highest number of votes, and shall immediately notify the secretary in writing of the subdirector elected and the votes for and against all propositions voted upon. They shall also canvass the vote for director-at-large in those subdistricts where a director-at-large is voted for and forthwith make certified returns thereof in a sealed envelope to the secretary of the school townships.

In all school corporations it shall be the duty of the secretary to cause a permanent record to be made of the vote on each officer and on each proposition submitted to the electors. [C51, §1111; R60, §2031; C73, §§1719, 1720; C97, §§2746, 2751, 2756; S13, §§2755, 2756; C24, §§4195, 4209, 4211; C27, §§4195, 4209, 4211-b, b5; 43GA, ch 100, §19.]

4216-c20. Canvassing returns. On the next Monday after the election in each corporation consisting of more than one precinct and in each school township having an even number of subdistricts the board shall canvass the returns made to the secretary and ascertain the result of the voting with regard to every matter voted upon, declare the same, cause a record to be made thereof, and at once issue a certificate to each person elected. [C97, §2756; S13, §2756; C24, §4210; C27, §§4210, 4211-b; 43GA, ch 100, §20.]

4216-c21. Tie vote. If there is a tie vote for any elective school office in any school corporation or subdistrict the judges of election or the board canvassing the returns, as the case may be, shall decide the election by lot substantially as provided in section 883. [C97, §2754; S13, §2754; C24, §4204; C27, §§4204, 4211-b; 43GA, ch 100, §21.]

4216-c22. Contested elections. School elections may be contested as provided by law for the contesting of other elections. [C24, 27, §4209; 43GA, ch 100, §22.]

4216-c23. Directors—number. In any district including all or part of a city of the first class or a city under special charter the board shall consist of seven members; in all other independent city or town districts, in consolidated districts, and in rural and village independent districts having a population of over five hundred, the board shall consist of five members; in all other rural and village independent districts having a population of five hundred or less and in school townships not divided into subdistricts, the board shall consist of three members; in school townships divided into subdistricts the board shall consist of one subdirector from each subdistrict with a director-at-large in those school townships that are divided into an even number of subdistricts. [C51, §1112; R60, §§2031, 2035, 2075; C73, §§1719, 1720, 1808; C97, §§2752, 2754; S13, §§2752, 2754; C24, §§4198, 4212; C27, §§4198, 4211-b, b5; 43GA, ch 100, §23.]

4216-c24. Term of office. Members of the board in all independent districts and undivided school townships shall be chosen for a term of three years to succeed those whose terms expire and shall hold office for the term for which elected and until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified, except that in those independent districts which embrace a city and which have a population of one hundred and twenty-five thousand or more the term shall be six years. In school townships divided into subdistricts the subdirector and the director-at-large where one is required shall be chosen for a term of one year.

In all school corporations and subdistricts the term of office shall begin at the organization of the board on the third Monday of March. [C51, §1112; R60, §§2030, 2075; C73, §§1719, 1808; C97, §§2754; S13, §2754; C24, §§4198, 4212; C27, §§4198, 4211-b, b7; 43GA, ch 100, §24.]

Similar provision, §4125.

4216-c25. Directors in new districts. At the first election in newly organized districts the directors shall be elected as follows:

1. In districts having three directors, one director shall be elected for one year, one for two years, and one for three years.

2. In districts having five directors, one shall be elected for one year, two for two years, and two for three years.

3. In districts having seven directors, three shall be elected for one year, two for two years, and two for three years. [C73, §1802; C97, §2754; S13, §2754; C24, §4198; 43GA, ch 100, §25.]

4216-c26. Treasurer. In districts composed in whole or in part of cities or towns a treasurer shall be chosen at the regular election. He shall serve without pay and his term shall begin on the first secular day of July and continue for two years and until his successor is elected or appointed and qualified. [C97, §§2754, 1808; C24, §4204; 43GA, ch 100, §26.]

4216-c27. Qualification. A school officer or member of the board shall, at the time of election or appointment, be a qualified voter of the corporation or subdistrict. [C97, §2748; C24, 27, §4213; 43GA, ch 100, §27.]

4216-c28. Oath required. Each director elected shall qualify on or before the time set for the organization of the board of the corporation in which he was elected by taking the
4217. Enumeration. The voters assembled at the annual meeting or election shall have power to:

1. Direct a change of textbooks regularly adopted.
2. Direct the sale, lease, or other disposition of any schoolhouse or site or other property belonging to the corporation, and the application to be made of the proceeds thereof.
3. Determine upon additional branches that shall be taught.
4. Instruct the board that school buildings may or may not be used for meetings of public interest.
5. Direct the transfer of any surplus in the schoolhouse fund to the general fund.
6. Authorize the board to obtain, at the expense of the corporation, roads for proper access to its schoolhouses.

4218. Submission of proposition. The board may, and upon the written request of five voters of any school township or rural independent or consolidated district, or of twenty-five voters of any city or town independent district having a population of one hundred twenty-five or more, and upon the written request of fifty voters of any city independent district or consolidated district, or of five thousand or less, or of fifty voters of any other city or town independent district having a population of five thousand or less, or of fifty voters of any other city independent district or consolidated district, or of twenty-five voters of any city independent district, or of five thousand or less, or of fifty voters of any other city independent district

4219. Special subdistrict schoolhouse tax.

7. Vote a schoolhouse tax, not exceeding ten mills on the dollar in any one year, for the purchase of grounds, construction of schoolhouses, the payment of debts contracted for the erection of schoolhouses, not including interest on bonds, procuring libraries for and opening roads to schoolhouses.

8. Authorize the establishment and maintenance in each district of one or more schools of a higher order than an approved four-year high school course. [C51, §1115; R60, §§2028, 2033; C73, §§1717, 1807; C97, §2749; C24, 27, §4217.]

Referred to in H 414-13, 4985-46.
of any district in which registration of any of the voters is required, shall provide in the notice for the annual meeting for submitting any proposition authorized by law to the voters. All propositions shall be voted upon by ballot, or by voting machine where required, in substantially the form indicated in sections 763 and 765; and the voter shall indicate his vote in the manner designated in section 764, or indicate it on the voting machine, as the case may be. [R60,§2028; C97,§2749; C24, 27,§4218; 45GA, ch 41.]

Referred to in §4216-c35.

CHAPTER 213
DIRECTORS—POWERS AND DUTIES
Referred to in §4136.

4219. Special subdistrict schoolhouse tax. At the annual subdistrict meeting, or at a special meeting called for that purpose, the voters may vote to raise a greater amount of schoolhouse tax than that voted by the voters of the school township, ten days' previous notice having been given, but the amount so voted, including the amount voted by the school township, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of fifteen mills on the dollar. The sum thus voted shall be certified forthwith by the secretary of said subdistrict meeting to the secretary of the school township, and shall be levied by the board of supervisors only on the property within the subdistrict. [R60,§§2033, 2034, 2057, 2088; C73,§1778; C97, §2753; C24, 27,§4219.]

CHAPTER 213
DIRECTORS—POWERS AND DUTIES

4220. Organization. The board of directors of each school corporation shall meet and organize at two o'clock p. m., or at seven-thirty o'clock p. m., if so ordered by the president of the board, on the third Monday in March each year at some suitable place to be designated by the secretary. Notice of the place and hour of such meeting shall be given by the secretary to each member and each member-elect of the board. Such organization shall be effected by the election of a president from the members of the board, who shall be entitled to vote as a member. [C51,§1119; R60, §2035; C73,§1721; C97,§2757; SS15,§2757; C24, 27,§4220.]

4221. Special meetings. Such special meetings may be held as may be determined by the board, or called by the president, or by the secretary upon the written request of a majority of the members of the board, upon notice specifying the time and place, delivered to each member in person, or by registered letter, but attendance shall be a waiver of notice. [C51,§1121; R60, §2036; C73,§1722; C97,§2757; SS15,§2757; C24, 27,§4221.]

4222. Secretary and treasurer. On the first secular day in July the board shall elect a secretary, who shall not be a teacher or other employee of the board. It shall, except in districts where the treasurer is elected by the voters, elect a treasurer. Such officers shall be elected from outside the membership of the board by ballot entered of record. They shall qualify within ten days following their election. [C51,§1120; R60, §2037, 2038, 2079; C73,§1730, 1738; C97,§2758, 2771, 2772; SS15,§2758, 2771, 2772; C24, 27,§4222.]

4223. Quorum. A majority of the board of directors of any school corporation shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time. [C51,§1120; R60, §§2037, 2038, 2079; C73,§1730, 1738; C97,§2758, 2771, 2772; SS15,§2758, 2771, 2772; C24, 27,§4223.]
4223-b1. Vacancies filled by election. In any case where there is a vacancy on a board, and the remaining members thereof have not filled said vacancy within ten days after the occurrence thereof, or when the board is reduced below a quorum for any cause, the secretary of the board, or if there be no secretary, the county superintendent shall call a special election to fill the vacancy or vacancies, giving notice in the same manner as for the annual meeting, which election shall be held not sooner than ten days nor more than fourteen days thereafter. In any case where the secretary fails for more than three days to call said election, the county superintendent shall forthwith call an election in said district. [C51, §1120; R60, §§2037, 2038, 2079; C73, §§1730, 1738; C97, §§2758, 2771, 2772; S13, §§2758, 2771, 2772; C24, §4228; C27, §4223-b1.]

Referred to in §4216-c35.

4224. General rules. The board shall make rules for its own government and that of the directors, officers, teachers, and pupils, and for the care of the schoolhouse, grounds, and property of the school corporation, and aid in the enforcement of the same, and require the performance of duties by said persons imposed by law and the rules. [R60, §2037; C97, §2772; S13, §2772; C24, 27, §4224.]

4225. Use of tobacco. Such rules shall prohibit the use of tobacco and other narcotics in any form by any student of such schools and the board may suspend or expel any student for any violation of such rule. [S13, §2772; C24, 27, §4225.]

4226. School year. The school year shall begin on the first of July and each school regularly established shall continue for at least thirty-two weeks of five school days each and may be maintained during the entire calendar year. [R60, §§2023, 2037; C73, §§1724, 1727; C97, §2773; S13, §2773; C24, 27, §4226.]

4227. Number of schools—attendance—terms. The board of directors shall determine the number of schools to be taught, divide the number of schools to be taught, and designate the period each school shall be held beyond the time required by law. [R60, §§2023, 2067; C73, §§1724, 1727; C97, §2773; S13, §2773; C24, 27, §4227.]

4228. Contracts—election of teachers. The board shall carry into effect any instruction from the annual meeting upon matters within the control of the voters, and shall elect all teachers and make all contracts necessary or proper for exercising the powers granted and performing the duties required by law, but the board may authorize any subdirector to employ teachers for the school in his subdistrict. [C73, §§1723, 1757; C97, §2778; SS15, §2778; C24, 27, §4228.]

Referred to in §4216-c35.

4229. Contracts with teachers. Contracts with teachers must be in writing, and shall state the length of time the school is to be taught, the compensation per week of five days, or month of four weeks, and that the same shall be invalid if the teacher is under contract with another school corporation in the state of Iowa to teach covering the same period of time, until such contract shall have been released, and such other matters as may be agreed upon, which may include employment for a term not exceeding the current school year, except as otherwise authorized, and payment by the calendar or school month, signed by the president and teacher, and shall be filed with the secretary before the teacher enters upon performance of the contract. [R60, §§2055; C73, §1757; C97, §2778; SS15, §2778; C24, 27, §4229.]

4230. Superintendent—term. The board of directors of any independent school district or school township where there is a township high school shall have power to employ a superintendent of schools for one year. After serving at least seven months, he may be employed for a term of not to exceed three years. He shall be the executive officer of the board and have such powers and duties as may be prescribed by rules adopted by the board or by law. Boards of directors may jointly exercise the powers conferred by this section. [R60, §§2037; C73, §1726; C97, §2776; SS15, §2778; C24, 27, §4230.]

4231. Nonemployment of teacher—when. No contract shall be entered into with any teacher to teach a school when the average daily attendance in such school the last preceding term therein was less than five resident pupils of school age, unless a showing is made to the county superintendent that the number of children of school age in such school district has increased so that seven or more will be enrolled in such school and will attend therein.

Nor shall any contract be entered into with any teacher to teach a school for the next ensuing term when it is apparent that the average daily attendance in such school will be less than five, or that the enrollment therein will be less than six resident pupils, regardless of the average daily attendance in such school during the last preceding term.

In case such showing is made to the county superintendent, or when natural obstacles to transportation of pupils to another school in the same or in an adjoining district, or other conditions, make it clearly inadvisable that such school be closed, the county superintendent may consent to the maintaining or reopening of such school for the next ensuing term. [C24, 27, §4231; 44GA, ch 90.]

4232. Pupils of closed school—tuition. If a school is closed for lack of pupils, the board of such school corporation shall provide for the instruction of the pupils of said school in another school as convenient as may be, and shall pay to the secretary of the school corporation in which such children attend the average cost of tuition and other expenses in such school. [C24, 27, §4232.]

Referred to in §4238.
4233. Transportation of children. In all districts where school has been closed as provided in the preceding section, transportation shall be provided as in consolidated districts for any child residing more than two miles from the nearest school, or the board may allow to the parent or guardian of such child a reasonable sum for transporting him to and from school, but in exceptional cases the county superintendent may require the transportation of children for a less distance. [C24, 27, §4233.]

Transportation, §4179 et seq.

4234. Delegating authority to subdirector. The board of directors of a school township may authorize the director of each subdistrict, subject to its regulations, to make contracts for the purchase of fuel, the repairing or furnishing of schoolhouses, and all other matters necessary for the convenience and prosperity of the schools in his subdistrict. Such contracts shall be binding upon the school township only when approved by the president of the board, and must be reported to the board. The powers specified in this section cannot be exercised by individual directors of independent districts. [C51, §1142; R60, §2053; C73, §1753; C97, §2785; C24, 27, §4234.]

4235. School census. Each subdirector shall, between the first and fifteenth days of June in each even-numbered year, prepare a list of the heads of families in his subdistrict, the number and sex of all children of school age, and by the twentieth day of said month report this list to the secretary of the school township, who shall make full record thereof. [C51, §1142; R60, §2052; C73, §§1754, 1755; C97, §2785; C24, 27, §4235; 44GA, ch 91.]

4236. Visiting schools. The board shall provide for visiting the schools of the district by one or more of its members and aid the teachers in the government thereof, and in enforcing the rules and regulations of the board. [C51, §1147; R60, §2037; C73, §1734; C97, §2782; C24, 27, §4236.]

4237. Discharge of teacher. The board may, by a majority vote, discharge any teacher for incompetency, inattentiveness to duty, partiality, or any good cause, after a full and fair investigation made at a meeting of the board held for that purpose, at which the teacher shall be permitted to be present and make defense, allowing him a reasonable time therefor. [C73, §1734; C97, §2782; C24, 27, §4237.]

4238. Insurance — supplies — textbooks. It may provide and pay out of the general fund to insure school property such sum as may be necessary, and may purchase dictionaries, library books, including books for the purpose of teaching vocal music, maps, charts, and apparatus for the use of the schools thereof to an amount not exceeding two hundred dollars in any one year for each school building under its charge; and may furnish schoolbooks to indi-

gent children when they are likely to be deprived of the proper benefits of the school unless so aided; and shall, when directed by a vote of the district, and board, or guardian of such child, a reasonable sum for transporting him to and from school, but in exceptional cases the county superintendent may require the transportation of children for a less distance. [C24, 27, §4238.]

4239. Claims. The board shall audit and allow all just claims against the corporation, and no order shall be drawn upon the treasury until the claim therefor has been audited and allowed. [C51, §§1146, 1149; R60, §§2037, 2038; C73, §§1732, 1733, 1738, 1813; C97, §2780; S13, §2780; C24, 27, §4239.]

4239-a1. Settlement with treasurer. The board shall from time to time examine the accounts of the treasurer and make settlements with him. [C51, §§1146, 1149; R60, §§2037, 2038; C73, §§1732, 1733, 1738, 1813; C97, §2780; S13, §2780; C24, §4239; C27, §4239-a1.]


4239-a3. Compensation of officers. The board shall fix the compensation to be paid the secretary. No member of the board or treasurer shall receive compensation for official services. [C51, §§1146, 1149; R60, §§2037, 2038; C73, §§1732, 1733, 1738, 1813; C97, §2780; S13, §2780; C24, §4239; C27, §4239-a3.]

4240. Annual settlements. On the first secular day in July, the board of each school township and with it the members of the board who retired in the preceding March, and the board of each independent school corporation, shall meet, examine the books of and settle with the secretary and treasurer for the year ending on the thirtieth day of June preceding, and transact such other business as may properly come before it. The treasurer at the time of such settlement shall furnish the board with a sworn statement from each depository showing the balance then on deposit in such depository. Should the secretary or treasurer fail to make proper reports for such settlement, the board shall take action to secure the same. [SS15, §2757; C24, 27, §4240; 43GA, ch 104.]

4241. Transfer of funds. If after the annual settlement it shall appear that there is a surplus in the general fund, the board may, in its discretion, transfer any or all of such surplus to the schoolhouse fund. [C24, 27, §4241.]

4242. Financial statement—publication. In each consolidated district and in each independent city or town school district, the board shall, during the first week of July of each year, publish by one insertion in at least one newspaper, if there is a newspaper published in said district, a summarized statement verified by affidavit of the secretary of the board showing the receipts and disbursements of all funds for the preceding school year, the statement of disbursements to show the names of the persons, firms, or corporations, and the total amount paid to each during the school year. [C51, §§1146; R60, §§2037; C73, §§1732; C97, §2781; C24, 27, §4242.]
4242-b1. Other districts — filing statement. In every other school district, and in every school district wherein no newspaper is published, the president and secretary of the board of directors thereof shall file the above statement with the county superintendent of schools during the first week of July of each year and shall post copies thereof in three conspicuous places in the district. [C27, §4242-b1.]


4245. Employment of counsel. In all cases where actions may be instituted by or against any school officer to enforce any provision of law, the board may employ counsel, for which the school corporation shall be liable. [R60, §2040; C73, §1740; C97, §2759; C24, 27, §4245.]

4246. Industrial exposition. The board of any school corporation, or the director of any subdistrict deeming it expedient, may, under the direction of the county superintendent, hold and maintain an industrial exposition in connection with the schools of such district, such exposition to consist in the exhibit of useful articles invented, made, or raised by the pupils, by sample or otherwise, in any of the departments of mechanics, manufacture, art, science, agriculture, and the kitchen, such exhibition to be held in the schoolroom, on a school day, as often as once during a term, and not oftener than once a month, at which the pupils participating therein shall be required to explain, demonstrate, or present the kind and plan of the article exhibited, or give its method of culture; and work in these several departments shall be encouraged, and patrons of the school invited to be present at each exhibition. [C97, §2786; C24, 27, §4246.]

4247. Water-closets. It shall give special attention to the matter of convenient water-closets or privies, and provide on every schoolhouse site, not within an independent city or town district, two separate buildings located at the farthermost point from the main entrance to the schoolhouse, and as far from each other as may be, and keep them in wholesome condition and good repair. In independent city or town districts, where it is inconvenient or undesirable to erect two separate outhouses, several closets may be included under one roof, and if outside the schoolhouse each shall be separated from the other by a brick wall, double partition, or other solid or continuous barrier, extending from the roof to the bottom of the vault below, and the approaches to the outside doors for the two sexes shall be separated by a substantial close fence not less than seven feet high and thirty feet in length. [C97, §2784; C24, 27, §4247.]

4248. Shade trees. The board of each school corporation shall cause to be set out and properly protected twelve or more shade trees on each schoolhouse site where such trees are not growing. The county superintendent, in visiting the several schools of his county, shall call the attention of any board neglecting to comply with the requirements of this section to any failure to carry out its provisions. [C97, §2787; C24, 27, §4248.]

4249. Bird day. The twenty-first day of March of each year is hereby set apart and designated as bird day. It shall be the duty of all public schools to observe said day by devoting a part thereof to a special study of birds, their habits, usefulness, and the best means of protection. Should such date fall on other than a school day, such day shall be observed on the next regular school day. [C24, 27, §4249.]

CHAPTER 214
COURSES OF STUDY


4250. Right to prescribe. The board shall prescribe courses of study for the schools of the corporation. [R60, §2037; C97, §2772; S13, §2772; C24, 27, §4250.]

4251. Definitions. The expression “public school” means any school maintained in whole or in part by taxation; the expression “private school” means any other school. [C24, 27, §4251.]

4252. Common school studies. Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, physiology, United States history, history of Iowa, and the principles of American government shall be taught in all such schools. [S13, §2823-a; C24, 27, §4252; 44GA, ch 92.]

4253. Display of flag on public buildings, §470. 4254. Medium of instruction. The medium of instruction in all secular subjects taught in all of the schools, public and private, shall be the English language, and the use of any lan-
guage other than English in secular subjects in said schools is hereby prohibited; but nothing herein shall prohibit the teaching and studying of foreign languages, as such, as a part of the regular school course in any such school. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. [C24, 27, §4254.]

4255. American citizenship. Each public and private school located within the state shall be required to teach the subject of American citizenship in all grades. [C24, 27, §4255.]

4256. Constitution of United States and state. In all public and private schools located within the state there shall be given regular courses of instruction in the constitution of the United States and in the constitution of the state of Iowa. Such instruction shall begin not later than the opening of the eighth grade, and shall continue in the high school course to an extent to be determined by the superintendent of public instruction. [C24, 27, §4256.]

4257. American history and civics. Public and private high schools, academies, and other institutions ranking as secondary schools which maintain three-year or longer courses of instruction shall offer, and all students shall be required to take, a minimum of instruction in American history and civics of the state and nation to the extent of two semesters, and schools of this class which have four-year or longer courses shall offer in addition one semester in social problems and economics. [C24, 27, §4257.]

4258. Bible. The bible shall not be excluded from any public school or institution in the state, nor shall any child be required to read it contrary to the wishes of his parent or guardian. [R60, §2119; C73, §1764; C97, §2805; C24, 27, §4258.]

4259. Stimulants, narcotics, and poisons. The board shall require all teachers to give and all scholars to receive instruction in physiology and hygiene, which study in every division of the subject shall include the effects upon the human system of alcoholic stimulants, narcotics, and poisonous substances. The instruction in this branch shall be of its kind be as direct and specific as that given in other essential branches, and each scholar shall be required to complete the part of such study in his class or grade before being advanced to the next higher, and before being credited with having completed the study of the subject. [C97, §2775; C24, 27, §4259.]

4260. Dental clinics. Boards of school directors in all school districts containing one thousand or more inhabitants are hereby authorized to establish and maintain in connection with the schools of such districts, a dental clinic for children attending such schools, and to offer courses of instruction on mouth hygiene. Said boards are hereby empowered to employ such legally qualified dentists and dental hygienists as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose of this section, and pay the expense of the same out of the general fund. [C24, 27, §4260.]

4261. Agriculture, domestic science, and manual training. The teaching of elementary agriculture, domestic science, and manual training shall be required in all public schools of the state, except in rural independent districts and school townships; and the state superintendent shall prescribe the extent of such instruction. [SS15, §2775-a; C24, 27, §4261.]

4262. Music. The elements of vocal music, including, when practical, the singing of simple music by note, shall be taught in all of the public schools, and all teachers teaching in schools where such instruction is not given by special teachers shall be required to satisfy the county superintendent of their ability to teach the elements of vocal music in a proper manner; provided, however, that no teacher shall be refused a certificate or have the grade of his or her certificate lowered on account of lack of ability to sing. [S13, §2823-s; C24, 27, §4262.]

4263. Physical education. The teaching of physical education, including effective health supervision and health instruction, of both sexes, shall be required in every public elementary and secondary school of the state. Modified courses of instruction shall be provided for those pupils physically or mentally unable to take the courses provided for normal children. Said subject shall be taught in the manner prescribed by the state superintendent of public instruction. [C24, 27, §4263.]

4264. Length of course. The course of physical education shall occupy periods each week totaling not less than fifty minutes, exclusive of recesses, throughout each school term. The conduct and attainment of the pupils in such course shall be marked as in other subjects and it shall form part of the requirements for promotion or graduation of every pupil in attendance, but no pupil shall be required to take such instruction who shall be refused or granted an exemption. Said subject shall be taught in the manner prescribed by the state superintendent of public instruction. [C24, 27, §4264.]

4265. In teacher-training courses. Every high school, state college, university, or normal school giving teacher-training courses shall provide a course or courses in physical education. [C24, 27, §4265.]

4266. Kindergarten department. The board of any independent school district may establish in connection with the common schools, kindergarten departments for the instruction of children, to be paid for in the same manner as other grades and departments, but, upon the petition of the parents or guardians of twenty-five or more children of kindergarten age the board of education of any independent city or town school district in the state must establish and maintain such a kindergarten in said district. No petition shall be effective unless the school in connection with which such kindergarten is desired is named in the petition and all persons who shall be qualified to sign such petitions shall be residents of the section or neighborhood served by that school.
The board of education shall be the judge of the sufficiency of the petition. Any kindergarten teacher shall hold a certificate certifying that the holder thereof has been examined upon kindergarten principles and methods, and is qualified to teach in kindergartens. [C97, §2777; C24, 27, §4266.]

4267. Higher and graded schools. The board may establish graded and high schools and determine what branches shall be taught therein, but the course of study shall be subject to the approval of the superintendent of public instruction. [R60, §2037; C73, §1726; C97, §2776; C24, 27, §4267.]

4267-b1. Junior colleges. The board, upon approval of the state superintendent of public instruction, and when duly authorized by the voters, shall have power to establish and maintain in each district one or more schools of higher order than an approved four-year high school course. Said schools of higher order shall be known as public junior colleges and may include courses of study covering one or two years of work in advance of that offered by an accredited four-year high school. The state superintendent of public instruction shall prepare and publish from time to time standards for junior colleges, provide adequate inspection for junior colleges, and recommend for accrediting such courses of study offered by junior colleges as may meet the standards determined.

No public junior college shall be established in any school district having a population of less than twenty thousand. [C27, §4267-b1; 44GA, ch 98.]

CHAPTER 215
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND TUITION

4268. School age—nonresidents. Persons between five and twenty-one years of age shall be of school age. A board may establish and maintain evening schools for all residents of the corporation regardless of age and for which no tuition need be charged. Nonresident children and those sojourning temporarily in any school corporation may attend school therein upon such terms as the board may determine. [C73, §1795; C97, §2804; C24, 27, §4268.]

Evening schools. §4288.

4269. Offsetting tax. The parent or guardian whose child or ward attends school in any independent district of which he is not a resident shall be allowed to deduct the amount of school tax paid by him in said district from the amount of tuition required to be paid. [C97, §2804; C24, 27, §4269.]

4270. Right to exclude pupil. The board may exclude from school children under the age of six years when in its judgment such children are not sufficiently mature to be benefited by attendance, or any incorrigible child or any child who in its judgment is so abnormal that his attendance at school will be of no substantial benefit to him, or any child whose presence in school may be injurious to the health or morals of other pupils or to the welfare of such school. [C97, §2782; C24, 27, §4270.]

4271. Majority vote—suspension. The board may, by a majority vote, expel any scholar from school for immorality, or for a violation of the regulations or rules established by the board, or when the presence of the scholar is detrimental to the best interests of the school; and it may confer upon any teacher, principal, or superintendent the power temporarily to dismiss a scholar, notice of such dismissal being at once given in writing to the president of the board. [C73, §§1735, 1756; C97, §2782; C24, 27, §4271.]

4272. Readmission of pupil. When a scholar is dismissed by the teacher, principal, or superintendent, as above provided, he may be readmitted by such teacher, principal, or superintendent, but when expelled by the board he may be readmitted only by the board or in the manner prescribed by it. [R60, §2054; C73, §§1735, 1756; C97, §2782; C24, 27, §4272.]

4273. Tuition. Every school shall be free of tuition to all actual residents between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and to resident honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, as many months after becoming twenty-one years of age as they have spent in the military or naval service of the United States before they became twenty-one. Every person, however, who shall attend any school after graduation from a four-year course in an approved high school or its equivalent shall be charged a sufficient tuition fee to cover the cost of the instruction received by such person. [C73, §§1724, 1727; C97, §2773; S13, §2773; C24, 27, §4273.]

4274. Attending in another corporation—payment. A child residing in one corporation may attend school in another in the same or adjoining county if the two boards so agree. In case no such agreement is made, the county superintendent of the county in which the child resides and the board of such adjoining corporation may consent to such attendance, if the child resides nearer a schoolhouse in the adjoining corporation and one and one-half miles or more from any

4275. High school outside home district.

4276. Requirements for admission.

4277. Tuition fees—payment.

4278. Collection of tuition fees.

4280. Reimbursement of district—conditions.

4281. Determination by superintendent—appeal.

4282. Trial—decision—transfer of funds.

4283. Tuition in charitable institutions.
The county superintendent may also consent to such attendance in case a child resides on a consolidated transportation route and more than two miles from any public school of his residence. Before granting such consent the county superintendent shall give notice to the board where the child resides and hear objections, if any. In case such consent is given, the board of the district of the child’s residence shall be notified thereof in writing, and shall pay to the other district the average tuition per week for the school or room thereof in which such child attends. If payment is refused or neglected, the board of the creditor corporation shall file an account thereof certified by its president with the auditor of the county of the child’s residence, who shall transmit to the county treasurer an order directing him to transfer the amount of such account from the funds of the debtor corporation to the creditor corporation, who shall pay the same accordingly. [C51, §1148; R60, §2024; C75, §1793; C97, §2803; C24, 27, §4274; 43GA, ch 105; 44GA, ch 94.]

4274-c1. Attending school outside state. Any person under twenty-one years of age residing in any school district or portion thereof in this state which district or portion thereof does not maintain a high school and is severed from the balance of the state or the school district by a navigable stream, who has successfully completed the eighth grade, may with the consent of a majority of the school board of his residence district, expressed at a meeting thereof, attend any high school in any adjoining state willing to admit him, which high school is nearer to his place of residence than any duly established high school in Iowa, the distances being measured by the usual traveled routes. [43GA, ch 106.]

4274-c2. Tuition. Any tuition charged by the district so attended shall be paid by the school district in which such person resides; but such tuition shall not be more than such district charges nonresident pupils residing in such state if any such tuition is charged, and if no tuition is charged for nonresident pupils of said state, then such tuition shall not exceed the sum of ten dollars per month. The person so attending high school in another state shall continue to be treated as a pupil of the district of his residence in apportionment of the current school fund and the payment of state aid. [43GA, ch 106.]

4275. High school outside home district. Any person of school age who is a resident of a school corporation which does not offer a four-year high school course, and who has completed the course as approved by the department of public instruction for such corporation, shall be permitted to attend any public high school or county high school in the state approved in like manner that will receive him, or may attend any public high school of equivalent standing in an adjoining state, if said school in the adjoining state be nearer to the pupil’s residence than any approved public high school in the state of Iowa. [SS15, §2733-1a; C24, 27, §4275; 44GA, ch 95.]

Referred to in §4276.

4276. Requirements for admission. Any person applying for admission to any high school under the provisions of the preceding section shall present to the officials thereof the affidavit of his parent or guardian, or if he have neither, his next friend, that he is entitled to attend the public schools, and a resident of a school district of this state, specifying the district. He shall also present a certificate signed by the county superintendent showing proficiency in the common school branches, reading, orthography, arithmetic, physiology, grammar, civics of Iowa, geography, United States history, penmanship, and music.

No such certificate or affidavit shall be required for admission to the high school in any school corporation when he has finished the common school branches in the same corporation. [SS15, §2733-1a; C24, 27, §4276.]

4277. Tuition fees—payment. The school corporation in which such student resides shall pay from the general fund to the secretary of the corporation in which he shall be permitted to enter a tuition fee of not to exceed twelve dollars per month during the time he so attends, not exceeding a total period of four school years. Such tuition shall not exceed the average cost of tuition in such high school. The secretary shall deliver to the treasurer such tuition fees with an itemized statement on or before February fifteenth and June fifteenth of each year. [SS15, §2733-1a; C24, 27, §4277.]

4278. Collection of tuition fees. If payment is not made, the board of the creditor corporation shall file with the auditor of the county of the pupil’s residence a statement certified by its president specifying the amount due for tuition, and the time for which the same is claimed. The auditor shall transmit to the county treasurer an order directing him to transfer the amount of such account from the funds of the debtor corporation to the creditor corporation, and he shall pay the same accordingly. [SS15, §2733-1a; C24, 27, §4278.]


4280. Reimbursement of district — conditions. In counties having a high school, where a child attends a high school outside the district of his residence other than the county high school, and the school corporation where the child resides pays the tuition for such child, and at the end of the school year it is found that less pupils have attended the county high school from the district where such child resides than were entitled to attend under the county high school apportionment, then the school corporation where such child resides shall be entitled to be reimbursed from the county high school funds for the tuition so paid, not exceeding in the aggregate an amount equal to the taxes contributed by such district to said county high school funds for the tax year preceding, fair and equitable credit being given to the county high school fund for pupils actually attending said county high school during said school year from the district where said child resides. [SS15, §2733-1a; C24, 27, §4280.]
4281. Determination by superintendent—appeal. The county superintendent shall, on application for such purpose, determine in writing the amount due such corporation from the county high school fund, and furnish such corporation with a copy of such finding. Within twenty days thereafter such corporation may appeal to the district court from such finding by serving written notice on the county superintendent of the taking of such appeal. [SS15, §2733-1a; C24, 27, §4281.]

4282. Trial—decision—transfer of funds. On the service of said notice, the county superintendent shall file a copy of his finding in the office of the clerk of the district court and the clerk shall docket the cause without fee. The matter shall be tried on appeal as in equity and without formal pleading. The decision of the district court shall be final, and upon the filing of a certified copy thereof with the county treasurer, he shall transfer from the county high school funds to the credit of the corporation the amount to which it is found by the court to be entitled. [SS15, §2733-1a; C24, 27, §4282.]

Trial on appeal, §11433 et seq.

CHAPTER 215-B1
CHILDREN OF STATE EMPLOYEES

This chapter (§§4283-b1 to 4283-b7, inc.) repealed by 43GA, ch 107, and chapter 215-C1 enacted in lieu thereof.

CHAPTER 215-C1
CHILDREN OF STATE AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

4283. Tuition in charitable institutions. When any child is cared for in any charitable institution in this state which does not maintain a school providing secular instruction, and which institution is organized and operating under the laws of Iowa, and the domicile of the child is in another school district than that wherein the institution is situated, then such child shall be entitled to attend school in the district where such institution is located. In such case, the district which provides schooling for such child shall be entitled to receive tuition not exceeding the average cost thereof in the department of the school in which schooling is given, and not exceeding eight dollars per month for tuition in schools below the high school grade, and not exceeding twelve dollars per month for tuition in high school grades. Such tuition shall be paid by the county of the domicile of such child. Any county so paying tuition shall be entitled to recover the amount paid therefor from the parent of such child.

Tuition shall be paid by the county of the domicile of such child. Any county so paying tuition shall be entitled to recover the amount paid therefor from the parent of such child. This section shall not apply to charitable institutions which are maintained at state expense. [C24, 27, §4283.]

Tuition in charitable institutions.
CHAPTER 215-C2
DISTRICTS CONTAINING STATE-OWNED LANDS

4283-c9. State aid. Wherever the state of Iowa is owner of agricultural lands in school districts not located within the limits of any city or town and in said district there are established and being conducted rural schools, the state of Iowa shall contribute to the support of said rural school in such districts. [43GA, ch 115.]

4283-c10. Amount. The board of supervisors of the county containing such school districts after ascertaining the amount of money estimated for school purposes in such school district shall cause to be certified to the executive council of the state of Iowa the amount to be paid by the state under the provisions of this chapter, which shall be computed by the board of supervisors on the basis of the proportion that the average assessable value of the total number of acres owned by the state in such school district bears to the average assessable value of the total number of acres in said district. The average assessable value per acre of the land owned by the state in such school district shall not exceed the average assessable value per acre of all the land in said district. [43GA, ch 115.]

4283-c11. Levy. The board of supervisors in determining the levy necessary to raise funds for school purposes in each of the school districts referred to in this chapter, shall deduct from the total amount estimated for such district the amount which the state is to contribute as herein provided and shall fix a levy sufficient to raise the remaining funds necessary for said district. [43GA, ch 115.]

4283-c12. Payment. The executive council of the state of Iowa shall pay to the treasurer of each of said school districts the amount certified to it as provided in this chapter, from any funds of the state not otherwise appropriated; provided, however, that if the state of Iowa has paid any tuition for the children of appointees or employees of the governing body in charge of such lands the executive council shall deduct such amount from the amount certified to it as provided in this chapter. [43GA, ch 115.]

CHAPTER 216
SOCIETIES AND FRATERNITIES

4284. Secret societies and fraternities.
4286. Suspension or dismissal.
4287. "Rushing" prohibited.

4284. Secret societies and fraternities. It shall be unlawful for any pupil, registered as such, and attending any public high school, district, primary, or graded school, which is partially or wholly maintained by public funds, to join, become a member of, or to solicit any other pupil of any such school to join, or become a member of, any fraternity or society wholly or partially formed from the membership of pupils attending any such schools, or to take part in the organization or formation of any such fraternity or society, except such societies or associations as are sanctioned by the directors of such schools. [S13, §2782-a; C24, 27, §4284.]

4285. Enforcement. The directors of all schools shall enforce the provisions of the preceding section, and shall have full power and authority to make, adopt, and modify all rules and regulations which, in their judgment and discretion, may be necessary for the proper governing of such schools and enforcing all the provisions of the preceding section. [S13, §2782-b; C24, 27, §4285.]

4286. Suspension or dismissal. The directors of such schools shall have full power and authority, pursuant to the adoption of such rules and regulations made and adopted by them, to suspend or dismiss any pupil or pupils of such schools therefrom, or to prevent them, or any of them, from graduating or participating in school honors when, after investigation, in the judgment of such directors, or a majority of them, such pupil or pupils are guilty of violating any of the provisions of section 4284, or are guilty of violating any rule, rules, or regulations adopted by such directors for the purpose of governing such schools or enforcing said section. [S13, §2782-c; C24, 27, §4286.]

4287. "Rushing" prohibited. No person shall go upon school grounds or enter any school building for the purpose of "rushing" or soliciting, while there, any pupil of such school to join any fraternity, society, or organization outside of said school. Persons violating the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than two dollars nor more than ten dollars, and on failure to pay such fine shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than ten days. Fines collected shall be paid to the county treasurer, and be by him added to the school fund of the district in which the offense was committed. [S13, §2782-d; C24, 27, §4287.]
CHAPTER 217
EVENING SCHOOLS

4288. Evening schools authorized.
4289. When establishment mandatory.

4288. Evening schools authorized. The board of any school corporation may establish and maintain public evening schools as a branch of the public schools when deemed advisable for the public convenience and welfare. [C24, 27, §4296.]

Additional provision, §4268.

4289. When establishment mandatory. When ten or more persons over sixteen years of age residing in any school corporation shall, in writing, express a desire for instruction in the common branches at an evening school, the school board shall establish and maintain an evening school for such instruction for not less than two hours each evening for at least two evenings each week during the period of not less than three months of each school year. [C24, 27, §4288.]

CHAPTER 218
PART-TIME SCHOOLS

4290. Supervision—who admitted.

4290. Supervision—Who admitted. If such evening school is a branch of a city or town school, the same shall be under the supervision of the superintendent of such city or town school; if not, the same shall be under the supervision of the county superintendent. Such evening school shall be available to all persons over sixteen years of age who for any cause are unable to attend the public day schools of such school corporation. [C24, 27, §4290.]
the district in which such part-time school, department, or class shall have been established, and the state department of public instruction through its inspectors and the state board of vocational education through its supervisors of vocational education, in conjunction with the county superintendent of schools, are empowered to require enforcement of the same on the part of school boards. [C24, 27, §4297.]

CHAPTER 219

APPEAL FROM DECISIONS OF BOARDS OF DIRECTORS

4298. Appeal to county superintendent.


4300. Hearing—shorthand reporter—decision.

4298. Appeal to county superintendent. Any person aggrieved by any decision or order of the board of directors of any school corporation in a matter of law or fact may, within thirty days after the rendition of such decision or the making of such order, appeal therefrom to the county superintendent of the proper county; the basis of the proceedings shall be an affidavit filed with the county superintendent by the party aggrieved within the time for taking the appeal, which affidavit shall set forth any error complained of in a plain and concise manner. [R60, §§2133–2135; C73, §§1829–1831; C97, §2818; C24, 27, §4298.]

4299. Notice—transcript—hearing. The county superintendent shall, within five days after the filing of such affidavit in his office, notify the secretary of the proper school corporation in writing of the taking of such appeal, who shall, within ten days after being thus notified, file in the office of the county superintendent a complete certified transcript of the record and proceedings relating to the decision appealed from. Thereupon, the county superintendent shall notify in writing all persons adversely interested of the time when and place where the matter of appeal will be heard by him, which shall be collected as other judgments. [C97, §2821; C24, 27, §4301.]

4300. Hearing—shorthand reporter—decision. At the time fixed for the hearing, he shall hear testimony for either party, and may cause the same to be taken down and transcribed by a shorthand reporter, whose fees shall be fixed by the county superintendent and be taxed as a part of the costs in the case, and he shall make such decision as may be just and equitable, which shall be final unless appealed from as hereinafter provided. [C97, §2819; C24, 27, §4300.]

4301. Witnesses—fees—collection. The county superintendent in all matters triable before him shall have power to issue subpoenas for witnesses, which may be served by any peace officer, compel the attendance of those thus served, and the giving of evidence by them, in the same manner and to the same extent as the district court may do, and such witnesses and officers may be allowed the same compensation as is paid for like attendance or service in such court, which shall be paid out of the general fund of the proper school corporation, upon the certificate of the superintendent to and warrant of the secretary upon the treasurer; but if the superintendent is of the opinion that the proceedings were instituted without reasonable cause therefor, or if, in case of an appeal, it shall not be sustained, he shall enter such findings in the record, and tax all costs to the party responsible therefor. A transcript thereof shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court and a judgment entered thereon by him, which shall be collected as other judgments. [C97, §2820; C24, 27, §4302.]

4302. Appeal to state superintendent. An appeal may be taken from the decision of the county superintendent to the superintendent of public instruction in the same manner as provided in this chapter for taking appeals from the board of a school corporation to the county superintendent, as nearly as applicable, except that thirty days' notice of the appeal shall be given by the appellant to the county superintendent and also to the adverse party. The decision when made shall be final. [R60, §2139; C73, §1835; C97, §2820; C24, 27, §4302.]

4303. Money judgment. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to authorize either the county or state superintendent to render judgment for money; neither shall they be allowed any other compensation than is now allowed by law. All necessary postage must first be paid by the party aggrieved. [R60, §2140; C73, §1836; C97, §2820; C24, 27, §4303.]
CHAPTER 220
PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, AND TREASURER

4304. President—duties. The president of the board of directors shall preside at all of its meetings, sign all warrants and drafts, respectively, drawn upon the county treasurer for money apportioned and taxes collected and belonging to his school corporation, and all orders on the treasurer drawn as provided by law, sign all contracts made by the board, and appear in behalf of his corporation in all actions brought by or against it, unless individually a party, in which case this duty shall be performed by the secretary. [C97, §2764; S13, §2764; C24, 27, §4312; 44GA, ch 91.]

4305. Bonds of secretary and treasurer. The secretary and treasurer shall each give bond to the school corporation in such penalty as the board may require, and with sureties to be approved by it, which bond shall be filed with the president, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties, but in no case less than five hundred dollars. [C51, §§1144; R60, §2037; C73, §1731; C97, §2760; C24, 27, §4305.]

4305-a1. Cost of bond. If the bond of an association or corporation as surety is furnished, the reasonable cost of such bond may be paid by the school corporation. [C27, §4305-a1.]

4306. Oath. Each shall take the oath required of civil officers, which shall be indorsed on the bond, and shall complete his qualification within ten days. [C97, §2760; C24, 27, §4306.]

Oath of office, §1054.

4307. Action on bond. In case of a breach of the bond, the president shall bring action thereon in the name of the school corporation. [C51, §1144; R60, §2037; C73, §1731; C97, §2760; C24, 27, §4307.]

4308. Duties of secretary. The secretary shall:
1. Preservation of records. File and preserve copies of all reports made to the county superintendent, and all papers transmitted to him pertaining to the business of the corporation.
2. Minutes. Keep a complete record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the board and the voters of the corporation in separate books.
3. Account with treasurer. Keep an accurate, separate account of each fund with the treasurer, charge him with all warrants and drafts drawn in his favor, and credit him with all orders drawn on each fund.

4310. Warrants. He shall countersign all warrants and drafts upon the county treasurer drawn or signed by the president; draw each order on the treasurer, specify the fund on which it is drawn and the use for which the money is appropriated; countersign and keep a register of the same, showing the number, date, to whom drawn, the fund upon which it is drawn, the purpose and the amount; and at each regular annual meeting furnish the board with a copy of the same. [C51, §§1122, 1123, 1126; R60, §§2039, 2041, 2061; C73, §§1739, 1741, 1782; C97, §2762; S13, §2762; C24, 27, §4310.]

4311. Notice of special meetings. The secretary of the board shall give the same notice of all special meetings of the voters as is required by law for regular meetings, and the notice shall state the objects of the meeting. [C51, §1129; R60, §2043; C73, §1742; C97, §2763; S13, §§2763-a, -b, -c; C24, 27, §4311.]

4312. School census. He shall, between the first day of June and the first day of July of each even-numbered year, enter in a book made for that purpose, the name, sex, and age of every person between five and twenty-one residing in the corporation, together with the name of the parent or guardian. [C97, §2764; S13, §2764; C24, 27, §4312; 44GA, ch 91.]
4313. Reports by secretary. He shall notify the county superintendent when each school is to begin and its length of term, and, ten days after the regular July meeting in each year, file with the county superintendent a report which shall give:

1. The number, as shown by the last preceding school education of persons of school age in the corporation, distinguishing the sexes.

2. The number of schools and branches taught.

3. The number of scholars enrolled and the average attendance in each school.

4. The number of teachers employed and the average compensation paid per month, distinguishing the sexes.

5. The length of school in days.

6. The average cost of tuition per month for each scholar.

7. The textbooks used.

8. The number of volumes in library.

9. The value of apparatus belonging to the corporation.

10. The number of schoolhouses and their estimated value.

11. The name, age, and post office address of each person resident of the corporation, without regard to age, so blind as to be unable to acquire an education in the common schools, and of each person between the ages of five and thirty-five whose faculties with respect to speech and hearing are so defective as to prevent him from obtaining an education in the common schools, and of each feeble-minded person of school age. [C51, $1127; R60, $2046; C73, §§1744, 1745; C97, §2765; S13, §2765; C24, 27, §4313; 44GA, ch 91.]

4314. Officers reported. He shall report to the county superintendent, auditor, and treasurer the name and post office address of the president, treasurer, and secretary of the board as soon as practicable after the qualification of each. [C73, §1766; C97, §2766; C24, 27, §4314.]

4315. Certifying tax. Within five days after the board has fixed the amount required for the general fund, he shall certify to the board of supervisors the amount so fixed, and at the same time shall certify the amount of schoolhouse tax voted at any regular or special meeting.

In case a schoolhouse tax is voted by a special meeting after the above certificate has been made and prior to the first day of September following, he shall forthwith certify the same to the board of supervisors.

He shall also certify to such board any provision made by the board of directors for the payment of principal or interest of bonds lawfully issued. [R60, §§2037, 2044; C73, §§1777, 1823; C97, §2767; C24, 27, §4315.]

4316. Duties of treasurer—payment of warrants. The treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the corporation, pay the same out only upon the order of the president countersigned by the secretary, keeping an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures in a book provided for that purpose. He shall register all orders drawn and reported to him by the secretary, showing the number, date, to whom drawn, the fund upon which drawn, the purpose and amount. [C51, §§1138–1140; R60, §§2048–2050; C73, §§1747–1750; C97, §2768; S13, §2768; C24, 27, §4316.]

4317. General and schoolhouse funds. The money collected by a tax authorized by the electors or the proceeds of the sale of bonds authorized by law or the proceeds of a tax estimated and certified by the board for the purpose of paying interest and principal on lawful bonded indebtedness or for the purchase of sites as authorized by law, shall be called the schoolhouse fund and, except when authorized by the electors, may be used only for the purpose for which originally authorized or certified. All other moneys received for any other purpose shall be called the general fund. The treasurer shall keep a separate account with each fund, paying no order that fails to state the fund upon which it is drawn and the specific use to which it is to be applied. [C51, §1139; R60, §2049; C73, §1748; C97, §2768; C24, 27, §4317; 44GA, ch 96.]

4318. Partial payment—interest. Whenever an order cannot be paid in full out of the fund upon which it is drawn, partial payment may be made. All school orders shall draw lawful interest after being presented to the treasurer and by him indorsed as not paid for want of funds. [C73, §1748; C97, §2768; C24, 27, §4318.] Analogous provisions, §§135, 5160, 5645, 7496.


4320. Financial statement. He shall render a statement of the finances of the corporation whenever required by the board, and his books shall always be open for inspection. [C51, §1141; R60, §2051; C73, §1751; C97, §2769; S13, §2769; C24, 27, §4320.]

4321. Annual report. He shall make an annual report to the board at its regular July meeting, which shall show the amount of the general fund and the schoolhouse fund held over, received, paid out, and on hand, the several funds to be separately stated, and he shall immediately file a copy of this report with the county superintendent. [C97, §2769; S13, §2769; C24, 27, §4321.]
CHAPTER 221
COMMON SCHOOL LIBRARIES

4322. Library fund. The auditor of each county in this state shall withhold annually from the money received from the apportionment for the several school districts, fifteen cents for each person of school age residing in each school corporation, as shown by the annual report of the secretary, for the purchase of books, as hereinafter provided. [S13, §2823-n; C24, 27, §4322.]

4323. Purchase of books—distribution. Between the first Monday of July and the first day of October in each year, the county board of education shall expend all money withheld by the auditor, as provided in the preceding section, in the purchase of books for the use of the school district, and shall distribute the books thus selected to the librarians among the several school districts in the proportion that the number of persons of school age living in the school district bears to the number of such persons living in the county. [S13, §2823-o; C24, 27, §4323.]

4324. Lists of books. The state board of educational examiners shall prepare annually lists of books suitable for use in school district libraries, and furnish copies of such lists to each county superintendent and to each member of each county board of education. [S13, §2823-p; C24, 27, §4324.]

4325. Record of books. It shall be the duty of each secretary to keep in a record book, furnished by the board of directors, a complete record of the books purchased and distributed by him. [S13, §2823-q; C24, 27, §4325.]

4326. Librarian. Unless the board of directors shall elect some other person, the secretary in independent districts and director in subdistricts in school townships shall act as librarian and shall receive and have the care and custody of the books, and shall loan them to teachers, pupils, and other residents of the district, in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the state board of educational examiners and board of directors. Each librarian shall keep a complete record of the books in a record book furnished by the board of directors. [S13, §2823-r; C24, 27, §4326.]

4327. Custody of library. During the periods that the school is in session the library shall be placed in the schoolhouse, and the teacher shall be responsible to the district for its proper care and protection. [S13, §2823-r; C24, 27, §4327.]

4328. Board to supervise. The board of directors shall have supervision of all books, and shall make an equitable distribution thereof among the schools of the corporation. [S13, §2823-r; C24, 27, §4328.]

CHAPTER 222
STANDARDIZATION AND STATE AID

4329. Standard schools—maintenance. Any school located in a district, other than a city independent or consolidated district, not maintaining a high school, which has complied with the provisions of this chapter, shall be known as a standard school. Every standard school, before it may be designated as such, shall have been maintained for eight school months during the previous year. It shall during the previous school year:
1. Have a suitable schoolhouse, grounds, and outbuildings in proper condition and repair.
2. Be equipped with needful apparatus, text-books, supplies, and an adequate system of heating and ventilation.
3. Have done efficient work.
4. Have complied with such requirements as shall be specified by the superintendent of public instruction. [C24, 27, §4329.]

4330. Minimum requirements. The superintendent of public instruction shall prescribe for standard schools the minimum requirements of teaching, general equipment, heating, ventilation, lighting, seating, water supply, library, care of grounds, fire protection, and such other requirements as he may deem necessary. [C24, 27, §4330.] Experience in teaching recognized, §4337.

4331. County superintendent—reports. On or before June thirtieth of each year, and at such other times as the superintendent of public instruction may direct, the county superintendent of schools shall make reports and furnish such other data in regard to said schools as the department of public instruction may desire on blanks to be furnished by the superintendent of public instruction. [C24, 27, §4331.]
4332. State aid. State aid shall be given to rural districts maintaining one or more standard schools to the amount of six dollars for each pupil who has attended said schools in said district at least six months of the previous year. [C24, 27, §4332.]

4333. Minimum standard. No school shall be deemed a standard school unless the holder is the holder of a first-class county certificate or its equivalent, has contracted for the entire school year, and unless such school shall have maintained an average daily attendance of at least ten pupils, during the previous school year. [C24, 27, §4333.]

Experience of teacher recognized, §4337.

4334. Door plate. Each standard school shall be furnished by the superintendent of public instruction with a suitable door plate or mark of identification, and the expense of the same shall be paid from the fund created for the promotion of standard schools. [C24, 27, §4334.]

4335. State aid—how obtained and expended. Upon receiving from the county superintendent a satisfactory report showing that any rural school has fulfilled the requirements of a standard school, the superintendent of public instruction shall issue a requisition upon the auditor of state for the amount due any rural school district entitled to state aid for the school year just past; whereupon the auditor of state shall draw a warrant on the treasurer of state payable to the secretary of the school corporation entitled thereto and forward to the secretary of said school corporation, who shall cause the same to be deposited with the other funds of the district. The money shall be expended in the district or districts maintaining standard schools in amounts proportionate to the number of pupils upon which state aid was granted. The money shall be expended with the approval of the county superintendent in making improvements and in purchasing necessary apparatus, but no part thereof shall be paid to any teacher for compensation. [C24, 27, §4335; 43GA, ch 100.]

CHAPTER 223

TEACHERS

4336. Qualifications—compensation prohibited.
4337. Experience in teaching recognized.
4338. State aid and tuition.
4339. Daily register.
4340. Reports.
4341. Minimum teachers' wage.

4336. Qualifications—compensation prohibited. No person shall be employed as a teacher in a common school which is to receive its distributive share of the school fund without having a certificate of qualification given by the county superintendent of the county in which the school is situated, or a certificate or diploma issued by some other officer duly authorized by law. No compensation shall be recovered by a teacher for services rendered while without such certificate or diploma. [R60, §2062; C73, §1758; C97, §2788; C24, 27, §4336.]

4337. Experience in teaching recognized. No regulations or orders by the state superintendent of public instruction or the board of educational examiners with reference to the qualifications of teachers, in regard to having taken certain high school or collegiate courses or teachers' training courses, shall be retroactive so as to apply to any teacher who has had at least three years' successful experience in teaching; and no teacher once approved for teaching in any kind of school shall be prevented by such regulations or orders from continuing to teach in the same kind of school for which he has previously been approved; provided, however, that this section shall not be construed as limiting the duties or powers of any school board in the selection of teachers, or in the dismissal of teachers for inefficiency or for any legal cause. [C24, 27, §4337.]

Referred to in §4338.

4338. State aid and tuition. No school shall be deprived of its right to be approved for state aid or approved for tuition by reason of the employment of any teacher as authorized under the preceding section. [C24, 27, §4338.]

4339. Daily register. Each teacher shall keep a daily register which shall correctly exhibit the number of pupils upon which state aid is to be credited. No part thereof shall be paid to any teacher for compensation. [C24, 27, §4339.]

4340. Reports. The teacher shall file with the county superintendent such reports and in such manner as he may require. [C97, §2789; C24, 27, §4340.]

4341. Minimum teachers' wage. All teachers in the public schools of this state shall be paid for their services a minimum wage of not less than the amounts hereinafter set forth:

1. A teacher who has completed a four-year college course and received a degree from an approved college, and who is the holder of a state certificate or a state diploma, shall receive a minimum wage of one hundred dollars per month until a successful teaching experience of two years in the public schools has been established. Thereafter the minimum wage shall be one hundred and twenty dollars per month.

2. A teacher who has completed a two-year course in education in a state normal school, or
other school whose diploma is recognized as an equivalent diploma by the state board of educational examiners, and who shall be the holder of a state certificate, or who shall be the holder of a state certificate issued upon examination, shall receive a minimum wage of eighty dollars per month, until a successful teaching experience of two years in the public schools shall have been established. Thereafter the minimum wage shall be one hundred dollars per month.

3. A teacher who has completed a normal course in a normal training high school, and who has had less than one year of successful teaching experience, shall receive a minimum wage of sixty-five dollars per month.

4. A teacher who has completed a normal course in a normal training high school, and who shall have had one year of successful teaching experience, and a teacher holding a first-grade uniform county certificate, shall receive a minimum wage of seventy-five dollars per month until a successful experience of two years in the public schools shall have been established. Thereafter the minimum wage shall be eighty dollars per month.

5. A teacher who is the holder of a second-grade uniform county certificate shall receive a minimum wage of sixty dollars per month until a successful experience of one year's duration in the public schools shall have been established. Thereafter the minimum wage shall be sixty-five dollars per month.

6. A teacher holding a third-grade uniform county certificate shall receive a minimum wage of fifty dollars per month. [S13,§2778-a; C24, 27,§4341.]

§4342. Increase of salary—how obtained. The holder of any certificate, in order to become entitled to the increase in salary provided by the preceding section because of successful teaching experience, must file with the county superintendent his certificate, also proofs of one or two years of teaching experience, as the law requires.

If in the opinion of the county superintendent the proofs are satisfactory, he shall indorse such findings on the back of said certificate and return the same to the holder thereof, and any certificate properly indorsed by the county superintendent shall be evidence of qualifications for the increase of salary provided by the preceding section for such teaching experience. [C24, 27,§4342.]

Referred to in §§4344, 4343.

§4343. Contracts for less than minimum wage. It shall be unlawful for any school board or any school officer to contract for or pay a less wage to any teacher in the public schools of this state than the minimum amounts herein fixed. Nothing herein shall be construed as limiting the right to make a lawful contract for a higher wage than herein specified as a minimum. [S13,§2778-c; C24, 27,§4343.]

Referred to in §4344.

§4344. Violation. Any school officer violating the provisions of the three preceding sections shall be fined a sum of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court, and shall be suspended from office. [S13,§2778-d; C24, 27,§4344.]

§4345. Pension system. Any independent school district located in whole or in part within a city having a population of twenty-five thousand one hundred or more may establish a pension and annuity retirement system for the public school teachers of such district provided said system, in cities having a population less than seventy-five thousand, be ratified by a vote of the people at a general election. [C24, 27,§4345; 43 GA, ch 110; 44GA, ch 97.]

§4346. Fund. The fund for such retirement system shall be created by an annual tax not exceeding two-tenths of a mill on the dollar, by an assessment of the teachers not exceeding one per cent of their salaries in any one year, and by the interest on any permanent fund which may be created by gift, bequest, or otherwise. [C24, 27,§4346.]

§4347. Management. The board of directors of the independent school district shall constitute the board of trustees and shall formulate the plan of the retirement; and shall make all necessary rules and regulations for the operation of said retirement system. [C24, 27,§4347.]

CHAPTER 224

INSTRUCTION OF DEAF

4348. Instructors authorized.
4349. State aid—amount.
4350. State board of education to supervise.

4348. Instructors authorized. Any school corporation within the state having residing therein deaf children of school age may provide one or more special instructors for such deaf children, the instruction given under such special instructors to be substantially equivalent to that given other children of corresponding age in the graded schools. [C24, 27,§4348.]

4349. State aid—amount. To any school corporation providing such instruction and complying with all of the provisions of this chapter there shall be granted and paid as hereinafter provided state aid in an amount to be computed at twenty dollars for each month that each child not more than sixteen years of age is instructed under the provisions of this chapter.

No child more than sixteen years of age shall be admitted to such instruction. [C24, 27,§4349.]

4350. State board of education to supervise. When any school corporation shall elect to proceed under the provisions of this chapter, it shall, through its proper officers, communicate that fact to the state board of education, and the state board of education shall have general supervision
of all matters arising under this chapter, and no instructor shall be appointed hereunder and no courses or methods of instruction shall be installed hereunder without the approval of such state board of education. [C24, 27, §4350.]

4351. State aid—payment. The state aid herein provided for shall be paid annually at the end of the school year upon properly authenticated and verified claim in form as may be required by the state board of education, and when such claim is approved by the state board of education the auditor of state shall draw warrant accordingly. [C24, 27, §4351.]

4352. Appropriation. For the purpose of paying the state aid granted under this chapter there is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum sufficient therefor. [C24, 27, §4352.]

CHAPTER 225
INDEBTEDNESS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Referred to in §6651.

4353. Indebtedness authorized.
4354. Petition for election.
4355. Election called.

4353. Indebtedness authorized. Any school corporation shall be allowed to become indebted for the purpose of building and furnishing a schoolhouse or schoolhouses and additions thereto, gymnasium, teachers' or superintendent's home or homes, and procuring a site or sites thereof, or for the purpose of purchasing land to add to a site already owned, to an amount not to exceed in the aggregate, including all other indebtedness, five per cent of the actual value of the taxable property within such school corporation, such value to be ascertained by the last county tax list previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, anything contained in section 6238 to the contrary notwithstanding. [S13, §2820-d1; C24, 27, §4353.]

4354. Petition for election. Before such indebtedness can be contracted in excess of one and one-quarter per cent of the actual value of the taxable property, a petition signed by a number equal to twenty-five per cent of those voting at the last annual school election shall be filed with the president of the board of directors, asking that an election be called, stating the amount of bonds proposed to be issued and equipped, or that sufficient land cannot be purchased to add to a site already owned, within the limit of one and one-quarter per cent of the valuation. [S13, §2820-d2; C24, 27, §4354.]

Referred to in §4216-c35.

4355. Election called. The president of the board of directors on receipt of such petition shall, within ten days, call a meeting of the board which shall call such election, fixing the time and place thereof, which may be at the time and place of holding the regular school election. [S13, §2820-d3; C24, 27, §4355.]

4356. Notice—ballots. Notice of such election shall be given by publication once each week for four weeks in some newspaper published in the district, or, if there is none, in some newspaper published in the county and of general circulation in the district. The notice shall state the date of the election, the hours of opening and closing the polls and the exact location thereof, and the questions to be submitted, and shall be in lieu of any other notice, any other statute to the contrary notwithstanding. At such election the ballot shall be prepared and used in substantially the form for submitting special questions at general elections. [S13, §2820-d3; C24, 27, §4356; 44GA, ch 98.]

Form of ballot, §761 et seq.; also §5255.

4357. Date of election. The election shall be held on a day not less than five nor more than twenty days after the last publication of notice. [C24, 27, §4357.]

4358. Bonds. If a majority of the qualified voters voting at such election vote in favor of the issuance of such bonds, the board of directors shall issue the same and make provision for the payment thereof. [S13, §2820-d4; C24, 27, §4358.]

CHAPTER 226
SCHOOLHOUSES AND SCHOOLHOUSE SITES

Public square transferred for school purposes, §§6800, 6809.

4359. Location.
4360. Two-acre limitation.
4361. Five-acre limitation.
4362. Ten-acre limitation.
4363. Tax.
4364. Condemnation.
4365. Board of referees.
4366. Notice—service.
4367. Assessment—report.

4368. Appeal—costs.
4369. Possession and deposit.
4370. Erection or repair of schoolhouse.
4370-c1. Emergency repairs.
4371. Uses for other than school purposes.
4372. Compensation.
4373. Use forbidden.
4374. Renting schoolroom.
4375. Instruction in other schools.
4359. Location. The board of each school corporation may fix the site for each schoolhouse, which shall be upon some public highway already established or procured by such board and not in any public park, and except in cities, towns, and villages, not less than thirty rods from the residence of any landowner who objects thereto.

In fixing such site, the board shall take into consideration the number of scholars residing in the various portions of the school corporation and the geographical location and convenience of any proposed site. [S60, §2037; C73, §1724, 1825, 1826; C97, §§2773, 2814; S18, §§2773, 2814; C24, 27, §4359.]

4360. Two-acre limitation. Except as hereinafter provided, any school corporation may take and hold so much real estate as may be required for such site, for the location or construction thereon of schoolhouses, and the convenient use thereof, but not to exceed two acres exclusive of public highway. [C73, §1825; C97, §2814; S18, §§2814; C24, 27, §4360.]

4361. Five-acre limitation. Any school corporation including a city, town, village, or city under special charter, may take and hold an area equal to two blocks exclusive of the street or highway, for a schoolhouse site, and not exceeding five acres for school playground or other purposes for each such site. [C97, §2814; S18, §§2814; C24, 27, §4361.]

4362. Ten-acre limitation. Consolidated districts may take and hold not to exceed ten acres for any one site, and any school corporation may acquire additional ground by donation. [S18, §2814; C24, 27, §4362.]

4363. Tax. The directors in any independent district whose territory is composed wholly or in part of territory occupied by any city or city under special charter may, at their regular meeting in July, or at a special meeting called for that purpose between the time designated for such regular meeting and the third Monday in August, certify an amount not exceeding four mills to the board of supervisors, who shall levy the amount so certified, and the tax so levied shall be placed in the schoolhouse fund and used only for the purchase of sites in and for said school district. [C24, 27, §4363.]

4364. Condemnation. If the owner of real estate desired for any purpose for which any school may be authorized to take and hold real estate refuses to convey the same, or is dead or unknown or cannot be found, or if in the judgment of the board of directors of the corporation they cannot agree with such owner as to the price to be paid therefor, such real estate shall be appraised by a board of referees, which shall be organized upon the application of either party in interest. [C73, §1827; C97, §2815; C24, 27, §4364.]

4365. Board of referees. Such board shall consist of:
1. One freeholder appointed by the county superintendent.
2. One freeholder appointed by the owner of the real estate. If such owner cannot be found the county auditor shall appoint a freeholder for him.
3. One freeholder selected by the two freeholders appointed under the two preceding paragraphs of this section.

All the members of the board shall be residents of the county and shall not be interested in the same or a like question. [C73, §1827; C97, §2815; C24, 27, §4365.]

4366. Notice—service. The county superintendent shall give notice of the time and place of making the assessment of damages, to the persons in possession of the real estate and to the owner as shown by the transfer books in the office of the county auditor, or if the owner is so shown to be deceased, to the owners of the beneficial interest therein. Notice shall be given for the same length of time and in the same manner as for the commencement of actions in the district court. [C73, §1827; C97, §2815; C24, 27, §4366.]

Time and manner of service, §11009, 11060.  

4367. Assessment—report. The referees shall inspect the grounds proposed to be taken, fix the damage sustained, as nearly as may be, on the basis of the value of the real estate appropriated, and the damage caused by the taking thereof, and report in writing to the county superintendent their doings and findings, which report shall be filed and preserved in his office. [C73, §1827; C97, §2815; C24, 27, §4367.]

4368. Appeal—costs. Within ten days after receiving notice of the award made, either party may appeal from the assessment to the district court by giving notice thereof as in the case of taking private property for works of internal improvement. If no appeal is taken the assessment shall be final. Upon appeal the school corporation shall not be liable for costs unless the owner shall be allowed a greater sum than given by the referees, but all costs of making the referees’ assessment shall be paid by the school corporation. [C73, §1827; C97, §2815; C24, 27, §4368.]

Appeal in eminent domain proceedings, §7839.  

4369. Possession and deposit. The board may at any time after the award is made by the referees take possession of the property upon depositing with the county treasurer the amount of the award, and if this deposit is not made within sixty days after the final deter-
mination of the proceedings, they shall be void. [C73,§1827; C97,§2815; C24, 27,§4369.]

4370. Erection or repair of schoolhouse. Before erecting a schoolhouse, the board of directors shall consult with the county superintendent as to the most approved plan for such building, and secure his approval of the plan submitted. Before any one-room schoolhouse shall be erected or repaired at a cost exceeding five hundred dollars, or before any schoolhouse containing more than one room shall be erected or repaired at a cost exceeding one thousand dollars, proposals therefor shall be invited by advertisement published once each week for two consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in the county in which the work is to be done, and the contract shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder but the board may reject any and all bids and advertise for new bids. After any bid is accepted, a written contract shall be entered into, and the contractor shall furnish bonds with sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. [R60,§2037; C73,§1723; C97,§2779; C24, 27,§4370; 43GA, ch 111.]

4371. Uses for other than school purposes. The board of directors of any school corporation may authorize the use of any schoolhouse and its grounds within such corporation and not within the limits of a city or town for the purpose of meetings of granges, lodges, agricultural societies, and similar rural secret orders and societies, and for election purposes; such use to be for such compensation and upon such terms and conditions as may be fixed by said board for the proper protection of the schoolhouse and the property belonging thereto, including that of pupils. [C24, 27,§4371.]

4372. Compensation. Any compensation for such use shall be paid into the general fund and be expended in the upkeep and repair of such school property, and in purchasing supplies therefor. [C24, 27,§4372.]

4373. Use forbidden. If at any time the voters of such corporation at any annual meeting forbid such use of any such schoolhouse or grounds, the board shall not thereafter permit such use until the said action of such voters shall have been rescinded by the voters at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called for that purpose. [C24, 27,§4373.]

4374. Renting schoolroom. The board may, when necessary, rent a room and employ a teacher, where there are ten children for whose accommodation there is no schoolhouse. [C73,§1725; C97,§2774; C24, 27,§4374.]

4375. Instruction in other schools. When the board is released from its obligation to maintain a school, or when children live at an unreasonable distance from their own school, the board may contract with boards of other school townships or independent districts for the instruction of children thus deprived of school advantages, in any school therein, and the cost thereof shall be paid from the general fund. [C97,§2774; C24, 27,§4375.]

4376. Transportation of children. When there will be a saving of expense, and children will also thereby secure increased advantages, the board may arrange with any person outside the board for the transportation of any child to and from school in the same or in another corporation, and such expenses shall be paid from the general fund. [C97,§2774; C24, 27,§4376.]

4377. Fence around schoolhouse sites. Each board of directors in school districts where the school grounds adjoin cultivated or improved lands shall build and maintain a lawful fence between said grounds and cultivated or improved lands, and the owner of lands adjoining any such site shall have the right to connect the fence on his land with the fence around the school grounds, but he shall not be liable to contribute to the maintenance of such fence. [S13,§§2745-a,-b; C24, 27,§4377.]

4378. Barbed wire. No fence provided for in the preceding section shall be constructed of barbed wire, nor shall any barbed wire fence be placed within ten feet of any school grounds. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars. [C97,§2817; C24, 27,§4378.]

4379. Reversion of schoolhouse site. Any real estate owned by a school corporation, situated wholly outside of a city or town, and not adjacent thereto, and heretofore used as a schoolhouse site, and which, for a period of two years continuously has not been used for any school purpose, shall revert to the then owner of the tract from which the same was taken, provided that said owner of the tract last aforesaid shall, within the time hereinafter prescribed, pay the value thereof to such school corporation. [C73,§1828; C97,§2816; S13,§2816; C24, 27,§4379.]

Schoolhouses as polling places. §742.

4380. Appraisers. In case the school corporation and said owner of the tract from which such school site was taken, do not agree as to the value of such site, the county superintendent of the county in which the greater part of such school corporation is situated, shall, on the written application of either party, appoint three disinterested voters of the county to appraise said site. [C97,§2816; S13,§2816; C24, 27,§4380.]

See §§4370.

Lawful fence. §1846.
§4381. Notice. The county superintendent shall give notice to both parties of the time and place of making such appraisement, which notice shall be served in the same manner and for the same time as for the commencement of action in the district court. [C24, 27,§4382.]

§4382. Appraisement. Such appraisers shall inspect the premises and, at the time and place designated in the notice, appraise said sit in writing, which appraisement, after being duly verified, shall be filed with the county superintendent. [C24, 27,§4382.]

§4383. Public sale. If the owner of the tract from which said site was taken fails to pay the amount of such appraisement to such school corporation within twenty days after the filing of same with the county superintendent, the school corporation may sell said site to any other person at the appraised value, or may sell the same at public sale to the highest bidder. [C24, 27,§4383.]

§4384. Sale of improvements. If there are improvements on said site, the improvements may, at the request of either party, be appraised and sold separately. [C97,§2816; S13,§2816; C24, 27,§4384.]

§4385. Sale of unnecessary schoolhouse sites. Schoolhouses and school sites no longer necessary for school purposes, because of being located in consolidated school districts, may be sold immediately after the organization of such consolidated school districts, in the manner above provided.

During the use of such premises, no person owning a right of reversion shall have any interest in or control over the premises.

This and the six preceding sections shall not apply to cases where schools have been temporarily closed by law on account of small attendance. [C73,§1828; C97,§2816; S13,§2816; C24, 27,§4385.]

SALE OR LEASE IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS

§4385-a1. Power to sell or lease. The board of directors of an independent district composed wholly or in part of a city acting under a special charter and having a population of fifty thousand or more may lease, or by a unanimous vote pass a resolution to sell any schoolhouse, school site, or other property acquired for school purposes when in the opinion of said board such sale is for the benefit of the district. [C27, §4385-a1.]

§4385-a2. Advertisement for bids. Before making a sale, the board shall advertise for bids for said property. Such advertisement shall definitely describe said property and be published by at least one insertion each week for two consecutive weeks in some newspaper having general circulation in the district. [C27, §4385-a2.]

§4385-a3. Acceptance of bids. The board shall not, prior to two weeks after the said second publication, nor later than six months after said second publication, accept any bid. The board may accept only the best bid received prior to acceptance. The board may decline to sell if all the bids received are deemed inadequate. [C27, §4385-a3.]

§4385-a4. Rule of construction. The three preceding sections shall be construed as independent of the power vested in the electors by section 4217, and as additional thereto. [C27, §4385-a4.]

CHAPTER 227

SCHOOL TAXES AND BONDS

4386. School taxes.
4387. Additional taxes.
4388. Transportation fund—tax for free textbooks.
4389. Taxes estimated in mills.
4390. Apportionment of taxes.
4391. Contract for use of library.
4392. Taxes certified.
4393. Levy by board of supervisors.
4394. Special levies.
4395. General school levy.
4396. Apportionment of school funds.
4397. County auditor to report.

4398. Monthly payment of taxes.
4399. Schoolhouse tax.
4400. Payment of judgment.
4401. Judgment tax.
4402. Judgment levy.
4403. Bond tax.
4404. Levy.
4405. Funding or refunding bonds.
4406. School bonds.
4407. Form—rate of interest—where registered.
4408. Redemption.
4409. Record of bond buyers.

2. In school corporations having a school enumeration of ten thousand or more, seventy dollars.
3. In all other school corporations, eighty dollars; provided that corporations not maintaining an approved high school and which have tuition pupils attending high school in other districts may levy such an additional amount above the said eighty dollars as will be necessary to pay the cost of tuition for such pupils. [C51,§1152; R60, §§2033, 2034, 2037, 2038, 2044, 2088; C73,§§1777,
4387. Additional taxes. If the amount so estimated in any school corporation does not equal one thousand dollars for each school thereof, the corporation may estimate not to exceed one thousand dollars for each school in the corporation. [C73, §1777, 1778; C97, §2806; S13, §2806; C24, 27, §4387.]

4388. Transportation fund — tax for free textbooks. In addition to the amounts authorized by the last preceding sections, school boards may include in their estimates not to exceed five dollars for each person of school age for transporting children to and from school, when authorized by law; also the additional sum authorized by section 4448. [C97, §2806; S13, §2806; C24, 27, §4388.]

4389. Taxes estimated in mills. School corporations containing territory in adjoining counties may vote and estimate all taxes for school purposes in mills. [C97, §2806; S13, §2806; C24, 27, §4389.]

4390. Apportionment of taxes. The boards of school townships shall apportion any tax voted by the annual meeting for schoolhouse fund among the several subdistricts in such a manner as justice and equity may require, taking as the basis of such apportionment the respective amounts previously levied upon said subdistricts for the use of said fund. [R60, §2037; C73, §1778; C97, §2806; S13, §2806; C24, 27, §4390.]

4391. Contract for use of library. The board of directors of any school corporation in which there is no free public library may contract with any free public library for the use of such library by the residents of such school district, and pay such library the amount agreed therefor as provided by law. During the existence of such contract, the board shall certify annually a tax sufficient to pay such library the consideration agreed upon, not exceeding one mill on the dollar of the taxable property of such district. During the existence of such contract, the school corporation shall be relieved from the requirement that the school treasurer withhold funds for library purposes. This section shall not apply in townships where a contract for other library facilities is in existence. [S13, §2806; C24, 27, §4391.]

4392. Taxes certified. The amount estimated as provided by the six preceding sections shall be certified to the board of supervisors on or before the first Monday of September in each year. [SS15, §2794-a; C24, 27, §4392.]

4393. Levy by board of supervisors. The board of supervisors shall at the time of levying taxes for county purposes levy the taxes necessary to raise the various funds authorized by law and certified to it by law, but if the amount certified for such any fund is in excess of the amount authorized by law, it shall levy only so much thereof as is authorized by law. [R60, §§2059; C73, §§1779, 1780; C97, §2807; SS15, §1303; C24, 27, §4393.]

4394. Special levies. If a schoolhouse tax is voted at a special meeting and certified to said board after the regular levy is made, it shall at its next regular meeting levy such tax and cause the same to be forthwith entered upon the tax list to be collected as other school taxes. [C97, §2807; SS15, §1303; C24, 27, §4394.]

4395. General school levy. The board shall also levy a tax for the support of the schools within the county of not less than one nor more than three mills on the dollar on the assessed value of all the taxable property within the county. [R60, §§2059; C73, §1779; C97, §2807; SS15, §1303; C24, 27, §4395.]

4396. Apportionment of school funds. The county auditor shall, on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in October of each year, apportion the school tax, together with the interest of the permanent school fund and rents on unsold school lands to which the county is entitled as shown in notice from the auditor of state, and all other money in the hands of the county treasurer belonging in common to the schools of the county and not included in any previous apportionment, among the several corporations therein, in proportion to the number of persons of school age, as shown by the report of the county superintendent filed with him for the year immediately preceding.

He shall immediately notify the county treasurer of such apportionment and of the amount due thereof to each corporation.

With the advice of the board of supervisors he shall thereupon give notice to the president of each corporation, and shall pay out such apportionment moneys in the same manner that he is authorized to pay other school moneys to the treasurers of the several school districts. [R60, §§1966, 2060, 2061; C73, §§1781, 1782, 1841; C97, §2808; S13, §2808; C24, 27, §4396.]

4397. County auditor to report. On the first day of January of each year the county auditor shall report to the auditor of state in such form as he may prescribe, giving the amount of permanent school funds held by the county, and the amount of interest due prior to January first, still remaining unpaid. [C73, §1783; C97, §2809; S13, §2809; C24, 27, §4397.]

4398. Monthly payment of taxes. Before the fifteenth day of each month in each year, the county treasurer shall give notice to the president of the board of each school corporation in the county of the amount collected for each fund to the first day of such month, and the president of each board shall draw his draft therefor, countersigned by the secretary, upon the county treasurer, who shall pay such taxes to the treasurer of the several school boards only on such draft. [C73, §§1784, 1785; C97, §2810; C24, 27, §4398.]

4399. Schoolhouse tax. He shall also keep the amount of tax levied for schoolhouse purposes separate in each subdistrict where such levy has
been made directly upon the property of the sub-
district, and shall pay over the same monthly to
the treasurer of the school township for the ben­
fit of such subdistrict. [C73,§1784; C97,§2810;
C24, 27,§4399.]

4400. Payment of judgment. When a judg­
ment shall be obtained against a school corpora­tion, its board shall order the payment thereof
out of the proper fund by an order on the trea­
urer, not in excess, however, of the funds avail­
able for that purpose. [R60,§2095; C73, §1787;
C97,§2811; C24, 27,§4400.]

4401. Judgment tax. If the proper fund is
not sufficient, then, unless its board has provided
by the issuance of bonds for raising the amount
necessary to pay such judgment, the voters
thereof shall at their annual meeting vote a suf­
cient tax for the purpose. [R60,§2095; C73, §1787;
C97,§2811; C24, 27,§4401.]

4402. Judgment levy. In case of failure or
neglect to vote such tax, the school board shall
certify the amount required to the board of su­
pervisors, who shall levy a tax on the property of
the corporation for the same. [C97,§2811; C24,
27,§4402.]

4403. Bond tax. The board of each school
 corporation shall, when estimating and certifying
the amount of money required for general pur­
poses, estimate and certify to the board of su­
pervisors of the proper county for the school­
house fund the amount required to pay interest
due or that may become due for the year begin­
ing January first thereafter, upon lawful
bonded indebtedness, and in addition thereto
such amount as the board may deem necessary
to apply on the principal.

The amount estimated and certified to apply
on principal and interest for any one year shall
not exceed seven mills on the dollar of the actual
valuation of the taxable property of the school
 corporation. [C73,§1823; C97,§2813; S13,§2813;
C24, 27,§4403; 44GA, ch 96.]

Referred to in §4404.

4404. Levy. The board of supervisors of
the county to which the certificate is addressed
within the contemplation of the preceding
section shall levy the necessary tax to raise the
amount estimated, or so much thereof as may be
lawful and within the limitation of the prece­
ding section, which levy shall be made as
other taxes for school purposes. [S13,§2813-a;
C24, 27,§4404.]

4405. Funding or refunding bonds. For
the purpose of providing for the payment of
any indebtedness of any school corporation
represented by judgments or bonds, the board
of directors of such school corporation, at any
time or times, may provide by resolution for the
issuance of bonds of such school corporation,
CHAPTER 228  
COMPULSORY EDUCATION

4410. Attendance requirement. Any person having control of any child over seven and under sixteen years of age, in proper physical and mental condition to attend school, shall cause said child to attend some public or private school for at least twenty-four consecutive school weeks in each school year, commencing with the first week of school after the first day of September, unless the board of school directors shall determine upon a later date, which date shall not be later than the first Monday in December.

The board may, by resolution, require attendance for the entire time when the schools are in session in any school year.

In lieu of such attendance such child may attend upon equivalent instruction by a competent teacher elsewhere than at school. [S13, §2823-a; C24, 27, §4410.]

4411. Exceptions. The preceding section shall not apply to any child:

1. Who is over the age of fourteen and is regularly employed.

2. Whose educational qualifications are equal to those of pupils who have completed the eighth grade.

3. Who is excused for sufficient reason by any court of record or judge.

4. While attending religious services or receiving religious instructions. [S13, §2823-a; C24, 27, §4411.]

4412. Reports from private schools. Within ten days from receipt of notice from the secretary of the school corporation within which any private school is conducted, the principal of such school shall, once during each school year, and at any time when requested in individual cases, furnish to such secretary a certificate and report in duplicate of the names, ages, and number of days' attendance of each pupil of such school over seven and under sixteen years of age, the course of study pursued by each such child, the texts used, and the names of the teachers, during the preceding year and from the time of the last preceding report to the time at which a report is required. The secretary shall retain one of the reports and file the other in the office of the county superintendent. [S13, §2823-b; C24, 27, §4412.]

4413. Reports as to private instruction. Any person having the control of any child over seven and under sixteen years of age, who shall place such child under private instruction, not in a regularly conducted school, upon receiving notice from the secretary of the school corporation, shall furnish a certificate stating the name and age of such child, the period of time during which such child has been under said private instruction, the details of such instruction, and the name of the instructor. [S13, §2823-b; C24, 27, §4413.]

4414. Proof of abnormality. Any person having the control of any child over seven and under sixteen years of age, who is physically or mentally unable to attend school, shall furnish proofs by affidavit as to the physical or mental condition of such child. [S13, §2823-b; C24, 27, §4414.]

4415. Violations. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the five preceding sections shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars for each offense. [S13, §2823-a; C24, 27, §4415.]

4416. Custody of records. All such certificates, reports, and proofs shall be filed and preserved in the office of the secretary of the school corporation as a part of the records of his office, and he shall furnish certified copies thereof to any person requesting the same. [S13, §2823-b-c; C24, 27, §4416.]

4417. Truant defined. Any child over seven and under sixteen years of age, in proper physical and mental condition to attend school, who fails to attend school regularly as provided in this chapter, without reasonable excuse for his absence, shall be deemed to be a truant. [S13, §2823-e; C24, 27, §4417.]

4418. Truant schools—rules for punishment. The board of directors may provide for the confinement, maintenance, and instruction of truant children and may for that purpose establish truant schools or set apart separate rooms in any public school building; and it shall prescribe rea-
§4419, Ch 228, COMPULSORY EDUCATION 572

4419. Truancy officers—appointment—compensation. The board of each school corporation may, and in school corporations having a population of twenty thousand shall, appoint a truancy officer who may be the school nurse. In districts having therein a city or town, the board may appoint a member of the police force or marshal as such officer, and other districts may appoint a constable or other suitable person.

Such officers shall be paid a reasonable compensation by the board, but where a police officer of a city under twenty thousand or a town is employed, he shall be paid not to exceed five dollars per month for his services. [S13, §2823-e; C24, 27, §4419.]

4420. Duties of truancy officer. The truancy officer shall take into custody without warrant any apparently truant child and place him in the charge of the teacher in charge of the public school designated by the board of directors of the school corporation in which said child resides, or of any private school designated by the person having legal control of the child; but if it is other than a public school, the instruction and maintenance of the child therein shall be without expense to the school corporation.

The truancy officer shall promptly institute criminal proceedings against any person violating any of the provisions of the truancy law. [S18, §§2823-e, f; C24, 27, §4420.]

4421. Neglect by truancy officer. Any truancy officer or any director neglecting his duty to enforce the truancy law after written notice so to do served upon him by any citizen of the county or by the county superintendent shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars and be removed from such office. The county attorney shall prosecute such persons upon request of the county superintendent. [S18, §§2823-f, g; C24, 27, §4421.]

4422. Corruption. If the child is placed in a school other than a public school and does not properly conduct himself, the board may cause his removal to a public or to a truant school. If a truant placed in a public school fails to attend or properly conduct himself, he may be placed in a truant school, or the person in charge of the school may file information in the juvenile court, which may commit such child to a suitable state institution. [S13, §§2823-d, e; C24, 27, §4422.]

4423. Discharge from truant school. Any child placed in a truant school may be discharged therefrom at the discretion of the board under such rules as it may prescribe. [S13, §2823-g; C24, 27, §4423.]

4424. Reports by school officers and employees. All school officers and employees shall promptly report to the secretary of the school corporation any violations of the truancy law of which they have knowledge, and he shall inform the president of the board of directors who shall, if necessary, call a meeting of the board to take such action thereon as the facts justify. [S13, §2823-g; C24, 27, §4424.]

4425. Census by school officer. All school officers empowered to take the school census shall ascertain the number of children over seven and under sixteen years of age, in their respective districts, the number of such children who do not attend school, and so far as possible the cause of the failure to attend. [S13, §§2823-i; C24, 27, §4425.]

4426. Blind and deaf children—assessor to record. The assessor shall, at the time of making assessments, record on suitable blanks furnished for that purpose by the secretary of the state board of education to the county auditor, the names, ages, sex and post office addresses of all deaf or blind persons within the assessment district.

The county auditor shall forward to the secretary of the state board of education such returns of the assessor within thirty days after the same are filed in his office. [S13, §§2823-i, j; C24, 27, §4426; 43GA, ch 93.]

4427. Education—state school. Children over seven and under nineteen years of age who are so deaf or blind as to be unable to obtain an education in the common schools shall be sent to the proper state school therefor, unless exempted, and any person having such a child under his control or custody shall see that such child attends such school during the scholastic year. [S13, §2718-c; C24, 27, §4427.]

4428. Proceeding against parent. Upon the failure of any person having the custody and control of such child to require its attendance as provided in the preceding section, the state board of education may make application to the district court or juvenile court of the county in which such person resides for an order requiring such person to compel the attendance of such child at the proper state institution. [S13, §§2718-d, e; C24, 27, §4428; 43GA, ch 112.]

4429. Order. Upon the filing of the application mentioned in the preceding section, the time of hearing shall be determined by the juvenile court or the district court. If, upon hearing, the court determines that the person required to appear has the custody and control of a child who should be required to attend a state school under the second preceding section, the court shall make an order requiring such person to keep such child in attendance at such school. [C24, 27, §4429; 43GA, ch 112.]

4430. Contempt. A failure to comply with the order of the court shall subject the person against whom the order is made to punishment the same as in ordinary contempt cases. [C24, 27, §4430.]

4431. When deaf and blind children excused. Attendance at the state institution may be excused when the superintendent thereof is satisfied:

1. That the child is in such bodily or mental condition as to prevent or render futile attendance at the school.

Contempts, ch 586.
2. That the child is so diseased or possesses such habits as to render his presence a menace to the health or morals of other pupils.

3. That the child is efficiently taught for the scholastic year in a private or other school devoted to such instruction or by a private tutor, in the branches taught in public schools.

[S13,§2718-f; C24, 27,§4431.]

4432. Agent of state board of education.
The state board of education may employ an agent to aid in the enforcement of law relative to the education of deaf and blind children. The agent shall seek out children who should be in attendance at the state schools but who are not, and require such attendance. He shall institute proceedings against persons who violate the provisions of said law. The agent shall be allowed compensation at a rate fixed by the board of education, and his necessary traveling and hotel expenses while away from home in the performance of his duty. [C24, 27,§4432.]

CHAPTER 229
PUBLIC RECREATION AND PLAYGROUNDS

4433. Establishment—maintenance—supervision. Boards of school directors in school districts containing or contained in cities of the first or second class, cities under special charter, or cities under the commission plan of government, are hereby authorized to establish and maintain for children in the public school buildings and on the public school grounds under the custody and management of such boards, public recreation places and playgrounds and necessary accommodations for same, without charge to the residents of said school district; also to cooperate with the commissioners or boards having the custody and management in such cities of public parks and public buildings and grounds of whatever sort, and, by making arrangements satisfactory to such boards controlling public parks and grounds, to provide for the supervision, instruction, and oversight necessary to carry on public educational and recreational activities, as described in this section in buildings and upon grounds in the custody and under the management of such commissioners or boards having charge of public parks and public buildings on grounds of whatever sort, in such cities of the first or second class, cities under special charter, or cities under commission plan of government. [S13,§2823-u; C24, 27,§4433.]

4437. Annual levy. [Referred to in §§4438, 4439.]

4438. Discontinuance of levy. [Referred to in §§4434,4436,4438,4439.]

4439. Appropriation by city. [Referred to in §§4448, 4439.]

4435. Levy—collection—limitation. Boards of school directors in such districts shall fix and certify to the board of supervisors on or before the first Monday of September the amount of money required for the next fiscal year for the support of the aforementioned activities, in the same manner as the amount of necessary taxes for other school purposes is certified, and said board of supervisors shall levy and collect a tax upon all the property subject to taxation in said school district at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collected by law, which shall be equal to the amount of money so required for such purposes by the said board of school directors; provided that the tax so levied upon each dollar of the assessed valuation of all property, real and personal, in said district, subject to taxation, shall not in any one year exceed two mills for the purpose of the activities hereinbefore mentioned. The said tax shall not be used or appropriated directly or indirectly for any other purpose than provided in this chapter. [S13,§2823-u-1; C24, 27,§4435.]

4436. Duties of school treasurer. All moneys received by or raised in such city for the aforementioned purpose shall be paid over to the treasurer of the school district, to be disbursed by him on orders of such board of school directors in such district in the same manner as other funds of said district are disbursed by him, but the tax provided in the preceding section shall not be levied or collected nor shall the board have authority to certify the amount of taxes necessary for this purpose until after the question of the levy of such tax shall have been authorized by a majority vote at a regular or special election. [S13,§2823-u-2; C24, 27,§4436.]

[Referred to in §§4448, 4439.]
CHAPTER 230
SCHOOL GARDENS OR FARMS

4440. Authorization.
4441. State aid for agriculture.
4442. State aid for nature study.

4440. Authorization. The school board in cities, including cities under special charters and commission form, having a population of twenty thousand or more, is hereby empowered to purchase or lease for educational purposes a tract of land outside of the boundaries of such city, for a school garden or school farm in like manner and under the same restrictions as in the case of school property in the said city and to erect suitable buildings thereon, and to furnish the same, and to appoint managers in a suitable manner; the said tract of land to be maintained for the purpose of providing a summer home for pupils of the city who may desire to continue their study all the year round, and for supplying to them an opportunity to perform productive work in such vocational lines as agronomy, horticulture, viticulture, apiculture, pomology, agriculture, and the auxiliary arts, carpentry, masonry, and any other wholesome and voluntary employment, and to diversify such work with open air exercises and recreations of both physical and intellectual character; also for furnishing the pupils of the elementary schools and of the high school opportunities for visitation and observational study at all seasons in connection with their school work; it being the intent and purpose of this statute to develop its functions with the regular work of the schools in the most practical and efficient manner. [SS15,§2823-u7; C24, 27,§4440.]

4441. State aid for agriculture. Whenever a school board, acting under and in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section, shall provide agricultural training, work, and recreation of a practical character upon suitable grounds easily accessible to the school children of that district for at least three consecutive years or not less than six or more than ten weeks' duration during each year, and with a bona fide enrollment of at least fifty pupils during each year of said period, and shall make an exhibit showing a successful experience in carrying out such enterprise or activities over a period of at least two years, the school district providing such training shall be paid annually, commencing with the third year, out of the state school fund, not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to two dollars per capita per week for each pupil who pursues such wholesome and voluntary activities during at least two-thirds of the period during which such opportunity is provided. [C24, 27,§4441.]


4442. State aid for nature study. Whenever a school board, acting under and in accordance with the provisions of section 4440, shall provide the necessary grounds, equipment, and instruction for the training of teachers and young people in nature study and experimentation in forestry, gardening, fish culture, and the fostering of fruit life and animal life, correlating the same with regular school work of the district, the school district providing such training shall be paid annually out of the state school fund, not otherwise appropriated, an amount equal to one-half the sum annually appropriated by said school board and actually expended by it in carrying out the purpose contemplated by said section. [C24, 27,§4442.]
4443. Use of school apparatus. The school board of any district carrying out any of the provisions of said section may, at its option, in carrying out any such enterprise, use its apparatus, school furnishings, or other necessary equipment. [C24, 27,§4443.]

4444. Itemized claims—warrant—payment. The secretary of any school board acting under the provisions of said section shall, if such district is entitled to state funds under the provisions of this chapter, prepare a voucher for the amount due his school district from the state, which voucher shall be fully itemized, verified by the secretary of said school board, and have attached thereto the certificate of the superintendent of said school board certifying to what such school district has actually done during the preceding year in carrying out the purpose of the said section; and when such voucher so prepared is presented to the auditor of state, he is hereby authorized and directed to thereupon draw a state warrant, payable to said school district, for the amount called for in said voucher upon the school funds of the state; and the treasurer of state is hereby authorized and directed, when presented with such warrant properly indorsed, to pay the amount of such warrant to the school district named as payee therein out of said state school fund not otherwise appropriated. [C24, 27,§4444.]

4445. Appropriation. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state school fund, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27,§4445.]

CHAPTER 231
TEXTBOOKS

DISTRICT UNIFORMITY

4446. Adoption—purchase and sale. The board of directors of each and every school corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to adopt textbooks for the teaching of all branches that are now or may hereafter be authorized to be taught in the public schools of the state, and to contract for and buy said books and any and all other necessary school supplies at said contract prices, and to sell the same to the pupils of their respective districts at cost, and said money so received shall be returned to the general fund. [C97,§2824; C24, 27,§4446.]

4447. Custodian—bond. The books and supplies so purchased shall be under the charge of the board, who may select one or more persons within the county to keep said books and supplies for sale, and, to insure the safety of the books and moneys, the board shall require of each person so appointed a bond in such sum as may seem to the board to be desirable. [C97,§2824; C24, 27,§4447.]

4448. Payment—additional tax. All the books and other supplies purchased under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid for out of the general fund, and the board of directors shall annually certify to the board of supervisors the additional amount necessary to levy for the general fund of said district to pay for such books and supplies. Such additional amount shall not exceed in any one year the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for each pupil residing in the school corporation, and the amount so levied shall be paid out on warrants drawn for the payment of books and supplies only, but the district shall contract no debt for that purpose. [C97,§2825; C24, 27,§4448.]

DISTRICT UNIFORMITY

4449. Purchase—exchange. In the purchasing of textbooks it shall be the duty of the board of directors or the county board of education to take into consideration the books then in use in the respective districts, and they may buy such additional number of said books as may from time to time become necessary to supply their schools, and they may arrange on equitable terms for exchange of books in use for new books adopted. [C97,§2826; C24, 27,§4449.]

FREE TEXTBOOKS

4450. Suit on bond. If at any time the publishers of such books as shall have been adopted by any board of directors or county board of education shall neglect or refuse to furnish such books when ordered by said board in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, at the very lowest price, either contract or wholesale, that such books are furnished any other district or

4456. City schools.

4454. Samples and lists.

4452. Awarding contract.

4451. Bids—advertisement.

4453. Change—election.

4455. Bond.

COUNTY UNIFORMITY

4456. Election—election.

4457. Election and canvass.

4458. Selection of books.

4459. Use mandatory.

4460. Purchase and sale.

4461. Custody and accounting.

4462. Reports required.

4463. City schools.

4464. Petition—Election.

4465. Loaning books.

4466. General regulations.

4467. Discontinuance of loaning.

4468. Officers as agents.
§4451. Bids — advertisement. Before purchasing textbooks under the provisions of this chapter, it shall be the duty of the board of directors, or county board of education, to advertise, by publishing a notice once each week for three consecutive weeks in one or more newspapers published in the county; such notice shall state the time up to which all bids will be received, the classes and grades for which textbooks and all other necessary supplies are to be bought, and the approximate quantity needed. [C97, §2828; S13, §2828; C24, 27, §4451.]

§4452. Awarding contract. Said board shall award the contract for said textbooks and supplies to any responsible bidder or bidders offering suitable textbooks and supplies at the lowest prices, taking into consideration the quality of material used, illustrations, binding, and all other things that go to make up a desirable textbook; and may, at the end that they may be fully advised, consult with the county superintendent, or, in case of city independent districts, with the city superintendent or other competent person, with reference to the selection of textbooks. The board may reject any and all bids, or any part thereof, and readvertise therefor as above provided. [C97, §2828; S13, §2828; C24, 27, §4452.]

§4453. Change — election. It shall be unlawful for any board of directors or county board of education, except as provided in the third preceding section, to displace or change any textbook that has been regularly adopted or re-adopted under the provisions of this chapter, before the expiration of five years from the date of such adoption or readoption, unless authorized to do so by a majority of the electors present and voting at their regular annual meeting in March, due notice of said proposition to change or displace said textbooks having been included in the notice for the said regular meeting. [C73, §1728; C97, §2829; C24, 27, §4453.]

§4454. Samples and lists. Any person or firm desiring to furnish books or supplies under this chapter in any county shall, at or before the time of filing his bid hereunder, deposit in the office of the county superintendent samples of all textbooks included in his bid, accompanied with lists giving the lowest wholesale and contract prices for the same. Said samples and lists shall remain in the county superintendent's office, and shall be delivered by him to his successor in office and shall be kept by him in such safe and convenient manner as to be open at all times to the inspection of such school officers, school patrons, and school teachers as may desire to examine the same and compare them with others, for the purpose of use in the public schools. [C97, §2830; C24, 27, §4454.]

§4455. Bond. The board of directors and county board of education mentioned shall require any person or persons with whom they contract for furnishing any books or supplies to enter into a good and sufficient bond, in such sum and with such conditions and sureties as may be required by such board of directors or county board of education, for the faithful performance of any such contract. Bonds of surety companies duly authorized under the laws of Iowa shall be accepted. [C97, §2830; C24, 27, §4455.]

COUNTY UNIFORMITY

§4456. Petition — election. When petitions shall have been signed by one-third the school directors in any county, other than those in cities and towns, and filed in the office of the county superintendent of such county at least thirty days before the annual school elections, asking for a uniform series of textbooks in the county, then such county superintendent shall immediately notify the other members of the county board of education in writing, and within fifteen days after the filing of the petitions said board of education shall meet and provide for submitting to the electors at the next annual meeting the question of county uniformity of school textbooks. [C97, §2831; S13, §2831; C24, 27, §4456.]

§4457. Election and canvass. The boards of school officers, who are hereby made the judges of the school meetings, shall certify to the board of supervisors the full returns of the votes cast at said meetings the next day after the holding of said meetings, who shall, at their next regular meeting, proceed to canvass said votes and declare the result. [C97, §2832; S13, §2832; C24, 27, §4457.]

§4458. Selection of books. Should a majority of the electors voting at such elections favor a uniform series of textbooks for use in said county, then the county board of education shall meet and select the school textbooks for the entire county, and contract for the same under such rules and regulations as the said board of education may adopt. [C97, §2832; S13, §2832; C24, 27, §4458.]

§4459. Use mandatory. When a list of textbooks has been so selected they shall be used by all the public schools of said county, except as hereinafter provided, and the board of education may arrange for such depositories as it may deem best. [C97, §2832; S13, §2832; C24, 27, §4459.]

§4460. Purchase and sale. The board of education may pay for said schoolbooks out of the county funds, and sell them to the school districts at the same price as provided for in section 4446, and the money received from such sales shall be returned to the county funds by said board of education monthly. [C97, §2832; S13, §2832; C24, 27, §4460.]

Refered to in §4466.
4461. Custody and accounting. Unless otherwise ordered by the board of education, the county superintendent shall have charge of such textbooks and of the distribution thereof among the depositories selected by the board; he shall render to the board at each meeting thereof itemized accounts of his doings, and shall be liable on his official bond therefor. [S13, §2832; C24, 27, §4461.]

Referred to in §4463.

4462. Reports required. A list of textbooks so selected, with their contract prices, shall be reported to the state superintendent with the regular annual report of the county superintendent. [C97, §2833; C24, 27, §4462.]

Referred to in §4463.

4463. City schools. The provisions of the last seven preceding sections shall not apply to schools located within cities or towns, nor shall the electors of said cities or towns vote upon the question of county uniformity; but nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent such schools in said cities and towns from adopting the books adopted by the county board of education at the prices fixed by them, if by a vote of the electors they shall so decide. [C97, §2835; C24, 27, §4463.]

FREE TEXTBOOKS

4464. Petition—election. Whenever a petition signed by ten per cent of the qualified voters, to be determined by the school board of any school corporation, shall be filed with the secretary thirty days or more before the annual meeting of the electors, asking that the question of providing free textbooks for the use of pupils in the public schools thereof be submitted to the voters at the next annual meeting, he shall cause notice of such proposition to be given in the call for such meeting. [C97, §2836; C24, 27, §4464.]

Referred to in §§4216-c35, 4467.

4465. Loaning books. If, at such meeting, a majority of the legal voters present and voting by ballot thereon shall authorize the board of directors of said school corporation to loan textbooks to the pupils free of charge, then the board shall procure such books as shall be needed, in the manner provided by law for the purchase of textbooks, and loan them to the pupils. [C97, §2837; C24, 27, §4465.]

4466. General regulations. The board shall hold pupils responsible for any damage to, loss of, or failure to return any such books, and shall adopt such rules and regulations as may be reasonable and necessary for the keeping and preservation thereof. Any pupil shall be allowed to purchase any textbook used in the school at cost. No pupil already supplied with textbooks shall be supplied with others without charge until needed. [C97, §2837; C24, 27, §4466.]

4467. Discontinuance of loaning. The electors may, at any election called as provided in section 4464, direct the board to discontinue the loaning of textbooks to pupils. [C97, §2837; C24, 27, §4467.]

4468. Officers as agents. It shall be unlawful for any school director, teacher, or member of the county board of education to act as agent for any school textbooks or school supplies during such term of office or employment, and any school director, officer, teacher, or member of the county board of education who shall act as agent or dealer in school textbooks or school supplies, during the term of such office or employment, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and pay the costs of prosecution. [C97, §2834; C24, 27, §4468.]

CHAPTER 232
SCHOOL FUNDS

4469. Permanent fund. The permanent school fund, the interest of which only can be appropriated for school purposes, shall consist of:

4470. Lands and escheats.

4471. Temporary fund.

4472. Division and appraisement.

4473. Notice—sale.

4474. Sale without appraisement.

4475. Sale on credit—taxation—waste.

4476. Sale of lands bid in.

4477. Cash or collateral security.

4478. Uniform interest date.

4479. School fund accounts—audit of losses.

4480. Bonds to cover losses.

4481. Notice of apportionment—deficiency.

4482. Apportionment—excess.

4483. Management.

4484. Actions.

4485. Liability of county.

4486. Exemption of county.

4487. Loans—officers may not borrow.

4488. Terms—appraisement—fee.

4489. Application for loan.

4490. Duty of auditor.

4491. Redemption of prior lien—assignments.

4492. Loans reported—examination.

4493. Additional security.

4494. Renewal.

4495. Statute of limitation.

4496. Payments.

4497. Release of mortgage.

4498. School fund account—settlement.

4499. Notice of default.

4500. Suit—attorney fee.

4501. Bid at execution sale.

4502. Sheriff’s deed to state.

4503. Resale by state.

4504. Proceeds on resale.

4505. Excess—loss borne by county.

4506. Report as to sales—interest.

4507. Interest charged to counties.

4508. Uncollected interest.

4509. Report as to rents.

4510. Transfer of unloaned funds.

4511. Penalty against county auditor.

4512. Penalty against county auditor.

4513. Penalty against county auditor.

4514. Penalty against county auditor.

4515. Penalty against county auditor.
1. Five per cent of the net proceeds of the public lands of the state, which shall be paid to the state treasurer and be apportioned by the state auditor among the several counties, taking into consideration the amount of the permanent school fund already in possession of and constantly loaned in said county.

2. The proceeds of the sale of the five hundred thousand acres of land granted the state under the eighth section of an act of congress passed September 4, 1841, entitled: "An act to appropriate the proceeds of all sales of public lands, and to grant preemption rights".

3. The proceeds of all intestate estates escheated to the state.

4. The proceeds of the sales of the sixteenth section in each township, or lands selected in lieu thereof. [R60,§§1962, 1964; C73, §§1837, 1839; C97, §2838; C24, 27, §4469.]

4470. Lands and escheats. The proceeds of all lands sold, and all sums due from escheats, shall be payable to the treasurer of the county in which the lands or escheated estates are situated or found. [R60, §§1965; C73, §1840; C97, §2838; C24, 27, §4470.]

4471. Temporary fund. The temporary school fund, which shall be received and appropriated annually in the same manner as the interest of the permanent fund, shall consist of:

1. All forfeitures which are authorized to be made for the benefit of the school fund.

2. The proceeds of all fines collected for violation of the penal laws, and for the nonperformance of military duty.

3. The proceeds of the sale of lost goods and estrays.

These several funds shall be payable to the county treasurer of the several counties in which they arise, accounted for to the board of supervisors, and apportioned by it among the several school townships and independent districts of the county as provided by law. [R60, §§1963, 1966; C73, §§1838, 1841; C97, §2839; C24, 27, §4471.]

4472. Division and appraisement. The board of supervisors may, at such time as it may fix, and as preliminary to a sale, authorize the trustees of any township, where the sixteenth section or land selected in lieu thereof has not been sold, to lay out the same into such tracts as in their judgment will be for the best interests of the school fund, conforming, as far as the interests of said fund will permit, to the legal subdivisions of the United States surveys, and appraise each tract at what they believe to be its true value, and certify to said board the divisions and appraisements made by them. Said division and appraisement shall be approved or disapproved by said board at its first meeting after such report, and in case it disapproves the same it may at once order another division and appraisement. If the board of supervisors approves, the county auditor shall make and keep a record of such division, appraisement, and approval; but no school lands of any kind shall be sold for less than the appraised value per acre, except as hereinafter provided; nor shall any member of the board of supervisors, county auditor, township trustee, or any person who was engaged in the division and appraisement of said land, be directly or indirectly interested in the purchase thereof; and any sale made, where such parties or any of them are so interested, shall be void. [R60, §§1970, 1971; C73, §§1845–1847; C97, §2840; C24, 27, §4472.]

4473. Notice—sale. When the board of supervisors shall offer for sale the sixteenth section or lands selected in lieu thereof, or any portion of the same, or any part of the five hundred thousand acre grant, the county auditor shall give at least forty days' notice, by written or printed notices posted in five public places in the county, two of which shall be in the township in which the land to be sold is situated, and also publish a notice of said sale once each week for four weeks preceding the same in a newspaper published in the county, describing the land to be sold and the time and place of such sale. At such time and place, or at such other time and place as the sale may be adjourned to, he shall offer to the highest bidder, subject to the provisions of this chapter, and sell, either for cash or one-third cash and the balance on a credit not exceeding ten years, with interest on the same at the rate of not less than six per cent per annum, to be paid at the office of the county treasurer of said county on the first day of January in each year, delinquent interest to bear the same rate as the principal. [R60, §1971; C73, §1846; C97, §2841; S13, §2841; C24, 27, §4473.]

4474. Sale without appraisement. When the board of supervisors of any county has once offered for sale any school lands in compliance with the requirements of this chapter, and they remain unsold, and it is unable to obtain therefor the appraised value thereof, and in the opinion of said board it is for the best interests of the school fund that the same be sold for a less price, it may instruct the auditor to transmit to the secretary of state a certified copy of its proceedings in relation to the order of sale thereof and subsequent proceedings in relation thereto, including the action of the township trustees, and the price per acre at which the land had been appraised, which transcript the secretary of state shall submit to the executive council; and if it approves of a sale at a less sum it shall certify such approval to the auditor of the county from which said transcript came, which certificate shall be transcribed in the minute book of the board of supervisors, and thereupon said land may again be offered and sold to the highest bidder, after notice given as in case of a sale at first instance, without being again appraised. [C73, §1849; C97, §2842; C24, 27, §4474.]

4475. Sale on credit—taxation—waste. When lands are sold upon a partial credit, the contract therefor shall be at once reduced to writing, signed by the proper parties, recorded in the county where the land is situated, and immediately thereafter filed in the office of the county auditor. Any purchaser or his assigns may at any time pay the full amount for lands
with accrued interest, and receive from the county auditor a certificate of purchase, which shall be at once transmitted to the secretary of state, and will entitle the holder to a patent for the lands, to be issued by the secretary of state and the governor. All school lands sold in pursuance of law shall be subject to taxation from and after the execution and delivery of a contract of purchase. All sales made, where the full price is not paid, shall be subject to the law relative to the prevention or punishment of waste, and in all such cases the township trustees in each township are charged with the duty of preventing the commission of waste upon any school lands lying in their township, and, if attempted, they shall apply by petition for an injunction to stay the same, and if granted the writ shall issue without bond, and the court issuing it may make such order in the premises as shall be equitable and best calculated to prevent threatened injury, and may adjudge damages for any injury done, the costs to abide the event of the action, and the damages adjudged shall be paid to the county treasurer and become part of the county fund. [R60, §§1972, 1973, 1976–1978; C73, §§1851, 1852, 1856–1858; C97, §2843; C24, 27, §4475; 44GA, ch 99.]

4476. Sale of lands bid in. When lands have been sold and bid in by the state in behalf of the school fund on a judgment in favor of such fund, the land may be sold in like manner as other school lands, and when lands have been conveyed to the counties in which they are situated for the use of the school fund, instead of to the state, such conveyance shall be valid and binding, and upon proper certificates of sales patents shall issue in like manner as in cases where the conveyances were properly made to the state. [C73, §1850; C97, §2844; C24, 27, §4476.]

4477. Cash or collateral security. When, in the judgment of the board of supervisors, any school lands are of such a character that a sale upon partial credit would be unsafe or incompatible with the interest of the school fund, and especially in the case of timbered lands, the board of supervisors may, in its discretion exact the whole of the purchase money in advance; or if it sells such land upon a partial credit, as hereinbefore prescribed, it shall require good collateral security for the payment of the part upon which credit is given. [R60, §1974; C73, §1855; C97, §2845; C24, 27, §4477.]

4478. Uniform interest date. In all cases where money is due to the school fund, either for loans or deferred payments of the purchase price of land sold, the interest shall be made payable on the first day of January each year, and if the debtor fails to pay the interest within six months thereafter, the entire amount of both principal and interest shall become due, and the county auditor shall make the report thereof to the county attorney, who shall immediately commence action for the collection of the amount reported to him as due, and this section is hereby declared to be a part of any contract made by virtue of this chapter, whether expressed therein or not. [R60, §§1975, 1979; C73, §§1854, 1855; C97, §2846; C24, 27, §4478.]

4479. School fund accounts—audit of losses. The state auditor shall keep the school fund accounts in books provided for that purpose, separate and distinct from the revenue books; he shall audit all losses on the permanent school or university fund which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, mismanagement, or fraud of the agents or officers controlling and managing the same, and for this purpose shall prescribe such regulations for those officers as may be necessary to ascertain such losses. [R60, §1969; C73, §1842; C97, §2847; C24, 27, §4479.]

4480. Bonds to cover losses. When any sum not less than one thousand dollars shall be so audited and so become a debt of the state to the fund, as provided by the constitution, the auditor of state shall issue the bond or bonds of the state in favor of the fund, bearing six per cent interest, payable semiannually on the first day of January and July after issuance, and the amount to pay the interest as it becomes due is appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury. [C73, §1843; C97, §2847; C24, 27, §4480.]

Constitution, Art. VII, §3.

4481. Notice of apportionment—deficiency. Immediately after making the apportionment of the interest of the permanent school fund, the auditor of state shall notify the auditor of each county of the sum to which his county is entitled, and, if a county has less thereof than the full price of land sold, the interest shall be made payable on the first day of January and July after issuance, and the amount to pay the interest as it becomes due is appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury. [C73, §1843; C97, §2847; C24, 27, §4481.]

4482. Apportionment—excess. If a county has an excess of such interest above the amount apportioned to it, the notice shall direct the treasurer to transfer the excess to the state revenue and charge it to the interest fund, which notice shall be filed by the treasurer, and be a sufficient voucher for the amount so transferred. [R60, §1969; C73, §1844; C97, §2847; C24, 27, §4482.]

4483. Management. The board of supervisors shall hold and manage the securities given to the school fund in its county, and all judgments and lands belonging to said fund. It may have any part of the school lands surveyed when necessary, and employ a competent surveyor therefor, who shall be paid out of the county treasury upon proof made of the request and performance of the service. [R60, §1980; C73, §§1859, 1860; C97, §2848; C24, 27, §4483.]

4484. Actions. All actions for and in behalf of said fund may be brought in the name of the county for the use of the school fund, by the county attorney or such other attorney as the board may select. [C73, §1860; C97, §2848; C24, 27, §4484.]

4485. Liability of county. Each county shall be liable for all losses upon loans of the
school fund, principal or interest, made in such county, unless the loss was not occasioned by reason of any fault of its officers or by taking insufficient or imperfect securities, or from failure to bid at an execution sale the full amount of the judgment and costs. [C73, §1860; C97, §2848; C24, 27, §4485.]

4486. Exemption of county. All claims for exemption from liability on account of losses shall be examined into and adjusted by the state auditor, upon proof submitted to him in writing in behalf of the county within three months after the county auditor shall be advised by the state auditor of his readiness to receive the proof. In the absence of evidence, or if that submitted is insufficient, the loss may be charged against the county and be conclusive, but if found sufficient, the state auditor shall present the facts in his report to the next general assembly. [C73, §1860; C97, §2848; C24, 27, §4486.]

4487. Loans—officers may not borrow. The permanent school fund shall be loaned out by the county auditor, as it comes into the hands of the county treasurer, in sums of five thousand dollars or less to one person or company, in case it is found impracticable to keep the whole amount of funds loaned in sums of five hundred dollars or less to one person or company. In the event it can be kept loaned out in sums of one thousand dollars or less to one person or company, then no loan shall exceed five hundred dollars, nor shall a loan of said fund be made to or be carried by the county auditor, the treasurer, or a member of the board of supervisors. [R60, §1981; C73, §1861; C97, §2849; S13, §2849; C24, 27, §4487.]

4488. Terms—appraisement—fee. Each loan shall be made for at least one and not more than five years, evidenced by promissory notes bearing not less than five per cent per annum, payable annually, and delinquent interest to draw the same rate, to be secured by a mortgage on unincumbered real estate situated in the county in which the loan is made, and appraised, as hereinafter provided, for at least double the sum borrowed; the appraisement to be made by three persons under oath, selected by the county auditor, who shall not in making the valuation take into consideration the buildings upon the lands; for such service each shall be allowed fifty cents, to be paid by the borrower, who shall also pay for recording the mortgage. [R60, §§1981–1983; C73, §§1861–1863; C97, §2849; S13, §2849; C24, 27, §4488.]

4489. Application for loan. All applications to borrow from the permanent school fund shall be made to the auditor of the county in which the land is situated which it is proposed to mortgage as security, who shall cause the proper appraisement to be made, and, if satisfactory, shall examine any abstract of title which the proposed borrower may submit, or he may cause an abstract to be prepared at such proposed borrower’s expense. If the title is found to be perfect, and the lands unincumbered, he shall certify this fact and submit the application and all the papers connected therewith to the board of supervisors at its next meeting, regular or called, at which meeting the loan shall be approved or disapproved. [R60, §1984; C73, §§1864; C97, §2850; SS15, §2850; C24, 27, §4489.]

4490. Duty of auditor. If the application is accepted, the auditor shall complete the contract by taking a note payable to the county, and a mortgage upon the lands securing the same, and certify the same to the treasurer, who shall pay over to the borrower the amount named in the note, less a fee of two dollars to be paid to the auditor for his services. The board may reject the application for any good cause. [R60, §1984; C73, §§1864, 1875; C97, §2850; SS15, §2850; C24, 27, §4490.]

4491. Redemption of prior lien—assignments. If it shall happen that a loan is made upon real estate which is in fact incumbered other than for taxes, the board of supervisors may, when necessary for the safety of the loan, appropriate out of any school fund on hand, if such incumbrance does not exceed one-half of the real value of the lands, so much as may be needed to take up and purchase the same, and may also at any meeting, by resolution, assign without recourse, upon payment of the amount due, any school fund note and mortgage to one holding a subsequent lien upon the mortgaged real estate. [C75, §§1868, 1869; C97, §2850; SS15, §2850; C24, 27, §4491.]

4492. Loans reported—examination. Each loan made, when fully completed, shall be by the auditor reported to the board of supervisors, and a minute of such report shall be entered upon its records, and from time to time, and at least once a year, all loans, with the security given, shall be carefully examined and report made to the board, which examination shall be conducted by a member thereof, or some competent person selected by it. [R60, §1985; C73, §§1866, 1870; C97, §2851; C24, 27, §4492.]

4493. Additional security. When a report shows that the security in a given case has for any cause depreciated so that it is no longer sufficient, or it appears that there was a prior incumbrance thereon which materially affects the value of the security, the board shall order the debtor to furnish additional security, and fix a reasonable time within which the same shall be given, and if the party so ordered fails to comply therewith for thirty days after service upon him of a copy of the order, the entire debt shall become due, and an action may be brought to enforce the collection thereof, and these provisions shall enter into and form a part of all contracts of loans, whether incorporated therein in words or not. [R60, §1985; C73, §§1866; C97, §2851; C24, 27, §4493.]

4494. Renewal. When a loan has been made and the borrower desires to renew the same for one or more years, it may be done in the same manner as the loan was made in the first instance, but no new abstract, except a continuation of the same down to the time, nor examination of title prior to the original loan, nor new mortgage, need be given, unless the mortgage is to be given upon other lands. The time of pay-
ment, without further security, may be extended in writing, to be recorded as the original security, and, before maturity of the claim, when the board of supervisors for cause shall so order; but such extension of time shall not operate to release any security held. [R60, §1993; C73, §§1871, 1879; C97, §2852; C24, 27, §4494.]

4495. Statute of limitation. Lapse of time shall in no case be a bar to any action to recover any part of the school fund, nor shall it prevent the introduction of evidence in such an action, any provision in this code to the contrary notwithstanding. [C73, §§1880, 2542; C97, §2852; C24, 27, §4495.]

4496. Payments. All payments to the school fund upon contracts, or loans of any other nature, shall be made to the treasurer of the county upon a certificate from the auditor showing the amount due. [R60, §1986; C73, §1867; C97, §2853; C24, 27, §4496.]

4497. Release of mortgage. The auditor shall, when the debt is paid, release any mortgage or trust deed of purchase, as the case may be, and report the same to the board of supervisors at its next meeting, which report shall be carried into the records of the board. [R60, §1986; C73, §1867; C97, §2853; C24, 27, §4497.]

4498. School fund account—settlement. The auditor shall also keep in his office, in books to be provided for that purpose, an account to be known as the school fund account, in which a memorandum of all notes, mortgages, bonds, money, and assets of every kind and description which may come into his hands and those of the treasurer shall be entered, and separate accounts of principal and interest be kept; and the county treasurer shall keep a like account and record of all school funds coming into his hands. Settlements of such account shall be made with the board of supervisors at its January and June sessions, which settlements shall be recorded with the proceedings of the board. [R60, §§1990, 1991; C73, §§1876, 1877; C97, §2855; C24, 27, §4498.]

4499. Notice of default. When outstanding contracts for the sale of school lands or notes for money of the school fund loaned, or interest thereon, are due, the auditor shall by mail at once notify the debtor to make payment thereof within three months. [C73, §§1872, 1873; C97, §2854; C24, 27, §4499.]

4500. Suit—attorney fee. If such debtor shall neglect to comply with such notice, the auditor shall report the same to the county attorney, who shall bring an action to recover the same, and an injunction may issue for cause, without bond when so prayed, and there shall be allowed in the judgment, entered and taxed as a part of the costs in the case, a reasonable sum as compensation to plaintiff's attorney, not exceeding the amount as provided by law for attorneys' fees. [C73, §1873; C97, §2854; C24, 27, §4500.]

4501. Bid at execution sale. Upon a sale of lands under an execution founded upon a school fund claim or right, the auditor shall bid such sum as the interests of the fund require, and, if struck off to the state, it shall be thereafter treated in all respects the same as other lands belonging to said fund. [C73, §1874; C97, §2855; C24, 27, §4501.]

4502. Sheriff's deed to state. When lands have been bid in by the county for the state under foreclosure of school fund mortgages and the time for redemption has expired, a sheriff's deed shall be issued to the state for the use and benefit of the permanent school fund. The county auditor shall file the said deed for record in the office of the county recorder who shall record the same without fee and return the same when recorded to the county auditor who shall then forward the same to the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall record the said deed in his records and then file the same with the auditor of state. [C73, §1881; C97, §2855; S13, §2855; C24, 27, §4502; 44GA, ch 99.]

4503. Resale by state. All lands acquired by the state under foreclosure proceedings shall be resold within two years from date of foreclosure. Such lands shall be appraised, advertised, and sold in the manner provided for the appraisement, advertisement, sale, and conveyance of the sixteenth section or lands selected in lieu thereof. [S13, §2855; C24, 27, §4503; 44GA, ch 99.]

Appraisement, §4472.

4504. Proceeds on resale. When a resale is made, the county auditor shall notify the auditor of state, who shall thereupon charge the county with the full amount of the resale, except that when the lands are sold for more than the unpaid portion of the principal, the excess shall be applied to reimburse the county for the costs of foreclosure and the interest paid by the county to the state by reason of default of payment of same by the makers of the notes, previous to the time when the right of redemption has expired, not to exceed three years. [C73, §§1881, 1882; C97, §2855; S13, §2855; C24, 27, §4504.]

4505. Excess—loss borne by county. Any excess over the amount of the unpaid portion of the principal costs of foreclosure and interest on the principal as above provided, shall inure to the state and be credited to the permanent school fund account. If the lands shall be sold for a less amount than the unpaid portion of the principal, the loss shall be sustained by the county, and the board of supervisors shall at once order the amount of such loss transferred from the general fund of the county to the permanent school fund account. [C73, §1881; C97, §2855; S13, §2855; C24, 27, §4505.]

4506. Report as to sales—interest. County auditors shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, report to the auditor of state the amount of all sales and resales made during the year previous, of the sixteenth section, five-hundred-thousand-acre grant, escheat estates, and lands taken under foreclosure of school fund mortgages, and the auditor of state shall charge the same to the counties with interest from the date of such sale or resale to January first, at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum.
4507. Interest charged to counties. The auditor of state shall also, on the first day of January, charge to each county having permanent school funds under its control, interest thereon at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum for the preceding year, or such part thereof as such funds shall have been in the control of the county, which shall be taken as the whole amount of interest due from such county. All interest collected above the four and one-half per cent charged by the state shall be transferred to the general county fund. [C73, §1882; C97, §2855; S13, §2855; C24, 27, §4507.]

4508. Uncollected interest. If any county fails or refuses to collect the amount of interest due the state, the deficiency shall be paid to the state from the general county fund. Any county delinquent in the payment of interest due the state shall be charged one per cent per month on the amount delinquent until paid. [C73, §1882; C97, §2855; S13, §2855; C24, 27, §4508.]

4509. Report as to rents. County auditors shall, upon the first day of January of each year, report to the auditor of state the amount of rents collected during the preceding year on unsold school lands and lands taken under foreclosure of school fund mortgages then in the hands of the county treasurer, and the auditor of state shall include the amount so reported in his semiannual apportionment of interest. [C73, §1884; C97, §2855; S13, §2855; C24, 27, §4509.]

4510. Transfer of unloaned funds. When there are funds belonging to the permanent school fund in any county, amounting to one thousand dollars, that cannot be loaned, the county auditor may certify the fact to the auditor of state, who shall order a transfer thereof to some other county or counties, where in his opinion it can be loaned. Upon such transfer being made, he shall give the county making the transfer credit for the amount, and shall charge the county or counties to which the transfer is made with the amount transferred, and shall afterwards charge interest on the actual amount in possession of each county. [C73, §1883; C97, §2856; C24, 27, §4510.]

4511. Penalty against county auditor. Any county auditor failing or neglecting to perform any of the duties which are required of him by the provisions of this chapter, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action brought in the district court by the board of supervisors, the judgment to be entered against the party and his bondsmen, and the proceeds to go to the school fund. [R60, §1992; C73, §1878; C97, §2857; C24, 27, §4511.]

CHAPTER 233

STATE LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT

4512. State library. The state library shall consist of a law section, an economics and sociology section, a medical section, and a general section. [C24, 27, §4512.]

4513. Historical, memorial, and art department. The historical, memorial, and art department shall consist of the historical and art collections, materials gathered for historical research, the museum, and the public archives. [C24, 27, §4513.]

4514. Board of trustees. The board shall consist of the governor, who shall be president of the board, the judges of the supreme court, the secretary of state, and the superintendent of public instruction. [C51, §§445, 447, 452; R60, §§703, 707; C73, §§1886, 1890; C97, §2858; S13, §2881-a; C24, 27, §4514.]

4515. Powers of board. The board may make and enforce rules not in conflict with law for keeping the records and for the management and care of the property of the state library and the historical, memorial, and art department. It shall designate some officer, assistant, or employee to act as its secretary. [C51, §452; R60, §§703, 707; C73, §§1886, 1890; C97, §2858; S13, §2881-a; C24, 27, §4515.]

4516. Historical building. The board shall have control of the historical building and may assign space therein to be occupied by the historical, memorial, and art department and each of the several sections of the state library, except the law and economics and sociology sections. [S13, §2881-d; C24, 27, §4516.]

4517. Librarian and curator. The board shall appoint a state librarian and a curator, whose regular terms of office shall be for six years, and may remove either of them by a two-thirds vote, and fill all vacancies by a majority vote of the board. [C51, §§445, 447, 452; R60, §690; C73, §1890; C97, §§2858, 2860, 2875; S13, §2881-b; C24, 27, §4517.]

4518. Duties of state librarian. The state librarian shall:
1. **Charge of library.** Have general charge of the state library, which shall always be available for free use by the public under proper rules.

2. **When library open.** Give his personal attention to the library, and keep the library open every day except Sundays and legal holidays, during such hours as the board may direct.

3. **Catalogue — publication.** Label and catalogue the books of said library, and prepare and publish such catalogues as the board may direct.

4. **Law librarian.** Appoint an expert law librarian who shall have charge of the law library, including the legislative reference bureau thereof.

5. **Medical librarian.** Appoint an expert librarian trained in medicine and surgery and in the terms in which medical and surgical literature is most commonly written and published.

6. **Economics and sociology.** Appoint an expert trained in economics and sociology who shall have charge of the section on economics and sociology.

7. **Report to governor.** Report to the governor biennially, giving the history of said library for the preceding two years.

8. **Report to board.** Report to the board semi-annually, or oftener if required, all matters pertaining to the condition of the library.

9. **Other duties.** Perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by law or prescribed by the rules of the board. [C51, §§449, 453; R60, §§689, 693, 699, 700, 704; C73, §§1889, 1891–1894, 1897; C97, §§2861–2863, 2866; S13, §§2881-b; C24, 27, §4518.]

**Time of report.** §246.

4519. **Medical section — discrimination.** The medical section shall be separately catalogued and shelved in suitable rooms in connection with the general section. No preference shall be given to any school of medicine, but all shall be treated alike; and books, periodicals, and pamphlets shall be secured for any and every legally recognized school without discrimination. [C24, 27, §4519.]

4520. **Law section.** The law section shall be maintained in the capitol or elsewhere in rooms convenient to the supreme court. [C24, 27, §4520.]

4521. **Taking out books.** Members of the general assembly and of congress, judges of the supreme, federal, district, superior, and municipal courts, state officers, and attorneys in attendance upon the supreme court, shall be permitted, under proper restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, and upon executing a receipt therefor, to take from the state library any books to be used in connection with their official business at the seat of government, save those which the trustees may determine ought not to be removed. [C51, §451; R60, §§695, 696; C73, §§1887, 1888; C97, §2859; C24, 27, §4521.]

4522. **Loaning of books.** The state librarian with the approval of the board may loan from the general section to the Iowa library commission for relending to the libraries of the state, such books and pamphlets as in his judgment may be so loaned without impairing the usefulness of the general section. [C24, 27, §4522.]

4523. **Liability for lost books.** Any person injuring, defacing, destroying, or losing a book shall pay to the librarian twice the value thereof; if it be one of a series, he shall be liable to pay the value of such series, and the librarian shall collect the same by suit if necessary, unless, within a reasonable time to be fixed by him, such person shall replace the book so injured or lost. [R60, §702; C73, §1896; C97, §2865; C24, 27, §4523.]

4524. **Fines.** All fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed by the rules of the board for any violation of the same may be recovered in an action in the name of the state and applied to the use of the library, under the direction of the board. [C73, §1895; C97, §2864; C24, 27, §4524.]

4525. **Duties of curator.** The curator shall:

1. **Custody of historical building.** Under the direction of the board, be custodian of the historical building and collections therein, and shall keep the rooms assigned to the department and the collections open for inspection by the public during such hours of each day as the board may direct, but the curator shall cause the same to be kept open on Sunday afternoons during the sessions of the general assembly.

2. **Custody, display, and publication of material.** Under the direction of the board, collect, preserve, organize, arrange, and classify works of art, books, maps, charts, public documents, manuscripts, newspapers, and other objects and materials illustrative of the natural and political history of the territory and state and of the central west, and of the traditions and history of the Indian tribes and prior occupants of the region, and publish such matter and display such material as may be of value and interest to the public.

3. **Collection of memorials and mementoes.** With the approval of the board, collect memorials and mementoes of the pioneers of Iowa and the soldiers of all our wars, including portraits, specimens of arms, clothing, army letters, commissions of officers, and other military papers and documents.

4. **Ethnology and archaeology.** Receive and arrange in cases, objects illustrative of the ethnology and prehistoric archaeology of this and surrounding states.

5. **Inventory of property.** As soon as practicable, prepare a classified index and inventory of all the property belonging to the department or in its custody, and determine through the aid of experts the money value thereof, so far as practicable, and when done a summary of the same shall be included in his biennial report, and thereafter such reports shall set forth all additions thereto with their money value, if any, and give a list of items lost or dropped from the collections. His report shall also contain a separate statement of materials obtained by gift and by purchase during each biennium.

6. **Subscription for newspapers.** Subscribe for and preserve files of at least two newspapers of
and of such county and municipal archives as are voluntarily deposited. The term "archives" shall mean those manuscripts and materials originating under or passing through the hands of public officials in the regular course and performance of their duties, over ten years old, and not in current use; but the executive council shall have power and authority to order the transfer of such archives or any part thereof at any time prior to the expiration of the ten years, or cause them to be retained in the respective offices beyond such limit if in its judgment the public interests or convenience shall require it. [SS15,§2881-p; C24, 27,§4528.]

Referred to in §4529.

§4529. Records delivered. The several state, executive, and administrative departments, offices, or boards, councils, boards, bureaus, and commissioners, are hereby authorized and directed to transfer and deliver to the historical, memorial, and art department such of the public archives as are designated in the preceding section, except such as in the judgment of the executive council should be retained longer in the respective offices, and the curator is authorized to receive the same. [SS15,§§2881-q-r; C24, 27,§4529.]

§4530. Removal of original. After any public archives have been received into the division of public archives by the curator, they shall not be removed from his custody without his consent, except in obedience to a subpoena of a court of record or a written order of the officer from whose office they were received. [SS15,§2881-t; C24, 27,§4530.]

§4531. Certified copies—fees. Upon request of any person, the curator shall make a certified copy of any document contained in said archives, and when such copy is properly authenticated by him it shall have the same legal effect as though certified by the officer from whose office it was obtained or by the secretary of state. Said curator shall charge and collect for such copies the fees allowed by law to the official in whose office the document originates for such certified copies, and all such fees shall be turned into the state treasury. [SS15,§2881-t; C24, 27,§4531.]


CHAPTER 234

LIBRARY COMMISSION AND TRAVELING LIBRARIES

§4533. State commission—term—chairman. The governor shall appoint four persons, at least two of whom shall be women, who, with the state librarian and superintendent of public instruction and president of the state university, shall constitute a state library commission. The first members appointed by the governor shall be appointed for terms of two, three, four, and five years from the first day of July, 1900, and all subsequent appointments shall be for terms of five years, except appointments to fill vacancies. The commission shall annually elect a chairman. [SS13,§2888-a; C24, 27,§4533.]

§4534. Duties. The commission shall give advice and counsel to all free and other public libraries, and to all communities which may
propose to establish them, as to the best means of establishing and maintaining such libraries, the selection of books, cataloguing, and other details of library management. It may print such lists and circulars of information as it shall deem necessary and as approved by the executive council. It may also conduct a summer school of library instruction, a clearing house for periodicals for free gift to local libraries, and perform such other public service as may seem to it for the best interests of the state. [S13, §2888-c; C24, 27, §4534.]

CHAPTER 235

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

4535. Traveling libraries. The state library board shall transfer to the Iowa library commission all associate and traveling libraries belonging to the state, and the said library commission is authorized to accept the same; and it shall be the duty of said commission to operate the said associate and traveling libraries, also to properly equip and circulate the books thus acquired or subsequently purchased to be loaned within the state to libraries, schools, colleges, universitites, library associations, free libraries, libraries in penal institutions, and individuals, free of cost except for transportation, under such conditions and rules as shall protect the interests of the state and best increase the efficiency of the service it is expected to render the public. [S13, §2888-d; C24, 27, §4535.]

4536. Secretary. Said commission shall employ a secretary not of its own number, who shall serve at the will of the commission, and under such conditions as it shall determine. [S13, §2888-e; C24, 27, §4536.]

4537. Duties. It shall be the duty of said secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the commission, to keep accurate accounts of its financial transactions, and to act under the direction of the commission in supervising the work of the traveling libraries, in organizing new libraries and improving those already established, and in general to perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the commission. [S13, §2888-e; C24, 27, §4537.]

4538. Expenses. In addition to their salaries the necessary traveling expenses shall be allowed the secretary and assistants while absent from the office in the service of the commission, the same to be verified and certified and paid in the same manner as other expenses incurred by the commission. [S13, §2888-e; C24, 27, §4538.]

4539. Biennial report. The secretary of the commission shall, biennially, make a full report to the governor on library conditions and progress in Iowa, with sketches of the free public libraries and illustrations of such library buildings as said commission may deem expedient, these reports to be distributed under the direction of the commission; and such other printing and binding provided by this chapter shall be done by the state when allowed by the executive council. [S13, §2888-f; C24, 27, §4539.]


4540. Reports from libraries. The commission shall each year obtain from all free public libraries reports showing condition, growth, development, and manner of conducting said libraries, and shall obtain reports from other libraries in the state at their discretion, and shall furnish annually to the superintendent of public instruction in the Iowa official register as may be deemed of public interest. [S13, §2888-g; C24, 27, §4540.]

4541. Compensation and expenses. No member of the commission shall ever receive any compensation for services as a member, but the traveling expenses of members in attending meetings of the commission, or in visiting or establishing libraries, and other incidental and necessary expenses connected with the work of the commission, shall be paid, including the necessary expense in the maintenance and extension of the traveling library system. [S15, §2888-h; C24, 27, §4541.]

CHAPTER 235

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

4542. Objects and purposes. The state historical society shall be maintained in connection with and under the auspices of the state university, for carrying out the work of collecting and preserving materials relating to the history of Iowa and illustrative of the progress and development of the state; for maintaining a library and collections, and conducting historical studies and researches; for issuing publications, and for providing public lectures of historical character, and otherwise disseminating a knowledge of the history of Iowa among the people of the state. [R60, §1959; C73, §1900; C97, §2882; S13, §2882-a; C24, 27, §4542.]

4543. Board of curators — meetings. The board of curators of the society shall consist of eighteen persons, nine of whom shall be appointed by the governor, and nine elected by members of the society. Their term of office shall be two years, and they shall receive no compensation. The governor shall make his appointments on or before the last Wednesday in June in each even-numbered year, and the terms of the persons appointed shall commence on that day; and, at the annual meeting of the society in each odd-numbered year, the others shall be elected by ballot from the members of the society, for the term next ensuing, which annual
meeting shall be held at Iowa City on the Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June. [C73, §§1901, 1903; C97,§2883; C24, 27,§4545.]

4544. Members. Members may be admitted to the society at any time under such rules as may be adopted by the board of curators. [C73, §1902; C97,§2884; C24, 27,§4544.]

4545. Officers — compensation. The board shall appoint annually, or oftener if need be, a corresponding secretary, recording secretary, treasurer, and librarian from the members of the society outside of their own number, who shall hold office for one year, unless sooner removed by a majority vote of the board. Said officers shall hold the same position in the society as upon the board of curators, and their respective duties shall be determined by said board. No officer of the society or board shall receive any compensation from the state appropriation thereto. [C73,§1904; C97,§2885; C24, 27,§4545.]

4546. President. It shall also appoint from its members a president, who shall be the executive head of the board, and hold office for one year and until his successor is elected. [C73, §1905; C97,§2886; C24, 27,§4546.]

4547. Executive board. The curators, a majority of whom shall reside in the vicinity of the university, and five of whom shall constitute a quorum, shall be the executive board of the society, and have full power to manage its affairs. It shall keep a full and complete account of all of its doings, and of the receipt and expenditure of all funds collected or granted for the purposes of the society, and shall biennially report the same to the governor. [R60,§1960; C73,§1906; C97,§2887; C24, 27,§4547.]


4548. Reports and documents furnished. Five copies of the reports of the supreme court and twenty copies of all other books and documents published by the state or upon its order shall be delivered to the society for the purpose of effecting exchanges with similar societies in other states and countries, and for preservation in its library, or other purposes of the society. [R60,§1961; C73,§1907; C97,§2888; C24, 27,§4548.]

CHAPTER 236
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

4549. Board. The geological survey of the state shall be under the direction of the geological board, consisting of the governor, the auditor of state, and the presidents of the agricultural college, the state university, and the Iowa academy of science. [C97,§2497; C24, 27,§4549.]

4550. State geologist and assistants. Such board shall appoint and fix the salaries of a state geologist, and such expert assistants and other employees, recommended by him, as may be necessary. [R60,§§180, 181; C97,§2498; C24, 27,§4550.]

4551. Survey. The state geologist shall be director of the survey and shall make a complete survey of the natural resources of the state in all their economic and scientific aspects, including the determination of the order, arrangement, dip, and comparative magnitude of the various formations; the discovery and examination of all useful deposits, including their richness in mineral contents and their fossils; and the investigation of the position, formation, and arrangement of the different ores, coals, clays, building stones, glass sands, marls, peats, mineral oils, natural gases, mineral and artesian waters, and such other minerals or other materials as may be useful, with particular regard to the value thereof for commercial purposes and their accessibility. [R60,§182; C97,§2499; C24, 27,§4551.]

4552. Investigations — cabinet. The state geologist shall investigate the characters of the various soils and their capacities for agricultural purposes; the growth of timber, the animal and plant life of the state, the streams and water power, and other scientific and natural history matters that may be of practical importance and interest. A complete cabinet collection may, at the option of the board, be made to illustrate the natural products of the state, and the board may also furnish suites of materials, rocks, and fossils for colleges and public museums within the state, if it can be done without impairing the general state collection. [R60,§§182, 185, 187; C97,§2499; C24, 27,§4552.]

4553. Authority to enter lands. For the purpose of carrying on the aforesaid investigations the state geologist and his assistants and employees shall have authority to enter and cross all lands within the state; provided that in so doing no damage is done to private property. [C24, 27,§4553.]

4554. Detailed reports. The state geologist and his assistants shall make detailed maps and reports of counties and districts as fast as the work is completed, which reports shall embrace such geological, mineralogical, topographical, and scientific details as are necessary to make complete records thereof, which may include the necessary illustrations, maps, charts, and diagrams. [R60,§184; C97,§2500; $13,§2500; C24, 27,§4554.]

4555. Annual report. The state geologist shall, annually, at the time provided by law,
make to the governor a full report, approved by
the board, of the work in the preceding year,
which report shall be accompanied by such other
reports and papers as may be considered desir­
able for publication. [R60,§184; C97,§§2498,
2500; S13,§2500; C24, 27,§4555.]

Time of filing report and period covered, §247.

4556. Cooperation. The state geologist shall
cooperate with the United States geological sur­
vey, with other federal and state organizations,
and with adjoining state surveys in the making
of topographic maps and the study of geologic
problems of the state when, in the opinion of
the geological board, such cooperation will re­
result in profit to the state. [S13,§2500; C24, 27,
§4556.]

4557. Publication of reports. The board
may direct the preparation and publication of
special reports and bulletins of educational and
scientific value or containing information of im­
mediate use to the people. [C97,§2501; S13,
§2501; C24, 27,§4557.]

4558. Distribution and sale of reports. All
publications of the geological survey shall be
distributed by the state as are other published
reports of state officers when no special provi­
sion is made. When such distribution has been
made the board shall retain a sufficient number
of copies to supply probable future demands
and any copies in excess of such number shall be
sold to persons making application therefor at
the cost price of publication, the money thus
accruing to be turned into the treasury of the
state. [C97,§2501; S13,§2501; C24, 27,§4558.]

4559. Expenses. The members of the board
shall serve without compensation, but the state
geologist and such board and its assistants
shall be allowed their actual and necessary ex­
penses incurred in the performance of their
duties. [C97,§2502; S13,§2502; C24, 27,§4559;
44GA, ch 23,§6.]
TITLE XIII
HIGHWAYS
CHAPTER 237
ESTABLISHMENT, ALTERATION, AND VACATION OF HIGHWAYS

Chapter not applicable to primary roads, §4755-b.27.

GENERAL PROVISIONS
4560. Jurisdiction. The board of super­visors has the general supervision of the sec­ondary roads in the county, with power to establish, vacate, and change them as herein provided, and to see that the laws in relation to them are carried into effect. [C51,§514; R60, §819; C73,§920; C97,§1482; C24,27,§4560; 44 GA, ch 100,§1.]

4561. Width. Roads hereafter established, unless otherwise fixed by the board, shall be at least sixty-six feet wide, and in no case less than forty; within these limits they may be increased or diminished in width, altered in di­rection, or vacated, by pursuing the course pre­scribed in this chapter. [C51,§515, 516; R60, §§820,821; C73,§921; C97,§1483; S13,§1483; C24,27,§4561.]

Width of bridges and culverts, §4667.

4562. Petition. Any person desiring the establishment, vacation, or alteration of a road shall file in the auditor's office of the proper county a petition, in substance as follows:

To the board of supervisors of . . . . . . . .

The undersigned asks that a road commenc­ing at . . . . . and running thence . . . . . and terminating at . . . . . be established, vacated, or altered (as the case may be). [C73, §922; C97,§1484; C24,27,§4562.]

4563. Bond. Before filing such petition, the auditor shall require the petitioner to give a bond, with sureties to be approved by him, conditioned that all expenses growing out of the application will be paid by the obligors, in case the contemplated road is not finally established, altered, or vacated, as asked in the petition. [C51,§521; R60,§826; C73,§923; C97,§1485; C24, 27,§4563.]
4564. Commissioner. When the foregoing requirements have been complied with, the auditor shall appoint some suitable and disinterested elector of the county as commissioner, to examine into the expediency of the proposed establishment, alteration, or vacation, and report accordingly. [C51,§523; R60,§828; C73, §924; C97,§1486; C24, 27,§4564.]

4565. Substituting other road. The commissioner shall not be confined to the precise matter of the petition, but may inquire and determine whether that or any road in the vicinity, answering the same purpose and in substance the same, be required. [C51,§525; R60,§830; C73,§825; C97,§1487; C24, 27,§4565.]

4566. Property exempt. No road shall be established through any cemetery. No road shall, without the owner's consent, be established through any orchard, or ornamental grounds contiguous to any dwelling house, or so as to cause the removal of any dwelling house or other substantial, permanent, and valuable building. [C51,§525; R60,§830; C73,§925; C97, §1487; SS15,§1527-74; C24, 27,§4566.]

4567. Report. In forming his judgment, he must take into account the public and private convenience, and the expense of the proposed road, and, if he thinks the public convenience requires it, shall proceed at once to lay the same out, if the circumstances are such as to enable him to do so without having the same surveyed; but if, in his judgment, such road should not be established, or the alteration or vacation made, he shall proceed no further, and in either case shall, within thirty days after the day of his appointment, file his report in the auditor's office. [C51,§§532-533, 535, 536; R60,§§840, 841; C73,§§926-928, 934; C97,§1488; C24, 27,§4567.]

4568. Survey made — commissioner sworn. If the precise location of the road cannot otherwise be given, he must cause the line thereof to be surveyed and plainly marked out, and, if he is a person other than the county engineer, must be sworn to faithfully and impartially discharge his duty, and, after thus qualifying, he shall have authority to swear any assistants employed to faithfully and impartially perform their duties in aiding him in laying out or altering the road. [C51,§§525-526, 535, 536; R60,§§831-833, 840, 841; C73,§§926-928, 934; C97,§1488; C24, 27,§4567.]

4569. Mileposts and stakes. Mileposts must be set up at the end of every mile, and the distance marked thereon, and stakes must be set at each change of direction, on which shall be marked the bearings of the new course. Stakes must also be set at the crossing of fences and streams, and at intervals in the prairie not exceeding a quarter of a mile each; in the timber the course must be indicated by trees suitably blazed. [C51,§531; R60,§836; C73,§831; C97, §1490; C24, 27,§4569.]

4570. Bearing trees—monuments. Bearing trees must, when convenient, be established at each angle and milepost, and the position of the road relative to the corners of sections, the junction of streams, or any other natural or artificial monument or conspicuous object, must, as far as convenient, be stated in the field notes and shown on the plat. [C51,§532; R60, §837; C73,§832; C97,§1491; C24, 27,§4570.]

4571. Plat and field notes. A correct plat of the road or alteration, together with a copy of the field notes of the surveyor, if one has been employed, must be filed as a part of the commissioner's report. [C51,§533; R60,§838; C73,§933; C97,§1492; C24, 27,§4571.]

4572. Bridges. If the commissioner's report is in favor of the establishment, alteration, or vacation of the road, it shall show the number of bridges required, and the probable cost thereof. [C97,§1493; C24, 27,§4572.]

Referred to in §4674.

4573. Hearing—objections—claims for damages. The auditor shall appoint a day, not less than sixty nor more than ninety days from such time, when the petition and report will be acted upon, or before which day all objections to the establishment, alteration, or vacation of the road, and all claims for damages by reason of its establishment or alteration, must be filed in the auditor's office. [C51,§§535, 536; R60,§§840, 841; C73,§934; C97,§1493; C24, 27,§4573.]

Referred to in §§4574, 4575.

4574. Day fixed. The time for the commissioner to commence the examination shall be fixed by the auditor, and if he fails to so commence, or so report as prescribed in the two preceding sections, the auditor may fix another day, or extend the time for making such report, or may appoint another commissioner. [C51, §524; R60,§829; C73,§935; C97,§1494; C24, 27,§4574.]

Referred to in §4576.

4575. Notice served. Within twenty days after the day is fixed by the auditor as above provided, a notice shall be served on each owner of land lying in the proposed road, or abutting thereon, as shown by the transfer books in the auditor's office, who resides in the county, in the manner provided for the service of original notices. If the owner of the land as thus shown does not reside in the county, similar notice shall be served upon any person who is in the actual occupancy of such land. In any case, notice shall be published, once each week, for four weeks in some newspaper printed in the county. [C51,§519; R60,§824; C73,§936; C97, §1495; S13,§1495; C24, 27,§4575.]

Referred to in §4577.

Manner of service, §11060.

4576. Form of notice. The notice may be in the following form:

To all whom it may concern: The commissioner appointed to locate, vacate, or alter (as the case may be) a road commencing at .........in...........county, running thence (describe in general terms all the points as in the commissioner's report, giving the names of the owners of the land through which the proposed road passes as they appear upon the transfer books of the auditor's office) and terminating at................., has reported in
favor of the establishment, vacation, or alteration thereof, and all objections thereto, or claims for damages, must be filed in the auditor's office on or before noon of the twenty-fifth day of ________, A. D., of such road, and they will be established, vacated, or altered without reference thereto.

County Auditor.

Referred to in §4577.

4577. Auditor may establish, alter, or vacate. If no objections or claims for damages are filed on or before noon of the day fixed therefor, and the auditor is satisfied the provisions of the last two preceding sections have been complied with, he shall proceed to establish, alter, or vacate such road as recommended by the commissioner, upon the payment of costs. [C73,§937; C97,§1496; C24,27,§4577.]

4578. Failure to pay costs. If such costs are not paid within ten days, the auditor shall report his action in the premises to the board of supervisors at its next session, when they shall affirm the action of the auditor, or establish such road at the expense of the county. [C73,§937; C97,§1496; C24,27,§4578.]

4579. New notice given. If the auditor is satisfied that the notice has not been given, he shall appoint another day, and cause such notice to be served or published as required in the first instance, and thereafter proceed as provided above. [C73,§938; C97,§1497; C24,27,§4579.]

4580. Objections or claims. If objections to the establishment of the road or claims for damages are filed, the further hearing of the application shall stand continued to the next session of the board of supervisors held after the commissioners appointed to assess the damages have reported. All claims for damages and objections to the establishment, alteration, or vacation of the road must be in writing, and the statements in the application for damages shall be considered denied in all subsequent proceedings. [C51,§537; R60,§842; C73,§§939,941; C97,§1498; C24,27,§4580.]

4581. Appraisers appointed — vacancies — qualification. Upon the expiration of the time for filing claims for damages, if any are filed, the auditor shall appoint three disinterested electors of the county as appraisers, to assess the amount of damages any claimants may sustain by reason of the establishment or alteration of such road, and shall give them notice of their appointment, and fix a day and hour at which they shall meet at his office, or that of some justice of the peace, to qualify; and if they do not all appear at the time and place named, or within one hour thereafter, the auditor or justice, as the case may be, shall fill any vacancies by the appointment of others, and swear such appraisers to faithfully and impartially assess the damages claimed. [C51,§§383-384; R60,§§843-846; C73,§§940,942,943; C97,§1499; C24,27,§4581.]

4582. Report. Such appraisers shall proceed at once to perform their duties, and, after assessing the damages sustained by the claimants, respectively, shall report the amount sustained by each, in writing, to the auditor, within thirty days from the date of their appointment. [C51,§842; R60,§847; C73,§940; C97,§1499; C24,27,§4582.]

4583. postponement — new appointment. Should the report not be filed in time, or should any good cause for delay exist, the auditor may postpone the time for final action on the subject, and may, if necessary, appoint other appraisers. [C51,§543; R60,§848; C73,§944; C97,§1500; C24,27,§4583.]

4584. Costs. Should no damages be awarded the applicants therefor, all the costs growing out of their claims shall be paid by them. [C51,§545; R60,§850; C73,§945; C97,§1500; C24,27,§4584.]

4585. Final action. When the time for final action arrives, the board may hear testimony, receive petitions for and remonstrances against the establishment, vacation, or alteration, as the case may be, of such road, and may establish, vacate, or alter, or refuse to do so, as in their judgment, founded on the testimony, the public good may require. [C51,§546; R60,§851; C73,§946; C97,§1501; C24,27,§4585.]

4586. Damages — conditional order. Said board may increase or diminish the damages allowed by the appraisers, and may make such establishment, vacation, or alteration conditioned upon the payment, in whole or in part, of the damages awarded, or expenses in relation thereto. All damages for such establishment, vacation or alteration which must be paid by the county shall be payable from the secondary road construction fund. [C51,§546; R60,§851; C73,§946; C97,§1501; C24,27,§4586; 43GA, ch 22; 44GA, ch 100,§52.]

4587. Unconditional order. In the latter case, a day shall be fixed for the performance of the condition, which must be before the next session of the board, and, if the same is not performed by that day, it shall at such session make some final and unconditional order in the premises. [C51,§547; R60,§852; C73,§947; C97,§1502; C24,27,§4587.]

4588. Record. Any order made or action taken in the establishment, alteration, or vacation of a road shall be entered in the road record, distinguishing between those made or taken by the auditor and those by the board of supervisors. [C73,§948; C97,§1503; C24,27,§4588.]

4589. Plat and field notes. After a road has been finally established or altered, the plat and field notes must be recorded by the auditor. [C51,§550; R60,§855; C73,§949; C97,§1504; C24,27,§4589.]

4590. Opening and working. Secondary roads shall be opened and worked by the board of supervisors. [C51,§550; R60,§855; C73,§949; C97,§§427,1504; C24,27,§4590; 43GA, ch 20,§84.]
4591. Fences—crops. A reasonable time must be allowed to enable the owners of land to erect the necessary fences adjoining the new road; and where fences have been planted or sowed before the road is finally established, the opening thereof shall be delayed until the crop is harvested. [C51, §551; R60, §§856, 857; C73, §950; C97, §1505; C24, 27, §4591.]

4592. Minors—insane persons. The rights and interests of minors and insane persons in relation to the establishment, vacation, and alteration of roads, and all matters connected therewith, are under the control of their guardians. [C51, §555; R60, §860; C73, §951; C97, §1506; C24, 27, §4592.]

4593. Establishment through state lands. The state board of education or board of control of the institutions belonging to the state may vacate, alter, change, or establish public highways through the lands belonging to the state, and for the use of such institutions, as the said board of education or board of control may deem for the best interests of the state and the public, subject, however, to the approval of the board of supervisors of the county, or the city council of the city, wherein such lands are situated. [C73, §954; C97, §1509; §13, §1509; C24, 27, §4593.]

4594. County line roads. The establishment, vacation, or alteration of a road, either along or across a county line, may be effected by the concurrent action of the respective boards of supervisors in the manner above prescribed. The commissioners in such cases must act in concert, and the road shall not be established, vacated, or altered in either county until it is so ordered in both. [C51, §556; R60, §861; C73, §955; C97, §1510; C24, 27, §4594.]

4595. General control—concurrent action. All roads, whether established by the board of control of state institutions or by the state board of education under the statute or by the county authorities, are subject to the provisions of this chapter, and those established by the joint action of boards of supervisors of two or more counties can be altered or discontinued only by the joint action of the boards of the counties in which situated. Subject to these provisions, they shall be in all other respects treated, managed, and controlled as provided in this title. The term "road" as used in this code means any public highway, unless otherwise specified. [R60, §874; C73, §960; C97, §1514; C24, 27, §4595.]

4596. Consent highways. Roads may be established without the appointment of a commissioner; and when warrants have been signed by all the owners of the land to be used for that purpose be first filed in the auditor’s office; and the board, if satisfied that the proposed road is of sufficient public importance to be opened and worked by the public, shall make an order establishing the same. If a survey is necessary, the board, before ordering the same, may require the parties asking such establishment to pay or secure the payment of the expenses thereof. [C51, §§553, 554; R60, §§858, 859; C73, §§957, 958; C97, §1512; C24, 27, §4596.]

4597. Appeal by damage claimant. Any applicant for damages caused by the establishment or alteration of any road may appeal from the final decision of the board to the district court of the county in which the land lies, notice of which appeal must be served on the county auditor within twenty days after the decision is made. If the road has been established or altered on condition that the petitioners therefor pay the damages, such notice shall be served on the four persons first named in the petition, if there be that many residing in the county, in the manner in which an original notice may be served. [R60, §773; C73, §959; C97, §1513; C24, 27, §4597.]

\[Manner of service, §11060.\]

4598. Appeal by petitioner. An appeal may be taken by the petitioner as to amount of damages, if the establishment or alteration has been made conditional upon paying the damages, by serving notice thereof on the county auditor and applicant for damages, in the manner in which original notices are served, and within twenty days after the decision of the board, and filing a bond in the office of such auditor, with sureties to be approved by him, conditioned for the payment of all costs occasioned by such appeal, if the appellant fails to recover a more favorable judgment in the district court than was allowed him by such bond. [R60, §787; C73, §960; C97, §1514; C24, 27, §4598.]

\[Manner of service, §11060.\]

4599. Transcript on appeal. When an appeal has been taken the auditor shall within ten days thereafter make out and file in the office of the clerk of said court a transcript of the papers on file in his office, and proceedings of the board of supervisors in relation to such damages. The claimant for damages shall be plaintiff and the petitioners defendants, unless the damages have been ordered paid out of the county treasury, in which case the county shall be defendant. [R60, §787; C73, §961; C97, §1515; C24, 27, §4599.]

4600. Trial on appeal. The amount of damages the claimant is entitled to shall be ascertained by the court in the same manner as in actions by ordinary proceedings, and the amount ascertained shall be entered of record, but no judgment rendered therefor. The amount thus ascertained shall be certified by the clerk to the board of supervisors, who shall thereafter proceed as if such amount had been by it allowed the claimant as damages. [C73, §962; C97, §1516; C24, 27, §4600.]

\[How issues tried, §11429.\]

4601. Costs. If the appeal be taken by the petitioners, they shall pay the costs, unless the claimant recovers a less amount than was allowed him by the board. In all other cases the taxing of the costs shall rest in the discretion of the court. [R60, §787; C73, §963; C97, §1517; C24, 27, §4601.]

4602. Lost field notes — resurvey. When, by reason of the loss or destruction of the field
notes of the original survey, or of defective surveys or record, or of numerous alterations since the original survey, the location of any road cannot be accurately determined, the board of the proper county may cause it to be resurveyed, platted, and recorded, as hereinafter provided. [R60,§913; C73,§964; C97,§1518; C24, 27, §4602.]

Refered to in §4603.

4603. Plat and field notes filed — notice given. A copy of the field notes, together with the plat of any road surveyed under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be filed in the office of the county auditor, and thereupon he shall give notice in some newspaper published within the county, that at some term of the board therein named, not less than twenty days from the publication, it will, unless good cause be shown against so doing, approve of such survey and plat, and order them to be recorded as in cases of the original establishment of a public road. [R60,§914; C73,§965; C97,§1519; C24, 27, §4603.]

4604. Proceedings—record. In case objection shall be made by any person claiming to be injured by the survey so made, the board shall have power to hear and determine the matter, and may, if thought advisable, order a change to be made in the survey. If, upon the final determination, the board shall find said survey is correct, it shall approve the same, and cause the field notes and plat thereof to be recorded as in case of the establishment or alteration of roads, and thereafter such records shall be received by all courts as conclusive proof of its establishment according to such survey and plat. [R60,§915; C73,§966; C97,§1520; C24, 27, §4604.]

4605. Road plat book. If the same has not been heretofore done, the county auditor shall cause every road in his county, the legal existence of which is shown by the records and files in his office, to be platted in a book to be obtained and kept for that purpose and known as the “road plat book”. Each township shall be platted separately, on a scale of not less than four inches to the mile, and such auditor shall have all changes in or additions to the roads legally established immediately entered upon said plat book, with appropriate references to the files in which the papers relating to the same may be found. [R60,§889; C73,§§967, 968; C97, §1521; C24, 27,§4606; 40GA, ch 20,§866.]

4606. Laying out public highways—fees. The following fees shall be paid persons engaged in laying out and changing roads:
1. Commissioners, such sum as shall be fixed by the board of supervisors, not to exceed three dollars for each day, together with ten cents per mile for the distance traveled in going to and returning from the location of the road under consideration.
2. Surveyor, for each day, four dollars.
3. Chain carriers, markers, and other assistants, for each day, one dollar and fifty cents.

If the road extends into more than one county, such expenses when so adjudged shall be paid by the several counties in proportion to the length of time occupied on the road in each county. [C51,§553; R60,§§889, 872, 877; C73, §3824; C97,§1527; C24, 27,§4605.]

CHANGES IN ROADS, STREAMS, OR DRY RUNS

4607. Changes for safety, economy, and utility. Boards of supervisors on their own motion may change the course of any part of any secondary road or stream, watercourse, or dry run, within any county in order to avoid the construction and maintenance of bridges, or to avoid grades, or railroad crossings, or to straighten any secondary road, or to cut off dangerous corners, turns, or intersections on the highway, or to widen any secondary road above statutory width, or for the purpose of preventing the encroachment of a stream, watercourse, or dry run upon such highway. [C97,§427; SS15, §1527-r1; C24, 27,§4607; 44GA, ch 100,§3.]

Refered to in §4608.

4608. Costs. The cost entailed by a change in a highway as provided in the preceding section shall be paid from the secondary road funds. [C97,§427; SS15, §§1527-r1-r3; C24, 27, §4608; 44GA, ch 20,§67; 44GA, ch 100,§4.]

4609. Report and survey. Unless the action of the board is based on the recommendations of the engineer, accompanied by a report on the proposed change, and a plat and survey of the proposed change, the board shall order an engineer to make such report and survey and return the same on or before a day fixed. In making the survey, the engineer shall have the right to enter upon any premises affected by the proposed change. [SS15,§1527-r1; C24, 27,§4609.]

4610. Appraisers. If the board is unable, by agreement with the owner, to acquire the necessary right of way to effect such change, three freeholders shall be selected to appraise the damages consequent on the taking of the right of way. The board of supervisors shall select one of said appraisers. The owner or owners of the land sought to be taken shall select one of said appraisers. The two appraisers so selected shall choose the third appraiser. In case the owners do not exercise their said right or in case they are unable to agree as to an appraiser, or in case their appointee fails to appear and qualify, the said board of supervisors shall appoint two appraisers and said two appointees shall choose the third appraiser.

If the two appraisers so selected shall fail within ten days to select a third, or the third appraiser so selected shall fail to serve, then the board of supervisors shall select the third appraiser. [SS15,§1527-r1-r2; C24, 27,§4610.]

4611. Notice. The county auditor shall cause the following notice to be served on the individual owner of each tract or parcel of land to be taken for such right of way, as shown by the transfer books in the office of such county auditor, and upon each person owning or holding a mortgage, or lease, upon such land as shown by the county records, and upon the actual occupant of such land if other than the owner thereof:
To whom it may concern: Notice is given that the board of supervisors of .............. county, Iowa, propose to condemn for road purposes the following described real estate in said county: (Here describe the right of way, and the tract or tracts from which such right of way will be taken). The damages caused by said condemnation will be assessed by three appraisers. Notice is hereby given that the owner or owners of said real estate may, on or before the ...... day of ........................., appoint one of said appraisers and that in case such right be not exercised, or if exercised and the said appointee fails to appear and qualify, the said three appraisers will be otherwise appointed as provided by law. All parties interested are further notified that said three appraisers will, when duly appointed, proceed to appraise said damages, will report said appraisement to the said board of supervisors and that said latter board will pass thereon as provided by law, and that at all such times and places you may be present if you be so minded. You are further notified that at said hearing before the said supervisors you may file objections to the use of said land for road purposes and that all such objections not so made will be deemed waived.

County Auditor.

[SS15,§§1527-r2,-r3,-r6; C24, 27,§4611.]

4612. Service of notice. Owners, occupants, and mortgagees of record who are residents of the county shall be personally served in the manner in which and for the time original notices in the district court are required to be served.

Owners and mortgagees of record who do not reside in the county and owners and mortgagees of record who do reside in the county when the officer returns that they cannot be found in the county, shall be served by publishing the notice in one of the official newspapers of the county, once each week for two weeks, and also by mailing by registered mail a copy of such notice to such owner and mortgagee of record addressed to his last known address, and the county auditor shall furnish to the board of supervisors his affidavit that such notice has been sent, which affidavit shall be conclusive evidence of the mailing of such notice.

Personal service outside the county but within the state shall take the place of service by publication.

No service need be had on one who has exercised his right to select an appraiser. [SS15, §§1527-r2,-r9; C24, 27,§4612.]

Time and manner of service, §§11069, 11060.

4613. Qualification and assessment. Upon the appointment of three appraisers, the county auditor shall cause them to appear before him and to take oath that they will faithfully and impartially assess the damages claimed. Said appraisers shall forthwith proceed to the assessment of said damages and make written report thereof to the board of supervisors. [SS15,§1527-r2; C24, 27,§4613.]

4614. Hearing — adjournment. The board shall proceed to a hearing on the objections or assessment of damages of any owner, mortgagee of record, and the actual occupant of such land if any of whom it has acquired jurisdiction, or if there be owners, mortgagees of record, and the actual occupant of such land if any over whom jurisdiction has not been acquired, the board may adjourn such hearing until a date when jurisdiction will be complete as to all owners. [SS15,§1527-r3; C24, 27,§4614.]

4615. Hearing on objections. The board shall, at the final hearing, first pass on the objections to the proposed change. If objections be sustained the proceedings shall be dismissed unless the board finds that the objections may be avoided by a change of plans, and to this end an adjournment may be ordered, if necessary, in order to secure service on additional parties. [SS15,§1527-r3; C24, 27,§4615.]

4616. Hearing on claims for damages. When objections to the proposed change are overruled, the board shall proceed to determine the damages to be awarded to each claimant. If the damages finally awarded are, in the opinion of the board, excessive, the proceedings shall be dismissed; if not excessive, the board may, by proper order, establish such proposed change. [SS15,§1527-r9; C24, 27,§4616.]

4617. Appeals. Claimants for damages may appeal to the district court from the award of damages in the manner and time for taking appeals from the orders establishing highways generally. [C97,§428; SS15,§1527-r9; C24, 27,§4617.]

4618. Damages on appeal — rescission of order. If the damages as finally determined on appeal be, in the opinion of the board, excessive, the board may rescind its order establishing such change. [SS15,§1527-r3; C24, 27,§4618.]

4619. Record of change. The board shall cause a full and detailed record to be made in the road book of all plats and surveys and all other proceedings pertaining to changes hereinbefore authorized. [C24, 27,§4619.]

4620. Tender of damages. No appeal from an award of damages shall delay the prosecution of the work when the amount of the award is tendered in writing to the claimant and such tender is kept good. An order to the auditor to issue warrants to claimants for damages shall constitute a valid tender, if funds are available to promptly meet such warrants. Acceptance of the amount of such tender bars an appeal. Should possession of the condemned premises be taken pending appeal and the final award be not paid, the county shall be liable for all damages caused during such possession. [SS15, §1527-r3; C24, 27,§4620.]

4621. Abandonment of highway—notice to owner affected. The foregoing provision with reference to changes in the highway shall not be construed as compelling the board to abandon any part of a highway already established, but if it be proposed to abandon any part of a
highway already established, notice shall be served, as herein provided, upon the said record owners as aforesaid through which or abutting upon which said highway so proposed to be abandoned, extends. [SS15,§1527-r7; C24, 27, §4621.]

CHAPTER 238
STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

4622. Members—qualifications—term—location.
4623. Appointments.
4624. Vacancies.
4625. Compensation.
4626. Duties.

4622. Members — qualifications — term — location. The state highway commission shall be composed of five appointive members, not more than three of whom shall be from the same political party, and each commissioner shall serve for four years from July first of the year of his appointment. The office of said commission shall be located in the city of Ames, Iowa. [SS15,§1527-s; C24, 27,§4622.]

4623. Appointments. Within sixty days after the convening of the general assembly in regular session in 1929, and each two years thereafter, the governor shall appoint, with the approval of two-thirds of the senate in executive session, a successor or successors to the member or members of said commission whose terms expire on July first following. [SS15,§1527-s; C24, 27,§4623.]

Confirmation by senate, §§8-61.

4624. Vacancies. Vacancies occurring while the general assembly is in session shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term as full term appointments are filled. Vacancies occurring while the general assembly is not in session shall be filled by the governor, but such appointments shall terminate at the end of thirty days after the convening of the next general assembly. Vacancies shall be filled from the same political party from which the vacancy occurs. [SS15,§1527-s; C24, 27,§4624.]

4625. Compensation. Each member of the state highway commission shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars per annum for necessary service. Each member shall receive his actual necessary expenses incurred in the performance of his duties. [SS15,§1527-s1; C24, 27,§4625; 43GA, ch 27.]

4626. Duties. Said commission shall:
1. Devise and adopt standard plans of highway construction and maintenance, and furnish the same to the counties.
2. Furnish information and instruction to, answer inquiries of, and advise with, highway officers on matters of highway construction and maintenance and the reasonable cost thereof.
3. Appoint all assistants necessary to carry on the work of the commission, define their duties, fix their compensation, and provide for necessary bonds and the amounts thereof. The term of employment of all such assistants may be terminated by the commission, at any time and for any cause.
4. Investigate highway conditions in any county, and report all violations of duty to the attorney general.

4626-a1. Federal donations.
4627. Guide and warning signs.
4630. Counsel.

5. Make surveys, plans, and estimates of cost, for the elimination of danger at railroad crossings on highways, and confer with local, and railroad officials, and with the Iowa railroad commission with reference to such elimination.

6. Assist the board of supervisors and the attorney general in the defense of suits wherein infringement of patents, relative to highway construction, is alleged.

7. Make surveys for the improvement of highways upon or adjacent to state property when requested by the board in control of said lands.

8. Record all important operations of said commission and, at the time provided by law, report the same to the governor.

9. Incur no expense to the state by sending out road lecturers. [SS15,§§1527-s1-s2; C24, 27,§4626.]

Duty to enforce motor vehicle law, §6066.

4626-a1. Federal donations. Should the government of the United States provide for free distribution among the states of machinery or other equipment, suitable for use in road improvement, the state highway commission is empowered to receive and receipt for such machinery and equipment, and to take such action as will secure to the state the benefit of any such tenders by the federal authorities. Said commission is further authorized, in the event of such distribution to the states by the federal authorities, to make such apportionment of said machinery or other equipment among the counties of the state as in its judgment will best facilitate work in progress or contemplated by any county or counties, but the title and right of possession of such property so received from the federal government shall at all times rest in the state highway commission for the use and benefit of the state. [C24,§4739; C27, §4626-a1.]

4627. Guide and warning signs. Said commission shall establish, erect and maintain a system of uniform guide and warning signs upon the primary road system, and pay the necessary expense thereof from the primary road fund. [C24, 27,§4627; 44GA, ch 100,§5.]

4628, 4629. Rep. by 44GA, ch 100,§5.

4630. Counsel. The attorney general shall act as attorney for said commission on all matters pertaining to their duties, and take such action as may be deemed advisable by him in order to correct violations of the laws relative to highway matters. [SS15,§§1527-s-s2; C24, 27,§4630.]
4630-c1. Special counsel. The highway commission may request of the attorney general, the assistance of a special attorney to look after the legal work of the highway commission, and in such event, the attorney general shall appoint a special assistant attorney general who shall be satisfactory to the commission. The salary of such special assistant attorney general shall be fixed at forty-five hundred dollars per annum, which, together with his necessary traveling expenses shall be paid from the support fund of the highway commission created by section 4755-b31. The commission shall provide and furnish a suitable office for such special assistant attorney general upon request of the attorney general. [43GA, ch 236.]

CHAPTER 239
STATE ROADS

4631. State road districts.
4632. Supervisor.

4631. State road districts. Highways on lands of the state and highways on which such lands abut shall constitute a separate road district for each state institution, or state park, in connection with which such lands are used, and shall be under the jurisdiction of the board in control thereof. [C97, §1532; S13, §1532; C24, 27, §4631.]

4632. Supervisor. The chief engineer of the state highway commission shall be ex officio general supervisor of said several road districts, and be under the direction of the board in control thereof, and shall have general charge of the maintenance and improvement of said roads, and perform such other duties and make such reports in reference thereto as may be required by said board. Said board may appoint a local supervisor for each district. [S13, §1532; C24, 27, §4632.]

4633. Maintenance and improvement. The roads within any such district, except county bridges, shall be maintained, repaired, and improved under the direction of the board which is in control of said lands, provided said board shall not pave or hard surface such roads unless authorized so to do by the executive council. The costs shall be paid only after certificate of detailed amount due shall have been filed by the said board with the state board of audit, and duly audited as provided by law. This section shall not be construed as preventing the paving or hard surfacing of any such roads under any other proceeding authorized by law. [S13, §1532; C24, 27, §4633.]

4634. Improvement by city or county. When a city, town, special charter city, or county shall drain, oil, pave, or hard surface a road which extends through or abuts upon lands owned by the state, the state, through the executive council, shall pay such portion of the cost of making said improvement through or along such lands as would be legally assessable against said lands were said lands privately owned, which amount shall be determined by said council, or board. [S13, §170-k; C24, 27, §4634.]

CHAPTER 240
SECONDARY ROADS

SECONDARY ROAD AND BRIDGE SYSTEMS IN GENERAL
4644-c2. Secondary road system.
4644-c3. Secondary bridge system.
4644-c5. Modification of trunk roads.
4644-c7. Optional construction levy.
4644-c8. Secondary road construction fund.
4644-c9. Pledge to local roads.
4644-c10. General pledge.
4644-c11. Mandatory maintenance levies.
4644-c12. Optional maintenance levy.
4644-c15. Mandatory levy.
4644-c16. Mandatory levies—option to reduce.
4644-c17. Transfers generally.

COUNTY ENGINEER
4644-c19. Engineer—term.
4644-c22. Engineers—itemized account.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
4644-c24. Construction program or project.
4644-c25. Scope of program.
4644-c26. Uniform and unified plan required.
4644-c27. Material considerations for farm-to-market roads.
4644-c28. Provisional selection of roads.
4644-c30. Recommendations.
4644-c31. Map required.
4644-c32. Additional estimates.
4644-c33. Provisional determination and hearing.
4644-c34. Board's action final.
4644-c35. County trunk roads.
4644-c36. Record required.
4644-c37. Surveys required.
4644-c39. Details of survey.
4644-c40. Existing surveys.
4644-c41. Contracts and specifications.
4644-c42. Advertisement and letting.
4644-c43. Optional advertisement and letting.
4644-c44. Approval of road contracts.
4644-c45. Record of bids.
4644-c46. Trees—ingress or egress—drainage.
4644-c47. County trunk roads in cities and towns.
§4644-cl, Ch 240, SECONDARY ROADS—BRIDGE SYSTEMS

ANTICIPATION OF FUNDS
4644-c49. Anticipatory resolution.
4644-c50. Receipts.
4644-c51. Consecutive numbering and payment.
4644-c52. Execution.
4644-c53. Taxation.
4644-c54. Duty of treasurer.
4644-c55. Registration of certificate holders.
4644-c56. Registration of new holder.
4644-c57. Terminating interest.

ROAD POLL TAX
4644-c58. Poll tax.
4644-c59. Assessors to collect.
4644-c60. Claims for exemption.
4644-c61. Return to county treasurer.
4644-c62. Duty to collect.
4644-c63. Action to recover poll tax.
4644-c64. Delinquent poll tax list—lien.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
4645. Surveys and reports.
4651. Bonds—conditions.
4653. Itemized and certified bills.
4654. Partial payments.
4655. Advance payment of pay rolls.
4656. Witness corners.
4657. Gravel beds.
4658. Procedure.

SECONDARY ROAD AND BRIDGE SYSTEMS IN GENERAL

4644-c1. Construction, repair, and maintenance. The duty to construct, repair, and maintain the secondary road and bridge systems of a county is hereby imposed on the board of supervisors. [C24, 27,§§4635-4677; 4780-4812; 43GA, ch 20,§1.]

4644-c2. Secondary road system. The secondary road system of a county shall embrace all public highways within the county except primary roads, state roads, and highways within cities and towns. [C24, 27,§§4636; 43GA, ch 20.]

4644-c3. Secondary bridge system. The secondary bridge system of a county shall embrace all bridges and culverts on all public highways within the county except on primary roads and on highways within cities which control their own bridge levies, except that culverts which are thirty-six inches or less in diameter shall be constructed and maintained by the city or town in which they are located. [C24, 27,§§4664, 4665; 43GA, ch 20,§4.]

4644-c4. Designation of roads. The roads which are now designated as county roads by the plans and records now on file in the office of the county auditor of each county and in the office of the state highway commission shall thereafter be known as county trunk roads. All other roads of said secondary system shall be known as local county roads. [C24, 27,§§4636, 4780; 43GA, ch 20,§5.]

4644-c5. Modification of trunk roads. The mileage of the present county trunk roads shall not be materially increased until the construction work thereon is substantially completed except that the board may modify, relocate or make additions to said roads. All increases, additions, modifications or relocations shall be subject to the approval of the state highway commission. [C24, 27,§9.]

4644-c6. Mandatory construction levy. The board of supervisors shall, annually, at the September session of the board, levy, for secondary road construction purposes, a tax of two mills on the dollar on all the taxable property in the county, except on property within cities which control their own bridge levies. [C24, 27,§§4655, 4795; 43GA, ch 20,§7.]

4644-c7. Optional construction levy. The board may, in addition to the foregoing levy, levy, for construction purposes, a tax of not to exceed two and one-half mills on the dollar on all taxable property in the county except on property within cities and towns. [C24, 27,§§4657; 4795; 43GA, ch 20,§7.]

4644-c8. Secondary road construction fund. The secondary road construction fund shall consist of:
1. All funds derived from the aforesaid construction levies, and
2. All funds allotted to the county from the state tax on gasoline, and
3. All funds received by the county from the state as refunds for bridges, culverts, and rights of way on primary roads, not already anticipated by the county, and
4. All other funds which may be dedicated by law to said fund, and shall be used and employed as herein provided. [C24, 27,§4635; 43GA, ch 20,§9.]

4644-c9. Pledge to local roads. Thirty-five per cent of the yearly secondary road construction fund is hereby pledged to the improvement of, and shall be expended on, those local county roads which the board finds are of the greatest
utility to the people of the various townships. [C24, 27,§4795; 43GA, ch 20,§10.]

4644-c10. General pledge. The balance of said secondary road construction fund shall be used for any or all of the following purposes at the option of the board of supervisors to:

1. The payment of the cost of constructing the roads embraced in the existing county trunk road system.
2. The payment of the outstanding county road bonds of the county authorized and issued under chapter 242, to the extent heretofore pledged.
3. The payment of legally outstanding bridge or road bonds of the county (not including primary road bonds), when construction work on the county trunk system of the county is complete.
4. The discharge of any legal obligation or contract which, under the provisions of this chapter, is required to be taken over and assumed by the county.
5. The payment of all or any part of special drainage assessments which may have been, or may hereafter be, levied on account of benefits to secondary roads.
6. The payment of the cost of constructing local county roads and expenditures pertaining thereto, but only when the construction work on the county trunk roads has been fully completed, and when the board deems it inadvisable to make additions to said trunk roads.
7. The payment of county road bonds authorized under chapter 242, code of 1927, or 1924, prior to July 4, 1929. [C24, §§4635, 4795, 4797, 4800; C27, §§4635, 4795, 4795-b1, 4797, 4800; 43 GA, ch 20,§11; 44GA, ch 101.]

4644-c11. Mandatory maintenance levies. The board of supervisors shall, annually, at the September session of the board, levy, for secondary road maintenance purposes, the following taxes:

1. A tax of five mills on the dollar on all taxable property in the county, except on property within cities in control of their own bridge levees, and
2. A tax of seven and one-half mills on the dollar on all taxable property in the county, except on property within cities and towns. [C24, 27, §§4635, 4795; 43GA, ch 20,§12.]

Refered to in §4644-c12.

4644-c12. Optional maintenance levy. The board may increase the levy specified in paragraph 2 of the preceding section to an amount not exceeding twelve mills. [C24, 27, §§4635, 4795; 43GA, ch 20,§13.]

4644-c13. Secondary road maintenance fund. The secondary road maintenance fund shall consist of:

1. All funds derived from the aforesaid maintenance levies, and
2. All funds allotted to the county from the state tax on motor vehicle carriers, and shall be used and employed as herein provided. [C24, 27, §§4635, 4797; 43GA, ch 20,§14.]

4644-c14. Pledge of maintenance fund. The secondary road maintenance fund is hereby pledged:

1. To the payment of the cost of maintaining the secondary roads according to their needs.
2. To the payment of the cost of bridge repairs, culvert material, machinery, tools and other equipment.
3. To the payment of all or any part of special drainage assessments which may have been, or which may hereafter be, levied on account of benefits to secondary roads. [C24, 27, §§4635, 4797, 4798, 4800; 43GA, ch 20,§15.]

4644-c15. Mandatory levy. The board of supervisors shall, annually, at the September session of the board, levy two and one-half mills on the dollar on all taxable property of the county, the same to be pledged either to the construction fund or the maintenance fund as the board may direct. [C24, 27, §§4635, 4795; 43GA, ch 20,§15-al.]

4644-c16. Mandatory levies—option to reduce. In any county where the combined estimated proceeds of the mandatory levies required to be levied for the construction and maintenance funds by this chapter shall exceed the total amounts collected by direct property taxation in the county from levies imposed during the year 1927 for collection in 1928 for county and township road, bridge, drainage and dragging funds, the board of supervisors may, at their discretion, reduce the mandatory levies for the construction fund or the maintenance fund, or both, to such a point where the estimated revenues from the levies shall not produce a greater amount than that raised by levies for all road, bridge and drainage purposes in such counties by the levies imposed in 1927 for collection in 1928. [C24, §§4635, 4795; C27, §§4635, 4795, 4795-b1; 43GA, ch 20,§16.]

4644-c17. Transfers generally. The board may, with the approval of the state budget director, make a permanent or temporary transfer of funds from the secondary road construction fund to the secondary road maintenance fund, or from the latter fund to the former fund. [C24, §§4801; C27, §§4635-b1, 4801; 43GA, ch 20,§18.]

4644-c18. Duty of highway commission. The state highway commission shall when requested by the board of supervisors advise with said board as to the manner of constructing and maintaining the secondary roads. [43GA, ch 20,§19.]

COUNTY ENGINEER

4644-c19. Engineer—term. The board of supervisors shall employ one or more registered civil engineers who shall be known as county engineers. The board shall fix their term of employment which shall not exceed three years, but the tenure of office may be terminated at any time by the board. [C24, 27, §§4641; 43GA, ch 20, §20.]

4644-c20. Compensation. The board shall fix the compensation of said engineer or engineers, and pay the same, together with all engineering costs, from the general county fund, or from the secondary road construction fund or from the secondary road maintenance fund, or from any or all of said funds. [C24, 27, §§4641; 43GA, ch 20,§21.]
4644-c21. Duties—bonds. Said engineers shall, in the performance of their duties, work under the directions of said board and shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties in a sum not less than two thousand nor more than five thousand dollars, to be approved by the board. [C24, 27, §4641; 43GA, ch 20, §22.]

4644-c22. Engineers—itemized account. All county engineers and their assistants shall, for all work done or expenses made, file an itemized and verified account, with the board of supervisors, stating the time actually employed each day, the place where such work was done, the character of the work done, and also file with such account vouchers for any expense. In computing the said expense, mileage at the rate of seven cents per mile for distance actually traveled may be included. [C24, 27, §4642; 43GA, ch 20, §23; 44GA, ch 12, §5.]

4644-c23. Supervision of construction and maintenance work. All construction and maintenance work shall be performed under the direct and immediate supervision of the county engineer who shall be deemed responsible for the efficient, economical and good faith performance of said work. [43GA, ch 20, §24.]

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

4644-c24. Construction program or project. Before proceeding with any construction work on the secondary road system for any year or years, the board of supervisors shall, subject to the approval of the state highway commission, adopt a comprehensive program or project based upon the construction funds estimated to be available for such year or years, not exceeding three years. [43GA, ch 20, §25.]

4644-c25. Scope of program. In the selection of the local county roads as a part of said program or project, the board shall instruct the county auditor to notify the board of trustees of each township not later than January first, to prepare a tentative plan of improvement for roads in their township, setting out in that plan the road or roads which, in their estimation, should be improved first, and also name those which should be thereafter improved and file such plan with the county auditor not later than February first of each year.

After such plans have been filed by the several boards of trustees, the board of supervisors shall, together with the county engineer, proceed to plan a program of construction of both county trunk and local county roads, always observing the plans filed by the boards of trustees. [43GA, ch 20, §26.]

4644-c26. Uniform and unified plan required. Said program or project shall be planned on the basis of one general, uniform, and unified plan for the complete and permanent construction of the roads embraced therein as to bridge, culvert, tile, and grading or other improvements. [43GA, ch 20, §27.]

4644-c27. Material considerations for farm-to-market roads. In planning and in adopting said program or project by the board of supervisors, said board and the county engineer shall give due and careful consideration, (1) to the location of primary roads, and of roads heretofore improved as county roads, (2) to the market centers and main roads leading thereto, and (3) to rural mail and school bus routes, it being the intent of this chapter that said program or project will, when finally executed, afford the highest possible systematic, intracounty and intercounty connections of all roads of the county. [43GA, ch 20, §28.]

4644-c28. Provisional selection of roads. The board after due consultation with the county engineer, shall first select in a provisional way the roads which they then consider advisable to embrace in said program, and direct said engineer to make a reconnaissance survey and estimate of all said roads, or of such part thereof as, in view of the public necessity and convenience, present the most urgent need and necessity for early construction. [C24, 27, §4643; 43GA, ch 20, §29.]

4644-c29. Report of engineer. In addition to the foregoing, the engineer, when so ordered by the board, shall make written report to the board and shall designate therein in their order of importance the roads which, in his judgment, are most urgently in need of construction. [C24, 27, §4644; 43GA, ch 20, §30.]

4644-c30. Recommendations. The engineer may in his report recommend that certain definitely described roads or parts thereof be omitted from the provisional program or project, or that certain definitely described roads or parts thereof be added thereto, and in such case he shall clearly enter on his report the reasons therefor. [43GA, ch 20, §31.]

4644-c31. Map required. A map of the county showing the location of the proposed program or project shall accompany the report of the engineer. [C24, 27, §4644; 43GA, ch 20, §32.]

4644-c32. Additional estimates. Additional reconnaissance surveys and estimates may be ordered by the board when it deems the same necessary or advisable. [43GA, ch 20, §33.]

4644-c33. Provisional determination and hearing. Upon the filing of said report the board shall together with a representative from each township, who shall be named by the board of trustees at their January meeting, convene as a board of approval. The township representatives shall receive the same per diem and mileage for attendance at said meeting as received by the members of the board of supervisors and shall be paid from the construction fund. [43GA, ch 20, §34.]

4644-c34. Board's action final. At this meeting this board of approval shall proceed to the final adoption of the program as it pertains to the local county roads to be paid for from the thirty-five per cent of the secondary road construction fund which is dedicated to local county roads.

The proposed program or project may be approved without change or may be amended and approved but the action of this board shall be
final except as it applies to the sixty-five per cent of the secondary road construction fund to be expended under the direction of the board of supervisors.

The board of approval in planning said construction program shall distribute the improvements in such manner as will give to each township, as soon as may be, an equitable mileage of improved roads, and those townships which have heretofore improved their township roads shall not be discriminated against in this new improvement program.

The board of supervisors of any county may provide that the work of maintaining the local county roads of a township shall be performed by the township trustees, subject to the supervision of the county highway engineer. In such case the township trustees shall retain their road equipment, and the board of supervisors shall set aside in the county treasury a sum from the secondary road maintenance fund, which shall be said township's proportionate share of the maintenance funds for said county devoted to local county roads. In determining the amount thus set aside for use in any township the board shall use as a basis the relative mileage of local county roads in the township as compared to the entire mileage of local county roads in the county. [43GA, ch 20, §35; 44GA, ch 102.]

4644-c35. County trunk roads. The board of supervisors shall, immediately after the adoption of the local county road program, meet and adopt a program of county trunk roads. [43GA, ch 20, §36.]

4644-c36. Record required. After the construction program or project is finally determined, the county auditor shall record the same at length in a county road book. [C24, 27, §4646; 43GA, ch 20, §37.]

4644-c37. Surveys required. Before proceeding to the construction of any road or roads included in said program where the grading and draining is estimated to cost over one thousand dollars per mile, the county engineer shall cause detailed surveys and plans for said road or roads to be prepared. [C24, 27, §4643; 44GA, ch 20, §38.]

4644-c38. Nature of survey. The engineer's survey shall be on the basis of the permanent improvement of said roads, as to bridge, culvert, tile, and road work. [C24, 27, §4644; 44GA, ch 20, §39.]

4644-c39. Details of survey. Said survey shall show:

1. A division into sections of all of the roads embraced in said provisional program, a designation of each section by some appropriate number, name, or letter, the starting point and terminus of each section, and the mileage of each section.

2. An accurate plan and profile of the roads surveyed, showing (1) cuts and fills, (2) outline of grades, (3) all existing permanent bridges, culverts and grades, and (4) proper bench marks on each bridge and culvert.

3. The drainage, both surface and subdrainage, necessary to prepare said roads for complete construction.

4. The location of all lines of tile and size thereof.

5. All necessary bridges and culverts, their length, height, and width and foundation soundings.

6. An estimate of the watershed having relation to each bridge and culvert.

7. An estimate of the construction cost of said roads on the basis of permanent bridges, culverts, tile and road work. [C24, 27, §4644; 43GA, ch 20, §40.]

4644-c40. Existing surveys. The engineer may adopt any existing survey of any road or part thereof which is embraced in said program or project, provided such existing survey substantially complies, or is made to comply, with the requirements of this chapter. [43GA, ch 20, §41.]

Additional provision as to surveys and reports. §4645.

4644-c41. Contracts and specifications. The various contracts for the carrying out of said construction program or project in the most efficient, practicable and economical manner shall, as far as possible, be accompanied by standard specifications, and no traveled roadway shall be less than twenty-two feet from shoulder to shoulder.

Each bidder on secondary road construction work shall file with the board, statements showing his financial standing, his equipment, and his experience in the execution of construction work. Said statements shall be on standard forms prepared by the state highway commission.

In the award of contracts, due consideration shall be given not only to the prices bid, but also to the financial standing of the contractor, his equipment, and his experience in the performance of like or similar contracts as shown by such statements. [43GA, ch 20, §42.]

4644-c42. Advertisement and letting. All contracts for road or bridge construction work and materials therefor of which the engineer's estimate exceeds fifteen hundred dollars, except surfacing materials obtained from local pits or quarries, shall be advertised and let at a public letting. The board may reject all bids, in which event it may readvertise, or may let the work privately at a cost not exceeding the lowest bid received, or build by day labor. [C24, 27, §4647; 43GA, ch 20, §43.]

Refer to in §4644-c3.

4644-c43. Optional advertisement and letting. Contracts not embraced within the provisions of the preceding section may be advertised and let at a public letting, or may be let privately at a cost not to exceed the engineer's estimate, or may be built by day labor. [C24, 27, §4648; 43GA, ch 20, §44.]

4644-c44. Approval of road contracts. Contracts for road construction work which, according to the engineer's estimate, involve a cost of two thousand dollars or more per mile, or more than five thousand dollars in the aggregate shall
be first approved by the state highway commission before the same shall be effective as a contract. [43GA, ch 20, §45.]

4644-c45. Record of bids. All bids received shall be publicly opened, at the time and place specified in the advertisement, and shall be recorded in detail, in the road book, by the county auditor; and the county engineer shall in all instances of day labor, private or public contracts, file a detailed cost accounting sheet with the county auditor; said book and cost sheets shall at all times be open to public inspection. [C24, 27, §4649; 43GA, ch 20, §46.]

4644-c46. Trees—ingress or egress—drainage. Officers, employees, and contractors in charge of said construction and maintenance work shall not cut down or injure any tree growing by the wayside which does not obstruct the road, or tile drains, or any tree which does not materially obstruct the highway or materially interfere with the improvement of the road and which stands in front of any town lot, farmyard, orchard or feed lot, or any ground reserved for any public use, or destroy or injure reasonable ingress or egress to any property, or turn the natural drainage of the surface water to the injury of adjoining owners; but it shall be their duty to use strict diligence in draining the surface water from the public road in its natural channel, and to this end they may enter upon the adjoining lands for the purpose of removing obstructions from such natural channel that impede the flow of such water. [C24, 27, §4791; 43GA, ch 20, §47.]

4644-c47. County trunk roads in cities and towns. The board of supervisors may, subject to the approval of the council of any city or town, purchase or condemn right of way therefor or eliminate danger at railroad crossings, and shall grade, drain, bridge, gravel or maintain any road or street which is a continuation of the county trunk highway system, or a continuation of a county local road which is built to serve its purpose, and which is (1) within, or partly within and located along the corporate limits of, any city, including cities under special charter, having a population of less than twenty-five hundred or (2) within that part of any city, including cities under special charter, where the houses or business houses average not more than two hundred feet apart. The location of such extensions shall be determined by the board of supervisors. The council's approval shall extend only to the consideration of such improvements in their relationship to municipal improvements such as sewers, water lines, change of established street grades, sidewalks or other municipal improvements. [43GA, ch 20, §48.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6753-cl.

ANTICIPATION OF FUNDS

4644-c48. Construction fund anticipated. The board before issuing anticipatory certificates shall seek the advice of the state highway commission and issue said certificates to an amount not exceeding fifty per cent of the estimated funds which will accrue to the secondary road construction fund during any stated period of from one to two years. [43GA, ch 20, §49.]

4644-c49. Anticipatory resolution. Such certificates shall be authorized by a duly adopted resolution which shall specify:
1. The secondary road construction funds, specifying the year or years, which are to be anticipated.
2. The amount of certificates authorized.
3. The denomination of each certificate.
4. The rate of interest which each certificate shall bear which shall not exceed five per cent per annum, payable annually.
5. The authorization of the chairman of the board of supervisors and of the county auditor, respectively, to sign and countersign such certificates. [43GA, ch 20, §50.]

4644-c50. Recitals. Each certificate shall recite:
1. The annual accruing secondary road construction funds (naming the year) of which the certificate is anticipatory.
2. That said certificate shall be payable on or before December thirty-first of said year.
3. That said certificate is payable solely from said accruing secondary road construction funds. [43GA, ch 20, §51.]

4644-c51. Consecutive numbering and payment. The series of certificates which anticipate the accruing of funds during a given year shall be numbered consecutively and paid in the order of said numbering. [43GA, ch 20, §52.]

4644-c52. Execution. Upon the signing of each of said certificates by the chairman of the board, said certificates shall be delivered to the county auditor, who shall countersign the same, charge the county treasurer with the amount thereof, and deliver the same to such latter officer, who shall be responsible therefor on his bond. [43GA, ch 20, §53.]

4644-c53. Taxation. Said certificates shall be exempt from taxation. [43GA, ch 20, §54.]

4644-c54. Duty of treasurer. The treasurer shall sell said certificates in accordance with the provisions of chapter 63, and shall credit the amount received to said construction fund, or if unable to sell said certificates for par plus accrued interest, the treasurer may apply said certificates at par plus accrued interest in payment of any warrants duly authorized and issued for secondary road construction work. [43GA, ch 20, §55.]

4644-c55. Registration of certificate holders. The county treasurer shall enter on a record to be kept by him the names and post office address of all persons to whom any of said certificates are issued, with a particular designation of the certificates delivered to each person. [43GA, ch 20, §56.]

4644-c56. Registration of new holder. Any subsequent holder may present his certificates to the county treasurer and cause his name and post office address to be entered in lieu of that of such former holder. [43GA, ch 20, §57.]
4644-c57. Terminating interest. When the accruing funds in the hands of the county treasurer, for a year covered by anticipatory certificates, are sufficient to pay the first retireable certificate or certificates, the county treasurer shall, by mail as shown by his records, promptly notify the holder of such certificate of such fact, and thirty days from and after the mailing of such letter all interest on such certificate shall cease. [43GA, ch 20, §58.]

ROAD POLL TAX

4644-c58. Poll tax. A road poll tax of four dollars is hereby annually levied on every male person, including the male officers and employees of any state institution, if any (but not including any committed inmate of such institution) over the age of twenty-one years and under forty-five years, who are residents of the county outside the corporate limits of cities and towns. [C24, 27, §4813; 43GA, ch 20, §57-a1.]

4644-c59. Assessors to collect. The township assessor, while making the assessment for his township, shall collect such tax from every person subject thereto. [C24, 27, §4813; 43GA, ch 20, §57-a2.]

4644-c60. Claims for exemption. Any person who because of physical disability and inability to pay may appear before the local board of equalization, and present his claim for exemption from such tax, and the decision of the local board shall be final. [C24, 27, §4813; 43GA, ch 20, §57-a3.]

Exemptions, §4651, 1656.

4644-c61. Return to county treasurer. The assessor, upon the completion of his work, shall prepare a list of all persons subject to said tax in his township, and clearly indicate thereon those who have paid said tax, and promptly forward said list to the county treasurer. At the same time, the assessor shall pay the entire proceeds of said collections to the county treasurer, who shall credit the same to the secondary roads maintenance fund.

Said assessor shall take duplicate receipts from the county treasurer, one of which he shall retain and one of which he shall file with the county auditor. [C24, 27, §4814; 43GA, ch 20, §57-a4.]

4644-c62. Duty to collect. The duty to collect any unpaid poll tax is hereby imposed on the county treasurer. [C24, 27, §4814; 43GA, ch 20, §57-a5.]

4644-c63. Action to recover poll tax. In case of failure of any person to pay said poll tax, the county treasurer, with the approval of the board of supervisors, may appoint and authorize deputies to recover said tax by action in their names, and no property or wages belonging to such person shall be exempt from execution for such tax. Such action shall be brought before any justice of the peace in the county where such person resides. [C24, 27, §4816; 43GA, ch 20, §57-a6.]

4644-c64. Delinquent poll tax list—lien. The county treasurer shall, on October first of each year, file with the county auditor a list of the names of all persons in each township, who have not paid said poll tax.

The county auditor shall, in making up the tax books for the ensuing year for each township, enter said unpaid poll tax in connection with any other taxes against the delinquent, and said poll tax shall, on January first, following, become and remain a lien on all real estate of the delinquent until paid. [C24, 27, §4814; 45GA, ch 20, §57-a7.]

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

4645. Surveys and reports. The survey and report of each section, as soon as completed and approved by the board of supervisors, shall be submitted to the state highway commission, and the board of supervisors may designate to the said commission what sections, in their estimation, should be first passed upon by said state highway commission. The said commission shall pass on such reports and plans, and in so doing, shall take into consideration the thoroughness, feasibility, and practicability of such plans, and may approve or modify the same. [SS15, §1527-s8-s21a, C24, 27, §4645.]


4651. Bonds—conditions. The board of supervisors shall require all contractors to give a bond for the faithful performance of the contract, in a sum not less than seventy-five per cent of the contract price. The surety on any bond given to guarantee the faithful performance and execution of any work shall be deemed and held, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding, to consent without notice:

1. To any extension of time to the contractor in which to perform the contract when each particular extension does not exceed sixty days.

2. To any change in the plans, specifications, or contract when such change does not involve an increase of more than twenty per cent of the total contract price. If a change involves an increase in the total contract price in excess of twenty per cent the surety shall be released only as to such excess. [SS15, §1527-s18; C24, 27, §4651.]

4652. Action on bond—limitation. No provision in a contract shall be valid which seeks to limit the time to less than five years in which an action may be brought upon the bond covering concrete work nor to less than one year upon the bond covering other work. [SS13, §1527-s18; C24, 27, §4652.]

4653. Itemized and certified bills. All bills for road work, tile and tiling, culvert, and bridge construction, or for repairs designated by the engineer, shall be filed in itemized form and certified to by the engineer before being allowed or warrants drawn therefor. Before any claim shall be allowed by the board of supervisors on the construction or maintenance funds, in payment for any work or construction, except for dragging, maintenance, or repairs not designated by the engineer, it must secure on the bill the certification of the engineer employed by it, that such improvement has been made in accordance with the plans and specifications as herein provided.

If said engineer makes said certificate when said work has not been done in accordance with the plans and specifications, and said work be not
promptly made good without additional cost, the full cost of making said work good may be recovered upon said engineer's bond.

A violation of this section by any member of the board shall render him liable on his bond for the amount of said claim. [SS15, §1527-s10; C24, 27, §4658; 49GA, ch 20, §86.]

4654. Partial payments. Partial payments may be allowed by the board on contract work on the basis of the engineer's certified estimates and the percentages specified in the standard specifications of the state highway commission. [SS15, §1527-s10; C24, 27, §4654.]

4655. Advance payment of pay rolls. The board of supervisors may authorize the county auditor to draw warrants for the amount of pay rolls for labor furnished under the day labor system, when said pay rolls are certified to by the engineer in charge of the work. Said bills shall be passed on by the board at the first meeting following said payment. [SS15, §1527-a11; C24, 27, §4655.]

4656. Witness corners. Whenever it may become necessary in grading the highways to make a cut which will disturb or destroy, or a fill which will cover up, a government or other established corner, it shall be the duty of the engineer to establish permanent witness corners, and make a record of the same, which shall show the distance and direction the witness corner is from the corner disturbed or covered up. When said permanent witness corners are completed the engineer shall permanently re-establish said corner. A failure to perform said duties shall subject the engineer to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars to be collected on his bond. [S13, §1527-e7; C24, 27, §4656.]

4657. Gravel beds. The board of supervisors of any county may, within the limits of such county and without the limits of any city or town, purchase or condemn any lands for the purpose of obtaining gravel or other suitable material with which to improve the secondary highways of such county, including a sufficient roadway to such land by the most reasonable route, or the board may purchase such material outside the limits of their county, and in either case pay for the same out of the secondary road funds. [S13, §4024-i; C24, 27, §4657; 44GA, ch 100, §6.]

4658. Procedure. The procedure for the condemnation of land in the establishment of highways shall be followed in the condemnation of land in order to obtain gravel beds and a road thereto. [C24, 27, §4658.]

4658-al. Right to prospect. The board of supervisors, county engineer, or other persons employed by the board, may, when it is necessary for the public welfare or use, for the purpose of determining whether gravel in sufficient quantities exists to warrant the purchase or condemnation of a particular piece of land for the taking of gravel, after giving written notice to the owner and the person in possession, enter upon the land and run a survey, making excavations or borings upon such land, and any damage caused thereby shall be paid by the county to anyone so damaged, and the amount of damages shall be determined in the manner provided for the awarding of damages in condemnation of land for the establishment of highways. No such prospecting shall be done within twenty rods of the dwelling house or buildings on said land without written consent of the owner. [C27, §4658-a1.]

Procedure, ch 237.

4659. Use of gravel beds. The board of supervisors may permit private parties or municipal corporations to take materials from such acquired lands in order to improve any street or highway in the county, but it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to use or for the board of supervisors to dispose of any such material for any purpose other than for the improvement of such streets or highways. [S13, §§2024-i1, i2; C24, 27, §4659; 49GA, ch 20, §86.]

Punishment, §12894.

4660. Repair and dragging. The county board of supervisors and the engineer are charged with the duty of causing the secondary road system to be so repaired and dragged as to keep same in proper condition, and shall adopt such methods as are necessary to maintain continuously, in the best condition practicable, the entire mileage of said system. [S13, §1527-s15; C24, 27, §4660; 43GA, ch 20, §69.]

Duty to remove obstructions, ch 248.

4661. Intercounty highways. Boards of supervisors of adjoining counties in this state shall, subject to the approval of the state highway commission:

1. Make proper connections between roads which cross county lines and which afford continuous lines of travel.

2. Adopt plans and specifications for road, bridge, and culvert construction, reconstruction, and repairs upon highways along and across county boundary lines, and make an equitable division between said counties of the cost and work attending the execution of such plans and specifications. [C24, 27, §4661.]

4662. Enforcement of duty. In case such boards fail to perform such duty, the state highway commission may, on its own motion, or in case said boards are unable to agree and one of said boards appeals to said commission, said commission shall notify the auditors of the interested counties that it will, on a day not less than ten days hence, at a named time and place within any of said counties, hold a hearing to determine all matters relating to such duty. At said hearing the commission shall fully investigate all questions pertaining to said matters, and shall, as soon as practicable, certify its decision to the different boards, which decision shall be final, and said boards shall forthwith comply with said order in the same manner as though such work was located wholly within the county. [C24, 27, §4662.]

4662-al. Construction by commission. If the said boards or either of them, should, for a period of sixty days, fail to comply with said decision, the said commission shall proceed to locate, construct, alter, or improve said road, bridge, or culvert in accordance with said decision. [C27, §4662-a1.]
4662-a3. Payment. If said road be a secondary road or if the improvement be a bridge or culvert on a secondary road bills therefor duly audited by said commission in accordance with said decision shall be forwarded to the auditors of the respective counties, and said auditors shall forthwith draw warrants for the amounts so audited, and the county treasurer shall pay the same as other county warrants. [C27, §4662-a3; 43GA, ch 20, §70.]

4663. Interstate highways. The state highway commission and the board of supervisors of any county bordering on a state line are authorized jointly to confer and agree with the highway authorities of such border state, on proper connections for interstate roads, and on proper plans for the construction, improvement, maintenance, and apportionment of work and cost of roads, bridges, and culverts on or across the state line. [S13, §1570-a; SS15, §1527-s3; C24, 27, §4663.]


4666. Bridges and culverts on city boundary line. Bridges and culverts on highways or on parts thereof, which are located along the corporate limits of cities which control their own bridge funds and which are partly within and partly without such limits and which highways are in whole or in part secondary roads, shall be constructed under plans and specifications, jointly agreed on by the city council and board of supervisors, and approved by the highway commission. The city and county shall share equally in the cost. All matters in dispute between such city and county relative to such bridges and culverts shall be referred to the highway commission and its decision shall be final and binding on both the city and county. [SS15, §1527-s3; C24, 27, §4666; 43GA, ch 20, §71.]

CITIES CONTROLLING BRIDGE LEVY. §§8576, 6209, 6853.

4667. Width of bridges and culverts. All culverts shall have a clear width of roadway of at least twenty feet. Bridges shall have a clear width of roadway of at least sixteen feet. [C51, §517; R60, §822; C73, §1001; C97, §1572; S13, §1527-97; C24, 27, §4667.]

4668. Definitions. The term "culvert" shall include all waterway structures having a total clear span of twelve feet or less, except that such term shall not include tile crossing the road, or intakes thereto, where such tile are a part of a tile line or system designed to aid subsurface drainage.

The term "bridge" shall include all waterway structures having a total clear span of twelve feet or less, except that such term shall not include tile crossing the road, or intakes thereto, where such tile are a part of a tile line or system designed to aid subsurface drainage.

4669. Intracounty bridge. The board of supervisors may, without authorization from the voters, appropriate, for the substructure, superstructure, and approaches of any one bridge within the county, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars. [C73, §3003; C97, §424; C24, 27, §4669; 43GA, ch 20, §72.]

4670. Intercounty and state bridge. The board of supervisors of any county may, without authorization from the voters, appropriate, for the substructure, superstructure, and approaches of any one bridge on a road between such county and another county of this state or on a road between such county and another state, a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars. [C73, §3003; C97, §424; C24, 27, §4670; 43GA, ch 20, §73.]

Referred to in §4670-b1.
Authority from voters, §§281.

4670-b1. Election required. No appropriation for a bridge in excess of the authorization contained in the two preceding sections shall be made until the question of making such appropriation is first submitted to the electors. Such submission shall be made as provided in chapter 265. [C27, §4670-b1.]

4671. Bridge specifications. Standard specifications for all bridges and culverts, railroad overhead crossings, or subways, shall be furnished without cost to the counties and railroad companies by the state highway commission, and work shall be done in accordance therewith. [SS15, §1527-s11; C24, 27, §4671.]

4672. Approval of contract. Any proposed contract which shall exceed the sum of two thousand dollars for any one bridge or culvert, or repairs thereon, shall be first approved by the state highway commission before the same shall be effective as a contract. [SS15, §1527-s11; C24, 27, §4672.]

4673. Record of plans. Before beginning the construction of any permanent bridge or culvert by day labor or by contract, the plans, specifications, estimate of drainage area, estimates of cost, and specific designation of the location of the bridge or culvert shall be filed in the county auditor's office by the engineer. [SS15, §1527-s11; C24, 27, §4673.]

4674. Record of final cost. On completion of any bridge or culvert, a detailed statement of cost, and of any additions or alterations to the plans shall be filed by the engineer and recorded by the auditor in connection with the records of bids, all of which shall be retained in the county auditor's office as permanent records, and when said work is completed and approved, a duplicate statement of the costs thereof shall be filed with the state highway commission by the county auditor. [SS15, §1527-s11; C24, 27, §4674.]


4676. Bridges over ditches. Bridges erected over drainage ditches shall when necessary be so constructed as to allow the superstructure to be removed for cleaning said ditches with as little damage to the removable and permanent parts of said bridge as possible. [SS15, §1527-s11; C24, 27, §4676.]

4677. Bridges on county line roads. Bridges on county line roads may, under joint agreement between the boards of the adjoining counties, be located, constructed, and maintained wholly within one county in order to secure a proper site or in order to avoid unnec-
cessary expense. The resulting work and expense shall be carried on and shared in such proportion as said boards may determine. [C97, §426; C24, 27, §4677.]

4678. Bridges over state boundary line streams. Ten per cent of the legal voters, as shown by the returns of the last general election, of any county bordering on a stream of water which forms the boundary line of this state, may petition the board of supervisors to submit to the voters the question whether such county shall be authorized to construct and maintain a foot and wagon bridge extending from such county across such boundary line river. Said petition shall state the amount to be expended for said purpose. [S13, §§424-a, -b; C24, 27, §4678.]

4679. Submission of question. The board shall submit such question at the first general election occurring not less than sixty days after the filing of said petition. [S13, §424-b; C24, 27, §4679.]

4680. Notice. Notice of the submission of such question shall be published for four consecutive weeks in at least three newspapers published and of general circulation in the county, except in counties having less than three newspapers, said notices shall be published in all of the newspapers, the last of which publications shall be at least three days and not more than ten days before the holding of such election. [S13, §424-b; C24, 27, §4680.]

4681. Construction and maintenance. If a majority of the voters vote in favor of such authorization, the board shall have authority to construct and maintain said bridge, and may agree with the adjoining state, or with any other person or municipality division thereof, as to what part of said bridge said county will construct and maintain, or as to what percentage of the cost of construction and maintenance said county shall pay, and such county shall be under no greater liability than as evidenced by such agreement. [S13, §§424-b, -c; C24, 27, §4681.]

4682. Levy—bond. In order to build and maintain such bridge, the board may, from year to year and on all the property in the county, levy an annual tax of not to exceed one mill. The board may, in the manner provided for sale of bonds. [C97, §426; C24, 27, §4682.]

County funding bonds, ch 636. Payment and maturity of bonds, ch 63-B1. Sale of bonds, ch 63.

4683. Use by public utilities. Street and interurban railways, telephone, telegraph, and electric transmission lines, may be permitted to use such bridge on such terms and conditions as the governing bodies jointly erecting and maintaining such bridge may jointly determine. No discrimination shall be made in the use of said bridge as between such railways, or between other utilities, provided that any such railway desiring to use existing tracks thereon shall have the right to do so and shall bear its reasonable share of the cost of the construction and maintenance of such tracks. Joint use of telephone, telegraph, and electric transmission lines may not be required. No grant to any public utility to use such bridge shall in any way interfere with the use thereof by the public. [S13, §424-e; C24, 27, §4683.]

4684. Maintenance. Where there is a contract for joint maintenance of the entire structure, the county's liability for such maintenance shall only extend to that part or portion which is within the boundary line of this state. [S13, §424-d; C24, 27, §4684.]

4685. Interest in contracts. No member of the highway commission, their deputies, or assistants, or any other person in the employ of the commission, no county supervisor, township trustee, county engineer, road superintendent, or any person in their employ or one holding an appointment under them, shall be, directly or indirectly, interested in any contract for the construction or building of any bridge or bridges, culvert or culverts, or any improvement of any road or part thereof. [S13, §1527-s15; C24, 27, §4685.]

Similar provisions, §§180, 275, 3922, 4755-B10, 6324, 6361, 6773, 9258, 6594, 6710, 13024, 13027.


4686-cl. Weight of vehicles — regulation. The board of supervisors acting with respect to secondary roads within the county, when in the judgment of the board on account of the weather or other conditions any road or part thereof is incapable of bearing without undue damage the customary traffic thereon, may order a reduction of the maximum gross weight of vehicles and loads which may be carried over such roads while continuing in such condition, or may divert traffic over other roads; and if such action shall be taken, notice thereof shall be given by placing at the beginning and end of such sections, and at points of intersection with other roads, signs of substantial construction which conspicuously indicate the limitations of the gross weight of vehicles and loads, or the diversion of traffic over other roads. [43GA, ch 26.]

4686-c2. Violations. Any person using such roads in violation of such orders, except persons living thereon and necessarily using the same, shall be punished as provided in section 5089. [43GA, ch 26.]
CHAPTE R 241
FINANCING PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ROADS

Sections 4687 to 4744, inc., C24, either repealed by 42GA, ch 101, or rearranged in this chapter.

4745. Secondary road system defined.

4745-al. Streets as extension of secondary roads.

4746. Assessment districts—notice—hearing.

4747. Highway commission furnished copy.

4748. Plans—bids.

4749. Inspection of work.

4750. Payment for county road improvements.

4751. Payment for secondary roads—maintenance.

4752. Advancing costs and reimbursement.

4753. Special assessments.

4753-al. Board of apportionment—report—notice.

4753-a2. Report in re omitted lands.

4753-a3. Hearing on report—levy of assessments.

4753-a4. Reassessments to meet deficit.

4745. Secondary road system defined. The secondary road system shall embrace the following classes of roads: (1) County roads which now exist of record, or which may hereafter exist of record by additions from the township roads, exclusive of all roads of the primary road system, and (2) township roads, which shall embrace all other roads not included within cities and towns. The county road cash fund, under the jurisdiction of the board of supervisors, and the township road funds, under the jurisdiction of the township trustees, are hereby wholly dedicated and pledged to the county and township roads respectively as provided by law. [C24, 27,4745.]

4745-al. Streets as extension of secondary roads. Whenever in any city or town having a population of thirty-five hundred or less there is a road or street which is a continuation or an extension of a secondary road adjacent to lands used for agricultural or horticultural purposes as described in section 6210, which the board of supervisors is desirous of improving by hard surfacing or graveling under the law governing the improvement of secondary roads, the council of such city or town and the county board of supervisors are hereby authorized to include by resolution within such secondary road project such portion of such road in said city or town as may be located as provided herein, and to assess such lands within the zone of benefit assessments upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided by law relating to the levy of benefit assessments upon the secondary road system outside the limits of cities and towns. [C24, 4754; C27, 4745-al.]

Applicable to certain special charter cities, 6754.

4746. Assessment districts—survey and report—notice—hearing. In order to provide for the graveling, oiling, or other suitable surfacing of roads of the secondary system, the board of supervisors shall have power, on petition therefor, to establish road assessment districts. Said petition shall intelligently describe the lands within said proposed district, and the road or roads therein which the petitioners desire improved, and the general nature of the improvement proposed on each of said roads. Improvements may be proposed in the alternative. Said petitions shall be signed by thirty-five per cent of the owners of the lands within the proposed district who are residents of the county.

Said petition shall be filed with the county auditor, whereupon the board of supervisors shall cause the county engineer to personally examine all the roads within such proposed district and to determine the relation of such roads to the lands within such proposed district, and the relation of such roads to any of the roads of the primary road system, and the necessity, if any, for further grading or draining of such roads.

The engineer shall embody his finding in a report to said board. He may recommend the establishment of the district as requested, or with such modifications as, in his judgment, are advisable, including a recommendation as to an increase or decrease of the size of the district as proposed by the petitioners. The engineer's report shall include a plat showing, in accordance with his recommendations, the highways to be improved and benefited.

Upon the filing of said report by the engineer, the board of supervisors shall fix a time for hearing thereon, and shall cause the county auditor to serve notice by publication, as hereinafter provided, of the pendency of said petition on all owners of said land lying within said proposed district, as recommended by the engineer.

Said notice shall contain the time and place of hearing on said petition, an intelligent description of all of the lands lying within said district, and the ownership thereof, as shown by the transfer books in the auditor's office, and shall be published for two consecutive weeks in some newspapers published in the English language within the proposed district, if there be such newspaper, and if there be no such newspaper within such district, then the said notice shall be so published in some such
§4747. Highway commission furnished copy of plat. Upon the establishment of a district on said secondary road system, the board of supervisors shall file with the state highway commission a copy of the order establishing the district and a copy of the engineer's plat. [C24, 27, §4747.]

§4748. Plans—bids. Upon the establishment of a district in such secondary road system, the county engineer shall prepare the plans for the improvements contemplated by the order of the board establishing the district, which plans shall be accompanied by the standard specifications of the state highway commission for the class of improvements contemplated. Upon the filing of said plans and specifications, and upon receiving the agreement of the township or townships to pay their portion of the improvement of township roads, if any, the board shall, in accordance with their order relative to the class or classes of improvements, proceed to advertise for bids, and shall proceed as provided in section 4700 provided that contracts involving less than five thousand dollars need not be approved by the state highway commission.

Where petitions for the improvement of township roads shall be signed by a majority of the owners of the lands within the proposed district who are residents of the county, and who represent at least fifty per cent of the lands within the proposed district, the board of supervisors may proceed as hereinbefore provided without receiving the agreement of the trustees of said township or townships. [C24, 27, §4748.]

§4749. Inspection of work. It shall be the specific duty of the board of supervisors to see that all contracts on said secondary roads are faithfully executed. The county engineer shall maintain competent inspection of the work during the progress thereof, and in the certification of bills and the issuance of warrants the engineer and the county auditor shall rest under the same responsibility as now attends such acts relative to road work, and, tile, tiling, culvert, and bridge construction. [C24, 27, §4749.]

4750. Payment for county road improvements. The total cost of improving a county road in said secondary system within said district, by oiling, graveling, or other suitable surfacing, shall be apportioned and paid in the proportion of seventy-five per cent from the county road fund and twenty-five per cent from assessments on benefited lands, or may, by agreement between the board of supervisors and all of the trustees of the township in which the road is located when the petition requests such method of payment, be paid as provided in the next succeeding section. [C24, 27, §4750.]

§4751. Payment for township secondary roads—maintenance. The total cost of so improving a township road within said district shall be apportioned and paid in the proportion of twenty-five per cent from the county road fund and fifty per cent from the township road funds of the township or townships embracing said township road (according to their relative mileage), and twenty-five per cent from the special assessments on benefited lands.

A county road, after it is so improved, shall be maintained by the board of supervisors from the county road fund. A township road, after it is so improved, shall be maintained by the township trustees from township funds, unless the improvement is of so substantial and permanent a nature as that the board of supervisors shall by resolution add such road to the county road system, to be maintained as such. [C24, 27, §4751.]

Referred to in §4760.

§4752. Advancing costs and reimbursement of funds. The total cost of such improvements on said secondary roads shall in the first instance be paid from the county road fund, or jointly from such fund and from the proceeds of all special assessments and road certificates.
issued against special assessments on lands within the district, or by direct application of such certificates to such cost.

In case of the improvement of a county road, the said county road fund shall be reimbursed for amounts advanced in excess of its legal contribution, from the proceeds of all assessments on benefited property, and from the proceeds of all road certificates which represent such special assessments.

In case of the improvement of a township road, said fund shall be reimbursed to the extent of twenty-five per cent of the total cost of the improvements from said special assessments and road certificates, and fifty per cent from the township road fund, or the township drag fund, or from the township drainage fund, or from any or all of said funds. The trustees are authorized to transfer to the county from any or all of such township funds the amount sufficient to effect such reimbursement.

Should the trustees neglect to make such transfers, the county treasurer, on order from the board, shall withhold from such township sufficient of its tax funds as will effect such reimbursement, and transfer such amount to the county road fund, or the board of supervisors may levy such direct tax against the property within said delinquent township as will effect such reimbursement.

If the district as finally established, embraces and contemplates the improvement of a township road, the board of supervisors shall proceed no farther as to such township road until the township which embraces such road shall agree in writing, signed by a majority of its trustees, to pay its portion, as herein required, of the total cost of said improvement. Said written agreement shall be deemed the financial obligation of the township and not of the trustees individually. If such township road is on a township line, such agreement shall be executed by both townships, and one-half of that portion of the cost payable from township funds shall be borne by each township. [C24, 27,§4752.]

4753. Special assessments. Special assessments shall be levied upon the lands within districts embracing secondary roads, in the aggregate amounts hereinbefore provided, and such amount shall be apportioned and levied within said district in the manner hereafter provided in case of improvements within primary road districts, it being the intent of this section that the appointment of apportioners, the apportioning of benefits, the notice thereof, and hearing thereon, and all procedure in connection therewith which leads to and culminates in the final collection and payment of such benefits, including the issuance of road certificates, shall be governed by the provisions of this chapter applicable thereto, except that no additional lands shall be included within the district after same is established by the board of supervisors. [C24, 27,§4753.]

4753-al. Board of apportionment—report—notice and hearing—fees of appraisers. A board of apportionment of three resident freeholders of the county shall be appointed by the board of supervisors to apportion all special benefits to real estate within each district, but the same board of apportionment may act for more than one district. No person shall serve on such board if he lives or owns real estate within the district for which he is to act.

Whenever the total expense of such improvement within said district has been approximately determined, said board of apportionment shall, with all reasonable dispatch, personally inspect and classify in some uniform manner, and under some intelligent description, and in a graduated scale of benefits, all real estate within said districts. Said classification, when finally established, shall remain as a basis for all future assessments to cover deficiencies, if any, unless the board of supervisors, for good cause, shall authorize a revision thereof.

Said board of apportionment shall, among other relevant and material matters, if any, give due consideration to the fair market value per acre of each of the different tracts of real estate, to their relative location and productivity, and to their relative proximity and accessibility to the said improvement.

They shall, in writing, and to the different described tracts of real estate within said district, make an approximately equitable apportionment of twelve and one-half per cent of the total expense of said improvement.

In making said apportionment, real estate owned by the state or any county shall be treated as other real estate, but no other publicly owned real estate shall be included, and in apportioning benefits to real estate owned by the county or state no consideration shall be given to the buildings thereon.

Said apportionment report shall specify each tract of real estate by some intelligent description, the amount apportioned thereto, and the ownership thereof, as the same appears on the transfer books in the auditor's office, and shall be filed with the county auditor. Said apportionment shall carry the presumption, in the absence of a contrary showing, that the same is fair, just, equitable, and in proportion to benefits and not in excess thereof.

Upon receipt of said apportionment, the county auditor shall fix a day for hearing before the board of supervisors, and cause notice to be served by publication as hereinafter provided upon each person whose name appears in said apportionment report, or in any recommendation accompanying the same, as owner, and also upon the person or persons in actual occupancy of any such real estate, which notice shall state the amount of special assessments apportioned to each tract, the day set for hearing before the board of supervisors, that at said hearing any apportionment may be increased without further notice, that (if such be the case) the board of apportionment has recommended that specified additional tracts of real estate should be included within said district, and that specified sums should be apportioned thereto to defray the cost of said improvement, and that all objections to said report, or any part thereof, by
reason of any irregularity in prior proceedings, or by reason of any irregularity, illegality, or inequality in making such apportionment, must be specifically made in writing and filed with the county auditor on or before noon of the day set for such hearing, and that a failure to so make and file such objections will be deemed a conclusive waiver of all such objections. The county auditor shall cause such notice to be served by having the same published in a newspaper of the county having a general circulation in the district affected by the improvement once each week for two consecutive weeks, the last of which publications shall be not less than five days prior to the day set for said hearing. Proof of such service shall be made by affidavit of the publisher and be filed with the county auditor.

Omission to serve any party with notice herein provided shall work no loss of jurisdiction on the part of the board over such proceeding, and such omission shall only affect the persons upon whom service has not been had, and if, before or after the board has entered its final order in apportionment proceedings, it be discovered that service of said notice has not been had on any necessary person as herein provided, the board shall fix a time for hearing as to such omitted parties and shall cause such service to be then made upon them, either by publication as in this section provided or by personal service in the time and manner required for service of original notices in the district court, and after such hearing shall proceed as to such person as though such service had been originally complete.

The appearance of any interested party, either in writing or personally, or by authorized agent, either before the board of supervisors or before the state highway commission at any stage of a pending proceeding for the hard surfacing of the highways of a district, shall be deemed a full appearance. Only interested parties shall have the right to appear before the board of supervisors in proceedings provided for in this chapter, and all persons so appearing shall be required to state for whom they appear, and the clerk of the board shall make definite entry accordingly in the minutes of the board.

The state highway commission shall prescribe standard forms for apportionment reports and notice of hearings thereon.

Each member of the board of apportionment shall be paid in full for all services, at the rate of six dollars per day of actual service, and ten cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in the performance of his duties, and bills therefore, duly sworn to and itemized, shall be returned to the board of supervisors with the report of the apportioners. [C24, §4707; C27, §4753-a1.] See note under §4753-a2.

4753-a2. Report in re omitted lands. Should the board of apportionment be satisfied from its investigation, that certain tracts of real estate have been omitted from said district, and that such omitted tracts ought to bear an equitable portion of the expense of such improvement, and are, as to any part thereof, within four hundred eighty rods of said improvement, and are embraced within any other primary road district, they shall proceed in the following manner, to wit:

First, they shall make and return their apportionment report to the board of supervisors, on the presumption that no real estate will be ultimately assessed, except the real estate which is embraced within the district as then constituted and established.

Second, they shall accompany their apportionment report with a definite list of the heretofore mentioned tracts of real estate, which ought, in their judgment, to be within said district, but which have been omitted therefrom, and shall definitely state the amount which, in their judgment, each such omitted and described tract ought to equitably bear toward the cost of the improvement. The board of supervisors on the final hearing of said apportionment report, shall pass on said recommendation, and may wholly reject or wholly approve the same, or may reject in part and approve in part, or may approve wholly or in part, with modification. If the recommendation be approved and adopted in any part, the board shall enter an order changing the boundaries of the district accordingly, and notify the state highway commission of said change, and shall adjust the final apportionment in accordance therewith. [C24, §4709; C27, §4753-a2.]

Above section not specifically repealed, but its applicability to secondary roads may be questionable in view of the exception in the last clause of §4753.

4753-a3. Hearing on report—levy of assessments—payment. The final hearing on said apportionment report may be adjourned from time to time without loss of jurisdiction on the part of the board. On such final hearing the board shall hear and determine all objections filed, and may increase, diminish, annul, or affirm the apportionment made in said report, or any part thereof, as may appear to the board to be just and equitable.

On the final determination, the board shall levy such apportionment and all installments thereof upon the real estate within said district, as finally established, and said assessment and all installments thereof shall be then due and payable, and bear interest at six per cent per annum commencing twenty days from the date of said levy; provided that if any owner, other than the state or county, of any of said tracts of land shall, within twenty days from the date of said assessment agree, in writing filed in the office of the county auditor, that in consideration of his having the right to pay his assessment in installments, he will not make any objection of illegality or irregularity as to said assessment upon his said real estate, and will pay the same with six per cent interest thereon, then and in that case, said assessment shall be payable as follows: In ten equal installments, the first of which shall mature and be payable on the date of such agreement, and the other installments, with interest on the whole amount unpaid, annually thereafter, at the same time and
in the same manner as the March semiannual payment of ordinary taxes.

Where no such agreement is executed, then the whole of such special assessment so levied shall mature at one time and be due and payable with interest, and shall be collected at the next succeeding March semiannual payment of ordinary taxes.

All such taxes shall become delinquent on the first day of March next after their maturity, shall bear the same interest, the same penalties, and be attended with the same rights and remedies for collection, as ordinary taxes.

An owner of land who has availed himself of said ten-year option may at any time discharge his assessment by paying the balance then due on all unpaid installments, with interest on the entire amount for thirty days in advance.

Assessments against lands owned by the state or county shall be due and payable from the date of levy by the board of supervisors, or in the case of any appeal, from the date of final confirmation of the levy by the court.

In case of assessment on lands owned by the county, the same shall be paid from the county general fund. In case of assessments on lands owned by the state, the same shall be represented by a voucher, duly audited as heretofore provided, and the state auditor shall draw warrant therefor and make the same payable out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. [C24, §4710; C27, §4753-a3.]

4753-a4. Reassessments to meet deficit. In case an assessment as originally made should later be found to be insufficient to pay one-eighth of the total cost of the improvement, an additional assessment may be made in the same relative ratio as the original assessment to meet the deficiency. In case an assessment appears to be invalid or, in the judgment of the board, seriously defective, the board of supervisors may order the making of a new assessment as though no assessment had ever been made. [C24, §4711; C27, §4753-a4.]

4753-a5. Appeals—power of court—duty of clerk. Any owner of land may appeal to the district court from the order of the board of supervisors in levying the assessment against his real estate, by filing with the county auditor within fifteen days from the date of such levy, a bond conditioned to pay all costs in case the appeal is not sustained, and a written notice of appeal wherein he shall, with particularity, point out the specific objection which he desires to lodge against such levy. The appearance term shall be the trial term, and said appeal shall have precedence over all other business of the term except criminal matters. The appeal shall be heard as in equity, and the court may raise or lower the assessment in question and make an equitable assessment in the judgment of the court. The clerk of the district court shall, upon the entry of the final order of the court, certify such final order to the county auditor, and the board of supervisors shall at once adjust the assessments as to comply with such final order. [C24, §4713; C27, §4753-a5.]

Presumption of approval of bond, §12759-e1.

4753-a6. Appeal—procedure. When an appeal is taken, the county auditor shall at once make a transcript of the notice of appeal and appeal bond, and transmit the same to the clerk of the district court. The appellant shall, on or before the first day of the first term of the court, after taking said appeal, docket said appeal and file a petition setting forth the order or decision of the board of supervisors appealed from and his specific objections thereto. A failure to comply with either of these requirements shall be deemed a conclusive waiver of the appeal, and in such case, the court shall dismiss the same. Appellee need not file answer, but may do so. [C24, §4714; C27, §4753-a6.]

4753-a7. Certifying assessments and levy—lien. When the board of supervisors has entered its final order as to the amounts of all special assessments on a given improvement, the county auditor shall at once certify a list of such assessments and a list of the real estate upon which each assessment has been levied, with the specific designation of the district embracing such real estate, to the county treasurer, who shall enter each assessment upon the tax books and continue such entry until such assessment is paid.

Each special assessment and all installments thereof shall be a lien upon the real estate upon which it is levied from the date of such certification by the county auditor, to the same extent and in the same manner as taxes levied for state and county purposes. Changes in the amount of any special assessment by reason of any ruling of the district court on appeals, shall be likewise certified and the county treasurer shall make the proper corrections on his books. [C24, §4715; C27, §4753-a7.]

4753-a8. Account for each district. Each assessment district shall be considered a unit and all funds received by the county treasurer for and on behalf of the hard surfacing of such unit shall be carried as a distinct and separate account and under the same specific name as that used by the board in establishing such unit. [C24, §4716; C27, §4753-a8.]

4753-a9. Road certificates—requirements—payment—termination of interest. In order to render immediately available that amount of the cost of an improvement which has been specially assessed, the board may issue road certificates in the name of the county in an aggregate amount not exceeding the then unpaid amount of the special assessment levied in said district. Each issue of certificates shall be under, and in accordance with, a duly adopted resolution of the board which shall be entered at large in the minutes of the proceedings of the board, and which shall recite: (1), the name or designation of the road district on account of which the certificates are issued; (2), that a stated amount (naming the amount) has been specially assessed against the lands within said district; (3), that a stated amount of said aggregate special assessment has not yet been paid (naming said unpaid amount);
(4), that it is necessary to render said unpaid amount immediately available; (5), the number of road certificates authorized and the specific amount of each certificate; (6), the specific numbering or designation of each certificate; (7), the rate of interest which each certificate shall bear from date, to wit, not to exceed six percent per annum; (8), the fact that said certificates are payable solely from the proceeds of the special assessments which have been levied on the lands within said district; (9), that each certificate shall be payable on or before the first day of January of the first year following the maturity of the last installment of said special assessments, and that interest thereon shall be paid annually; (10), the authorization to the chairman of the board, and to the county auditor, respectively, to sign and countersign each of said certificates.

Upon the signing of each of said certificates by the chairman of the board, said certificates shall be delivered to the county auditor, who shall countersign the same, charge the county treasurer with the amount thereof, and deliver the same to such latter officer, who shall be responsible therefor on his bond. The treasurer may apply said certificates in payment of any warrants duly authorized and issued for hard surfacing the roads within said district, or he may sell the same for the best attainable price and for not less than par, plus accrued interest, and apply the proceeds in payment of such authorized warrants. Said certificates shall be retired in the order of the consecutive numbering thereof.

The county treasurer shall, on or in connection with the road account for said district, clearly enter the name and post office address of all persons to whom any of said certificates are issued, with a particular designation of the certificates delivered to each person. Any subsequent holder may present his certificates to the county treasurer and cause his name and post office address to be entered in lieu of that of such former holder. Whenever the fund for such particular district has money sufficient to pay the first retrievable certificate or certificates, the county treasurer shall, by mail, as shown by his records, promptly notify the holder of such certificate of such fact, and from and after the mailing of such letter all interest on such certificate shall cease. [C24, §4717; C27, §4753-a-10.]

4753-a10. Election in re bonds—notice—form of proposition—canvass—procedure to test legality. If any county desires to hasten the drainage and grading or the hard surfacing of the primary roads of its county at a more rapid rate than would be accomplished by merely employing each year its allotted portion of the primary road fund for said year, it may proceed as follows: The board may submit, or, upon petition of a number of the qualified voters of the county equal to twenty per cent of the total vote cast in said county at the last preceding general election, presented to the board in writing so to do, must submit to the voters of the county at a general election, or at a special election called by the board for such purpose, the question of issuing bonds for the purpose of raising funds to meet the cost of such work, and to provide for the retirement of such bonds and interest thereon.

Notice of such election shall be given by publication once each week for two successive weeks in all the official newspapers of the county, stating the time when such election will be held, and substantially the proposition that will be submitted; the last publication to be at least five days prior to the day such election is to be held.

Special elections shall be conducted in the same manner as general elections are conducted. Said question shall be set forth on the ballots substantially as follows: "Shall the board of supervisors be authorized to issue bonds from year to year, in the aggregate amount not exceeding . . . . . . dollars, for the purpose of providing the funds for hard surfacing the primary roads of the county, and to levy a tax on all the property in the county from year to year not exceeding . . . . . . mills in any one year, for the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds, provided, however, that the annual allotments to the county of the primary road fund shall be used to retire said bonds as they mature, and only such portion of said tax shall be levied from year to year as may be necessary (1) to pay the interest annually, and (2) to meet any deficiency, if any, between the amount of the principal of the bonds and the said allotments from the primary road fund, together with assessments on benefited property provided by law." Immediately to the right of said proposition shall appear two squares of appropriate size, one above the other. Immediately after the first square shall appear the word "yes". Immediately after the other square shall appear the word "no". The voter shall indicate his vote by a cross in the appropriate square.

The returns of said elections shall be canvassed by the board, and its findings shall be entered at large in the minutes of its proceedings. No proceedings to test or review the legality or correctness of said election shall be maintainable unless instituted within thirty days after the findings of the board have been entered upon the record. The fact of each authorization of bonds by a county shall be at once certified by the county auditor to the state highway commission, with such data relative thereto as the commission may demand. [C24, §4770; C27, §4753-a10.]

4753-a11. Bonds—form—denomination—interest—payment. If a majority of the votes be in favor of such issue of bonds and tax levy, the board shall from time to time, as necessary to meet the construction cost and expenses incidental thereto, not provided for by funds immediately available from the primary road fund, or from proceeds of special benefit assessments heretofore provided for, issue serial bonds in denominations of five hundred dollars or one thousand dollars each, and at a rate of interest, payable annually, not exceeding five per cent per annum. Each such bond shall mature on the first day of May. Each bond shall provide that the same shall be payable at the option of the county, on any interest payment date on or after five years from the date of the bond. No bonds shall be sold for less than par value, plus accrued interest. No bonds shall be
issued with maturity date postponed more than fifteen years. [C24,§4721; C27,§4753-a11.]

4753-a12. Bond levy. If a majority of the voters be in favor of such bond issue and tax levy, the board of supervisors shall, each year thereafter during the life of the bonds, levy on all the property of the county such part of such authorized tax as will clearly meet (1) the matured or maturing interest for the ensuing year on all such outstanding bonds, and (2) any amount of maturing principal of bonds, provided, however, that only so much of said tax shall be levied in any year for principal of said bonds, if any, as cannot be met (a) by the county's allotment of the primary road fund available for such ensuing year, and (b) by the proceeds of special assessments on benefited property. [C24,§4722; C27,§4753-a12.]

4753-a13. Bonds—issuance—sale—retirement—terminating interest—exemption from taxation. All bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter shall be issued in serial form. Each issue shall be authorized by a duly adopted resolution of the board, which resolution shall be entered at large in the minutes of the board. Such resolution shall clearly specify the number of bonds authorized, the amount of each bond, the number or designation of each bond, the rate of interest which each bond shall bear from date, which interest shall not exceed five per cent per annum, payable annually, the date of maturity of each bond, and the authorization to the chairman of the board to sign, and to the county auditor to countersign, the same. When signed and countersigned, the county auditor shall charge the county treasurer with the amount of same and deliver the same to the county treasurer, who shall be responsible therefor on his bond.

The county treasurer shall, when so directed by the board, apply any part or all of said bonds in payment of any warrants duly authorized and issued for the particular purpose for which such bonds are issued, provided the same are applied, in payment of any warrants duly authorized and paid prior to the expiration of such time, interest shall be computed only to the time of such presentation and payment. Bonds, and road certificates (whether issued in anticipation of special assessments or in anticipation of annual allotments of the primary road fund), shall not be taxed. [C24,§4723; C27,§4753-a13.]

4753-a14. Nature of bonds—refunding. The bonds authorized by the preceding section are general obligations of the county. The board of supervisors may refund at any time at a less rate of interest primary road bonds upon which payment has become optional or unmatured primary road bonds with the consent of the owner.

Should the funds on hand not be sufficient to retire said bonds on the date of maturity thereof, the board of supervisors shall refund the same through the issuance of county funding bonds, as provided in sections 5275 to 5277, inclusive, 5287, and 5288.

Any refunding bonds and the interest accruing thereon shall be payable from the same funds from which the original bonds and the interest thereon were payable. [C24,§4724; C27,§4753-a14.]

4753-a15. Authorization and issuance of bonds. The county auditor shall certify to the state highway commission a correct copy of each resolution which authorizes the issuance of bonds or road certificates which are anticipatory either of special assessments or annual allotments, and from time to time a like certificate as to the actual issuance of bonds or road certificates, under such resolution, together with such data relative thereto as the commission may demand. [C24,§4725; C27,§4753-a15.]

4753-a16. Retirement of immature bonds. Whenever available funds created under this chapter are not needed for pending or contemplated improvements, the board of supervisors may, with the consent of any holder of immatured bonds, retire the same by purchase at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest. [C24,§4726; C27,§4753-a16.]

4753-a17. Limitation on indebtedness. The amount of bonds issued under this chapter by any county to pay for primary road construction, or bonds issued to refund county primary road bonds, shall not, when added to all other indebtedness of the county, exceed in the aggregate four and one-half per cent on the actual value of the taxable property within such county to be ascertained by the last state and county tax list previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, any other statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

The amount of bonds issued for secondary road construction when added to all other indebtedness of the county shall not exceed in the aggregate...
three per cent on the actual value of the taxable property within such county to be ascertained as above specified. [C24,§4742; C27,§4753-a17; 43GA, ch 28.]

4753-a18. Penalty for violations. Any member of the board of supervisors, or other county officer, who authorizes or issues, or permits to be issued, any certificate or bond in violation of the requirements herein specified, or who diverts any authorized certificate or bond, or the proceeds derived therefrom, or any part thereof, to any other purpose than the purpose herein specified, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement and punished accordingly. [C24,§4740; C27,§4753-a18.]


CHAPTER 241-B1
IMPROVEMENT OF PRIMARY ROADS

4755-b1. Federal and state cooperation. The state highway commission is empowered on behalf of the state to enter into any arrangement or contract with and required by the duly constituted federal authorities, in order to secure the full cooperation of the government of the United States, and the benefit of all present and future federal allotments in aid of highway construction, reconstruction, improvement or maintenance. The good faith of the state is hereby pledged to cause to be made available each year, sufficient funds to equal the total of any sums now or hereafter apportioned to the state for road purposes by the United States government for such year, and to maintain the roads constructed with said funds. [C24,§4688; C27,§4755-b3.]

4755-b2. “Road systems” defined. The chapter of the state are, for the purposes of this chapter divided into two systems, to wit: the primary road system and the secondary road system. The primary road system shall embrace those main market roads (not including roads within cities and towns) which connect all county seat towns and cities and main market centers, and which have already been designated as primary roads under chapter 241, code of 1924; provided, that the said designation of roads shall be, with the consent of the federal authorities, subject to revision by the state highway commission. Any portion of said primary system so eliminated by any changes shall revert to and become a part of the system from which originally taken. The state highway commission may, for the purpose of affording access to cities, towns or state parks, or for the purpose of shortening the direct line of travel on important routes or to effect connections with interstate roads at the state line, add such road or roads to the primary road system, but no other increase shall be made in the mileage of the primary roads until the present primary road mileage has been completed as this chapter provides. [C24,§4689; C27,§4755-b2.] 4755-b3. Primary road fund. There is hereby created a fund which shall be known as the primary road fund, which shall embrace all federal aid road funds, all funds derived from year to year by the state under acts regulatory of motor vehicles (except such portion of such motor vehicle fees as may by law be set aside for the state highway commission support fund, the motor vehicle department support fund, the refund account, and the reimbursement of county treasurers for collecting the motor fees) all gasoline tax funds devoted to the primary road system, and all other funds that may by law be appropriated for the use of the primary road fund. [C24,§4690; C27,§4755-b3.]

4755-b4. Disbursement of fund. Said primary road fund is hereby appropriated for and
shall be used in the establishment, construction and maintenance of the primary road system, including the drainage, grading, surfacing, construction of bridges and culverts, the elimination or improvement of railroad crossings, the acquiring of additional right of way, the payment of interest and redemption of any bonds issued in anticipation of said primary road fund, and all other expense incurred in the construction and maintenance of said primary road system, the costs of issuance and redemption of any bonds, and the refund of special assessments for paving. [C24,§4690; C27,§4755-b4.]

4755-b5. Refunds. Where additional right of way has been acquired or where bridges or culverts have been built on the primary roads under the supervision of the highway commission and paid for out of the county road or bridge funds since April 19, 1919, said county shall be reimbursed for the cost of said right of way and said bridges or culverts out of the primary road fund in seven annual payments. Provided, however, in counties where the total refund does not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, the entire refund shall be made at the time of the first annual payment. The first payment shall be made January 1, 1928, and the board of supervisors is authorized to issue certificates anticipating the amount to be received. Said certificates shall not be issued for a period to exceed five per cent.

The refunds made to any county under this section shall, upon their receipt by the county, be placed to the credit of the secondary road construction fund unless heretofore pledged.

Payments already made under the section for which this section is a substitute shall be re-adjusted by the highway commission to conform herewith. [C24,§4690; C27,§4755-b5; 42ExGA, ch 3; 45GA, ch 20,§74.]

The precautionary nonrepeal clause, being the last sentence of sec. 1, ch 2, 42ExGA, has been omitted. 4755-b6. Accounts and records required. The state highway commission shall keep accounts in relation to the primary road fund and each primary road bond fund, crediting each fund with all amounts by law creditable thereto and charging each with the amount of all duly and finally approved vouchers for claims properly chargeable thereto. Said highway commission's accounts shall also show the amount of each separate authorization of primary road bonds, and the amount, number, date, maturity, and interest rate of each series of bonds actually issued. [C24,§4692; C27,§4755-b6.]

4755-b7. Monthly certification of funds. The account of the primary road fund kept by the state auditor and the state treasurer shall show the amount of the primary road fund with all credits thereto and disbursements therefrom. The treasurer of state shall each month certify to the state highway commission the gross amount of motor license fees collected during the preceding month, the amounts of said license fees as accredited by law provided to funds other than the primary road fund, and the amount of said license fees accredited to the primary road fund. Said treasurer shall also each month certify to the said commission as to such amounts as are received (a) from the federal government, (b) from the gasoline tax, or (c) from other sources, and credited to the primary road fund. [C24,§4699; C27,§4755-b7.]

4755-b8. Improvement of primary system. The state highway commission shall proceed with the improvement of the primary road system as rapidly as the funds become available therefor, until the entire mileage of the primary road system is graded, drained, bridged, and surfaced with gravel, pavement, or other surfacing approved by the commission as adequate for carrying the traffic thereon. It shall incur no indebtedness on account of such work, except as herein specifically provided, but shall let the necessary contracts and supervise the expenditure of funds derived from primary road bonds and other sources. No road shall be surfaced until it has been brought to finished grade and drained. In proceeding with the improvement of primary roads hereunder, the highway commission shall give preference to grading and bridging projects. Such work shall be completed at the earliest practical date, and not more than thirty per cent of the primary road fund available for construction work in any year may be expended for paving until the entire mileage of the primary road system has been graded, drained and bridged.

Improvement shall be made and carried on in such manner as to equalize the work in all sections of the state, as nearly as possible, giving special attention to bringing the sections of the state, where improvements have been retarded, to an equality and on the same basis with the more advanced sections. [C27,§4755-b8.]

4755-b9. Surveys, plans, and specifications. Before proceeding with the improvement of any primary road, the commission shall cause suitable surveys, plans and specifications for said proposed work to be prepared and filed in its office, and the work shall be done in accordance therewith, except in so far as the same may be modified to meet unforeseen or better understood conditions, and no such modification shall be deemed an invalidating matter. [C24,§4699; C27,§4755-b9.]

4755-b10. Bids — contracts prohibited. As soon as the approved plans and specifications for any primary road construction project are filed with the state highway commission, it shall, if the estimated cost exceeds one thousand dollars, proceed to advertise for bids for the construction of said improvement. No contract shall be let to any state official, elective or appointive, nor to any relative within the third degree, of a member of the state highway commission, nor to any partnership or corporation in which a member of the highway commission is financially interested. The letting of a contract in violation of the foregoing provisions shall invalidate the contract, and such violation in case of such termination, shall be a complete
defense to any action to recover any consideration due or earned under the contract at the time of such termination. [C24, §4700; C27, §4755-b10.]

§4755-b11. Award of contracts—bond. In the award of contracts, due consideration shall be given not only to prices bid but also to the mechanical and other equipment and the financial responsibility of the bidder, and his ability and experience in the performance of like or similar contracts. The commission may reject any or all bids and may readvertise for bids, or may let by private contract, at a cost not to exceed the lowest bid received, or if the estimated cost of the work proposed does not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, may proceed to the construction of the same by day labor. All contracts shall be in writing and shall be secured by a bond for the faithful performance thereof, as provided by law. [C24, §4700; C27, §4755-b11.]

§4755-b12. Supervision and inspection. The state highway commission is expressly charged with the duty of supervision, inspection and direction of the work of construction of primary roads on behalf of the state, and of supervising the expenditure of all funds paid on account of such work by the state or the county on the primary road system and all contractors having responsible charge of any improvements, claims for labor, freight, or other items which may be in charge. [C24, §4701; C27, §4755-b12.]

§4755-b13. Engineers—bonds. All engineers having responsible charge of any improvements, shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties and for like accounting for all property entrusted to their custody. All bonds given by such engineers in the employ of the state highway commission shall be deemed to embrace any and all improvements of which they may be in charge. [C24, §4701; C27, §4755-b13.]

§4755-b14. Claims. All claims for improving and maintaining the primary road system shall be paid from the primary road fund provided, however, that when bonds have been issued for improving the primary roads, construction claims may be paid from such bond fund. [C24, §4702; C27, §4755-b14.]

§4755-b15. Vouchers—payment. All claims shall be itemized upon voucher forms prepared for that purpose, sworn to by the claimants, certified to by the engineer in charge, and then forwarded to the state highway commission for audit and approval. Upon the approval, by the state highway commission, of vouchers which are payable from the primary road fund, such voucher shall be forwarded to the auditor of the state, who shall draw warrants thereon, and said warrants shall be paid by the treasurer of state from the primary road fund. [C24, §4705; C27, §4755-b15.]

§4755-b16. Partial payments—approval of claims. Partial payments may be made on the work during the progress thereof, but no such partial payment shall be deemed final acceptance of the work nor a waiver of any defect therein. The approval of any claims by the state highway commission may be evidenced by the signature of the chairman of said commission or of a majority of the commissioners on the individual claims or on the abstract of a number of such claims with the individual claims attached to said abstract. [C24, §4702; C27, §4755-b16.]

§4755-b17. Contingent fund. The state treasurer is hereby directed to set aside from the primary road fund the sum of three hundred thousand dollars to be known as the primary road contingent fund. [C24, §4703; C27, §4755-b17.]

§4755-b18. Use of contingent fund. When claims for labor, freight, or other items which must be paid promptly and which are payable from the primary road fund or from the state highway commission maintenance fund, are presented to the said commission for payment, the said commission may direct that warrants in payment of said claims be drawn on the said primary road contingent fund. Such warrants when so drawn and signed by the auditor of the state highway commission, shall be honored by the state treasurer for payment from said contingent fund. [C24, §4704; C27, §4755-b18.]

§4755-b19. Audit of contingent claims. The claims in payment of which warrants are drawn on the primary road contingent fund, shall be audited in the usual manner prescribed by law and shall have noted thereon that warrants in payment thereof have been drawn on the said contingent fund. After the final audit of such claims, the state auditor shall draw warrants therefor payable to the treasurer of state and forward the same to the state highway commission, for record. When such warrants have been recorded in the office of the said commission, they shall be forwarded to the state treasurer who shall redeem the same, charge them to the proper fund and credit the primary road contingent fund with the amount thereof. [C24, §4705; C27, §4755-b19.]

§4755-b20. Auditor—appointment—bond—duties. The state board of audit shall appoint the auditor of the state highway commission who shall give bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties. The premium on said bond shall be paid by the state highway commission from its support fund. Said auditor shall check and audit all claims against the commission before such claims are approved by the commission, and shall keep all records and accounts relating to the expenditures of the commission. He shall, in the checking and auditing of claims against the commission, and keeping the records and accounts of the commission, be under the direction and supervision of the state board of audit, and act as an agent of said board. The state highway commission shall furnish said auditor with such help and assistants as may be necessary to properly perform the duties herein specified. The executive council may remove said auditor from office for failure to comply with the directions and instructions of the state.
4755-b21. Assessments — refunds. In all cases where special assessments for hard surfacing primary roads have heretofore been levied, under the provisions of chapter 237, acts of 38 G. A. and amendments thereto, all of the same shall be refunded in the amounts levied, less any refunds heretofore made, out of the primary road fund or out of funds arising from the sale of primary road bonds. No special assessments for paving primary roads shall be levied after this chapter becomes effective. [C24, §4708; C27, §4755-b21.]

4755-b22. Time of refunds. The state highway commission shall determine the time when such refund shall be made of the assessments levied in any hard surfacing district; provided that refunds shall be made in all districts within a period of five years from the date this chapter becomes effective. [C27, §4755-b22.]

4755-b23. Interest. In no case shall interest be allowed on amounts so refunded. Interest on deferred installments shall cease on date of call of the last outstanding certificates of the district. [C24, §4708; C27, §4755-b23.]

4755-b24. Reimbursement fund. When it shall have been determined to make the refund of assessments in any particular district, the highway commission shall so advise the county treasurer, and by proper voucher pay over to the county treasurer the amount necessary to make a refund in that particular district. From the reimbursement fund thus created the county treasurer shall pay and credit on the tax list the principal of all unpaid installments and redeem refund warrants drawn by the county auditor and such reimbursement fund shall be used for no other purpose.

The county treasurer shall, immediately upon receipt of funds with which to make a refund in any district, call in and redeem all then outstanding special assessment certificates of the district. [C27, §4755-b24.]

4755-b25. Claims for refunds — apportionment. Claims for refund of special assessments shall be filed with the county auditor and approved by the board of supervisors. The county auditor shall draw refund warrants against the reimbursement fund of the district in payment of duly approved refund claims.

In case of sale of such adjoining lands prior to making such refund and such assessments have not been paid in full, the same shall be paid to the parties interested in proportion to the amount paid or assumed by them respectively or as may be agreed between such parties at the time such refund is made. [C24, §4708; C27, §4755-b25.]

4755-b26. Improvements in cities and towns. The state highway commission is hereby given plenary jurisdiction, subject to the approval of the council, to purchase or condemn right of way therefor, and grade, drain, bridge, eliminate danger at railroad crossings, gravel, or hard surface any road or street which is a continuation of the primary road system and which is (1) within any town, or (2) within any city, including cities under special charter having a population of less than twenty-five hundred, or (3) within that part of any city, including cities acting under special charter where the houses or business houses average not less than two hundred feet apart.

The phrase "subject to the approval of the council" as it appears in this section, shall be construed as authorizing the council to consider said proposed improvement only in its relationship to municipal improvements such as sewers, water lines, establishing grades, change of established street grades, sidewalks and other public improvements. The location of such primary road extensions shall be determined by the state highway commission.

The primary road fund shall not be charged with the cost of hard surfacing within cities and towns specified above in excess of the cost of hard surfacing which is twenty feet in width. [C24, §4731; C27, §4755-b26; 43GA, ch 159.]

Referred to in §§4755-b27, 4755-d1.

4755-b27. Jurisdiction to establish. In the maintenance, relocation, establishment or improvement of roads hereunder, including extensions of primary roads within cities and towns as provided in the preceding section, the state highway commission shall have the authority to purchase or to institute and maintain proceedings for the condemnation of the necessary right of way therefor and for the condemnation of land, including a sufficient roadway to such land by the most reasonable route, for the purpose of obtaining gravel or other suitable material with which to improve such roads.

All the provisions of the law relating to the condemnation of lands for public state purposes, shall apply to the provisions hereof.

The provisions of chapter 237 shall not apply to the establishment, relocation, alteration or improvement of primary roads.

No such roads shall be established through any cemetery or burying ground without the consent of all of the parties affected by the same, nor shall any ground be taken for the rounding of a corner where the dwelling house, lawn and ornamental trees connected therewith are located at such corner, except by consent of the owner thereof. [C24, §4732; C27, §4755-b27; 43GA, ch 21; 44GA, ch 190, §8.]

Condemnation procedure, ch 366.

4755-c1. Right of way map. Upon the completion of a primary road paving project, or upon the completion of a grading project on a primary road that is not to be paved, the state highway commission shall file with the auditor and with the recorder of the county in which such project is located, a complete right of way map of said project. Said right of way maps shall be filed by the auditor and recorder and shall become a part of the permanent records of such offices. [43GA, ch 21.]

4755-d1. Bridges, viaducts, etc., on municipal primary extensions. In addition to the construction work and expenditures of primary
road funds authorized in section 4755-b26 and in sections 6044 to 6049, inclusive, on extensions of primary roads in cities and towns, the state highway commission may construct, or aid in the construction of bridges, viaducts, and railroad grade crossing eliminations on those portions of the extensions of primary roads within cities having a population of twenty-five hundred or more, where the houses or business houses average less than two hundred feet apart. In connection with such improvements, the primary road fund shall in no event be charged with a greater amount than would, in the judgment of the commission, be necessary to provide for the primary road traffic if such improvement were located outside of a city or town. [44GA, ch 106.]

4755-b28. Corporate line highway. Whenever any public highway located along the corporate line of any town or city, including cities under special charter, is an extension of the primary road system, it may be included in said primary road system and may be improved and maintained as a part of the primary road system under this chapter. [C24, §4735; C27, §4755-b28.]

4755-b29. Maintenance. Primary roads outside of cities and towns and along the corporate lines of cities and towns shall be maintained by the state highway commission under the patrol system, and the cost of said work paid from the primary road fund. Extensions of primary roads within any town or within any city having a population less than twenty-five hundred, or business houses average less than two hundred feet apart, may be maintained by the state highway commission and the cost thereof paid out of the primary road fund.

On extensions of primary roads within that part of any city, including cities under special charter, where the houses or business houses average not less than two hundred feet apart, the state highway commission may make payment to the city from the primary road fund for maintenance work performed after this chapter becomes effective, in no event exceeding an average of three hundred fifty dollars per year per mile of such primary road extension. [C24,§4736; C27,§4755-b29; 44GA, ch 107.]

Patrolmen and engineers as peace officers, §5093-cl.

4755-b30. Road equipment. The state highway commission is authorized to purchase road material or road machinery required in the improvement or maintenance of the primary roads, after receiving competitive bids, and to pay for the same out of the primary road fund, and is directed to purchase, rent or lease any machinery or other articles necessary for the use and most economical operation of the field engineering work, the testing of materials, the preparation of plans, and for all allied purposes, in order to enable the commission to carry out the provisions of this chapter. [C24,§4738; C27, §4755-b30.]

4755-b31. Maintenance fund for commission —report. There is hereby created a fund for the maintenance of the state highway commission consisting of two and one-half per cent of all moneys paid into the state treasury under the act regulatory of licenses on motor vehicles. Said fund shall be used for no other purpose than as a maintenance fund for the state highway commission and shall be drawn out only on warrants drawn by the auditor of state on itemized vouchers approved by the state highway commission. The expenditures of said commission shall be audited by the state board of audit and a full and complete report of all said expenditures shall be published in the annual report under the act creating the state highway commission. [C24, §4744; C27, §4755-b31.]

4755-b32. Completing improvement programs. When any county has voted a bond issue for improvement of primary roads, such improvement program shall be completed as authorized by the voters of said county. Provided, all county primary road improvement programs and the amount of bonds to be issued therefor must be approved by the highway commission.

Where primary road bonds have been issued by any county under chapter 241 or chapter 242, code of 1924, before or after this chapter becomes effective, or where bonds have been issued to refund such primary road bonds, the state highway commission shall set aside from the primary road fund an amount equal to the interest and principal of such bonds maturing in such year. Provided, that the amount so set aside on account of any county in any year, plus the cost of maintaining the primary road system in said county during said year, shall not exceed the amount which said county would have received in said year had the primary road fund been allotted among the counties in the ratio that the area of each county bears to the total area of the state. The funds so set aside are hereby appropriated for the payment of the maturing principal and interest of primary road bonds issued by said county. Thirty days prior to the maturing of any of said bonds or the interest thereon the state highway commission shall prepare a voucher in favor of the county treasurer and drawn against the primary road fund in the amount set aside therefor. Said voucher shall be paid from the primary road fund in the same manner as other primary road claims. The funds so received by any county treasurer shall be used for paying the maturing interest and principal of such bonds, and for no other purpose. [C27, §4755-b32.]

4755-b33. Allotments to counties —payment. All allotments made by the state highway commission to counties voting bond issues for the purpose of hard surfacing, or otherwise improving any portion of the primary road system, shall be paid for within the biennium so as not to create an obligation against the state. [C27, §4755-b33.]
§4755-b34. Limitation on authority. The highway commission or the highway engineers shall not enter into an agreement, oral or written, with the citizens or officers of any county, to the effect that any amount of money will be furnished from the primary fund for the purpose of supplementing funds to be raised by the sale of county road bonds. [C27, §4755-b34.]

§4755-b35. Special charter cities. The provisions of this chapter, in so far as they pertain to cities and towns, shall apply to cities acting under special charter. [C27, §4755-b35.]

§4755-b36. Transfer of powers and duties. The powers and duties of the board of supervisors with respect to the construction and maintenance of primary roads are hereby transferred to the state highway commission. [C27, §4755-b36.]


§4755-b38. Motor vehicle fuel — additional tax. There is hereby levied on all motor vehicle fuel imported and used within this state a license fee of one cent per gallon, which shall be in addition to the license fee levied by chapter 251-A1. All of the provisions and conditions of said chapter 251-A1 relating to the levy, collection or payment of the license fee on motor vehicle fuel shall apply with equal force to the license fee levied herein. Out of the proceeds of said additional license fee the state highway commission shall, each year, set aside a sufficient amount to pay the portion of the bridge, culvert, and right of way refund becoming due and payable on January first of the succeeding year. The remainder of the proceeds of said additional license fee shall be credited to the primary road fund. [C27, §4755-b38; 42ExGA, ch 3; 44GA, ch 108.]

Two-cent motor vehicle fuel tax, §5093-a1.

MARKINGS FOR MUNICIPALITIES

§4755-c2. Lateral or detour routes in cities and towns. Any city or town located on the primary road system and in which the primary road extension as officially designated does not pass through the main part or business district of such city or town, may designate and mark a lateral or detour route in order to facilitate such primary road traffic as may desire to get into and out of such business district. [44GA, ch 160.]

§4755-c3. Standard markings required. Such lateral or detour routes shall be marked with standard markings adopted by the state highway commission therefor, which markings shall clearly indicate that such lateral route is not the official primary road extension but is in fact a lateral or detour extending to the business district. [43GA, ch 160.]

§4755-c4. Cost. The cost of such markings shall be without expense to the state. [43GA, ch 160.]

VACATION OF PRIMARY ROADS

§4755-d2. Power to vacate. If in the improvement of any primary road, a relocation or change in location is made which removes the primary road from any previously established road or part thereof, or from any railroad crossing, leaving such road, part thereof, or railroad crossing in such manner that in the judgment of the state highway commission the use thereof for public travel is unnecessary, the state highway commission shall have power to vacate and close such road, part thereof, or railroad crossing as a public road or crossing. [44GA, ch 105, §1.]

§4755-d3. Hearing — place and date. In proceeding to the vacation of such road, part thereof, or crossing, the state highway commission shall fix a date for hearing thereon in the county where such road, part thereof, or crossing is located, and if located in more than one county, then in a county wherein any part is located. [44GA, ch 105, §2.]

§4755-d4. Notice — service. Notice of such hearing shall be published in some newspaper of general circulation in such county, at least twenty days previous to the date of the hearing. The board of supervisors of such county shall be notified of such hearing by registered letter addressed to the county auditor. [44GA, ch 105, §3.]

§4755-d5. Notice — requirements. Such notice shall state the time and place of such hearing, the location of the particular road, part thereof, or crossing the vacation or closing of which is to be considered, and such other data as may be deemed pertinent. [44GA, ch 105, §4.]

§4755-d6. Objections — claim for damages. At such hearing, the board of supervisors and/or any interested person or corporation may appear and object and be heard. Any person owning land abutting a road which it is proposed to vacate shall have the right to file a claim for damages at any time on or before the date fixed for hearing. [44GA, ch 105, §5.]

§4755-d7. Final order. After such hearing the state highway commission shall enter its order, which order thus entered shall be final except as to the amount of damages. It may vacate such road, part thereof, or crossing, or it may dismiss the proceedings. Copy of such order shall be filed with the auditor of the county in which the road, part thereof, or crossing is located. [44GA, ch 105, §6.]

§4755-d8. Damages — payment — appeal. All damages allowed shall be paid from the primary road fund. Any claimant, may, by service of written notice upon the state highway commission within thirty days after the award of damages, appeal to the district court of the county in which the land is located. [44GA, ch 105, §7.]
CHAPTER 242

IMPROVEMENT OF COUNTY AND PRIMARY ROADS

Referred to in §4644-e10.

§4756. Bonds and taxes. In addition to other methods provided by law for the improvement of roads, any county having a population of more than seventy thousand may issue bonds for the purpose of raising funds to pay the cost of draining, grading, bridging, paving and/or graveling, and completing the construction of the primary and county roads and may levy taxes for the payment of such portions of said bonds and the interest thereon as are not paid by the primary road fund or the county road, drainage, and bridge and culvert funds, when authorized by a vote of the people, by proceeding as hereinafter provided. [C24, 27,§4756.]

§4757. Proposed plan. The board of supervisors may by resolution or upon petition of at least ten per cent of the legal voters, residents of the county, as shown by the poll books of the last preceding election, shall propose a program of highway improvement, specifying the portions of primary and/or county roads proposed to be improved, the general nature of the improvements, the time within which it is proposed to complete said improvements, and the estimated cost of each of the roads included in said program. [C24, 27, §4757.]

§4758. Approval of plan. The proposed program of improvement on primary roads shall be subject to the same approval by the highway commission as is required in other improvements on the primary roads. [C24, 27,§4758.]

§4759. Notice of hearing. The board of supervisors shall fix a time for hearing upon said proposed program of improvement and the county auditor shall cause to be published in two newspapers of general circulation in the county once each week for two weeks, a notice of such hearing and a description of the roads proposed to be improved, the general nature of the proposed improvements, and an estimate of the cost of each road proposed to be improved. At such hearing any citizen may appear and object and be heard. After the hearing the board may dismiss the proceedings or shall adopt a program for road improvements substantially as proposed. [C24, 27,§4759.]

§4760. Submission of plan. The board may, or upon petition of a number of qualified electors of the county equal to ten per cent of the total number of votes cast for governor in said county at the last preceding general election, must submit a program to the voters of the county at a general election or at a special election called for that purpose, the questions of issuing bonds from year to year to be designated as primary road bonds or county road bonds, as the case may be, and of raising funds with which to pay said bonds and the interest thereon as the same may become due. [C24, 27,§4760.]

§4761. Form of submission. The form of the ballot shall be substantially as follows: "1. Shall the board of supervisors be authorized to issue from year to year, serial bonds to be known as primary road bonds, in the aggregate amount not exceeding ................. dollars, to provide funds in the following amounts and for the following purposes: 
a. ..............dollars ($) ........) for draining, grading, bridging, hard surfacing and completing the construction of primary roads described as follows: (Here set forth the location of the primary roads to be graded, drained, bridged, and hard surfaced, the length and estimated cost of each portion thereof.)
b. ..............dollars ($) ........ for draining, grading, bridging and completing construction without surfacing primary roads described as follows: (Here set forth the location of the primary roads to be drained, graded and construction work completed without surfacing, the length and estimated cost of each portion thereof.)
c. ..............dollars ($) ........ for surfacing with gravel primary roads described as follows: (Here set forth the location of the primary roads to be surfaced with gravel, and the length and estimated cost of each portion thereof.)
2. And shall the county's allotment of the primary road fund, except such portion as is required for the maintenance of the primary road system, miscellaneous expenditures, and the payment of outstanding indebtedness (if any) against the primary road fund, be appropriated and used for the payment of said primary road bonds and interest thereon.
3. Shall the board of supervisors be authorized to issue from year to year, serial bonds to be known as county road bonds, in the aggregate amount not exceeding .................dollars, to provide funds for the following purposes: 
a. ..............dollars ($) ........ for drain-
ing, grading, bridging, and completing construction without surfacing, the county roads described as follows: (Here set forth the location of the county roads to be drained, graded and construction completed without surfacing, the length and estimated cost of each portion thereof.)

b. ............... dollars ($........) for surfacing with gravel county roads described as follows: (Here set forth the location of the county roads to be surfaced with gravel, the length and estimated cost of each portion thereof.)

4. And shall all the county road, drainage, and bridge funds coming into the county treasury from taxes and all other sources, except such as are required for the maintenance of such roads, the construction of bridges and miscellaneous expenditures, be appropriated and used for the payment of said county road bonds and interest thereon.

5. And shall the board of supervisors of the county be authorized to levy and collect taxes on all the taxable property of the county from year to year, in amounts sufficient to pay any part of the principal and the interest on said bonds of both classes, as the same mature, which funds so appropriated are insufficient to pay. [C24, 27, §4762.]

4762. Combining or separating proposition. The propositions for the improvement of primary roads and of county roads may be submitted by the board as a single proposition or separately. [C24, 27, §4762.]

4763. Bonds—maturity—interest. All bonds issued hereunder for grading, draining, bridging, or paving, shall mature in not more than fifteen years from date of issue. All bonds issued hereunder for graveling shall mature in not more than seven years from date of issue. Each bond shall show on its face the date of its maturity and shall be payable on said date. The interest rate shall not exceed five per cent per annum payable semiannually. No bond shall be sold for less than par, plus accrued interest. [C24, 27, §4763.]

4764. Apportionment of primary allotment. If at said election, the said proposition as to primary roads or as to the primary and county roads carries, the state highway commission shall on or before September first each year during the life of said primary road bonds, set aside from said county's allotment of the primary road fund:

1. A sufficient amount to maintain the primary road system of said county during the ensuing year.

2. A sufficient amount to pay the maturing principal and interest of primary road bonds and/or certificates (if any) heretofore issued under other provisions of law.

3. A sufficient amount to meet any unavoidable miscellaneous necessary expenditures on the primary road system not properly chargeable to maintenance.

The amount remaining in said county's allotment of the primary road fund after said funds have been set aside for each year during the life of said bonds, is, in so far as necessary, hereby appropriated, dedicated, and pledged to the payment of the principal and interest of primary road bonds issued hereunder, and shall be used for no other purpose. [C24, 27, §4764.]

4765. Limitation on bonds. The maximum aggregate amount of bonds to be issued serially which any county shall be authorized to issue for improving the roads in the county road system shall not be, including interest, more than one-half of the sum which might be realized by the levies allowed by law in that county for the county road, county road building, county drainage, county bridge and culvert funds during the period of years over which said bonds extend. Such maximum amount shall be determined from the millage allowed by law computed upon the assessed valuation of the real and personal property (exclusive of moneys and credits) in the county for the year last preceding the issuance of such bonds. The total sum of bonds issued for the purpose of improving primary roads by grading, draining, completing construction and graveling, shall not exceed sixty-five per cent of the estimated receipts from the primary road fund for the period for which such bonds are issued. Such estimate shall be based upon the receipts in such fund in the county for the year last preceding the issuance of such bonds. [C24, 27, §4765.]

4766. Refunding to meet deficiency. If the funds so set apart for the payment of said bonds and interest are at the time of the maturity thereof insufficient to pay the same, refunding bonds may be issued for the payment of such deficiency. Such refunding bonds shall be issued on the same terms and conditions and be payable in the same manner as the original bonds. [C24, 27, §4766.]

4767. Budget required. If at said election the said proposition as to county roads or as to both county and primary roads, carries, the board of supervisors shall make a budget of the county road, the county road drainage and the county bridge and culvert funds separately and shall set aside funds for each of said purposes sufficient for the maintenance and drainage of the county roads and the building of necessary county bridges and culverts. [C24, 27, §4767.]

4768. Funds provided. The board of supervisors shall levy and collect from year to year a sufficient amount of taxes which, together with said appropriated funds, shall be sufficient to pay the bonds herein authorized to be issued, and the interest thereon as the same mature, for primary or county roads or both, as the case may be, and none of said funds so to be appropriated or taxes to be levied and collected shall be used for any other purpose than the payment of said bonds and interest until the same are fully paid. [C24, 27, §4768.]

4769. Limitation on tax. No amount of additional taxes herein authorized for the pay-
ment of primary or county road bonds and/or interest thereon, shall be levied unless and until all the funds and maximum tax levies herein pledged respectively for such purposes have been exhausted. [C24, 27,§4769.]

4770. Limitation on expenditures. The aggregate cost of improving each kind of road described in the questions submitted, shall not be more than ten per cent in excess of the estimated cost thereof. [C24, 27,§4770.]

4771. Statutes applicable. All the provisions of law with reference to voting primary road bonds and the issuance and sale thereof shall apply to bonds issued hereunder, and all provisions of the primary and county road laws, respectively, shall apply to highway improvements made hereunder, all except as herein otherwise provided. [C24, 27,§4771.]

4772. Maintenance funds—use. The funds herein authorized to be set aside for maintaining the primary and county roads, respectively, shall be sufficient, in so far as existing sources of revenue will permit, to maintain said roads continuously in a good state of repair. Consideration shall be given to the maintenance of completed roads, to the end that investment therein shall be protected and preserved. The funds so set aside for maintenance shall be used only for such purpose, and any taxpayer of the county may enforce the provisions of this section by appropriate action at law or in equity in any court of competent jurisdiction. [C24, 27,§4772.]

4773. Optional procedure. Any county having a population of seventy thousand or less may adopt the additional method herein provided for the improvement of the roads of such county, but in any such county separate ballot boxes must be provided for the voters residing in cities and towns, and for the voters residing outside of cities and towns. The proposition submitted shall not be deemed to be carried in any such county unless a majority vote cast is in favor thereof both in the incorporated and unincorporated territory. [C24, 27,§4773.]

4773-d1. Issue of bonds legalized. In any county where either under the provisions of chapter 242, code, 1924, or 1927, county road bonds have been authorized by a vote of the people, the board of supervisors is hereby authorized to issue and sell the same to the extent and in the amount authorized but not issued, said bonds to be issued and sold subject to the maximum debt limitation of three per cent of the actual value of taxable property within such county when added to all other indebtedness of the county except primary road bond indebtedness, and to the total maximum limitation of indebtedness for both primary and county road bond purposes of four and one-half per cent when added to all other indebtedness of the county. [44GA, ch 109.]

4773-d2. Payment authorized. Principal and interest of said bonds may be paid from that part of the secondary road construction fund not pledged to local county roads, and the board of supervisors shall levy and collect from year to year a sufficient amount of taxes which, together with the amount the board has appropriated from the unpledged portion of said construction fund, shall be sufficient to pay said bonds and interest thereon as the same mature. [44GA, ch 109.]

CHAPTER 243
ROAD PATROL


4774. Road patrolmen. The board of supervisors shall cause all highways under their jurisdiction to be patrolled, throughout each road-working season, and at such other times as they may direct, and to this end shall appoint such number of patrolmen as may be necessary to perform such duty. [C24, 27,§4774.]

4775. Tenure and salary. Such patrolmen shall receive such compensation as the board may determine, shall be subject to the orders of the board, and shall hold their positions at the pleasure of the board. [C24, 27,§4775.]

4776. Bonds. Said patrolmen shall give bond for the faithful performance of their duties, and in such sum as the board may order. Said bonds shall be approved by the board. [C24, 27,§4776.]

4777. Tools. The said board shall supply said patrolmen with all necessary tools and equipment, and the patrolmen shall be responsible upon their bond for the care of the same. [C24, 27,§4777.]


4777. Duties. Each road patrolman shall: 1. Devote his entire time to his duties. 2. Personally inspect, at least once each week, and oftener if notified of defect in roads or bridges, all roads assigned to him. 3. Seasonably drag, or cause to be dragged, after each rain, and at such other times as may be necessary, all roads assigned to him. 4. Keep all sluces, culverts, and bridges and the openings thereof and all side ditches of the road free from obstructions. 5. Provide such side ditches with ample outlets. 6. Remove loose stones and other impediments from the traveled part of the highway. 7. Fill depressions and keep the road free from ruts, water pockets, and mud holes. 8. Repair the approaches to bridges and culverts and keep such approaches smooth and free from obstruction. 9. Perform such other duties as the board may direct. [C24, 27,§4778.]
Additional authority — badge — oath. The road patrolmen appointed by the board of supervisors of any county may in addition to their other duties, enforce the provisions of the law relating to travel on the primary roads of the county outside of cities and towns. Each such patrolman shall while on duty wear an official badge, such that he may be clearly distinguished as an officer of the law by all persons using the public highways, said badge to be furnished by the board of supervisors of the county. Each such patrolman shall take the same oath as any peace officer and shall have the authority of a peace officer. [C24, 27, §4778.]

CHAPTER 244
TOWNSHIP ROAD SYSTEM
This chapter (§§4780 to 4812, inc.) repealed by 43GA, ch 20; see chapter 240.

CHAPTER 245
ROAD POLL TAX
This chapter (§§4813 to 4816, inc.) repealed by 43GA, ch 20; see sections 4644-c58 to 4644-c64, inc.

CHAPTER 246
WEEDS

Duty to enforce. The responsibility for the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter shall be vested in the board of supervisors as to all farm lands, railroad lands, state lands and state parks, primary and secondary roads; roads, streets and other lands within cities having a population of less than five thousand people, and towns. For the purpose of this chapter, the board of supervisors shall have general supervision:

1. Over all county roads.
2. Over the state highway commission as to primary roads.
3. Over the councils and commissioners of all towns and cities, having a population of less than five thousand, as to all roads, streets and other lands within said cities and towns.
4. Over the township trustees as to all township roads and as to all other lands, including railroad lands, within the township not embraced in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 hereof. In cities having a population of five thousand people or more, the authority for the execution of the provisions of this chapter shall be vested in the city councils or commissioners, as the case may be.

The council of towns and villages having a population of less than five thousand and township trustees of all townships shall at their April meeting appoint a man whose official position shall be known as weed commissioner, for said city, town or township as the case may be, and whose term of office shall not exceed one year. The name of the person appointed and the date of appointment shall be certified to the county auditor. Such appointment may be made from the membership of the town council or township trustees.

If in any city, having a population of less than five thousand people, town or township, no weed commissioner has been certified to the county auditor as provided, said appointment shall be made by the board of supervisors. Each weed commissioner shall have supervision over the destruction of noxious weeds in his particular district and shall hire labor and equipment necessary for the performance of his duties, subject to the approval of the board of supervisors. The board of supervisors shall fix the wage scale of such labor and equipment.

The board of supervisors of the respective counties shall fix a uniform scale of compensation for all township weed commissioners. The board of supervisors shall on the request of forty taxpayers of the county not later than May fifteenth call a meeting of all weed commissioners certified to the county auditor for the purpose of outlining a comprehensive plan for eradicating and keeping from going to seed, any noxious weeds defined in section 4818.

In the event it becomes necessary for the weed commissioner to enter upon any land to destroy or keep from seeding, any noxious weeds, he shall apply the best known methods and use the utmost diligence in eradicating such weeds but he shall not expend in labor and materials more than one hundred dollars on any one infested tract, without the advice and consent, in writing of the board of supervisors.

Each weed commissioner shall, annually, on or before the first day of November, make a...
written report to the board of supervisors. Said report shall state:

First—Whether, to the best of his knowledge, there are Canada thistles, quack grass, or other noxious weeds growing in his district.

Second—if any are growing, where and to what extent, and if possible when and how introduced.

Third—a detailed statement of his treatment of each infested tract, which he has attempted to exterminate, and the cost and results. Also the treatment of noxious weeds that he has ordered exterminated, and the results obtained, and such other information as the board of supervisors may request.

Fourth—His views on their further treatment, and make such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem proper and useful.

From the reports received from the commissioners the board of supervisors shall make a summary report and forward a copy thereof to the state secretary of agriculture.

The state secretary of agriculture shall cooperate with all boards of supervisors and shall furnish blank forms for reports, for the use of the supervisors and weed commissioners and make suggestions to promote extermination of Canada thistles, quack grass and other noxious weeds. [S13, §§1565-c, d, f; C24, 27, §4817; 43GA, ch 116; 44GA, ch 111.]

§4817-d1. Compensation in other cases. Each weed commissioner appointed in any city or town, or employed by the state highway commission, shall receive such amount per diem and mileage as shall be fixed by the respective council or commission which he represents. [44GA, ch 111.]

§4818. Noxious weeds. The following weeds are hereby declared to be noxious weeds, namely: quack grass (agropyron repens), Canada thistle (cirsium arvense), cocklebur (xanthium canadense), wild mustard (brassica arvensis), sour or curled dock (rumex crispus), smooth dock (rumex alismatius), buckhorn or ribbed plantain (plantago lanceolata), wild parsnip (pastinaca sativa), horse nettle (sol-anum carolinense), velvetweed or buttonweed (abutilon theophrasti), burdock (arctium lappa), hoophy (hibiscus trionum), wild carrot (daucus carota), sow thistle (soucho arvensis), wild sunflower, and Russian thistle (Salsola Kall, L. Var. Tagrus), European bind weed (convolvulus arvensis). [S13, §§1565-c-d; C24, 27, §4818; 43GA, ch 116, §2.]

§4819. Duty to destroy. Each owner and each person in the possession or control of any lands, including railroad lands, shall:

1. Cut, burn, or otherwise destroy, in whatever manner may be prescribed by the board of supervisors, provided that on railway right of the owner may select its own method of destroying weeds if such method is equally effective as that prescribed by said boards in the respective counties, all noxious weeds thereon, as defined in this chapter, at such times in each year and in such manner as shall prevent said weeds from blooming or coming to maturity, and keep said lands free from such growth of other weeds as shall render the streets or highways adjoining said lands unsafe for public travel, or shall interfere in any manner with the proper construction or repair of said streets or highways.

2. Canada thistle, sow thistle, and quack grass growing in the secondary roads shall be destroyed by the board of supervisors and Canada thistle, sow thistle, and quack grass growing in the primary roads shall be destroyed by the highway commission. Nothing herein shall prevent the landowner from harvesting, in proper season, the grass grown on the road along his land. [SS15, §1565-a; C24, 27, §4819; 43GA, ch 116, §3; 44GA, ch 111.]


§4821. Order for destruction. The board of supervisors of each county shall at their April meeting of each year by resolution make an order fixing the time for destruction of noxious weeds and may fix different times for the destruction of different varieties of weeds. [S13, §§1565-c-d; C24, 27, §4821; 43GA, ch 116, §4.]

§4822. Notice of order. Notice of aforesaid order shall be given by one publication in the official newspapers of the county and shall be directed to all property owners. Provided, however, that where any railroad company has filed a written instrument in the county auditor's office, designating the name and address of its agent, the county auditor shall send, by registered mail, a copy of said notice to such agent. Said notice shall state:

1. Time for destruction.
2. Manner of destruction if other than cutting above the surface of the ground.
3. That unless said order is complied with the weed commissioner will cause said weeds to be destroyed and the cost thereof to be taxed to the owner of the property.
4. The loss or damage to crops or property incurred by reason of such destruction shall be borne by the owners of said real estate, and the word "owners" shall refer to the title holder of said real estate, unless said real estate shall be sold under contract whereby possession has been delivered to the purchaser, in which event it shall be construed that the purchaser is the owner of said real estate, except where a contract has been entered into providing for such loss or damage. [S13, §§1565-c-d; C24, 27, §4822; 43GA, ch 116, §5.]

§4823. Destruction. In case of a substantial failure to comply with such order, the weed commissioner shall forthwith cause such weeds to be destroyed, and the expense of such destruction and the costs of any special meetings, if any, shall be deducted from the county general fund. [S13, §§1565-c-d; C24, 27, §4823; 43GA, ch 116, §6.]

§4823-b1. Right to enter premises. Said weed commissioners and all employees acting under their direction shall have full power and author-
ity to enter upon any land upon which is growing any of the noxious weeds defined in section 4818 for the purpose of such destruction. [C27, §4823-b1; 43GA, ch 116,§7.]

4824. Assessments of costs. The board of supervisors shall assess all of said costs against the said land and the owner thereof by a special tax which shall be certified to the county treasurer by the clerk of the governing body, placed upon the tax books and collected, together with interest and penalty after due, in the same manner as other unpaid taxes. When collected, said funds shall be paid into the fund upon which said warrants were drawn. [S13,§§1565-c,-d; C24, 27,§4824; 43GA, ch 116,§§.]

4825. Assessment. Before making any assessment the board of supervisors, city or town council or township trustees, as the case may be, shall prepare a plat or schedule showing the several lots, tracts of land or parcels of ground to be assessed and the amount proposed to be assessed against each of the same for weed cutting prior thereto during that calendar year. [S13,§1565-c; C24, 27,§4825; 43GA, ch 116,§§; 43GA, ch 117.]

4825-c1. Notice of hearing. Such board, council or trustees, shall thereupon fix a time for the hearing on such proposed assessments, and at least twenty days prior to the time thus fixed for such hearing shall give notice thereof to all concerned that such plat or schedule is on file and that the amounts as shown therein will be assessed against the several lots, tracts of land or parcels of ground described in said plat or schedule at the time fixed for such hearing, unless objection is made thereto. Notice of such hearing shall be given by one publication in a daily or weekly newspaper of general circulation published in the county, town or city, as the case may be, in which the property to be assessed is situated; or by posting a copy of such notice on the premises affected and by mailing a copy by registered mail to the last known address of the person owning or controlling said premises. [43GA, ch 117.]

4825-c2. Hearing. At such time and place the owner of said premises or anyone liable to pay such assessment, may appear with the same rights given by law before boards of review, in reference to assessments for general taxation. [43GA, ch 117.]

4826. Duty to make complaint. It shall be the duty of all officers directly responsible for the care of public highways to make complaint to the proper township trustees or town council or commissioners or board of supervisors, as the case may be, whenever it shall appear that the provisions of section 4819 hereof may not be complied with in time to prevent the blooming and maturity of noxious weeds or the unlawful growth of weeds, as may appear in the streets or highways for which they are responsible or upon lands adjacent to the same. [S13, §§1565-c,-e; C24, 27,§4826.]


4828. Duty of county attorney. It shall be the duty of the county attorney, upon complaint of any citizen that any officer charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter has neglected or failed to perform his duty, to enforce the performance of such duty. [C24, 27,§4828.]

4829. Penalty. Any officer referred to in this chapter who neglects or fails to perform the duties incumbent upon him under the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. [S13, §1565-1; C24, 27,§4829.]
§4834, Ch 248, OBSTRUCTIONS IN HIGHWAYS

hedge or trees to be done, as herein provided, and the cost thereof shall be certified by the said board to the county auditor and the same shall be assessed as taxes against the land upon which the said hedge or trees were destroyed or trimmed, which tax shall be collected by the county treasurer in the manner other taxes are collected. [C73, §999; C97, §1570; S13, §1570; C24, 27, §4851.]

Referred to in §4831-b1.

4831-b1. Expenses. The expense of such destruction including costs of serving said notice and the costs if any of any special meetings may be advanced from the secondary road funds, which fund shall be reimbursed when the tax aforesaid is collected. [C27, §4831-b1; 44GA, ch 100, §9.]

4832. Sale of wood—costs—balance. In case the wood left from the cutting or trimming of said hedge or trees shall, in the judgment of the board of supervisors, more than pay for the cost of advertising and selling the same, the same shall be sold at public auction after giving ten days' notice thereof in the local newspaper nearest the hedge or trees destroyed, and the proceeds of the sale above the cost of trimming, cutting or destroying, selling and advertising for sale, shall be turned over to the owner of the hedge or trees. [C24, 27, §4832.]

4833. Exceptions. This chapter shall not apply to evergreen trees, walnut trees, oak or maple trees, or other hardwood trees which in the judgment of the board of supervisors should be let stand, nor shall it apply to trees along the highway which are a part of a grove or forest that extends more than five rods from the road line; nor to any single tree or group of trees (not exceeding ten in number) which by reason of their age or beauty the board of supervisors in its judgment believes should not be cut down. [C24, 27, §4833.]

CHAPTER 248
OBSTRUCTIONS IN HIGHWAYS


4834. Removal. The state highway commission and the board of supervisors shall cause all obstructions in highways, under their respective jurisdictions, to be removed. [C51, §594; R60, §905; C73, §993; C97, §1560; S13, §§1527-s17, 1560; C24, 27, §4854; 44GA, ch 100, §10.]

4835. Fences and electric transmission poles. Poles used for telephone, telegraph, or other transmission purposes, shall not be removed until notice, in writing, of not less than thirty days, has been given to the owner or company operating such lines, and in case of fences, notice in writing of not less than sixty days has been given to the owner, occupant, or agent of the land inclosed by said fence. [C51, §§994; R60, §905; C73, §993; C97, §1560; S13, §§1527-s17, 1560; C24, 27, §4855.]

4836. Notice. Said notice shall, with reasonable certainty, specify the line to which such fences or poles shall be removed, and shall be served in the same manner that original notices are required to be served. [S13, §1527-s17; C24, 27, §4856.]

Manner of service, §11060.

4837. Refusal to remove. All such fences and poles shall, within the time named, be removed to such line on the highway as the state highway engineer or county engineer may designate, as the case may be. If there be no county engineer, the board of supervisors, in case of secondary roads, shall designate said line. If not so removed, the public authorities may forthwith remove them. [S13, §1527; C24, 27, §4857; 44GA, ch 100, §11.]

4838. New lines. New lines, or parts of lines hereafter constructed, shall, in case of secondary roads, be located by the county engineer upon written application filed with the county auditor, and in case of primary roads, by the state highway engineer upon written application filed with the state highway commission, and shall thereafter be removable according to the provisions of this chapter. If there be no county engineer, the board of supervisors, in case of secondary roads, shall designate said location. [S13, §1527-s17; C24, 27, §4838; 44GA, ch 100, §12.]

4839. Cost of removal—liability. Any removal made in compliance with the foregoing sections shall be at the expense of the owners of said fences or poles. All removals shall be without liability on the part of any officer ordering or effecting such removal. [S13, §1527-s17; C24, 27, §4839.]

4840. Duty of road officers. It shall be the duty of all officers responsible for the care of public highways, outside cities and towns, to remove from the traveled portion of the highways within their several jurisdictions, all open ditches, water breaks, and like obstructions, and to employ labor for this purpose in the same manner as for the repair of highways. [S13, §§1560-b, e; C24, 27, §4840.]

Referred to in §4841.

4841. Nuisance. Any person, partnership or corporation that makes, or causes to be made, any obstruction mentioned in the preceding section, in such traveled way, and any officer re-
sponsible for the care of such highway who knowingly fails to remove said obstructions, shall be deemed to have created a public nuisance and be punished accordingly. [S13, §§1560-a, c; C24, 27, §4841.]

Nuisances in general, ch 528.

4842. Injunction to restrain obstructions. The state highway commission, and the board of supervisors may, as to roads under their respective jurisdictions, maintain suits in equity aided by injunction to restrain obstruction in such highways and, in such actions, may cause the legal boundary lines of such highway to be adjudicated provided all interested parties are impleaded. [C24, 27, §4842; 44GA, ch 100, §13.]


4844. Billboards and signs. Billboards and advertising signs, whether on public or private property, which so obstruct the view of any portion of a public highway or of a railway track as to render dangerous the use of a public highway are public nuisances and may be abated, and the person or persons responsible for the erection and maintenance may be punished, as provided in the chapter on nuisances. [C24, 27, §4844.]

Referred to in §4845. Nuisances in general, ch 528.

4845. Enforcement. Boards of supervisors and county attorneys as to secondary roads, and the state highway commission and the attorney general as to primary roads, shall enforce the last preceding section by appropriate civil or criminal proceeding or by both such proceedings. [C24, 27, §4845; 44GA, ch 100, §15.]

4846. Billboards and signs prohibited. Billboards and advertising signs shall not hereafter be placed or erected within the boundary lines of the public highways. [C24, 27, §4846.]

4847. Right and duty to remove. All billboards and advertising signs now placed or erected within the boundary lines of public highways shall, without liability in damages, be removable:

1. By the state highway commission, in case of primary roads.

2. By the board of supervisors, in case of secondary roads. [C24, 27, §4847; 44GA, ch 100, §16.]

CHAPTER 249
REGISTRATION OF HIGHWAY ROUTES

4848. Application for registration.
4849. Form—fee.
4850. Certificate.
4851. Infringement prohibited.

4848. Application for registration. Any association organized to promote the improvement of any continuous highway not less than twenty-five miles in length, by making application to the state highway commission, register in the office of said commission the name, detailed route, color combination, and design used in marking said route. The highway commission shall have power to determine priority of right in the use of said name, color combination, and designs. [S13, §1527–e22; C24, 27, §4848.]

4849. Form—fee. The application shall be in the form prescribed by the commission upon blanks furnished by it, and shall be properly acknowledged by the president and secretary of the association before a notary. Said application shall be accompanied by a registration fee of five dollars, which fee shall be returned to the association if the application be not granted. [S13, §1527–s23; C24, 27, §4849.]

4850. Certificate. If the state highway commission shall, after investigation, adjudge the application meritorious and the route to be worthy of the protection of this chapter, it shall issue to the association a certificate which shall designate in detail the name, the starting and the terminal points, the color combination, and designs used in marking the route; all of which facts shall be recorded as a part of the permanent records of the commission in a book kept for that purpose. [S13, §1527–s24; C24, 27, §4850.]

4852. Injury or defacement of signs.
4853. Cancellation—reassignment.
4854. Fees covered into state treasury.
4855. Violation constitutes misdemeanor.

4851. Infringement prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person or association of persons to use for similar purposes the name, or any recorded color combination, and designs herein referred to. [S13, §1527–s25; C24, 27, §4851.]

4852. Injury or defacement of signs. Any person who shall injure or deface any signboard, design, or other markings designating routes, shall be subject to the provisions of section 13097. [S13, §1527–s26; C24, 27, §4852.]

4853. Cancellation—reassignment. When any such highway association ceases to exist or when the interest in the route, name, and markings has ceased, the state highway commission may, after proper investigation, cancel the records and registration herein referred to and reassign the name, color combination, designs or other markings to any association making application for their use. [S13, §1527–s27; C24, 27, §4853.]

4854. Fees covered into state treasury. All fees received by the state highway commission under this chapter shall be turned into the state treasury. [S13, §1527–s28; C24, 27, §4854.]

4855. Violation constitutes misdemeanor. Any person or officer of any association violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [S13, §1527–s29; C24, 27, §4855.]

Punishment, §12894.
CHAPTER 250
USE OF HIGHWAYS

4857-bl. Construction of sidewalks.

4857-b2. Construction—assessment of costs.

4857-b3. Repairs.

4858. Water and gas mains, sidewalks, cattleways.

4856, 4857. Rep. by 44GA, ch 100, §17.

4857-b1. Construction of sidewalks. Where an independent school district has within its limits a city of one hundred twenty-five thousand population or more, and has a schoolhouse located outside the city limits of such city and outside the limits of any city or town, the board of supervisors of the county in which such school district is located shall upon the filing of a petition signed by the owners of at least seventy-five per cent of the property which will be assessed, order the construction or reconstruction of a permanent sidewalk not less than four feet in width along the highway adjacent to the property described and leading to such schoolhouse. [C27, §4857-b1.]

4857-b2. Assessment of costs. Said work shall be undertaken and consummated and the cost thereof assessed to the abutting property in the manner and method and with the same effect as provided for the construction of sidewalks and the assessment of the costs thereof against benefited property by city councils within the limits of a city or town. [C27, §4857-b2.]

4857-b3. Repairs. After the construction of such sidewalk the board of supervisors shall keep the same in repair and assess and certify the cost thereof in the same manner and to the same extent in which like repairs are assessed and certified by city councils. [C27, §4857-b3.]

4858. Water and gas mains, sidewalks, and cattleways. The state highway commission in case of primary roads, and the board of supervisors in case of secondary roads, on written application designating the particular highway and part thereof, the use of which is desired, may grant permission:

1. To lay gas and water mains in highways outside cities and towns to local municipal distributing plants or companies, but not to pipe line companies. This section shall not apply to or include pipe line companies required to obtain a license from the state board of railroad commissioners.

2. To construct and maintain cattleways over or under such highways.

3. To construct sidewalks on and along such highways. [C97, §1524; S13, §1527-e; SS15, §1527-b; C24, 27, §4858; 44GA, ch 100, §17; ch 191, §17.]

4859. Term of grant. Such grants shall be on such reasonable conditions as the board may exact, and on such as the general assembly may hereafter prescribe. Grants for gas or water mains shall not exceed twenty years. [C97, §1524; S13, §1527-e; C24, 27, §4859.]

4860. Conditions — damages. Such mains, pipes, and cattleways shall be so erected and maintained as not to interfere with public travel or with the future improvement of the highway. The owner of such mains, pipes, and cattleways shall be responsible for all damages arising from the laying, maintenance, or erection of the same or from the same not being kept in a proper state of repair.

The location of such mains or pipes shall be changed, on reasonable notice, when such change shall be necessary in the improvement or maintenance of the highway. [C97, §1524; S13, §1527-e; SS15, §1527-b; C24, 27, §4860.]

4861. Failure to maintain. Failure of the grantee to comply with the terms of the grant shall be ground for forfeiture of the grant. [C24, 27, §4861.]

4862. Penalty. Failure to comply with any of the conditions of said grant, whether made by statute or by agreement, or the laying of any such mains, or the constructing of any such cattleways, without having secured the grant of permission as provided by law shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars. It shall be the duty of the state highway commission and of the board of supervisors, as regards the highways under their respective jurisdictions, to enforce the provisions of this section and the laws relating thereto. [S13, §1527-d; C24, 27, §4862; 44GA, ch 100, §18.]
CHAPTER 251
MOTOR VEHICLES AND LAW OF ROAD

GENERAL PROVISIONS
4863. Definitions.
4864. When license required.
4865. Nonresident owners.
4866. Scope of exemption.
4867. General exemptions.
4868. Expiration of certificate.

INDIVIDUAL REGISTRATION
4869. Application for registration.
4870. Failure to register.
4871. Registration by treasurer.
4872. Public inspection.
4873. Quadruple receipts.
4874. Number—certificate—container—plates.
4875. Renewals.
4876. Renewal not permitted.
4877. Display of plates.
4878. Wrongful use of plates.
4879. Display of certificate.
4880. "License-applied-for" cards.
4881. Card issued conditionally.
4883. Operation by nonresidents.
4884. Cards—form and style.
4885. Cards furnished.
4886. Loss of plates or certificates.

MULTIPLE REGISTRATION
4888. Dealers and manufacturers—fee.
4889. Different places of business.
4891. Display of plates.
4892. Duplicate plates.
4893. Scope of registration.
4894. Use of plates.
4895. Limitation on use.
4896. Display of used car dealer’s plates.
4897. Plates carry same number.

USED MOTOR VEHICLES
4898. Purchase or sale—relative duties.
4899. Sale in bulk.
4900. Right to operate.
4901. Dealer to list vehicles.
4902. Listing of foreign cars.
4903. Penalty.

LICENSE FEES
4904. Annual fee required.
4905. Fractional part of year.
4906. Sworn statement.
4907. Perjury.
4908. Motor vehicle fee.
4908-a. Rejecting fractional dollars.
4909. Minimum motor vehicle fee.
4910. Automatic deduction.
4911. Proof of fivefold registration.
4911-b. Electric automobiles.
4912. Motorcycle fee.
4913. Trucks with pneumatic tires.
4914. Trucks with solid rubber tires.
4915. Special rate.
4916. Trucks exceeding six ton capacity.
4917. Trucks exceeding six tons.
4918. Trucks with iron, steel, or hard tires.
4919. Trucks prohibited.
4919-d. Truck tractors.
4920. Trailers.

4921. Designation of weight and loading capacity.
4921-c. Increasing loading capacity.
4921-d. Maximum load permitted.
4921-d1. Stoppage in transit and requiring weighing.
4922. Exemption.
4923. Effect of exemption.
4924. Refund.
4925. Payment authorized.
4926. Reimbursement fund.
4927. Fees in lieu of taxes.
4928. Lien of fee.
4929. When lien attaches.

PENALTIES, COSTS, AND COLLECTIONS
4930. Methods of collection.
4931. Monthly penalty.
4932. When fees delinquent.
4933. List of delinquents.
4936. Sheriff furnished list.
4937. Collection by sheriff.
4938. Notice.
4939. Warrant to foreign county.
4940. Sheriff’s fees and mileage.
4941. Remittance—issuance of plates.
4942. Balance of proceeds.

OPERATOR’S AND CHAUFFEUR’S LICENSE
4960-d. Definitions.
4960-d1. License required.
4960-d2. Persons exempt from license.
4960-d3. Nonresidents—when exempt.
4960-d5. Persons whose license has been suspended.
4960-d6. Habitual drunkards, etc.
4960-d7. Mental incompetents.
4960-d8. Physical incompetents.
4960-d9. Age limits in special cases.
4960-d10. Operation under attendant.
4960-d11. Application for license.
4960-d14. Examination of applicants.
4960-d15. Waiver of examination on renewal.
4960-d16. Waiver as to present drivers.
4960-d17. Designation of local officers.
4960-d18. Departmental records.
4960-d19. Licenses issued.
4960-d21. Chauffeur exempt from operator’s license.
4960-d22. Form of license.
4960-d23. Temporary permit in lieu of license.
4960-d24. Departmental agents.
4960-d25. Disposal of fees.
4960-d26. Fees—exemptions.
4960-d27. Duplicate licenses and badges.
4960-d28. License to be signed and carried.
4960-d29. Immediate possession of license—exception.
4960-d30. Expiration of operator’s license.
4960-d31. Expiration of chauffeur’s license.
4960-d32. Court to report convictions and may recommend suspensions.
4960-d33. Mandatory suspensions or revocations.
4960-d34. Suspensions and revocations extended.
4960-d35. Optional suspensions or revocations.
4960-d36. Hearing—notice.
4960-d37. Nonresidents—suspensions or revocations.
4960-d38. Violations by nonresidents.
4960-d40. Tenure of suspension.
4960-d41. Certification of conviction to foreign state.
4960-d42. Surrender of license and badge.
4960-d43. Appeal to court.
4960-d44. Jurisdiction of court—notice and hearing.
4960-d45. New license after revocation.
4960-d46. Violations.
4960-d47. Perjury.
4960-d48. Permitting violations by minor.
4960-d49. Employing unlicensed chauffeur.
4960-d50. Permitting violations generally.
4960-d51. Driving while license suspended or revoked.
4960-d52. Penalties—misdemeanor.
4960-d53. Rules and regulations.
4960-d54. Interpretation.
4960-d55. Short title.
4960-d56. Constitutionality.
4960-d57. Repeal.
4960-d58. Time of taking effect.

TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP
4961. Notice.
4962. Duty of purchaser.
4963. Registration and fee.
4964. When title passes.
4965. Department notified—record.
4966. Scope of statute.
4967. Penalty.

VALUE AND WEIGHT OF VEHICLES
4968. Schedule of prices and weights.
4970. Registration dependent on schedule.
4971. Exceptional cases.
4972. Department to prepare statement.
4973. Department to fix values and weight.
4974. Method of fixing value and weight.

PLATES AND CONTAINERS
4975. Contracts for plates.
4976. Bond.
4977. Manufacture by state.
4978. Specifications.
4979. Delivery of plates.
4980. Additional deliveries.
4981. Account of plates.
4982. Plates for exempt vehicles.
4983. Title to plates.
4984. Certificate containers.

HEADLIGHT LENSES
4985. Examination and approval.
4986. Approved list.
4987. Department to furnish list—use of lens.

GARAGES
4991. Duty to hold vehicles.

POWERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES
4992. General prohibition—exceptions.
4993. Ordinances.
4994. Parks and cemeteries.
4995. Freighters, one-way streets, trailers.
4996. Board of supervisors.
4997. Parking.
4997-d1. School zones.
4998. Discriminations.

FUNDS
4999. Disposition.
5000. Expenditure of department fund.
5002. Unexpended balances.
5003. Cash balance.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES
5004. Rules and regulations.
5005. Duty to obey.

5006. Blanks.
5007. Time limit.
5008. Certificates of registration.
5009. Contents of filled-in blanks.
5010. Files required.
5011. Duty and liability of treasurer.
5012. Fee for county.
5013. Reports to department—remittance.
5014. Reports by department.
5015. Duty of treasurer of state.
5016. Audit by department.
5017. Enforcement.
5017-a1. Peace officers.
5018. Publication of law.
5066. General regulations—violations.
5067. Width of vehicle and load.
5067-d1. Loading beyond left fender.
5067-d2. Maximum height.
5067-d3. Minimum length.
5067-d5. Exception as to certain vehicles—permit.
5067-d6. Tenure of permit.
5067-d7. Construction equipment, etc.—exception.
5067-d8. Bridge material, etc.—exception.
5067-d9. Spacing maintained between stationary and moving vehicles.
5068. Projection on wheels.
5069. Exceptions.
5070. Mud lugs and ice spurs.
5071. Traction engine on highway.
5072. Duty in case of accident to person.
5073. Reporting accidents.
5074. Penalties.
5075. "Operator" defined.
5076. Form of judgment.
5077. Duty of clerk.
5078. Suspension or revocation.
5079. Duty in case of accident to property.

PRIMARY ROADS AS ARTERIAL HIGHWAYS
5079-b1. Primary roads as arterial highways.
5079-b2. Right of way.
5079-b3. Intersecting arterial and side roads.
5079-e1. Exceptions.
5079-c2. Limitations on cities and towns.
5079-c3. Exceptions.
5079-b4. Signs—violations.

TRUNK ROADS AS ARTERIAL HIGHWAYS
5079-d1. County trunk roads as arterial highways.
5079-d2. Right of way.
5079-d3. Intersecting arterial and local county roads.
5079-d5. Additional signs—cost.
5079-d6. Violations.
5079-d7. Signs—standard uniform design.

ACCIDENT LIABILITY
5079-c4. Suspension of licenses.
5079-c5. Final judgment defined.
5079-c6. Registration reinstated.
5079-c7. Operation during suspension.

GENERAL PROVISIONS
4863. Definitions. In all laws of this state regulating motor vehicles, except where otherwise expressly provided:
1. The term "motor vehicle" shall include all vehicles propelled by any power other than muscular power except traction engines, road rollers, cranes, corn shellers, wood saws, sprayers, disc sharpeners, and other articles of husbandry of a like or similar nature, and such vehicles as are run only upon tracks or rails.
2. "Local authorities" shall include all councils and commissions of incorporated cities or towns, boards of supervisors and township trustees.
3. "Motorcycle" shall include all motor vehicles designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, and of not exceeding ten horsepower, and of not exceeding the weight of five hundred pounds unladen.
4. A "trailer" shall be deemed to be any vehicle, which is at any time drawn upon the public highway by a motor vehicle excepting any implement of husbandry temporarily drawn, propelled, or moved upon such highway.
5. A "semitrailer" shall be deemed to mean a vehicle of the trailer type so designed and used in conjunction with a motor vehicle that some part of its own weight and that of its own load rests upon or is carried by another vehicle.

Wherever the word "trailer" is used in this chapter, same shall be construed to also include "semitrailer".

A "semitrailer" shall be registered and the license computed separately from its power unit.
4-b. A "truck tractor" shall be deemed to mean a motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn.
5. "Highway" shall include any public highway, county road, state highway or state road, public street, avenue, alley, park, parkway, driveway, square or place, bridge, viaduct, trestle, or any other territory or structure, whether public or private, designed, intended or used by or for
the general public for the passage of vehicles, in any county, or incorporated city or town within the state of Iowa.

6. “Chauffeur” shall mean any person who operates an automobile in the transportation of persons or freight and who receives any compensation for such service in wages, commission or otherwise, paid directly or indirectly, or who as owner or employee operates an automobile carrying passengers or freight for hire, including drivers of hearses, ambulances, passenger cars, trucks, light delivery, and similar conveyances; provided, however, that this definition shall not include manufacturers' agents, proprietors of garages and dealers, salesmen, mechanics, or demonstrators of automobiles in the ordinary course of their business, nor to employees operating motor trucks for parties engaged in agricultural enterprises, nor to any individual owner actually driving and operating his own motor vehicle in the business of transferring and drayage of baggage, trucking, and cartage for hire nor to the operator of a motor vehicle while engaged in transporting children to and from public school, providing, however, such operators shall have first secured written permission from the board of directors of the school district in which such service is performed.

7. “Nonresidents” shall mean residents of states other than the state of Iowa or residents of countries other than the United States.

8. “Owner” shall include any person having the lawful ownership, use or control, or the right to the use or control, of a motor vehicle, under a lease or otherwise, for a period of ten or more successive days.

9. “Where a vehicle is kept” shall refer to the county of residence of the owner or to the county where the vehicle is mainly kept if it be different from that of the residence of the owner.

10. “License fee” shall have the same meaning as “registration fee” and when a motor vehicle is “licensed” it is also “registered” and vice versa.

11. A “dealer” shall include dealers and manufacturers.

12. “Manufacturer” or “dealer” shall signify a person regularly in the business of having in his possession motor vehicles for sale or trade and for use and operation pursuant thereto, and shall be considered owners of motor vehicles manufactured or dealt in by them for the purposes of this chapter, prior to sale and delivery thereof, and of all motor vehicles in their possession and operated or driven by them or by their agents or employees; but the determination of the department shall be final and conclusive upon the question whether or not an applicant for registration shall be a manufacturer or dealer within the meaning and intent of this chapter.

13. “Used car dealer” shall include a person regularly engaged in the business of having in his possession, second-hand motor vehicles for sale or trade and operation pursuant thereto, and shall be considered owners of motor vehicles dealt in by them, for the purpose of this chapter, prior to sale and delivery thereof, and all motor vehicles in their possession and operated or driven by them, or by their agents and employees, but the determination of the department shall be final and conclusive upon the question as to whether or not an applicant for registration shall be a “used car dealer” within the meaning of this chapter.

14. “Garage” shall mean every place of business where motor vehicles are received for housing, storage, or repair, for compensation.

15. “Intersecting highway” shall mean any highway which joins another at any angle, whether or not it crosses the other.

16. “Person” shall include any corporation, association, copartnership, company, firm, or other aggregation of individuals. Where the term “person” is used in connection with the registration of a motor vehicle, it shall include any corporation, association, copartnership, company, firm, or other aggregation of individuals which owns or controls such motor vehicle as actual owner, or for the purpose of sale or for renting, whether as agent, salesman, or otherwise.

17. “Department” shall mean the secretary of state.

18. “Specially constructed” motor vehicle shall mean a motor vehicle which shall not have been originally constructed under a distinctive name, make, model, or type of a generally recognized manufacturer of motor vehicles; but in case of dispute the determination of the department as to the character of construction of any such motor vehicle shall be conclusive.

19. “Essential parts” shall include, not only integral parts but also body parts such as fenders, hood, cowl, and other parts, the removal, alteration, or substitution of which will tend to conceal the identity or substantially alter the appearance of the motor vehicle; but in case of dispute the determination of the department as to the character of such assembly, reconstruction, or alteration shall be conclusive.

20. “Imported motor vehicle” shall mean any motor vehicle which shall be brought into this state from another country or state otherwise than in the ordinary course of business by or through a manufacturer, dealer, or used car dealer and which has not been registered in this state.

21. The words “combination” or “combination of vehicles” as used in this act [44GA, ch 120] shall be construed to mean a group consisting of two or more motor vehicles, or a group consisting of a motor vehicle and one or more trailers, semitrailers or vehicles, which are coupled or fastened together for the purpose of being moved on the highways as a unit.

22. The word “semitrailer” as used in this act [44GA, ch 120] shall be construed to mean a trailer of the trailer type so designated and used in conjunction with a motor vehicle that some part of its own weight and that of its own load rests upon or is carried by another vehicle.

23. The word “reflector” when used in this act [44GA, ch 120] shall mean a device to give an indication to an approaching motorist by the reflection of the light from the head lamp or head lamps of such approaching vehicle, of such construction as to reflect a ray of light of not
less than five one-hundredths candle power when placed at a distance of one hundred feet from the head lamp or lamps of an approaching vehicle, which head lamp or lamps comply with section 5044, with the axis of such reflector in the center of the beam of such approaching light; and which will reflect a ray of light of not less than three one-hundredths candle power when placed in the same position and turned on a perpendicular axis twenty degrees to the right or left or on a horizontal axis ten degrees forward or backward. [S13, §1571-m1; C24, 27, §4863; 43GA, chs 121, 122; 44GA, chs 110, 120.]

4864. When license required. A motor vehicle shall not, in the following cases, be operated by its own power upon any public highway of this state unless, at the time of such operation, it is registered and licensed, as hereinafter provided, to wit:

1. When such vehicle is kept in this state and the owner is a resident of this state.
2. When such vehicle is kept and used in this state for a majority of the time, by a nonresident.
3. When such vehicle is used in this state and not properly licensed under the laws of another state or country. [C24, 27, §4864.]

4865. Nonresident owners. The provisions herein relative to registration and display of registration numbers shall not apply to a motor vehicle owned by a nonresident of this state, other than a foreign corporation, manufacturer, dealer or owner doing business in this state, provided that the owner shall have complied with the provisions of the law of the foreign country, state, territory, or federal district of his residence relative to registration of motor vehicles and the display of registration numbers thereon and shall conspicuously display his registration numbers as required thereby. [S13, §1571-m16; C24, 27, §4865; 43GA, ch 122, §4.]

Referred to in §4866.

4866. Scope of exemption. The provisions of the last preceding section shall be operative as to a motor vehicle owned by a nonresident of this state to the extent that under the laws of the foreign country, state, territory, or federal district of his residence like exemptions and privileges are granted to motor vehicles duly registered under the laws, and owned by the residents of this state.

Nonresident cars shall be registered within ten days after entering the state, with the county treasurer or department who will issue the certificate of registration for the period of exemption. [S13, §1571-m16; C24, 27, §4866; 43GA, ch 122, §5.]

4867. General exemptions. All motor vehicles owned by the government and used in the transaction of official business by the representatives of foreign powers or by officers, boards, or departments of the government of the United States, and by the state of Iowa, counties, municipalities and other subdivisions of government, and other self-propelling vehicles and appurtenances thereof which are used neither for the conveyance of persons for hire, pleasure or business nor for the transportation of freight, and small trailers, under one thousand pounds capacity, equipped with rubber tires, used with pleasure motor vehicles and used for carrying personal baggage or effects, and all fire trucks, providing they are not owned and operated for a pecuniary profit, are hereby exempted from the payment of the fees in this chapter prescribed, but shall not be exempt from the penalties herein provided. The department shall furnish, on application, free of charge, distinguishing plates for motor vehicles thus exempted and keep a separate record thereof. [C24, 27, §4867; 44GA, ch 112.]

Provisions as to trailers and exemptions. §§4920, 4922.

4868. Expiration of certificate. All certificates of registration issued under provisions of this chapter shall expire on the last day of the calendar year for which they were issued. [S13, §1571-m16; C24, 27, §4868.]

INDIVIDUAL REGISTRATION

4869. Application for registration. Every owner of a motor vehicle which shall be operated or driven upon the public highways shall, except as herein otherwise expressly provided, file in the office of the county treasurer of the county in which such owner resides, a verified application for registration or reregistration on a blank to be furnished by the department for that purpose. Said application shall contain such information as the department may require for the efficient administration of this chapter. [S13, §1571-m12; C24, 27, §4869.]

4870. Failure to register. The county treasurer shall withhold the registration of any motor vehicle the owner of which shall have failed to register the same under the provisions of this chapter, for any previous period or periods for which it appears that registration should have been made, until the fee for such previous period or periods shall be paid. [C24, 27, §4870.]

4871. Registration by treasurer. Upon receipt of the application and license fee for a motor vehicle or trailer, as provided in this chapter, the county treasurer shall file such application in the office of the county treasurer for registration such motor vehicle or trailer with the name, address and business address of the owner, together with the facts stated in such application, in a book or index to be kept for the purpose, under the distinctive number assigned to such motor vehicle or trailer. [S13, §1571-m4; C24, 27, §4871.]

4872. Public inspection. Said book or index shall be open to public inspection during reasonable business hours. [S13, §1571-m4; C24, 27, §4872.]

4873. Quadruple receipts. Upon receipt of a license fee for a motor vehicle or trailer, the county treasurer shall issue quadruple receipts therefor, one of which shall be delivered to the licensee, two of which shall be forwarded to the department, and one of which the treasurer shall retain in the records of his office. [C24, 27, §4873; 43GA, ch 122, §6.]

4874. Number — certificate — container — plates. The treasurer, when the application and license fee is received, shall forthwith as-
sign to such motor vehicle or trailer a distinctive number, and shall deliver or forward to the owner a certificate of registration.

He shall deliver or forward to the motor vehicle owner a container for the certificate and duplicate number plates corresponding to the number assigned to such vehicle.

He shall deliver or forward to the owner of the trailer a single number plate corresponding to the number assigned to the trailer. Certificates, containers, and plates shall be furnished free. [SS15, §1571-m5; C24, 27, §4874.]

4875. Renewals. Registration shall be renewed annually to take effect on the first day of January of each year. [S13, §1571-m6; C24, 27, §4875.]

4876. Renewal not permitted. Any motor vehicle once licensed in the state and by removal no longer subject to license in this state, shall upon being returned to this state and subject to license be again originally licensed. [C24, 27, §4876.]

4877. Display of plates. Every motor vehicle required to be licensed shall have conspicuously displayed the number plates furnished, one on the front and one on the rear end of such vehicle, each securely fastened, so as to prevent the same from swinging and each so placed that the same shall not become habitually obscured. [S13, §1571-m11; C24, 27, §4877.]

4878. Wrongful use of plates. The number plates of a junked or dismembered vehicle shall not thereafter be used, and no number plate shall be detached from the vehicle for which it is issued and to which it belongs for the purpose of using the same upon any other vehicle. [SS15, §1571-m12a; C24, 27, §4878.]

4879. Display of certificate. The certificate of registration issued by the county treasurer shall be displayed in the container furnished by the department. Such certificate container shall be attached to the vehicle in the driver's compartment so that same may be plainly seen without entering the car. [S13, §1571-m11; C24, 27, §4879; 43GA, ch 122, §7.]

4880. “License-applied-for” cards. Upon the sale of a motor vehicle by a manufacturer or dealer, the vendee shall at once make application by mail or otherwise, for registration thereof, after which he may operate the same upon the public highway without its individual number plate assigned for a period of not more than fifteen days, provided that during such period the motor vehicle shall have attached thereto, in accordance with the provisions hereof, both on the front and rear of such vehicle, pasteboard cards bearing the words, “license applied for”, and the registration number of the dealer from whom the car was purchased together with the date of purchase plainly stamped or stenciled thereon. [S13, §1571-m10; C24, 27, §4880.]

Referred to in §4883.

4881. Card issued conditionally. No manufacturer or dealer shall permit the use of such card until an application for a license has been made, as herein provided, by the person to whom it is issued. [S13, §1571-m10; C24, 27, §4881.]

Referred to in §4883.

4882. “Car-in-transit” cards. A motor vehicle that is being brought into this state from another state either for use or for sale herein, or a motor vehicle manufactured or assembled within the state, or a motor vehicle brought into the state by a manufacturer or dealer and sold to another manufacturer or dealer, may be driven upon the public highway for a period of not to exceed ten days provided it shall carry, both on the front and rear a pasteboard card bearing the words, “car in transit”, and the date of purchase. [S13, §1571-m10; C24, 27, §4882.]

Referred to in §4883.

4883. Operation by nonresidents. Nothing in the three preceding sections shall be construed so as to interfere with the use of motor vehicles upon the highways of this state that are owned by persons living in another state, regulation of which is provided for elsewhere in this chapter. [C24, 27, §4883.]

4884. Cards—form and style. The letters and figures upon such cards shall not be less than one inch in height except that the letters in the words “license applied for”, or “car in transit”, shall not be less than two inches in height. [C24, 27, §4884.]

4885. Cards furnished. The department shall, upon the application of any manufacturer or dealer furnish “license applied for” and “car in transit” cards free of charge. No cards shall be used except those furnished by the department. [C24, 27, §4885.]

4886. Loss of plates or certificates. In the event of the loss, mutilation, or destruction of any number plate, the owner of the registered motor vehicle, or manufacturer, or dealer, as the case may be, may obtain from the department a duplicate thereof upon filing in the office of the treasurer an affidavit showing such facts and the payment of a fee of fifty cents for each plate. Duplicate certificates of registration may, upon the filing of such affidavit and the payment of a fee of fifty cents, be issued by the county treasurer. [SS15, §1571-m5; C24, 27, §4886; 43GA, ch 122, §8.]

4887. Surrender of plates. When a motor vehicle is permanently dismantled and can no longer be used on the public highway or when same is sold outside the state, the owner thereof shall detach the license plates and certificate of registration and surrender them to the county treasurer who shall cancel the registration of record and report such cancellation forthwith to the department upon blanks provided for that purpose. Such license plates shall be destroyed by the county treasurer who shall so advise the department. [C24, 27, §4887.]

MULTIPLE REGISTRATION

4888. Dealers and manufacturers—fee. Every person manufacturing or dealing in motor vehicles, including used motor vehicles, may instead of registering each motor vehicle, make
an application for a general distinctive number for the motor vehicles owned or controlled by such manufacturer, dealer, or used car dealer. On the payment of a registration fee of twenty-five dollars, such application shall be registered in the office of the department. [SS15, §1571-m14; C24, 27, §4888.]

Referred to in §4900.

4889. Different places of business. If a manufacturer, dealer, or used car dealer has an established place of business in more than one city or town, he shall secure a separate and distinct certificate of registration and number plates for each such place of business. [SS15, §1571-m14; C24, 27, §4889.]

4890. Certificate and plates. The department shall thereafter assign and issue to such manufacturer, dealer, or used car dealer a general distinctive number, and without expense to the applicant, issue and promptly deliver to him a certificate of registration and two number plates with a number corresponding to the number of such certificate. [SS15, §1571-m14; C24, 27, §4890.]

4891. Display of plates. Such number plates shall be displayed by each motor vehicle of such manufacturer, dealer, or used car dealer when the same is operated or driven on the public highways. [SS15, §1571-m14; C24, 27, §4891.]

4892. Duplicate plates. Such manufacturer, dealer, or used car dealer may obtain as many duplicates of such number plates as may be desired upon the payment to the department of three dollars for each duplicate set. [SS15, §1571-m14; C24, 27, §4892.]

4893. Scope of registration. The foregoing provision relative to the right of a manufacturer, dealer, or used car dealer to have a general registration of all motor vehicles owned or controlled by him shall not apply to a motor vehicle operated by him for private use or hire, but said vehicle shall be individually registered as provided in this chapter. [SS15, §1571-m14; C24, 27, §4893.]

4894. Use of plates. Motor vehicles owned by a manufacturer, dealer, or used car dealer, when such motor vehicles are equipped with "D" or "U.D." plates, as herein provided, may be operated only in the conduct of the business of such manufacturer, dealer, or used car dealer. [SS15, §1571-m14; C24, 27, §4894.]

"D" and "U.D." plates. §4973.

4895. Limitation on use. No "D" or "U.D." plates shall be used upon motor vehicles for any purpose other than the transaction of business incident to the automotive industry of such licensed manufacturer, dealer, or used car dealer, nor shall said "D" or "U.D." plates be used upon so-called service cars or service trucks of such licensed manufacturer, dealer, or used car dealer, nor upon the sales cars of a manufacturer or wholesale dealer in accessories. [C24, 27, §4895.]

4896. Display of used car dealer’s plates. In case of the use of "U.D." plates by used car dealers, such plates shall be displayed in the same manner as prescribed herein for dealers’ plates. "U.D." plates shall not be used upon a motor vehicle upon which the current year's license fee in this state has been paid. Any violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished accordingly. [C24, 27, §4896; 43GA, ch 122, §17.]

4897. Plates carry same number. Where any manufacturer, dealer, and used car dealer are one and the same person, firm, or corporation, and apply for both "D" and "U.D." number plates, there shall be assigned to such person, firm, or corporation the same number for both his "D" and "U.D." number plates. [C24, 27, §4897.]

USED MOTOR VEHICLES

4898. Purchase or sale—relative duties. It shall be unlawful for any person or agent except as provided in the next succeeding section, to buy any second-hand or used automobile, or motor vehicle, without requiring and receiving from the vendor thereof, a certificate of registration and transfer from the officer whose duty it is to register or license motor vehicles in the state in which said motor vehicle is registered or licensed, showing the factory number, license number, description, and ownership of said motor vehicle or to sell or offer for sale any second-hand or used motor vehicle without furnishing to the vendee of said motor vehicle a certificate of registration and transfer from the officer whose duty it is to register or license motor vehicles in the state in which said motor vehicle is registered or licensed, showing the factory number, description, license number, and ownership of said motor vehicle. [C24, 27, §4898.]

4899. Sale in bulk. It shall be unlawful for any dealer or used car dealer in this state to sell and transfer his stock of used motor vehicles in bulk unless he complies with the following requirements:

1. The vendor shall:
   a. File with the county treasurer and the department, duplicate inventories of all used motor vehicles proposed to be transferred, giving the factory number, last license number, if any, and description of each such used motor vehicle and the name and address of proposed vendee.
   b. File with the county treasurer and department duplicate bills of sale setting forth the fact that such sale has been completed.

2. The vendee shall, if he has not already secured a used car dealer’s license, immediately secure such license from the department.

3. The vendor and vendee shall join in the transfer of each used motor vehicle in said stock and shall file with the county treasurer a transfer and shall pay a transfer fee of fifty cents for each such used motor vehicle.

Upon the completion of such requirements the department shall certify to the county treasurer that such used motor vehicles are, from and after a date to be set by the department, the
§4900, Ch 251, MOTOR VEHICLES AND LAW OF ROAD

property of the vendee. [C24, 27,§4899; 43GA, ch 123,§9.]

Referred to in §4900.

4900. Right to operate. Licensed used car dealers having on hand January first of any year for sale or trade, used motor vehicles upon which license in Iowa for the previous year has been paid, as hereinafter provided, may operate such motor vehicles as provided by section 4888 hereof. [C24, 27,§4900.]

4901. Dealer to list vehicles. Used car dealers licensed under the provisions of this chapter must, on or before January fifth of each year, furnish the county treasurer with a list of all used motor vehicles held by them for sale or trade, and upon which the license fee for the current year is not paid, giving license number, initials of state issuing license plates, the year, together with the factory number, description, and previous ownership at the time such motor vehicle was transferred to the used car dealer. [C24, 27,§4901.]

Referred to in §§4902, 4903.

4902. Listing of foreign cars. All motor vehicles owned or controlled by licensed manufacturer, dealer, or used car dealer and acquired from other states must be listed with the county treasurer as provided in the last preceding section; such listing to be made within forty-eight hours after said motor vehicle comes within the border of the state. [C24, 27,§4902.]

Referred to in §4903.

4903. Penalty. Any person found guilty, personally or by agent, of violating any of the provisions of this chapter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly. [C24, 27,§4903.]

LICENSE FEES

4904. Annual fee required. An annual license fee shall be paid for each motor vehicle or trailer operated upon the public highways of this state unless said vehicle is specifically exempted under the provisions of this chapter. Said license fee shall be paid to the county treasurer at the same time the application is made for the registration or reregistration of said motor vehicle or trailer. [SS15,§1571-m7; C24, 27,§4904.]

4905. Fractional part of year. Where there is no delinquency and the registration is made in February or in succeeding months to and including November, the fees shall be computed on the basis of one-twelfth of the annual license fee as provided herein multiplied by the number of the unexpired months of the year. Whenever any such fee so computed contains a fractional part of a dollar, it shall be computed as of the nearest fractional quarter dollar thereto, and said amount shall be the fee which shall be collected.

No fee shall be required for the month of December for a new car in good faith delivered during that month. [SS15,§1571-m7; C24, 27,§4905.]

4906. Sworn statement. Such reduction in the license fee shall not be allowed until the applicant first file with the county treasurer an affidavit stating the date on which the motor vehicle first came into his possession or control in connection with his purchase or prospective purchase thereof, and the name and address of the party from whom purchased. [C24, 27,§4906.]

4907. Perjury. Any person who shall wilfully make a false statement in such affidavit shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished accordingly. [C24, 27,§4907.]

Perjury, §13165.

4908. Motor vehicle fee. The annual fee for all motor vehicles except motor trucks, motorcycles, and motor bicycles, shall be equal to one per cent of the value as fixed by the department plus forty cents for each one hundred pounds or fraction thereof of weight of vehicle, as fixed by the department. [C24, 27,§4908.]

Referred to in §4908-a1.

4908-a1. Requiring fractional dollars. When the license fee, computed according to the preceding section, totals a fraction over a certain number of dollars the fraction of a dollar shall not be computed in arriving at the fee. [C27,§4908-a1.]

4909. Minimum motor vehicle fee. No motor vehicle, regardless of age, shall be licensed for a full year for less than ten dollars. [C27,§4909.]

Referred to in §4910.

4910. Automatic reduction. After said motor vehicle has been registered five times, that part of the license fee which is based on the value of said vehicle shall be one-half the rate as fixed when new, except as provided in the preceding section. [SS15,§1571-m7; C24, 27,§4910.]

4911. Proof of fivefold registration. The sworn statement of the registrant as to the number of times such motor vehicle has been registered shall be conclusive evidence of that fact. [C24, 27,§4911.]

4911-b1. Electric automobiles. For all electric automobiles the annual fee shall be twenty-five dollars. When any electric automobile has been registered five times the annual license fee shall be fifteen dollars. [C27,§4911-b1.]

4912. Motorcycle fee. For all motorcycles the annual fee shall be five dollars. When said motorcycle has been registered five times, the annual license fee shall be one-half the rate when new. [C24, 27,§4912.]

4913. Trucks with pneumatic tires. For motor trucks equipped with all pneumatic tires, the annual license fee shall be:

For 1 ton or less capacity, $ 15.00 per annum

" 1 1/2 " capacity, 25.00 " "

" 2 " " " 40.00 " "

" 2 1/2 " " " 65.00 " "

" 3 " " " 100.00 " "

" 3 1/2 " " " 130.00 " "

" 4 " " " 160.00 " "

" 4 1/2 " " " 200.00 " "

" 5 " " " 250.00 " "

" 6 " " " 300.00 " "

[C24, 27,§4913.]

Referred to in §4915.
4914. Trucks with solid rubber tires. For motor trucks equipped with two or more solid rubber tires, the annual license fee shall be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1½ - 1 ton</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - 1½ tons</td>
<td>$65.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - 2½ tons</td>
<td>$90.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 - 3½ tons</td>
<td>$125.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 - 4½ tons</td>
<td>$160.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 - 5½ tons</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
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<td>7 - 6½ tons</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 - 7½ tons</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 - 8½ tons</td>
<td>$350.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[C24, 27, §4914.]

4915. Special rate. For all trucks having a load capacity above two tons and operated exclusively within the limits of cities and towns, the annual license fee shall be two-thirds the rates fixed in the last two preceding sections. [C24, 27, §4915.]

4916. Trucks exceeding six ton capacity. The license fee for trucks for each ton of load capacity above six tons shall be fifty dollars in addition to the six ton rate. [C24, 27, §4916.]

4916-d. Trucks exceeding six tons capacity. When equipped with pneumatic tires:

- For 1 ton or less capacity, $40.00 per annum.
- For 1½ ton capacity, $65.00.
- For 2 ton capacity, $90.00.
- For 2½ ton capacity, $125.00.
- For 3 ton capacity, $160.00.
- For 4 ton capacity, $200.00.
- For 4½ ton capacity, $250.00.
- For 5 ton capacity, $300.00.
- For 6 ton capacity, $350.00.

[C24, 27, §4914.]

Referred to in §4915.

4919. Trucks prohibited. Motor trucks having a loading capacity in excess of one and one-half tons and equipped with iron, steel, or hard tires shall not be operated upon the public highways. [C24, 27, §4919.]

4919-d. Truck tractors. For truck tractors, the annual license fee shall be:

- For a truck tractor drawing a semitrailer of load capacity of three tons or less, $75.00 per annum.
- For a truck tractor drawing a semitrailer of load capacity of four tons, $120.00 per annum.
- For a truck tractor drawing a semitrailer of load capacity of five tons, $200.00 per annum.
- For a truck tractor drawing a semitrailer of load capacity of six tons, $240.00 per annum.

The license fee for a truck tractor drawing a semitrailer for each ton of load capacity above six tons shall be $50.00 in addition to the six ton rate. [44GA, ch 110, §3.]

4920. Trailers. Trailers weighing less than one thousand pounds, or with a loading capacity of less than one thousand pounds, shall not be subject to a license fee. All other trailers shall be subject to a license fee to be fixed in accordance with the following schedule:

- When equipped with pneumatic tires:
  - Trailers with a capacity of ½ ton, but with a maximum capacity of less than 1 ton, $10.00.
  - Trailers with a capacity of 1 ton, but with a maximum capacity of less than 2 tons, $15.00.
  - Trailers with a capacity of 2 tons, but with a maximum capacity of less than 3 tons, $20.00.
  - Trailers with a capacity of 3 tons, but with a maximum capacity of less than 4 tons, $25.00.
  - Trailers with a capacity of 4 tons, but with a maximum capacity of less than 5 tons, $40.00.
  - Trailers with a capacity of 5 tons, but with a maximum capacity of less than 6 tons, $50.00.
  - Trailers with a capacity of 6 tons, but with a maximum capacity of less than 7 tons, $60.00.

- When equipped with two or more solid rubber tires:
  - Trailers with a capacity of ½ ton, but with a maximum capacity of less than 1 ton, $15.00.
  - Trailers with a capacity of 1 ton, but with a maximum capacity of less than 2 tons, $20.00.
  - Trailers with a capacity of 2 tons, but with a maximum capacity of less than 3 tons, $25.00.
  - Trailers with a capacity of 3 tons, but with a maximum capacity of less than 4 tons, $35.00.
  - Trailers with a capacity of 4 tons, but with a maximum capacity of less than 5 tons, $50.00.
  - Trailers with a capacity of 5 tons, but with a maximum capacity of less than 6 tons, $60.00.
  - Trailers with a capacity of 6 tons, but with a maximum capacity of less than 7 tons, $70.00.

When equipped with iron, steel, or hard tires:

- Trailers with a capacity of 1 ton, but with a maximum capacity of less than 2 tons, $15.00.
- Trailers with a capacity of 2 tons, but with a maximum capacity of less than 3 tons, $30.00.

[C24, 27, §4920; 43GA, ch 122, §10.]

Additional provision as to trailers, §4967.

4921. Designation of weight and loading capacity. All motor trucks, trailers, and motor vehicles used for other than the conveyance of passengers and the personal effects of said passengers shall have attached thereto a conspicuous metal plate giving the actual weight of the vehicle equipped and weight of loading.
capacity as specified by the manufacturer or maker and no license shall be issued until the vehicle is so equipped. [C24, 27, §4921.]

4921-c1. Increasing loading capacity. The owner of any motor truck or trailer may secure a license therefor at a higher rated loading capacity than that specified by the manufacturer or maker, by the payment of the fee required therefor; and upon such application such owner shall be entitled to credit against such higher fee for the amount, if any, already paid as a license fee for such vehicle for the then current year. [45GA, ch 131.]

4921-c2. Maximum load permitted. It shall be unlawful to operate upon the public highways of this state any motor truck or trailer carrying a load more than twenty-five per cent in excess of the rated loading capacity on which the license fee paid on said vehicle is based. Any person owning or operating a motor truck or trailer in violation of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars and upon the third conviction of violation of this section by the owner or operator of such vehicle, the license on such vehicle may be revoked by the motor vehicle department. In that event the number plates and certificate of registration of such vehicle shall be returned to the county treasurer issuing the same. The motor vehicle department, or any of its agents, or any peace officer of the state, shall have authority to enforce provisions of this section. [45GA, ch 131.]

4921-d1. Stoppage in transit and requiring weighing. The said department or any of its agents may stop any automobile, motor truck or trailer loaded with any commodity and compel the person having charge of the same to bring the load to a scale designated by said department and to have the same weighed for the purpose of determining the true weight of the load being carried. [44GA, ch 113.]

4922. Exemption. No license fee shall be collected on motor vehicles owned by a foreign government, or by the government of the United States, or by the state of Iowa, or by the counties, municipalities, and subdivisions thereof. [C24, 27, §4922.]

Exemption, §4867.

4923. Effect of exemption. The exemption of a motor vehicle from a license fee shall not exempt the operator of such vehicle from the performance of any other duty imposed on him by this chapter. [C24, 27, §4923.]

4924. Refund. If during the first half of the year for which a motor vehicle was registered and the required registration fee paid therefor, such car is destroyed by fire or accident, or junked and identity as a motor vehicle entirely eliminated, or stolen and not recovered by the owner before the expiration of the registration period for which such fee was paid, or sold and continuously used beyond the boundaries of the state, said owner shall upon the first day of January following such theft or destruction by accident, or the junking and entire elimination of identity as a motor vehicle or sale be paid a refund to the amount of one-half the motor vehicle license fee paid for such year. [C24, 27, §4924; 45GA, ch 122.]

Referred to in §§4925, 4926.

4925. Payment authorized. The department is hereby authorized to make such payments according to the above provisions, when sufficient proof of such destruction by accident, or the junking and entire elimination of identity as a motor vehicle, theft, or sale for continuous use beyond the boundaries of the state, is properly certified, approved by the county treasurer, and filed with the motor vehicle department.

The decision of the department shall be final. [C24, 27, §4925; 45GA, ch 123.]

Referred to in §4926.

4926. Reimbursement fund. The county treasurer shall remit to the department one per cent of all fees and penalties collected each year, to be used as a fund to cover refunds of motor vehicle fees as provided in the two last preceding sections. [C24, 27, §4926; 45GA, ch 122, §11.]

4927. Fees in lieu of taxes. The registration fees imposed by this chapter upon motor vehicles, other than those of manufacturers and dealers and used car dealers, shall be in lieu of all taxes, general or local, to which motor vehicles may be subject. [S13, §1571-m8; C24, 27, §4927.]

4928. Lien of fee. All registration or other fees provided for in this chapter shall be and continue a lien against the motor vehicle for which said fees are payable until such time as they are paid as provided by law, with any accrued penalties. [S13, §1571-m21; SS15, §1571-m7; C24, 27, §4928.]

4929. When lien attaches. The lien of the original registration fee shall attach, at the time the same is first payable, as provided by law, and the lien of all renewals of registration shall attach on January first of each year thereafter. [C24, 27, §4929.]

PENALTIES, COSTS, AND COLLECTIONS

4930. Methods of collection. The collection of all fees and penalties may be enforced against any motor vehicle or they may be collected by suit against the owner who shall remain personally liable therefor until such time as the transfer thereof shall be reported to the county treasurer or until such time as said vehicle ceases to be in use and all fees and penalties to such date shall be paid. [S13, §1571-m21; C24, 27, §4950.]

4931. Monthly penalty. On January first of each year, a penalty of one dollar shall be added to all fees not paid by that date, and one dollar shall be added to such fees on the first of each month thereafter that the same remains unpaid, until paid. [SS15, §1571-m7; C24, 27, §4951.]

4932. When fees delinquent. Such delinquencies shall begin and penalty accrue the first of the month following the purchase of a new vehicle, and the first of the month following the date cars are brought into the state, except as herein otherwise provided. [C24, 27, §4952.]
4933. List of delinquents. In the first week in May of each year the county treasurer shall cause to be made a list of all motor vehicles owned within his county upon which the license fee was not paid before May first of that year, except motor vehicles held by licensed used car dealers and listed by them with the county treasurer, as herein elsewhere provided. Such list shall show the factory number, engine number, make and model of such vehicle, together with the name and post office address of the owner thereof, as shown by the records of his office, and the amount of license fee and penalties due against said vehicle as of May first. [S13,§1571-m15; C24, 27, §4933.]


4936. Sheriff furnished list. The county treasurer shall on or before May fifteenth thereafter deliver to the sheriff of his county a certified copy of said list of such delinquents as shown. [C24, 27,§4936.]

4937. Collection by sheriff. The sheriff shall forthwith proceed to the collection of the unpaid fees and penalties, as certified to him by county treasurer, by taking possession of the motor vehicle described in said certified list and proceed to advertise and sell same for the purpose of collecting fees, penalties, and costs. Said certified list shall for all purposes be a sufficient warrant therefor. [SS15,§1571-m7; C24, 27,§4907.]

4938. Notice. The sheriff shall give ten days' notice of the time, place, and hour of said sale

1. By publishing said notice in one issue of one of the official newspapers of the county, and

2. By posting written notice thereof, in three places in the county. One of said places shall be at a main entrance door of the courthouse, one at some other public place in the county, and one at or as near as practicable to the place where said vehicle was seized. [C24, 27,§4938; 43GA, ch 122,§12.]

4939. Warrant to foreign county. Should a motor vehicle on which the fee is delinquent be removed from the county in which it was originally registered, either by transfer or removal by owner to another county, without having notified the county treasurer or department of such removal, the sheriff may forward the warrant to the sheriff of the county where such motor vehicle is at that time and said latter sheriff shall proceed to collect the same as though the vehicle had been originally registered in his county, and make return to the county treasurer of the county from which he received the warrant. [C24, 27, §4939.]

4940. Sheriff's fees and mileage. The sheriff shall be entitled to receive as costs the sum of two dollars for serving the writ or warrant of seizure and ten cents for each mile actually traveled by him in collecting the fee and penalties, and one dollar per day for care of the motor vehicle while in his possession, which shall be collected from the owner of such delinquent motor vehicle; such costs and mileage, and costs of care while in his possession, shall be retained by him in full for his services. [C24, 27,§4940.]

4941. Remittance—issuance of plates. When the fee and penalties have been collected the same shall forthwith be returned to the county treasurer, together with a report showing the name and address of the owner and description of car upon which such fee was collected. Thereupon the county treasurer shall issue to the owner number plates and a receipt showing payment of fees and penalties. [C24, 27,§4941.]

4942. Balance of proceeds. The sheriff, after deducting from the total receipts of the sale all fees, penalties, and costs, shall pay any balance to the owner of the vehicle. [C24, 27,§4942.]

OPERATOR'S AND CHAUFFEUR'S LICENSE


4960-d3 to 4960-d58 constitute one act, to wit: 44GA, ch 114.

4950-d1. Definitions. The following words and phrases when used in this act shall for the purpose of this act have the meaning respectively ascribed to them in this section, except in those instances where the context clearly indicates a different meaning.

1. "Farm Tractor." Every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines and other implements of husbandry.

2. "Operator." Every person, other than a chauffeur, who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon a highway.

3. "Person." Every natural person. [44GA, ch 114,§1.]

4960-d2. License required. No person, except those expressly exempted under sections 4960-d3, 4960-d4, 4960-d11, and 4960-d23 shall drive any motor vehicle upon a highway in this state unless such person, upon application, has been licensed as an operator or chauffeur by the department under the provisions of this act. [44GA, ch 114,§2.]

Minors, §4960-d6.

4960-d3. Persons exempt from license.

1. No person shall be required to obtain an operator's or chauffeur's license for the purpose of driving or operating a road roller, road machinery, or any farm tractor or implement of husbandry temporarily drawn, moved or propelled on the highways.

2. Every person in the service of the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States and when furnished with a driver's permit and when operating an official motor vehicle in such service shall be exempt from license under this act. [44GA, ch 114,§3.]


1. A nonresident over the age of fifteen years who has been duly licensed either as an operator or chauffeur under a law requiring the licensing of operators or chauffeurs in his home state or country and who has in his immediate possession either a valid operator's or chauffeur's license issued to him in his home state or country shall be permitted without examination or
license under this act to drive a motor vehicle upon the highways of this state.

2. It shall be unlawful for any nonresident whose home state or country does not require the licensing of operators or chauffeurs, and where not licensed under this act, to operate any motor vehicle upon any highway in this state without first making application for and obtaining a license as an operator or chauffeur as required under this act, except that any said unlicensed nonresident who is over the age of fifteen years and who is a resident of a state not requiring operators' licenses may operate any motor vehicle which has been duly registered for the current calendar year in the state or country of which the owner is a resident upon the highways of this state for a period of not more than thirty days in any one year without making application for or obtaining an operator's or chauffeur's license under this act, except in going to and from school, and no chauffeur's license shall be issued to any person who it has determined is an habitual drunkard or is addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. [44GA, ch 114, §5.]

Referred to in §4960-d9.

4960-d10. Age limits in special cases. It shall be unlawful for any person, whether licensed under this act or not, who is under the age of sixteen years to drive a motor vehicle while in use as a school bus for the transportation of pupils to or from school or for any person, whether licensed under this act or not, who is under the age of twenty-one years to drive a motor vehicle while operating the same upon the highways, nor shall a license be issued to any person who is unable to understand highway warning or direction signs in the English language. [44GA, ch 114, §5.]

Referred to in §4960-d11.

4960-d11. Operation under attendant. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the operation of motor vehicles by persons under fifteen years of age in the manner provided for in section 5025. [44GA, ch 114, §7.]

Referred to in §4960-d10.

4960-d12. Application for license. 1. Every application for an operator's or chauffeur's license shall be made upon the approved form furnished by the department and shall be verified by the applicant before a person authorized to administer oaths.

2. Every application shall state the name, age, sex, and residence address of the applicant, and whether or not the applicant has heretofore been licensed as an operator or chauffeur and if so when and by what state, and whether or not such license has ever been suspended or revoked, and for how long the period of suspension or revocation. [44GA, ch 114, §8.]

Referred to in §4960-d11.

4960-d13. Application of minors. The department shall not grant the application of any minor under the age of eighteen years for an operator's or chauffeur's license unless such application is signed by the father of the applicant, if the father is living and has custody of the applicant, otherwise by the mother or guardian having the custody of such minor, or in the event a minor under the age of eighteen years has no father, mother or guardian, the operator's
license shall not be granted to the minor unless his application therefor is signed by his employer. [44GA, ch 114,§9.]

4960-d14. Examination of applicants. The department shall examine every applicant for an operator's or chauffeur's license before issuing any such license, except as otherwise provided in the two succeeding sections. The department shall examine the applicant as to his physical and mental qualifications to operate a motor vehicle in such manner as not to jeopardize the safety of persons or property and as to whether any facts exist which would bar the issuance of a license under sections 4960-d5 to 4960-d9, inclusive, but such examination shall not include investigation of any facts other than those directly pertaining to the ability of the applicant to operate a motor vehicle with safety, or other than those facts declared to be prerequisite to the issuance of a license under this act. [44GA, ch 114,§10.]

4960-d15. Waiver of examination on renewal. The department may in its discretion waive the examination of any person applying for the renewal of an operator's or chauffeur's license issued under this act. [44GA, ch 114,§10.]
Referred to in §4960-d14.

4960-d16. Waiver as to present drivers. The department may in its discretion issue an operator's or chauffeur's license under this act without examination to every person applying therefor within three months after this act takes effect and who is of sufficient age, as required by section 4960-d5, to receive the license applied for and who furnishes evidence satisfactory to the department that such applicant has previously operated any motor vehicle in a satisfactory manner within this state over a period of not less than one year. [44GA, ch 114,§10.]
Referred to in §4960-d14.

4960-d17. Designation of local officers. The department is hereby authorized to designate sheriffs, chiefs of police, town marshals, or to appoint other persons within this state to act for the department for the purpose of examining applicants for operators' and chauffeurs' licenses. It shall be the duty of any such sheriff, chief of police, town marshal or other person so designated or appointed to conduct examinations of applicants for operators' and chauffeurs' licenses under the provisions of this act to make a written report of findings and recommendations upon such examination to the department. [44GA, ch 114,§11.]
Referred to in §4960-d24.

4960-d18. Departmental records. The department shall file every application for an operator's or chauffeur's license and index the same by name and number and maintain suitable records of all licenses issued and all applications for licenses denied, also a record of all licenses which have been suspended or revoked. [44GA, ch 114,§12.]

4960-d19. Licenses issued. The department shall issue to every person licensed as an operator an operator's license and to every person licensed as a chauffeur a chauffeur's license. [44GA, ch 114,§13.]

4960-d20. Badges. Every chauffeur before operating a motor vehicle as a public or common carrier of persons or property shall apply for and receive from the department and at all times while so operating a motor vehicle shall display in plain sight upon the band of his cap or upon the lapel of his outer coat a chauffeur's badge.

Every chauffeur's badge shall be of metal with a plainly readable distinguishing number assigned to the license stamped thereon. [44GA, ch 114,§13.]

4960-d21. Chauffeur exempt from operator's license. Any person licensed as a chauffeur under this act shall not be required to procure an operator's license, but no person shall drive any motor vehicle as a chauffeur unless licensed as a chauffeur. [44GA, ch 114,§13.]

4960-d22. Form of license. Every such license shall bear thereon the distinguishing number assigned to the licensee and shall contain the name, age, residence address and a brief description of the license for the purpose of identification, also a space for the signature of the licensee. [44GA, ch 114,§13.]

4960-d23. Temporary permit in lieu of license. The department, upon determining after an examination that an applicant is mentally and physically qualified to receive a license, may issue to such person a temporary driver's permit entitling such person while having such permit in his immediate possession to drive a motor vehicle upon the highways for a period of ten days before issuance to such person of an operator's or chauffeur's license. [44GA, ch 114,§13.]
Referred to in §4960-d2.

4960-d24. Departmental agents. The sheriff, chief of police, town marshal or other person designated by the department to examine applicants for operators' and chauffeurs' licenses under the provisions of section 4960-d17 shall, when directed by the department, act for the department in receiving applications for operators' and chauffeurs' licenses and issue the licenses thereon, but such persons shall have no authority to issue licenses to any person except a resident of his county or to a nonresident of the state. [44GA, ch 114,§13.]

4960-d25. Disposal of fees. For each operator's license issued for which a license fee is paid, the person issuing the same shall be entitled to retain the sum of fifteen cents and for each chauffeur's license, the sum of fifty cents which shall, where the license is issued by the sheriff, be credited to the county general fund and where issued by a chief of police or town marshal, shall be credited to the city or town general fund. The balance of such license fees shall be forwarded to the treasurer of state as provided for herein. [44GA, ch 114,§13.]

4960-d26. Fee—exemptions. The fee for an operator's license shall be twenty-five cents. The fee for a chauffeur's license shall be two dollars. The owner of a motor vehicle registered in this
state shall be granted an individual operator's license as herein provided, without the payment of the operator's license fee. [44GA, ch 114, §13.]

4960-d27. Duplicate licenses and badges.
In the event that an operator's or chauffeur's license or a chauffeur's badge issued under the provisions of this act shall be lost or destroyed, the person to whom the same was issued may obtain a duplicate or substitute thereof upon furnishing proof satisfactory to the department that such license or badge has been lost or destroyed and upon payment of the fees required by the law. [44GA, ch 114, §14.]

4960-d28. License to be signed and carried.
Every person licensed as an operator shall write his usual signature with pen and ink in the space provided for that purpose on the license certificate issued to him immediately upon receipt of such certificate and every chauffeur shall write his usual signature with pen and ink across the face of the license certificate issued to him immediately upon receipt of such certificate, and such license shall not be valid until the certificate is so signed. [44GA, ch 114, §15.]

4960-d29. Immediate possession of license—exception. The licensee shall have such license in his immediate possession at all times when driving a motor vehicle and shall display the same upon demand. It shall be a defense to any charge under this section that the person so charged produce, within reasonable time, an operator's or chauffeur's license theretofore issued to such person and valid at the time of his arrest. [44GA, ch 114, §15.]

4960-d30. Expiration of operator's license.
Every operator's license shall expire on December thirty-first of each odd-numbered calendar year and shall be renewed upon its expiration upon application and payment of the license specified herein, provided that the department in its discretion may waive the examination of any applicant previously licensed under this act. [44GA, ch 114, §13.]

4960-d31. Expiration of chauffeur's license.
Every chauffeur's license issued hereunder shall expire December thirty-first each year and shall be renewed annually upon application and payment of the fees required by law, provided that the department in its discretion may waive the examination of any such applicant previously licensed as a chauffeur under this act. [44GA, ch 114, §16.]

4960-d32. Court to report convictions and may recommend suspensions.
Every court having jurisdiction over offenses committed under this act, or any other act of this state regulating the operation of motor vehicles on highways, shall forward to the department a record of the conviction of any person in said court for a violation of any said laws, and may recommend the suspension of the operator's or chauffeur's license of the person so convicted, and the department shall thereupon consider and act upon such recommendation in such manner as may seem to it best. [44GA, ch 114, §17.]

4960-d33. Mandatory suspensions or revocations.
The department shall forthwith revoke the license of any person upon receiving a record of the conviction of such person of any of the following offenses:
1. Manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle.
2. Driving a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug.
3. Perjury or the making of a false affidavit to the department under this act or any other law of this state requiring the registration of motor vehicles or regulating their operation on highways.
4. Any crime punishable as a felony under the motor vehicle laws of this state or any other felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used.
5. Conviction or forfeiture of bail upon three charges of reckless driving all within the preceding twelve months.
6. A conviction of a driver of a motor vehicle, involved in an accident resulting in the death or injury of another person, upon a charge of failing to stop and disclose his identity at the scene of the accident. [44GA, ch 114, §18.] Referred to in §4960-d35.

4960-d34. Suspensions and revocations extended.
The department upon receiving a record of the conviction of any person upon a charge of operating a motor vehicle while the license of such person is suspended or revoked, shall immediately extend the period of such first suspension or revocation for an additional like period. [44GA, ch 114, §18.]

4960-d35. Optional suspensions or revocations.
The department may immediately suspend the license of any person without hearing and without receiving a record of conviction of such person of crime whenever the department has reason to believe that:
1. Such person has committed any offenses for the conviction of which mandatory revocation of license is provided in section 4960-d33.
2. Such person has, by reckless or unlawful operation of a motor vehicle, caused or contributed to an accident resulting in death or injury to any other person or serious property damage.
3. Such person is incompetent to drive a motor vehicle or is afflicted with mental or physical infirmities or disabilities rendering it unsafe for such person to drive a motor vehicle upon the highways.
4. Such person is an habitual reckless or negligent driver of a motor vehicle or has committed a serious violation of the motor vehicle laws of this state. [44GA, ch 114, §19.] Referred to in §4960-d36.

4960-d36. Hearing—notice. Whenever the department suspends the license of any person for any reason set forth in section 4960-d35, the department shall immediately notify the licensee and afford him an opportunity of a hearing before said department in the county wherein the licensee resides, and upon such hearing the department shall either rescind its order of suspension or, good cause appearing therefor, may suspend the license of such person for a further period or revoke said license. [44GA, ch 114, §19.]
4960-d37. Nonresidents — suspensions or revocations. The department is hereby authorized to suspend or revoke the right of any nonresident to operate a motor vehicle in this state for any cause for which the license of a resident operator or chauffeur may be suspended or revoked. [44GA, ch 114,§19.]

4960-d38. Violations by nonresidents. Any nonresident who operates a motor vehicle upon a highway when his right to operate has been suspended or revoked by the department shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished accordingly. [44GA, ch 114,§19.]

4960-d39. Violations in foreign state—effect. The department is hereby authorized to suspend or revoke the license of any resident of this state upon receiving notice of the conviction of such person in another state of an offense therein which, if committed in this state, would be grounds for the suspension or revocation of the license of an operator or chauffeur. [44GA, ch 114,§19.]

4960-d40. Tenure of suspension. The department shall not suspend a license for a period of more than one year. [44GA, ch 114,§10.]

4960-d41. Certification of conviction to foreign state. The department is further authorized, upon receiving a record of the conviction in this state of a nonresident driver of a motor vehicle of any offense under the motor vehicle laws of this state, to forward a certified copy of such record to the motor vehicle administrator in the state wherein the person so convicted is a resident. [44GA, ch 114,§19.]

4960-d42. Surrender of license and badge. Upon suspending or revoking any license the department shall require that such license and the badge of any chauffeur whose license is so suspended or revoked shall be surrendered to and retained by the department except that at the end of a period of suspension such license and any chauffeur's badge so surrendered shall be returned to the licensee. [44GA, ch 114,§19.]

4960-d43. Appeal to court. Any person denied a license or whose license has been revoked by the department except where such revocation is mandatory under the provisions of this act shall have the right to file a petition within thirty days thereafter for a hearing in the matter in a court of record in the county wherein such person shall reside. [44GA, ch 114,§20.]

4960-d44. Jurisdiction of court—notice and hearing. Such court is hereby vested with jurisdiction and it shall be its duty to set the matter for hearing upon ten days' written notice to the department, and thereupon to take testimony and examine into the facts of the case and to determine whether the petitioner is entitled to a license or is subject to revocation of license under the provisions of this act. The hearing shall be in equity. [44GA, ch 114,§20.]

4960-d45. New license after revocation. Any person whose license is revoked under this act shall not be entitled to apply for or receive any new license until the expiration of one year from the date such former license was revoked. [44GA, ch 114,§21.]

4960-d46. Violations. It shall be unlawful for any person to commit any of the following acts:

1. To display or cause or permit to be displayed or to have in possession any operator's or chauffeur's license knowing the same to be fictitious or to have been cancelled, revoked, suspended or altered;

2. To lend to, or knowingly permit the use of, by one not entitled thereto, any operator's or chauffeur's license issued to the person so lending or permitting the use thereof;

3. To display or to represent as one's own any operator's or chauffeur's license not issued to the person so displaying the same;

4. To fail or refuse to surrender to the department upon demand, any operator's or chauffeur's license which has been suspended, cancelled or revoked as provided by law;

5. To use a false or fictitious name or give a false or fictitious address in any application for an operator's or chauffeur's license, or any renewal or duplicate thereof, or knowingly to make a false statement or knowingly to conceal a material fact or otherwise commit a fraud in any such application. [44GA, ch 114,§22.]

Punishment. 113165.

4960-d47. Perjury. Any person who shall make any false affidavit, or shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely, to any matter or thing required by the terms of this act to be sworn to or affirmed, shall be guilty of perjury and upon conviction shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment as other persons committing perjury are punishable. [44GA, ch 114,§23.]

4960-d48. Permitting violations by minor. It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or knowingly permit any minor under the age of eighteen years to drive a motor vehicle upon a highway as an operator, unless such minor shall have first obtained a license to so drive a motor vehicle under the provisions of this act. [44GA, ch 114,§24.]

4960-d49. Employing unlicensed chauffeur. No person shall employ any chauffeur to operate a motor vehicle who is not licensed as provided in this act. [44GA, ch 114,§25.]

4960-d50. Permitting violations generally. No person shall authorize or knowingly permit a motor vehicle owned by him or under his control to be driven by any person who has no legal right to do so or in violation of any of the provisions of this act. [44GA, ch 114,§26.]

4960-d51. Driving while license suspended or revoked. Any person whose operator's or chauffeur's license has been suspended or revoked, as provided in this act, and who shall drive any motor vehicle upon the highways of this state while such license is suspended or revoked, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished accordingly. [44GA, ch 114,§27.]

4960-d52. Penalties—misdemeanor. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to violate any
of the provisions of this act unless such violation is by this act or other law of this state, declared to be a felony, or indictable misdemeanor, and shall be punishable as provided in section 5089. [44GA, ch 114,§28.]

4960-d53. Rules and regulations. The department shall, within a reasonable time promulgate rules and regulations providing for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this act and which such rules and regulations, together with application blanks and licenses, shall be available so that all persons shall have ample opportunity to procure operators’ and chauffeurs’ licenses required by this act, prior to January 1, 1932. [44GA, ch 114,§29.]

4960-d54. Interpretation. This act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it. [44GA, ch 114,§30.]

4960-d55. Short title. This act may be cited as the uniform operators’ and chauffeurs’ license act. [44GA, ch 114,§31.]

4960-d56. Constitutionality. If any part or parts of this act shall be held to be unconstitutional such unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity of the remaining parts of this act. The legislature hereby declares that it would have passed the remaining parts of this act if it had known that such part or parts thereof would be declared unconstitutional. [44GA, ch 114,§32.]

4960-d57. Repeal. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. [44GA, ch 114,§33.]

4960-d58. Time of taking effect. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of January, 1932. [44GA, ch 114,§34.]

TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP

4961. Notice. Upon the transfer of ownership of any registered motor vehicle, the owner shall immediately give notice to the county treasurer, upon the form on the reverse side of the certificate of registration, stating the date of such transfer, the name and post office address, with street number if in a city, of the person to whom transferred, the license number, and such other information as the department may require. [S13,§1571-m9; C24, 27,§4961.]

4962. Duty of purchaser. The purchaser of the motor vehicle shall join in the notice of transfer to the county treasurer and shall at the same time make application for the transfer of the motor vehicle and for a new certificate of registration. [S13,§1571-m9; C24, 27,§4962.]

4963. Registration and fee. Upon filing the application for transfer, the applicant shall pay a fee of fifty cents for the transfer, theretofore of the purpose of this chapter, delivery and title to said motor vehicle shall be deemed not to have been made and passed. [C24, 27,§4964.]

4965. Department notified — record. The county treasurer shall forthwith notify the department of the transfer and upon receipt of the notification, the department shall file such statement and note upon the registration book or index, said change of ownership. [C24, 27,§4965.]

4966. Scope of statute. The provisions provided for herein for the transfer of motor vehicles shall apply to the sale and transfer of all motor vehicles to manufacturers or dealers or used car dealers. [C24, 27,§4966.]

4967. Penalty. If a transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle is not completed as herein provided within ten days of the actual change of possession, a penalty of five dollars shall accrue against said vehicle, and no certificate of registration therefor shall thereafter issue until said penalty is paid. [C24, 27,§4967.]

VALUE AND WEIGHT OF VEHICLES

4968. Schedule of prices and weights. Every manufacturer of a motor vehicle sold or offered for sale within this state, either by the manufacturer, distributor, dealer, or any other person, shall, on or before the first day of August, annually, file in the office of the department a sworn statement showing the various models manufactured by him, and the retail list price and weight of each model as of August first of that year. He shall also make the same report on subsequent new models manufactured prior to August first of the following year. [C24, 27,§4968; 43GA, ch 122,§13.]


4970. Registration dependent on schedule. No motor vehicle shall be registered in this state unless the manufacturer thereof has furnished to the department the sworn statement herein provided, giving the list price and weight of the model of the motor vehicle that is offered for registration, except as provided in the following section. [C24, 27,§4970.]

4971. Exceptional cases. The department shall have the power to fix the license fee on all makes and models of cars which are not now being furnished or upon which the statement from the factory cannot be obtained. [C24, 27,§4971; 43GA, ch 122,§14.]

4972. Department to prepare statement. The department shall prepare, annually, a statement showing all the different makes and models of motor vehicles previously registered in the department, and all the different makes and models of motor vehicles, statements of which have been filed in the office by the manufacturers as heretofore provided, together with the retail list price and weight of the same.
The statement prepared by the department shall also include the load capacities of the various makes and models of motor trucks and trailers and the proper license fee to be paid for the registration. [C24, 27, §4972.]

4973. Department to fix values and weight. The department shall, on or before the first day of August, annually, and at such other times as new makes or models of motor vehicles are offered for sale or sold in this state, fix the value and weight of each of the different makes and models of motor vehicles which are sold or offered for sale within the state. [C24, 27, §4973; 43GA, ch 122, §15.]

4974. Method of fixing value and weight. The value shall be fixed at the next even one hundred dollars above the retail list price f. o. b. the factory, and the weight shall be fixed at the next even one hundred pounds above the manufacturers' shipping weight or the actual weight of the vehicle fully equipped. [C24, 27, §4974.]

PLATES AND CONTAINERS

4975. Contracts for plates. The executive council shall purchase all number plates, containers, and other supplies required by this chapter after receiving competitive bids under open specifications. The bidders shall be required to furnish samples of such supplies and in awarding the contract the council may consider the quality and suitability of the samples submitted as well as the price quoted. A record of all bids submitted shall be kept and the samples submitted shall be preserved until the next subsequent letting. [SS15, §§1571-m5; C24, 27, §4975.]

4976. Bond. The successful bidder shall be required to execute to the state a good and sufficient bond in such amount as the executive council shall require, conditioned upon the plates furnished being in accordance with the samples and specifications, and providing for liquidated damages for failure to deliver plates at the time specified in the contract. [SS15, §§1571-m5; C24, 27, §4976.]

4977. Manufactured by state. In lieu of purchasing under competitive bids the council shall have authority to arrange with the board of control to furnish such supplies as may be made at the state institutions. [C24, 27, §4977.]

4978. Specifications. Such number plates shall be of metal, and of a size not to exceed six inches in width by fifteen inches in length, on which there shall be the word "Iowa", and numerals indicating the year for which it is issued. They shall be of a distinctively different color each year. There shall be at all times a marked contrast between the colors of the number plates and of the numerals or letters thereon, said colors to be designated by the department.

The distinctive number assigned to the vehicle shall be set forth in numerals which shall not exceed a length of four inches nor a stroke exceeding five-eighths of an inch in width.

In the case of a motor vehicle registered by a manufacturer or dealer, there shall be on such plate, in addition to the foregoing, the letter "D" and, in case of a motor vehicle registered by a used car dealer, the letters "U. D.", each stroke of each letter to be not to exceed four inches long and not to exceed five-eighths of an inch in width.

The number plates for use on a motor bicycle or a motorcycle shall be substantially one-half the size above stated. [S13, §§1571-m12, -m13; C24, 27, §4978; 43GA, ch 124.]

4979. Delivery of plates. On or before the first day of December of each year, the department shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the county treasurer of each county, approximately as many duplicate number plates and certificate containers as there are motor vehicles registered in such county during the preceding year, the plates so delivered to each county treasurer to be in numerical sequence. [C24, 27, §4979.]

4980. Additional deliveries. Thereafter, during the year, the department, upon requisition of the county treasurer, shall deliver additional number plates and certificate containers. [C24, 27, §4980.]

4981. Account of plates. The department shall keep an accurate record of all number plates issued to each county, and shall also keep a record showing the assignment thereof by the county treasurer to motor vehicles. [C24, 27, §4981.]

4982. Plates for exempt vehicles. The department shall furnish, on application, free of charge, distinguishing plates for motor vehicles exempted from a license fee and shall keep a separate record thereof. [C24, 27, §4982.]

Exemption, §4967, 4992.

4983. Title to plates. All number plates issued shall be and remain the property of the state. [C24, 27, §4983.]

4984. Certificate containers. The executive council shall approve devices for holding and displaying the certificate of registration, and may require such devices so to receive and hold such certificate that when the certificate is removed from the holder the certificate will be destroyed or mutilated so it cannot be used on other vehicles. [C24, 27, §4984.]

HEADLIGHT LENSES

4985. Examination and approval. It shall be the duty of the state highway commission to examine all headlight lenses or devices submitted to it by manufacturers and dealers. The fee for each such examination shall be twenty-five dollars, which shall be remitted to the treasurer of state and credited to the primary road fund. [C24, 27, §4985.]

4986. Approved list. Lenses or devices submitted to and approved by said highway commission shall be placed upon the approved list of the department when such lenses or devices in operation with an electric bulb or other lighting device of a capacity not in excess of that provided by this chapter, and when installed, casts a light which complies with the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §4986.]
§4987. Department to furnish list—use of lens. The department shall furnish county treasurers with a list of such lenses and devices as are upon the approved list of the department, and such lenses and devices used on any motor vehicle operated in this state equipped with a lighting device of a candle power not exceeding that specified on the approved list for the lens in question when installed in such way that the bulbs are focused as specified in the approved list, and the directly reflected beam of light does not rise or diverge contrary to the provisions of this chapter, shall be conclusively presumed to be lawful. [C24, 27,§4987.]


GARAGES

4990-cl. Garage record. Every person or corporation operating a public garage shall keep for public inspection a record of the license number and engine or factory serial number of every motor vehicle offered for sale or taken in for repairs in said garage. [C24, 27,§§4988-4990; 43GA, ch 125.]

4991. Duty to hold vehicles. The proprietor of a garage and his employees upon discovering that the engine number of a motor vehicle has been altered or obliterated shall immediately notify some peace officer of the county in which the garage is located, and hold said vehicle for a period of twenty-four hours or until investigation shall have been made by such peace officer. [C24, 27,§4991.]

POWERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

4992. General prohibition—exceptions. Local authorities shall have no power to enact, enforce, or maintain any ordinance, rule or regulation in any way in conflict with, contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, or of any section or other subdivision thereof, and no such ordinance, rule or regulation of said local authorities herebefore or hereafter enacted shall have any force or effect, except that such authorities shall possess:

1. Such powers as are now or may hereafter be vested in local authorities to enact ordinances and regulations, applicable equally and generally to all vehicles and other users of the highways, and providing for traffic or crossing officers or devices, to bring about the orderly passage of vehicles and other users of the public highways.

2. Such powers as are now or may hereafter be vested in local authorities to license and to regulate the operation of vehicles offered to the public for hire, and to regulate the use of the highways for processions or assemblages. [S13,§1571-m20; C24, 27,§4992.]

Municipal speed districts, §6030 et seq.

4993. Ordinances. All ordinances, rules and regulations which may be hereafter enacted in pursuance of the above enumerated powers, shall remain in full force and effect. [S13,§1571-m20; C24, 27,§4993.]

4994. Parks and cemeteries. Local authorities may by general rule, ordinance, or regulation exclude vehicles from any cemetery or ground used for the burial of the dead, or exclude vehicles used solely or principally for commercial purposes, from any park or part of a park system where such general rule, ordinance, or regulation is applicable equally and generally to all vehicles used for the same purpose, if, at the entrance, or at each entrance there be more than one, to such cemetery or park from which vehicles are so excluded, there shall have been posted a sign plainly legible from the middle of the public highway on which such cemetery or park opens, plainly indicating such exclusion and prohibition. [S13, §1571-m20; C24, 27,§4994.]

4995. Freighters, one-way streets, trailers. Local authorities of any city or town may also:

1. Impose additional restrictions to those contained in this chapter applicable to vehicles exclusively used in the carrying of merchandise or articles of freight and of a capacity in excess of one ton in weight.

2. Designate certain streets wherein heavily laden vehicles may be excluded.

3. Declare certain streets to be “one-way streets”.

4. Further restrict, or prohibit, the use of trailers.

5. Designate certain streets as boulevards or arterial highways and to provide that vehicles entering such street from intersecting streets shall come to a full stop before such entrance.

The city or town shall keep placed conspicuously at each point where a street or highway intersects such designated boulevard or arterial highway, a sign bearing the words “STOP, BOULEVARD” of sufficient size to be easily readable at a distance of one hundred feet by a person using such street or highway. [C24, 27,§4995.]

4996. Board of supervisors. The board of supervisors of any county may designate certain public highways wherein vehicles, machines, and loads of greater weight than the maximum prescribed in section 5065 may be excluded and make such other reasonable regulations in relation to the use thereof as may be necessary to prevent the destruction of a permanent improvement thereon. [C24, 27,§4996.]

4997. Parking. Cities and towns shall have the power to designate by ordinance suitable areas within which automobiles may be parked or left standing without being parallel to the curb, and to prescribe rules governing the use of such areas for such purpose, and to designate by ordinance the conditions under which vehicles may be parked in public streets or alleys. [S13,§1571-m18; C24, 27,§4997.]

4997-d1. School zones. Cities and towns shall have the power to establish school zones and provide for the stopping of all motor vehicles approaching said zones, when movable stop signs have been placed in the streets at the limits of the zones, this notwithstanding the
provisions of any statute to the contrary. [44 GA, ch 115.]

4998. Discriminations. When the local authorities of other states shall, by the adoption of rules and regulations or otherwise, prohibit motor vehicles licensed under the laws of this state from operating upon highways in any subdivision of such other state, the local authorities of this state may, by ordinance or otherwise, require the motor vehicles of the subdivisions of such other state while operating by their own power in this state to be licensed under the laws of this state. [C24, 27, §4998.]

Funds

4999. Disposition. The money collected pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be credited by the treasurer of state to the following funds:
1. Two and one-half per cent of the gross fees and penalties thereon, to a maintenance fund for the state highway commission.
2. Three per cent of the gross fees and penalties thereon, to a maintenance fund for the motor vehicle department.
3. The balance of said money, less the collection fee of fifty cents retained by the county treasurer on each registration, and less the one per cent received by the department as a reimbursement fund from which to pay refunds, to the primary road fund. [SS15, §1571-m32; C24, 27, §4999; 48GA, ch 122, §16.]

Referred to in §5003.

5000. Expenditure of department fund. The maintenance fund for the motor vehicle department shall constitute a fund for the payment of salaries as provided by law for the department, the expense of plates, certificate containers, blanks, printing, and any other expense necessary to enable the department to carry out the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §5000.]


5002. Unexpended balances. At the close of each calendar year, any unexpended balance remaining in the maintenance fund for the state highway commission, in the maintenance fund for the motor vehicle department, and in the reimbursement fund for the payment of refunds, which have accrued from the motor license fees paid in for that period, shall be credited to the primary road fund. [SS15, §1571-m32; C24, 27, §5002.]

5003. Cash balance. The treasurer of state shall maintain in the state treasury, of the funds provided for in subsections 1 and 2 of section 4999. When necessary to restore the cash balance in the state treasury, he shall draw upon the treasurer of each county of the state in proportion to the amounts in their possession, respectively, a sum sufficient in the aggregate to restore said cash balance. Such drafts shall be honored by the treasurer of each county upon presentation. [C24, 27, §5003; 43GA, ch 126.]

5003-cl. Monthly estimate. The auditor of the state highway commission shall, on the first day of each month, furnish an estimate in writing to the treasurer of state of the amount of expenditures to be made by the highway commission during that month. [43GA, ch 126.]

General Administrative Duties

5004. Rules and regulations. The department shall have full authority to make such rules and issue such instructions as may be necessary to insure and obtain uniformity in the administration and full enforcement of the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §5004.]

5005. Duty to obey. All local officials charged with the administration and enforcement of this chapter shall be governed in their official acts by the rules promulgated by the department. [C24, 27, §5005.]

5006. Blanks. The department shall not later than November fifteenth of each year prepare and furnish the treasurer of each county with blank books, blank forms, and all supplies required for the administration of this chapter, including applications for registration and transfer of vehicles, triplicate receipts, and original remittance sheets to be used in remitting fees to the department, in such form as the department may prescribe. [S13, §1571-m2; C24, 27, §5006.]

5007. Time limit. Blanks or forms for listing used motor vehicles shall be placed in the hands of county treasurers not later than December fifteenth of any year. [C24, 27, §5007.]

5008. Certificates of registration. The certificate of registration shall be of a distinctively different color each year, and shall contain on its face the name of the owner of the motor vehicle, his post office address, date of issue, fee paid, license number, make of car, style of car, model, engine number, factory number, and signature of owner.

The reverse side of the certificate of registration shall contain notice of sale and transfer of the motor vehicle by the owner to the purchaser with a description of the car as set out in the certificate of registration which shall have blank spaces for the signature of both the owner and purchaser. [C24, 27, §5008.]

5009. Contents of filled-in blanks. All receipts for fees paid, certificates of registration, notices of transfer, and other blanks required for the administration of this chapter shall contain the license number, and manufacturer's number, factory number, name of owner, and such other matters as the department may deem necessary for the efficient administration of this chapter. [S13, §1571-m2; C24, 27, §5009.]

5010. Files required. The department shall install and maintain a numerical and a motor number file, using for such files the duplicate registration receipts, which shall contain the following information; viz, name and address of owner, license number, make, factory number, model, style, engine number, date of purchase, registration certificate number, rated load carrying capacity, weight, list price or value of car
fixed by the department, fees paid and date of payment. [S13, §1571-m2; C24, 27, §5010; 43GA, ch 127; 44GA, ch 116.]

5011. Duty and liability of treasurer. The county treasurer shall collect the license fee and penalties on each motor vehicle registered by him and shall be responsible on his bond for such amount. He shall remit such amount to the treasurer of state as herein provided. [C24, 27, §5011.]

5012. Fee for county. Each county treasurer shall be allowed to retain, for the use and benefit of the county general fund, fifty cents for each motor vehicle license issued by him out of money collected in each year for the registration of such motor vehicles, the same to be deducted, and reported to the department, when the county treasurer transfers the money collected under the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §5012.]

5013. Reports to department—remittance. The county treasurer shall on the fifteenth day of each month report under oath to the department, on forms furnished by it, giving a full and complete statement of all fees and penalties so received by him during the preceding calendar month, and shall forward to the treasurer of state a duplicate of such report accompanied by a remittance of five and one-half per cent of all fees and penalties received by him during such preceding calendar month for the use and benefit of the maintenance fund of the state highway commission and the motor vehicle department. [C24, 27, §5013; 44GA, ch 116.]

5014. Reports by department. The department, immediately upon receiving said report, shall also report to the treasurer of state the amount so collected by such county treasurer. [C24, 27, §5014.]

5015. Duty of treasurer of state. The treasurer of state shall keep proper books of account for the purposes specified herein and shall report to the department each remittance from the county treasurer, when said remittance is received. [C24, 27, §5015.]

5016. Audit by department. The department shall check and audit all fees and penalties collected, and shall effect a settlement with the county treasurer annually. [C24, 27, §5016.]

5017. Enforcement. It shall be the duty of the mayor of cities and towns, and all peace officers, to enforce the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §5017.]

5018. Citation of law. The department shall issue this chapter in pamphlet form, together with such rules, instructions, and explanatory matter as may seem advisable. Copies of such pamphlet shall be given as wide distribution as the department shall determine and a supply shall be furnished to each county treasurer. [C24, 27, §5018.]

5019. Traveling on right-hand side. The operator of a motor vehicle, in cities and towns, shall at all times travel on the right-hand side of the center of the street. [S13, §1571-m18; C24, 27, §5019.]

5020. Meeting and turning to right. Persons on horseback, or in vehicles, including motor vehicles, meeting each other on the public highway, shall give one-half of the traveled way thereof by turning to the right. [R60, §908; C73, §1000; C97, §1569; S13, §1569; C24, 27, §5020.]

5021. Turning to right when overtaken. The driver of any vehicle driven or propelled upon the public highway shall, when overtaken by a faster moving vehicle proceeding in the same direction, upon a signal, either by the sounding of a bell, horn, or other signaling device, given by the driver of the overtaking vehicle, cause his vehicle to be driven to the right of the center of the traveled way if he can do so with safety and remain to the right of the center of such traveled way until the overtaking vehicle shall have safely passed. [S13, §1569; C24, 27, §5021.]

5021-c1. Turning out upon shoulder when overtaken. Any person operating a vehicle or other conveyance or machine upon the paved portion of any hard surfaced highway, outside of the incorporated limits of any city or town, at a slower rate of speed than twenty-five miles per hour, when the conditions of traffic are such that motor vehicles approaching from the rear are unable to pass, and when overtaken by a faster moving motor vehicle proceeding in the same direction, upon a signal, either by the sounding of a bell, horn, or other signaling device, given by the overtaking vehicle, shall cause his vehicle to be driven as soon as possible to the right on the shoulder of the road so as to permit the overtaking vehicle to pass. [43GA, ch 128.]

5022. Turning to left—exception. The vehicle approaching from the rear shall pass to the left and shall not return to such road or path within less than thirty feet of the team or vehicle which has been passed, except that in passing street cars the vehicle approaching from the rear shall pass to the right in all cases where the condition of the street permits of such passage. [S13, §§1569, 1571-m18; C24, 27, §5022.]

5023. Failure to recognize signal. Any driver of a vehicle that is overtaken by a faster moving vehicle who fails to heed the signal of the overtaking vehicle when it is given under such circumstances that he could, by the exercise of ordinary care and observation and precaution, hear such signal and who fails to yield the overtaking part of the traveled way as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C24, 27, §5023.]

Referred to in §5024.
5024. Burden of proof. Upon proof that a signal was given as contemplated by the last preceding section, the burden shall rest upon the accused to prove that he did not hear said signal. [C24, 27, §5024.]

5025. Age limit of operator. No person under fifteen years of age shall operate or drive a motor vehicle by permission from the owner of the car unless such person be accompanied by a person of at least nineteen years of age. [S13, §§1571-m17; C24, 27, §5025.]

5026. Liability for damages. In all cases where damage is done by any car driven by any person under fifteen years of age and in all cases where damage is done by the car, driven by consent of the owner, by reason of negligence of the driver, the owner of the car shall be liable for such damage. [C24, 27, §5026.]

Operation without consent, §13092.

5026-b1. Liability to guest. The owner or operator of a motor vehicle shall not be liable for any damages to any passenger or person riding in said motor vehicle as a guest or by invitation and not for hire, unless damage is caused as a result of the driver of said motor vehicle being under the influence of intoxicating liquor or because of the reckless operation by him of such motor vehicle. [C27, §5026-b1.]

5027. Operating while intoxicated. Whoever, while in an intoxicated condition, operates a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state, shall, upon conviction or a plea of guilty, or because of the reckless operation of such motor vehicle, be punished as provided in section 5028. [C27, §5027.

5027-d1. Driving prohibited. Whenever any person has been convicted or has pleaded guilty to driving or operating a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state while in an intoxicated condition, he shall not be permitted to operate or drive any motor vehicle for the following periods of time:

For a first offense, three months; for a second offense, six months; and for a third offense, one year.

Said periods of time provided in this section shall commence at the expiration of any jail sentence, if any, otherwise with the date of the entry of the final judgment. [C24, 27, §5027-d1.]

5027-d2. Violations. If any person who has been convicted or pleaded guilty to driving or operating a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state while in an intoxicated condition is found driving or operating any motor vehicle in violation of the provisions of the preceding section, he shall, in addition to any other punishment provided by law, be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not to exceed thirty days. [44GA, ch 117.]

5028. Reckless driving. Any person who drives any motor vehicle upon a highway carelessly and heedlessly in willful or wanton disregard of the rights or safety of others, or without due caution and circumspection, or at a speed or in a manner so as to endanger or be likely to endanger any person or property, shall be guilty of reckless driving, and upon conviction shall be punished as provided in section 5089. [C73, §4071; C97, §5039; S13, §§1571-m19; C24, 27, §5028; 43GA, ch 128.]

5029. Speed standard. Any person driving a motor vehicle on a highway shall drive the same at a careful and prudent speed not greater than nor less than is reasonable and proper, having due regard to the traffic, surface and width of the highway and of any other conditions then existing, and no person shall drive any vehicle upon a highway at a speed greater than will permit him to bring it to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead.

Provided it shall be unlawful for the driver of a freight carrying vehicle to drive the same at a speed exceeding the following:

1. Thirty-five miles per hour for any freight carrying vehicle which is equipped with pneumatic tires.
2. Twenty miles per hour for any freight carrying vehicle equipped with solid rubber tires, if the weight of the vehicle and load is less than six tons, and twelve miles per hour for any freight carrying vehicle equipped with solid rubber tires, if the weight of the vehicle and load is more than six tons.
3. Ten miles per hour if the vehicle or any trailer is equipped with two or more metal tires. [S13, §§1571-m19, m20; C24, 27, §5029; 43GA, ch 128; 44GA, ch 120.]

Speed of motor vehicle carriers, §5105-a34.

5030. Municipal speed districts. For the purpose of controlling traffic on their streets and highways, cities and towns are hereby divided into business districts, residence districts, school districts and suburban districts, as follows:

1. "Business district". The territory contiguous to a highway when fifty per cent or more of the frontage thereof for a distance of three hundred feet or more is occupied by buildings in use for business;
2. "School district". The territory contiguous to a highway for a distance of two hundred feet in either direction from a schoolhouse;
3. "Residence district". The territory contiguous to a highway, not comprising a business district or a school district where forty per cent or more of the frontage on such highway for a distance of three hundred feet or more is occupied by dwellings or by dwellings and buildings in use for business;
§5030-b2, Ch 251, MOTOR VEHICLES AND LAW OF ROAD 648

4. "Suburban district". All other parts of a city or town not included in the business, school or residence districts.

The maximum speed of any vehicle in such districts shall be as follows:

1. In a business or school district, fifteen miles per hour.
2. In a residence district, twenty-five miles per hour.
3. In a suburban district, the same as that provided by law for vehicles on highways outside of cities and towns. [S13, §1571-m20; C24, 27, §5030; 43GA, ch 161.]

Applicable to special charter cities. §6764-c1.


5030-b2. Speed signs—duty to install. The state highway commission shall furnish and place on the extension primary roads, within any city or town suitable standard signs showing the points at which the rate of speed changes and the maximum rate of speed in the district where the vehicle is entering. On all other main highways the city or town shall furnish and erect suitable signs giving similar information to traffic on such highways. [S13, §1571-m20; C24, 27, §5030; C27, §5030-b2; 43GA, ch 161, §3.]

Additional signs, §§5079-c1, 5079-b4.

5031. Control of vehicle. The person operating a motor vehicle or motorcycle shall have the same under control and shall reduce the speed to a reasonable and proper rate:

1. When approaching and passing a person walking in the traveled portion of the public highway.
2. When approaching and passing an animal which is being led, ridden, or driven upon a public highway.
3. When approaching and traversing a crossing or intersections of public highways, or a bridge, or a sharp turn, or a curve, or a steep descent, in a public highway. [S13, §1571-m18; C24, 27, §5031.]

Degree of control, §5029.

5032. Stopping—turning—changing course. The operator of a motor vehicle, before stopping, turning, or changing the course of such vehicle, first see that there is sufficient space to make such movement in safety and shall give a visible or audible signal to the crossing officer, if there be such, or to the drivers of vehicles following, of his intention to make such a movement, by raising and extending the hand or by a proper signal or device indicating with it the direction in which he wishes to turn. [S13, §1571-m18; C24, 27, §5032.]

5033. Turning to right or left into highway. The operator of a motor vehicle, in turning to the right from one street or highway into another, shall turn the corner as near the right hand as practicable, and, in turning to the left from one street or highway into another, shall pass to the right of and beyond the center before turning, unless a different method of turning is directed by buttons, markers, or signs at intersections, in which event turns shall be made in accordance with the directions of such buttons, markers, or signs. [S13, §1571-m18; C24, 27, §5033; 44GA, ch 118.]

5034. Crossing from side to side. The operator of a motor vehicle, in crossing from one side of the street, or highway, to the other side thereof, shall turn to the left, so as to head in the direction in which vehicles are moving. [S13, §1571-m18; C24, 27, §5034.]

5035. Preference at intersecting points—alleys. Where two vehicles are approaching on any public street or highway so that their paths will intersect and there is danger of collision, the vehicle approaching the other from the right shall have the right of way provided, however, that such vehicles coming from alleys and private drives, where view is obstructed, shall stop immediately before entering a public street or highway. [S13, §1571-m18; C24, 27, §5035.]

Right of way on arterial roads, §5079-b2 et seq.

5036. Passing at street intersections. It shall be unlawful for the operator of any motor vehicle, in cities and towns, to overtake and pass another vehicle at street intersections in the business districts. [S13, §1571-m18; C24, 27, §5036.]

5037. Duty to stop at street cars. The driver or operator of every vehicle shall bring the same to a full stop not less than five feet from the rear of any street car headed in the same direction which has stopped for the purpose of taking on and discharging passengers, and remain standing until such car has taken on or discharged its passengers.

This section shall not apply where safety zones are provided, and the highway is of sufficient width to admit of same passage. [S13, §1571-m18; C24, 27, §5037.]

Duty to stop at school buses, §5079-c8.

5038. Unattended vehicles with engine running. The operator of a motor vehicle or person in charge thereof shall not leave unattended upon any street or highway a motor vehicle with the engine running. [S13, §1571-m18; C24, 27, §5038.]

5039. Brakes. Every motor vehicle, while in use on the public highways of this state, shall be provided with adequate brakes. [S13, §1571-m17; C24, 27, §5039.]

5040. Signaling device. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a suitable bell, horn, or other signaling device producing an abrupt sound sufficiently loud to serve as an adequate warning of danger. [S13, §1571-m17; C24, 27, §5040.]

5041. Improper use of signaling device. No person operating any motor vehicle shall make or cause to be made any unnecessary noise with such bell, horn, or signaling device, or use the same except as a warning of danger. [C24, 27, §5041.]

5042. Loud signaling at night. Loud signaling devices shall not be used during the period of from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise, unless absolutely necessary to avoid accidents. [C24, 27, §5042.]
5043. Signals at danger points. An adequate signaling device shall in all cases be sounded on approaching curves, tops of hills, and the intersecting highways in the country where the operator’s view is obscured. [C24, 27, §5043.]

5044. Headlights. All motor vehicles in use on the public highways excepting motorcycles, motor bicycles, and such motor vehicles as are properly equipped with one light in the forward center of such motor vehicle, shall, during the period of from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, display two or more white or tinted lights, other than red, on the forward part of said vehicle, so placed as to be seen from the front, and of sufficient illuminating power to be visible at a distance of five hundred feet in the direction in which displayed, and to reveal any persons, vehicle or substantial object seventy-five feet ahead of the lamps. [S13, §1571-ml7; C24, 27, §5044.]

Referred to in §§4863, par. 23, 5045-d1.

5044-d1. Corner lights or reflectors. Every motor vehicle more than six feet in width, measured at the widest point of the vehicle or load, shall carry on each of the four corners of the body an electric clearance lamp of not to exceed four candle power or a reflector so placed as to clearly outline the limits of the body; the said lamps or reflectors so placed on the front of the same to cast or reflect a green ray of light and said lamps or reflectors carried on the rear of the body to cast or reflect a red ray of light. [44GA, ch 120, §7.]

5044-d2. Side lights. Any vehicle or combination of vehicles of more than thirty-three inches from the level surface on which the vehicle stands under all conditions of load. [C24, 27, §5044-d2.]

5045. Tail lights. Such motor vehicle when in use or parked upon or immediately adjacent to the traveled portion of the highway shall also display on the rear a lamp so constructed and placed as to show a red light from the rear and throw a white light directed upon the rear registration number and render the numerals thereon visible for at least fifty feet in the direction from which the vehicle is proceeding. [S13, §1571-m17; C24, 27, §5045; 43GA, ch 25.]

5045-d1. Lights on other vehicles. All horse-drawn and all other vehicles not now included in section 5044, shall, during the period of from one hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, when on the highways of this state, display one or more white or tinted lights or red reflector or reflectors on said vehicle and same shall be of sufficient illuminating power to be visible at a distance of two hundred feet from the rear. [44GA, ch 119.]

5046. Lights on trailers. The provision as to the rear light shall also apply to vehicles which are towed or driven by motor vehicles. [C24, 27, §5046.]

5047. Lights for motorcycles. Motorcycles, motor bicycles, and motor vehicles equipped with one light as heretofore provided, shall display on the forward part one white or tinted light, as aforesaid, and a red light to the rear, so constructed and placed as to throw a white light directly upon the registration number as prescribed in the case of any other motor vehicle. [S13, §1571-m17; C24, 27, §5047.]

5048. Failure of lights. The operator of any motor vehicle may proceed toward his destination in a cautious and careful manner in the event of a failure of one or more of his lights to operate, but he shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the foregoing provisions, unless he puts his lights in order at the first reasonable opportunity. [C24, 27, §5048.]

5049. Elevation of lights. It shall be unlawful to use on a vehicle of any kind operated on the public highways of this state, including motorcycles, any lighting device of over four candle power, equipped with a reflector, unless the same shall be so designed or arranged that the directly reflected and undiffused beam of such light when measured seventy-five feet or more ahead of the light shall not rise above forty-two inches from the level surface on which the vehicle stands under all conditions of load. [C24, 27, §5049.]

5050. Auxiliary lights. If, in addition to headlight, any such vehicle is equipped with any auxiliary light, projecting lights, or devices other than the rear lamp, such auxiliary light or lights shall be subject to all the restrictions of the foregoing sections regarding direction of the beam. [C24, 27, §5050.]

5051. Spotlights. If a spotlight is used on a motor vehicle it shall be unlawful for any person to direct its rays towards the eyes of the driver or occupants of an approaching vehicle, or to direct its rays to the left of the center of the traveled way when meeting another vehicle. [C24, 27, §5051.]

5052. Maximum light permitted. No person shall operate a motor vehicle on any highway of this state equipped with an electric bulb or other lighting device of a greater capacity than thirty-two candle power, no matter how the same may be shaded, covered, or obscured. [C24, 27, §5052.]

5053. Turning off lights to avoid arrest. It shall be unlawful for any person to turn off or extinguish any or all of the lights on his motor vehicle for the purpose of avoiding arrest or identification. [C24, 27, §5053.]

5054. Stationary unlighted vehicle. No person shall, during any period of time from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, permit a motor vehicle, under his control, to stand upon the paved portion of any hard surfaced highway outside of the corporate limits of any incorporated city or town with the rear light extinguished unless said highway is artificially lighted, at the place where the vehicle is located, to such an extent as to clearly indicate the presence of said vehicle. A violation of this
section shall constitute a misdemeanor and be punishable by a fine of not to exceed twenty-five dollars. [C24, 27, §5054.]

Referred to in §5055.

5055. Exception. The last preceding section shall not apply when an accident extinguishes said light and renders vehicle incapable of use, and when the person in control of the vehicle erects, at the earliest opportunity after the accident, such proper light at or near the vehicle as will give warning of the presence of said vehicle. [C24, 27, §5055.]

5055-b1. Road machinery — lights required. No tractor, motor truck, road grader, road drag, or other piece of road machinery operated by gasoline, kerosene, or coal shall be used upon any public highway in this state which is open to traffic by the public, unless there is carried at least two red danger signal lanterns or lights, each capable of remaining continuously lighted for at least sixteen hours. [C27, §5055-b1.]

Referred to in §§5055-b2, 5055-b3, 5055-b4.

5055-b2. Number of lights — duty to maintain. It shall be the duty of each person charged with the operation of any tractor, motor truck, road grader, road drag, or other piece of road machinery which is required by the preceding section to carry red danger signal lights, to place and maintain in a lighted condition at least one signal light upon the front and one upon the rear of any such tractor, truck, grader, drag, or other piece of road machinery from the time the sun sets until the time the sun rises the following day, whenever the same is being operated or stationed upon any public highway open to traffic by the public. [C27, §5055-b2.]

Referred to in §§5055-b3, 5055-b4.

5055-b3. Duty to enforce. It shall be the duty of the highway commission, the board of supervisors of each county, and each road patrolman to enforce the provisions of the two preceding sections as to any such tractor, truck, grader, drag or other piece of road machinery under their direction and control, respectively. [C27, §5055-b3.]

Referred to in §§5055-b4.

5055-b4. Violations. Any person directly chargeable with a duty under the provisions of the three preceding sections, and who fails to perform said duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed ten days. [C27, §5055-b4.]

5056. Manner of parking. It shall be unlawful to stop a motor vehicle on the street, in cities and towns, unless the right side of said vehicle is next to and parallel with the curb and as near thereto as the condition of the street will permit. [S13, §1571-m18; C24, 27, §5056.]

Referred to in §5057.

5057. Exceptions. The last preceding section shall not apply in cases of emergency, when the stop is made to avoid accident or to allow pedestrians or vehicles to cross in front of such motor vehicle, or when made in obedience to the signal of a police officer. [S13, §1571-m18; C24, 27, §5057.]

5058. Street corners and hydrants. The operator of any motor vehicle, in cities and towns, shall not leave any such vehicle standing upon any street in the business district thereof within fifteen feet of the corner or within fifteen feet of any hydrant. [S13, §1571-m18; C24, 27, §5058.]

5059. Theaters and auditoriums. No motor vehicle shall be left standing, in cities and towns, in front of or within fifteen feet of either side of the entrance of any theater, auditorium, hotel, or other building where large assemblages of people are being held, except in taking on or discharging passengers or freight, and then only for such length of time as is necessary for such purpose. [S13, §1571-m18; C24, 27, §5059.]

5060. Red light near railway. It shall be unlawful for the operator of any motor vehicle to leave it standing, while showing a red light, parallel to, and within twenty-five feet of the tracks of any railroad in cities and towns. [C24, 27, §5060.]

5061. Steam or smoke. The operator of a motor vehicle shall not permit the motor of same to operate in such a manner as to visibly emit an unduly great amount of steam, smoke, or products of combustion from exhaust pipes or openings. [S13, §1571-m18; C24, 27, §5061.]

5062. Muffler required. It shall be unlawful for any operator of any motor vehicle, while on the public highway, to use any cut-out, fitting, or other apparatus or device which will allow the escape of the said gases from the engine of the motor vehicle to escape into the atmosphere without first passing through a silencer, expansion chamber, or other contrivance suitable and sufficient for reducing as far as may be reasonably practicable, the noise which would otherwise be caused by the escape of the said gases. [S13, §1571-m18; C24, 27, §5062.]

5063. Cutting out muffler. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive or to permit to be driven on the streets of any city or town, any motor vehicle at any time with the muffler cut out or not in operation. [S13, §1571-m18; C24, 27, §5063.]

5064. Police to direct movement. Motor vehicles, at theaters and public gatherings in cities or towns, or under unusual circumstances, shall stand or move as directed by the police. [S13, §1571-m18; C24, 27, §5064.]

5065. Maximum load. The total maximum load on any one wheel of any vehicle, including the weight of the vehicle and the load it carries, shall be four tons for vehicles equipped with pneumatic tires or three and one-half tons for vehicles equipped with solid rubber tires, provided the total maximum weight of any vehicle or combination of vehicles and load shall not in any event exceed twelve tons plus four hundred fifty pounds for each foot, or fraction thereof, of distance between the front and rear axles of the
vehicle or first and last axles of a combination of vehicles. Two or more wheels on the same end of a given axle shall be considered as one wheel. [C24, 27,§5065; 43GA, ch 25; 44GA, ch 120.]

Referred to in §4996.

5065-cl. Worn or damaged tires. No motor vehicle equipped with solid rubber tires shall be operated on the public highways of this state if said tire is worn to such an extent that the tread of the tire is at any point less than one inch from the tip of the flange of the rim. Nor shall such vehicle be operated on the highways if one or more of the tires have become damaged in such a way as to produce an uneven tread, causing a pounding action on the road surface. [43GA, ch 25.§8.]

5066. General regulations—violations. The state highway commission shall, for the protection of the highways and the safety of the traffic thereon, establish rules and regulations and issue orders relative to the use of the primary roads or any part thereof and of those portions of extensions of primary roads built and maintained by the state within cities and towns. Such rules and regulations may, where the matter is not otherwise covered by statute, relate to:

1. The hauling of heavy loads over improved road surfaces on vehicles equipped with metal tires or treads except horse-drawn vehicles;
2. The moving of houses or other large objects along the primary roads;
3. The stopping of vehicles on the paved portion of the roadway, and the stopping of vehicles on any portion of primary roads for service at wayside markets or filling stations;
4. The establishment of seasonal load limits less than the ordinary legal load limit, when in the judgment of the commission weather or sub-grade conditions or the condition of the road surface make it advisable to do so.

Failure to comply with such rules, regulations or orders shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall be punishable accordingly. [C24, 27,§5066; 43GA, ch 25.]

5067. Width of vehicle and load. The maximum width of any motor vehicle and its load shall be limited to eight feet, excepting loads of loose hay, straw, and similar farm products. [C24, 27,§5067.]

5067-d1. Loading beyond left fender. No passenger motor vehicle shall carry any load extending beyond the line of the fenders on the left side of such vehicle. [44GA, ch 120,§6.]

5067-d2. Maximum height. No motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer which with or without load exceeds twelve feet in height, shall be operated on the highways of this state. [44GA, ch 120,§2.]

5067-d3. Minimum length. No motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer having axles less than forty inches apart center to center, shall be operated on the highways of this state. [44GA, ch 120,§3.]

5067-d4. Maximum length. No motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer or vehicle, except fire fighting apparatus, which exceeds thirty feet in length over all, nor any combination of such vehicles coupled together, which exceeds forty-five feet in length over all, shall be operated on the highways of this state.

Provided, that motor vehicles engaged exclusively in carrying passengers and mail or light express, under a certificate of convenience and necessity issued by the board of railroad commissioners of the state of Iowa, under the provisions of chapter 252-A1, shall be permitted to operate on the highways of this state if the maximum length over all does not exceed thirty-three feet. [44GA, ch 120,§4.]

Referred to in §5067-d8.

5067-d5. Exception as to certain vehicles—permit. Any vehicle or combination of vehicles which, on February 16, 1931, was licensed in this state as a vehicle, a combination of vehicles, or part of a combination of vehicles, or any motor vehicle transporting passengers for hire which was licensed in any other state and was on such date operated upon the highways of this state in good faith, with the approval of the Iowa board of railroad commissioners under the provisions of chapter 252-A1 or 252-A2, shall be allowed to continue to operate upon the highways of this state until December 31, 1934, notwithstanding the provisions of this act [44GA, ch 120], upon obtaining a permit from the Iowa state highway commission; application for which, including the complete description of such vehicle or combination of vehicles, shall be filed with said commission within thirty days from the date this act is approved by the governor. [44GA, ch 120,§9.]

Referred to in §5067-d6.

5067-d6. Tenure of permit. Permits issued under the preceding section for the operation of combinations, which include a trailer or semitrailer more than thirty feet in length, shall terminate on December 31, 1931. [44GA, ch 120, §4.]

5067-d7. Construction equipment, etc.—exception. Construction equipment or material which exceeds the limits of size or weight specified in this act [44GA, ch 120] may be moved over the highways, after first securing the approval of the board or body in control of such highways, or its authorized representative. [44GA, ch 120,§4.]

5067-d8. Bridge material, etc.—exception. Any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of hauling bridge material, telephone and telegraph poles, or any other material for structural work which requires the use of a truck, or truck and trailer of a length in excess of these specified in section 5067-d4, may transport such material provided such person, firm or corporation shall first secure a permit from the board or body in control of said highways, or its authorized representative. [44GA, ch 120,§10.]

5067-d9. Spacing maintained between stationary and moving vehicles. If two or more motor vehicles or combinations more than thirty feet in length, are being operated, moved, or standing on a highway outside the limits of any city or town, such motor vehicles or combinations shall be so spaced as to allow a clear distance of at least four hundred feet between adjacent motor

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5068. Projection on wheels. No motor vehicle which has projections of metal or wood beyond the tread or traffic surface of the tire, excepting a vehicle equipped with caterpillar tread, shall operate over any highway improved with a gravel or paved surface. [C24, 27, §5068.]

5069. Exceptions. Tractors, traction engines, or similar motor vehicles, may be operated which have “V” shaped or diagonal cleats arranged in such a manner that two or more cleats are continuously in contact with the road surface and that the weight in continuous contact with the road surface measured in the direction of the movement of the vehicle does not exceed eight hundred pounds per inch width of tire. [C24, 27, §5069.]

5070. Mud lugs and ice spurs. No traction engine having mud lugs or ice spurs attached to its wheels shall be moved over any bridge, culvert, or street crossing. [S13, §1571-1a; C24, 27, §5070.]

5071. Traction engine on highway. Any person who operates a traction engine upon the public highway must, while so operating, observe the following requirements:

1. Reasonable care must be exercised to avoid accidents from fright on the part of any domestic animal.
2. Upon request, or signal by raising the hand, by the person in charge of a restive horse or other domestic animal, the engine must be brought to an immediate stop, and, if traveling in the opposite direction, remain stationary so long as may be reasonable to allow such animal to pass, and, if traveling in the same direction, the operator must exercise reasonable care while such animal is passing.
3. The operator and all other persons employed by the owner of the engine must, in so passing, render necessary assistance to the party having such animal in charge. [C97, §1571; S13, §§1571, 1571-1m8; C24, 27, §5071.]

5072. Duty in case of accident to person. The operator of a motor vehicle who knows that, in the operation of said vehicle, injury has been caused to a person because of the culpability of said operator or because of accident must, before leaving the place of said injury:

1. Give such aid to the injured party as the circumstances may reasonably require.
2. Give the registration number of his motor vehicle and his name and address, including street number, if any, to the injured party.
3. Give such information, in case the injured party is too severely injured to receive it, to some apparently disinterested bystander. [S13, §1571-m23; C24, 27, §5072.]

5073. Reporting accidents. The operator, immediately after complying with the last preceding section, shall report the accident, together with the said information, at the office of some peace officer as near as practicable to the place of injury or to the county attorney or sheriff of the county in which said injury took place.

When the accident occurs within the corporate limits of any city of the first class, the accident and all information in connection therewith, as required in this chapter, shall be reported at the office of the chief of police and when reported elsewhere shall not constitute a compliance with the provisions of this section. [S13, §1571-m23; C24, 27, §5073.]

5074. Penalty. An operator who fails to comply with any of the requirements of the two last preceding sections shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and if any person be convicted a second time for such violation he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one year and not more than five years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. [S13, §1571-m23; C24, 27, §5074.]

5075. “Operator” defined. An operator within the meaning of the three last preceding sections shall embrace the person who is physically in control of the movements of the vehicle, the parents and personal guardian of such person if present at the time of the infliction of the injury, and the owner of the vehicle, if so present. Compliance with said sections by one operator shall render compliance by other operators unnecessary. [C24, 27, §5075.]

5076. Form of judgment. A judgment of conviction for operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated, or for failure, in case of accident, to furnish the required aid or information or to properly report an accident, shall state whether, in the opinion of the court, the certification of registration for the vehicle should be suspended for a named time or revoked. [S13, §1571-m23; C24, 27, §5076.]

5077. Duty of clerk. The clerk of the court of the county in which such conviction is had shall promptly furnish without cost, a certified copy of said judgment to the department, together with notice of all appeals and all subsequent final orders therein, when rendered. [S13, §1571-m23; C24, 27, §5077.]

5078. Suspension or revocation. When said conviction becomes final the department shall, by proper orders, enforce the recommendations of the court, and in case of a revocation of the certificate may, for such time as it may deem proper, refuse to issue a certification to said accused. [S13, §1571-m23; C24, 27, §5078.]

5079. Duty in case of accident to property. The operator of a motor vehicle who knows that, in the operation of said vehicle, injury has been caused to property because of the culpability of said operator or because of accident, must, before leaving the place of said injury, give the registration number of his motor vehicle and his name and address, including street number, if any, to the owner or
person in charge of said injured property. If such owner or person be not then present, said operator shall put said information in writing and, if practicable, securely affix said writing to said injured property in some conspicuous place, or post the same in a like place as near as practicable to the place of injury. [C24, §5079.]

PRIMARY ROADS AS ARTERIAL HIGHWAYS

5079-b1. Primary roads as arterial highways. Primary roads, and extensions of primary roads within cities and towns are hereby designated as arterial highways. [C27, §5079-b1; 43GA, ch 161.]

Applicability to special charter cities, 43GA, ch 161.

5079-b2. Right of way. The traffic on such arterial highways shall have the right of way over the traffic on any other highway, street or alley intersecting therewith. At the intersection of two arterial highways the state highway commission shall determine which traffic shall have the right of way. [C27, §5079-b2; 43GA, ch 161, §5.]

Applicability to special charter cities, 43GA, ch 161.

5079-b3. Intersecting arterial and side roads. At the intersections of side roads, streets and alleys with arterial highways the traffic on the side roads, streets and alleys shall come to a stop before entering upon the arterial highway, or may proceed cautiously without coming to a stop as the state highway commission may determine. [C27, §5079-b3; 43GA, ch 161, §6.]

Applicability to special charter cities, 43GA, ch 161.

5079-c1. Exceptions. Provided that at intersections of such arterial highways with boulevards or heavy traffic streets in cities and towns, the council may, subject to the approval of the state highway commission, determine that the arterial highway traffic shall come to a stop, erect "stop" and "go" signals, or adopt such other means of handling the traffic as may be deemed practical and proper. [43GA, ch 161, §6.]

Referred to in §5079-c3.

5079-c2. Limitations on cities and towns. It shall be unlawful for any city or town to close or obstruct any street or highway which is used as the extension of a primary road within such city or town, except at times of fires or for the purpose of doing construction or repair work on such street or highway, or for other reasons with the consent of the highway commission, and it shall also be unlawful for any city or town to erect or cause to be erected or maintained any traffic sign or signal inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter. [43GA, ch 161, §7.]

Referred to in §5079-c3.

5079-c3. Exceptions. The provisions of the two preceding sections as concerns the erection and maintenance of stop and go signals shall not apply to cities with a population of four thousand or over where said signals are situated within business districts of said city. [43GA, ch 161, §8-a.]

Applicability to special charter cities, §6754-e2.

5079-b4. Signs—violations. The state highway commission shall furnish and erect suitable standard signs on side roads or streets directing traffic thereon which is approaching a primary road to stop or to proceed cautiously as the case may be. The cost of such signs shall be paid out of the primary road fund. Traffic on such side roads shall comply with such signs. Failure to do so shall render the driver of such vehicle subject to a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than five days or both such fine and imprisonment. [C27, §5079-b4.]

Additional signs, §6000-b2.

TRUNK ROADS AS ARTERIAL HIGHWAYS

5079-d1. County trunk roads as arterial highways. County trunk roads outside of cities and towns are hereby designated as arterial highways. [44GA, ch 121, §1.]

5079-d2. Right of way. The traffic on such arterial highways shall have the right of way over the traffic on any local county road intersecting therewith. At the intersection of said arterial highways, the county board of supervisors shall determine by the erection of signs, which traffic shall have the right of way. [44GA, ch 121, §2.]

5079-d3. Intersecting arterial and local county roads. At the intersection of such local county roads with arterial highways the traffic of said side roads shall come to a stop upon entering said arterial highways or may proceed cautiously without coming to a stop as the county board of supervisors may determine. [44GA, ch 121, §3.]

5079-d4. Signs—cost. The county board of supervisors shall furnish, erect and maintain suitable standard metal signs on side roads or streets directing traffic thereon which is approaching a county trunk road to stop or proceed cautiously as the case may be. The cost of such signs shall be paid out of the county trunk road maintenance or construction fund. Traffic on such roads shall comply with such signs. [44GA, ch 121, §4.]

5079-d5. Additional signs—cost. The county board of supervisors shall, at places deemed by them unusually dangerous on the local county roads, furnish and erect suitable warning signs. The cost of such signs shall be paid out of the county road maintenance or construction fund. [44GA, ch 121, §5.]

5079-d6. Violations. Whoever fails to comply with such signs shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than five days or both such fine and imprisonment. [44GA, ch 121, §6.]

5079-d7. Signs—standard uniform design. The state highway commission shall adopt a standard uniform design for such signs, and forthwith give each board of supervisors definite notice of the design so adopted, and the said
§5079-c4, Ch 251, MOTOR VEHICLES AND LAW OF ROAD

boards shall purchase, erect and maintain no other design. Whenever practical, said signs shall be purchased from the board of control. [44GA, ch 121, §7.]

ACCIDENT LIABILITY

§5079-c4. Suspension of licenses. Whenever a final judgment is recovered in any court of record of this state in an action for damages for injury to or death of a person or for injury to property caused by the operation of ownership of any motor vehicle on the highways of the state, and such judgment shall remain unsatisfied and unstayed for a period of sixty days after the entry thereof, a transcript of such judgment duly authenticated may be filed with the county treasurer and thereupon the county treasurer shall forthwith suspend the license, if any, of the judgment debtor or debtors, as the case may be, to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of the state and shall forthwith suspend the registration of any and every motor vehicle registered in the name of such judgment debtor or debtors, and the county treasurer shall forthwith notify such owner or owners by registered mail of such cancellation and the owner or owners so notified shall within ten days of the date of mailing such notice surrender to the county treasurer all license plates so suspended, and such suspension shall not be removed nor such license plates returned by the county treasurer nor shall a license to operate a motor vehicle thereafter be issued to such judgment debtor or debtors, nor shall a motor vehicle be registered in the name of such judgment debtor or debtors until proof of such judgment has been stayed satisfied or otherwise discharged of record shall be filed with the county treasurer.

Provided, however, that (1), when five thousand dollars has been credited upon any judgment or judgments, rendered in excess of that amount for personal injury to or the death of one person as the result of any one accident, or (2), when subject to the limit of five thousand dollars for each person, the sum of ten thousand dollars has been credited upon any judgments rendered in excess of that amount for personal injury to or the death of more than one person as a result of any one accident, or (3), when one thousand dollars has been credited upon any judgment or judgments, rendered in excess of that amount for damage to property as the result of any one accident, resulting from the ownership or operation of a motor vehicle by such judgment debtor, or with his permission express or implied, then and in such event such payments or payments shall be deemed a satisfaction of such judgment or judgments for the purposes of this section only. [43GA, ch 118.]

§5079-c5. Final judgment defined. No judgment shall be deemed final after an appeal from such judgment is perfected and a supersedeas bond is executed, filed and approved as provided in section 12858. [43GA, ch 118.]

§5079-c6. Registration reinstated. If after registration has been suspended a judgment is satisfied or otherwise stayed or rendered non-final by the perfection of an appeal and by the execution, filing, and approval of a supersedeas bond, the county treasurer shall reinstate and reregister such licenses so suspended, and shall forthwith return such license plates so surrendered. [43GA, ch 118.]

§5079-c7. Operation during suspension. The operation of a motor vehicle on the highways of this state during the period of such suspension by any person whose right to operate a motor vehicle in this state shall have been suspended under the provisions hereof shall constitute a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars. [43GA, ch 118.]

SCHOOL BUSSES

§5079-c8. Full stop required—penalty. The driver or operator of every motor vehicle when meeting or overtaking a school bus shall bring said vehicle to a full stop at least five feet from the front or rear (as the case may be) of such bus when pupils are being taken upon or discharged from said bus, and shall keep said vehicle at a standstill until all said pupils or passengers have entered said bus, or alighted therefrom and reached a place of reasonable safety. A violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor, and any person convicted thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. [43GA, ch 120, §1.]

Duty to stop at street cars, §5037.

§5079-c9. "School bus" signs. No school bus shall be operated, except under circumstances of unavoidable necessity, while conveying pupils to and from their homes, unless there is displayed in a conspicuous place both on the front and rear of such bus, a placard or sign substantially six inches wide and fifteen inches long on which appear the words "SCHOOL BUS" in letters, each stroke of each letter of which shall be at least four inches long and five-eighths of an inch wide, and so designed as to show a marked contrast between the color of the letters and the color of the material on which the letters are printed or painted.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to automobiles equipped and used for the purposes set out in section 5079-c11. [43GA, ch 120, §2.]

§5079-c10. Front and rear entrance to bus. School directors shall not hereafter purchase or hire a school bus unless it is provided with an adequate front and rear entrance. [43GA, ch 120, §3.]

Duty to stop at street cars, §5037.

Referred to in §5079-c11.

§5079-c11. Exceptions. The provisions of the last preceding section shall not apply to horse-drawn vehicles or horse-drawn school busses, nor to automobiles used in transporting children to and from school where such automobiles are equipped with at least two doors, one on each side thereof. [43GA, ch 120, §4.]

Referred to in §5079-c9.
HOURS OF OPERATION

5079-d8. Maximum mechanical operation. No person shall operate a commercial motor vehicle for hire for more than a period of sixteen hours out of any period of twenty-four hours upon the public highways of this state. [44GA, ch 122, §1.]

5079-d9. Maximum operation by employee. No person, firm, partnership, association or corporation shall require or permit any employee or person to drive or operate any commercial motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state for a period in excess of sixteen hours out of any period of twenty-four hours. [44GA, ch 122, §2.]

5079-d10. Violations. Any person, firm, partnership, association or corporation violating any of the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, may be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. [44GA, ch 122, §3.]

ACTIONS AGAINST NONRESIDENTS

5079-d11. Legal effect of use and operation. The use and operation of a motor vehicle in this state on the public highways thereof by a person who is a nonresident of this state shall be deemed:
1. An agreement by him that he shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the district court of this state over all civil actions and proceedings against him for damages to person or property growing or arising out of such use and operation, and
2. An appointment by such nonresident of the secretary of state of said state as his lawful attorney upon whom may be served all original notices of suit pertaining to such actions and proceedings, and
3. An agreement by such nonresident that any original notice of suit so served shall be of the same legal force and validity as if personally served on him in this state. [44GA, ch 123, §1.]

5079-d12. "Person" defined. The term "person", as used in the preceding section, shall mean:
1. The owner of the vehicle whether it is being used and operated personally by said owner, or by his agent.
2. An agent using and operating the vehicle for his principal.
3. Any person who is in charge of the vehicle and of the use and operation thereof with the express or implied consent of the owner. [44GA, ch 123, §2.]

5079-d13. Original notice—form. The original notice of suit filed with the secretary of state shall be in form and substance the same as now provided in suits against residents of this state, except that that part of said notice pertaining to the return day shall be in substantially the following form, to wit:

"and unless you appear thereto and defend in the district court of Iowa in and for .......... county at the courthouse in .......... Iowa before noon of the sixtieth day following the filing of this notice with the secretary of state of this state, default will be entered and judgment rendered against you by the court if then in session in said county, and if the court is not then in session said default will be entered and judgment rendered by the court on the first day of the first succeeding term or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached." [44GA, ch 123, §3.]

5079-d14. Manner of service. Plaintiff in any such action shall cause the original notice of suit to be served as follows:
1. By filing a copy of said original notice of suit with said secretary of state, together with a fee of two dollars, and
2. By mailing to the defendant, and to each of the defendants if more than one, within ten days after said filing with the secretary of state, by restricted registered mail addressed to the defendant at his last known residence or place of abode, a notification of the said filing with the secretary of state. [44GA, ch 123, §4.]

5079-d15. Notification to nonresident—form. The notification, provided for in the preceding section, shall be in substantially the following form, to wit:

"To ................. (Here insert the name of each defendant and his residence or last known place of abode as definitely as known.)
You will take notice that an original notice of suit against you, a copy of which is hereto attached, was duly served upon you at Des Moines, Iowa, by filing a copy of said notice on the ............ day of .........., 19 ...., with the secretary of state of the state of Iowa.
Dated at .........., Iowa, this ............ day of .........., 19 ....,

By .................

Attorney for Plaintiff." [44GA, ch 123, §5.]

5079-d16. "Restricted registered mail" defined. The term "restricted registered mail" means mail which carries on the face thereof, in a conspicuous place where it will not be obliterated, the indorsement, "Deliver to addressee only", and which also requires a return receipt. [44GA, ch 123, §6.]

5079-d17. Optional notification. In lieu of mailing said notification to the defendant in a foreign state, plaintiff may cause said notification to be personally served in the foreign state on the defendant by any adult person not a party to the suit, by delivering said notification to the defendant or by offering to make such delivery in case defendant refuses to accept delivery. [44GA, ch 123, §7.]

5079-d18. Proof of service. Proof of the filing of a copy of said original notice of suit with the secretary of state, and proof of the mailing or personal delivery of said notification to said non-
resident shall be made by affidavit of the party doing said acts. All affidavits of service shall be indorsed upon or attached to the originals of the papers to which they relate. All proofs of service, including the return registry receipt, shall be forthwith filed with the clerk of the district court. [44GA, ch 123,§8.]

5079-d19. Actual service within this state. The foregoing provisions relative to service of original notice of suit on nonresidents shall not be deemed to prevent actual personal service in this state upon the nonresident in the time, manner, form and under the conditions provided for service on residents. [44GA, ch 123,§9.]

5079-d20. Venue of actions. Actions against nonresidents as contemplated by this law may be brought in the county of which plaintiff is a resident, or in the county in which the injury was received, or damage done. [44GA, ch 123,§10.]

5079-d21. Continuances. The court in which such action is pending shall grant such continuances to a nonresident defendant as may be necessary to afford him reasonable opportunity to defend said action. [44GA, ch 123,§11.]

5079-d22. Duty of secretary of state. The secretary of state shall keep a record of all notices to be taken from his office except on an order of court, and shall, on request, and without fee, furnish any defendant with a certified copy of the notice in which he is defendant. [44GA, ch 123,§12.]

5079-d23. Expenses and attorney fees. If judgment is rendered against the plaintiff, upon the trial of said action, said judgment shall include the reasonable expenses incurred by the defendant and his attorney in appearing to and defending against said action, provided that in the judgment of the trial court said action was commenced maliciously or without probable cause. [44GA, ch 123,§13.]

5079-d24. Dismissal—effect. The dismissal of an action after the nonresident has appeared under the substituted service herein authorized, shall bar the recommencement of the same action against the same defendant unless said recommenced action is accompanied by actual personal service of the original notice of suit on said defendant in this state. [44GA, ch 123,§14.]

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

5080. General prohibitions. No person shall:
1. Deface or alter any serial, engine, or assembling number of a motor vehicle.
2. Change, counterfeit, or forge a certificate of registration of a motor vehicle.
3. Wilfully deface or change any license plate of a motor vehicle.
4. Change the color or disguise the appearance of a motor vehicle with intent to prevent identification by the owner.
5. Display on any motor vehicle any other certificate or plates than the certificate of registration and plates licensing such vehicle.
6. Use or display any certificate of registration on a motor vehicle when he knows that the same is untrue as to any name, number, or data.

7. Possess a motor vehicle, the serial or engine number of which is defaced, altered, or tampered with. [SS15,§1571-m12a; C24, 27,§5080.]

Referred to in §5081, 5082.

5081. Penalty. Any person found guilty of violating any of the provisions of the last preceding section shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years or be fined not more than one thousand dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year. [C24, 27,§5081.]

Referred to in §5082.

5082. Jurisdiction. Jurisdiction of any offense under the two last preceding sections shall be in any county in which any part of the act or acts constituting the offense charged was committed. [C24, 27,§5082.]

5083. Defense. Under a charge of possessing a motor vehicle, the serial or engine number of which is defaced, altered, or tampered with, it shall be a complete defense that the accused at the time of such possession had in his possession a certificate of registration and transfer from the officer whose duty it is to register or license motor vehicles in the state in which said motor vehicle is registered, showing good and sufficient reason why numbers are defaced, changed, or tampered with, the original serial or engine number, and the ownership of said motor vehicle. [C24, 27,§5083.]

5083-b1. Seizure of vehicles. It shall be the duty of any peace officer who finds a motor vehicle, the serial or engine number of which has been altered, defaced or tampered with, and who has reasonable cause to believe that the possessor of such motor vehicle wrongfully holds the same, to forthwith seize the same, either with or without warrant, and deliver the same to the sheriff of the county in which it is seized. [C27,§5083-b1.]

Referred to in §§5083-b2, 5083-b3, 5083-b4.

5083-b2. Right to hold vehicle. The sheriff shall hold any motor vehicle seized under the preceding section for six months after the date of seizure, unless the vehicle shall be released as provided in the following section, but the sheriff may at any time without resort being had to such proceeding release such motor vehicle to the person from whom it was taken, should the sheriff be satisfied that such person is rightfully entitled to the same. [C27,§5083-b2.]

5083-b3. Application for release—procedure. Any person claiming to be the lawful owner of the motor vehicle seized under the second preceding section may make application to a judge of the district court, either in term time or in vacation, requiring the motor vehicle to be turned over to him as its lawful owner. If the court is satisfied, upon proof being submitted, that the applicant is the lawful owner of the vehicle, he shall order the same turned over to him; otherwise he shall deny the same. The court in the event that such motor vehicle is not returned within six months to the possession of the person from whom it was taken, the sheriff shall sell the same at public auction upon giving such notice as the district court or a judge thereof may prescribe,
and shall turn over to the county treasurer the proceeds of such sale after deducting the costs and expense of the seizure, retention and sale, and the county treasurer shall dispose of such proceeds in the same manner as is provided by law relative to the proceeds of fines. [C27, §5083-b3.]

Referred to in §5083-b2.

Disposal of fines, Constitution, Art. IX, §4 (page 48); §4771.

§5083-b4. Designation of new number. When a motor vehicle, seized under the provisions of section 5083-b1, is released by the court to its lawful owner as determined by the court, or is sold by the sheriff, the county treasurer shall designate a number to take the place of the number thereon which has been altered, defaced or tampered with, upon certificate of the sheriff showing the sale of the vehicle in case of sale by the sheriff, or upon filing with him a certified copy of the order of the judge where the car is returned to its lawful owner. [C27, §5083-b4.]

§5083-b5. Test to determine true number. Where it appears that a factory, serial or motor number has been altered, defaced or tampered with, any sheriff, state agent or peace officer of the department of justice, or inspector employed by the motor vehicle department, or any other person acting under their direction, may apply any recognized process or test to the part containing such number for the purpose of determining the true number, and there shall be no liability on the part of such officer, inspector or other person for any injury that may occur to such motor vehicle by reason of the application of said process or test. [C27, §5083-b5.]

§5083-b6. Right of inspection. Peace officers and inspectors employed in the motor vehicle department under the supervision of the secretary of state are hereby given authority to inspect any motor vehicle found upon the public highway or in any public garage or enclosure in which motor vehicles are kept for sale, storage, hire or repair and for that purpose may enter any such public garage or enclosure. [C27, §5083-b6.]

§5084. Prohibited plates—certificates—badges. No person shall display or cause or permit to be displayed, or have in his possession, any cancelled, revoked, altered, or fictitious registration number plates, registration certificate, chauffeur's license certificate, or chauffeur's badge, as the same are respectively provided for in this chapter. [C24, 27, §5084.]

§5085. Operation without registration or plates. Any person, manufacturer, dealer, or used car dealer operating a motor vehicle upon the public highways of the state which has not been registered according to law or has not displayed thereon two number plates issued by the automobile department showing the payment of a license fee for the current year, or which has not displayed thereon, "car in transit" cards or "license applied for" cards where the same may lawfully be driven with such cards attached, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly. [C24, 27, §5085.]

§5086. Operation while certificate revoked. Any person who operates any motor vehicle while a certificate of registration of a motor vehicle issued to him is suspended or revoked, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [S13, §1571-m24; C24, 27, §5086.]

§5087. Sale without lights. No person shall offer or expose for sale, sell, transfer, deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any motor vehicle which is not equipped with head and rear lights as prescribed by law. [C24, 27, §5087.]

§5088. False statements. Any person making a false statement in the verified application for registration shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [S13, §1571-m26; C24, 27, §5088.]

§5089. General penalty clause. A violation of any provision of this chapter shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, except in those instances where some other punishment is specifically pointed out. [S13, §§1569, 1571-m21, -m22, -m26, -m27, -m29-2a; SS16, §1571-m12a; C24, 27, §5089.]

Referred to in §§4686-e2, 4940-d2, 5083.

§5090. Revocation of certificate. The department may, upon a second or subsequent conviction of a party under this chapter, revoke the certificate of registration of the offending party, and may refuse to issue a new certificate to such party for such period as it may deem proper. [C24, 27, §5090.]

§5091. Assaults and homicide. A conviction of the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall not be a bar to a prosecution for an assault or for a homicide committed by any person in operating motor vehicles. [S13, §1571-m30; C24, 27, §5091.]

§5092. Disposal of stolen vehicle. Any person who shall receive, conceal, store, barter, sell, or dispose of any motor vehicle or any part thereof knowing or having reason to believe it has been stolen, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years or by fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [C24, 27, §5092.]

§5093. Presumptive evidence. Whoever shall conceal, barter, sell, or dispose of any motor vehicle which has been stolen, or shall disguise, alter, or change such motor vehicle or the factory or serial number thereof, or remove or change the license tag thereon, or do any act designed to prevent identification of such motor vehicle, shall be presumed to have knowledge that such motor vehicle had been stolen. [C24, 27, §5093.]

§5093-c1. Traffic on primary roads—enforcement. All primary road patrolmen and maintenance engineers are designated as peace officers and as such shall have authority to apprehend and arrest all violators of the authorized rules, regulations and orders of the highway commission and of the law pertaining to the primary highways of the state. [43GA, ch 25, §6.]

Analogous section, §4779.
CHAPTER 251-A1
MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX
Referred to in §4755-b38.

5093-a1. Amount of fee. A license fee of two cents per gallon or fraction of a gallon is hereby imposed on all motor vehicle fuel used or otherwise disposed of in this state for any purpose whatsoever. Any person using motor vehicle fuel within the state shall be liable for the fee herein provided for unless the same shall have been previously paid. License fees shall be collected and disposed of in the manner hereinafter provided. [C27,§5093-a1; 44GA, ch 108.]
Additional fee of one cent, §4755-b38.

5093-a2. Definition of terms. The term “distributor” as used in this chapter shall mean any person who brings into the state or who produces, refines, manufactures or compounds within the state any motor vehicle fuel to be used within the state or sold or otherwise disposed of by him within the state for use in the state. Provided, however, a person coming into the state traveling by motor vehicle may transport, for his own use, in the ordinary motor vehicle fuel tank attached to and forming a part of such motor vehicle, not more than twenty gallons of motor vehicle fuel without being considered a distributor.

The term “person” includes individual, partnership, corporation and association.

The term “treasurer” means the treasurer of the state of Iowa.

“Motor vehicle fuel” shall mean and include any substance or combination of substances which is intended to be or is capable of being used for the purpose of propelling or running by combustion any internal combustion engine and kept for sale or sold for that purpose, except the products commonly known as kerosene and/or distillate or petroleum products of lower gravity (Baume scale) when not used to propel a motor vehicle or for compounding or combining with any motor vehicle fuel. [C27,§5093-a2; 44GA, ch 108.]

5093-a3. Sale price placard—misdemeanor—penalty. Any person who sells or offers for sale at retail motor vehicle fuel in this state, shall keep posted in a conspicuous place, most accessible to the public, at his place of business, a placard showing the total sale price per gallon including license fee, of all grades of motor vehicle fuel sold, said placard to have printed thereon the words “state license fee included”.

When quantity discounts or rebates are allowed, such facts shall be shown on the placard in the manner designated by the treasurer of state in regulations promulgated by him. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not to exceed thirty days. [C27,§5093-a3; 44GA, ch 108.]

5093-a4. Certificate—license. Each distributor now engaged in business as herein defined, shall within thirty days after this chapter becomes effective, and every distributor desiring to engage in such business shall, before beginning the sale or manufacture of motor vehicle fuel in this state, file a duly acknowledged certificate with the treasurer of state on forms prescribed and furnished by him, which shall contain the name under which such distributor is transacting business within the state of Iowa, and the principal place of business of such distributor. If such distributor is a firm or copartnership, the certificate shall also contain the names and addresses of the several persons constituting same, and if a corporation or municipal subdivision, the corporate name under which it is authorized to transact business, the names and addresses of its principal officers, resident general or managing agent and attorney in fact.

Each distributor now engaged in business as herein defined, shall, within sixty days after this chapter becomes effective, and any person or persons desiring to engage in such business shall, before beginning the manufacture or sale of motor vehicle fuel within the state, procure a license from the treasurer of state permitting said distributor to transact said business within the state of Iowa. The treasurer of state, upon application of any person or persons who has filed the required certificate, shall issue such person or persons a license as licensed distributor permitting such person or persons to continue or engage in business as a licensed distributor in the state of Iowa. It shall be unlawful for any distributor to continue or to engage in or to transact the business of a distributor without first having procured a license as required in this section. [C27,§5093-a4; 44GA, ch 108.]
Referred to in §5093-a7.

5093-a9. Distribution of proceeds.
5093-a10. Refunds quarterly.
5093-a11. Employees—appropriation.
fined in this chapter, he shall first file with the treasurer of state a statement showing financial responsibility satisfactory to said department, or a corporate surety bond payable to the state of Iowa in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that said distributor will pay to the state of Iowa any and all fees required by the law. Said bond, or financial statement, shall be approved by the treasurer of state. No license shall be issued unless the bond, or financial statement, required herein is attached to and delivered to the treasurer of state with the application for said license. If any distributor now engaged in business fails to file the bond, or financial statement, required by this section within thirty days after the effective date thereof, his license shall be revoked. [43GA, ch 29, §4.]

5093-a5. Reports — remittances — rebates— penalties. On or before the twentieth day of each calendar month each distributor of motor vehicle fuel shall file in the office of the treasurer of state, at Des Moines, Iowa, a duly acknowledged report on forms prescribed and furnished by said treasurer, showing the total number of gallons of motor vehicle fuel and/or of any substance or material imported into the state for the purpose of manufacturing, mixing, blending or compounding motor vehicle fuels as defined in this chapter imported by him during the preceding calendar month, the date of receipt, unloading point, tank car identification and invoiced gallonage of each and every tank car or other receptacle in which motor vehicle fuel is imported into the state of Iowa. If no importations are made for the preceding calendar month, a report shall be made to that effect on the forms prescribed herein, and in the same manner. At the same time he shall remit to the treasurer the amount of the license fee for such preceding month; provided, however, that in computing said amount a deduction of three per cent of the invoiced gallonage imported may be made for evaporation and loss.

If, after the prescribed license fees are so remitted and paid, any motor vehicle fuel in the possession of a licensed distributor is destroyed by fire, lightning, storm or accident not caused by the fault of such distributor or any employee thereof, before being sold or used by him, upon proper application therefor and proof of such destruction or loss satisfactory to the treasurer of state, the said treasurer is authorized to certify to the amount of the license fees so paid thereon to the auditor of state as a refund. The auditor of state shall issue his warrant drawn on the motor vehicle fuel fund in payment thereof and the same shall be paid in the same manner and from the same fund as those refunds authorized in section 5093-a8.

If any distributor of motor vehicle fuel shall fail to remit on or before the twentieth of each month to the treasurer of state to cover the license fees due on that date, a penalty of ten per cent of the amount thereof shall immediately accrue and become due and payable when such license fees are paid or collected. If any such distributor shall fail to pay such license fees and penalties within ten days after the date due, the attorney general shall bring appropriate action for the recovery of such license fees and penalty; and in addition whenever any licensed distributor fails to render the prescribed reports, renders a false report to the treasurer, or fails to pay the license fee due within the prescribed time, the treasurer of state may revoke the license of such distributor, and any such license so revoked shall not be renewed unless the treasurer of state is satisfied that the applicant therefor will in the future comply with the requirements of this chapter. Neither this act [42GA, ch 248] nor any of its provisions shall apply to foreign or interstate commerce. [C27, §5093-a5; 43GA, ch 29, §2; 44GA, ch 108.]

Referred to in §5093-a7.

5093-b1. Tank car reports — inspection of books. Every railroad company, or other person, firm or corporation transporting motor vehicle fuel in tank cars or other receptacles from without the state consigned and delivered to any point within the state shall, through its local agent or agents, on or before the tenth of each calendar month, forward to the treasurer of state a report on forms furnished by said treasurer, for each station or place of destination, showing the name of the railroad or other carrier, the date of unloading and identification of each tank car or other conveyor of motor vehicle fuel received at the station or place during the preceding calendar month, the name of the consignor, the name of the consignee, the number of gallons of motor vehicle fuel and/or of any substance or material imported into the state for the purpose of manufacturing, mixing, blending or compounding motor vehicle fuels as defined in this chapter. The books, records and reports of each railroad or other carrier pertaining to the transportation and delivery of motor vehicle fuel as herein defined shall be subject to inspection during ordinary business hours by the treasurer or his representatives. [C27, §5093-b1; 44GA, ch 108.]

Referred to in §5093-a7.

5093-a6. Books open to inspection. The books, records, papers, receipts, invoices and equipment of any distributor which pertain to the sale of motor vehicle fuel shall be subject to inspection at any time during ordinary business hours by the treasurer or his representatives, but any information gained by the treasurer of state or such representative by such investigation, shall be confidential and any person divulging such information shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. [C27, §5093-a6; 44GA, ch 108.]

5093-a7. Misdemeanor—penalty. Any distributor, railroad or transportation company or agent of a railroad or transportation company who shall fail to make, or refuse to make the reports or certificate to the treasurer as herein prescribed, or shall refuse to permit the treas-
urer to examine the books, records, papers, receipts, invoices or equipment of such distributor pertaining to the sale of motor vehicle fuel, or who shall make any incomplete, false or fraudulent return hereunder, or shall in any manner violate the provisions of sections 5093-a4, 5093-a5, and 5093-b1 hereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. If a distributor is a corporation and fails to comply with the provisions of this chapter, each principal officer thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall each be subject to punishment therefor. [C27, §5093-a8; 44GA, ch 108.]

5093-a8. Reimbursement—procedure—false statement. Any person who shall buy or use any motor vehicle fuel for the purpose of operating or propelling stationary gas engines, tractors used for agricultural purposes, motor boats, airplanes or aircraft, motor vehicles, trucks and tractors owned and operated by the state of Iowa, or by a municipality for municipal purposes within the state, or who shall purchase or use any motor vehicle fuel for cleaning or dyeing, or for any other commercial use except for propelling motor vehicles operated in whole or in part upon the public highways of the state or upon the streets of any city or town in the state, shall be reimbursed and repaid the amount of such license fee paid by him, upon presenting to the treasurer of state a statement accompanied by the original invoices showing such purchase which statement shall set forth the total amount of motor vehicle fuel so purchased, paid for and used by such consumer other than for propelling motor vehicles operated or intended to be operated in whole or in part upon any of the public highways of this state or upon the streets of any city or town of this state and the treasurer of state shall, upon the presentation of such invoice, cause to be repaid from the funds collected hereunder, the amount of such license fee paid by such consumer on motor vehicle fuel used for purposes other than propelling motor vehicles as hereinbefore provided. All applications for refunds or reimbursements as provided for in this chapter shall be filed with the treasurer of state on blank forms provided by him for that purpose within ninety days after the date on which such motor vehicle fuel shall have been purchased as shown by the invoice. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall make any false statement in connection with an application for the refund of any motor or license fee as herein provided or who shall collect or cause to be repaid to him or any person, any such fees, without being entitled to the same under the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one thousand dollars. [C27, §5093-a8; 44GA, ch 108, 124.]

Referred to in §§5093-a5, 5093-a10.

5093-a9. Distribution of proceeds. License fees collected under the provisions of this chapter shall be distributed and disbursed as follows: One-third to the primary road fund. Two-thirds to the secondary road construction fund of the several counties of the state. The treasurer shall apportion said two-thirds portion among the counties of the state in the ratio that the area of each county bears to the total area of the state, and shall, on the first day of each month, remit to the treasurer of each county the amount apportioned to the secondary road construction fund of the county. [C27, §5093-a9; 43GA, ch 20, 785.]

5093-a10. Refunds quarterly. The refunds provided for in section 5093-a8 shall be made, quarterly, by the treasurer of state. Claims for refunds shall be made on blanks provided by the treasurer of state and under such proofs under oath as he may prescribe. The auditor of state shall issue his warrants for refunds certified to him by the treasurer of state. [C27, §5093-a10.]

5093-a11. Employees—appropriation. The treasurer of state is authorized to employ such clerical and other help as may be needed to carry out the provisions of this chapter, the number and compensation of such employees to be fixed by the executive council.

There is hereby appropriated out of the money received under the provisions of this chapter sufficient funds to pay for help employed by the treasurer in enforcing the chapter and for making such refunds as are provided for herein, and to pay the cost of postage, equipment, supplies and printing, used by the department. [C27, §5093-a11; 44GA, ch 125.]

5093-a12. Act separable. If any part of this chapter is held to be unconstitutional or invalid by the courts, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this chapter. [C27, §5093-a12.]

CHAPTER 251-D1
MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL

5093-d1. Definitions.
5093-d2. Tests and standards.
5093-d3. False representations.
5093-d4. Interstate shipments.
5093-d5. Sale slip on demand.
5093-d6. Department tests—fee.
5093-d7. Department inspection—samples tested.

5093-d1. Definitions. The following definitions shall apply to the various terms used in this chapter:

1. "Motor vehicle fuel" shall mean and include any substance or combination of substances which is intended to be or is capable of...
of being used for the purpose of propelling or running by combustion any internal combustion engine and kept for sale or sold for that purpose. The products commonly known as kerosene and/or distillate or petroleum products of lower gravity (Baume scale) when not used to propel a motor vehicle or for compounding or combining with any motor vehicle fuel, shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter.

2. “Department” wherever used throughout this chapter shall be construed to mean the department of agriculture.

3. “Retail dealer” shall mean and include any person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation who operates, maintains, or conducts, either by himself or itself, or by any agent, employee or servant, any place of business, filling station, pump station, or tank wagon, from which any motor vehicle fuel, as defined herein, is sold or offered for sale, at retail, or to the final or ultimate consumer.

4. “Wholesale dealer” shall mean and include any person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation, other than retail dealers as defined in paragraph three of this section, who sells, keeps, or holds, for sale, or purchase for the purpose of sale within this state, any motor vehicle fuel. [44GA, ch 126, §1.]

5093-d2. Tests and standards. Motor vehicle fuel shall conform to the following tests and specifications:

1. Motor vehicle fuel shall be free from water and suspended matter.

2. Corrosion test. Method 530.22. A clean copper strip shall not show more than extremely slight discoloration when submerged in the motor vehicle fuel for three hours at one hundred twenty-two degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Distillation range. This test shall be made by method 100.15 as set out in the specification adopted by the federal specifications board, appearing in technical paper 323B, issued by the department of commerce, bureau of mines; or by such other similar method as may be adopted hereafter by said specifications board for distillation tests for U. S. Government motor vehicle fuel.

When ten per cent has been recovered in the receiver, the thermometer shall not reach more than 80 degrees C. (176 degrees F.) nor less than 50 degrees C. (122 degrees F.); provided that, for each per cent distillation loss less than four per cent, obtained in the A. S. T. M. distillation, the minimum ten per cent temperature requirements shall be lowered 3 degrees C. (5.4 degrees F.).

When fifty per cent has been recovered in the receiver, the thermometer shall not read more than 149 degrees C. (284 degrees F.).

When ninety per cent has been recovered in the receiver, the thermometer shall not read more than 200 degrees C. (392 degrees F.).

The end point shall not be higher than 225 degrees C. (437 degrees F.).

At least ninety-five per cent shall be recovered as distillate in the receiver from the distillation.

4. Sulphur, Method 520.11. Sulphur shall not exceed one-tenth of one per cent, except when containing a benzol blend and then shall not exceed two-tenths of one per cent. [44GA, ch 126, §2.]

Referred to in §§5093-d4, 5093-d6, 5093-d7, 5093-d9.

5093-d3. False representations. No person for purposes of selling shall falsely represent the quality or kind of any motor vehicle fuel or add coloring matter thereto for the purpose of misleading the public as to its quality. [44GA, ch 126, §3.]

5093-d4. Interstate shipments. No wholesale dealer or retail dealer shall receive or sell or hold for sale, any motor vehicle fuel within this state, unless he first secures from the refiner or producer of such motor vehicle fuel, a statement, verified by the oath of a competent chemist, employed by or representing such refiner or producer, showing the true standards and tests of such motor vehicle fuel, obtained by the methods referred to in section 5093-d2 hereof. Such verified tests shall be required and must accompany the bill of lading or shipping documents representing the shipment of such motor vehicle fuel into this state before such shipment can be received and unloaded. [44GA, ch 126, §4.]

5093-d5. Sale slip on demand. Each wholesale dealer or retail dealer in this state shall, when making a sale of motor vehicle fuel, give to each purchaser upon demand a sales slip upon which must be printed the words “This motor vehicle fuel conforms to the standard of specifications required by the state of Iowa.” [44GA, ch 126, §5.]

5093-d6. Department tests — fee. Any wholesale dealer or retail dealer may, at his option, forward to the department for testing a sample taken in the manner here prescribed. He shall draw from such original container, in the presence of some reputable person, into a clean receptacle, suitable for shipping, a sample of such motor vehicle fuel, not less than eight fluid ounces, and shall carefully seal such receptacle with such stamp or other marking, and affix or attach thereto a written label showing the car number or other identifying marks upon such original container from which such sample was taken, all in the presence of such reputable person, and such wholesale dealer or retail dealer and such reputable person shall make a statement, under oath, that such sample was taken in the manner provided for herein, referring to the identifying marks upon such label. At the same time such sworn statement, together with a fee of two dollars for the making of such test, shall be forwarded to the department. The department shall test such sample by the methods provided for in section 5093-d2 and shall forward to such wholesale dealer or retail dealer a certified copy of the results of such test. [44GA, ch 126, §6.]

5093-d7. Department inspection — samples tested. The department of agriculture, its agents or employees, shall, from time to time, make or cause to be made tests of any motor vehicle fuel which is being sold, or held or
offered for sale within this state, and for such purposes such inspectors shall have the right to enter upon the premises of any wholesale dealer or retail dealer in motor vehicle fuels within this state, and to take from any container a sample of such motor vehicle fuel, not to exceed eight fluid ounces, which sample shall be sealed and appropriately marked or labeled by such inspector and delivered to the department. The department shall make, or cause to be made, complete analyses or tests of such motor vehicle fuel by the methods specified in section 5093-d2, and shall furnish to such wholesale dealer or retail dealer a certified copy of the results of such tests. [44GA, ch 126,§7.]

5093-d8. Prohibition. No retail or wholesale dealer defined in this chapter shall sell any motor vehicle fuel in the state of Iowa that fails to meet the standards and specifications set out in this chapter. [44GA, ch 126,§8.]

5093-d9. Poster showing analysis. Any retail dealer who sells or holds for sale motor vehicle fuel, as defined in section 5093-d2 hereof, may post upon any container or pump from which such motor vehicle fuel is being sold, a statement or notice in form to be prescribed by the department, showing the results of the tests of such motor vehicle fuel then being sold from such pumps or other containers. [44GA, ch 126,§9.]

5093-d10. Transfer pipes. No wholesale dealer, retail dealer or other person shall, within this state, use the same pipe line, for transferring motor vehicle fuel from one container to another, as that used for transferring kerosene or other inflammable product used for open flame illuminating or heating purposes. [44GA, ch 126,§10.]

5093-d11. Violations. Any person violating the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not to exceed thirty days. [44GA, ch 126,§11.]

5093-d12. Industrial petroleum—permits. Any wholesale dealer as herein defined may apply to the department for a permit to make importations of petroleum products for industrial use only and not intended to be used for internal combustion engines, on a form to be supplied by the department, and upon receiving such permission may make importations of petroleum products for industrial use only, exempt from the specifications of this chapter. [44GA, ch 126,§12.]

5093-d13. Chemists—employment of. The secretary of agriculture shall, subject to the approval of the executive council, employ one or more chemists and incur such other expense as shall be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter. [44GA, ch 127.]

5093-d14. Appropriation. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated funds sufficient to pay the expenses incurred in 252-A1 enacting thereof.

CHAPTER 252
MOTOR VEHICLE CARRIERS

This chapter (§§5094 to 5105, inc.) repealed by 41GA, ch 4, and chapters 252-A1 and 252-A2 enacted in lieu thereof.

CHAPTER 252-A1
REGULATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE CARRIERS

Referred to in §§5067-d4, 5067-d5.

5105-a1. Definitions. When used in this chapter:
1. The term “motor vehicle”, shall mean any automobile, automobile truck, motor bus, or other self-propelled vehicle, including any trailer, semitrailer or other device used in connection therewith not operated upon fixed rails or track, used for the public transportation of freight or pas-

5105-a2. Special powers of commission.
5105-a3. General powers.
5105-a4. Statutes applicable.
5105-a5. Rates.
5105-a7. When certificate to be issued.
5105-a10. Amendment or revocation.
5105-a11. Rules of procedure.
5105-a15. Objections to application.
5105-a16. Filing of objections.
5105-a17. Testimony receivable.
5105-a18. Granting application.
5105-a19. Expense of hearing.
5105-a20. Deposit to cover expense.
5105-a23. Trial on appeal.
5105-a24. Appeal to supreme court.
5105-a25. Transfer of certificate.
5105-a27. Powers of cities and towns.
5105-a28. Safe and sanitary condition of vehicle.
5105-a29. Driver of vehicle.
5105-a30. Driver of vehicle.
5105-a31. Riding on running board, etc.
5105-a32. Width of load.
5105-a33. Grade crossings—precautions.
5105-a34. Rate of speed.
5105-a35. Accidents.
5105-a36. Distinctive markings on vehicle.
5105-a37. Additional rules.
5105-a38. Cancellation of certificate.
sengers for compensation between fixed termini, or over a regular route, even though there may be occasional, periodic or irregular departures from such termini or route; except those owned by school corporations or used exclusively in conveying school children to and from schools.

2. The term "motor carrier" shall mean any person operating any motor vehicle upon any highway in this state.

3. The term "highway" shall mean every street, road, bridge, or thoroughfare of any kind in this state.

4. The term "commission" shall mean the board of railroad commissioners of this state. [C24, §5094; C27,§5105-a1; 44GA, ch 128.]

5105-a2. Special powers of commission. The commission is hereby vested with power and authority, and it shall be its duty to:

1. Require a periodic inspection of the equipment of every motor carrier and the same shall also be at all times subject to inspection by the commission or its duly authorized representatives.

2. Fix or approve the rates, fares, charges, classifications, and rules and regulations pertaining thereto, of each motor carrier.

3. Regulate and supervise the accounts, schedules, service and safety of operations of each motor carrier.

4. Prescribe a uniform system and classification of accounts to be used, which among other things shall provide for the setting up of adequate depreciation charges, and after such accounting system shall have been promulgated, motor carriers shall use no other.

5. Require the filing of annual and other reports.

6. Supervise and regulate motor carriers in all other matters affecting the relationship between such carriers and the traveling and shipping public. [C24,§5095; C27,§5105-a2.]

5105-a3. General powers. The commission shall also have power and authority by general order or otherwise to prescribe rules and regulations applicable to any and all motor carriers. [C24,§§5095, 5104; C27,§5105-a3.]

5105-a4. Statutes applicable. All control, power, and authority over railroads and railroad companies now vested in the commission, in so far as the same is applicable, are hereby specifically extended to include motor carriers. [C27, §5105-a4.]

Powers of railroad commission, ch 388 et seq.

5105-a5. Rates. All charges made by any motor carrier for any service rendered or to be rendered in the public transportation of passengers or property, or in connection therewith, shall be just, reasonable and nondiscriminating, and every unjust, unreasonable, or discriminating charge for such service or any part thereof is prohibited and declared unlawful. [C24,§5096; C27,§5105-a5.]

5105-a6. Certificate of convenience and necessity. It is hereby declared unlawful for any motor carrier to operate or furnish public service within this state without first having obtained from the commission a certificate declaring that public convenience and necessity require such operation. [C24,§5097; C27,§5105-a6.]

5105-a7. When certificate to be issued. Before a certificate shall be issued, the commission shall, after a public hearing, make a finding that the service proposed to be rendered will promote the public convenience and necessity. If such finding be made, it shall be its duty to issue a certificate. [C24,§5097; C27,§5105-a7.]

5105-a8. Financial ability of applicant. No certificate of convenience and necessity shall be issued until the applicant has made a satisfactory showing as to his financial ability to carry out the terms and conditions imposed. [C27,§5105-a8.]

5105-a9. Conditions. When the certificate is granted, the commission may attach to the exercise of the rights therein conferred such terms and conditions as in its judgment the public convenience and necessity may require, which shall include the right and duty to transport newspapers. [C24,§5097; C27,§5105-a9.]

5105-a10. Amendment or revocation. For just cause, the commission may at any time alter, amend, or revoke any certificate issued. [C24, §5097; C27,§5105-a10.]

5105-a11. Rules of procedure. The commission shall adopt rules governing the procedure to be followed in the filing of applications and in the conduct of hearings. [C24,§5097; C27,§5105-a11.]

5105-a12. Application for certificate. All applications shall be in writing and, in addition to the other information required, shall contain the following:

1. The name of the individual, firm, or corporation making the application.

2. The principal office or place of business of applicant.

3. A complete description of the route over which the applicant proposes to operate.

4. A schedule setting forth in detail the service which the applicant proposes to furnish.

5. A complete description of the equipment which the applicant proposes to use in furnishing the service.

6. A financial statement from which the commission can determine whether or not the applicant is able to engage in the undertaking proposed in the application. [C24,§5097; C27,§5105-a12.]

5105-a13. Time of hearing—notice. Upon the filing of the application, the commission shall fix a date for hearing thereon and cause a notice addressed to the citizens of each county through or in which the proposed service will be rendered, to be published in some newspaper of general circulation in each county, once each week for two consecutive weeks. [C24,§5097; C27,§5105-a13.]

5105-a14. Service of notice—place of hearing. Said hearing shall not be held less than ten days from the date of the last publication and at the office of the commission unless a different place is specified in the notice. [C24,§5097; C27, §5105-a14.]

5105-a15. Objections to application. Any person, firm, corporation, city, town, or county whose rights or interests may be affected shall
have the right to make written objections to the proposed application. [C27, §5105-a15.]

§5105-a16. Filing of objections. All such objections shall be on file with the commission at least five days before the date fixed for said hearing. The commission may permit objections to be filed later, in which event the applicant shall be given reasonable time to meet such objections. [C27, §5105-a16.]

§5105-a17. Testimony receivable. It shall consider the application and any objections filed thereto and may hear testimony to aid it in determining the propriety of granting the application. [C27, §5105-a17.]

§5105-a18. Granting application. It may grant the application in whole or in part upon such terms, conditions, and restrictions and with such modifications as to schedule and route as may seem to it just and proper. [C24, §5097; C27, §5105-a18.]

§5105-a19. Expense of hearing. The applicant shall pay all the costs and expenses of the hearing and necessary preliminary investigation in connection therewith before his application shall be granted. [C27, §5105-a19.]

§5105-a20. Deposit to cover expense. The commission shall have the right to require the applicant to deposit with it at the time the application is filed, an amount of money to be determined by the commission to secure the payment of the said costs and expenses. [C27, §5105-a20.]

§5105-a21. Appeal. Appeal may be taken from the decision of the commission by the applicant or any party who appeared in opposition to the application, to the district court of any county in which is located any portion of the route proposed in the application, within thirty days from the time the decision was rendered, by giving at least ten days notice to the commission to be served on its chairman or secretary in the same manner as original notices are now served, and by filing with the clerk of the district court a bond for costs in the sum of not less than five hundred dollars. [C24, §5098; C27, §5105-a21.]

§5105-a22. Transcript on appeal. Upon appeal being taken, the secretary of the commission shall make and certify a transcript of all papers, records, and proceedings in connection with such application and hearing and file the same with the clerk of said court on or before the first day of the next term thereof following the taking of such appeal. [C24, §5098; C27, §5105-a22.]

§5105-a23. Trial on appeal. The appeal shall be submitted upon the transcript of the evidence and the record made before the commission and the district court shall either affirm or reverse the decision of the commission. [C24, §5098; C27, §5105-a23.]

§5105-a24. Appeal to supreme court. An appeal may be taken from the judgment of the district court to the supreme court as from other judgments. [C24, §5098; C27, §5105-a24.]

§5105-a25. Transfer of certificate. No certificate of convenience and necessity shall be sold, transferred, leased, or assigned until the motor carrier shall have operated thereunder for at least ninety days’ continuous service, nor shall any contract or agreement with reference to or affecting any such certificate be made except with the written approval of the commission. Nor shall any person be permitted to take over such certificate unless he or it shall possess all the qualifications of and meet all the requirements and assume all the obligations imposed upon an original applicant. [C24, §5099; C27, §5105-a25.]

§5105-a26. Liability bond. No certificate shall be issued until and after the applicant shall have filed with the commission an insurance policy, policies or surety bond, in form to be approved by the commission, issued by some company, association, reciprocal or interinsurance exchange or other insurer authorized to do business in this state, in such penal sum as the commission may deem necessary to protect the interests of the public with due regard to the number of persons and amount of property involved, which insurance policy, policies or surety bond shall bind the obligors thereunder to make compensation for injuries to persons and loss of or damage to property resulting from the operation of such motor carrier and for which such motor carrier would be legally liable. Such insurance policy, policies or surety bond shall also provide that any person, firm, association or corporation having a right of action against such motor carrier for injuries to persons or loss of or damage to property, when service cannot be obtained on the motor carrier within this state, may bring action for recovery directly upon such insurance policy, policies or surety bond and against such insurance company, association, reciprocal or interinsurance exchange or other insurer or bonding company. No other or additional policies or bonds shall be required of any motor carrier by any city, town or other agency of the state. [C24, §5103; C27, §5105-a26; 43GA, ch 130.]


§5105-a28. Powers of cities and towns. Cities and towns shall have power by ordinance to adopt general rules of operation, and to designate the streets or routes over which motor carriers shall travel; provided, however, that the exercise of the power granted in this section shall be reasonable and fair. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as repealing chapter 306, nor section 6769. Motor vehicles operating or proposing to operate between cities and towns, the corporate limits of which are not more than one mile apart, shall be considered as coming within the purview of the chapter referred to in this section. [C24, §5101; C27, §5105-a28.]

§5105-a29. Safe and sanitary condition of vehicle. Every motor vehicle and all parts thereof shall be maintained in a safe and sanitary condition at all times, and shall be at all times, subject to inspection by the commission and its
5105-a40. Definitions. When used in this chapter:

1. The term “motor vehicle” shall mean any automobile, automobile truck, motor bus, or other self-propelled vehicle, not operated upon fixed rails or track, used for the public transportation of freight or passengers for compensation between fixed termini, or over a regular route, even though there may be occasional, periodic or irregular departures from such termini or route; except those busses owned by school corporations and used exclusively in conveying school children to and from schools.

2. The term “motor carrier” shall mean any person operating any motor vehicle upon any street, road, bridge, or thoroughfare of any kind in this state.

3. The term “highway” shall mean every street, road, bridge, or thoroughfare of any kind in this state.

4. The term “commission” shall mean the board of railroad commissioners of this state.

5105-a41. Tax assessed. In addition to the regular license fees or taxes imposed upon motor vehicles there shall be assessed against and
collected from every motor carrier the following tax for the maintenance and repair of the highways:

For motor vehicles having pneumatic tires, one-fourth cent per ton-mile of travel.

For motor vehicles having hard rubber or solid tires, one-half cent per ton-mile travel. [C24, §5102; C27, §5105-a41.]

5105-a42. Computation of freight travel. The ton-miles of freight travel shall be computed as follows: The maximum capacity of each motor vehicle, including trailers, shall be added to the weight of the vehicle; this sum shall be multiplied by the number of miles the vehicle is operated, and the amount thus obtained divided by two thousand. [C24, §5102; C27, §5105-a42.]

5105-a43. Computation of passenger travel. The ton-miles of passenger travel shall be computed as follows: The maximum seating capacity of each passenger carrying motor vehicle, including trailers, shall be estimated at one hundred fifty pounds per passenger seat; to this sum shall be added the weight of the vehicle, the total shall then be multiplied by the number of miles operated, and the amount thus obtained divided by two thousand. [C24, §5102; C27, §5105-a43.]

5105-a44. Records required. Motor carriers shall keep daily records upon forms prescribed by the commission of all motor vehicles and trailers used during the current month. [C24, §5102; C27, §5105-a44.]

5105-a45. Monthly reports. On or before the tenth day of the month following they shall certify under oath to the commission upon forms prescribed thereby summaries of their daily records which shall show the ton-miles of travel in each county in which motor vehicles were operated and the grand total ton-miles, both passenger and freight, made by the motor carrier during the preceding month, and such other information as the commission may require. [C24, §5102; C27, §5105-a45.]

5105-a46. Preservation of records. The daily records shall be filed and preserved for a period of at least five years, and thereafter until permission for their destruction shall have been given by the commission; but in every case they shall be preserved by the commission or its authorized representative until they shall have compared them with the summaries on file with the commission. [C24, §5102; C27, §5105-a46.]

5105-a47. Correction of errors. Errors in summaries shall be adjusted from time to time as discovered and certified to the county treasurers by the commission in the same manner as the regular monthly certification hereinafter provided. [C24, §5102; C27, §5105-a47.]

5105-a48. Payment of tax. On or before the last day of each month, the commission shall notify all motor carriers of the amount of the tax due from them for the preceding month, which shall be computed by multiplying the total number of ton-miles operated by the appropriate rate of taxation as herein prescribed, and shall be paid to the commission on or before the fifteenth day of the following month. [C24, §5102; C27, §5105-a48.]

5105-a49. Penalties. If payment is not made upon the said date there shall be added as a penalty a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the original tax, if paid within thirty days of such delinquency. [C24, §5102; C27, §5105-a49.]

5105-a50. Lien. Taxes and penalties shall be a first lien upon all the property of the motor carrier. [C24, §5102; C27, §5105-a50.]

5105-a51. Sale of property. If payment is not made on or before sixty days from the date when the tax is payable, the property of the carrier, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be sold to satisfy the said taxes and penalty, interest, and costs of sale. [C24, §5102; C27, §5105-a51.]

5105-a52. Duty to collect—procedure. It shall be the duty of the commission to enforce the collection of all taxes and penalties provided in this chapter, and notice of sale and procedure thereunder shall, so far as may be, accord with the provisions of the law for the collection of taxes upon general property. [C24, §5102; C27, §5105-a52.]

5105-a53. Accounting by commission. The commission shall, on the last day of each month, remit to the treasurer of state all moneys collected under this chapter during such month. [C27, §5105-a53.]

5105-a54. Distribution of proceeds. All moneys received under the provisions of this chapter shall be distributed as follows:

1. For the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter and the regulation of motor carriers one-fifth or so much thereof as may be necessary shall be paid to the commission by warrant drawn from time to time by the auditor of state upon the treasurer of state.

2. The balance shall be allocated each month by the commission to the various counties in the proportion that the number of ton-miles of travel in the respective county bears to the total number of ton-miles of travel within the state. [C24, §5102; C27, §5105-a54.]

5105-a55. Payment to counties. The commission shall certify the amount due to each county to the auditor of state who shall draw warrants upon the treasurer of state to be transmitted to the respective county treasurers. [C24, §5102; C27, §5105-a55.]

5105-a56. Use of funds. Such funds shall be used by each county board of supervisors for the maintenance and repairs of highways over which motor carriers operate. [C24, §5102; C27, §5105-a56.]

5105-a57. Rule of construction. Should any section of this chapter, or any part thereof, be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional, such section or part thereof shall be deemed to be independent of and unre-
CHAPTER 252-C1
MOTOR TRUCKS WITHOUT FIXED TERMINI OR ROUTE

5105-c1. Definitions.
5105-c2. Jurisdiction.
5105-c5. Charges.
5105-c7. Application.
5105-c8. Issuance.
5105-c10. Payment of fee.
5105-c11. Accounting.
5105-c12. Expenditure of funds.
5105-c13. Permit—nature of.

5105-c1. Definitions. When used in this chapter:
1. The term "motor truck" shall mean any automobile, automobile truck, or other self-propelled vehicle, including any trailer, semitrailer or other device used in connection therewith, not operated upon fixed rails or track, used for the public transportation of freight for compensation, not operated between fixed termini, nor over a regular route.
2. The term "truck operator" shall mean any person operating any motor truck or motor trucks upon any highway in this state.
3. The term "highway" shall mean every street, road, bridge, or thoroughfare of any kind in this state.
4. The term "commission" shall mean the board of railroad commissioners of this state. [43GA, ch 129,§1; 44GA, ch 129.]

5105-c2. Jurisdiction. The commission is hereby vested with power and authority and it shall be its duty to:
1. Require a periodic inspection of the equipment of every truck operator and said equipment shall be subject at all times to inspection by the commission or its duly authorized representatives.
2. Fix or approve the rates, charges, classifications, and rules and regulations pertaining thereto, of each truck operator, after complaint has been filed in accordance with rules established by the commission.
3. Regulate and supervise the service and safety of operation of each truck operator.
4. Require the filing of annual and such other reports as it may deem necessary.
5. Supervise and regulate truck operators in all other matters affecting the relationship between such truck operators and the traveling and shipping public. [43GA, ch 129,§2.]

5105-c3. Rules and regulations. The commission shall also have power and authority by general or special order to prescribe rules and regulations applicable to any and all truck operators. [43GA, ch 129,§3.]

5105-c4. Powers. All control, power, and authority over railroads and railroad companies, motor vehicles and motor carriers now vested in the commission, in so far as the same are applicable, are hereby specifically extended to include truck operators. [43GA, ch 129,§4.]

5105-c5. Charges. All charges made by any truck operator for any service rendered or to be rendered in the public transportation of property, or in connection therewith, shall be just, reasonable and nondiscriminating, and every unjust, unreasonable, or discriminating charge for such service or any part thereof is prohibited and declared unlawful. [43GA, ch 129,§5.]

5105-c6. Permit. It is hereby declared unlawful for any truck operator to operate or furnish public service within this state without first having obtained from the commission a permit as hereinafter defined. [43GA, ch 129,§6.]

5105-c7. Application. Before a permit shall be issued, the person seeking the same shall file an application therefor. All such applications shall be in writing, and in addition to other information required, shall contain the following:
1. The name of the individual, firm or corporation making the application.
2. The principal office or place of business of the applicant.
3. A general description of the territory in which the applicant proposes to operate and a general description of the service proposed to be rendered.
4. A complete description of the equipment which the applicant proposes to use in furnishing the service. [43GA, ch 129,§7.]

5105-c8. Issuance. Upon the filing of the application and if the applicant shall otherwise comply with the terms and conditions of this chapter, the commission shall issue to the applicant a permit as herein defined. [43GA, ch 129,§8.]

5105-c9. Fee. No permit shall be issued nor continued in force until the holder thereof shall have paid to the commission for the administration of this chapter an annual permit fee for each motor truck operated thereunder in the amount of five dollars. [43GA, ch 129,§8.]

5105-c10. Payment of fee. It shall be the duty of the commission to collect all permit fees provided in this chapter, and failure to pay any
such permit fee within thirty days after the time the same shall become delinquent shall be cause for revocation of the permit of the truck operator in arrears. [43GA, ch 129,§10.]

§5105-c11. Accounting. The commission shall, on the last day of each month, remit to the treasurer of state all moneys collected under this chapter during such month. [43GA, ch 129,§11.]

§5105-c12. Expenditure of funds. All moneys received under the provisions of this chapter or so much thereof as may be necessary shall be used for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter and the regulation of truck operators, and shall be paid to the commission by warrant drawn from time to time by the auditor of state upon the treasurer of state. Unexpended balances on June thirtieth of each year shall be credited to the general fund of the state by December thirty-first following. [43GA, ch 129,§12; 44GA, ch 140.]

§5105-c13. Permit—nature of. Permits issued hereunder shall be personal property and may be sold, transferred, leased or assigned under such reasonable rules and regulations as may be fixed by the commission. [43GA, ch 129,§13.]

§5105-c14. Insurance or bond. No permit shall be issued until and after the applicant shall have filed with the commission an insurance policy, policies or surety bond, in form to be approved by the commission issued by some insurance carrier or bonding company authorized to do business in this state, in such amount as the commission may deem necessary to protect the interests of the public with due regard to the number of persons and amount of property involved, which insurance policy, policies or surety bond shall bind the obligors thereunder to make compensation for injuries to persons and loss of or damage to property resulting from the operation of such motor truck and for which such truck operator would be legally liable. Such insurance policy, policies or surety bond shall also provide that any person, firm, association or corporation having a right of action against such truck operator for injuries to persons or loss of or damage to property, may bring action for recovery directly upon such insurance policy, policies or surety bond against such insurance carrier or bonding company when service cannot be obtained on the truck operator within this state. No other or additional policies or bond shall be required of any truck operator by any city, town or other agency in the state. [43GA, ch 129,§14.]

§5105-c15. Revocation of permit. For just cause, after due hearing, the commission may, at any time alter, amend or revoke any permit issued. [43GA, ch 129,§15.]

§5105-c16. Equipment—inspection. Every motor truck and all parts thereof shall be maintained in a safe and sanitary condition at all times, and shall be at all times, subject to inspection by the commission and its duly authorized representatives. [43GA, ch 129,§16.]

§5105-c17. Drivers—conditions. Every person driving a motor truck as defined in this chapter shall be at least nineteen years of age; in good physical condition; of good moral character; shall be fully competent to operate the motor truck under his charge and if not the owner of such motor truck shall hold a regular chauffeur's license from the state motor vehicle department. [43GA, ch 129,§17.]

§5105-c18. Loads. No part of the load carried on any motor truck shall be allowed to project beyond either right or left side of the body or measure more than eight feet wide over all. [43GA, ch 129,§18; 44GA, ch 129.]

§5105-c19. Signal equipment. Types of reflective signals as may be approved by the commission shall be carried in addition to a tail light and in the same approximate position as a tail light on all motor trucks operated under the provisions of this chapter; and all motor trucks operated under the provisions of this chapter, the width of which, measuring at the widest point either of the vehicle or the load, is greater than seventy-two inches, must carry on each of the four corners of the body a glass reflector of a type to be approved by the commission so placed that the rays of light from an approaching motor vehicle either from the front or rear will reflect said light and clearly define the limits of said body, provided however, that such reflectors when carried on the rear of said motor truck shall reflect a red ray of light and when carried on the front of said motor truck shall reflect a green ray of light. [43GA, ch 129,§19.]

§5105-c20. Mirrors. A type of rear vision mirror as may be approved by the commission shall be carried on the cab of all motor trucks operated under the provisions of this chapter and shall be placed in such a manner as to clearly reflect to the driver of such motor truck the vision of vehicles approaching said motor truck from the rear. [43GA, ch 129,§20.]

§5105-c21. Reports of accidents. Accidents arising from or in connection with the operation of motor truck shall be reported to the commission in such detail and in such manner as the commission may require. [43GA, ch 129,§21.]

§5105-c22. Required marking. There shall be attached to each motor truck such distinctive markings or tags as shall be prescribed by the commission. [43GA, ch 129,§22.]

§5105-c23. Rules for operation. The commission shall promulgate such other safety rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to govern and control the operation of motor trucks upon the highways and the maintenance and inspection thereof. [43GA, ch 129,§23.]

§5105-c24. Violations—effect. For violation by any truck operator of any provision of this chapter or of any rule or regulation promulgated thereunder, the commission may impose in addition to any other penalties herein provided, suspend or revoke and cancel the permit of such truck operator. [43GA, ch 129,§24.]
5105-c25. Violations — punishment. Every owner, officer, agent, or employee of any truck operator, and every other person who violates or fails to comply with, or who procures, aids or abets in the violation of any provision of this chapter, or who fails to obey, observe, or comply with any order, decision, rule or regulation, direction, demand, or requirement or any part or provision thereof, of the commission, or who procures, aids or abets any corporation or person in his failure to obey, observe or comply with any such order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or regulation or any part or provision thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not to exceed thirty days. [43GA, ch 129,§26; 44GA, ch 129.]

5105-c26. Interpretation. Should any section of this chapter, or any part thereof, be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional, such section or part thereof shall be deemed to be independent of and unrelated to any other section or part of this chapter, and such decision shall affect only the specific provision which it is held offends against the constitution, and shall not be held to be an inducement to the passage of any other section or provision of this chapter. [43GA, ch 129,§27.]
TITLE XIV
COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER 253
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

5106. Number of members. The board of supervisors in each county shall consist of three persons, except where the number has been or may hereafter be increased in the manner provided by this chapter. They shall be qualified electors, and be elected by the qualified voters of their respective counties, and shall hold their office for three years. [R60, §303; C73, §§294, 299; C97, §410; SS15, §410; C24, 27, §5106.]

5107. Number increased by vote. When petitioned to do so by one-fourth of the qualified electors of said county, the board of supervisors shall submit to the qualified electors of the county, at any regular election, one of the following propositions as may be requested in said petition, or the board may, on its own motion, by resolution, submit either of said propositions:

1. Shall the proposition to increase the number of supervisors to five be adopted?
2. Shall the proposition to increase the number of supervisors to seven be adopted?

If the majority of the votes cast shall be for the proposition so submitted, then at the next general election the requisite additional supervisors shall be elected, and one-half of the additional supervisors shall hold office for three years and one-half for two years.

The length of term for which any person is a candidate and the time when the term begins shall be indicated on the ballot. [R60, §303; C73, §§294, 299; C97, §410; SS15, §410; C24, 27, §5107.]

5108. Number reduced by vote. In any county where the number of supervisors has been increased to five or seven, the board of supervisors, on the petition of one-fourth of the qualified electors of the county, shall submit to the qualified voters of the county, at any regular election, one of the following propositions, as the same may be requested in such petition:

1. Shall the proposition to reduce the number of supervisors to five be adopted?
2. Shall the proposition to reduce the number of supervisors to three be adopted?

If a majority of the votes cast shall be for the decrease, then the number of supervisors shall be reduced to the number indicated by such vote. [C73, §299; C97, §410; SS15, §410; C24, 27, §5108.]

5109. When reduction takes effect. If the proposition to reduce the number of members of the board carries, the board shall consist of the same number of members as at the time the proposition to reduce was submitted, until the second secular day in January following the next general election, at which time the terms of all members of the board shall expire. [C73, §299; C97, §410; SS15, §410; C24, 27, §5109.]

5110. Election of new members. At the next general election following the one at which the proposition to reduce the number of members of the board was carried there shall be elected the number of members required by such proposition.

Where such proposition reduces the board to five members, two persons shall be elected as members of the board for two years, two for three years, and one for four years.

In counties where the proposition reduces the board to three members, one person shall be elected as member of the board for two years, one for three years, and one for four years.

The length of term for which any person is a candidate and the time when the term begins shall be indicated on the ballot. [SS15, §410; C24, 27, §5110.]

5111. Supervisor districts. The board of supervisors may, at its regular meeting in January in any even-numbered year, divide its county by townships into a number of supervisor districts corresponding to the number of supervisors in such county; or, at such regular
meeting, it may abolish such supervisor districts, and provide for electing supervisors for the county at large. [C97,§416; S13,§416; C24, 27,§5111.]

Referred to in §5112.

5112. How formed. Such districts shall be as nearly equal in population as possible, and shall each embrace townships as nearly contiguous as practicable, each of which said districts shall be entitled to one member of such board, to be elected by the electors of said district. [C97,§417; C24, 27,§5112.]

Referred to in §5114.

5113. One member for each district. In case such division or any subsequent division shall be found to leave any district or districts without a member of such board of supervisors, then, at the next ensuing general election, a supervisor shall be elected by and from such district having no member of such board; and if there be two such districts or more, then the new members of said board shall be elected by and from the district or districts having the greater population according to the last state census, and so on, until each of said districts shall have one member of such board. [C97,§418; C24, 27,§5113.]

Referred to in §5114.

5114. Redistricting — term of office. Any county may be redistricted, as provided by the three preceding sections, once in every two years, and not oftener, and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to have the effect of lengthening or diminishing the term of office of any member of such board. [C97,§419; C24, 27,§5114.]

5115. Absence from county—vacancy. The absence of any supervisor from the county for six months in succession shall be treated as a resignation of his office, and the board shall, at its next meeting thereafter, by resolution regularly adopted and spread upon its records, declare his seat vacant. [C73,§298; C97,§414; C24, 27,§5115.]

5116. Organization. The board of supervisors, at its first meeting in each year, shall organize by choosing one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all of its meetings. [C73,§297; C97,§413; C24, 27,§5116.]

5117. Quorum. A majority of the board of supervisors shall constitute a quorum to transact business, but should a division take place on any question when only two members of the board are in attendance, the question shall be continued until there is a full board. [R60,§308; C73,§300; C97, §415; C24, 27,§5117.]

5118. Meetings. The members of the board of supervisors shall meet at the county seat of their respective counties on the second secular day in January and on the first Monday in April and the second Monday in June, September, and November in each year, and shall hold such special meetings as are provided by law, but in the event a quorum of said board fails to appear on a day set for a regular or an adjourned meeting the auditor of said county shall adjourn said meeting from day to day until a quorum is present. [R60,§307; C73,§296; C97, §412; S13,§412; C24, 27,§5118.]

5119. Special sessions. Special sessions of the board of supervisors shall be held only when requested by the chairman or a majority of the board, which request shall be in writing addressed to the county auditor, shall fix the date of meeting and shall specify the objects thereof, which may include the doing of any act not required by law to be done at a regular meeting. [R60,§309; C73,§301; C97,§420; C24, 27,§5119.]

5120. Notice. The auditor shall immediately give notice in writing or by telephone to each of the supervisors personally, or by leaving notice thereof at his residence, at least six days before the date set for such meeting, stating the time and place where the meeting will be held and the objects thereof as stated in the written request. No business shall be transacted at such session, except that stated in the request and notice. [R60,§309; C73,§301; C97,§420; C24, 27,§5120.]

5121. Acts requiring majority. No tax shall be levied, no contract for the erection of any public buildings entered into, no settlement with the county officers made, no real estate purchased or sold, no new site designated for any county buildings, no change made in the boundaries of townships, and no money appropriated to aid in the construction of highways and bridges, without a majority of the whole board of supervisors voting therefor and consenting thereto. [R60,§313; C73,§305; C97,§440; C24, 27,§5121.]

5122. Books to be kept. The board is authorized and required to keep the following books:

1. Minute book. A book to be known as the "minute book", in which shall be recorded all orders and decisions made by it except those relating to highways and drainage districts, and in which book, or in a separate book kept for that purpose, there shall be an alphabetical index of the proceedings of said board as shown by the minutes.

2. Highway record. A book to be known as the "highway record", in which shall be recorded all proceedings and adjudications relating to the establishment, change, or discontinuance of highways.

3. Bridge book. A book to be known as the "bridge book", where a record of bridges shall be kept in a numerical order in each congressional township, commencing in section one, and numbering each bridge; give location in fractional parts of sections; name the kind of material used for substructure and superstructure; give length and cost of bridge, and, when repaired, to keep a record of repairs and charge it to the bridge; and warrants drawn in payment for erection or repairs of bridges shall indicate the number of the bridge for which issued in payment.

4. Warrant book. A book to be known as the "warrant book", in which shall be entered, in
the order of its issuance, the number, date, amount, name of drawee of each warrant drawn on the treasury, and the number of warrants, as directed in relation to the minute book.

5. **Claim register.** A book to be known as a "claim register", in which shall be entered a minute of all claims filed for allowance of money from the county treasury. [R60,§318; C73,§308; C97,§442; C24, 27,§5122.]

5123. **Claims generally.** Claims filed shall be numbered consecutively in the order of filing, and shall be entered on the claim register alphabetically, so as to show the date of filing, the number of the claim and its general nature, the name of the claimant and the action of the board thereon, stating, if allowed, the fund upon which allowance is made. A record of the allowance of claims at each session of the board shall be entered on the minute book by reference to the numbers of the claims as entered on the claim register. [C24, 27,§5123.]

5124. **Unliquidated claims.** All unliquidated claims against counties and all claims for fees or compensation, except salaries fixed by statute, shall, before being audited or paid, be so itemized as to clearly show the basis of any such claim and whether for property sold or furnished the county, or for services rendered it, or upon some other account, and shall be duly verified by the affidavit of the claimant, filed with the county auditor for presentation to the board of supervisors; and no action shall be brought against any county upon any such claim until the same has been so filed and payment thereof refused or neglected. [C73,§§2610, 3843; C97,§§1300, 3528; C24, 27,§5124.]

5125. **Compensation of supervisors.** The members of the board of supervisors shall each receive five dollars per day for each day actually in session, and five dollars per day exclusive of mileage when not in session but employed on committee service, and seven cents for every mile traveled in going to and from the regular, special, and adjourned sessions thereof, and in going to and from the place of performing committee service.

When the board is in continuous session, mileage for only one trip in going to and from the session shall be allowed. [R60,§317; C73,§3791; C97,§469; S13,§469; C24, 27,§5125; 44GA, ch 12.]

5126. **Maximum session pay.** Except as provided in the next section, members of such board shall not receive compensation for a greater number of days of session service each year than specified in the following schedule.

In counties having a population of:
1. Ten thousand or less, thirty days.
2. More than ten thousand and less than twenty-three thousand, forty-five days.
3. Twenty-three thousand and less than forty thousand, fifty-five days.
4. Forty thousand and less than sixty thousand, sixty-five days.
5. Sixty thousand and less than eighty thousand, seventy-five days.
6. Eighty thousand and less than ninety thousand, ninety days.
7. Ninety thousand and over, one hundred days. [R60,§317; C73,§3791; C97,§469; S13,§469; C24, 27,§5126.]

5127. **Drainage session pay.** The time spent by the board of supervisors as a ditch or drainage board and in considering drainage matters as a single board, or jointly with one or more other boards, shall not be counted in computing the number of days which any board has been in session, but the members of the board shall be entitled to compensation at the same rate for the time spent in ditch and drainage matters, except the drainage of highways, in addition to the compensation allowed as hereinbefore set forth, but in no case shall said board be allowed more than fifty days' additional time in any year for time spent in drainage matters. If on the same day the board acts both as a county board and also for the purpose of considering drainage matters, the board shall be paid for one day only, and from the general fund or drainage fund as the board may order. [S13, §469; C24, 27,§5127.]

Referred to in §5116.

CHAPTER 254

POWERS AND DUTIES OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

5125. Insurance money.
5126. Compromise authorized.
5127. Conditions of compromise.
5128. Disposition of funds.
5129. Useless documents.
5130. Neglect of duty.

5128. **Body corporate.** Each county is a body corporate for civil and political purposes, may sue and be sued, must have a seal, may acquire and hold property, make all contracts necessary for the control, management, and improvement or disposition thereof, and do such other acts and exercise such other powers as are authorized by law. [C51,§93; R60,§221; C73,§279; C97,§394; C24, 27,§5128.]

Right to bid under execution sale, ch 449.

5129. **Concurrent jurisdiction.** Counties bounded by a stream or other water have concurrent jurisdiction over the whole of the waters...
POWERS AND DUTIES OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, Ch 254, §5130

lying between them. [C51,§95; R60,§223; C73, §280; C97,§396; C24, 27,§5129.]

5130. General powers. The board of supervisors at any regular meeting shall have power:
1. To appoint one of its number chairman in the absence of the regular chairman, and a clerk, in the absence of the auditor and his deputy.
2. To make such rules not inconsistent with law, as it may deem necessary for its own government, the transaction of business, and the preservation of order.
3. To adjourn from time to time, as occasion may require.
4. To make such orders concerning the corporate property of the county as it may deem expedient, and not inconsistent with law.
5. To examine and settle all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the county, and to examine, settle, and allow all claims against the county, unless otherwise provided by law.

Settlement with treasurer, §7408

6. To represent its county and have the care and management of the property and business thereof in all cases where no other provision is made.
7. To manage and control the school fund of its county, as provided by law.

School fund, ch 232.

8. To require any county officer to make a report to it, under oath, on any subject connected with the duties of his office and to give such bonds as shall be necessary for the faithful performance of his duties.
9. To remove from office by a majority vote any officer who shall refuse or neglect to make any report or give any bond mentioned in the preceding subsection, within twenty days after being required so to do.

Removal from office, ch 56.

10. To fix the compensation for all services of county and township officers not otherwise provided by law, and to provide for the payment of the same.
11. To cause the county buildings to be insured in the name of the county, or otherwise, for its benefit, and in case there are no county buildings, to provide suitable rooms for county purposes.
12. To purchase, for the use of the county, any real estate necessary for county purposes; to change the site of, or designate a new site for any building required to be at the county seat, when such site shall not be beyond the limits of the city or town at which the county seat is located at the time of such change; and to change the site of and designate a new site for the erection of any building for the care and support of the poor.
13. When any real estate, buildings, or other property are no longer needed for the purposes for which the same were acquired by the county, to sell the same at a fair valuation.
14. To make appropriations not exceeding three hundred dollars in any one year for the growing, under the direction of the board, of experimental crops on lands owned by the county.
15. To build, equip, and keep in repair the necessary buildings for the use of the county and of the courts.

16. To permit any person to use any portion of the lands owned by the county for ornamental purposes, or for the erection of any monument or fountain under such restrictions as the board may from time to time enact, when such use will not interfere with the use for which such real estate was originally acquired by the county.

17. To lease or sell to school districts, real estate owned by the county and not needed for county purposes.
18. To own and operate automobiles used or needed by the county sheriff and used in the performance of the duties of that office; to operate a service garage for the purpose of servicing automobiles or other motor vehicles owned and operated by the county in the performance of its duties, and the board may own and service all motorcycles used by the county sheriff in the performance of the duties of that office. The board of supervisors may also make such contracts with the employees of the sheriff's office who use automobiles in the performance of their duties in connection with the use of such automobiles as in their judgment shall be advantageous to the county.

19. To establish, publish, and enforce rules regulating and restricting the use by the public of all county buildings and grounds. Such rules when established shall be posted in conspicuous places about said buildings and grounds. Any person violating any such rule shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed thirty days.

1-12. [R60,§312; C73,§303; C97,§422; SS15, §422; C24, 27,§5130.]

13. [C24, 27,§5130.]

14. [SS15,§422; C24, 27,§5130.]

15. [R60,§312; C73,§303; C97,§422; SS15, §422; C24, 27,§5130.]

16. [SS15,§422; C24, 27,§5130.]

17. [C24, 27,§5130.]

18. [43GA, ch 140.]

19. [43GA, ch 141.]

5131. Contracts and bids required. No building shall be erected or repaired when the probable cost thereof will exceed two thousand dollars except under an express written contract and upon proposals therefor, invited by advertisement for four weeks in all the official newspapers of the county in which the work is to be done. [R60,§312; C73,§303; C97,§422; SS15, §422; C24, 27,§5131.]

Referred to in §5132.

5132. Bids—plans and specifications. Contracts for buildings and repairs specified by the preceding section shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder at a time and place which shall be distinctly stated in the advertisement. The board may on the day fixed for letting such contract adjourn the hearing to some later date and place, of which all parties shall take notice. The board may reject any and all bids and advertise for new ones. The detailed plans and specifications for such improvements shall be on file and open to public inspection in the office of the auditor of the county in which the work is to be
§5141, Ch 255, COUNTY AUDITOR

done before advertisement for bids. [SS15, §422; C24, 27, §5132.]

5133. Offices furnished. The board of supervisors shall furnish the clerk of the district court, sheriff, recorder, treasurer, auditor, county attorney, county superintendent, and county surveyor or engineer, with offices at the county seat, but in no case shall any such officer, except the county attorney, be permitted to occupy an office also occupied by a practicing attorney. [C73, §3844; C97, §468; C24, 27, §5133.]

5134. Supplies. The board of supervisors shall also furnish each of said officers with fuel, lights, blanks, books, and stationery necessary and proper to enable them to discharge the duties of their respective offices, but nothing herein shall be construed to require said board to furnish any county attorney with law books or library. [C73, §3844; C97, §468; C24, 27, §5134.]

5135. Insurance money. In any county in this state where any of the public buildings thereof have been or may hereafter be destroyed by fire, wind, or lightning, the board of supervisors of such county, for the purpose of reconstructing the same, may appropriate and use, in addition to the amount now authorized by law, the amount received by way of insurance on such building or buildings so destroyed. [C97, §425; C24, 27, §5135.]

5136. Compromise authorized. Where judgment has been or may hereafter be rendered against any county treasurer or other county officer and the sureties on his official bond, in favor of any county in this state, and remains unsatisfied, and the board of supervisors of such county are satisfied that the full amount thereof cannot be collected, such board of supervisors shall have power to compromise the said judgment, and to enter full satisfaction thereof under the terms of said compromise. [C97, §437; C24, 27, §5136.]

5137. Conditions of compromise. In all cases referred to in the preceding section, if the principal debtor and each of the sureties on his official bond shall execute a written consent to a compromise with any one or more of said sureties, and to a release of said surety or sureties, and in such writing shall agree that such compromise or release shall not release any of the sureties who shall not compromise and be released from the payment of the unpaid judgment, then in that case, upon the filing of such written consent with the auditor of such county, the board of supervisors of such county shall have full power, and are hereby authorized, to compromise with any one or more of such sureties, and to release such surety or sureties upon the terms which may be agreed upon in such compromise. [C97, §438; C24, 27, §5137.]

5138. Disposition of funds. In case of any compromise as provided in the two preceding sections being made, the money received by the county thereon shall be paid to the various funds of the county, in proportion to the amount that each fund is in default, as such default existed at the time the judgment was rendered, as nearly as the same can be ascertained, so that each fund shall receive its pro rata share, as the same shall be determined by the board of supervisors. [C97, §439; C24, 27, §5138.]

5139. Useless documents. The board of supervisors is authorized to order the county auditor to destroy all duplicate tax receipts, poll tax receipts, and hunting license applications which have been on file in the office of the county treasurer or auditor for more than five years. The board is also authorized to order the county auditor to destroy all assessors' books, assessment rolls, county vouchers and cancelled county warrants which have been on file in the office of the county auditor for more than ten years. [C24, 27, §5139; 44GA, ch 131.]

5140. Neglect of duty. If any supervisor shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties which are or shall be required of him by law as a member of the board of supervisors, without just cause therefore, he shall, for each offense, forfeit one hundred dollars. [R60, §311; C73, §302; C97, §421; C24, 27, §5140.]

CHAPTER 255
COUNTY AUDITOR

5141. Duties. The county auditor shall:
1. Record all the proceedings of the board in proper books provided for that purpose.
2. Make full entries of all its resolutions and decisions on all questions concerning the raising of money, and for the payment of money from the county treasury.
3. Record the vote of each supervisor submitted to the board, if required by any member present.
4. Sign all orders issued by the board for the payment of money, and record, in a book provided for the purpose, the reports of the county treasurer of the receipts and disbursements of the county.

5142. Issuance of warrants.
5143. Issuance of warrants without audit.
5144. Issuance of warrants prior to audit.
5145. Audit by board.
5146. Form of warrants.
5147. Erroneous certificates—liability.
5148. Duty as to school fund.

5149. Collection of moneys.
5150. List of county officers—report.
5151. Financial report.
5152. Comparisons.
5153. Additional matter.
5154. Printing and distribution.
5155. Fees to be collected.
5. Preserve and file all accounts acted upon by the board, with its action thereon, and perform such special duties as are or may be required of him by law.

6. Designate upon every account, on which any sum shall be allowed by the board, the amount so allowed, and the charges for which the same was allowed.

7. Deliver to any person who may demand it a certified copy of any record or account in his office, on payment of his legal fees therefor.

8. Have the general custody and control of the courthouse in each county, respectively, subject to the direction of the board of supervisors. [R60, §§321, 322; C73, §§320, 323; C97, §§470, 473; C24, 27, §5141.]

Duty as to forest and fruit-tree reservations, §2617.

5142. Issuance of warrants. Except as otherwise provided, the auditor shall not sign or issue any county warrant, unless the board of supervisors by recorded vote or resolution shall have authorized the same, and every such warrant shall be numbered and the date, amount, and the number of the same, and the name of the person to whom issued, shall be entered in a book to be kept in his office for that purpose. [R60, §321; C73, §321; C97, §471; C24, 27, §5142.] Referred to in §5145. Exceptions, §126.

5143. Issuance of warrants without audit. The county auditor is hereby authorized to issue warrants as follows before bills for same have been passed upon by the board of supervisors:

1. For jury fees and mileage on certificate of the clerk of the court upon which they were in attendance, which certificate shall be issued when the juror entitled thereto shall have been discharged or excused by the court.

2. For witness fees and mileage for attendance before the grand jury upon certificate of the county attorney and foreman of such jury.

3. For witness fees before the district court of trial jury therein in criminal cases, when such fees are payable by the county, upon certificate of the clerk of the court upon which they were in attendance.

4. The per diem of the shorthand reporter of the district court upon certificate of the judge holding said court.

5. For expense of the grand jury upon order of the judge of the district court. [R60, §321; C73, §321; C97, §471; C24, 27, §5143.] Referred to in §§5145, 10670-10-1. Judicially allowed claims, §10640. Witnesses before county attorney, §13665.

5144. Issuance of warrants prior to audit. The board of supervisors may, by resolution, authorize the county auditor to issue warrants when said board is not in session for the following named purposes:

1. For such fixed charges as freight, express, postage, water, light, and telephone rents, upon filing duly verified bills for same with the county auditor.

2. For salaries and pay rolls where such compensation shall have been previously fixed by the board of supervisors, upon certificate of the officer or foreman under whom such compensation shall have been earned. [C24, 27, §5144.] Referred to in §§5145.

5145. Audit by board. All bills paid under the provisions of the three preceding sections shall be passed upon by the board of supervisors at the first meeting following such payment and shall be entered on the minutes as other claims allowed by the board. [C24, 27, §5145.]

5146. Form of warrants. Each warrant issued by the auditor shall be made payable to the person performing the service or furnishing the supplies for which said warrant makes payment, and shall state the purpose for which said warrant was issued. [C24, 27, §5146.]

5147. Erroneous certificates—liability. Any officer making an erroneous certificate shall be liable on his official bond for any loss to the county thereby. [C24, 27, §5147.]

5148. Duty as to school fund. When the auditor of any county shall receive from the state auditor notice of the apportionment of school moneys to be distributed in the county, he shall file the same in his office, and transmit a certified copy thereof to the county treasurer, and he shall also lay a certified copy thereof before the board at its next regular meeting. [R60, §§222, 229; C73, §322; C97, §472; C24, 27, §5148.]

School funds, ch 232.

5149. Collection of moneys. The county auditor is hereby authorized to collect and receive all money due his county, except when otherwise provided by law, and shall be responsible for all public funds received or collected by him. [C73, §323; C97, §473; C24, 27, §5149.]

5150. List of county officers—report. The county auditor shall report to the secretary of state the name, office, and term of office of every county officer elected or appointed, within ten days after their election and qualification, and the secretary of state shall record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose in his office. [R60, §§201, 292; C73, §324; C97, §474; C24, 27, §5150.]

5151. Financial report. The county auditor shall, during the month of January of each year, compile and prepare a financial report, which shall contain schedules showing:

1. The amount of the various classes of warrants drawn on the county fund, except for court expenses, during the preceding year, including therein, among other items, the total amount paid each county officer, also their deputies and extra help, also other employees of the county, and amounts paid for rent and various other expenses, including printing and stationery, furniture and fixtures, publishing proceedings of the board of supervisors, postage allowed each county official, complete election expenses, including printing of ballots, expenses of registration, and items of like nature.

2. The amount of warrants drawn on the county fund for various court expenses, which shall include among other items the salary paid the county attorney and the amounts received by him as commission on fines and from other sources, and the amount paid to assistant counsel.
3. The amount paid jurors, witnesses and bailiffs, respectively, in district court, amount paid for shorthand reporting, amount paid for printing and stationery, amount paid for defending criminals, amount paid for meals for jurors, and items of like nature.

4. The expenses of the grand jury, stating amounts paid grand jurors, bailiffs, witnesses, and items of like nature.

5. The expenses of the coroner's court, stating amount paid coroner, coroner's clerk, constable fees, witness fees, and items of like nature.

6. The expenses of justice courts, stating amounts paid various justices, constables, total amount paid witnesses, jurors, attorney fees, for printing, and items of like nature.

7. The amount drawn by each member of the board of supervisors from the several funds of the county for services during the preceding year.

8. A recapitulation of the total amount of warrants drawn on the county fund, with a comparison with the amount of warrants drawn on the county fund each year for the last five years.

9. The various classes of warrants drawn on the poor fund for the preceding year, with a comparison with the total amount of warrants drawn on such fund each year for the last five years.

10. The amount of warrants drawn on the fund for the support of the insane for the preceding year, including the amounts received by each commissioner as fees and expenses, fees of witnesses, sheriff's fees and expenses, the cost of transportation, and items of like nature.

11. The total cost of maintenance of insane at county asylum, with number confined therein, and total paid the various state hospitals for the insane, with the number of patients from the county confined in such hospitals.

12. The amount paid the various state institutions during the preceding year.

13. The amounts paid the sheriff for boarding prisoners during the preceding year, together with the amount paid the sheriff as jail expenses, with a comparison with the amounts paid for boarding prisoners, and for jail expenses each year during the last five years.

14. The amounts paid for the condemning of intoxicating liquors during the preceding year, also cost of convictions, both in justice courts and in the district court, for the violation of the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, together with the amount of fines collected for such violation and the amounts received as mulct tax, if any.

15. The amount of warrants drawn on each of the various funds of the county. [§13,§480-a; C24, 27,§5151; 44GA, ch 100,§19.]

Referred to in §5152.

5152. Comparisons. The comparisons with preceding years provided for in the preceding section shall be as follows:

1. The first year, comparison only with the preceding year.

2. The second year, with the two preceding years.

3. The third year, with the three preceding years.

4. The fourth year, with the four preceding years.

5. The fifth year, with the five preceding years.

6. Thereafter in the same order and manner for each five-year period. [§13,§480-a; C24, 27,§5152.]

5153. Additional matter. Said financial report shall also contain the following:

1. The report of the county auditor as required by law to be made to the superintendent of public instruction, relating to school funds and property.

2. The various reports as required by law to be made to the county board of supervisors of magistrates and other officers, including forfeited recognizances in their offices, fines, penalties, forfeitures imposed in their respective courts, and forfeited appearance bonds in criminal cases, all of which by law go into the county treasury for the benefit of the school fund.

3. The various reports made during the preceding year, by the county treasurer, auditor, recorder, sheriff, clerk of the district court, and the soldiers' relief commission, as required by law.

4. The reports of the various committees that may be appointed by the board of supervisors to examine the affairs and accounts of the various county officials and employees.

5. Such other and further matters and information as the board of supervisors may direct or the auditor may deem advisable. [§13,§480-a; C24, 27,§5153.]

5154. Printing and distribution. Said financial report shall be ordered printed by the board of supervisors in pamphlet form in such numbers as the board may direct, for distribution among the taxpayers of the county. The county auditor of each county shall, on or before April first of each year, furnish to the auditor of state the information contained in such financial report and any other information relative to the financial affairs of the county which he may require, upon blank forms provided by the auditor of state for this purpose. [§13,§480-b; C24, 27,§5154.]

5155. Fees to be collected. The county auditor shall be entitled to charge and receive the following fees:

1. For transfers made in the transfer books, for each deed, or transfer of title certified by clerks of district courts, twenty-five cents.

2. For issuing certificate of redemption of land sold for taxes, twenty-five cents.

3. For each certificate issued by the treasurer for lands sold for nonpayment of taxes, fifteen cents. [§73,§3797; §97,§478; C24, 27,§5155.]
CHAPTER 256
COUNTY TREASURER

5156. Duties.
5157. Official seal.
5158. Warrants—endorsement.
5159. Breach of duty.
5160. Warrants presented but not paid.
5161. Calls for outstanding warrants.
5162. Warrants partially paid.
5164. Cancellation of warrants.
5165. Funds—separate account.
5166. State funds.
5167. Payment to state treasurer.
5168. Penalty.
5169. Unclaimed money.

5156. Duties. The treasurer shall receive all money payable to the county, and disburse the same on warrants drawn and signed by the county auditor and sealed with the county seal, and not otherwise, and shall keep a true account of all receipts and disbursements, and hold the same at all times ready for the inspection of the board of supervisors. [C51, §152; R60, §860; C73, §327; C97, §482; C24, 27, §5156.]

5157. Official seal. The county treasurer shall be provided with an impression seal on the face of which shall appear the name of the county, the word “county”, either in full or abbreviated; the word “treasurer”, either in full or abbreviated; and the word “Iowa”, and the impression of said seal shall be placed upon each motor vehicle registration certificate signed by the county treasurer. [C24, 27, §5157.]

5158. Warrants—endorsement. The treasurer of every county, when he shall receive any warrant, scrip, or other evidence of its indebtedness, shall indorse thereon the date of its receipt, from whom received, and what amount he paid thereon. [R60, §2187; C73, §557; C97, §597; C24, 27, §5158.]

5159. Breach of duty. Any county treasurer, or any deputy or employee of such officer, who violates any of the provisions of the preceding section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, for each offense. [R60, §2188; C73, §558; C97, §598; C24, 27, §5159.]

5160. Warrants presented but not paid. When a warrant drawn by the auditor on the treasurer is presented for payment, and not paid for want of money, the treasurer shall indorse thereon a note of that fact and the date of presentation, and sign it, and thenceforth it shall draw interest at the rate of five per cent. He shall keep a record of the number and amount of the warrants presented and indorsed for nonpayment, which shall be kept in the order of such presentation. [C51, §153; R60, §361; C73, §328; C97, §483; S13, §483; C24, 27, §5160.]

5161. Calls for outstanding warrants. He shall issue calls for outstanding warrants at any time he may have sufficient funds on hand for which such warrants were issued; shall give notice to what number of warrants the funds will extend, or the number which will be paid, by posting a written notice in the treasurer's office, and, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such posting, interest on the warrants so named shall cease; and, when a warrant which draws interest is taken up, he shall indorse upon it the date and amount of interest allowed, and such warrant shall be canceled and not reissued. [C51, §153; R60, §361; C73, §328; C97, §484; C24, 27, §5161.]

5162. Warrants partially paid. When a person wishing to make a payment into the treasury presents a warrant of an amount greater than such payment, or presents for payment a warrant in excess of the funds in the treasury, the treasurer shall cancel the same and give the holder a certificate of the overplus, upon the presentation of which to the county auditor he shall file it, and issue a new warrant of that amount, and charge the treasurer therefor; and such certificate is transferable by delivery, and will entitle the holder to the new warrant, payable to his order, and containing reference to the original warrant. [C51, §§154, 490; R60, §§362, 755; C73, §329; C97, §485; C24, 27, §5162.]

5163. Warrant book. The treasurer shall keep a record of all warrants drawn on him by the auditor and presented, in a book so ruled as to show in separate columns, as to each warrant, the number, date, principal, name of drawee, when paid, to whom paid, and amount of interest paid. [C51, §155; R60, §363; C73, §350; C97, §486; C24, 27, §5163.]

5164. Cancellation of warrants. The warrants returned by the treasurer shall be compared with the warrant book, and the word “canceled” be written over the minute of the proper numbers in the warrant book, and the
original warrant be preserved for at least two years, and he shall make weekly returns to the auditor of the number, date, drawee's name, when paid, to whom paid, original amount, and interest. [C51, §§159, 160; R60, §§365, 366; C73, §§332, 333; C97, §§488; C24, 27, §5164.]

Analogous provision, §§1187, 5649.

5165. Funds—separate account. The treasurer shall, for each term of his office, keep a separate account of the several taxes for state, county, school, highway, or other purposes, and of all other funds created by law, whether regular, temporary, or special, and no moneys in any such fund shall be paid out or used for any other purpose, except as specially authorized by law. The treasurer shall charge himself with the amount of the tax or other fund and credit himself with the amounts disbursed on each and with the amount of delinquent taxes, when authorized to do so. [C51, §§156, 161; R60, §§364, 367; C73, §§331, 334; C97, §§487, 489; C24, 27, §5165.]

5166. State funds. The treasurer of each county shall, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, prepare sworn statements of the amount of money in his hands on the last day of the preceding month belonging to the state treasury, not including primary road funds or motor vehicle funds, and forward by mail one such statement to the auditor of state, and one such statement to the treasurer of state. [R60, §799; C73, §914; C97, §1459; C24, 27, §5166.]

5167. Payment to state treasurer. The treasurer of each county shall also, at any time when directed by the treasurer of state as provided in section 142, forthwith pay into state treasury any or all of the said money due the state and remaining in his hands. The treasurer of state is hereby required to receive on all such payments the same kind of money and notes which the county treasurer is authorized and required by law to receive in payment of taxes. [R60, §799; C73, §914; C97, §1459; C24, 27, §5167.]

County responsible to state, §7998.

5168. Penalty. In case the treasurer of any county shall fail to prepare and forward the aforesaid statement, or shall fail to promptly honor any draft by the treasurer of state as provided in section 142, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every failure a sum not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action on the treasurer's bond, brought in the name of the state auditor or the treasurer of state. [R60, §799; C73, §914; C97, §1459; C24, 27, §5168.]

5169. Unclaimed money. In any county of this state where any special levy has been made to pay any claim, bond, or other indebtedness, and the same shall have remained in the treasury of the county, uncalled for, for a period of three years, the board of supervisors of such county may authorize such unclaimed fund to be transferred to the general county fund. [C97, §466; C24, 27, §5169.]

REPLACEMENT OF LOSSES

5169-a1. Losses. All losses of funds in the legal custody of a county treasurer, resulting from any act of omission or commission for which the said treasurer is legally responsible, except losses to the amount of the treasurer's bond, and except losses which are or may be occasioned by depositing said funds in authorized depositories, shall be replaced by the several counties of the state as hereinafter directed. [C27, §5169-a1.]

5169-a2. Auditor to determine loss. The amount of the loss which is to be replaced shall be determined by the auditor of state from a full and detailed examination made by him, or under his authority, of the accounts of the treasurer in question, which examination shall be reduced to writing and filed and retained in the office of said auditor. [C27, §5169-a2.]

Referred to in §5169-a19.

5169-a3. Loss to be apportioned. When the loss which is to be replaced has been determined by said auditor, he shall, in writing filed in his office, apportion the same to each county of the state, including the county suffering the loss, in the proportion which the taxable property of each county bears to the total taxable property of all the counties of the state. [C27, §5169-a3.]

Referred to in §5169-a19.

5169-a4. Certification. The auditor of state shall forthwith certify to each county treasurer of the state the amount apportioned to the various counties. [C27, §5169-a4.]

Referred to in §§5169-a1, 5169-a19.

5169-a5. Counties to remit. Upon receipt of the certificate aforesaid, the county treasurer, except of the county suffering the loss, shall forthwith charge the general fund of his county with the amount apportioned to his county and forthwith remit said amount with interest, if any, to the treasurer of state. [C27, §5169-a5.]

Referred to in §5169-a19.

5169-a6. Interest. The amount apportioned to a county shall draw interest at the rate of one per cent per month on and after thirty days from the time the treasurer is notified of the amount apportioned to his county. [C27, §5169-a6.]

Referred to in §5169-a19.

5169-a7. Default—remedy. Should the amount apportioned to a county be not paid, the default shall be reported by the auditor of state to the executive council, and the said council shall, at the first ensuing time of levying state taxes, levy upon all the taxable property of the delinquent county a tax sufficient to raise said apportionment together with a penalty of twenty-five per cent thereon, and all interest. Said tax shall be collected and remitted to the treasurer of state as other state taxes. [C27, §5169-a7.]
5169-a8. Separate fund. The funds received for the purpose of reimbursing a county shall be carried by the treasurer of state as a separate fund. [C27, §5169-a8.]

Referred to in §5169-a10.

5169-a9. Auditor to issue warrant. The auditor of state shall, from time to time, issue his warrant on the various reimbursement funds in favor of the county suffering the loss. [C27, §5169-a9.]

Referred to in §5169-a10.

5169-a10. Limitation. Nothing in the eight preceding sections shall be construed to relieve any existing surety from any liability accruing prior to January 1, 1926. [C27, §5169-a10.]

CHAPTER 257
COUNTY RECORDER

5170. Auditor as temporary recorder.
5171. General duties.
5172. Error in recording—correction.
5173. Military discharge.
5174. Alphabetical index.

5170. Auditor as temporary recorder. The county recorder of each county in this state shall maintain in his office a special book in which he shall keep his office at the county seat, and shall record at length, and as speedily as possible, all instruments in writing which may be delivered to him for record, in the manner directed by law. [C51, §150; R60, §358; C73, §335; C97, §494; S13, §494; C24, 27, §5170.]

5171. General duties. The county recorder shall record the discharge of all titles of property in the county and shall enter in his office the dates of filing of each instrument. [C51, §2534; R60, §4143; C73, §3792; C97, §498; S13, §498; C24, 27, §5171.]

5172. Error in recording—correction. If, in the recording of any such instrument hereafter recorded or hereafter to be filed for record, the recording fee for which has once been paid, the county recorder shall commit an error in making the record thereof, it shall be his duty to re-record such instrument upon the presentation of the original by the owner thereof, without further compensation; and he shall also enter upon the margin of the new record a reference to the original record, and upon the margin of the original record a reference to the new record, giving the book and page thereof. When an error has been made in indexing any instrument, it shall be the duty of the county recorder to re-index the same without further compensation. [S13, §494; C24, 27, §5172.]

5173. Military discharge. The county recorder of each county in this state shall maintain in his office a special book in which he shall, upon request, record the final discharge of any soldier, sailor, or marine of the United States. No recording fee shall be collected when the soldier, sailor, or marine requesting such record shall be an actual resident of said county or shall have been such at the time of his entrance into the service of the United States. In all other cases the legal fee shall be charged. [C24, 27, §5173.]

5174. Alphabetical index. There shall be kept in connection with each record an alphabetical index referring to the name of the soldier, sailor, or marine, whose name appears in each discharge paper so recorded. [C24, 27, §5174.]

5175. Free copies. [C27, §5175.]

5176. Federal tax liens. [C27, §5176.]

5177. Fees. The county recorder shall charge and collect the following fees:
1. For recording each instrument containing four hundred words or less, fifty cents.
2. For every additional hundred words or fraction thereof, ten cents.
3. For every marginal assignment or release (except those made by the clerk of the district court) twenty-five cents. [C51, §2534; R60, §4143; C73, §3792; C97, §498; S13, §498; C24, 27, §5177; 43GA, ch 142.]

Similar provision, §10031.

5178. Exact time of filing. In addition to the other requirements of the law the county recorder shall enter in his record book the date of filing each instrument, the number and character thereof, and the names of the grantors and grantees therein. In numbering said instruments, he shall start with number one, immediately after the date of his settlement with the board of supervisors each year, and continue to number them consecutively till his next settlement with said board. Where not otherwise already required by law the county recorder shall also enter in the index book the exact time of the filing of each instrument. [C51, §2534; R60, §4143; C73, §3792; C97, §498; S13, §498; C24, 27, §5178.]
CHAPTER 258
COUNTY ATTORNEY

5179. Qualifications. County attorneys shall be qualified electors of their respective counties, duly admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors in the courts of this state as provided by law. No person shall be qualified for such office while his license to practice remains revoked or suspended. [S13, §308-b; C24, 27, §5179.]

5180. Duties. It shall be the duty of the county attorney to:

1. Diligently enforce or cause to be enforced in his county, all of the laws of the state, actions for a violation of which may be commenced or prosecuted in the name of the state of Iowa, or by him as county attorney, except as otherwise specially provided.

2. Appear for the state and county in all cases and proceedings in the courts of his county to which the state or county is a party, except cases brought on change of venue from another county, and to appear in the supreme court in all cases in which the county is a party, and also in all cases transferred on change of venue to another county, in which his county or the state is a party.

3. Appear and prosecute all preliminary hearings before justices of the peace upon charges triable upon indictment.

4. Appear and prosecute misdemeanors before justices of the peace whenever he is not otherwise engaged in the performance of official duties.

5. Enforce all forfeited bonds and recognizances, and to prosecute all proceeding necessary for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to the state or his county, or to any school district or road district in his county; also to prosecute all suits in his county against public service corporations, which are brought in the name of the state of Iowa.

6. Commence, prosecute, and defend all actions and proceedings in which any county officer, in his official capacity, or the county, is interested, or a party.

7. Give advice or his opinion in writing, without compensation, to the board of supervisors and other county officers and to school and township officers, when requested so to do by such board or officer, upon all matters in which the state, county, school, or township is interested, or relating to the duty of the board or officer in which the state, county, school, or township may have an interest; but he shall not appear before the board of supervisors upon any hearing in which the state or county is not interested.

8. Attend the grand jury whenever necessary for the purpose of examining witnesses before it, or of giving it legal advice, or to procure subpoenas or other process for witnesses, to prepare all informations and bills of indictment.

9. Give a receipt to all persons from whom he shall receive money in his official capacity, and file a duplicate thereof with the county auditor.

10. Make reports relating to the duties and the administration of his office to the governor or the attorney general whenever called upon by the governor or the attorney general so to do.

11. Perform other duties enjoined upon him by law. [C97, §301; SS15, §301; C24, 27, §5180-a1.]

5180-a1. Absence of county attorney — substitute — compensation. In case of absence, sickness, or disability of the county attorney and his deputies, the court before whom it is his duty to appear, and in which there may be business requiring his attention, may appoint an attorney to act as county attorney, by order to be entered upon the records of the court, and he shall receive out of the compensation allowed to the county attorney, when such appearance is before a justice of the peace, such sum as the board of supervisors shall determine to be reasonable for the services rendered, and, when it is before a court of record, such sum as the judge shall determine to be a reasonable compensation, and, while acting under said appointment, he shall have all the authority and be subject to all the responsibilities herein conferred upon county attorneys. [C97, §304; C24, §13675; C27, §5180-a1.]

5180-a2. Substitute — notice before appointment. In criminal cases less than a felony, a justice of the peace or magistrate cannot appoint an attorney at the expense of the county or county attorney; and no justice of the peace shall appoint an attorney to act as county attorney in any case wherein a felony is charged, unless reasonable notice in writing has been given the county attorney that his services will be required before such justice at a time therein named, and he has failed to appear in response thereto. [C97, §304; C24, §13676; C27, §5180-a2.]

5180-a3. County attorney — prohibitions — disqualified assistants. No county attorney shall accept any fee or reward from or on behalf of anyone for services rendered in any prosecution or the conduct of any official business, nor shall he, or any member of a firm with which he may be connected, be directly or indirectly
engaged as an attorney or otherwise for any party other than the state or county in any action or proceeding pending or arising in his county, based upon substantially the same facts upon which a prosecution or proceeding has been commenced or prosecuted by him in the name of the county or state; nor shall any attorney be allowed to assist the county attorney in any criminal action, where such attorney is interested in any civil action brought or to be commenced, in which a recovery is or may be asked upon the matters and things involved in such criminal prosecution. [C97,$305; C24,$13677; C27,$5180-a3.]

CHAPTER 259
SHERIFF

5182. Authority to summon aid.
5182-d1. School of instruction. The sheriff, by himself or deputy, may call any person to his aid to keep the peace or prevent crime, or to arrest any person liable thereto, or to execute process of law; and when necessary, the sheriff may summon the power of the county. [C51,§173; R60,$385; C73,$340; C97,$502; S13,§499-a; C24,27,$5182.]


5182. Authority to summon aid. The sheriff, by himself or deputy, may call any person to his aid to keep the peace or prevent crime, or to arrest any person liable thereto, or to execute process of law; and when necessary, the sheriff may summon the power of the county. [S13,§499-d; C24,27,$5185.]

5186. Disobedience punished. His disobedience of the command of any such process is a contempt of the court from which it issued, and may be punished by the same accordingly, and he is further liable to action by any person injured thereby. [C51,§171; R60,$384; C73,$338; C97,$500; C24,27,$5186.]

5187. Bailiffs—appointment—duties. The sheriff shall attend upon the district court of his county, and while it remains in session he shall be allowed the assistance of such number of bailiffs as the judge may direct. They shall be appointed by the sheriff and shall be regarded as deputy sheriffs, for whose acts the sheriff shall be responsible. [C97,§305; C24,§13677; C27,§5180-a3.]

5188. Execution of process. Sheriffs and their deputies may execute any process which may be in their hands at the expiration of their office, and, in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of sheriff from any cause, his deputies shall be under the same obligation to execute legal process then in his or their hands, and to return the same, as if the sheriff had continued in office, and he and they will remain liable therefor, under the provisions of law, as in other cases. [C51,§177; R60,$390; C73,$344; C97,$504; C24,27,$5187.]

5189. Delivery to successor. When a sheriff goes out of office, he shall deliver to his successor all books and papers pertaining to the office, and property attached and levied upon, except as provided in the preceding section, and all prisoners in the jail, and take his receipts specifying the same, and such receipt shall be sufficient indemnity to the person taking it. [C51,§178; R60,$391; C73,$345; C97,$505; C24,27,$5189.]

5190. Successor may execute process. If the sheriff die or go out of office before the return of any process then in his hands, his suc-
§5191. Fees. The sheriff shall charge and be entitled to collect the following fees:
1. For serving a notice and making return thereof, for the first person served, fifty cents, and each additional person, twenty-five cents.
2. For each warrant served, two dollars, and the repayment of necessary expenses incurred, in executing such warrant, as sworn to by the sheriff; if service of the warrant cannot be made, the repayment of all necessary expenses actually incurred by the sheriff while attempting in good faith to serve such warrant.
3. For serving and returning a subpoena, for each person served, twenty cents, and the necessary expenses incurred while serving subpoenas in criminal cases or insane process.
4. For summoning a grand or trial jury, all necessary and actual expenses incurred by him.
5. For summoning a jury to assess the damages to the owners of lands taken for works of internal improvement, and attending them, five dollars per day, and necessary expenses incurred. This subsection shall not be so construed as to allow a sheriff to make separate charges for different assessments, which can be made by the same jury and completed in one day of ten hours.
6. For serving an execution, attachment, or order for the delivery of personal property, injunction, or any order of court, and making return thereof, two dollars.
7. For making and executing a certificate or deed for lands sold on execution, or a bill of sale for personal property sold, one dollar.
8. For the time necessarily employed in making an inventory of personal property attached or levied upon, fifty cents per hour.
9. For a copy of any paper required by law, made by him, for each one hundred words or fraction thereof, ten cents.
10. Mileage in all cases required by law, going and returning, ten cents per mile, provided that this subsection shall not apply where provision is made for expenses, and in no case shall the law be construed to allow both mileage and expenses for the same services and for the same time.
11. For boarding a prisoner, a compensation of twenty cents for each meal, and not to exceed three meals in twenty-four consecutive hours; and fifteen cents for each night’s lodging. But the amount allowed a sheriff for lodging prisoners shall in no event exceed in the aggregate the sum of two hundred fifty dollars for any calendar year. In counties where district court is held in two places and jails are maintained in two places the amount allowed a sheriff for lodging prisoners shall in no event exceed in the aggregate the sum of two hundred fifty dollars for each of said jails for any calendar year.
12. For waiting on and washing for prisoners, the sum of five cents per prisoner per day.
13. For attending sale of property, for each day, one dollar.
14. For conveying one or more persons to any state, county, or private institution by order of court, or commission, he shall be allowed his necessary expenses, for himself and such person or persons, and in addition thereto, forty cents per hour for the time necessarily employed in going to and from such institution, same to be charged and accounted for as fees. Should the sheriff need any assistance in taking any person to any such institution, the same shall be furnished at the expense of the county.
15. For serving any warrant for the seizure of intoxicating liquors, one dollar; for the removal and custody of such liquor, actual and reasonable expenses; for the destruction of such liquor under the order of the court, one dollar and his actual expenses; for posting and leaving notices in such cases, one dollar and his actual expenses. [C51, §5356; R60, §§1570, 4145; C73, §§3788, 3789, 3807; C97, §511; S13, §511; C24, 27, §5191.]

5191-a. Costs—when payable by county. In all criminal cases where the prosecution fails, or where the money cannot be made from the person liable to pay the same, the facts being certified by the clerk or justice as far as their knowledge extends, and verified by the affidavit of the sheriff, the fees allowed by law in such cases shall be audited by the county auditor and paid out of the county treasury. [C51, §2537; R60, §4146; C73, §3790; C97, §512; C24, 27, §13967.]

Similar provision, §10638.
The above section, in all codes prior to code, 1924, immediately followed the section relating to the fees of the sheriff. In the codes of 1924, 1927 said section was inadvertently misplaced and appeared in chapter 13967. The error is here corrected. It seems the section never had any application except to the sheriff, and then only where the sheriff received a salary based on fees. See Red v. Polk Co., 56 Iowa, 98; Newman & Blake v. Des Moines Co., 85 Iowa, 89.

5191-a.1. Contract in lieu of mileage. In counties having a population of one hundred thousand or over, the board of supervisors may contract with the sheriff for the use of an automobile on a monthly basis in lieu of the payment of mileage, in the service of criminal processes. [C27, §5191-a.1.]

5192. Fees in addition to salary. The amounts allowed by law for mileage and for actual, necessary expenses paid by him, and for board, washing, and care of prisoners, may be retained by him in addition to his salary. [C51, §2536; R60, §4145; C73, §§3788, 3807; C97, §511; S13, §511; C24, 27, §5192.]

5193. Condemnation funds. On or before the first day of January in each year the sheriff of each county having any condemnation funds in his possession shall make a detailed report under oath of all funds in his possession received from condemnation proceedings of any kind that have been finally adjudicated, reciting therein the names of the parties to whom said funds
belong, when received, and describing the property condemned, which report shall be filed with the county treasurer, and the sum so shown due from such sheriff paid over to the county treasurer, who shall make a detailed receipt therefor. [C24, 27,§5193.]

Referred to in §§5194, 5196, 5197.

5194. Unadjudicated condemnation funds. Every sheriff having any condemnation funds in his possession in cases not finally adjudicated, shall make a further report of funds received by him in such cases, in detail as called for in the preceding section, and file the same with the county auditor for examination and checking by the board of supervisors, and wherever any sheriff's term is expiring he shall pay such condemnation funds in cases not finally adjudicated to his successor in office, taking his receipt therefor. [C24, 27,§5194.]

Referred to in §§5196, 5197.

5195. Duty and liability of treasurer. The county treasurer receiving such funds shall enter the same in detail in a book kept for that purpose, listing the names of the parties to whom such funds are due, description of property condemned, and amount of each item so due, and the same shall be paid out by him to the parties to whom the same is due, upon warrants ordered by the board of supervisors and issued by the county auditor, drawn upon said condemnation fund, and shall not be payable out of any other fund. Such county treasurer and his sureties shall be liable for such funds the same as for other funds received in his official capacity. [C24, 27,§5195.]

Referred to in §5197.

5196. Record of funds. Any sheriff receiving funds as provided in the second preceding section shall list the same in detail in a book kept for that purpose, and pay the same to the parties entitled thereto, upon final adjudication of such cases, or if held, after final adjudication until the end of the calendar year to the county treasurer as provided in the third preceding section. [C24, 27,§5196.]

Referred to in §5197.

5197. Liability of sheriff. Nothing contained in the four preceding sections shall be construed as relieving such sheriffs or the sureties on their bonds from liability for such funds so received by them until such payment has been made to the county treasurer or successor in office as herein provided. [C24, 27,§5197.]

CHAPTER 259-D1

CARE OF PRISONERS IN CERTAIN COUNTIES

5197-d1. Prisoners—duty of sheriff. The duty of the sheriff to board, lodge, wait on, wash for and care for prisoners in his custody in the county jail in counties having a population in excess of eighty thousand shall be performed by the sheriff without compensation, reimbursement or allowance therefor except his salary as fixed by law. [44GA, ch 133,§1.]

5197-d2. Purchase of supplies. The board of supervisors in such counties shall, in such manner and under such regulations as it may deem fit, furnish to the sheriff at the county jail and at the expense of the county all supplies, wholesome provisions, and utensils, including gas, fuel, electricity and water which in its judgment are necessary to enable the sheriff to discharge said duty. [44GA, ch 133,§2.]

5197-d3. Inspection. The board shall (at all reasonable hours) have the right to full access to said jail and to said supplies in order to inspect the same and determine whether said supplies are being used for the sole purpose herein contemplated. [44GA, ch 133,§3.]

5197-d4. Cook and assistants. The sheriff may with the approval of the board of supervisors appoint a competent cook for each of the county jails of his county; also such assistants at each of said jails as said board may deem necessary. One or more of said assistants may be women. Said appointments shall be made by the board of supervisors when the sheriff fails to make them. [44GA, ch 133,§4.]

5197-d5. Salaries. Said board shall fix the salaries of said cook or cooks and assistants, which salaries shall be paid as other salaries in general are paid. Said salaries may include board and lodging in the jail. [44GA, ch 133,§5.]

5197-d6. Use of trustees. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of said counties to cooperate with said board in reducing the number of assistants to the minimum, and to this end the sheriff shall assign any of the work, made necessary by this chapter, inside the jail, to such prisoners as in the judgment of the sheriff can be trusted. [44GA, ch 133,§6.]

5197-d7. Duty of cooks and assistants. It shall be the duty of said cook or cooks, and of said assistants properly to prepare and serve, three times each day, the food for said prisoners, properly and adequately to wait on and care for said prisoners, and to wash the clothing of said prisoners as herein provided. When not so engaged they shall perform such work as the sheriff may direct. [44GA, ch 133,§7.]

5197-d8. Washing. The shirts and other underclothing of each prisoner, and the bed
The warrant may be, in substance, as follows: [44GA, ch 133, §9.]

5197-d10. Wrongful use of supplies. Any person who wilfully uses any supplies furnished by the board hereunder, for a purpose not hereinafter authorized or contemplated, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, but this provision shall not prevent the state from prosecuting an offender for larceny or embezzlement if the facts constitute either of such offenses. [44GA, ch 133, §10.]

This chapter shall not become effective until January 1, 1933. [44GA, ch 133, §14.]

CHAPTER 260
CORONER

5198. Coroner as sheriff. The coroner shall perform all the duties of sheriff, when that office is vacant; where it appears from the papers that the sheriff is a party to an action or proceeding in a court of record; where, in any action commenced or about to be commenced, an affidavit is filed with the clerk of the court, showing the absence of the sheriff and his deputy from the county, and that they are not expected to return in time to perform the service needed, or showing partiality, prejudice, consanguinity, or interest upon his part, in which case the clerk shall direct process to the coroner, in a court of record; and in such other cases as are required by law. When he has notice of the dead body of a person, supposed to have died by unlawful means found or being in his county, he is required to issue his warrant to a constable of his county, requiring him to summon forthwith three electors of the county to appear before him at the time and place named in the warrant, to make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, and return a copy of the verdict in said proceeding, with the minutes of all testimony taken thereat, to the state inspector of mines; and no person by a series of acts, the total value of the property so embezzled, converted or stolen shall be considered as embezzled, converted or stolen in one act, and the offender shall be punished accordingly. [44GA, ch 133, §12.]

5197-d12. Nonapplicability of statutes. Paragraphs eleven and twelve of section 5191, also section 5192 in so far as it refers to boarding, washing for, and care of, prisoners, shall not be applicable to counties embraced in this chapter. [44GA, ch 133, §14.]

5197-d13. Time act effective. This chapter shall not become effective until January 1, 1933. [44GA, ch 133, §14.]

5201. Person killed in mine. When a person shall come to his death by accident or otherwise, in any manner connected with the working of, or in, any mine, or by any explosion therein, an inquest shall be held, and the coroner shall make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, and return a copy of the verdict in said proceeding, with the minutes of all testimony taken thereat, to the state inspector of mines; and no person shall be qualified to serve as a juror at said inquest who has a personal interest in, or is employed in or about, the mine in which or at which the deceased came to his death, or by any of its proprietors. [C97, §516; C24, 27, §5201.]

Fee, §520. Warrant. The warrant may be, in substance, as follows:
To any peace officer of said county:—In the name of the state of Iowa, you are hereby required to summon forthwith three electors of your county to appear before me at (name the place), at (name the day and hour, or say forthwith), and then and there to hold an inquest upon the dead body of (name of deceased), there lying, and find by what means he died. Witness my hand this day of (name the day), A. D. 19 (or whatever year). [State of Iowa, ... County.]

5203. Service and return. The officer to whom it is delivered shall execute the warrant, and make return thereof at the time and place named. [C51, §188; R60, §398; C24, 27, §5203.]

5204. Filling vacancies—oath. If any juror fails to appear, the coroner shall cause the proper number to be summoned or returned from the bystanders immediately, and proceed to impanel them, and administer the following oath, in substance: “You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will diligently inquire, and truly presentment make, when, how, and by what means the person whose body lies here dead came to his death, according to your knowledge and the evidence given you.” [C51, §189; R60, §399; C24, 27, §5204.]

5205. Witnesses and jurors. The coroner shall issue subpoenas for such witnesses as have knowledge touching the manner of the death of the person whose inquest is being held, returnable at such time and place as he may direct. They shall be sworn as in other cases, and their evidence reduced to writing under the direction of the coroner, subscribed by them, and returned to the district court, with the verdict and all other papers in the case. The coroner may enforce the attendance of witnesses and jurors, and punish them for contempt in disobeying his process, in like manner as a justice of the peace may do in criminal proceedings before him. In the absence of any officer authorized to serve subpoenas or other process, the coroner may deputize some suitable person to serve the same or may himself perform such duties. [C51, §§190-192, 199; R60, §§400-402, 409; C24, 27, §§5205.]

Contempt, ch 363.

5206. Shorthand reporter. For the purpose of preserving the testimony of such witnesses, and all the acts and doings of the coroner and jury, the coroner may appoint a shorthand reporter who shall, before entering upon his duties as such reporter, take an oath to be administered by the coroner, that he will faithfully take down in shorthand the evidence as it is given by the witnesses at such inquest or investigation, and that he will correctly extend the same into longhand. [S13, §520; C24, 27, §5206.]

5207. Compensation. Such reporter shall receive compensation not to exceed fifty cents per hour for time actually employed in any inquest or investigation, and for extending the notes, and when such shorthand report is extended into longhand by the said shorthand reporter and certified to by the coroner and reporter to the effect that it contains a full, true, and complete report of all proceedings, and filed, it shall be the official record of the said inquest or investigation. [S13, §520; C24, 27, §5207.]

5208. Verdict. The jurors, having inspected the body, heard the testimony and made all needful inquiries, shall return to the coroner their verdict in writing, under their hands, in substance as follows, stating the matters in the following form suggested, as far as found:

State of Iowa, ... County, ss.

An inquisition holden at ... in the county of ... on the ... day of ... in the year of A. D. 19 ... before the coroner of the said county, upon the body of ... (or person unknown), there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed. The said jurors upon their oaths do say (here state when, how, by what person, means, weapon, or accident he came to his death, and whether feloniously).

In testimony whereof, the said jurors have hereunto set their hands, the day and year aforesaid (which shall be attested by the coroner). [C51, §193; R60, §403; C24, 27, §5208.]

5209. Verdict kept secret. If the jurors find that a crime has been committed on the deceased and name the person who they believe has committed it, the verdict shall not be made public until after the arrest of the person. [C51, §194; R60, §404; C24, 27, §5209.]

5210. Arrest. If the person charged be present, the coroner may order his arrest by an officer or any other person present, and shall then make a warrant requiring the officer or other person to take him before a justice of the peace. [C51, §195; R60, §405; C24, 27, §5210.]

5211. Warrant. If the person charged be not present, and the coroner believes he can be taken, he may issue a warrant to the sheriff and constables of the county, requiring them to arrest the person and take him before a justice of the peace. [C51, §196; R60, §406; C24, 27, §5211.]

Referred to in §5212.

5212. Proceedings. The warrant of the coroner in the above case shall be of equal authority with that of a justice of the peace, and when the person charged is brought before the justice, such justice shall cause an information to be filed against him, and the same proceedings shall be had as in other cases under information, and he shall be dealt with as a person held under an information in the usual form. [C51,
5213. Contents and effect of warrant. The warrant of the coroner shall recite substantially the transactions before him, and the verdict of the jury of inquest leading to the arrest, and such warrant shall be a sufficient foundation for the proceeding of the justice instead of an information. [C51, §198; R60, §408; C73, §364; C97, §532; C24, 27, §5212.]

5214. Reports. The coroner shall report to the clerk of the district court all cases of death which may call for the exercise of his jurisdiction; with the cause or mode of death, in accordance with forms furnished by the state department of health. [C51, §526; C24, 27, §5214.]

5214-cl. Violent deaths. The coroner shall also immediately report to the state bureau of investigation, all deaths coming within his jurisdiction due to accidental or violent means, and said report shall be upon such forms as shall be prescribed and furnished by the state bureau of investigation. [43GA, ch 143.]

5215. Disposition of body—expenses. The coroner, except as otherwise provided by law, shall cause the body of the deceased person which he is called to view to be delivered to his friends, if any there be, if not, he shall cause him to be decently buried, and the expense to be paid from any property found with the body, or, if there be none, from the county treasury, by certifying an account of the expenses; which, being presented to the board of supervisors, shall be allowed by them, in a reasonable amount and paid as other claims on the county. [C51, §200; R60, §410; C73, §366; C97, §527; C24, 27, §5215.]

5216. Disposition of property. Any property or money found with or upon the person of deceased, if there be no person authorized to receive the same, shall forthwith be turned over by the coroner to the clerk of the district court, to be held until disposed of according to law. A failure to comply with this section shall be a misdemeanor. [C97, §§532, 533; C24, 27, §5216.]

5217. Acting coroner. When there is no coroner, or in case of his absence or inability to act, any justice of the peace or municipal judge of the same county is authorized to perform the duties of coroner in relation to dead bodies. [C51, §201; R60, §411; C73, §367; C97, §532; C24, 27, §5217.]

5218. Physician employed—fees. In the inquisition by a coroner or by an acting coroner, when he or the jury deem it requisite, he may summon one or more physicians or surgeons to make a scientific examination, who, instead of witness fees, shall receive a reasonable compensation to be allowed by the board of supervisors. If the coroner is also a physician he may make such scientific examination, and shall receive therefor the same compensation as that paid other physicians, but in no such case shall he receive any witness fee. [C51, §202; R60, §412; C73, §368; C97, §529; C24, 27, §5218; 44GA, ch 47.]

5219. Compensation of witnesses and jurors. Witnesses and jurors shall receive for each day's service or attendance, two dollars; and for each mile traveled in attendance to the place of holding the inquest the sum of ten cents. [C51, §190; R60, §400; C73, §356; C97, §530; C24, 27, §5219.]

CHAPTER 261

COMPENSATION OF COUNTY OFFICERS, DEPUTIES, AND CLERKS

5220. County auditor. Each county auditor shall receive for his annual salary in counties having a population of:
1. Less than ten thousand, seventeen hundred dollars.
2. Ten thousand and less than fifteen thousand, eighteen hundred dollars.
3. Fifteen thousand and less than twenty thousand, nineteen hundred dollars.
4. Twenty thousand and less than twenty-five thousand, twenty thousand dollars.
5. Twenty-five thousand and less than thirty thousand, twenty-one hundred dollars.
6. Thirty thousand and less than thirty-five thousand, twenty-two hundred dollars.
7. Thirty-five thousand and less than forty thousand, twenty-four hundred dollars.
8. Forty thousand and less than fifty thousand, twenty-eight hundred dollars.
9. Fifty thousand and less than fifty-seven thousand, thirty-three hundred dollars.
10. Fifty-seven thousand and less than sixty-five thousand, thirty-four hundred dollars.
11. Sixty-five thousand or over, thirty-four thousand dollars.

5221. Deputy auditor and clerks.
5222. County treasurer.
5223. Deputy treasurer and clerks.
5224. County recorder.
5225. Deputy recorder and clerks.
5226. Sheriff.
5227. Deputy sheriff.
5228. County attorney.
5229. Assistant county attorney.
5230. Clerk of district court.
5231. Deputy clerk.
5232. County superintendent.
5233. Expenses of county superintendent.
5234. Deputy county superintendent.
5235. Monthly installments.
5235-a1. Exception.
5236. Dual county seats.
5237. Coroner—fees.
**5221. Deputy auditor and clerks.** Each deputy auditor shall receive as his annual salary in counties having a population of:

1. Less than fifty thousand, one-half the amount of the salary of the auditor, but if that amount is less than fifteen hundred dollars, the board of supervisors may allow an additional amount to make an aggregate not to exceed said sum.
2. Fifty thousand or over, one deputy to be designated by the auditor as chief deputy shall receive one-half the amount of the salary of the auditor, but if that amount is less than seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, the board of supervisors may allow an additional amount to make an aggregate not to exceed said sum, and each additional deputy shall receive one-half the amount of the salary of the auditor unless said amount exceeds fifteen hundred dollars, in which event the salary shall not exceed said last named sum.
3. In any county having within its limits a city with a population of thirty-six thousand or over, the salaries of the chief deputy and one to be designated by the auditor as second deputy shall each be sixty-five per cent of the amount of the salary of the auditor, and each additional deputy shall receive one-half the amount of the salary of the auditor. If more than four deputies are required, or additional clerks, the board of supervisors shall fix the amount of their compensation. [R60, §484; C73, §771; C97, §481; SS15, §§481, 490; C24, 27, §5221; 43GA, ch 144.]

**Dual county seats—salary, §5236.**

**5222. County treasurer.** Each county treasurer shall receive for his annual salary in counties having a population of:

1. Less than ten thousand, seventeen hundred dollars.
2. Ten thousand and less than fifteen thousand, eighteen hundred dollars.
3. Fifteen thousand and less than twenty thousand, nine hundred dollars.
4. Twenty thousand and less than twenty-five thousand, two thousand dollars.
5. Twenty-five thousand and less than thirty thousand, twenty-one hundred dollars.
6. Thirty thousand and less than thirty-five thousand, twenty-two hundred dollars.
7. Thirty-five thousand and less than forty thousand, twenty-four hundred dollars.
8. Forty thousand and less than fifty thousand, twenty-eight hundred dollars.
9. Fifty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand, thirty thousand dollars.
10. Fifty-five thousand and less than sixty thousand, thirty-five hundred dollars.
11. Sixty-five thousand and over, thirty-four thousand dollars.
12. Over sixty-five thousand having a special charter city where the taxes are collected by the county treasurer, thirty-three hundred dollars in addition to the compensation as fixed by the above schedule in this section.
13. Forty thousand or over, in which there is a city of the first class, of any form of government, the board of supervisors may allow additional compensation to the county treasurer not to exceed fifty dollars per annum for each five thousand population of such cities. When such county has a city with a population of seventy-five thousand or over, the board of supervisors shall allow additional compensation in an amount not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each five thousand population of such cities, provided, however, that in no case shall such allowance exceed five hundred dollars.

In counties where the district court is held at two different places the county treasurer shall receive five hundred dollars in addition to the compensation as fixed by the above schedule in this section. [C51, §211; R60, §422; C73, §3793; C97, §490; SS15, §§490, 490-a; C24, 27, §5222.]

**5223. Deputy treasurer and clerks.** Each deputy treasurer shall receive as his annual salary in counties having a population of:

1. Less than fifty thousand, one-half the amount of the salary of the treasurer, but if that amount is less than fifteen hundred dollars, the board of supervisors may allow an additional amount to make an aggregate not to exceed said sum.
2. Fifty thousand or over, one deputy to be designated by the treasurer as chief deputy shall receive one-half the amount of the salary of the treasurer, but if that amount is less than seventeen hundred fifty dollars, the board of supervisors may allow an additional amount to make an aggregate not to exceed said sum, and each additional deputy shall receive one-half the amount of the salary of the treasurer unless said amount exceeds fifteen hundred dollars, in which event the salary shall not exceed said last named sum.
3. In any county having within its limits a city with a population of thirty-six thousand or over, in which there exists a city, not the county seat, having a population of six thousand or over, the treasurer may appoint a resident deputy collector of taxes for such city and vicinity under bond as provided for other deputies, and his compensation shall be the same as a deputy in a county with a population of less than fifty thousand. The treasurer in such case shall prepare the necessary books and records for such deputy each year.
4. In any county having within its limits a city with a population of thirty-six thousand or over, the salaries of the chief deputy and one to be designated by the treasurer as second deputy shall each be sixty-five per cent of the amount of the salary of the treasurer, and each additional deputy shall receive one-half the amount of the salary of the treasurer. If more than four deputies are required, or additional clerks, the board of supervisors shall fix the amount of their compensation. [C51, §417; R60, §648; C73, §§771, 3793; C97, §491; SS15, §491; C24, 27, §5223; 43GA, ch 144.]

**Dual county seats—salary, §5236.**

**5224. County recorder.** Each county recorder shall receive for his annual salary in counties having a population of:
§5225, Ch 261, COMPENSATION OF COUNTY OFFICERS

1. Less than fifteen thousand, sixteen hundred dollars.
2. Fifteen thousand and less than twenty thousand, seventeen hundred dollars.
3. Twenty thousand and less than twenty-five thousand, eighteen hundred dollars.
4. Twenty-five thousand and less than thirty thousand, nineteen hundred dollars.
5. Thirty thousand and less than thirty-five thousand, two thousand dollars.
6. Thirty-five thousand and less than forty thousand, ten thousand dollars.
7. Forty thousand and less than fifty thousand, twenty-two hundred dollars.
8. Fifty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand, twenty-three hundred dollars.
9. Fifty-five thousand and under sixty thousand, two thousand dollars.
10. Sixty thousand and under sixty-five thousand, five thousand dollars.
11. Sixty-five thousand and under seventy thousand, ten thousand dollars.
12. Seventy thousand and under seventy-five thousand, fifteen thousand dollars.
13. Seventy-five thousand and under eighty thousand, twenty thousand dollars.
14. Eighty thousand and under eighty-five thousand, twenty-five thousand dollars.
15. Eighty-five thousand and under ninety thousand, thirty thousand dollars.
16. Ninety thousand and over, thirty-five thousand dollars.

5226. Sheriff. Each sheriff shall receive for his annual salary in counties having a population of:

1. Less than fifteen thousand, seventeen hundred dollars.
2. Fifteen thousand and less than twenty thousand, eighteen hundred dollars.
3. Twenty thousand and less than twenty-five thousand, nineteen hundred dollars.
4. Twenty-five thousand and less than thirty thousand, two thousand dollars.
5. Thirty thousand and less than thirty-five thousand, five thousand dollars.
6. Thirty-five thousand and less than forty thousand, ten thousand dollars.
7. Forty thousand and less than fifty thousand, twenty-two hundred dollars.
8. Fifty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand, twenty-three hundred dollars.
9. Fifty-five thousand and under sixty thousand, two thousand dollars.
10. Sixty thousand and under sixty-five thousand, five thousand dollars.
11. Sixty-five thousand and under seventy thousand, ten thousand dollars.
12. Seventy thousand and under seventy-five thousand, fifteen thousand dollars.
13. Seventy-five thousand and under eighty thousand, twenty thousand dollars.
14. Eighty thousand and under eighty-five thousand, twenty-five thousand dollars.
15. Eighty-five thousand and under ninety thousand, thirty thousand dollars.
16. Ninety thousand and over, thirty-five thousand dollars.
8. Sixty thousand and under eighty thousand, thirty-five hundred dollars.

9. Eighty thousand and under one hundred thousand, four thousand dollars.

10. One hundred thousand and over, five thousand dollars.

Except in counties having a population of sixty thousand or over according to the latest federal or state census, in addition to the salary above provided, he shall receive the fees as now allowed to attorneys for suits upon written instruments where judgment is obtained, for all fines collected where he appears for the state, but not otherwise, and school fund mortgages foreclosed, and attorney fees allowed in criminal cases.

In counties having a population of sixty thousand or over by the latest federal or state census, the annual salaries as herein provided shall be the full and only compensation of the county attorney, and all fees and commissions in this chapter or elsewhere by law provided which may be lawfully taxed in favor of county attorneys shall if and when taxed and collected be paid by the county attorney to the county for the benefit of the court expense fund.

In any county where district court is held in two places, he shall receive an additional sum of five hundred dollars.

The county attorney shall also receive his necessary and actual expenses incurred in attending upon his official duties at a place other than his residence and the county seat, which shall be audited and allowed by the board of supervisors of the county.

5229. Assistant county attorney. Assistant county attorneys shall receive as their annual salary in counties having a population of:

1. Less than thirty-six thousand, no compensation.

2. Thirty-six thousand and less than forty-five thousand, one thousand dollars.

3. Forty-five thousand and less than fifty-seven thousand, fifteen hundred dollars.

4. Fifty-seven thousand and less than sixty-five thousand, two thousand dollars.

5. One hundred forty thousand and over, twenty-five hundred dollars.

6. In counties having a population of fifty-seven thousand or over, in which counties there is a city of the second class other than the county seat of said county, which city of the second class has a population of six thousand or over, the board of supervisors may fix the salary of an assistant county attorney residing in such city, not the county seat, making said salary in any sum which the board of supervisors may determine, not in excess of two thousand dollars per annum.

5230. Clerk of district court. Each clerk of the district court shall receive as his annual salary in counties having a population of:

1. Less than ten thousand, seventeen hundred dollars.

2. Ten thousand and less than fifteen thousand, eighteen hundred dollars.

3. Fifteen thousand and less than twenty thousand, nineteen hundred dollars.

4. Twenty thousand and less than twenty-five thousand, two thousand dollars.

5. Twenty-five thousand and less than thirty thousand, twenty-one hundred dollars.

6. Thirty thousand and less than thirty-five thousand, twenty-two hundred dollars.

7. Thirty-five thousand and less than forty thousand, twenty-four hundred dollars.

8. Forty thousand and less than fifty thousand, twenty-six hundred dollars.

9. Fifty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand, three thousand dollars.

10. Fifty-five thousand and over, five thousand dollars.

11. Sixty-five thousand and over, thirty-three hundred dollars.

12. In any county where the district court is held in two places four hundred dollars additional.

5231. Deputy clerk. Each deputy clerk shall receive as his annual salary in counties having a population of:

1. Less than fifty thousand, one-half the amount of the salary of the clerk, but if that amount is less than fifteen hundred dollars, the board of supervisors may allow an additional amount to make an aggregate not to exceed said sum.

2. Fifty thousand or over, one deputy to be designated by the clerk as chief deputy shall receive one-half the amount of the salary of the clerk, but if that amount is less than seventeen hundred fifty dollars, the board of supervisors may allow an additional amount to make an aggregate not to exceed said sum, and each additional deputy shall receive one-half the amount of the salary of the clerk unless said amount exceeds fifteen hundred dollars, in which event the salary shall not exceed said last named sum.

3. In any county having within its limits a city with a population of thirty-six thousand or over, the salaries of the chief deputy and one to be designated by the clerk as chief deputy shall each be sixty-five per cent of the amount of the salary of the clerk, and each additional deputy shall receive one-half the amount of the salary of the clerk. If more than four deputies are required, or additional clerks, the board of supervisors shall fix the amount of the compensation.

5232. County superintendent. Each county superintendent of schools shall receive an annual salary of not less than eighteen hundred dollars, and such additional compensation as may be
allowed by the board of supervisors in each particular county, but in no case to exceed three thousand dollars. [R60, §2074; C73, §1776; C97, §2742; S13, §2742; C24, 27, §5232.]

5233. Expenses of county superintendent. The county superintendent shall, on the first Monday of each month, file with the county auditor an itemized and verified statement of his actual and necessary expenses incurred during the previous month in the performance of his official duties within his county and such expenses shall be allowed by the county board of supervisors and paid out of the county fund, as other expenses of the county, but the total amount so paid in any one year for traveling expenses of the superintendent shall not exceed the sum of four hundred dollars, unless approved by the board of supervisors. In determining the actual and necessary expenses incurred under this section, mileage at the rate of seven cents per mile for distance actually traveled may be included. [C73, §1776; C97, §2742; S13, §2742; SS15, §2734-b; C24, 27, §5235; 44GA, ch 12.]

5234. Deputy county superintendent. Each deputy county superintendent shall receive such annual salary as shall be allowed by the county board of education, and which said board shall fix each year in accordance with the provisions of the teachers' minimum wage law. [C51, §417; R60, §648; C73, §771; SS15, §2734-b; C24, 27, §5234.]

Minimum wage law, §4341 et seq.

5235. Monthly installments. The salaries fixed by the foregoing sections of this chapter shall be paid out of the general fund of the county. [C97, §308; SS15, §308; C24, 27, §5235.]

Manner of payment, §1218.

5235-a1. Exception. The salaries fixed by sections 5230 and 5231 may be paid from the court expense fund. [C27, §5235-a1.]

Court expense fund, §1772.

5236. Dual county seats. In any county having two county seats and where the district court is held in two places, the first deputy county auditor, county treasurer, county clerk, and county recorder, or the deputy in charge of such office, shall receive sixty-five per cent of the amount of the salary of his principal. [C24, 27, §5236.]

5237. Coroner—fees. The coroner is entitled to charge and receive as his compensation the following fees, which shall be paid out of the county treasury, and the county shall be permitted to file and collect a claim against the estate of said decedent for said fees.

1. For examining each dead body upon which no inquest is held, where there is no medical attendant at death and where such examination is necessary to comply with chapter 110, the sum of five dollars.

2. For examining each dead body upon which an inquest is held or where the death occurred under such suspicious circumstances as to make advisable prompt investigation of the facts and the preservation of weapons and finger prints, including investigating, preserving weapons, finger prints, and evidence of crime and tragic death and making a permanent memorandum of any important identification marks, evidence, conditions, suspicious circumstances and other significant facts observed by the coroner in viewing the dead body and the location where found, the sum of ten dollars.

3. For issuing each subpoena, warrant, or order for a jury, twenty-five cents.

4. For docketing each case, one dollar.

5. For each mile traveled to and returning from an examination or inquest, seven cents.

6. For taking down in writing the evidence of witnesses, when no stenographer is employed as hereinbefore provided, ten cents per one hundred words.

7. For returning a copy of the verdict with minutes of the testimony to the state inspector of mines, as provided by law, three dollars.

8. For all other services, the same fees as are allowed sheriffs in similar cases, to be paid in like manner. [C51, §239; R60, §4148; C73, §3799; C97, §531; C24, 27, §5237; 44GA, chs 12, 47.]

Appointment of stenographer, §5206.

Death in mine, §5201.

Other fees, §6191.

CHAPTER 262
DEPUTY OFFICERS, ASSISTANTS, AND CLERKS

5238. Appointment.

5239. Certificate of appointment.

5240. Revocation of appointment.

5241. Qualifications.

5238. Appointment. Each county auditor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, county attorney, clerk of the district court, coroner, and county superintendent of schools, may, with the approval of the board of supervisors, appoint one or more deputies or assistants, respectively, not holding a county office, for whose acts he shall be responsible. The number of deputies, assistants, and clerks, for each office shall be determined by the board of supervisors, and such number together with the approval of each appointment shall be by resolution made of record in the proceedings of such board. [C51, §§411, 415; R60, §§642, 646, 2069; C73, §§766, 769, 1770; C97, §§298, 303, 481, 491, 496, 510; S13, §§303-a, 496; SS15, §§298, 481, 491, 510-b, C24, 27, §5239.]

5239. Certificate of appointment. When any such appointment has been approved by the board of supervisors, the officer making such appointment shall issue in writing a certificate of such appointment, and file the same in the office of the auditor where it shall be kept. [C51, §411; R60, §642; C73, §766; C97, §§298, 303, 481, 491, 496, 510; S13, §§303-a, 496; SS15, §§298, 481, 491, 510-b; C24, 27, §5239.]

5240. Revocation of appointment. 
5240. Revocation of appointment. Any certificate of appointment may be revoked in writing at any time by the officer making the appointment, which revocation shall be filed and kept in the office of the auditor. [C51, §411; R60, §642; C73, §766; C97, §§298, 481, 491, 496, 510; S13, §496; SS15, §§298, 481, 491, 510-b; C24, 27, §5240.]  

5241. Qualifications. Each deputy shall be required to give a bond in an amount to be fixed by the officer having the approval of the bond of his principal, with sureties to be approved by such officer. Such bond when approved shall be filed and kept in the office of the auditor. Each deputy shall take the same oath as his principal, which shall be indorsed on the certificate of appointment. [C51, §§411, 416; R60, §§642, 647; C73, §§766, 770; C97, §§298, 481, 491, 496, 510; S13, §496; SS15, §§298, 481, 491, 496, 510-b; C24, 27, §5241.]  

5241-d1. Bond or liability policy. The bond of sheriffs' deputies shall be either a bond or liability policy as may be required by the sheriff with the approval of the board of supervisors. [44GA, ch 135.]  

5242. Powers and duties. Each deputy, assistant, and clerk shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him or her by the officer making the appointment, and during the absence or disability of his principal, the deputy or deputies shall perform the duties of such principal, except a deputy superintendent of schools shall not perform the duties of his or her principal in visiting schools or hearing appeals. [C51, §412; R60, §643; C73, §767; C97, §§298, 481, 491, 496; S13, §496; SS15, §§298, 481, 491; C24, 27, §5242.]  

5243. Temporary assistance for county attorney. The county attorney may with the approval of a judge of the district court procure such assistants in the trial of a person charged with felony as he shall deem necessary and for such assistants upon presenting to the board of supervisors a certificate of the district judge before whom said cause was tried, certifying to the services rendered, shall be allowed a reasonable compensation therefor, to be fixed by the board of supervisors, but nothing in this chapter shall prevent the board of supervisors from employing an attorney to assist the county attorney in any cause or proceeding in which the state or county is interested. [C97, §303; S13, §303-a; C24, 27, §5243.]  

5244. Temporary assistance for county auditor. In case no deputy shall be appointed, but on account of the pressure of business in his office the auditor is compelled temporarily to employ assistants, he shall file the bill for such services with the board of supervisors at their next regular meeting and it shall make a reasonable allowance therefor. [C97, §§481; SS15, §481; C24, 27, §5244.]  

CHAPTER 263  
COLLECTION AND ACCOUNTING OF FEES  

5245. Fees belong to county.  

5246. Record of fees.  

5247. Quarterly reports and payments. Each of such officers shall make itemized and verified reports quarterly to the board of supervisors showing in detail the fees collected during the preceding quarter. Each such officer shall quarterly pay into the county treasury all fees collected during the preceding quarter, take duplicate receipts therefor and file one of such receipts in the office of the auditor. Each such officer shall also enter upon the fee book of his office the date and amount of each payment into the county treasury. [R60, §431; C73, §§3785, 3796; C97, §§299, 480, 492, 508; S13, §§508; SS15, §§479-a, 490-a; C24, 27, §5246.]  


CHAPTER 264  
GENERAL DUTIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS  

5249. Officers to furnish information.  

5250. Agent or attorney.  

5251. Acting as counsel.  

5252. Purchase of property.  

5253. Examination of accounts—expense.  

5254. Violations.  

5249. Officers to furnish information. It is the duty of each county officer, whenever called upon by the governor or either house of the general assembly, to communicate to the governor...
or such house any information that may be in his possession as such officer, and to furnish any statistics at his command, when thus called upon. [C97, §544; C24, 27, §5249.]

§5250. Agent or attorney. No county officer shall appear as agent, attorney, or solicitor for another, in any matter pending before the board of supervisors. [C73, §826; C97, §545; C24, 27, §5250.]

§5251. Acting as counsel. No sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, or constable shall appear in any court as attorney or counsel for any party, nor make any writing or process to commence any action or proceeding, or to be in any manner used in the same; and such writing or process made by any of them shall be rejected. [C51, §175; R60, §388; C73, §542; C97, §546; C24, 27, §5251.]

§5252. Purchase of property. No sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, or constable shall become the purchaser, either directly or indirectly, of any property by him exposed to sale under any process of law; and every such purchase shall be void. [C51, §176; R60, §389; C73, §543; C97, §547; C24, 27, §5252.]

§5253. Examination of accounts — expense. If any officer required by law to report the fees collected by him to the board of supervisors shall neglect or refuse to make such report, it shall be the duty of the board to employ an expert accountant to examine the books, papers, and accounts of such officer, and to make said report, the expense of which shall be charged to such delinquent officer, and shall be collectible upon his official bond. [C97, §548; C24, 27, §5253.]

§5254. Violations. Failure on the part of any officer to perform any duty required of him by the preceding sections of this chapter shall render him liable to prosecution and punishment for a misdemeanor. [C97, §550; C24, 27, §5254.]

Punishment, §12904.

§5255. Purchase of warrants. No officer of any county, nor any deputy or employee of such officer, shall, directly or indirectly, be permitted to take, purchase, or receive in payment, exchange, or in any way whatever, any warrant, scrip, or other evidence of its indebtedness or any demand against it, for a less amount than that expressed on the face of the warrant, scrip, or other evidence of indebtedness or demand, with accrued interest thereon. [R60, §2186; C73, §556; C97, §596; C24, 27, §5255.]

Referred to in §5257. Applicable to cities and towns, §643.

§5256. Money for sectarian purposes. Public money shall not be appropriated, given, or loaned by the corporate authorities of any county or township, to or in favor of any institution, school, association, or object which is under ecclesiastical or sectarian management or control. [C73, §552; C97, §553; C24, 27, §5256.]

Referred to in §5257. Applicable to cities and towns, §643.

§5257. Violations. Any officer of any county, or any deputy or employee of such officer, who violates any of the provisions of the two preceding sections, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, for each offense. [R60, §2188; C73, §558; C97, §598; C24, 27, §5257.]

Applicable to cities and towns, §643.

§5258. Expenditures confined to receipts. It shall be unlawful for any county, or for any officer thereof, to allow any claim, or to issue any warrant, or to enter into any contract, which will result, during said year, in an expenditure from any county fund in excess of an amount equal to the collectible revenues in said fund for said year, plus any unexpended balance in said fund for any previous years.

Any officer allowing a claim, issuing a warrant, or making a contract contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be held personally liable for the payment of the claim or warrant, or the performance of the contract. [C24, 27, §5258.]

Referred to in §§5259-5260-91, §5269. Analogous provision, §1162.

§5259. Exceptions. The preceding section shall not apply to:
1. Expenditures for bridges or buildings destroyed by fire or flood or other extraordinary casualty.
2. Expenses incurred in connection with the operation of the courts.
3. Expenditures for bridges which are made necessary in any year by the construction of a public drainage improvement.
4. Expenditures for the benefit of any person entitled to receive help from public funds.
5. Expenditures authorized by vote of the electors.
6. Expenditures contracted prior to July 4, 1923, for and on account of county activities authorized by law.
7. Expenditures contracted prior to July 4, 1923, of every kind and character for the funding and refunding of legal obligations or indebtedness of the county by bonding or otherwise as provided by law.
8. Expenditures from the county funds which are to be refunded from the primary road fund.
9. Expenditures from the county general fund legally payable from that fund and contracted prior to January 1, 1924. [C24, 27, §5259.]

Referred to in §§5259-5260-91, §5269.

§5260. Unallowable claims. No claim shall be allowed or warrant issued or paid for the expense incurred by any county officer in attending any convention of county officials. [C24, 27, §5260.]
CHAPTER 264-C1
COUNTY BUDGET

5260-cl. Annual itemized estimates. On or before the thirty-first day of December of each year, each elective or appointive officer of any county having charge of any county office or department shall prepare and submit to the board of supervisors a detailed estimate itemized in the same manner that the various expenditures of such office or department are itemized on the records of the county auditor, showing the proposed expenditures of his office or department for the following calendar year. If the estimated expenditures show an increase over those for the current year, a statement in writing of the reason for such estimated increase must also be submitted. [43GA, ch 146; 44GA, ch 136.]

5260-c2. Appropriation. On or before the thirty-first of January of every year, the board of supervisors shall appropriate, by resolution, such amounts as are deemed necessary for each of the different county officers and departments during the ensuing year, and shall specify from which of the different county funds created by law the appropriated sums shall be derived. The appropriations to each separate county office or department shall be itemized in the same manner that the accounts are itemized on the records of the county auditor. [43GA, ch 146.]

5260-c3. Contingent fund. The board of supervisors may also appropriate to a contingent account for one or each of the county funds, a sum which may be spent for purposes which cannot be anticipated at the beginning of the year, but said contingent appropriation together with other appropriations shall not exceed the anticipated revenues. [43GA, ch 146.]

5260-c4. Form of resolution—limitation. Such resolution of appropriation also shall list, in three separate columns and opposite each separate appropriation item, the itemized expenditures of each county office or department for each of the two preceding years. The total amount appropriated from any county fund shall not exceed the anticipated receipts of that fund. [43GA, ch 146.]

5260-c5. Contents of resolution. Such resolution of appropriation also shall contain an itemized statement of the anticipated receipts to each separate county fund for the current year, together with a statement of any balance carried over in any of the county funds from the preceding year. Such resolution of appropriation shall also contain in two columns and opposite each item of anticipated receipts, the actual receipts collected during each of the two preceding years. [43GA, ch 146.]

5260-c6. Supplemental appropriation. If it shall have been determined during the course of any year that the actual receipts to any of the different county funds will be larger than were anticipated in the original resolution of appropriation, the board of supervisors may make a supplementary appropriation by resolution at any regular meeting, appropriating the sums in excess of the estimated receipts from any county fund augmented by larger revenues than were anticipated, to any county office or offices supported by said fund or funds. No such supplementary appropriation shall be made to any such county office or offices unless it shall be shown that a specific need therefor exists. Such supplementary appropriation shall clearly state the amount collected into such augmented county fund in excess of the amount estimated in the general resolution of appropriation. [43GA, ch 146.]

5260-c7. Report of unexpended balances. On the fifteenth of April, July, and October of each year, the county auditor shall furnish to each county office or department, a statement showing the various original appropriations to each office or department, expenditures of the office or department from its different appropriation accounts during the expired portion of the year, together with a statement of the balance of the appropriations for said office remaining unexpended. [43GA, ch 146.]

5260-c8. Transfer of funds. In the event that any office has exceeded, or may find it necessary to exceed, the amount of its appropriation in any particular account, the board of supervisors, by resolution, may authorize a transfer from one or more of the other appropriation accounts of said office, any portion of such unexpended appropriation balance, to any other appropriation account of said office. [43GA, ch 146.]

5260-c9. Transfers from other departments. In the event it shall be found necessary for any office or department to spend an amount in excess of the total of its original appropriations, the board of supervisors at a regular or special meeting may by resolution authorize a transfer of a portion of the appropriation balance of one office or department or contingent account to the account of another office or department, provided that the funds transferred are derived from the same tax fund and that
§5261, Ch 265, SUBMISSION OF QUESTIONS TO VOTERS 694

the transfer does not violate existing statutes. [43GA, ch 146.]

5260-c10. Expenditures exceeding appropriation. In the event that the expenditures of any office or department during the year shall exceed its appropriation, such excess expenditure shall be reported in writing by the county auditor at or before the second regular meet­
ing of the board of supervisors in the ensuing year. [43GA, ch 146.]

5260-c11. Scope of statute. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as affecting the pro­visions of sections 5258 and 5259. [43GA, ch 146.]

CHAPTER 265
SUBMISSION OF QUESTIONS TO VOTERS
Referred to in §4670-bl.

5261. Expenditures—when vote necessary. The board of supervisors shall not order the erection of, or the building of an addition or ex­ten­sion to, or the remodeling or reconstruction of a courthouse, jail, or county home when the probable cost will exceed ten thousand dollars, or any other building, except as otherwise pro­vided, when the probable cost will exceed five thousand dollars, nor the purchase of real estate for county purposes exceeding ten thousand dollars in value, until a proposition therefor shall have been first submitted to the legal voters of the county, and voted for by a majority of all persons voting for and against such propo­sition at a general or special election, notice of the same being given as in other special elec­tions. [R60,§312; C73,§303; C97,§423; SS15, §423; C24, 27,§5261; 44GA, ch 137.]

5262. Exceptions. Where a courthouse has been destroyed by fire and not less than one hundred thousand dollars has been donated to the county for the purpose of erecting a courthouse, the board of supervisors may, without authorization from the voters, use the amount so donated for the construction of the courthouse and in addition thereto may appropriate from the general fund for such purpose a sum not exceeding one-half of the amount donated, provided there is in the general fund, unappro­priated for other purposes, an amount sufficient to pay such appropriation. [C51, §114; R60, §250; C73,§309; C97, §443; C24, 27,§5262; 44GA, ch 137.]

5262-c1. Improvements authorized. The board of supervisors in any county having a population of sixty-five thousand or over, may also make necessary additions to such courthouse, jail, or county home where the funds are available in the general fund, unappropriated for other purposes, without additional tax levy and without submitting the proposition to the voters of such county, provided the cost thereof does not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars. [43GA, ch 147.]

5263. Questions submitted to voters. The board of supervisors may submit to the people of the county at any regular election, or at any special election called for that purpose, the question whether money may be borrowed to aid in the erection and equipment or the build­ing of additions or extensions to, the remodel­ing or the reconstruction of any public build­ings, or the procuring of a site or grounds for such public buildings, or for both such site and buildings, and either or both of said proposi­tions and other local or police regulations may be submitted at the same general or special election. [C51,§114; R60,§250; C73,§309; C97, §443; C24, 27,§5263; 44GA, ch 137.]

5264. Depreciated warrants—tax. When the warrants of a county are at a depreciated value, it may, in like manner, submit the question whether a tax of a higher rate than that pro­vided by law shall be levied. [C51,§114; R60, §250; C73,§309; C97,§443; C24, 27,§5264.]

5265. Manner of submitting questions. The mode of submitting questions to the people shall be the following: The whole question, including the sum desired to be raised, or the amount of tax desired to be levied, or the rate per an­num, and the whole regulation, including the time of its taking effect or having operation, if it be of a nature to be set forth, and the penalty for its violation if there be one, shall be em­braced in a notice of the election and shall be published once each week for at least four weeks in some newspaper published in the county. Such notice shall name the time when such question will be voted upon, and the form in which the question shall be submitted, and a copy of the question to be submitted shall be posted at each polling place during the day of election. [C51,§115; R60, §251; C73,§910; C97, §446; C24, 27,§5265.]

5266. Voting of tax—when required. When any question submitted involves the borrowing or the expenditure of money, the same must be accompanied by a provision to levy a tax for the payment thereof, in addition to other taxes, as directed in the following section, and no vote adopting the question proposed will be of effect unless it adopt the tax also. [C51,§116; R60, §252; C73,§811; C97,§447; C24, 27,§5266.]
5267. Rate of tax. The rate of such tax shall in no case be more than one per cent on the county valuation in any one year. When the object is to borrow money for the erection and equipment of public buildings, or for the procuring of sites or grounds therefor, or for both, the rate shall be such as to pay the debt in a period not exceeding ten years; but in counties having a population of twenty-five thousand or over, or in any county where one hundred thousand dollars or more has been or is proposed to be expended, the rate of levy shall be such as to pay the debt in not exceeding twenty-five years. [C51, §117; R60, §253; C73, §312; C97, §448; SS15, §448; C24, 27, §5267.]

5268. Bonds — maturity — tax. In issuing bonds for such indebtedness, no bond shall be issued with a maturity date deferred more than twenty-five years from date thereof. Such bonds shall be consecutively numbered and issued and paid in the order of such numbering. The interest and principal of such bonds shall be paid as rapidly as funds for such payment are collected. When the object is to construct, or to aid in constructing, any highway or bridge, the annual rate shall not be less than one mill on the dollar of the assessed valuation; and any of the above taxes becoming delinquent shall draw the same interest as ordinary taxes. [C51, §117; R60, §253; C73, §312; C97, §448; SS15, §448; C24, 27, §5268.]

5269. Tax for successive years. When it is apparent that the levy of one year will not pay the entire amount, the proposition and the vote must be to continue the levy at the same rate from year to year until the amount is paid. [C51, §118; R60, §254; C73, §313; C97, §449; C24, 27, §5269.]

CHAPTER 266
COUNTY BONDS

5275. Funding and refunding bonds.

5267. Rate of tax. The rate of such tax shall in no case be more than one per cent on the county valuation in any one year. When the object is to borrow money for the erection and equipment of public buildings, or for the procuring of sites or grounds therefor, or for both, the rate shall be such as to pay the debt in a period not exceeding ten years; but in counties having a population of twenty-five thousand or over, or in any county where one hundred thousand dollars or more has been or is proposed to be expended, the rate of levy shall be such as to pay the debt in not exceeding twenty-five years. [C51, §117; R60, §253; C73, §312; C97, §448; SS15, §448; C24, 27, §5267.]

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Payment and maturity of bonds, ch 63-B1.

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CHAPTER 266
COUNTY BONDS

5275. Funding and refunding bonds. 

5276. Refunding bridge bonds.

5277. Rate of interest — form of bond.

5278. Provisions applicable.


5280. Proceeds — how applied.

5281. Record of bonds sold and transferred.

5282. Treasurer to report bonds sold.

5283. Unconstitutional issue.

5284. Tax for bonded indebtedness.

5285. Levy to pay interest and principal.

5275. Funding and refunding bonds. When the outstanding indebtedness of any county on the first day of January, April, June, or September in any year exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars, the board of supervisors, by a two-thirds vote of all its members, may fund or refund the same, and issue the bonds of the county therefor in sums not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars each, payable at a time stated, not more than twenty years from their date. [C73, §289; C97, §403; S13, §403; C24, 27, §5275.]

5276. Refunding bridge bonds. Indebtedness incurred by any county in making and repairing bridges may be refunded whenever such outstanding indebtedness equals or exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars, and the tax to pay such bonds and interest shall be levied as hereinafter provided, except that no part of said tax shall be levied on property within any city which is authorized by law to levy its own bridge tax. [S13, §403; C24, 27, §5276.]

Referred to in §§4753-al4, §5277.

5277. Rate of interest — form of bond. Said bonds shall bear interest not exceeding five per
cent per annum, payable semiannually, and be substantially in the following form, but subject to changes that will conform them to the resolution of said board, to wit:

No. .......... Iowa, .......

The county of .........., in the state of Iowa, for value received, promises to pay to bearer .......... dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, on .........., with interest on said sum from the date hereof until paid at the rate of .......... per cent per annum, payable .......... annually on the first days of .......... and .......... in each year, on presentation and surrender of the interest coupons hereto attached. Both principal and interest payable at ..........

This bond is issued by the board of supervisors of said county pursuant to the provisions of sections 5275 to 5277, inclusive, of the code of Iowa, and in conformity to a resolution of said board duly passed.

And it is hereby certified and recited that all acts, conditions, and things required by the laws and constitution of the state of Iowa to be done precedent to and in the issue of this bond have been properly done, happened and been performed in regular and due form, as required by law, and that the total indebtedness of said county, including this bond, does not exceed the constitutional or statutory limitations.

In testimony whereof, said county, by its board of supervisors, has caused this bond to be signed by the chairman of the board and attested by the auditor, with the county seal attached, this .......... day of .......... ......

Chairman Board of Supervisors.

Attest:

County Auditor, .......... County, Iowa.

(Form of Coupon)

The treasurer of .......... county, Iowa, will pay to bearer .......... dollars, on .......... at .......... for .......... annual interest on its .......... bond, dated .......... ......

No. .......... County Auditor

[C73,§289; C97,§403; S13,§403; C24, 27,§5277.]

Referred to in §§4753-al4, 6155.

5278. Provisions applicable. In making sale of such county bonds the county treasurer shall comply with and be governed by all the provisions of chapter 63. [C24, 27,§5278.]

5279. Bonds—negotiation of—duties of treasurer. When bonds issued under this chapter shall be executed, numbered consecutively, and sealed, they shall be delivered to the county treasurer and his receipt taken thereof, and he shall stand charged on his official bond with all bonds delivered to him and the proceeds thereof, and he shall sell the same, or exchange them, on the best available terms, for any legal indebtedness of the county outstanding on the first day of January, April, June, or September next preceding the resolution of the board authorizing their issue, but in neither case for a less sum than the face value of the bonds and all interest accrued on them at the date of such sale or exchange. [C73,§290; C97,§404; S13,§404; C24, 27, §5279.]

5280. Proceeds—how applied. If any portion of said bonds are sold for money, the proceeds thereof shall be applied exclusively for the payment of liabilities existing against the county at and before the date above named. When they are exchanged for warrants and other legal evidences of county indebtedness, the treasurer shall at once proceed to take evidence of such indebtedness by indorsing on the face thereof the amount for which they were received, the word "canceled" and date of cancellation. [C73, §290; C97,§404; S13,§404; C24, 27,§5280.]

5281. Record of bonds sold and transferred. He shall also keep a record of bonds sold or exchanged by him by number, date of sale, amount, date of maturity, and the name and post-office address of purchasers, and, if exchanged, what evidences of indebtedness were received therefor, which record shall be open at all times for inspection by the public. Whenever the holder of any bond shall sell or transfer it, the purchaser shall notify the treasurer of such purchase, giving at the same time the number of the bond transferred and his post-office address, and every such transfer shall be noted on the records. [C73,§290; C97,§404; S13,§404; C24, 27,§5281.]

5282. Treasurer to report bonds sold. The treasurer shall also report under oath to the board, at each regular session, a statement of all bonds sold or exchanged by him since the preceding report, and the date of such sale or exchange; and, when exchanged, a list or description of the county indebtedness exchanged therefor, and the amount of accrued interest received by him on such sale or exchange, which latter sum shall be charged to him as money received on bond fund, and so entered by him on his books; but such bonds shall not be exchanged for any indebtedness of the county except by the approval of the board of supervisors of said county. [C73,§290; C97,§404; S13,§404; C24, 27,§5282.]

5283. Unconstitutional issue. Any member of a board of supervisors who shall vote to order an issue of bonds under the provisions of this chapter in excess of the constitutional limit, shall be held personally liable for the excess of such issue. [C97,§405; C24, 27,§5283.]


5284. Tax for bonded indebtedness. The board of supervisors shall not in any one year levy a tax of more than three mills on the dollar for the payment of bonded indebtedness or judgments rendered thereof, except as provided in this chapter, unless the vote authorizing the issuance of the bonds provided for a higher rate. [C73,§480; C97,§1834; C24, 27, §5284.]

5285. Levy to pay interest and principal. The board of supervisors shall cause to be assessed and levied each year upon the taxable property in the county, in addition to the levy authorized for other purposes, a sufficient sum to pay the interest on outstanding bonds issued in con-
formity with the provisions of this chapter, accruing before the next annual levy, and such proportion of the principal that, at the end of eight years, the sum raised from such levies shall equal at least fifteen per cent of the amount of bonds issued; at the end of ten years, at least thirty per cent of the amount; and at or before the date of maturity of the bonds, shall be equal to the whole amount of the principal and interest. [C73,§291; C97,§406; C24, 27, §5285.]

Payment and maturity of bonds, ch 63-B1.

5286. Bond fund — separate account. The money arising from such levies shall be known as the bond fund, and shall be used for the payment of bonds and interest coupons, and for no other purpose whatever; and the treasurer shall open and keep in his books a separate account thereof, which shall at all times show the exact condition of said bond fund. [C73,§291; C97, §406; C24, 27,§5286.]

5287. Redemption—notice — interest. When the amount in the hands of the treasurer belonging to the bond fund, after setting aside the sum required to pay interest maturing before the next levy, is sufficient to redeem one or more bonds, which by their terms are subject to redemption, he shall notify the owner of such bond or bonds, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, that he is prepared to pay the same, with all the interest accrued thereon. If not presented for payment or redemption within thirty days after the date of such notice, the interest on such bond or bonds shall cease, and the amount due thereon shall be set aside for its payment whenever presented. All redemptions shall be made in the order of their numbers. [C73,§292; C97,§407; S13,§407; C24, 27,§5287.]

Referred to in §4753-a14.

5288. Balance to particular fund. If after the payment of all bonds and interest as hereinafter provided, there remains any money in said bond fund, the board of supervisors may by resolution transfer said funds to the particular fund or funds on account of which the indebtedness arose for which said bonds were issued. [S13,§407; C24, 27,§5288.]

Referred to in §4753-a14.

5289. Balance to general fund. The board of supervisors may, by resolution, transfer to the general fund any excess remaining from the proceeds of a county bond issue voted by the people, after the full completion of the purposes thereof. [C24, 27,§5289.]

5290. Registry with state auditor. If the board of supervisors of any county which has issued bonds under the provisions of this chapter shall fail to make the levy necessary to pay such bonds or interest coupons at maturity, and the same shall have been presented to the county treasurer and the payment thereof refused, the owner may file the bond, together with all unpaid coupons, with the auditor of state, taking his receipt therefor, and the same shall be registered in the auditor's office. [C73,§293; C97, §408; C24, 27,§5290.]

5291. State tax levied—payment. The state board of assessment and review shall at its next session as a board of equalization, and at each annual equalization thereafter, add to the state tax to be levied in said county a sufficient rate to realize the amount of principal or interest past due and to become due prior to the next levy upon any such registered bonds, and the same shall be levied and collected as a part of the state tax, and paid into the state treasury, and passed to the credit of such county as bond tax, and shall be paid by warrant, as the payments mature, to the holder of such registered obligations, as shown by the register in the office of the state auditor, until the same shall be fully satisfied and discharged; any balance remaining being passed to the general account and credit of said county; but nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit or postpone the right of any holder of any such bonds to resort to any other remedy which such holder might otherwise have. [C73,§293; C97,§408; C24, 27, §5291; 43GA, ch 205,§33.]

Similar provision, §181a.

5292. Additional tax to pay interest. In any county wherein county bonds are issued in pursuance of a vote of the people to obtain money for the erection of any public building and wherein the annual tax named in the proposition so submitted for the purpose of paying the annual interest accruing upon such bonds is insufficient to pay the same as it matures, the board of supervisors is authorized to levy for said purpose, a tax, not exceeding one mill on the dollar, until said bonds are paid; but this provision shall not prevent the levy of a greater tax than above mentioned, if any such proposition authorized such higher levy. [C97,§409; C24, 27,§5292.]

5293. Statutes applicable. The provisions of this chapter shall not be so construed as to limit in any way the application of the provisions of sections 5258 and 5259. [C24, 27,§5293.]

5294. County not to become stockholder. No county shall, in its corporate capacity, or by its supervisors or officers, directly or indirectly, subscribe for stock, or become interested as a partner, shareholder, or otherwise, in any banking institution, plank road, turnpike, railway, or work of internal improvement; nor shall it issue any bonds, bills of credit, scrip, or other evidence of indebtedness, for any such purposes; and all such evidences of indebtedness for said purposes are hereby declared void, and no assignment of the same shall give them validity; but this section shall not be so construed as to prevent counties from lawfully erecting their necessary public buildings and bridges, laying off highways, streets, alleys, and public grounds, or other local works in which such counties may be interested. [R60,§§1345,1346; C73,§§558, 564; C97,§594; C24, 27,§5294.]

Referred to in §5296.

5295. Actions on bonds—estoppel. In all actions now pending, or hereafter brought, in any court in this state, on any bond or coupon issued,
or purporting to be issued, by any county for the purposes prohibited in this chapter, a former recovery against such corporation on any one or more or any part of such bonds or coupons shall not bar or estop such corporation from setting up any defense it has made, or could have made, to such bonds or coupons, in the action in which such former recovery was had, but the county may allege and prove any matter of defense in such action to the same extent, and with the same effect, as though no former action had been brought, or former recovery had. [C73,§555; C97,§595; C24,27,§5295.]

Referred to in §5296.

5296. Violations. Any officer of any county, or any deputy or employee of such officer, who violates any of the provisions of the two preceding sections, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, for each offense. [R60,§2128; C73,§558; C97,§598; C24,27,§5296.]

CHAPTER 267
SUPPORT OF THE POOR
Referred to in §3941.

5297. "Poor person" defined. The words "poor" and "poor person" as used in this chapter shall be construed to mean any person or officer of any county or city charged with the oversight of the poor. [C73,§595; C24,27,§5297.]

5298. Parents and children liable. The father, mother, and children of any poor person, who is unable to maintain himself or herself by labor, shall jointly or severally relieve or maintain such person in such manner as, upon application to the township trustees of the township where such person has a residence or may be, for an order to compel the same. [C51,§789; R60,§1357; C73,§1333; C97,§2251; C24,27,§5300.]

5301. Remote relatives. In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability by personal labor or otherwise. [C51,§789; R60,§1355; C73,§1331; C97,§2217; C24,27,§5301.]

5302. Enforcement of liability. Upon the failure of such relatives so to relieve or maintain a poor person who has made application for relief, the township trustees may apply to the district court of the county where such poor person resides or may be, for an order to compel the same. [C51,§789; R60,§1355; C73,§1331; C97,§2217; C24,27,§5302.]

5303. Notice—hearing. At least ten days' notice in writing of the application shall be given to the parties sought to be charged, service thereof to be made as of an original notice, in which proceedings the county shall be plaintiff and the parties served defendants. No order shall be made affecting a person not served, but, as to such, notice may be given at any stage of the proceedings. The court may proceed in a summary manner to hear all the allegations and proofs of the parties, and order any one or more of the relatives who shall be able, to relieve or maintain him or her, charging them as far as
practicable in the order above named, and for that purpose may bring in new parties when necessary. [C51, §§790–792; R60, §§1358–1360; C73, §§1334–1336; C97, §2219; C24, 27, §5303.]

Manner of service, §11060.

5304. Scope of order. The order may be for the entire or partial support of the applicant, may be for the payment of money or the taking of the applicant to a relative's house, or may assign him or her for a certain time to one and for another period to another, as may be just and right, taking into view the means of the several relatives liable, but no such assignment shall be made to one who is willing to pay the amount necessary for support. If the order be for relief in any other form than money, it shall state the extent and value thereof per week, and the time such relief shall continue; or the order may make the time of continuance indefinite, and it may be varied from time to time by a new order, as circumstances may require, upon application to the court by the names of the several persons liable, or by their representatives. The order may require, upon application to the court by the party or parties concerned, ten days' notice thereof being given to the party or parties concerned. [C51, §§793–795; R60, §§1361–1363; C73, §§1337–1339; C97, §2219; C24, 27, §5304.]

5305. Judgment — appeal. When money is ordered to be paid, it shall be paid to such person as the court may direct. If support be not rendered as ordered, the court upon such fact being shown by the affidavit of one or more of the proper trustees, may render judgment and order execution for the amount due, rating any support ordered in kind at the valuation previously made. An appeal may be taken from the judgment rendered to the supreme court. Support for later periods under the same order may be, as it becomes due, applied for and obtained in the same manner. [C51, §§796–798; R60, §§1364–1366; C73, §§1340–1342; C97, §2219; C24, 27, §5305.]

5306. Abandonment—order as to property. When father or mother abandons any child, husband his wife, or wife her husband, leaving them a public charge or likely to become such, the trustees of the township, upon application to them, may make complaint to the district court or judge thereof in the county in which such abandoned person resides, or in which any property of such father, mother, husband, or wife is situated, for an order to seize such property, and, upon proof of the necessary facts, the court or judge shall issue an order, directed to the sheriff of the county, to take and hold possession of said property, subject to the further orders of the court, which order shall be executed by taking possession of chattel property wherever found, and shall entitle the officer serving the same to collect and hold the rents accruing upon real property. [C51, §§799, 800; R60, §§1367, 1368; C73, §§1343, 1344; C97, §2220; C24, 27, §5306.]

5307. Preservation and release of lien. Statement of the issuance of the order and a description of any real estate sought to be affected thereby, shall be entered in the incumbrance book, and from the date thereof shall be superior in right to any conveyance or lien created by the owner thereafter, and return shall be made of said order to the proper court, where the order of seizure, upon investigation, may be discharged or continued; if continued, the entire matter shall be subject to the control of the court, and it shall from time to time make such orders as to the disposition of the personal property seized, and the application of it or the proceeds thereof, as it may deem proper, and of the disposition of the rents and profits of the real estate. Should the party against whom the order issued thereafter resume his or her support of the person abandoned, or give bond with sureties, to be approved by the clerk, conditioned that such person shall not become chargeable to the county, the order shall be by the clerk discharged and the property remaining restored. [C51, §§801–804; R60, §§1369–1372; C73, §§1345–1348; C97, §2220; C24, 27, §5307.]

5308. Trial by jury. In all cases the party sought to be charged with the support of another may demand a jury trial upon the question of his obligation and ability to render such support, the alleged abandonment, and the liability of the person abandoned to become a public charge; such trial to be had upon demand, which may be made at the time of the hearing of the application for the order, or at such other time as may be directed by the court, upon notice to the defendant. [C51, §§805; R60, §1373; C73, §1349; C97, §2221; C24, 27, §5308.]

5309. Recovery by county. Any county having expended any money for the relief or support of a poor person, under the provisions of this chapter, may recover the same from any of his kindred mentioned herein, from such poor person should he become able, or from his estate; from relatives by action brought within two years from the payment of such expenses, from such poor person by action brought within two years after becoming able, and from such person's estate by filing the claim as provided by law. [C51, §806; R60, §1374; C73, §1350; C97, §2222; C24, 27, §5309.]

Referred to in §5309-cl.
Claims against estate, §11957 et seq.

5309-cl. Homestead—when liable. When expenditures have been made for and on behalf of a poor person and his family, as contemplated by the preceding section, the homestead of such poor person is liable for such expenditures when such poor person dies without leaving a surviving husband or wife, or minor children. [43GA, ch 148.]

5310. Recovery by relative. A more distant relation, who may have been compelled to aid a poor person, may recover from any one or more of the nearer relatives, and one so compelled to aid may recover contribution from others in the same degree, and a recovery may be had against the poor person or his estate, if, after such aid or support has been given, the person aided or supported becomes able to repay the same; but proceedings to recover therefor must be brought within two years from the time a cause of action accrues. [C51, §807; R60, §1375; C73, §1551; C97, §2223; C24, 27, §5310.]

SUPPORT OF POOR, Ch 267, §5304
5311. Settlement — how acquired. A legal settlement in this state may be acquired as follows:

1. Any adult person residing in this state one year without being warned to depart as provided in this chapter acquires a settlement in the county of his residence; provided any person who is an inmate of a private charitable institution not supported by public funds in any county in this state shall not acquire a settlement or a residence in said county for any purpose.

2. A married woman has the settlement of her husband, if he has one in this state; if not, or if she lives apart from, or is abandoned by him, she may acquire a settlement as if she were unmarried. Any settlement which the wife had at the time of the marriage may at her election be resumed upon the death of her husband, or if she be divorced or abandoned by him, if both settlements were in this state.

3. Legitimate minor children take the settlement of the father, if there be one, if not, then that of the mother.

4. Illegitimate minor children take the settlement of their mother, or, if she has none, then that of their putative father.

5. A minor without a settlement in this state, by residing one year in any county of the state, acquires a settlement therein. [C51,§808; R60, §1376; C73,§1352; C97,§2224; C24, 27,§5311; 44GA, ch 138.]

5312. Settlement continues. A legal settlement once acquired continues until lost by acquiring a new one. [C51,§809; R60,§1377; C73, §1355; C97,§2224; C24, 27,§5312.]

5313. Foreign paupers. A person coming from another state, and not having become a citizen of nor having a settlement in the state, applying for relief, may be sent to the state whence he came, at the expense of the county, under an order of the district court of the county against which claim is made, and a cause docketed without other pleadings, and tried as an ordinary action, in which the county affording the relief shall be plaintiff, and the other defendant, and the burden of proof shall be upon the county granting the relief or making the removal. [C51,§§816, 817; R60,§§1384, 1385; C73,§§1359, 1360; C97,§2228; C24, 27,§5318.]

5314. Importation prohibited. If any person knowingly bring within this state any pauper or poor person, with the intent of making him a charge on any of the towns or counties therein, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be charged with his support. [C51,§2736; R60,§4379; C73,§4045; C97,§5009; C24, 27,§5314.]

5315. Notice to depart. Persons coming into the state, or going from one county to another, who are county charges or are likely to become such, may be prevented from acquiring a settlement by the authorities of the county, township, or city in which such persons are found, and orders may be given to compel them to depart therefrom. After such warning, such persons cannot acquire a settlement except by the requisite residence of one year without further warning. [C51,§812; R60,§1380; C73, §1355; C97,§2226; C24, 27,§5315.]

5316. Service of notice. Such warning shall be in writing, and may be served upon the order of the trustees of the township, or of the board of supervisors, by any person; and such person shall make a return of his doings thereon to the board of supervisors, which, if not made by a sworn officer, must be verified by affidavit. [C51, §813; R60,§1381; C73,§1356; C97,§2227; C24, 27, §5516.]

5317. Contest between counties. When relief is granted to a poor person having a settlement in another county, the auditor shall at once by mail notify the auditor of the county of his settlement of such fact, and, within fifteen days after receipt of such notice, such auditor shall inform the auditor of the county granting relief if the claim of settlement is disputed. If it is not, the poor person, if able, may be removed to the county of his settlement, or, at the request of the auditor or board of supervisors of the county of his settlement, he may be maintained where he then is at the expense of such county, and without affecting his legal settlement. [C51,§§814, 816, 817; R60,§§1382, 1384, 1385; C73,§§1357, 1359, 1360; C97,§2228; C24, 27,§5317.]

5318. Trial. If the alleged settlement is disputed, then, within thirty days after notice thereof as above provided, a copy of the notice sent and received shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county against which claim is made, and a cause docketed without other pleadings, and tried as an ordinary action, in which the county affording the relief shall be plaintiff, and the other defendant, and the burden of proof shall be upon the county granting the relief or making the removal. [C51,§§816, 817; R60,§§1384, 1385; C73,§§1359, 1360; C97, §2228; C24, 27,§5318.]

5319. County of settlement liable. The county where the settlement is shall be liable to the county rendering relief for all reasonable charges and expenses incurred in the relief and care of a poor person, and for the charges of removal and expenses of support incurred after notice is given. [C51,§§815; R60,§1383; C73, §1358; C97,§2229; C24, 27,§5319.]

5320. Relief by trustees. The township trustees of each township, subject to general rules that may be adopted by the board of supervisors, shall provide for the relief of such poor persons in their respective townships as should not, in their judgment, be sent to the county home. [C73, §1361; C97,§2230; S13,§2230; C24, 27,§5320.]

5321. Overseer of poor. The board of supervisors in any county in the state may appoint an overseer of the poor for any part, or all of the county, who shall have within said county, or any part thereof, all the powers and duties conferred by this chapter on the township trustees. Said overseer shall receive as compensation an amount to be determined by the board and may be paid either from the general or poor fund of the county. [C73,§1361; C97, §2230; S13,§2230; C24, 27,§5321.]

5322. Form of relief—condition. The relief may be either in the form of food, rent or clothing, fuel and lights, medical attendance, or in money, and shall not exceed two dollars per week
for each person for whom relief is thus furnished, exclusive of medical attendance. They may require any able-bodied person to labor faithfully on the streets or highways at the prevailing local rate per hour in payment for and as a condition of granting relief; said labor shall be performed under the direction of the officers having charge of working streets and highways. [C73, §1361; C97, §2230; S13, §2230; C24, 27, §5322.]

Referred to in §5326.

5323. Medical services. When medical services are rendered by order of the trustees or overseers of the poor, no more shall be charged or paid therefor than is usually charged for like services in the neighborhood where such services are rendered. [C73, §1361; C97, §2230; S13, §2230; C24, 27, §5323.]

Referred to in §5326.

5324. Interest prohibited. No supervisor, trustee, or employee of the county, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any supplies furnished the poor. [C97, §2230; S13, §2230; C24, 27, §5324.]

Referred to in §5326.

5325. Special privileges to soldiers and others. No person who has served in the army or navy of the United States, or their widows or families, requiring public relief shall be sent to the county home when they can and prefer to be allowed to live in their own homes or at their own expense. [C73, §1362; C97, §2231; S13, §2231; C24, 27, §5325.]

Referred to in §5326.

5326. County expense. All moneys expended as contemplated in the six preceding sections shall be paid out of the county treasury, after the proper account rendered thereof shall have been approved by the boards of the respective counties, and in all cases the necessary appropriations therefor shall be made by the respective counties. But the board may limit the amount thus to be furnished. [C73, §1363; C97, §2232; C24, 27, §5326.]

5327. Township trustees — duty. The trustees in each township, in counties where there is no county home, have the oversight and care of all poor persons in their township, and shall see that they receive proper care until provided for by the board of supervisors. [C51, §819; R60, §1387; C73, §1364; C97, §2233; S13, §2233; C24, 27, §5327.]

5328. Application for relief. The poor must make application for relief to the trustees of the township where they may be, and, if the trustees are satisfied that the applicant is in such a state of want as requires relief at the public expense, they may afford such relief, subject to the approval of the board of supervisors, as the necessities of the person require, and shall report the case forthwith to the board of supervisors, who may continue or deny relief, as they find cause. [C51, §820; R60, §1388; C73, §1365; C97, §2234; S13, §2234; C24, 27, §5328.]

Referred to in §5329.

5329. Allowance by board. The board of supervisors may examine into all claims, including claims for medical attendance, allowed by the township trustees for the support of the poor, and if they find the amount allowed by said trustees to be unreasonable, exorbitant, or for any goods or services other than for the necessary of life, they may reject or diminish the claim as in their judgment would be right and just. This section shall apply to all counties in the state, whether they have a county home or not. This and the preceding section shall apply to acts of overseers of poor in cities as well as to township trustees. [C51, §820; R60, §1388; C73, §1365; C97, §2234; S13, §2234; C24, 27, §5329.]

5330. Payment of claims. All claims and bills for the care and support of the poor shall be certified to be correct by the proper trustees and presented to the board of supervisors, and, if they are satisfied that they are reasonable and proper, they shall be paid out of the county treasury. [C51, §821; R60, §1389; C73, §1366; C97, §2235; C24, 27, §5330.]


5332. Annual allowance. If a poor person of mature years and sound mind is likely to become a charge, the board may pay him such an annual allowance as will not exceed the cost of maintenance in the ordinary way. [C51, §822; R60, §1390; C73, §1367; C97, §2236; C24, 27, §5332.]

5333. Appeal to supervisors. If any poor person, on application to the trustees, be refused the required relief, he may apply to the board of supervisors, who, upon examination into the matter, may direct the trustees to afford relief, or it may direct specific relief. [C51, §823; R60, §1391; C73, §1368; C97, §2237; C24, 27, §5333.]

5334. Contracts for support. The board of supervisors may make contracts with the lowest responsible bidder for furnishing any or all supplies required for the poor, for a term not exceeding one year, or it may enter into a contract with the lowest responsible bidder, through proposals opened and examined at a regular session of the board, for the support of any or all the poor of the county for one year at a time, and may make all requisite orders to that effect, and shall require all such contractors to give bonds in such sum as it believes sufficient to secure the faithful performance of the same. [C51, §824; R60, §1392; C73, §1369; C97, §2238; C24, 27, §5334.]

5334-c1. Medical and dental service. The board of supervisors may make contracts with any reputable and responsible person licensed to practice medicine or dentistry in this state to furnish medical or dental attendance or services required for the poor, for any term not exceeding one year, and shall require all such contractors to give bonds in a company authorized to do business in this state in such sum as it believes sufficient to secure the faithful performance of such contracts. [43GA, ch 149.]
§5338. Establishment—submission to vote.

§5339. Management.

§5340. Annual published report.

§5341. Steward.

§5342. Admission—labor required.

The board of supervisors of each county may order the establishment of a county home in such county whenever it is deemed advisable, and may make the requisite contracts and carry such order into effect, provided the cost of said county home, if in excess of fifteen thousand dollars, shall be first estimated by said board and approved by vote of the people. [C51,§828; R60,§1396; C73,§1372; C97,§2241; SS15,§2241; C24, 27,§5338.]

Submission of question, §5261.

§5343. Order for admission.

§5344. Discharge.

§5345. Visitation and inspection.

§5346. Education of children.

§5347. Letting out.

§5348. Establishment—submission to vote.

The board of supervisors, or any committee appointed by it for that purpose, may make all contracts and purchases requisite for the county farm and home and may prescribe rules or regulations for the management and government of the same, and for the sobriety, morality, and industry of its occupants. [C51,§833; R60,§1401; C73,§1373; C97, §2242; SS15,§2242; C24, 27,§5339.]

§5349. Management.

The board of supervisors shall, during the month of January of each year, publish in the official papers of the county as part of its proceedings, a financial statement of the receipts of the county home, or county farm, itemizing the same and stating the source thereof, which report shall also set forth the total expenditures thereof and the value of the property on hand on January first of the year for which the report is made and a comparison with the inventory of the previous year. [C24, 27,§5340.]

§5350. Annual published report.

The board of supervisors shall, at least once a month by one of its body, who shall carefully examine the condition of the inmates and the manner in which they are fed and clothed and otherwise provided for and treated, ascertain what labor they are required to perform, inspect the books and accounts of the steward, and look into all matters pertaining to the county home and its inmates, and report to the board of supervisors, who may place said contractor under the supervision of the township trustees. [C51,§827; R60,§1395; C73, §1371; C97,§2240; C24, 27,§5336.]

§5335. Supervision.

When a contract is made for the support of any or all the poor, the board shall, from time to time, appoint some person to examine and report upon the manner the poor are kept and treated, which shall be done without notice to the person contracting for their support, and if upon due notice and inquiry the board find that the poor are not reasonably and properly supported and cared for, it may, at a regular or special session, set aside the contract, making proper allowances for the time it has been in force. [C51,§826; R60,§1394; C73,§1370; C97,§2239; C24, 27,§5335.]

§5336. Employment.

Any such contractor may employ a poor person in any work for which he is physically able, subject to the control of the board of supervisors, who may place said contractor under the supervision of the township trustees. [C51,§827; R60,§1395; C73, §1371; C97,§2240; C24, 27,§5336.]

§5337. Poor tax. The expense of supporting the poor shall be paid out of the county treasury in the same manner as other disbursements for county purposes; and in case the ordinary revenue of the county proves insufficient for the support of the poor, the board may levy a poor tax, not exceeding three mills on the dollar, to be entered on the tax list and collected as the ordinary county tax. [C51,§844; R60,§1412; C73,§1381; C97,§2247; SS15,§2247; C24, 27,§5337.]

CHAPTER 268
COUNTY HOMES

§5338. Establishment—submission to vote.

§5339. Management.

§5340. Annual published report.

§5341. Steward.

§5342. Admission—labor required. The steward shall receive into the county home any person producing an order as hereafter provided, and enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, the name, age, and date of his reception, and may require of persons so admitted such reasonable and moderate labor as may be suited to their ages and bodily strength, the proceeds of which, together with the receipts of the poor farm, shall be appropriated to the use of the county home in such manner as the board may determine. [C51,§§835, 836; R60,§§1403, 1404; C73,§§1375, 1376; C97,§2244; SS15,§2244; C24, 27,§5342.]

§5343. Order for admission. No person shall be admitted to the county home except upon the written order of a township trustee or member of the board of supervisors, and relief shall be furnished in the county home only, when the person is able to be taken there, except as hereinafter otherwise provided. [C51,§837; R60, §1405; C73,§1377; C97,§2244; SS15,§2244; C24, 27,§5343.]

§5344. Discharge. When any inmate of the county home becomes able to support himself, the board must order his discharge. [C51, §840; R60,§1408; C73,§1379; C97,§2245; SS15, §2245; C24, 27,§5344.]

§5345. Visitation and inspection. The board shall cause the county home to be visited at least once a month by one of its body, who shall carefully examine the condition of the inmates and the manner in which they are fed and clothed and otherwise provided for and treated, and ascertain what labor they are required to perform, inspect the books and accounts of the steward, and look into all matters pertaining to the county home and its inmates, and report to
the board. [C51,§842; R60,§1410; C73,§1380; C97,§2246; S13,§2246; C24, 27,§5345.]

5346. Education of children. Poor children, when cared for at the county home, shall attend the district school for the district in which such home is situated, and a ratable proportion of the cost of the school, based upon the attendance of such poor children to the total number of days' attendance thereat, shall be paid by the county into the treasury of such school district, and charged as part of the expense of supporting the county home. [C51,§844; R60,§1412; C73,§1381; C97,§2249; S13,§2249; C24, 27,§5346.]

5347. Letting out. The board is invested with authority to let out the support of the poor, with the use and occupancy of the county home and farm, for a period not exceeding three years. [C51,§847; R60,§1415; C73,§1382; C97,§2248; S13,§2248; C24, 27,§5347.]

CHAPTER 269
COUNTY PUBLIC HOSPITALS
Referred to in §§5376, 5378.

5348. Petition—requirements. When it is proposed to establish in any county a county public hospital, a petition shall be presented to the board of supervisors, signed by two hundred or more resident freeholders of such county, at least one hundred fifty of whom shall not be residents of the city, town, or village where it is proposed to locate such hospital, requesting said board to submit to the electors the proposition to issue bonds for the purpose of procuring a site, and erecting, equipping, and maintaining such hospital, and specifying the amount of bonds proposed to be issued for such purpose, which shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars. [S13,§§409-a,-f; C24, 27,§5348.]

5349. Submission at general election. Upon the presentation of such petition, the board of supervisors shall submit to the voters of the county at the next general election the question of issuing bonds and levying a tax for such hospital in the form and manner required for the submission of public measures in the title on elections. [S13,§§409-a,-b; C24, 27,§5349.]

Submission procedure, §761 seq. ; also ch 265.

5350. Submission at special election. Should said petition so request, and the board of supervisors unanimously so order, said proposition may be submitted to the voters of the county at the next special election to be called by said board in the manner provided by law for submitting propositions at special elections. [S13,§§409-a,-b; C24, 27,§5350.]

Submission procedure, §761 et seq. ; also ch 265.

5351. Bonds. Should a majority of all the votes cast upon the proposition at a general election be in favor of establishing such hospital, the board of supervisors shall proceed to issue bonds of the county not to exceed the amount specified in said proposition, in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, drawing interest at a rate not to exceed five per cent per annum, payable annually or semiannually. Said bonds shall be due and payable in twenty years from date of issuance, but at the option of the county payable at any time after five years from such date, and shall be substantially in the form provided for county bonds, and shall show on their face that they are county public hospital bonds payable only from the county public hospital fund as provided for in section 5353. [S13,§§409-a,-f; C24, 27,§5351.]

Payment and maturity of bonds, ch 63-B1.

5352. Vote required at special election. Said proposition when presented at a special election shall not be deemed carried unless the number of votes cast at such special election is not less than a majority of the total number of votes cast at the last preceding general election in said county for governor, and unless said proposition receives at said special election a majority of the votes cast. [S13,§§409-a,-b; C24, 27,§5352.]

60% vote required, §1171-d4.

5353. Tax levy. If the hospital be established, the board of supervisors, at the time of levying ordinary taxes, shall levy a tax at the rate voted not to exceed two mills in any one year for the erection and equipment thereof, and also a tax not to exceed two mills for the improvement and maintenance of the hospital, as certified by the board of hospital trustees; provided, however, in counties having a population of one hundred thirty-five thousand inhabitants or over, the levy for improvements and maintenance of the hospital shall not exceed five mills in any one year. The proceeds of such taxes shall constitute the county public hospital fund. [S13,§§409-b-j; C24, 27,§5353.]

Referred to in §§5551, 5685-a5.
Levy under consolidation, §5606-a5.

5354. Sale of bonds. The county treasurer shall dispose of the bonds in the same manner as
§5355, Ch 269, COUNTY PUBLIC HOSPITALS

other county bonds, and the same shall not be sold for less than par with accrued interest. [S13, §409-f; C24, 27, §5354.]

Disposal of bonds, chs 63, 266.

5355. Trustees — appointment — terms of office. When it has been determined by the voters of a county to establish a county public hospital, the board shall appoint seven trustees chosen from among the resident citizens of the county with reference to their fitness for such office, three of whom may be women, and not more than four of such trustees shall be residents of the city, town, or village at which such hospital is located. Such trustees shall hold office until the following general election, at which time their successors shall be elected, two for a term of two years, two for four years, and three for six years, and they shall determine by lot their respective terms, and thereafter their successors shall be elected for regular terms of six years each, none of whom shall be physicians or licensed practitioners. [S13, §409-c; C24, 27, §5355.]

5356. Vacancies. Vacancies in the board of trustees shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments, such appointees to hold office until the following general election. [S13, §409-e; C24, 27, §5356.]

5357. Organization — meetings — quorum. Said trustees shall, within ten days after their appointment or election, qualify by taking the usual oath of office, but no bond shall be required of them, and organize by the election of one of their number as chairman and one as secretary. Said board shall meet at least once each month. Four members of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The secretary shall keep a complete record of its proceedings. [S13, §409-d; C24, 27, §5357.]

Oath of office, §1054.

5358. County treasurer. The county treasurer shall receive and disburse all funds under the control of said board of trustees, the same to be paid out only upon warrants drawn by the county auditor by direction of the board of trustees after the claim for which the same is drawn has been certified to be correct by the said board of trustees. [S13, §§409-d, g, h, j, l, m, p, r; C24, 27, §5358.]

5359. Powers and duties. Said board of hospital trustees shall:

1. Purchase, condemn, or lease a site for such public hospital, and provide and equip suitable hospital buildings.

2. Cause plans and specifications to be made and adopted for all hospital buildings and equipment, and advertise for bids, as required by law for other county buildings, before making any contract for the construction of any such building or the purchase of such equipment.

3. Have general supervision and care of such grounds and buildings.

4. Employ a superintendent, a matron, and necessary assistants and employees, and fix their compensation.

5. Have control and supervision over the physicians, nurses, attendants, and patients in the hospital.

6. Cause one of its members to visit and examine said hospital at least twice each month.

7. Provide a suitable room for detention and examination of persons brought before the commissioners of insanity of the county, if such hospital is located at the county seat.

8. Determine whether or not any applicant is indigent and entitled to free treatment therein, and to fix the price to be paid by other patients admitted to such hospital for their care and treatment therein.

9. Fix at its regular August meeting in each year, the amount necessary for the improvement and maintenance of the hospital during the ensuing year, and cause the president and the secretary to certify the same to the county auditor before September first of each year.

10. File with the board of supervisors during the first week in January of each year, a report covering their proceedings with reference to such hospital, and a statement of all receipts and expenditures during the preceding calendar year.

11. Accept property by gift, devise, bequest, or otherwise.

12. Submit to the voters at any regular or special election a proposition to sell or lease any sites and buildings, and upon such proposition being carried by a majority of the total number of votes cast at such election, may proceed to sell such property at either public or private sale, and apply the proceeds only for:

a. Retirement of bonds issued and outstanding in connection with the purchase of said property so sold;

b. Further permanent improvements as the board of hospital trustees may determine. [S13, §§409-d, g, h, j, l, m, p, r; C24, 27, §5359; 44GA, ch 139.]

AdVERTISEMENT for bids, §5331.

Powers under consolidation, §5308-a2.

5360. Optional powers and duties. The board of hospital trustees may:

1. Adopt by-laws and rules for its own guidance and for the government of the hospital.

2. Establish and maintain in connection with said hospital a training school for nurses.

3. Establish as a department in connection with said hospital a suitable building for the isolation and detention of persons afflicted with contagious diseases subject to quarantine.

4. Determine whether or not, and if so upon what terms, it will extend the privileges of the hospital to nonresidents of the county.

5. Adopt some suitable name other than county public hospital for hospitals either operating now, in process of construction, or to be established hereafter.

6. Operate said hospital as a tuberculosis sanatorium or provide as a department of such hospital suitable accommodation and means for the care of persons afflicted with tuberculosis.

7. Formulate rules and regulations for the government of tuberculosis patients and for the protection of other patients, nurses, and attendants from infection. [S13, §§409-d, k, o, q; C24, 27, §5360.]

5361. Pecuniary interest prohibited. No trustee shall have, directly or indirectly, any
pecuniary interest in the purchase or sale of any commodities or supplies procured for or disposed of by said hospital. [S13,§409-d; C24, 27,§5361.] Similar provisions. §§190, 275, 3922, 4685, 4755-b10, §5324, 5673, §528, 6534, 6710, 13324, 13327.

5362. Hospital benefits—terms. Any resident of the county who is sick or injured shall be entitled to the benefits of such hospital, but every such person, except such as may have been found to be indigent and entitled to free care and treatment, shall pay to the board of hospital trustees reasonable compensation for care and treatment according to the rules and regulations established by the board.

To be entitled to hospital benefits, patient must at all times observe the rules of conduct prescribed by the board of hospital trustees. [S13, §409-k; C24, 27,§5362.]

5363. Accounts—collection. It shall be the duty of the trustees either by themselves or through the superintendent to make collections of all accounts for hospital services rendered for others than indigent patients. Such account shall be payable on presentation to the person liable therefor of an itemized statement and if not paid or secured within sixty days after such presentation the said trustees shall proceed to enforce collections by such legal proceedings as they may deem necessary.

All legal services for such purpose shall be performed by the county attorney without additional compensation. [C24, 27,§5363.]

5364. Discrimination. In the management of such hospital, no discrimination shall be made against the practitioners of any recognized school of medicine; and each patient shall have the right to employ at his expense any physician of his choice; and any such physician, when so employed by the patient, shall have exclusive charge of the care and treatment of the patient; and attending nurses shall be subject to the direction of such physician. [S13,§409-n; C24, 27, §5364.]

5365. Compensation—expenses. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services performed under this chapter, but he shall be reimbursed for any cash expenditures actually made for personal expenses incurred in the performance of his duties. An itemized statement of such expenses, verified by the oath of each such trustee, shall be filed with the secretary, and the same shall only be allowed by an affirmative vote of all trustees present at the meeting of the board. [S13,§409-d; C24, 27,§5365.]

5366. Municipal jurisdiction. When such hospital is located on land outside of, but adjacent to a city or town, the ordinances of such city or town relating to fire and police protection and control, sanitary regulations, and public utility service, shall be in force upon and over such hospital and grounds, and such city or town shall have jurisdiction to enforce such ordinances. [S13,§409-i; C24, 27,§5366.]

5367. County wards in public or private hospitals—levy. The board of supervisors of any county in which no county hospital has been established may, in its discretion, establish one or more wards in any public or private hospital situated in the county for the use of the county under such regulations as may be agreed upon with the board having such hospital in charge. For such purpose the board of supervisors may levy a tax not to exceed one-half of one mill. [C24, 27,§5367.]

5368. Occupation of county wards. All questions as to the character of patients who shall occupy said wards so established and all rules regulating the occupancy thereof shall be determined by the board of supervisors in the same manner and with the same force and effect as in the case of patients assigned to the county hospital in counties having such. [C24, 27,§5368.]

CHAPTER 269-A1
CONSOLIDATION OF HOSPITAL SERVICE


2. Have control and supervision over the physicians, nurses, attendants, and patients in all such hospitals.

3. Establish, maintain, and supervise, at a convenient place in such city located in said county, an emergency station for the treatment of emergency cases, including such venereal treatment as may be necessary for the protection of the public.

4. Establish, as early as funds are available, as a department in connection with said hospital, a suitable building or place for the isolation and detention of persons afflicted with contagious diseases subject to quarantine. [C27, §5368-a2.]

5368-a3. Discrimination prohibited. In the management and control of hospitals coming within the provisions of this chapter, no dis-
tinction or discrimination shall be made between city and county patients. [C27, §5368-a3.]

5368-a4. Sale of property after consolidation. In all cities containing a population of one hundred twenty-five thousand inhabitants or over, located in counties in which both a public county and city hospital are being conducted under separate supervision and management, such cities are hereby authorized and directed, when consolidation is completed under this chapter and upon the recommendation of the board of hospital trustees, to sell the property now owned and used by such cities for hospital purposes, both real and personal, at public or private sale, the proceeds of such sale to be used, first, for the retirement and payment of any outstanding bonds issued in connection with the purchase of such hospital property, and the remainder, if any, shall be turned into the county public hospital fund. [C27, §5368-a4.]

5368-a5. Cancellation of authority. Immediately upon the completion of the consolidation of public hospital service as herein authorized, in the counties of this state coming within the provisions of this chapter, and upon certification by the board of hospital trustees to the board of supervisors of an increased levy as provided for in section 5353 for improvement and maintenance of such combined hospital, the authority of cities coming within the terms and provisions of this chapter to make the levies provided for in paragraphs 26 and 27 of section 6211, and to use any part of its general fund for hospital purposes, and the authority of the board of supervisors in such counties to make contracts for furnishing medical or dental attendance, shall cease. [C27, §5368-a5.]

CHAPTER 270

INDIGENT TUBERCULAR PATIENTS

5369. Care and treatment.

5370. Separate buildings.

5371. Appropriation for construction.

5372. Allowance for support.

5369. Care and treatment. The board of supervisors of each county shall provide suitable care and treatment for indigent persons suffering from tuberculosis, and where no other suitable provision has been made, they may contract for such care and treatment with the board of trustees of any hospital, not maintained for pecuniary profit. [S13, §409-s; SS15, §409-t2; C24, 27, §5369.]

5370. Separate buildings. Said board of supervisors may construct, or otherwise provide, and equip suitable buildings in connection with any hospital in the county for the segregation, care, and treatment of patients afflicted with tuberculosis.

No institution, hospital, or building for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with tuberculosis shall be established at any county home. [SS15, §409-t3; C24, 27, §5370.]

5371. Appropriation for construction. The board may, in counties having a population of over fifteen thousand and under sixty-seven thousand, appropriate a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and in counties of less than fifteen thousand, a sum not to exceed two thousand dollars for acquiring, constructing, and equipping sites and buildings, without submitting the question to a vote. [SS15, §409-t4; C24, 27, §5371.]

5372. Allowance for support. The board of supervisors may allow, from the poor fund of the county, for the care and support of each tuberculous patient cared for in any such institution, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars per week. [SS15, §409-t4; C24, 27, §5372; 43GA, ch 150.]

5373. Inspection by board of control. Any such department shall be inspected and approved by the board of control, which board shall have the power to require alterations in buildings and equipment, and such changes in treatment as may be necessary in order to make the institution and treatment conform to modern and accepted methods for the treatment of tuberculosis. [SS15, §409-t3; C24, 27, §5373.]

5374. Refractory tubercular patients. Any person suffering from tuberculosis, who shall persistently refuse to obey or comply with the rules of any institution for the care of tuberculous patients, may, by order of the district court of the county in which such institution is located, be committed to the state sanatorium, subject to the rules of admission at said institution, or to any county sanatorium or other institution where tuberculous patients are treated. [C24, 27, §5374.]

5375. Segregation and forcible detention. If any patient being treated for tuberculosis at the state sanatorium, or any county sanatorium or other institution where tuberculosis is cared for, shall refuse to comply with the laws of the state or rules for the government of the institutions named herein, and shall persistently, or carelessly, or maliciously violate such laws or rules so as to menace the welfare of said institution or to interfere with the administration, order, or peace of said institution, then upon complaint of the superintendent of any institution herein designated, such person may, by order of the district court, be segregated and forcibly detained in a ward or room, for such purpose, and for such period of time as may be deemed advisable by the court, to the end that such person may be properly treated, and the population of such institution may be protected and the decorum maintained. [S13, §409-q; C24, 27, §5375.]

5376. Segregation and forcible detention. [C27, §5376.]
CHAPTER 271
DETENTION HOSPITAL FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

5376. Establishment. When the board of supervisors of any county shall be presented with a petition signed by three hundred resident freeholders of the county, of whom two hundred shall be residents of the city, town, or village where it is proposed to establish and equip a hospital for the detention of persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, the board, when authorized by the vote of the people at an election called and held as provided in the chapter relating to county public hospitals, shall order the erection and equipment of such hospital, at a cost of not more than the amount voted, which shall in no event exceed the sum of forty thousand dollars. [C24, 27, §5376.]

60% vote required, §1171-d4.

5377. Bonds—tax levy. The board of supervisors shall issue the bonds of the county covering the cost of the erection and equipment of said hospital, which bonds shall be payable at the option of the county at any time within fifteen years, and shall draw interest at the rate of not more than five per cent per annum, payable annually. The board shall make such levy as will pay the said bonds and interest thereon as they become due. Such funds shall be used for no other purpose. [C24, 27, §5377.]

Payment and maturity, ch 63-B1.

5378. Management and control. The establishment, maintenance, and control of such hospital shall be in accordance with the provisions of the chapter relating to county public hospitals, so far as applicable. [C24, 27, §5378.]

County public hospitals, ch 280.

CHAPTER 272
COUNTY AID FOR THE BLIND

5379. Aid authorized. Any person declared to be blind, under the provisions of this chapter, if male over twenty-one and if female over eighteen years of age, who is not a charge of any charitable institution, and has not an income of over three hundred dollars per annum, and who has resided in Iowa five years and in the county one year immediately before applying therefor, may receive as a benefit the sum of not more than three hundred dollars per annum as the board of supervisors may determine. [SS15, §2722-o; C24, 27, §5379.]

5380. Examiner for the blind. The board of supervisors in each county shall appoint a regular practicing physician who shall examine applicants for said benefit. [SS15, §2722-1; C24, 27, §5380.]

5381. Duties of examiner—fee. The examiner of the blind shall examine all applicants referred to him by the board of supervisors, and indorse on the application a certificate showing whether the applicant is blind or not. The examiner shall keep a register in which he shall enter the name, age, and place of residence of the applicant, and the facts ascertained by the examination, and enter the same on the certificate. He shall be paid from the county treasury for his services the sum of two dollars for each applicant examined. [SS15, §2722-m; C24, 27, §5381.]

5382. Application for relief. Any person claiming benefits under the provisions of this chapter may go before the auditor of the county of his residence and make affidavit to the facts which bring him within its provisions, which shall be deemed an application for the benefit. The affidavit shall be accompanied by the affidavits of two reputable citizens, residents of the county, that they have known said applicant to be a resident of the state for five years and of the county for one year immediately preceding the filing of the application. The auditor shall present the matter to the board of supervisors, which shall refer the application to the examiner of the blind. [SS15, §2722-n; C24, 27, §5382.]

5383. Duty of auditor. The auditor shall register the name, address, and number of the applicant, and date of the examination of each applicant who has been determined to be entitled to said benefit, and each year on or before the fifteenth day of January, he shall certify to the board of supervisors the name and address of each such applicant. [SS15, §2722-o; C24, 27, §5383.]

5384. Payment. It shall be the duty of the board of supervisors of each county in this state to cause warrants to be drawn upon the county general fund, or poor fund at the discretion of the board, properly indorsed, payable to each of said persons in said county each month in each year thereafter, during the life of said persons, while they are residents of said county and while said disability continues. Where the beneficiary under the provisions of
this chapter is for any cause unable to judi-
ciously expend said fund, the same may be paid
to the overseer of the poor or some person ap-
pointed by the board of supervisors, who shall
expend the same for the use and benefit of the
beneficiary. [SS15, §2722-1; C24, 27, §5384;
43GA, ch 115.]

§5384-a1. Reimbursement from estate. When-
ever it appears, after the death of any person
who has received aid under the provisions of
this chapter, that his estate, after deducting
the exemptions now allowed by law, has prop-
erty over and above a sufficient amount to pay
the expenses of his burial and last sickness,
such property shall be charged with the amount
paid by the county to such person during his
lifetime.

A claim may be filed against his estate by the
county for the recovery of the amount.

An action may be brought in the name of
the county by the county attorney to recover
the same and the statute of limitations shall not
be computed until after the death of person re-
ceiving aid as above provided. [C27, §5384-a1.]

CHAPTER 273
RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES

§5385. Tax. Tax not exceeding one mill on
the dollar may be levied by the board of super-
visors upon all taxable property within the
county, to be collected at the same time and in
the same manner as other taxes, to create a fund
for the relief of, and to pay the funeral expenses
of honorably discharged, indigent United States
soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses who
served in the military or naval forces of the
United States in any war and their indigent
wives, widows, and minor children, not over
fourteen years of age if boys, nor sixteen if
girls, having a legal residence in the county.
[C97, §430; SS15, §430; C24, 27, §5385; 44GA, ch
140.]

Referred to in §5388-b1.

§5386. Control of fund. Said fund shall be
expended for the purposes aforesaid by the joint
action and control of the board of supervisors
and the relief commission hereinafter provided
for. [SS15, §430; C24, 27, §5386.]

§5387. Relief commission. Said fund shall be
disbursed by the soldiers' relief commission,
which shall consist of three persons, all of
whom shall be honorably discharged soldiers,
sailors, marines, or nurses of the United States
who served in the military or naval forces of the
United States in any war. Said membership
shall at all times, as near as possible, be equally
divided between the soldiers, sailors, marines,
and nurses of the civil war, Spanish-American
war, and world war. [C97, §431; C24, 27, §5387.]

§5388. Appointment—vacancies. Members of
said commission shall be appointed by said
board at the regular meeting in September, and
the first appointees shall hold their office for
one, two, and three years, respectively, and un-
til their successors shall be appointed and qual-
ify, and thereafter one shall be appointed each
year for a term of three years. Any appointee
may be removed at any time by said board for
neglect of duty or maladministration. Vacancies
shall be filled by appointment by the board.
[C97, §431; C24, 27, §5388.]

§5388-b1. Compensation. The members of
said commission shall be paid for their services
the sum of two dollars per day for each day actu-
ally employed in the work of said commis-
sion, and also the same mileage that is paid to
the members of the board of supervisors. Said
per diem and mileage shall be paid out of the
taxes raised under the provisions of section
5385. [C27, §5388-b1.]

Mileage, §6125.

§5389. Qualification—organization. They
shall qualify by taking the usual oath of office,
and give bond in the sum of five hundred dollars
each, conditioned for the faithful discharge of
their duties with sureties to be approved by the
county auditor. The commission shall organize
by the selection of one of their number as chair-
man, and one as secretary. [C97, §431; C24, 27,
§5389.]

Oath, §1054.

§5390. Meetings—report—levy. The com-
mission shall meet annually at the county auditor's
office on the second Monday in September, and
at such other times as may be necessary. At
the annual meeting it shall determine who are
entitled to relief and the probable amount re-
quired to be expended therefor, which sum it
shall certify to the board, together with a list
of those found to be entitled to relief, and the
sum to be paid in each case. The board at its
regular September meeting shall levy a suf-
ficient tax to raise such amount. [C97, §432;
S13, §432; C24, 27, §5390.]

§5391. Names certified—relief changed—re-
port. Upon the filing of the list with the board
of supervisors, the county auditor shall, within
twenty days thereafter, transmit to the town-
ship clerks in the county the names of those,
if any, to whom relief has been awarded, and
the amount. The amount awarded to any per-
son may be increased, decreased, or discontin­
ued by the commission at any regular meeting.
New names may be added and certified there­
at, and it shall, at the close of each year, make
annual detailed reports to the board of its work,
which shall be accompanied with the proper
vouchers for all moneys disbursed by it. [C97,
§432; S13,§432; C24, 27,§5392.]

5392. Disbursements. On the first Monday of each month after the fund is ready for dis­
tribution, the auditor shall issue his warrant
to the commission for the sums thus awarded,
and it shall proceed to disburse the same to the
parties named in the list, or disbursements may
be made in any other manner the commission
may direct. Receipts shall be taken for all pay­
ments. [C97,§432; S13,§432; C24, 27,§5392.]

5392-b1. Data furnished bonus board. The soldiers' relief commission of each county shall
obtain for and transmit to the state bonus
board, created by chapter 332, acts of the thirty­
ninth general assembly, at such time and in
such manner as the board shall specify, such in­ormation as said board may request concerning
any person having or claiming to have any
right to award from the additional bonus and
disability fund created by said chapter. [C27,
§5392-b1.]

5393. Burial—expenses. The board shall
designate some suitable person in each town­
ship to cause to be decently interred in a suit­
able cemetery and not in any cemetery or part
thereof used exclusively for the burial of the
pauper dead, the body of any honorably dis­
charged soldier, sailor, marine, or nurse of the
United States, who served in the military or
naval forces of the United States during any
war, or his wife, widow, or child, if any such
person has died without leaving sufficient means
to defray the funeral expenses. The commis­sion
shall pay such expenses in a sum not ex­
ceeding one hundred dollars in any case. [C97,
§453; S13,§433; C24, 27,§5393.]

5394. Headstone. The grave of each sol­
dier, sailor, marine, or nurse shall be marked
by a headstone, showing his name and the or­
ganization to which he belonged or in which he
served. The headstone shall be of such design
and material as may be approved by the board
of supervisors, and shall cost not more than
fifteen dollars. If, however, a headstone of the
above general description shall be provided by
the national government or if a tombstone shall
be furnished by private persons for such grave,
the headstone herein provided for need not be
provided at county expense. [C97,§434; C24,
27,§5394.]

5395. Expenses and audit thereof. The ex­
penses of such burial and headstone shall be
paid by the county in which such person died.
If such person is a resident of a different county
at the time of death, the latter county shall reim­
burse the county wherein he died for the cost
of such burial and headstone. In either case,
the board of supervisors of such respective
counties shall audit the account and pay the
same from the funds provided for in this chap­
ter in such manner as other claims are audited
and paid. [C97,§434; C24, 27,§5395.]

5396. Markers for graves. The soldiers' re­
lied commission in any county shall, upon the
petition of five reputable freeholders of any
township or municipality in their county, pro­
cure for and furnish to said petitioners some
suitable and appropriate metal marker, at a
cost not exceeding one dollar each, for the grave
of each honorably discharged soldier, sailor,
marine, or nurse of the United States, who
served in the military or naval forces of the
United States during any war, who is buried
within the limits of said township or munici­
pality, to be placed at his grave to permanently
mark and designate said grave for memorial
purposes. The expenses thereof shall be paid
from any funds raised as provided in this chap­
ter. [SS15,§434-a; C24, 27,§5396.]

5396-a1. Maintenance of graves. The board of supervisors of the several counties in this
state shall each year, out of the general fund or soldiers' relief fund of their respective coun­
ties, appropriate and pay to the owners of,
or to the public board or officers having control
of cemeteries within the state in which any
deceased soldier or sailor of the United States
is buried, a sum sufficient to pay for the care
and maintenance of the lots on which they are
so buried, in any and all cases in which pro­
vision for such care is not otherwise made.
[C27,§5396-a1.]

5396-a2. Payment—how made. Such pay­
ment shall be made at the rate charged for like
care and maintenance of other lots of similar
size in the same cemetery, upon the affidavit of
the superintendent or other person in charge
of such cemetery, that the same has not been
otherwise paid or provided for. [C27,§5396-a2.]

CHAPTER 274
OFFICIAL NEWSPAPERS

5397. Time of selection.
5398. Source of selection.
5399. Number.
5400. Application—contest.
5401. Contest—verified statements.
5403. Tie lists.
5404. Fraudulent lists.
5405. New date fixed if all rejected.

5397. Time of selection. The board of super­
visors shall, at the January session each year,
select the newspapers in which the official pro­
cedings shall be published for the ensuing
5398. Source of selection. Such selection shall be from newspapers published, and having the largest number of bona fide yearly subscribers, within the county. When counties are divided into two divisions for district court purposes, each division shall be regarded as a county. [C73, §307; C97, §441; SS15, §441; C24, 27, §5397.]

5399. Number. The number of such newspaper to be selected shall be as follows:
1. In counties having a population of less than fifteen thousand, two such newspapers, or one, if there be but one published therein.
2. In all other counties, three such newspapers, not more than two of which shall be published in the same city or town. [C73, §307; C97, §441; SS15, §441; C24, 27, §5399.]

5400. Application—contest. Any publisher who desires that his newspaper be so selected may make written application therefor to the board of supervisors at any time prior to the making of the selection. If more applications are filed than there are newspapers to be selected, a contest shall exist. [C24, 27, §5400.]

5401. Contest—verified statements. In case of a contest, each applicant shall deposit with the county auditor, in a sealed envelope, a statement, verified by him, showing the names of his bona fide yearly subscribers living within the county and the place at which each such subscriber receives such newspaper, and the manner of its delivery. [C97, §441; SS15, §441; C24, 27, §5401.]

5402. Determination of contest—evidence. The county auditor shall, on the direction of the board, while it is in session, open said envelopes. The board may receive other evidence of circulation. In counties in which two newspapers are to be selected, the two newspapers showing the largest number of bona fide yearly subscribers living within the county shall be selected as such official newspapers. In counties in which three newspapers are to be selected, the three showing the largest number of such subscribers shall be selected except when such three newspapers are all published in the same city or town, in which case the two newspapers in such city or town having the largest lists of such subscribers and the newspaper having the next largest list of such subscribers and published outside such city or town, shall be selected as such official newspapers. [C97, §441; SS15, §441; C24, 27, §5402.]

5403. Tie lists. When newspapers are, by equality of circulation, equally entitled to such selection, the board shall, in the presence of the contestants, determine the question by lot. [C24, 27, §5403.]

5404. Fraudulent lists. No newspaper shall be selected as an official newspaper when it is made to appear that the verified list deposited by the applicant contains the names of persons who are not bona fide subscribers within the county and that such names were knowingly and willfully entered on such list by the applicant, or at his instance, with intent to deceive the board. [SS15, §441; C24, 27, §5404.]

5405. New date fixed if all rejected. If all certified statements are rejected under the provisions of the preceding section, the board shall fix a new date for the selection of official newspapers and nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the applicants so rejected from filing new certified statements. [SS15, §441; C24, 27, §5405.]

5406. Appeal. Any applicant may, within twenty days after the selection of official newspapers, appeal to the district court from the decision of the board of supervisors as to the selection of any or all newspapers so selected by filing in the office of the county auditor a bond for costs, in a sum and with sureties to be approved by said auditor, and by serving upon each applicant, whose selection he desires to contest, and the county auditor, a notice of appeal. [SS15, §441; C24, 27, §5406.]

5407. Transcript. The auditor shall forthwith with file with the clerk of the district court a transcript of all the proceedings before the board, together with all papers filed in connection with said matter. [SS15, §441; C24, 27, §5407.]

5408. Trial of appeal. Said appeal shall be for trial de novo as an equitable action without formal pleadings at the first term following the filing of such transcript. [SS15, §441; C24, 27, §5408.]

Trial on appeal, §11483.

5409. Publication pending contest. After the selection by the board of supervisors of official newspapers, no publisher shall receive pay for publishing official proceedings until the contest is finally determined, in so far as he is concerned. [C97, §441; SS15, §441; C24, 27, §5409.]

5410. Division of compensation. If in any county the publishers of two or more newspapers, at least one of which by reason of its location and circulation is entitled to be selected as a county official newspaper, have entered into an agreement to publish the official proceedings or have united in a request to have their publication selected for such purposes, and such agreement or request has been filed with the board of supervisors prior to the naming of the official newspapers, the board of supervisors shall designate each of them a county official newspaper, but the combined compensation of the newspapers so requesting or agreeing, added to that of the other official newspaper or newspapers, if any, shall not exceed the combined compensation allowed by law to two official newspapers in counties having a population below fifteen thousand or to three official newspapers in counties having a population of fifteen thousand or more. [SS15, §441; C24, 27, §5410.]

5411. What published. There shall be published in each of said official newspapers at the expense of the county during the ensuing year:
1. The proceedings of the board of supervisors, including their proceedings as a canvassing board of the various elections as provided by law.

2. The schedule of bills allowed by said board.

3. The reports of the county treasurer, including a schedule of the receipts and expenditures of the county.

4. A synopsis of the expenditures of township trustees for road purposes as provided by law.

5412. Cost. The cost of official publications provided for in the preceding section shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third cents for each ten lines of brevier type or its equivalent for each insertion. No such official publication shall be printed in type smaller than six-point. [C73,§307; C97,§441; SS15,§441; C24,27,§5412.]

5412-al. Prompt publication. All proceedings of each regular, adjourned, or special meeting of the board of supervisors, including the schedule of bills allowed, shall be published promptly after such meeting. [C27,§5412-a1.]

CHAPTER 275
BOUNTIES ON WILD ANIMALS

5413. Certain animals. The board of supervisors of each county shall allow and pay from the county treasury bounties for wild animals caught and killed within the county as follows:

For each adult wolf, ten dollars.
For each cub wolf, four dollars.
For each lynx, one dollar.
For each wildcat, one dollar.
For each pocket gopher, ten cents. [R60,§2193; C73,§1487; C97,§2348; S13,§§2348-a; C24,27,§5413.]

5414. Optional bounties. The board may by resolution adopted and entered of record authorize the payment of bounties as follows:

For each crow, ten cents.
For each groundhog, twenty-five cents.
For each rattlesnake, fifty cents. [S13,§§2348-d,-g,-j; C24,27,§5414.]

5415. Additional bounties. The board may determine what bounties, in addition to those named in the two preceding sections, if any, shall be offered and paid by the county on the scalps of such wild animals taken and killed within the county as it may deem it expedient to exterminate, but no such bounty shall exceed five dollars. [C73,§303; C97,§422; SS15,§422; C24,27,§5415.]

5416. Filing claims—proofs. All claims for bounties shall be verified by the claimant, and filed with the county auditor, with such other proof as may be required by the board. [R60,§2195; C73,§1487; C97,§2348; S13,§§2348-b,e; C24,27,§5416.]

5417. Showing required. The verified claim shall show that each animal for which bounty is claimed was caught and killed within the county thirty days next prior to the filing of the claim, and the claimant shall exhibit before the county auditor:

1. The whole skin of each wolf, lynx, or wildcat.
2. Both front feet and claws of each gopher.
3. The head and feet of each crow.
4. The head or scalp of each groundhog.
5. Two inches of the tail, with rattles attached, of each rattlesnake. [R60,§2194; C73,§1488; C97,§2348; S13,§§2348,2348-a-f,h,k; C24,27,§5417.]

5418. Auditor to destroy proofs. The auditor shall:

1. Destroy or deface the skin of each wolf, lynx, and wildcat so as to prevent their use in obtaining another bounty, and may return to the owner any such defaced skins, and the rattles of any rattlesnake.
2. Destroy the heads, scalps, feet, claws, and other portions required to be exhibited of such animals. [R60,§2194; C73,§1488; C97,§2348; S13,§§2348,f-k; C24,27,§5418.]

5419. False claim. Any person who shall claim or attempt to procure any bounty provided for in this chapter upon any animal killed in another state or county, or upon any animal which has been domesticated, or who shall attempt to obtain any bounty by presenting any false claim or spurious exhibit, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars for each offense. [C97,§2348; S13,§2348; C24,27,§5419.]
CHAPTER 276
DOGS AND LICENSING THEREOF

5420. Annual license. The owners of all dogs three months old or over, except dogs kept in kennels and not allowed to run at large, shall annually obtain license therefor, as herein provided. [C97, §458; S13, §458; C24, 27, §5420.]

5421. “Owner” defined. The term “owner” shall, in addition to its ordinary meaning, include any person who keeps or harbors a dog. [C97, §457; C24, 27, §5421.]

5422. Application by owner. The owner of a dog for which a license is required shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, apply to the auditor of the county in which he resides for a license for each dog owned by him. [C24, 27, §5422.]

5423. Subsequent application. Such application for license may be made after January first and at any time for a dog which has come into the possession or ownership of the applicant, or which has reached the age of three months after said date. [C24, 27, §5423.]

5424. Form of application. Such applications shall be in writing on blanks provided by the county auditor and shall state the breed, sex, age, color, markings, and name, if any, of the dog, and address of the owner and be signed by him. [C24, 27, §5424.]

5425. Fee. The annual license fee shall be one dollar for each male, and three dollars for each female dog. Should it appear that said fees will not produce sufficient funds to pay the claims on the domestic animal fund, the board of supervisors shall have power, except as to dogs owned in cities and towns which exact a license fee on dogs, to increase the said fees to a sum not exceeding three dollars for each male, and not exceeding five dollars for each female dog. A spayed female dog shall be deemed a male. Said fee shall be sent with the application. [C97, §458; S13, §458; C24, 27, §5425.]

5426. Tag. The county auditor shall, upon receipt of said application, deliver or mail to the applicant a license which shall be in the form of a metal tag stamped as follows:
1. The year in which issued.
2. Name of county issuing it.

3. Serial number as shown by the record book in the office of the county auditor. [C24, 27, §5426.]

5427. Use of tag. Said tag shall be attached to the owner to a substantial collar and, during the term of the license, shall be at all times kept on the dog for which the license is issued. Upon the expiration of the license the owner shall remove said tag from the dog. [C24, 27, §5427.]

5428. Duration of license. All licenses shall expire on January first of the year following the date of issuance. [C24, 27, §5428.]

5429. Transfer on change of ownership. When the permanent ownership of a dog is transferred, the license may be transferred by the auditor by notation on the license record, giving name and address of the new owner. [C24, 27, §5429.]

5430. Transfer on change of residence. When a dog license in one county is permanently transferred to another county, the owner shall surrender the original license tag to the auditor of the county to which the dog is removed. The auditor shall preserve the surrendered tag, and, without license fee, issue a new license tag. The auditor shall note on the license record the fact that the newly issued license tag is issued to effect a transfer of, and is in lieu of, such surrendered license tag. [C24, 27, §5430.]

5431. Fee on transfer. The auditor, on making any transfer, shall collect a fee of twenty-five cents. [C24, 27, §5431.]

5432. Tag not transferable. A license tag issued for one dog shall not be transferable to another dog. [C24, 27, §5432.]

5433. Duplicate tag. Upon the filing of an affidavit that the license tag has been lost or destroyed, the owner may obtain another tag on the payment of twenty-five cents. The auditor shall enter on the license record the new number assigned. [C24, 27, §5433.]

5434. Assessors to list dogs—fees. Each assessor shall, at the time of listing property for assessment, list and return to the county auditor the names of all persons who own or harbor dogs, and indicate on such list whether the dogs be...
male, female, or spayed, and the number thereof. For such service the assessor shall receive, from the domestic animal fund, and in addition to any and all other fees or compensation allowed to him by law, the sum of ten cents for each dog reported, which fee shall be paid in full when return is made. [C97,§457; C24, 27,§5434.]

5434-b1. Payment to assessor. If the owner of any dog upon which a license fee is due so desires, he may pay such fee to the assessor and the assessor shall give his receipt therefor, showing the name of the owner, the number of dogs owned upon which the fee is paid, the sex of each such dog, and the amount of the fee for each such dog. The assessor shall forthwith pay said fees collected by him to the auditor and shall make a full report to said auditor showing the name and address of the owner, the number of dogs and the sex of each owned by him, and the fee paid on each such dog. The auditor shall forthwith mail to said owner the proper license tag or tags. [C27,§5434-b1.]

5435. Delinquency. All license fees shall become delinquent on the first day of April of the year in which they are due and payable and a penalty of one dollar shall be added to each unpaid license on and after said date. [C24, 27,§5435.]


5440. Certification of list. Immediately following said April first, the auditor shall certify to the county treasurer:
1. The name of the owner of each unlicensed dog.
2. The number of dogs so owned by said person and the sex thereof.
3. The amount of the unpaid license fee, plus a penalty of one dollar for each dog. [C24, 27, §5440.]

5441. Entry of tax. On receipt of said certificate, the treasurer shall at once enter, as a tax, against each person the amount therein indicated as owing by him, and said tax shall be attended with the same consequences, and be collected in the same manner, as ordinary taxes. [C24, 27,§5441.]

Collection of taxes, ch 346 et seq.

5442. Penalties. The violation of any of the foregoing provisions of this chapter, or the removal of a license tag from a dog prior to the expiration of the license, by any person who is not the owner thereof or the agent of such owner, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. [C24, 27,§5442.]

5443. Duty to account. Each assessor shall promptly pay all license fees collected by him to the auditor. The auditor shall make prompt payment to the county treasurer of all funds received hereunder. The treasurer shall keep said funds, together with all tax collections as herein provided, as the domestic animal fund. [C97,§459; S13,§458-b; C24, 27,§5443.]

5444. Record book. The county auditor shall keep a book to be known as the record of licenses which shall show:
1. The serial number and date of each application for a license.
2. The description of dog as specified in the application, together with the name of the owner of said dog.
3. The date when each license tag is issued and the serial number of such tag.
4. The amount of all fees, licenses, penalties, and costs paid to him.
5. Such other data as the law may require. [C24, 27,§5444.]

5445. Forms. All forms for blanks and tags, including proper columns in the assessors' books in which to note the ownership of dogs, shall be prepared by the auditor. All such blanks and tags shall be furnished by the county. [S13, §458-a; C24, 27,§5445.]

5446. Taxation of dogs—municipal license. Dogs kept in kennels and not allowed to run at large shall be taxed as personal property. Dogs licensed as herein provided shall not be so taxed. Cities and towns may license dogs in addition to the license herein required. [C24, 27,§5446.]

5447. Dog as property. All dogs under three months of age, and all dogs over said age and wearing a collar with a valid license tag attached thereto, shall be deemed property. Dogs not so provided with license tag shall not be deemed property. [C24, 27,§5447.]

5448. Right and duty to kill unlicensed dog. It shall be lawful for any person, and the duty of all peace officers within their respective jurisdictions, to kill any dog for which a license is required, when such dog is not wearing a collar with license tag attached as herein provided. [C24, 27,§5448.]

5449. Right to kill licensed dog. It shall be lawful for any person to kill a dog, licensed and wearing a collar with license tag attached, when such dog is caught in the act of worrying, chasing, maiming, or killing any domestic animal or fowl, or when such dog is attacking or attempting to bite a person. [C73,§1485; C97,§2340; S13, §2340; C24, 27,§5449.]

5450. Liability for damages. The owner of any dog, whether licensed or unlicensed, shall be liable to the party injured for all damages done by said dog, except when the party damaged is doing an unlawful act, directly contributing to said injury. This section shall not apply to any damage done by a dog affected with hydrophobia unless the owner of such dog had reasonable grounds to know that such dog was afflicted with said malady, and by reasonable effort might have prevented the injury. [C73,§1485; C97,§2340; S13,§2340; C24, 27,§5450.]

5451. Construction clause. A holding that one or more sections hereof are unconstitutional shall not be held to invalidate the remaining sections. [C24, 27,§5451.]
CHAPTER 277
DOMESTIC ANIMAL FUND

5452. Claims.
5453. Forms of claims.
5454. Allowance of claims.

5452. Claims. Any person damaged by the killing or injury of any domestic animal or fowl by wolves, or by dogs not owned by said person, may, within ten days from the time he or his agent has knowledge of such killing or injury, file with the county auditor of the county in which such killing or injury occurred a claim for such damage. [§13,§458-c; C24, 27,§5452.]

5453. Forms of claims. Claims aforesaid shall state the amount of damages, a detailed statement of the facts attending the killing or injury and be verified by affidavit of at least two disinterested persons not related to claimant. [§13,§458-c; C24, 27,§5453.]

5454. Allowance of claims. The board shall act on such claims within a reasonable time, and allow such part thereof as it may deem just. When a claim is allowed, the value of each animal or fowl killed or injured shall be entered of record. [§13,§458-c; C24, 27,§5454.]

5455. Warrants and payment. Warrants for allowed claims shall be payable January first following their issuance and only from the domestic animal fund. [§13,§458-c; C24, 27,§5455.]

5456. Certified list of warrants. The auditor shall, on January first of each year, certify to the treasurer an itemized list of all warrants issued during the preceding year on the domestic animal fund, except warrants issued to pay fees of assessors. If said fund be sufficient, the treasurer shall pay said warrants on presentation. If said fund be not sufficient, said warrants shall be paid pro rata. [§13,§458-d; C24, 27,§5456.]

5457. Transfer of funds. When the balance in the said fund, after paying the warrants aforesaid, exceeds five hundred dollars, the board of supervisors may order the excess transferred to the general fund of the county. If within five years following such transfer, the amount in the domestic animal fund proves insufficient in any one year to pay all duly allowed claims thereon, the board shall transfer from said general fund to the domestic animal fund an amount, not exceeding the amount originally transferred, sufficient to pay the unpaid part of said warrants. [§13,§458-d; C24, 27,§5457.]

CHAPTER 278
RELOCATION OF COUNTY SEATS

5458. Time of application—limitation.
5459. Petition.
5460. Hearing.
5461. Notice.
5462. Remonstrances—filing.
5463. Objections—evidence.
5464. Rejection of petition or remonstrance.
5465. Canvass.

5458. Time of application—limitation. Petitions for the relocation of a county seat shall be made to the board of supervisors at its regular June session and not oftener than once in five years. [R60,§291; C73,§§281, 288; C97,§396; C24, 27,§5458.]

5459. Petition. Said petition may be in different parts and shall be filed with the county auditor at least sixty days before said June session, and shall:

1. Designate the city or town at which the petitioners desire to have the county seat relocated.
2. Be signed by none but legal voters of the county.
3. Contain the section, township, and range on which, or the town, precinct, or ward in a city, in which the petitioner resides.
4. Give the age and time of residence in the county of such petitioner.
5. Be accompanied at the time of filing by affidavits of one or more residents of the county, stating:
   a. That the signers of the petition were, at the time of signing, legal voters of said county.
   b. The number of signers to the petition at the time the affidavit is made. [R60,§§232, 233; C73, §282; C97,§397; C24, 27,§5459.]

5460. Hearing. Upon the filing of the petition, the county auditor shall fix a time for the hearing thereon before the board of supervisors, which time shall not be less than sixty nor more than ninety days after the first publication, or after the completed posting, of the notice hereinafter provided for. [C24, 27,§5460.]

5461. Notice. The county auditor shall forthwith cause a notice of the filing of such petition and of the time of hearing thereon, to be published once each week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the county; if there be no newspaper published in the county,
the auditor shall cause said notice to be posted in a public place in each township in the county, and also on the door of the courthouse. [R60,§235; C73,§284; C97,§399; S13,§399; C24, 27,§5461.]

5462. Remonstrances—filing. Remonstrances against such relocation, signed by voters with like qualifications, and in all respects as required of petitioners, and verified in the same manner, may be filed with the auditor ten days prior to the date of hearing as stated in said notice. [R60,§234; C73,§285; C97,§400; S13,§400; C24, 27,§5462.]

5463. Objections—evidence. Objections to the legal sufficiency of either the petition or remonstrance, or any part thereof, may be filed at any time before the hearing commences. The reception of such objections during the hearing shall be at the discretion of the board. The board may disregard any objection which is not specific, or may require it to be made specific. The board may receive evidence with reference to any material fact. [C24, 27,§5463.]

5464. Rejection of petition or remonstrance. A petition which fails to distinctly state the city or town at which the petitioners desire to have the county seat relocated shall be rejected without further investigation; likewise a petition or remonstrance which is not accompanied by the required affidavits. [C24, 27,§5464.]

Referr ed to in §5465.

5465. Canvas s. If the petition be found to be sufficient as provided in the preceding section, the board shall proceed to canvass the same, and also the remonstrance if it be found to be sufficient. In such canvass the board shall proceed as follows:

1. It shall strike from both the petition and the remonstrance all names which do not appear therein in the form required by this chapter.

2. It shall strike from both the petition and the remonstrance the names of all persons shown not to have been legal voters of the county at the time of signing.

3. It shall also strike from the petition and remonstrance all names not placed thereon within sixty days next preceding the filing of the petition or remonstrance.

4. It shall, after the foregoing has been determined, strike from the petition all names that appear on both petition and remonstrance. [C73, §285; C97,§400; S13,§400; C24, 27,§5465.]

5466. Election. If the petition shows, after all names have been stricken as hereinbefore required, that it has been signed by legal voters equal to at least one-half of all legal voters of the county as shown by the last state or federal census, and that such number of voters so signing exceeds the number of voters who have, after all names have been stricken as required, signed the remonstrance, then the board shall order the proposition submitted to a vote of the people. [R60,§234; C73,§285; C97,§400; S13,§400; C24, 27,§5466.]

5467. Submission of question. The proposal to relocate a county seat shall be submitted at the general election held in the year in which the order is made, if there be sufficient time in which to give the notice hereinafter required. If there be not sufficient time, and in those cases where no general election is held in the year in which the order is made, the board shall submit such proposition at a special election to be called by the board. [R60,§234; C73,§285; C97,§400; S13,§400; C24, 27,§5467.]

5468. Notice. The county auditor shall cause notice of such election to be posted in three public places in each township, at least fifty days before the day of election, and shall also cause said notice to be published in some newspaper published in the county and of general circulation therein, if there be one published in the county, once each week for four consecutive weeks, the last of which publications shall be at least twenty days before said election. [R60,§234; C73,§285; C97,§400; S13,§400; C24, 27,§5468.]

5469. Conduct of election—form of proposition. The election shall be conducted as elections for county officers are conducted. The question shall be submitted in the following form: Shall the proposition to change the county seat to (naming the town or city to which the change is proposed) be adopted? [R60,§236, 237; C73,§286; C97,§401; C24, 27,§5469.]

5470. Vote necessary. The board shall make a record of the total vote cast for and against the proposition. If a majority of all the votes cast be in favor of the proposition, the board shall, except as declared in the next section, declare the county seat removed accordingly, and, shall, as soon as practicable, proceed to remove the county records to the new location. [R60,§238; C73, §287; C97,§400; S13,§402; C24, 27,§5470.]

5471. Removal in certain cases. Where a county seat has been located continuously in one city or town for forty years or more, and the proposal is to relocate such county seat in another city or town, the corporate limits of which are more than a mile from the corporate limits of the present county seat, such proposition shall not be deemed carried, and the county records shall not be removed to the new county seat unless two-thirds of all the votes cast be in favor of such proposed removal. [S13,§§400, 402; C24, 27,§5471.]

Referr ed to in §5470.

5472. Removal of records postponed. If the proposition to relocate be carried, the board of supervisors may permit the county records to remain at the old county seat, and the district court may continue to hold its sessions thereat until such time as a new courthouse is built and equipped at the new county seat. [C24, 27,§5472.]

5473. Proof of service. Proof of the giving of notices required by this chapter shall be made as provided in case of original notices. [C24, 27,§5473.]

Proof of service. §§11085, 11349, 11350.
CHAPTER 279
CHANGING NAMES OF VILLAGES

5474. Change authorized. The board of supervisors may change the names of villages within their respective counties in the manner herein prescribed. [C97,§460; C24, 27,§5474.]

5475. Petition. There shall be filed in the office of the auditor of the county in which such village or the major portion thereof is situated, a petition for that purpose, which must be signed by at least two-thirds of the qualified electors of said village, setting forth its name and location and giving the name by which they desire it to be known. [C97,§461; C24, 27,§5475.]

5476. Notice. Notice of the filing and object of the petition and the time and place of hearing on the same shall be given by publication for at least four successive weeks in one of the official newspapers of the county, and the last publication shall be at least ten days prior to the regular meeting of the board at which the same is to be considered; or by posting a copy of the petition in at least three public places in the village, and on the front door of the courthouse, for at least four weeks before such meeting. [C97,§462; C24, 27,§5476.]

5477. Hearing. At the first regular meeting of said board after publication of notice is completed, it shall consider any remonstrances against the proposed change, and shall hear and determine said petition, unless the same is for good cause continued until the next meeting. [C97,§463; C24, 27,§5477.]

5478. Order. If on the hearing it shall appear that two-thirds of the qualified electors of said village have in good faith signed said petition for change of name, then the said board shall order said name to be changed as prayed for. [C97,§464; C24, 27,§5478.]

5479. When order effective. The order of the board shall thereupon be entered of record, giving the name of said village as set forth in said petition, the new name given, the time when the change shall take effect, which shall not be less than thirty days thereafter. [C97,§465; C24, 27,§5479.]

5480. Notice of change—proof. Notice of said change shall be published in at least one newspaper of general circulation published in the county at least ten days prior to the date fixed for the change to take effect. Proof of such publication, by the affidavit of the publisher, shall be filed in the office of the auditor and entered of record, whereupon the change shall be complete. [C97,§§465, 466; C24, 27,§5480.]

5481. Costs. In cases arising under the provisions of this chapter, where there is no opposition to said petition, the petitioners shall pay all costs; in all other cases costs shall abide the result of the proceeding, and be taxed to either party, in the discretion of the board, or divided equitably between the parties. [C97,§467; C24, 27,§5481.]

CHAPTER 280
LAND SURVEYS

5482. County surveyor—appointment and duties. A county surveyor may be appointed by the board of supervisors and shall hold office during the pleasure of said board. Said surveyor shall make all surveys of land within his county which he may be called upon to make, and the field notes and plats made by him shall be transcribed into a well bound book, under his supervision, at the expense of the person requesting the survey, which book shall be kept in the county auditor's office, and his surveys shall be held as presumptively correct. [C51,§§203, 204; R60, §§413, 414; C73,§§569, 570; C97,§334; SS15, §422; C24, 27,§5482.]

5483. Field notes of original survey. Previous to making any survey, he shall procure a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in his office or in that of the auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith. [C51,§§205; R60,§415; C73,§371; C97,§535; C24, 27,§5483.]

5484. Corners. He is required to establish the corners by taking bearing trees, and noting particularly their course and distance, but if there be no trees within reasonable distance, the corners are to be marked by stones or other permanent monuments placed firmly in the earth.
5485. Rules to be followed. In the resurvey and subdivision of land by county surveyors, their deputies or other persons, the rules prescribed by the acts of congress, and the instructions of the secretary of the interior, copies of which shall be furnished him by the county, shall be in all respects followed. [C73, §373; C97, §537; C24, 27, §5485.]

5486. Record furnished—presumptive evidence. The county surveyor shall, when requested, furnish the person for whom the survey is made with a copy of the field notes and plat of the survey, and such copy, certified by him, and also a copy from the record, certified by the county auditor with the seal, shall be presumptive evidence of the survey and of the facts herein required to be set forth, and which are stated accordingly, between those persons who join in requesting it.

Such field notes and plat of survey shall not, however, be presumptive evidence in any action in court as opposed to the field notes and plat of survey made by any other competent surveyor at the instance of any party not joining in the request for the survey by the county surveyor. [C51, §207; R60, §417; C73, §374; C97, §538; C24, 27, §5486.]

5487. Record book. The board of supervisors is required to furnish a substantial, well bound book, in which the field notes and plats made by the county surveyor shall be recorded. [C51, §208; R60, §418; C73, §375; C97, §539; C24, 27, §5487.]

5488. Record. The plat and record shall show distinctly of what piece of land it is a survey, at whose personal request it was made, the names of the chainmen, and that they were approved and sworn by the surveyor, and the date of the survey; and the courses shall be taken according to the true meridian, and the correct variation by an observation on the pole-star, or some other approved method, at least once each year, and enter the same, with the necessary signals and temporary observatories, as may be, and order at least twenty days' notice to the persons interested, and, with or without a view of the premises, as the court may determine, hear the parties and their witnesses and assess damages. [C24, 27, §5491.]

5493. Tender. The person so entering upon land may tender to the injured party damages therefor, and if, in case of petition or complaint to the court, the damages finally assessed do not exceed the amount tendered, the person entering shall recover costs; otherwise, the prevailing party shall recover costs. [C24, 27, §5493.]

5494. Costs. The costs to be allowed in all such cases shall be the same as allowed according to the rules of the court and provisions of law relating thereto. [C24, 27, §5494.]

5495. Federal surveys—defacement. If any person shall willfully deface, injure or remove any signal, monument, building or other property of the United States coast and geodetic survey or the United States geological survey, constructed or used under or by virtue of the act of congress aforesaid, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense, and shall be liable for damages sustained by the United States in consequence of such defacing, injury or removal, to be recovered in a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction. [C24, 27, §5495.]

5496. Fees. The county surveyor is entitled to charge and receive the following fees:
1. For each day's service actually performed in traveling to and from the place where any survey is to be made, and for making the same, and return thereof, four dollars.
2. For making up the record of any survey, and the plat and field notes thereof, one dollar per page.
3. For certified copy of the plat or field notes, fifty cents. [C51, §546; R60, §415; C73, §380; C97, §543; C24, 27, §5496.]
CHAPTER 281

JAILS

§5497, Ch 281, JAILS 718

Referred to in §§5772, 13387.

5497. How used. The jails in the several counties in the state shall be in charge of the respective sheriffs and used as prisons:
1. For the detention of persons charged with an offense and committed for trial or examination.
2. For the detention of persons who may be committed to secure their attendance as witnesses on the trial of a criminal cause.
3. For the confinement of persons under sentence, upon conviction for any offense, and of all other persons committed for any cause authorized by law.

The provisions of this section extend to persons detained or committed by authority of the courts of the United States as well as of this state. [C51, §3103; R60, §5122; C73, §4723; C97, §5637; C24, 27, §5497.]

5498. Duty. The sheriff shall have charge and custody of the prisoners in the jail or other prisons of his county, and shall receive those lawfully committed, and keep them until discharged by law. [C51, §3104; R60, §5122; C73, §4723; C97, §5637; C24, 27, §5497.]

5499. Minors separately confined. Any sheriff, city marshal, or chief of police, having in his care or custody any prisoner under the age of eighteen years, shall keep such prisoner separate and apart, and prevent communication by such prisoner with prisoners above that age, while such prisoners are not under the personal supervision of such officer, unless such prisoner is likely to or does exercise an immoral influence over other minors with whom he may be imprisoned. Any officer having charge of prisoners who without just cause or excuse neglects or refuses to perform the duties imposed on him by this section may be suspended or removed from office therefor. [C97, §5638; C24, 27, §5499.]

5500. Females. All jails shall be equipped with a separate apartment for females, who shall be detained only in such apartment, and males and females shall not at the same time be allowed in the same apartment. [C97, §5639; C24, 27, §5500.]

5501. Keeper’s duty. The keeper of each jail shall:
1. See that the jail is kept in a clean and healthful condition.
2. Furnish each prisoner with necessary bedding, clothing, towels, fuel, and medical aid.
3. Serve each prisoner three times each day with an ample quantity of wholesome food.
4. Furnish each prisoner sufficient clean, fresh water for drinking purposes and for personal use.
5. Keep an accurate account of the items furnished each prisoner. [C51, §§3104, 3108; R60, §§5123, 5127; C73, §§4724, 4727; C97, §§5640, 5643; C24, 27, §5501.]

5502. Sheriff’s duty. The sheriff must keep an accurate calendar of each prisoner committed to his care, which shall contain his name, place of abode, the day and hour of commitment and discharge, the cause and term of commitment, the authority that committed him, and a description of his person, a statement of his occupation, education, and general habits. When any prisoner is discharged, such calendar must show the day and hour when and the authority by which it took place, and if a person escapes, it must state particularly the time and manner thereof. [C51, §3105; R60, §5124; C73, §4725; C97, §5641; C24, 27, §5502.]

5503. Calendar returned. At the opening of each term of the district court within his county, the sheriff must return a copy of the calendar to the judge thereof. If a sheriff neglects or refuses so to do, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. [C51, §3106; R60, §5125; C73, §4726; C97, §5642; C24, 27, §5503.]

5504. Removal. When a jail or any building contiguous or near thereto is on fire, and there is reason to apprehend that the prisoners therein may be injured thereby, the sheriff or keeper must remove such prisoners to some safe and convenient place, and there confine them so long as it may be necessary to avoid such danger. [C51, §3109; R60, §5128; C73, §4728; C97, §5644; C24, 27, §5504.]

5508. Right to inspect. All jails shall be equipped with a separate apartment for females, who shall be detained only in such apartment, and males and females shall not at the same time be allowed in the same apartment. [C97, §5639; C24, 27, §5500.]
5505. Ex officio inspectors. The clerk of the district court and county attorney are inspectors of the jails, and have power from time to time to visit and inspect the same and inquire into all matters connected with the government, discipline, and police thereof. [C51, §3110; R60, §5129; C73, §4729; C97, §5645; C24, 27, §5505.]

5506. Visitation. Such inspectors shall visit and examine such prisons twice each year, and at the next term of the district court held in their county present to such court, on the first day of its sitting, a detailed report of the condition of such prisons at the time of such inspection. [C51, §3111; R60, §5130; C73, §4730; C97, §5646; C24, 27, §5506.]

5507. Report. Such report must state the number of persons confined, for what cause, the number usually confined in one room, the distinction, if any, observed in the treatment of prisoners, the evils found to exist in such prisons, and particularly whether any provision of this chapter has been violated or neglected, and in what respects. [C51, §3112; R60, §5131; C73, §4731; C97, §5647; C24, 27, §5507.]

5508. Right to inspect. The keepers of prisons shall admit the inspectors or either of them into any part thereof, exhibit to them, upon demand, all the books, papers, documents, and accounts pertaining thereto, or to the prisoners confined therein, and render them every facility in their power to enable them to discharge their duties. [C51, §3113; R60, §5132; C73, §4732; C97, §5648; C24, 27, §5508.]

5509. Officers examined. For the purpose of obtaining the necessary information to make the reports above required, the inspectors have power to examine, upon oath to be administered by either of them, any of the officers of the prison, or prisoners therein. [C51, §3114; R60, §5133; C73, §4733; C97, §5649; C24, 27, §5509.]

5510. Refractory prisoners. If any person confined in a jail is refractory or disorderly, or wilfully destroys or injures any part thereof or of its contents, the sheriff may chain or secure such person, or cause him to be kept in solitary confinement, not more than ten days for any one offense, during which time he may be fed with bread and water only, unless other food is necessary for the preservation of his health. [C51, §3115; R60, §5134; C73, §4734; C97, §5650; C24, 27, §5510.]

5511. Expenses. All charges and expenses for the safekeeping and maintenance of prisoners shall be allowed by the board of supervisors, except those committed or detained by the authority of the courts of the United States, in which cases the United States must pay such expenses to the county. [C51, §3116; R60, §5135; C73, §4735; C97, §5651; C24, 27, §5511.]

5512. Hard labor. Able-bodied male persons over the age of sixteen, confined in any jail under the judgment of any tribunal authorized to imprison for the violation of any law, ordinance, by-law or police regulation, may be required to labor during the whole or part of the time of his sentence, as hereinafter provided, and such tribunal, when passing final judgment of imprisonment, whether for nonpayment of fine or otherwise, shall have the power to and shall determine whether such imprisonment shall be at hard labor or not. [C51, §3107; R60, §5126; C73, §4736; C97, §5652; S13, §6652; C24, 27, §5512.]

5513. Labor on public works. Such labor may be on the streets or public roads, on or about public buildings or grounds, or at such other places in the county where confined, and during such reasonable time of the day as the person having charge of the prisoners may direct, not exceeding eight hours each day. [C73, §4737; C97, §5653; C24, 27, §5513.]

5514. Supervision. If the sentence be for the violation of any of the statutes of the state, the sheriff of the county shall superintend the performance of the labor, and furnish the tools and materials, if necessary, to work with, at the expense of the county in which the convict is confined, and such county shall be entitled to his earnings. [C51, §3107; R60, §5126; C73, §4738; C97, §5654; C24, 27, §5514.]

5515. Rules—labor not to be leased. Such labor shall be performed in accordance with such rules as may be made by resolution of the board of supervisors, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, and such labor shall not be leased. [C97, §5655; C24, 27, §5515.]

5516. Violation of city ordinance. When the imprisonment is under the judgment of any court, police court, police magistrate, mayor, or other tribunal of a city or town, for the violation of any ordinance, by-law, or other regulation thereof, the marshal shall superintend the labor, and furnish the tools and materials, if necessary, at the expense of the city or town requiring the labor, and such city or town shall be entitled to the earnings of its convicts. [C73, §4739; C97, §5655; C24, 27, §5516.]

5517. Control and punishment. The officer having charge of any prisoner may use such means as are necessary to prevent his escape, and if the prisoner attempts to escape or if, being convicted, he refuses to labor, the officer having him in charge may, to secure his person or cause him to labor, deal with him as with other disorderly or refractory prisoners. Such punishment shall be inflicted within the jail or jail inclosure, and the time of such solitary confinement shall not be considered as any part of the time for which the prisoner is sentenced. [C73, §4740; C97, §5656; C24, 27, §5517.]

5518. Credit for labor. For every day labor performed by any convict under the provisions hereof, there shall be credited on any judgment for fine and costs against him the sum of one dollar and fifty cents. [C73, §4741; C97, §5657; C24, 27, §5518.]

5519. Cruel treatment. If any officer or other person treat any prisoner in a cruel or inhuman manner, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by im-
§5522, Ch 282, BENEFITED WATER DISTRICTS

5522. Establishment—limitation.
5523. Petitions—notice and hearing.
5524. Record.

5522. Establishment—limitation. In all counties having a population of more than one hundred twenty-five thousand in which there is located a permanent federal or state institution within a distance of ten miles from the corporate limits of the county seat, and where upon the main traveled thoroughfare leading from said county seat to said institution there is located a water main, the board of supervisors of such counties shall have the power to establish benefited water districts to embrace all or such portions of the territory abutting said thoroughfares and within six hundred feet on either side thereof, as in the judgment of said board will receive special benefit from water service, to change the boundaries of such districts from time to time as may become in the judgment of such board of supervisors just and equitable, and to assess so much of the cost of such water service, including hydrants, against all lots or tracts of land contained in the benefited district as shall equal and be in proportion to the special benefits conferred by said service and not in excess thereof.

In no case shall such assessment exceed twenty-five per cent of the actual value of said lots or tracts at the time of levy thereof, except where the water service has been petitioned for, and in such case the assessment may be levied against the lots or tracts of land contained in the benefited district as shall equal and be in proportion to the special benefits conferred by said service and not in excess thereof.

5523. Petitions—notice and hearing. The board of supervisors of such counties may establish benefited districts as provided in the preceding section on the petition of twenty-five resident property owners within the proposed benefited district, and shall establish such district upon the petition of seventy-five per cent of the resident property owners therein. Upon receipt by the board of supervisors in any such county of a petition as above provided, such board shall fix the time and place for hearing on said petition and cause ten days' notice of such hearing to be posted at three public places within the proposed benefited district. On the day fixed for such hearing the board shall, by resolution, determine the necessity for such water service, establish the boundaries of the benefited district, and designate the property to be assessed therein for such water service. [C24, 27, §5524.]

5524. Record. The action of the board upon the passage of such resolution of necessity shall be by yea and nay vote entered of record, which record shall also show whether such water service was upon the petition of twenty-five or seventy-five per cent of the resident property owners within the proposed benefited district. [C24, 27, §5525.]

5525. Tax. The board of supervisors of such counties shall have the power, after the establishment of any such benefited district and the furnishing to the residents thereof of water service for fire protection and other public purposes, by any person or corporation, municipal or private, to levy upon all taxable property within such benefited district an annual tax for the purpose of paying the cost of such water service as hereinafter provided. [C24, 27, §5526.]

5526. Water service fund. Any person or corporation, municipal or private, furnishing water service for fire and other public purposes to the residents of such district, shall certify to the county auditor of such county before September first of each year a bill for such water service, duly verified, and the board of supervisors of such county shall at its September session following levy a sufficient tax upon the property within said benefited district as will produce said sum for the ensuing year, which tax shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes are collected and paid over by the treasurer of said county to the person or corporation, municipal or private, furnishing the water service. Such taxes shall be known as water service fund and used only for the purposes authorized by this chapter, and for no other purpose whatever. [C24, 27, §5527.]

Collection of taxes, ch 846 et seq.
CHAPTER 283
TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS

DIVISION, BOUNDARIES, AND CHANGE OF NAMES

5527. Division authorized.
5528. School townships not disturbed.
5529. Boundaries coterminous with city.
5530. Record.
5531. Divisions where city included.
5532. Petition—remonstrance.
5533. Notice.
5534. Division—effect.
5535. Restoration to former township.
5536. New township—first election.
5537. Officers to be elected.
5538. Order for election.
5539. Service and return.
5540. Changing name—petition—notice.
5541. Hearing—order.
5542. Petition dismissed.

TRUSTEES

5543. Trustees—duties—meetings.
5544. County attorney as counsel.
5545. Employment of counsel.

CLERK

5546. Clerk to keep record.
5547. Custody of funds.
5551. Notify auditor of elections.
5552. Receipts and expenditures.

DIVISION, BOUNDARIES, AND CHANGE OF NAMES

5527. Division authorized. The board of supervisors shall divide the county into townships, as convenience may require, defining the boundaries thereof, and may, from time to time, make such alterations in the number and boundaries of the townships as it may deem proper. [C51,§219; R60,§441; C73,§379; C97,§551; C24,27,§5527.]

5528. School townships not disturbed. The board shall not change the lines of any civil township so as to divide any school township or district, unless a majority of the voters of said school township or district shall petition therefor, except in cases where such boundary lines are changed to conform to congressional township lines. [C51,§219; R60,§441; C73,§§379,1799; C97,§551; C24,27,§5528.]

5529. Boundaries coterminous with city. Where the boundaries of any city have been changed, the board of supervisors of the county in which the same is situated shall have power to change the boundary lines of townships so as to make them conform to the boundaries of the city, and to make such other changes in township lines, and the number of townships, as it may deem necessary; but no action shall be taken affecting the boundaries or existing conditions of school districts. [C97,§552; C24,27,§5529.]

5530. Record. The description of the boundaries of each township, and all alterations in them, and of all new townships, shall be recorded in full in the records of the board of supervisors, and of the township. [C51,§220; R60,§442; C73,§381; C97,§553; C24,27,§5530.]

OFFICES ABOLISHED

5553. Clerk and trustees abolished.
5554. Clerk and council to act.
5555. Transfer of funds.
5556. Payment of funds.

CEMETERIES

5558. Cemeteries—condemnation.
5559. Gifts and donations.
5560. Cemetery and park tax.
5561. Power and control.
5562. Tax for nonowned cemetery.
5563. Scope of levy.
5564. Cemetery funds—use.
5565. Joint boards.
5566. Regulations.
5567. Watchmen appointed.
5568. Ex officio police officers.
5569. Cemeteries—plat—record.
5570. Conveyance of lots.

FIRE EQUIPMENT

5570-c2. Levy.
5570-c3. Election.

COMPENSATION

5571. Compensation of trustees.
5572. Compensation of clerk.
5573. Compensation of assessor.

5531. Divisions where city included. When any township has within its limits a city or town with a population exceeding fifteen hundred, the electors of such township residing without the limits of such city or town may, at any regular session of the board of supervisors of the county, petition to have such township divided into two townships; the one to embrace the territory without, and the other the territory within such corporate limits. [C73,§382; C97,§554; C24,27,§5531.]

5532. Petition—remonstrance. Such petition shall be accompanied by the affidavit of three electors, to the effect that all the signatures to such petition are genuine, and that the signers thereof are all legal voters of said township, residing outside said corporate limits. Remonstrances signed by such legal voters may also be presented at the hearing before the board of supervisors hereinafter provided for, and if the same persons petition and remonstrate, they shall be counted on the remonstrance only. [C73,§382; C97,§554; C24,27,§5532.]

5533. Notice. Notice of the time when such petition will be heard shall be given by publication, once each week, for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the township, the last of which publications shall be at least ten days prior to the time fixed for such hearing; or if no paper is published in such township, or such papers refuse to make such publication, the notice shall be given by posting in five public places in the township, two of which shall be without, and three within such corporate limits, at least ten
days prior to such hearing. [C73,§383; C97,§555; S13,§555; C24, 27,§5533.]

5534. Division—effect. If such petition is signed by a majority of the electors of the township residing without the corporate limits of such city or town, the board of supervisors shall divide such township into two townships, as prayed; but, except for election purposes, including the appointment of all judges and clerks of election rendered necessary by the change, such division shall not take effect until the second secular day of January following the next general election. [C73,§384; C97,§556; C24, 27,§5534.]

5535. Restoration to former township. When the citizens of any township so set off desire to dissolve their township organization and return again to the township from which they were taken, they may do so by the same proceedings as provided for the division thereof, except that said petition shall be signed by a majority of the electors of both townships. [C97,§556; C24, 27,§5555.]

5536. New township—first election. When a new township is formed, in which township officers are to be elected, the board of supervisors shall call the first township election, to be held at such place as it may designate, on the day of the next general election. If at any time a new township has been created in a year in which no general election is held, the board may call a special election for the election of the township officers of the new township, who shall continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified. [C51,§231; R60,§453; C73,§385; C97,§557; C13, §1074-a; C24, 27,§5556.]

5537. Officers to be elected. At said election there shall be elected one trustee for a term of two years, one trustee for a term of three years, and one trustee for a term of four years, and other officers as provided by law. [S13,§1074-a; C24, 27,§5557.]

5538. Order for election. The auditor shall issue an order for such first election, stating the time and place of the same, the officers to be elected, and any other business to be transacted; and no business not named in such order shall be transacted at such election. [C51,§232; R60,§454; C73,§386; C97,§558; C24, 27,§5538.]

5539. Service and return. Such order may be directed to any constable of the county, or to any citizen of the same township, by name, and shall be served by posting copies thereof, in three of the most public places in the township, fifteen days before the day of the election; the original order shall be returned to the presiding officer of the election, to be returned to the clerk when elected, with a return thereon of the manner of service, verified by oath, if served by any other than an officer. [C51,§233; R60,§455; C73,§387; C97,§559; C24, 27,§5539.]

5540. Changing name — petition — notice. Any township desirous of changing its name may petition the board of supervisors and, if it shall appear to said board that a majority of the actual resident voters of such township are in favor of such change, such board shall cause notices, tested by the auditor, to be posted in three of the most public places of such township, for at least thirty days previous to the next regular session of said board, which notice shall state the fact that a petition has been presented to said board by the citizens of said township, praying for a change of the name of the same and recite the name prayed for in said petition, and that, unless those interested in the change of such name shall appear at the next regular session of said board and show cause why said name shall not be changed, there will be an order made granting such change. [C73, §412; C97,§580; C24, 27,§5540.]

5541. Hearing—order. If, at the time fixed for the hearing of said petition, the board be satisfied that there is a majority in favor of such change of name, it shall make an order granting the same, which shall be attested by the auditor, and recorded in the office of the recorder of the county. [C73,§413; C97,§581; C24, 27,§5541.]

5542. Petition dismissed. If it appears to said board that a majority of the citizens of such township are opposed to such change, such petition shall be dismissed. The cost of the proceeding in all cases shall be taxed against the petitioners. [C73,§414; C97,§582; C24, 27,§5542.]

TRUSTEES

5543. Trustees — duties — meetings. The board of township trustees in each township shall consist of three qualified electors of the township. The trustees shall act as overseers of the poor, fence viewers, the local board of health, and shall constitute the township board of equalization. The board of trustees shall meet on the first Monday in February, April, and November in each year. [C51,§§221,224; R60,§§443,446; C73,§§389,390,969; C97,§§574,1074,1038; S13, §1074,1526; C24, 27,§5543.]

Board of review, ch 443.
Estrays and trespassing animals, ch 146.
Fences, ch 88.
Local board of health, ch 107.
Support of the poor, ch 267.

5544. County attorney as counsel. In counties having a population of less than twenty-five thousand, where the trustees institute, or are made parties to, litigation in connection with the performance of their duties, as provided in this chapter, the county attorney, as a part of his official duties, shall appear in behalf of the township trustees, except in cases in which the interests of the county and those of the trustees are adverse. [S13,§564; C24, 27,§5544.]

Referred to in §§545.

5545. Employment of counsel. When litigation shall arise in any case not covered by the preceding section, involving the right or duty of township trustees with reference to any matter within their jurisdiction, and the trustees become or are made parties to such litigation, they shall have authority to employ attorneys in behalf of said township, and to levy the necessary tax to pay for their services, and to defray the expenses of such litigation. [C73, §564; S13,§564; C24, 27,§5545.]
CLERK

5546. Clerk to keep record. The township clerk shall keep a record of all the proceedings and orders of the trustees, and of all acts done by him, including the filing of certificates of official oaths having been taken before other officers, and perform such other acts as may be required of him by law. [C51, §§223, 226, 227; R60, §§445, 448, 449; C73, §§392, 395, 396; C97, §576; S13, §576; C24, 27, §§5546.]


5547. Custody of funds. Each township clerk shall receive, collect, and disburse, under the orders of the township trustees, all funds belonging to his township, including the cemetery fund, and those which are now or may hereafter be by law created or authorized. No claim shall be paid until it has been duly audited by the trustees. [S13, §576; C24, 27, §§5547; 44GA, ch 2.]


Deposits in general, ch 592-D1.


5551. Notify auditor of elections. The clerk, immediately after the election of officers in his township, shall send a written notice thereof to the county auditor, stating the names of the persons elected, and to what offices, and the time of the election, and shall enter the time of the election of each officer in the township record. [C51, §228; R60, §450; C73, §397; C97, §577; C24, 27, §§5551.]

5552. Receipts and expenditures. Each township clerk, on the morning of the day of the general election and before the hour for opening the polls, shall post, at the place where such election is to be held in his township, a statement in writing, showing all receipts of money and disbursements in his office for the preceding two years, which shall be certified as correct by the trustees of the township. [C97, §§578; SS15, §§578; C24, 27, §§5552.]

OFFICES ABOLISHED

5553. Clerk and trustees abolished. Where a town or a city, not acting under a special charter, constitutes one or more civil townships the boundary lines of which coincide throughout with the boundary lines of the town or city, the offices of township clerk and trustee are abolished. [C97, §560; S13, §560; C24, 27, §§5553.]

Referred to in §5556.

5554. Clerk and council to act. The duties required by law of the township clerk in such cities shall be performed by the city clerk, and those required of the board of trustees shall be performed by the city council. [C97, §561; C24, 27, §§5554.]

Referred to in §5556.

5555. Transfer of funds. The moneys and assets belonging to such civil township shall become the moneys and assets of the city or town in which said civil township is situated; and the township clerks shall turn such moneys and assets over to the city or town treasurer, to be disbursed by such city or town in the same manner and for the same purposes as required by law for the disposition of township funds, and such cities or towns shall assume all liabilities of a civil township to which the provisions of this section shall apply. [C97, §§562; C24, 27, §§5555.]

Referred to in §5556.

5556. Payment of funds. County treasurers are hereby authorized to pay over to the city or town treasurers which come under the provisions of the three preceding sections all funds which would otherwise be paid over to the township clerks of such townships. [C97, §§563; C24, 27, §§5556; 44GA, ch 100, §20.]

5557. Rep. by 44GA, ch 141.

CEMETERIES

5558. Cemeteries—condemnation. The township trustees are hereby empowered to condemn, or purchase and pay for out of the general fund, and enter upon and take, any lands within the territorial limits of such township for the use of cemeteries, in the same manner as is now provided for cities and towns. [C97, §§585; S13, §§585; C24, 27, §§5558.]

Procedure, §2030; also ch 366.

5559. Gifts and donations. Civil townships are hereby authorized and empowered to receive by gift, devise, or bequest, money or property for the purpose of establishing and maintaining libraries, township halls, cemeteries, or for any other public purpose. All such gifts, devises, or bequests shall be effectual only when accepted by resolution of the board of trustees of such township. [S13, §§585; C24, 27, §§5559.]

Referred to in §5560.

5560. Cemetery and park tax. They shall, at the regular meeting in April, levy a tax sufficient to pay for any lands so condemned or purchased, or for the necessary improvement and maintenance of cemeteries thus established, and for the necessary improvement and maintenance of public parks acquired by gift, devise, or bequest under the preceding section, or for the maintenance and improvement of cemeteries so established in adjoining townships, in case they deem such action advisable. [C97, §§586; SS15, §§586; C24, 27, §§5560.]

Referred to in §5563.

5561. Power and control. They shall control any such cemeteries, or appoint trustees for the same, or sell the same to any private corporation for cemetery purposes. [C97, §§586; SS15, §§586; C24, 27, §§5561.]

5562. Tax for nonowned cemetery. They may levy a tax not to exceed one mill to improve and maintain any cemetery not owned by the township, provided the same is devoted to general public use. [C97, §§586; SS15, §§586; C24, 27, §§5562.]

Referred to in §5563.

5563. Scope of levy. The levy authorized in sections 5560 and 5562 may be extended to property within the limits of any city or town so far as same is situated within the township, unless such city or town is already maintaining a cemetery, or has levied a tax in support.
thereof. The said tax may be so expended for the support and maintenance of any such cemetery after the same has been abandoned and is no longer used for the purpose of interring the dead. [SS15, §586; C24, 27, §5563.]

5564. Cemetery funds—use. Cemetery tax funds of a township may be used for the maintenance and support of cemeteries in adjoining counties and townships and in cities and towns, if such cemeteries are utilized for burial purposes by the people of the township. [C24, 27, §5564.]

5565. Joint boards. A city or town council and the trustees of a township may join in the common purpose of improving, maintaining, and supporting a township cemetery. In such case the two official bodies shall constitute a joint cemetery board and shall have equal voting power. [C24, 27, §5565.]

5566. Regulations. The trustees, board of directors, or other officers having the custody and control of any cemetery in this state, shall have power, subject to the by-laws and regulations of such cemetery, to inclose, improve, and adorn the ground of such cemetery; to construct avenues in the same; to erect proper buildings for the use of said cemetery; to prescribe rules for the improving or adorning the lots therein, or for the erection of monuments or other memorials of the dead upon such lots; and to prohibit any use, division, improvement or adornment of a lot which they may deem improper. [C97, §587; SS15, §587; C24, 27, §5566.]

5567. Watchmen appointed. Such trustees, directors, or other officers may appoint as many day and night watchmen of their grounds as they may think expedient, and such watchmen, and also all their sextons, superintendents, gardeners, and agents, stationed upon or near said grounds are hereby authorized to take and require their services, and they shall append to the report of their proceedings a statement of all persons engaged in violating the laws of connection with the extinguishment of fires in said township when so authorized by a majority vote of the electors in such township. [43GA, ch 154.]

5568. Ex officio police officers. Upon the taking of such oath, such watchmen, sextons, superintendents, gardeners, and agents shall have and exercise all powers of police officers within and adjacent to the cemetery grounds and each shall have power to arrest any and all persons engaged in violating the laws of this state, and to bring such person so offending before any justice of a city or justice of the peace of the township where such cemetery is situated, an oath of office, similar to that required by law of constables. [C97, §589; C24, 27, §5567.]

5569. Cemeteries—plats—records. Where there is located in any township one or more cemeteries, the owner of the same, or any party owning an interest therein, may cause the same to be surveyed, platted and laid out into subdivisions and lots, numbering the same by progressive numbers, giving the length and breadth, also the location with reference to known or permanent monuments to be made. The plat shall accurately describe all the subdivisions of the tract of land used, or designed to be used as a cemetery, and shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder, and filed with and recorded by the township clerk, and preserved by him among the records of his office. [C97, §583; C24, 27, §5569.]

5570. Conveyance of lots. All conveyances of subdivisions or lots of a cemetery thus platted shall be by deed from the proper owner, which deed shall be recorded with the township clerk in a book kept by him for that purpose, for the recording of which the said clerk shall be entitled to a fee of fifty cents for each instrument recorded, to be paid by the party desiring the record made. [C97, §584; C24, 27, §5570.]

5571. Compensation of trustees. Township trustees shall receive:

1. For each day’s service of eight hours necessarily engaged in official business, to be paid out of the county treasury, four dollars each. In townships embraced entirely within the limits of special charter cities, the compensation of township trustees shall be four dollars per day.

2. For each day engaged in assessing damages done by trespassing animals, one dollar each, to be paid as other costs are in such cases.

3. When acting as fence viewers, or viewing or locating any ditch or drain, or in any other case where provision is made for their payment otherwise, they shall not be paid out of such treasury, but in all such cases their fees shall be paid in the first instance by the party requiring their services, and they shall append to the report of their proceedings a statement thereof, and therein shall direct who shall pay said fees, and in what sums respectively; and the party having so advanced any such fees may
have his action therefor against the party so directed to pay the same, unless, within ten days after demand by the party entitled thereto, he shall be reimbursed therefor. [C51, §2548; R60, §4156; C73, §3808; C97, §590; S13, §590; C24, 27, §5571.]

5572. Compensation of clerk. The township clerk shall receive:
1. For each day of eight hours necessarily engaged in official business, where no other compensation or mode of payment is provided, to be paid from the county treasury, four dollars.
2. For all money coming into his hands by virtue of his office, except from his predecessor in office, unless otherwise provided by law, one cent per cent.
3. For filing each application for a drain or ditch, fifty cents.
4. For making out and certifying the papers in any appeal taken from an assessment by the trustees of damages done by trespassing animals, such additional compensation as the board of supervisors may allow. [C51, §2548; R60, §§909, 911; C73, §3809; C97, §591; S13, §591; C24, 27, §5572.]

Compensation on township hall funds, §§5575.

5573. Compensation of assessor. Each township assessor shall receive in full for all services required of him by law, a sum to be paid out of the county treasury, and fixed annually by the board of supervisors at its January session, for the current year, on the basis of four dollars for each day of eight hours which said board determines may necessarily be required in the discharge of all official duties of such assessor.

In townships having a population of thirty thousand or over and situated entirely within the limits of a city acting under special charter, such compensation shall be four dollars per day. [R60, §730; C73, §3810; C97, §592; S13, §592; C24, 27, §5573.]

CHAPTER 284
TOWNSHIP HALLS

5574. Election. The trustees, on a petition of a majority of the resident freeholders of any civil township, shall submit to the electors thereof, by posting notices of such election in four conspicuous places in the township, thirty days before election, and the form of the proposition shall be: Shall the proposition to levy a tax of ............ mills on the dollar for the erection of a public hall be adopted? [C97, §667; C24, 27, §5574.]

5575. Tax. If a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the tax, the trustees shall certify such fact to the board of supervisors, and they shall thereupon levy a tax not to exceed the rate voted and not to exceed three mills on the dollar each year for a period not exceeding five years on the taxable property of the township; and when such tax is collected by the treasurer, it shall be paid to the township clerk; but said clerk shall not receive to exceed one cent per cent for handling said money. [C97, §558; C24, 27, §5575.]

5576. Transfer of fund. When there are funds in the hands of any township clerk, raised under the provisions of this chapter, when same is not desired for the purposes for which it was raised, then said fund may be transferred to the school fund of any school district or districts pro rata wherein same was raised, when a petition is presented to the trustees, signed by a majority of the electors of said township that voted at the last regular election prior to the signing of said petition, as shown by the poll books of said township, said transfer of funds to be made by the township clerk upon order of the trustees after the filing of said petition with said clerk. [S13, §592-b; C24, 27, §5576; 44GA, ch 142.]

5577. Location. Any public hall built under the provisions of this chapter shall be located by the township trustees so as to accommodate the greatest number of the resident taxpayers, and for such purpose the trustees may purchase land not to exceed in value five hundred dollars. [C97, §569; C24, 27, §5577.]

5578. Construction. The township trustees shall have charge of the building of such hall, shall receive bids, and shall let the building of the same to the lowest responsible bidder, and the township clerk shall pay out of the funds collected, only on the order of the trustees of said township. [C97, §570; C24, 27, §5578.]

5579. Custodian. The township clerk, under the direction of the trustees, shall be the custodian of the building, and the use thereof may be permitted by the township trustees to citizens of the township for any lawful purpose; and, for the purposes of this chapter, the township clerk is hereby clothed with all the powers and duties of a constable of the township, to maintain order within and about the premises, protect the property, and enforce orders of the township trustees with respect thereto. A copy of this section shall be at all times kept posted in a conspicuous place in said hall. [C97, §571; C24, 27, §5579.]

5580. Bond. When a tax is voted as provided in this chapter, the township clerk shall, before drawing any of said tax from the treasury of the county, execute a bond, with penalty double the amount of said tax, which bond shall be approved by the board of supervisors. [C97, §572; C24, 27, §5580.]

5581. Tax for repairs. The trustees of any township where such building has been erected
are hereby authorized to certify to the board of supervisors that a tax of not exceeding in any one year, one-half mill on the dollar, on the taxable property of the township, should be levied, to be used in keeping such building in repair, to furnish same with necessary furniture, and provide for the care thereof. When such certificate is filed in the auditor's office, the board of supervisors shall levy such tax. [C97,§573; C24, 27,§5581.]

CHAPTER 285
TOWNSHIP LICENSES

5582. License required.
5582-cl. "Roadhouse" defined.
5583. Limitations and conditions.
5584. Record.

5582. License required. No person shall, for himself or for any other person, firm, or corporation, keep or operate for hire or for profit any theater, moving picture show, pool or billiard room or table, dance hall, skating rink, club house, roadhouse, amusement park, or bowling alley, outside the limits of cities and towns without first procuring a license therefor from the township trustees.

This section shall not apply to baseball games or county fairs. [C24, 27,§5582.]

5582-cl. "Roadhouse" defined. A roadhouse, for the purposes of the preceding section, shall be construed to mean any building or establishment open to the public and located on or accessible to a road or public highway outside the limits of an incorporated town or city where entertainment, prepared food or drink is furnished to the public generally for hire, sale or profit. [43GA, ch 152.]

5583. Limitations and conditions. The granting of a license shall be discretionary with the trustees; provided, however, that a license to operate a theater or moving picture show shall not be denied in any unincorporated village having a population of one thousand or more except for good cause. Licenses shall not be granted for a less period than six months nor for a longer period than one year, shall specify the place where the business may be carried on, the date of expiration of the license, and be signed by the chairman of the board and its clerk. [C24, 27,§5583.]

5584. Record. When a license is granted, the terms and conditions on which the place shall be operated shall be entered of record in the minutes of the board and the licensee shall stand charged with notice thereof and shall, on demand, be furnished with a copy of such terms and conditions on payment of the sum of fifty cents. Said terms and conditions shall be reasonably uniform for different licensees under like circumstances and conditions. [C24, 27,§5584.]

5585. Revocation. The trustees may at any time, in their discretion, revoke any license issued. In case a license is revoked the licensee shall be repaid a pro rata part of the license fee. All license fees shall be paid to the township clerk who shall in return pay the same to the county treasurer who shall issue duplicate receipts therefor, one of which shall be filed with the county auditor. Said fees shall be credited to the secondary road maintenance fund. [C24, 27,§5585; 44GA, ch 100,§21.]

This section was amended by chapters 143 and 100 of the 44GA. Both amendments cannot be applied. The amendment here applied is the later enacted amendment.

5586. Appeal. Any person aggrieved by the action of the trustees in revoking a license may appeal therefrom to the district court of the county by serving a notice on the chairman of the board of trustees within twenty days after the final decision of said board. Such appeal shall be tried de novo and in equity. [C24, 27,§5586.]

5587. Violations. Any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions of this chapter, or who violates any of the terms or conditions under which he is permitted to operate under a license, shall be fined any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars. [C24, 27,§5587.]
TITLE XV
CITY AND TOWN GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER 286
INCORPORATION

Referred to in §§6731, 6940. Certain provisions made applicable to special charter cities. §6756.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

5588. How effected.
5589. Proof required.
5590. Jurisdiction.

5591. Change in territorial limits. The court is vested with power to change or limit the territory proposed to be incorporated, before appointing the commissioners as herein provided. [C97,§600; S13,§600; C24, 27,§5591.]

5592. Commissioners—notice of election. Upon compliance with the foregoing provisions of this chapter, the court shall at once appoint five commissioners, who shall at once give notice of an election for incorporation, for not less than three successive weeks preceding the same, by posting notices in three public places within the limits of the proposed town, and by publication, once each week, for three consecutive weeks in one or more newspapers published in the county where the court is held; which notice shall state the time and place of holding the election, and a description of the limits of the proposed town, and that a plat and description thereof is on file in the office of the clerk of the district court. [R60,§1032; C73,§422; C97,§600; S13,§600; C24, 27,§5592.]

5593. Election—ballots—canvass. The commissioners shall act as judges and clerks of the election, and shall qualify as required by law, and the proposition to be submitted thereat shall be: “Shall the proposition for incorporation be adopted?” and the commissioners shall have charge of the printing of the ballots, and shall

ANNEXATION OR SEVERANCE

5612. Platted territory.
5612-bl. Notice.
5613. Unplatted territory.
5614. Annexation by resolution.
5615. Application for annexation.
5616. Petition for annexation.
5617. Severance of territory.
5618. Filing of records.

CHANGE IN NAME

5619. Resolution—notice.
5620. Election.
5621. Record filed.
5622. Change complete.

5607. Consolidation complete.
5608. Enforcement of duty.
5609. Debts of annexing city.
5610. Debts of annexed city.
5611. Actions.

CONSOLIDATION

5605. How effected.
5606. Election—record.
5607. Consolidation complete.
5608. Enforcement of duty.
5609. Debts of annexing city.
5610. Debts of annexed city.
5611. Actions.

DISCONTINUANCE

5594. Election of officers.
5596. Record—costs.
5597. Terms of officers.

CONSOLIDATION

5605. How effected.
5606. Election—record.
5607. Consolidation complete.
5608. Enforcement of duty.
5609. Debts of annexing city.
5610. Debts of annexed city.
5611. Actions.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

5588. How effected. When the inhabitants of part of any county, or of two or more counties lying contiguous to each other, not embraced within the limits of any city or town, desire to become incorporated as a town, they may apply to the district court of the proper county, by a petition in writing signed by not less than twenty-five of the qualified electors of the territory proposed to be embraced in such town, which petition shall describe said territory, and contain or have annexed thereto an accurate plat thereof, and shall state the name proposed for such town. [R60,§1031; C73,§421; C97,§999; C24, 27,§5588.]

5589. Proof required. Proof of the residence and qualification of the petitioners as electors shall be made by affidavit or otherwise, as directed by the court. [C73,§421; C97,§999; C24, 27,§5589.]

5590. Jurisdiction. If the territory embraced within the limits of said proposed town lies in more than one county, the district court of either of said counties shall have jurisdiction of such proceedings, but that in which the petition for incorporation is first filed shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereafter. [C97,§999; C24, 27,§5590.]
cause the proposition to be placed upon them, and the elector shall designate his vote in the same manner provided with respect to like or similar propositions in the election. The commissioners shall promptly report the result of the election to the court, or judge thereof, which may be confirmed and approved, or set aside, by said court, or judge in vacation. If it is set aside, the court or judge thereof may order a new election with the same or other commissioners. [R60, §1032; C73, §422; C97, §601; C24, 27, §5593.]

Designating vote, §764; oath, §792.

5594. Election of officers. If a majority of the ballots cast at such election be in favor of the incorporation and the result has been confirmed and approved, the court, or in vacation a judge thereof, shall order the election of a mayor, treasurer, assessor, and council. The commissioners shall give notice for two consecutive weeks of the time and place of holding the election, by publication once each week in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the county where the court is held, and by posting the same in five public places within the limits of such town. At said election the qualified voters residing within the limits of the town shall elect the officers. The election shall be conducted, so far as practicable, in the manner of municipal elections, and the commissioners shall act as judges and clerks of election. [R60, §1037; C73, §§423, 425; C97, §602; S13, §602; C24, 27, §5594.]

Conduct of election, ch 40.

5595. Report—judgment. The commissioners shall promptly report the results of the election to the court, and if, or in vacation a judge thereof, may confirm and approve the election and report, or set the same aside and order a new election with the same or other commissioners. Upon the confirmation of the election and report, a judgment shall be entered of record, declaring the town duly incorporated and confirming and approving the first election of officers. Should any officer fail to qualify, the court or judge in vacation shall declare the office vacant and appoint some other person to fill the vacancy. [C97, §605; C24, 27, §5595.]

5596. Record—costs. The clerk of the court shall enter the proceedings in the matter of the incorporation and election of officers in the complete record book and file a certified copy of the entry in the office of the secretary of state and in the office of the recorder, who shall record the same. The costs of all the proceedings for the incorporation shall be paid by the town if established, otherwise they shall be paid by the petitioners, and judgment shall be entered accordingly. [C97, §603; C24, 27, §5596.]

5597. Terms of officers. The officers elected shall hold office until their successors are elected at the general city election held in the second March thereafter, and have qualified, but the term of the assessor shall begin on the first day of January succeeding his election. [R60, §1037; C73, §§390, 425; C97, §§603, 650; S13, §602; C24, 27, §5597.]

DISCONTINUANCE

5598. How effected. Upon a petition of the voters equaling twenty-five per cent of the number voting at the last preceding municipal election, to the district court of the county wherein a municipal corporation is situated, for the discontinuance of the same, the court shall, thirty days prior to the next regular city or town election, cause the proposition to be placed upon the legal voters thereof at the said election, by publication once a week for two weeks in a newspaper published in said city or town; if none be so published, then in one published in the county or counties in which said city or town is situated, and by posting the same in five public places therein. The proposition submitted shall be: "Shall the proposition to discontinue the corporation of (inserting name) be adopted?" The clerk of the city or town so cause the proposition to be printed on the ballots. [C73, §§447, 448; C97, §604; C24, 27, §5598.]

5599. Canvass—judgment. The vote shall be taken and canvassed in the same manner as other municipal elections, and returns thereof made to the district court. If it finds that a majority of the legal votes cast were for the discontinuance of the incorporation, then a judgment shall be entered discontinuing the same, and, upon the entry of said judgment, its corporate powers shall cease. [C73, §§449, 450; C97, §605; C24, 27, §5599.]

Conduct of election and canvass, ch 40 et seq.

5600. Indebtedness determined. The court shall cause notice to be given, in a manner to be prescribed by it, requiring all claims against the corporation to be filed in said court within a time fixed in the notice, not exceeding six months, and all claims not so filed shall be forever barred. At the expiration of the time so fixed, the court shall adjudicate said claims, which shall be treated as denied. Any citizen of such town or city at the time the vote was taken may appear and defend against any claim so filed, or the court may, in its discretion, appoint some person for this purpose, in which event the proceedings shall conform as near as may be, to those prescribed for the prosecution of actions by ordinary proceedings. [C73, §449; C97, §605; C24, 27, §5600.]

5601. Indebtedness paid—surplus. The court shall have full power to wind up the affairs of the corporation, to dispose of its property, and to make provision for the payment of all indebtedness thereof, and for the performance of its contracts and obligations, and shall order such taxes levied from time to time as may be requisite therefor, which the board of supervisors shall levy against the property within the corporation. Said taxes shall be collected by the county treasurer like other taxes, and paid out under the orders of the court, and any surplus shall be paid into the temporary school fund of the district or districts where the same
is levied. [C73,§§449, 453; C97,§606; C24, 27, §5601.]

Collection of taxes, ch 346 et seq.

5602. Records deposited. The books, documents, records, papers, and corporate seal of any city or town so discontinued shall be deposited with the county auditor of the county in which the council last held its sessions, for safe keeping and reference in future. All court records of any mayor or other officer shall be deposited with the nearest justice in the township in the county where the office of mayor or other officer is situated, who shall have authority to execute and complete all unfinished business standing on the same. [C73,§451; C97,§607; C24, 27, §5602.]

5603. Notice of discontinuance. When the incorporation of any city or town shall have been discontinued, the clerk of the court shall cause a notice thereof to be published, once each week, for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the county where the court is held, and shall also certify the fact to the secretary of state and to the recorder of the county. [C73, §452; C97,§608; S13,§608; C24, 27,§5603.]

5604. Expenses. All expenses of the election and of winding up the affairs of the corporation shall be paid by it. [C73,§450; C97,§609; C24, 27,§5604.]

CONSOLIDATION

5605. How effected. When any city or town desires to be annexed to another contiguous city or town, the council of each shall appoint three commissioners who shall meet and fix the terms upon which the proposed annexation shall be made, and make report thereof to their respective councils. If both councils approve the proposed terms, they shall by identical ordinances so declare, and therein determine whether the question shall be voted upon at a special election, fixing the date thereof, or at the next regular city election. Thereupon a copy of the ordinances, together with a statement that both councils have adopted the same, shall be published once in a newspaper, if any be published in either of said cities or towns, but when none be so published in one or both of said cities or towns, then in a newspaper published in the county or counties in which said city or town is situated and of general circulation in both cities or towns, and be posted in five public places therein, at least ten days prior to the election specified in the ordinance. [R60,§1044; C73,§432; C97,§612; C24, 27,§5605.]

5606. Election—record. The proposition to be submitted at the election shall be: “Shall the proposition for the annexation of (naming the city or town) to (naming the city or town) be adopted?” If a majority of the votes cast in each city or town is in favor of annexation, the council of each shall, by ordinance, so declare. A certified copy of the whole proceedings for the annexation shall be filed with the clerk of the city or town to which such annexation is made, who shall file a certified copy thereof with the secretary of state, and in the recorder’s office of the county, who shall record the same. [R60, §1044; C73,§432; C97,§612; C24, 27,§5606.]

5607. Consolidation complete. When certified copies of the proceedings are so filed, the annexation shall be complete, and the city or town to which the annexation is made shall have the power, and it shall be its duty, to pass such ordinance as will carry into effect such annexation, and thereafter the city or town annexed shall be a part of the city or town to which the annexation is made. [R60,§1045; C73,§433; C97,§613; C24, 27,§5607.]

5608. Enforcement of duty. Any citizen of the annexed town or city may maintain legal proceedings to compel the city or town, and the council thereof, to which annexation is made, to execute such terms and conditions, but such annexation shall not affect or impair any rights or liabilities then existing for or against either of such cities or towns, and they may be enforced as hereinafter provided. [C97,§613; C24, 27,§5608.]

5609. Debts of annexing city. All present indebtedness of the city to which annexation is made shall be paid by such city by a tax to be levied exclusively upon the property subject to taxation within the limits of the same as it existed prior to such annexation, and none of the real estate or property embraced within the limits of the annexed city or town shall ever be subjected, in any way, to the payment of any part of said indebtedness. [C97,§614; C24, 27,§5609.]

5610. Debts of annexed city. The indebtedness of the city or town annexed shall be paid by such city as enlarged. [C97,§614; C24, 27, §5610.]

5611. Actions. Suits to enforce claims or demands existing at the time of annexation against the city or town annexed may be prosecuted or brought against the city or town to which annexation is made, and judgments obtained shall be paid as hereinafter provided for the payment of the indebtedness of such annexed city or town. [C97,§614; C24, 27, §5611.]

ANNEXATION OR SEVERANCE

5612. Platted territory. Platted territory adjoining any city or town may be annexed thereto and become a part thereof by proceeding as follows:
5612-bl. Notice. Notice of the filing of the petition shall be served by publication in one daily or weekly newspaper published in the city or town once each week for four consecutive weeks and by posting in five public places in the territory desired to be annexed for four weeks; or, if no newspaper is published in the city or town, such reasonable notice shall be given as the court may direct. [C27, §5612-bl.]

5613. Unplatted territory. Territory, not platted, adjoining any city or town may be annexed thereto and become a part thereof by proceeding as follows:

1. The council may provide by resolution adopted at least one month before any regular election, for the annexation of territory described therein.

2. The proposition shall be submitted to the voters at said election in the following form:

"Shall the proposition to annex the territory described in the resolution adopted by the council of the city (or town) of . . . . . . . . . . . . day of . . . . . . . . . . . . be approved?"

Notice of the submission of said proposition shall be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in said city or town once each week for four consecutive weeks preceding said election.

3. If the proposition is adopted by a majority of those voting thereon, the council shall cause to be filed in the district court a suit in equity against the owners of the property proposed to be annexed describing in the petition such property and attaching thereto a plat thereof showing its location in reference to the limits of such city or town. In case a proposition to annex to any city or town both platted and unplatted territory has heretofore been, or shall hereafter be adopted, both classes of territory may be included in the same suit.

4. Like proceedings shall be had as provided in section 5612. [R60, §1043; C73, §430; C97, §§610, 615; S13, §615; C24, 27, §5613.]

5614. Annexation by resolution. In case any territory adjoining any city or town has been platted into tracts of less than ten acres and has been substantially built up and the inhabitants thereof are enabled to secure the benefits of the city or town government in the way of police and fire protection, or may be furnished with light and water by said city or town or under a franchise granted thereby, the council of the city or town may by resolution incorporate such territory into the city or town. [C24, 27, §5614.]

5615. Application for annexation. All the owners of any territory adjoining any city or town may make application, in writing, to the council of such city or town, attaching thereto a plat of such territory showing the situation thereof with reference to the existing limits of such city or town, and if the council thereof, by resolution, assent thereto, such territory shall thereafter be and become a part of such city or town. [R60, §1038; C73, §426; C97, §§617, 621; C24, 27, §5615.]

5616. Petition for annexation. Ten per cent of the inhabitants of any platted territory adjoining any city or town may petition the council thereof to have such territory annexed thereto. The council may consent to such annexation or submit the matter to the voters of said city or town, and if the council consent or the proposition carries at the election the proceedings shall be the same as provided in section 5612, except that the petitioners shall be plaintiffs and the city or town and all the owners of property in the territory, other than the petitioners, shall be defendants. [R60, §1038; C73, §426; C97, §§617, 621; C24, 27, §5616.]

5617. Severance of territory. Territory may be severed from any city or town by proceeding as follows:

1. A majority of the resident property owners of such territory or the city or town may bring suit in equity in the district court therefor and the proceedings shall so far as applicable be the same as provided in section 5612. Notice of suit shall be such as the court may direct.

2. If the court finds that such territory, or any part thereof, shall be severed from any city or town, it shall thereupon appoint three disinterested persons as commissioners to examine into the matter and the equitable distribution of the assets, and equitable distribution and assumption of the liabilities of such city or town which have accrued during the time such territory has been a part thereof, as between such city or town and the severed territory.

3. The commissioners shall receive evidence on the question from the parties interested and submit their findings to the court at the next term thereof and any interested party may file objections thereto and the court shall determine the matter by trial de novo and enter a decree in accordance with the very right of the matter. [R60, §§1048-1052; C73, §§440-444; C97, §§622-626; S13, §622; C24, 27, §5617.]

5618. Filing of records. When any territory has been annexed to or severed from any city or town the clerk thereof shall make and certify a transcript of such part of the records of such city or town as shows the final action of the
council and shall file the same for record in the office of the recorder of the county in which the city or town is located and also in the office of the secretary of state. And in like manner the clerk of the district court shall make and file a certified copy of the record of the final action of the court on such proceedings and when such certified copies have been filed the annexation or severance, as the case may be, shall be complete and all persons shall be bound to take notice thereof. [R60, §§1053, 1054; C73, §§445, 446; C97, §627; C24, 27, §5618.]

CHANGE IN NAME

5619. Resolution — notice. The corporate name of any city or town may be changed as follows: The council may, by resolution, propose such change of name, setting forth therein the proposed new name, which shall not be the same as that of any city, town, or post office, existing in the state at the time of the passage of such resolution. The question shall then be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors at the next regular city or town election, or at a special election, as the council may provide. Notice that a change of name is to be voted on at any election shall be published in a newspaper published in said city or town; if none be so published, then in one published in the county or counties in which said city or town is situated. [C97, §628; C24, 27, §5619.]

5620. Election. The proposition to be submitted at such election shall be: “Shall the proposition to change the name of (here insert the name of the city or town) to (here insert the proposed name) be adopted?” and the proposition shall be printed and placed upon the ballots, and the election shall be conducted in the same manner as provided with respect to like or similar propositions in the title on elections. [C97, §629; C24, 27, §5620.]

Election procedure, §762 et seq.

5621. Record filed. If a majority of the votes cast is in favor of the proposed change, the clerk of the city or town shall enter upon the records thereof the result of such election, and set forth in such record the new name adopted, as well as the original name thereof, and shall cause to be filed for record a certified copy of the entry so made in the office of the recorder of the county or counties in which such city or town is situated, and in the office of the secretary of state. [C97, §629; C24, 27, §5621.]

5622. Change complete. When certified copies are made and filed as required by the preceding section, the change of name shall be complete, and the new name adopted shall be judicially recognized in all subsequent proceedings wherein said city or town may be interested. [C97, §630; C24, 27, §5622.]

CHAPTER 287

ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS

Certain provisions applicable to special charter cities, §§6717, 6718, 6719, 6757.

5623. Classes of cities — towns — villages. The municipal corporations referred to in this title shall be divided into cities of the first class, cities of the second class, and towns.
§5624, Ch 287, CITIES AND TOWNS—ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS 732

1. First class. Every municipal corporation now organized as a city of the first class, or having a population of fifteen thousand or over, shall be a city of the first class.

2. Second class. Every municipal corporation now organized as a city of the second class, or having a population of two thousand, but not exceeding fifteen thousand, shall be a city of the second class.

3. Towns. Every municipal corporation having a population of less than two thousand shall be deemed a town.

4. Villages. Town sites platted and unincorporated shall be known as villages. [R60, §§1077, 1078; C73, §§507, 508; C97, §§513; C24, 27, §5623.]

5624. Change of class—loss of population. Within six months after the publication of any state or federal census, the executive council shall cause a statement and list of each city or town affected thereby in its class as a corporation to be published in some newspaper at the seat of government and in each city or town, the class of which is changed. No city shall be affected in its classification by a subsequent loss of population, unless, in a city of the second class, it shall have dropped below fifteen hundred, or, in a city of the first class, below ten thousand. [R60, §1079; C73, §509; C97, §639; S13, §639; C24, 27, §5624.]

5625. Change of class—ordinances—wards. Before the next election in a city or town after a change of class, the council shall make and publish such ordinances as may be necessary to perfect such organization in respect to the election, duties, and compensation of officers. All assets and property of the corporation shall be held and administered as provided by law for its new class as a corporation. Upon the change of a town to a city, the council shall, for the purposes of holding the first election, divide the same into wards. [R60, §§1079, 1080; C73, §§509, 510; C97, §640; C24, 27, §5625.]

5626. Wards. Cities may be, by the council thereof, divided into wards, new ones created, or the boundaries changed, but in all cases, whether it be the creation of wards or the changing of the boundaries thereof, the same shall be laid off, as nearly as may be, in a rectangular form, conforming the lines to the center of the streets or alleys, and giving to each ward, as far as practicable, an equal population; but in cities of the second class, the number shall not be increased beyond five nor decreased to less than two. [R60, §§1092; C73, §520; C97, §641; S13, §641; C24, 27, §5626.]

5627. Elections. Regular city and town elections shall be held on the last Monday in March, and elective officers shall be chosen biennially to succeed officers whose terms expire. The voting places shall be fixed by the council, at least one polling place for each precinct or ward as the case may be, and the election shall be conducted in the manner provided by law for general elections. [R60, §1130; C73, §551; C97, §642; S13, §646; C24, 27, §5627.]

Duty as to elections, §734.

5628. Residence in precinct — exception. Each qualified elector may vote at said election, who, for ten days has been a resident of the precinct in which he offers to vote. Electors who are registered and otherwise qualified and who change residence from the precinct where registered to another precinct within ten days preceding the election, may vote in the precinct where registered except at elections when councilmen are to be elected by the voters of a ward or district. [R60, §§1130; C73, §§501; C97, §§642; C24, 27, §5628.]

Referred to in §727.

5629. Tie votes—contesting elections. A tie vote for any city or town office shall be determined as provided in the title on elections. The election of any person to a city or town office may be contested on the same grounds and in the same manner provided for contesting elections to county offices, so far as applicable. The mayor shall be the presiding officer of the court, but if his election is contested, the council shall select one of its members to act in his place. [C97, §§678, 679; C24, 27, §5629.]

Tie vote, §§888: contest, ch 47 et seq.

5630. Qualifications of officers. Every officer elected or appointed in a city or town shall be a qualified voter thereof, and every officer elected by any ward or district of a city or town shall reside within the limits of said ward or district. [R60, §§1001, 1002; C73, §§511, 518, 521; C97, §§643, 644; C24, 27, §5630.]

5631. Council — how composed — election. Councils shall be composed in towns, of five councilmen at large, and in cities, except as otherwise provided, of two councilmen at large and one councilman from each ward; but if any city embraces within its limits the whole or part of two or more townships, two of which parts contain one thousand or more electors, only one councilman at large shall be chosen from any one township. [R60, §§1081, 1093; C73, §§511, 521; C97, §§645, 646; S13, §§645, 646; C24, 27, §5631.]

5632. Officers elected at large. In all cities and towns, the mayor, treasurer, and assessor, and in cities of the first class, where there is no municipal or superior court, the police judge, shall be elected by the entire electorate. [R60, §§1081, 1084, 1090, 1106; C73, §§390, 511, 514, 517, 532, 535; C97, §§647–649; S13, §§647–649; C24, 27, §5632; 43GA, ch 162; 44GA, ch 144.]

5633. Officers appointed by council. In all cities and towns, the council at its first meeting after the biennial election shall appoint a clerk and may appoint a city solicitor, a city engineer, and an auditor. [R60, §§1086, 1093, 1103, 1105; C73, §§515, 522, 532, 534; C97, §§651; S13, §§651; C24, 27, §5633; 43GA, ch 162; 44GA, ch 144.]

5633-d1. Optional election or appointment. In cities having a population of forty thousand or over and not organized under either chapter 326 or 328, the council may provide by ordinance for the election, by the entire electorate, of the city auditor, solicitor, or engineer. In such cities the council may appoint a police judge if
there is no municipal or superior court in the city. [44GA, ch 144.]

5634. Officers appointed by the mayor. The officers to be appointed by the mayor shall be:
1. A marshal, and such police and other officers as may be provided by ordinance; and in emergencies such special policemen as he may think proper, reporting such appointments to the council at its next regular meeting. Such special appointments shall continue in force until such meeting, unless sooner terminated by the mayor.
2. A health physician.
3. A street commissioner.
4. In cities of the first class, when necessary, a wharfmaster. [R06, §1086, 1103, 1105, 1106; C73, §§515, 522, 524, 535; C97, §652; S13, §652; C24, 27, §5634.]

5635. Police matrons—appointment—number. In cities having a population of twenty-five thousand or more, for each station house provided therein for the detention or imprisonment of women or children under arrest, the mayor may, and in cities having a population of thirty-five thousand or over shall, appoint one or more women, residents of the city, as police matrons, who shall be over thirty years of age. The appointees shall be, so far as applicable, subject to the same regulations and restrictions as policemen, and hold their positions during good behavior, unless by reason of age or infirmity they become incapacitated to perform the duties of the position. [C97, §654; S13, §654; C24, 27, §5635.]

5636. Other officers. Cities and towns may, by general ordinance, provide for the appointment, by the mayor, of such additional officers, as they may deem necessary, including superintendent of markets, harbor masters, and port wardens, usual and proper for the regulation and control of navigation, trade, or commerce, or needful and proper for the good government of the city or town, or the due exercise of its corporate powers, and fix their term of office. [R60, §§1095, 1098; C73, §§524, 528; C97, §655; S13, §655; C24, 27, §5636.]

5637. Clerk of police court. The council may provide, by ordinance, for the appointment of a clerk of the police court by the judge thereof, who shall hold his office subject to removal; the appointment or removal, when made, to be entered in the records of the court. [R60, §1118; C73, §§542; C97, §656; C24, 27, §5637.]

5638. Removal of officers. All persons appointed to office in any city or town may be removed by the officer or body making the appointment, but every such removal shall be by written order, which shall give the reasons therefor and be filed with the council clerk. [C97, §657; S13, §657; C24, 27, §5638.]

Removal of officers, ch 55; also §§5632, 5639 et seq.

5639. Mayor—powers and duties. In cities and towns, the mayor shall have powers and perform duties as follows:
1. Executive officer—magistrate. He shall be a conservator of the peace, and, within the limits of the same, shall have all the powers conferred upon sheriffs to suppress disorders. He shall be the chief executive officer thereof, and it shall be his duty to enforce all regulations and ordinances; he may, upon view, arrest anyone guilty of a violation thereof, or of any crime under the laws of the state, and shall, upon information supported by affidavit, issue process for the arrest of any person charged with violating any ordinance of the city; shall supervise the conduct of all corporate officers, examine into the grounds of complaint made against them, and cause all neglect or violation of duty to be corrected, or report the same to the proper tribunal, that they may be dealt with as provided by law.
2. Office. He shall keep an office at some convenient place in the city or town, to be provided by the council, and keep the corporate seal thereof in his charge.
3. Signature. He shall sign all commissions, licenses, and permits granted by the authority of the council, and do such other acts as by law or ordinance may require his signature or certificate.
4. Other duties. He shall also perform such other duties compatible with the nature of his office as the council may from time to time require.
5. Presiding officer—vote. He shall be the presiding officer of the council with the right to vote only in case of a tie.
6. Report. He shall, at the first regular meeting of the newly elected council in April, and at such other times as he may deem expedient, report to it concerning the municipal affairs of the city or town, and recommend such measures as to him may seem advisable.
7. Hold police court. Until a police judge or judge of superior court shall be elected or appointed and qualified in cities entitled to elect or appoint such officer, the mayor shall have all the powers and jurisdiction and shall hold the police court in such manner as is required of such judge.
8. Station houses for women. In all cities containing a population of twenty-five thousand or more, he shall designate one or more station houses within such city for the detention or imprisonment of all women and children under arrest in said city; and see that provisions are made by which the rooms or cells set apart for them shall be separate from and out of sight of the rooms or cells in which male prisoners are imprisoned. [R60, §§1082, 1085, 1091, 1102, 1105, 1121; C73, §§506, 512, 518, 519, 531, 534, 535, 537, 547; C97, §658; S13, §658; C24, 27, §5639; 43GA, ch 162; 44GA, ch 144.]}

Duty to enforce motor vehicle law, §5017.

5640. Clerk—duties. In all cities and towns the clerk shall perform the following duties:
1. Attend all meetings of the council, but in no event have the right to vote on any question before it.
2. Make an accurate record of all proceedings had, rules and ordinances adopted by the council, and the same shall at all times be open to the public.
3. Supply the treasurer with a statement of all warrants issued after each meeting, giving the number and amounts of each.
4. Have the custody of all by-laws and ordinances of the city or town.
5. Perform such duties as may be required by ordinance.

Clerk local board of health. §2230.

5641. Warrants—how drawn. The auditor, clerk, or other officer of cities and towns whose duty it is to draw the warrants thereof, shall not draw any such warrant except upon the vote of the council. [C97, §900; C24, 27, §5640.]

5642. List of warrants. The officer drawing such warrants shall, on the first Monday of each month, furnish the council a sworn and complete list of all warrants, and the amount thereof, drawn by him during the preceding month, which list shall set forth, in whiten account and the object and purpose for which each warrant was drawn. [C97, §901; C24, 27, §5642.]

5643. Prohibitions as to warrants. All the provisions of sections 5158, 5159, 5255 to 5257, inclusive, shall be applicable to cities and towns, their officers and employees, subject only to such modifications as may be necessary therefor. [C97, §903; C24, 27, §5643.]

5644. Treasurer—general duties. The treasurer of the city or town shall receive all money payable to the city or town, and disburse the same only on warrants drawn and signed by the proper officer, sealed with the city seal, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law or ordinance. He shall keep in a book provided by the town a register and description of all warrants reported to him by the clerk. [R60, §§1108, 1106; C73, §§552, 555; C97, §660; C24, 27, §5644.]

5645. Unpaid warrants. When a warrant drawn on the treasury is presented for payment, and not paid for want of money, he shall indorse the fact thereon, with the date of presentation, and sign it, and thereafter it shall draw interest at six per cent per annum, unless issued under a resolution or contract providing that it shall not draw interest, or shall draw interest at a lower rate. [C97, §660; C24, 27, §5645.]

5646. Record of warrants. He shall keep a record of all warrants drawn upon the treasurer and presented, in a book so ruled as to show in separate columns, as to each warrant, the number, date, principal, name of drawee, when paid, to whom paid, and the amount of interest paid, and all such warrants shall be paid in the order of their presentation. [C97, §660; C24, 27, §5646.]

5647. Calls for warrants. He shall issue calls for outstanding warrants at any time he may have funds on hand for the payment thereof; shall give notice of the number of the warrants which will be paid, by posting a written notice thereof in the mayor's office, and in the treasurer's office, when there is one, and, at the expiration of ten days from the date of the posting, interest on the warrants so named shall cease. [C97, §660; C24, 27, §5647.]

5648. Indorsement—cancellation. When a warrant which draws interest is taken up, he shall also indorse upon it the date and amount of interest allowed, and such warrants shall be canceled and not reissued. [C97, §660; C24, 27, §5648.]

5649. Monthly returns. He shall make returns monthly, or oftener if required by the council, to the officer drawing such warrants, showing the warrants paid and the amount of principal and interest paid. [C97, §660; C24, 27, §5649.]

5650. Report of financial condition. He shall make a written report under oath to the council at its first regular meeting in each month, showing the financial condition of the city. [C97, §660; C24, 27, §5650.]


Deposits in general. ch 352-D1.


Deposits in general. ch 352-D1.

5654. Private use of funds. No treasurer shall loan or in any manner use for private purposes any funds coming into his hands as treasurer. [S13, §660-c; C24, 27, §5654.]

5655. Expense of bond. If the treasurer request it, the city or town shall pay the reasonable expense of procuring the bond for the city treasurer, at a premium not exceeding one-half of one per cent per annum of the amount thereof. [S13, §660-d; C24, 27, §5655.]

5656. Assessor—duties—deputies—returns. All assessors elected by cities and towns shall perform the same duties as township assessors. They may appoint such number of deputies as the council shall authorize. In cities of the first class having a population of sixty thousand or over, the board of supervisors of the county shall furnish the assessor with supplies and an office; and said assessor shall appoint such number of deputies as the board of supervisors may authorize, such appointments to be approved by said board. If any city or town is situated in two or more counties, the assessor shall make returns of the assessment to the proper county. [C73, §390; C97, §661; S13, §661; C24, 27, §5656.]

5657. Marshal—duties. The marshal shall be ex officio chief of police and may appoint one or more deputy marshals, who may perform his duties, and who, in cases of the first class, shall be members of the police force. He shall have the supervision and general direction of the police force, and shall be the ministerial officer of the corporation. He shall attend upon the sittings of the mayor's and police court, execute within the county and return all writs and other process directed to him from the mayor's and police court, suppress all riots, disturbances, and breaches of the peace, arrest all disorderly persons in the city or town and all persons committing any offenses against the ordinances thereof, and forthwith bring such persons before the proper court for examination or trial. He shall pursue and arrest any person fleeing from justice, and shall diligently enforce all laws, ordinances, and regulations for the preservation of the pub-
lic welfare and good order, and shall have the same powers and duties as constables in similar cases. [R60,§§1086, 1104, 1106, 1107; C73, §§515, 533, 536, 537; C97, §§653, 662, 665; S13, §652; C24, 27,§6567.]

Duty as peace officer, §1105-bl.

5658. Policemen—powers and duties. The officers and members of the police force shall have such powers and perform such duties as may be provided by law or ordinance, and shall have the same powers as marshals to make arrests and suppress riots, disturbances, and breaches of the peace. [R60,§§1096, 1108; C73, §§525, 537; C97, §664; C24, 27,§6568.]

5659. Police matrons. Police matrons shall have charge of all the women and children under arrest, accompanying to court such as may require such aid. They shall be subject to the authority of the marshal and the rules and regulations prescribed by his authority, and in stations, when on duty, shall be subject to the authority of the officers in command. In cities where workhouses are established for the detention of women, or where there are houses of detention, they shall have at all times the right of entering such establishments, and shall visit them whenever in their judgment such visits may be necessary. A suitable place shall be provided for the police matrons, when not on duty, for rest and refreshment. [C97,§665; C24, 27,§6569.]

5660. Other officers. The solicitor, engineer, auditor, physician, superintendent of markets, street commissioner, wharfmaster, harbor master, port warden, and such additional officers as may be provided for, shall have such powers and perform such duties as are prescribed by law or ordinance. [R60,§§1103, 1106; C73, §§532, 535; C97, §666; C24, 27,§6560.]

5661. Statement of supplies. In all cities, each officer or board in charge of any department shall furnish and file in the city clerk’s office, thirty days before the beginning of each fiscal year, a sworn detailed statement of the supplies necessary for his or its department during the next fiscal year. [C97,§667; C24, 27,§6561.]

Fiscal year, §6562.

5662. Executive and legislative functions. All legislative and other powers granted to cities and towns shall be exercised by the councils, except those conferred upon some officer by law or ordinance. All executive functions and powers shall be exercised by the mayor and other officers and boards, and neither the council nor the members thereof shall exercise any executive function unless expressly conferred by law. [R60, §§1101, 1090, 1091, 1095; C73, §511; C97, §668; S13, §§668, 879-p; C24, 27,§6562.]

5663. City and town councils. City and town councils shall:

1. Organization—quorum. On the first Monday after their election, assemble at 12 o’clock noon and organize. A majority of the whole number of members to which the corporation is entitled shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

2. Meetings. Determine the time and place of holding their meetings which shall at all times be open to the public, and in the absence of the mayor or clerk appoint a temporary chairman or clerk, as the case may be, from their own number, which appointment shall be entered of record.

3. Special meetings. Hold special meetings when called by the mayor or any three members of the council. Notice thereof shall be given personally or left at the usual place of residence of each member of the council, and a record of the service of notice made by the clerk.

4. Rules—journal. Determine the rules of their own proceedings, and cause to be kept a journal thereof which shall be open to public inspection.

5. Attendance of members. Have power to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as they may prescribe.

6. Seal. Cause to be provided a seal in the care of which shall be the name of the city or town, and around the margin the words “city seal” or “town seal” as the case may be, which shall be affixed to all transcripts, orders, or certificates which it may be necessary or proper to authenticate.

7. Election of officers. Make, viva voce, all appointments or elections of officers, except for the purpose of filling vacancies in offices not filled by election by the council, and a concurrence of a majority of the whole number of members of the council shall be required. On the vote resulting in an election or appointment the name of each member and for whom he voted shall be recorded.

8. Election for filling vacancies. Elect by ballot persons to fill vacancies in offices not filled by election by the council, and the person receiving a majority of the votes of the whole number of members shall be declared elected to fill the vacancy.

9. Terms of officers. Fix by ordinance the terms of service, which shall not exceed two years, of all officers whose terms are not prescribed by law.

10. Powers of officers. Prescribe by ordinance the powers to be exercised and duties performed by officers in so far as such powers and duties are not defined by law.

11. Police force. Have power to establish a police force and organize the same under the general supervision of the marshal, and to provide one or more stationhouses.

12. Custody of women and children. Appropriate annually in cities having a population of twenty-five thousand inhabitants or more, such sums as may be necessary to secure separate care and confinement in stationhouses of all women and children under arrest, and for the appointment, salaries, and maintenance of police matrons.

13. Community civic congress. In any city or town erecting a soldiers’, sailors’, and marines’ memorial building, appoint a community civic congress to serve without compensation, composed of three residents especially fitted for and interested in community work, who may cooperate with the council in all matters pertaining to community improvement, child welfare, social and
recreational activities. Such congress may be appointed in any city or town.

14. **Control of finances.** Provide for the management and control of the finances and of the property, real and personal, belonging to the city or town.

15. **Advertise for supplies.** In cities, advertise in at least two newspapers published and of general circulation in the city for three weeks by one insertion in each newspaper per week, for bids for furnishing all supplies for the several departments of the city. The last publication of said advertisement shall be two weeks before the beginning of the fiscal year.

**Fiscal year, §5676-a.1.**

16. ** Appropriations.** Make separate appropriations in cities for all the different expenditures of the city government for each fiscal year at or before the beginning thereof, and it shall be unlawful for it or any officer, agent, or employee of the city to issue any warrant, enter into any contract, or appropriate any money in excess of the amount thus appropriated during the year for which the appropriation is made. No city shall appropriate in the aggregate an amount in excess of its annual legally authorized revenue, but cities may anticipate their revenues for the year for which appropriation is made, or bond or refund their outstanding indebtedness.

1. [R60,§1081, 1093; C73,§§511, 522; C97, §668; S13,§668; C24, 27,§5663.]
2. [R60,§1095; C73,§524; C97,§668; S13, §668; C24, 27,§5663.]
3. [R60,§1095; C73,§524; C97,§668; S13, §668; C24, 27,§5663.]
4. [R60,§1093; C73,§522; C97,§668; S13, §668; C24, 27,§5663.]
5. [R60,§1093; C73,§522; C97,§668; S13, §668; C24, 27,§5663.]
6. [R60,§1047, 1094; C73,§§454, 523; C97, §668; S13,§668; C24, 27,§5665.]
7. [R60,§1134; C73,§493; C97,§668; S13, §668; C24, 27,§5668.]
8. [R60,§1116; C73,§§514, 524; C97,§668; S13,§668; C24, 27,§5663.]
9. [R60,§1095; C73,§524; C97,§668; S13, §668; C24, 27,§5663.]
10. [R60,§1095; C73,§524; C97,§668; S13, §668; C24, 27,§5663.]
11. [R60,§1096; C73,§524; C97,§668; S13, §668; C24, 27,§5663.]
12. [C97,§668; S13,§668; C24, 27,§5663.]
13. [C24, 27,§5663.]
14. [R60,§1122; C73,§490; C97,§668; S13, §668; C24, 27,§5663.]
15. [C97,§668; S13,§668; C24, 27,§5663.]
16. [C97,§668; S13,§668; C24, 27,§5663.]

**Act as local board of health, ch 107.**

5664. **Compensation of councilmen.** Councilmen in cities of the first class shall be paid an amount prescribed by ordinance, not in excess of two hundred fifty dollars per annum, which shall be in full compensation of all services of such councilmen of every character connected with their official duties, except when acting as members of the board of review, for which service they shall receive not more than two dollars a day for each day when acting as a board of review, to be paid out of the county treasury; and in all other cities and towns they shall receive not to exceed one dollar each for every regular or special meeting, and in the aggregate not exceeding fifty dollars in any one year; but in such cities and towns the members shall be paid in addition to the foregoing, for services as members of the board of review, an amount not exceeding one dollar for each session of not less than three hours, and the compensation for services as members of the board of review shall be paid out of the county treasury. [R60,§1095; C73,§505; C97,§669; S13, §669; C24, 27,§5664.]

5665. **Fees of mayor.** Mayors of cities and towns, where no salary is provided by ordinance in lieu of fees, shall receive, for holding a mayor's or police court, or discharging the duties of a justice of the peace, the compensation allowed by law for similar services for such officer, to be paid in the same manner. [R60, §1091, 1121; C73,§§519, 547; C97,§670; C24, 27, §5665.]

**Fees of justice, §§11036, 10658.**

5666. **Fees of police judge.** The police judge shall be entitled, in all criminal cases prosecuted before him in behalf of the state, to the same fees, to be collected in the same manner, as a justice of the peace in like cases; in prosecutions before him in behalf of the city, to such fees, not exceeding those for services of like nature in state prosecutions, as the council may by ordinance prescribe. [R60,§1118; C73,§544; C97, §671; C24, 27,§5666.]

5667. **Compensation of matrons.** Police matrons shall receive not less in any case than the minimum salary paid to policemen in the city in which they are appointed. [C97,§672; C24, 27,§5667.]

5668. **Fees of marshal and deputy.** The marshal shall receive, in criminal cases arising under ordinances, the same fees as constables receive for similar services, payable from the treasury of the city or town; and in criminal cases arising under the state law, the same fees as constables receive for similar services, payable from the county treasury. In civil proceedings he shall receive the same fees as constables receive for similar services payable in the same way. The deputy marshal shall receive the same fees for services performed as the marshal. [R60,§1086, 1104, 1107; C73,§§515, 533, 536; C97,§673; C24, 27,§5668.]

**Fees of constable, §§11087, 10658.**

5669. **Compensation of assessors and deputies.** Town assessors and assessors in cities of the second class, and their deputies, shall receive the same compensation as township assessors, which shall be determined in the same manner and payable from the county treasury.

In cities of the first class having a population of more than twenty-five thousand and less than forty-five thousand the compensation of the assessor shall be eighteen hundred dollars per annum and in those of less population not more
than eighteen hundred dollars per annum, or not less than five dollars per day for the time actually employed, to be fixed by the board of supervisors; and that of the deputies not more than five dollars or less than three dollars and fifty cents per calendar day, Sunday excepted, for the time actually employed, to be fixed by the board of supervisors.

In cities under the commission form of government having a population of more than forty-five thousand, and in cities acting under special charter having a population of more than forty-five thousand, the board of supervisors shall fix the compensation of the assessor at twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, and the compensation of not more than two head deputy assessors at eighteen hundred dollars per annum.

In cities under the commission form of government, having a population of more than one hundred twenty-five thousand, the city assessor may appoint six full time deputies, which appointment, having a population of more than one hundred twenty-five thousand, the city assessor determine the compensation to be paid. [C97, §§668, 677; S13, §668; C24, 27, §5672.]

Compensation of township assessors, §5573.

5670. Salaries in lieu of fees. It may be provided by ordinance that any city or town officer elected or appointed shall receive a salary in lieu of all other compensation; and in such case such officer shall not receive for his own use any fees or other compensation for his services as such officer, but shall collect the fees authorized by law or ordinance, and pay the same as collected, or as prescribed by ordinance, into the city or county treasury, as the case may be. [C97, §674; C24, 27, §5670.]

5671. Compensation of other officers. All officers in any city or town, whose compensation is not fixed by law, shall receive as compensation the fees of the office, or a salary, or both the fees and a salary, as the council shall prescribe. For all attested certificates and transcripts, other than those ordered by the council, the clerk shall be paid the same fees as are allowed to county officers for like services. [R60, §§1094, 1095, 1098; C73, §§523, 524, 528; C97, §676; C24, 27, §5671.]

5672. Ineligibility—change of compensation. No member of any city or town council shall, during the time for which he has been elected, be appointed to any municipal office which has been created or the emoluments of which have been increased during the term for which he was elected, nor shall the emoluments of any city or town officer be changed during the term for which he has been elected or appointed, unless the office be abolished. No person who shall resign or vacate any office shall be eligible to the same during the time for which he was elected or appointed, when, during the time, the emoluments of the office have been increased. [R60, §§1091, 1122; C73, §§490, 491, 519; C97, §§668, 677; S13, §668; C24, 27, §5672.]


5673. Interest in contracts. No officer, including members of the city council, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or job of work or material or the profits thereof or services to be furnished or performed for the city or town. [S13, §§668, 879-q; C24, 27, §5673.]

5674. Free passes or franks. No such officer shall accept or receive, directly or indirectly, from any person, firm, or corporation operating within the said city or town any railway, interurban railway, street railway, gasworks, waterworks, electric light or power plants, telegraph line, or telephone exchange, or other business using a public franchise, any frank, free pass, or ticket, or other service upon terms more favorable than is granted to the public generally, except where, by franchise granted by the municipality to any such person or corporation, any officers of said municipality are granted such privileges as part of such franchise, and except that members of the police and fire departments of any city or town shall be carried without charge. Any violation of the provisions of this or the preceding section shall be a misdemeanor. [S13, §879-q; C24, 27, §5674.]

575. Accounts. All cities and towns shall establish and keep their accounts so the same shall exhibit a true and detailed statement of all public funds collected, received, and expended on account of such municipality for any purpose whatever, by any and all public officers, employees, or other persons. Such accounts shall show the receipt, use, and disposition of all public property, and the income, if any, derived therefrom, and of all sources of public income and the amount due and received from each source. All receipts, vouchers, and other documents kept, or that may be required to be kept, necessary to prove the validity of every transaction and the identity of every person having any beneficial relation thereto, shall be filed and preserved in the office of the clerk or recorder as the case may be. [S13, §741-a; C24, 27, §5675.]

5676. Separate accounts. Separate accounts shall be kept for every appropriation, showing date and manner of each payment made out of the funds provided by such appropriation, the name and address of each person or corporation to whom paid, and for what purpose paid. Separate accounts shall be kept for each department, public improvement, or undertaking, and for each public utility owned or operated by the said municipality.

Said separate accounts for each public utility shall show the true and entire cost of the said utility and operation thereof, the amount collected annually by general or special taxation for
the services rendered to the public, and the amount and character of the service rendered therefor, and the amount collected annually from private users, if any, for the services rendered to them, and the amount and character of the services rendered therefor. [S13,§741-b; C24, 27,§5676.]

§5676-a1. Fiscal year. The fiscal year for all cities and towns, and for all departments, boards, and commissions thereof shall begin on the first day of April each year and end on March thirty-first following. [S13,§1056-a7; C24,§5678; C27, §5676-a1.]

§5676-a2. Accounting officers — reports. All accounting officers of all boards, commissions, departments, and offices within the municipality receiving or disbursing public funds shall file with the auditor or clerk within thirty days from the expiration of the municipal fiscal year, a detailed report in writing showing the receipts and disbursements of all funds in the department, board, or commission in question for said fiscal year. [S13,§1056-a7; C24,§5678; C27,§5676-a2.]

§5676-a3. Penalty. The failure to make the said report shall constitute a misdemeanor. [S13, §1056-a7; C24,§5678; C27,§5676-a3.]

Punishment, 122894.

§5677. Annual report. Each city or town shall, through its chief accounting and warrant issuing officer, make an annual public report which shall contain an accurate statement in summarized form of all collections made or receipts of the municipality from all sources, all accounts due the public but not collected, and all expenditures for every purpose, and, except as otherwise provided by law, a statement in detail of the cost of operation and income of each public utility operated or owned by the municipality. It shall show in detail the entire public debt of the municipality and the amount of debt which it may under the law contract for the year in which report is made. [S13,§§741-c,1056-a7; C24, 27,§5677.]

§5677-a1. Enforcement of duty. The auditor or clerk may institute legal proceedings to enforce the making of said reports. [S13,§1056-a7; C24,§5678; C27,§5677-a1.]


§5679. Publication. The annual report shall be published in two newspapers of general circulation in the city or town, or in one if no other is published therein, and if none be published, by posting a copy in three public places within the city or town. [S13,§741-c; C24, 27, §5679.]

§5680. Report—failure to make. On or before the first day of May of each year, the official making the report for each city or town shall forward to the auditor of state a certified copy of the annual report. If such official fails to file his report with the auditor of state within the time prescribed, the auditor may send an examiner or examiners to make the report and the expenses thereof shall be charged against the delinquent city or town. [S13, §1056-a9; C24, 27,§5680.]

§5681. Report—by whom made. It shall be the duty of the auditor or clerk who served in the capacity during the time covered by the report, to prepare and file the same, and if said official has retired from office, the council shall allow him such compensation for preparing the report as may be deemed proper, not to exceed five dollars per day for the days actually employed in such service. [S13,§1056-a9; C24, 27, §5681.]

§5682. Publication by state auditor. The auditor of state shall prepare said reports for publication in a separate volume. Said reports shall show under appropriate schedules the total receipts and expenditures, assets and indebtedness, and related data of all cities and towns in the state, together with comments and recommendations respecting desirable changes in the law governing financial administration in municipalities. [S13,§1056-a9; C24, 27,§5682.]

§5683. League of municipalities. Cities and towns may by resolution annually appropriate out of the general fund to pay dues to the league of Iowa municipalities not to exceed the following amounts: Municipalities of less than two thousand population, ten dollars; from two thousand to five thousand, twenty dollars; from five thousand to ten thousand, thirty dollars; from ten thousand to thirty thousand, forty dollars; from thirty thousand to fifty thousand, fifty dollars; all over fifty thousand, sixty dollars. In addition they may pay the expenses of not more than two delegates to the annual meeting of the league. [S13,§694-b; C24, 27, §5683.]

§5684. Accounting — reports. The league shall keep and make such accounts and reports as shall be required by the state municipal accounting department, and the same shall be annually checked by said department and published in the volume of municipal accounts. [S13,§694-c; C24, 27,§6884.]

CHAPTER 288

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY, DEVELOPMENT, AND GENERAL WELFARE

§5685. Department authorized.

§5686. Objects.

§5685. Department authorized. Any city in this state shall have power to establish by ordinance, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed, a department under control of the city council, said department to be known as the department of publicity, development, and general welfare, and the mayor, with the approval of the council, shall have power to appoint a superintendent of such department, and may employ such assistants as may be
necessary to perform the work of said department, at such compensation as may be fixed by resolution of such city council. [S13,§679-m; C24, 27,§5685.]

5686. Objects. Said department shall be for the purpose of collecting and distributing, by correspondence, advertising, and other means, information relating to the industrial, commercial, manufacturing, residential, educational, and other advantages and resources of such city; and for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the establishment and development of industries and manufacturing, commercial, and other interests in such cities and the increase of population thereof; and for the purpose of investigating, promoting, and doing such things as may be for the general welfare of such city and the inhabitants thereof; provided, however, nothing in this chapter shall be construed as authorizing cities to invest any funds raised by taxation in private enterprises or to pay from such funds any bonuses for same. The duties of the superintendent and other employees of said department shall be such as may be prescribed from time to time by the city council, and they shall be at all times under the supervision and control of the mayor in performing said duties. [S13,§679-n; C24, 27,§5686.]

CHAPTER 289
CIVIL SERVICE

Certain provisions applicable to special charter cities, §6758.

5689. Appointment of commission.
5690. Qualifications.
5691. Optional appointment.
5692. Chairman—clerk.
5693. Rooms and supplies.
5694. Applicability—exceptions.
5695. Examination excused.
5696. Examinations required.
5696-d1. Exception.
5697. Preferences.
5698. Names certified—temporary appointment.
5699. Chief of police and chief of fire department.
5699-a1. Civil service status of chief of police.
5700. Qualifications.
5701. Employees under civil service.
5702. Removal or discharge.
5703. Removal or discharge of subordinates.
5704. Appeal.
5705. Notice of appeal.
5706. Charges.
5707. Time and place of hearing.
5708. Oaths—books and papers.
5709. Contempt.
5710. Public trial.
5711. Decision.
5712. Employees diminished.
5712-d1. Re-employment of discharged employee—effect.
5713. Campaign contributions.

5689. Appointment of commission. In cities having a population of eight thousand or over, having a paid fire department, the mayor, with the approval of the council, shall appoint three civil service commissioners who shall hold office, one until the first Monday in April of the second year, one until the first Monday in April of the fourth year, and one until the first Monday in April of the sixth year after such appointment, whose successors shall be appointed for a term of six years. [SS15,§1056-a32; C24, 27,§5689.]

5690. Qualifications. The commissioners must be citizens of Iowa and residents of the city for more than five years next preceding their appointment, and shall serve without compensation. No person while on said commission, shall hold or be a candidate for any office of public trust. [SS15,§1056-a32; C24, 27,§5690.]

5691. Optional appointment. In cities having a population of less than eight thousand, the council may appoint such commission, or may provide by ordinance for the exercise of the powers and performance of the duties of the commission by the council. [SS15,§1056-a32; C24, 27,§5691.]

5692. Chairman—clerk. The chairman of the commission for each biennial period shall be the member whose term first expires. The city clerk shall be clerk of the commission and keep a record of all its meetings. [SS15, §1056-a32; C24, 27,§5692.]

5693. Rooms and supplies. The council shall provide suitable rooms in which the com-
mission may hold its meetings and supply the commission with all necessary equipment to enable it to perform or do its duties. [SS15, §1056-a32; C24, 27,§5693.]

5694. Applicability—exceptions. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all appointive officers and employees, including deputy sheriffs and bailiffs of the municipal court, in cities under the commission form of government having a population of more than one hundred thousand, except:
1. City clerk, solicitor, assistant solicitor, assessor, treasurer, auditor, civil engineer, health physician, chief of police, market master.
2. Laborers whose occupation requires no special skill or fitness.
3. Election officials.
4. Secretary to the mayor or to any commissioner, and municipal court bailiffs who are employed exclusively as court room attendants.
5. Commissioners of any kind.
In all other cities, the provisions of this chapter shall apply only to members of the police and fire departments, except:
1. Chief of police; provided that in cities under the manager plan having a population of thirty thousand or more, a chief of police who has served continuously in that position for ten years or more, shall be deemed entitled to the benefits and protection of this chapter, but nothing herein shall extend to such officer any civil service right upon which he may retain the position of chief.
2. Chief of fire department in cities under the manager plan, unless such officer has been under civil service in said department prior to his appointment as chief.
3. Matrons, janitors, clerks, stenographers, and secretaries.
4. Casual employees. [SS15,§1056-a32; C24, 27,§5694; 44GA, ch 145.]

5695. Examination excused. Persons now holding positions for which they have heretofore been employed after competitive examination, or who have rendered long and efficient service, shall retain their positions without further examination, but may be removed for cause. [SS15,§1056-a32; C24, 27,§5695.]

5696. Examinations required. Such commission shall, on the first Monday of April and at such other times as shall be found necessary, under such rules as it may prescribe, hold examinations for the purpose of determining the qualifications of applicants for positions and for promotions, which examinations shall be practical in their character and shall relate to such matters as will fairly test the physical and mental fitness of the person examined to discharge the duties of the position to which he seeks to be appointed. [SS15,§1056-a32; C24, 27,§5696.]

5696-d1. Exception. Examinations for the purpose of determining the qualifications of applicants for promotions shall be held each alternate year in cities having a population of less than fifty thousand. [44GA, ch 146.]

5697. Preferences. In all examinations and appointments under the provisions of this chapter, honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines of the regular or volunteer army or navy of the United States shall be given the preference, if otherwise qualified. [SS15,§1056-a32; C24, 27,§5697.]

5698. Names certified — temporary appointment. Such commission shall, as soon as possible after every such examination, certify to the city council the names of ten persons for each class of positions, who, according to its records, have the highest standing as a result of such examination for the position they seek to fill, and all vacancies in positions under civil service which shall occur before the holding of the next examination shall be filled from said list.

Such appointments from civil service lists shall, in cities under the commission form, be made by the superintendents of the respective departments, with the approval of the council.

In cities under the manager plan such appointments shall be made by the manager, and in other cities, by the chiefs of the respective departments.

In the case of deputy clerks or bailiffs of the municipal court, the appointments, if under civil service, shall be made by the clerk or bailiff thereof, respectively.

If the list for any cause shall be reduced to less than three for any class of positions, then the body or person having the appointing power may temporarily fill a vacancy until the next examination by the commission. [SS15,§1056-a32; C24, 27,§5698.]

5699. Chief of police and chief of fire department. In cities under the commission plan, the chief of the fire department shall be appointed from the civil service list, and the superintendent of public safety, with the approval of the council shall appoint the chief of police and chief of the fire department; in cities under the manager plan the manager shall make such appointments, and in all other cities such appointments shall be made by the mayor. [C24, 27,§5699.]

5699-a1. Civil service status of chief of police. A police officer under civil service may be appointed chief of police without losing his civil service status, and shall retain, while holding the office of chief, the same civil service rights he may have had immediately previous to his appointment as chief, but nothing herein shall be deemed to extend to such individual any civil service right upon which he may retain the position of chief. [C27,§5699-a1.]

5700. Qualifications. All appointive officers and employees of cities shall be selected with reference to their qualifications and fitness and for the good of the public service, and without reference to their political faith or party allegiance. [SS15,§1056-a32; C24, 27,§5700.]

5701. Employees under civil service—qualifications. Except as otherwise provided, no person shall be appointed or employed in any capacity in the fire or police department, or any
department which is governed by the civil service, until such person shall have passed a civil service examination as provided in this chapter, and has been certified to the city council as being eligible for such appointment; provided, however, that in cases of emergency, in which the peace and order of the city is threatened by reason of fire, flood, storm, or mob violence, making additional protection of life and property necessary, in which case the person having the appointing power may deputize additional persons, without examination, to act as peace officers until such emergency shall have passed. In no case shall any person be appointed or employed in any capacity in the fire or police department, or any department which is governed by civil service, unless such person:

1. Is a citizen of the United States and has been a resident of the city for more than one year, but such residence in the city shall not be a necessary qualification for appointment as chief of police or chief of fire department.
2. Is of good moral character.
3. Is able to read and write the English language.
4. Is not a liquor or drug addict.
5. Has not been convicted of a felony.
6. Has not borne arms against the United States government.
7. Has not claimed exemption from military service on account of being a conscientious objector. [SS15,§1056-a32; C24, 27, §5701.]

5702. Removal or discharge. No person appointed from the civil service list shall be removed arbitrarily, but may be removed, after hearing, by a majority vote of the civil service commission for misconduct or failure to properly perform his duties. [SS15,§1056-a32; C24, 27, §5702.]

5703. Removal or discharge of subordinates. The person having the appointing power as provided in this chapter, or the chief of police and the chief of the fire department may peremptorily suspend or discharge any subordinate then under his direction, for neglect of duty, disorder, disobedience of orders, or misconduct.

Chiefs of police and fire departments of cities under the commission plan shall report suspensions or discharges made by them to the superintendent of public safety within twenty-four hours thereafter.

In cities under the manager plan, such report shall be made to the manager, unless the suspension or discharge is made by him, in which case he shall report the same to the city council.

In other cities, the report shall be made to the mayor.

Such report shall be in writing, stating the reasons for such suspension or discharge. The person or body to whom the report is made shall affirm or revoke such suspension or discharge, according to the facts and merits of the case. [SS15,§1056-a32; C24, 27, §5703.]

5704. Appeal. If there is an affirmance of the suspension or discharge of any person who secured his appointment or employment through examination by the civil service commission, he may, within five days thereafter, appeal therefrom to said commission. If the appointment or employment was secured through civil service examination by the city council, the appeal shall be made to such council. If the suspension or discharge is revoked, the person who suspended or discharged such officer or employee may in like manner appeal. [SS15,§1056-a32; C24, 27, §5704.]

5705. Notice of appeal. If the appeal be taken by the person suspended or discharged, notice thereof, signed by the appellant and specifying the ruling appealed from, shall be filed with the city clerk; if by the person making such suspension or discharge, such notice shall also be served upon the person suspended or discharged. [SS15,§1056-a32; C24, 27, §5705.]

5706. Charges. Within five days from the service of such notice of appeal, the person or body making the ruling appealed from shall file with the body to which the appeal is taken a written specification of the charges and grounds upon which the ruling was based. If such charges are not so filed the person suspended or discharged may present the matter to the body to whom the appeal is to be taken by affidavit, setting forth the facts, and such body shall forthwith enter an order reinstating the person suspended or discharged for want of prosecution. [SS15,§1056-a32; C24, 27, §5706.]

5707. Time and place of hearing. Within five days after such specifications are filed, the commission or council, as the case may be, shall fix the time, which shall be not less than five nor more than twenty days thereafter, and place for hearing the appeal and shall notify the parties in writing of the time and place so fixed, and the notice shall contain a copy of the specifications so filed. [SS15,§1056-a32; C24, 27, §5707.]

5708. Oaths—books and papers. The presiding officer of the commission or the council, as the case may be, shall have power to administer oaths in the same manner and with like effect and under the same penalties as in the case of magistrates exercising criminal or civil jurisdiction. The council or commission shall cause subpoenas to be issued for such witnesses and the production of such books and papers as either party may designate. The subpoenas shall be signed by the chairman of the commission or mayor, as the case may be. [SS15,§1056-a32; C24, 27, §5708.]

5709. Contempt. In case a witness is duly subpoenaed and refuses to attend, or in case a witness appears and refuses to testify or to produce required books or papers, the official body hearing the appeal shall, in writing, report such refusal to the district court of the county or to any judge thereof, and said court or judge shall proceed with said person or witness as though said refusal had occurred in a proceeding legally pending before said court or judge. [C24, 27, §5709.]

5710. Public trial. The trial of all appeals shall be public, and the parties may be repre-
§5714, Ch 290, CITIES AND TOWNS—ORDINANCES

5711. Decision. The council or civil service commission, as the case may be, shall determine the matter on its merits. If the appeal is taken by a suspended or discharged employee and reversed, he shall be reinstated as of the date of his suspension or discharge, and be entitled to compensation for such part of the period while suspended as the commission may determine. [SS15,§1056-a32; C24,27,§5711.]

5712. Employees diminished. Whenever public interest requires a diminution in the number of employees under civil service the same may be reduced by resolution of the council. In case it thus becomes necessary to discharge any such employees, the persons discharged shall be those whose service has been of the shortest duration. If length of service is equal then the one the least efficient and competent.

The persons so discharged shall receive a certificate showing the length of their service and that they have been honorably discharged, and their names shall be carried for a period of three years, after such discharge, on a preferred list and all appointments made during said period shall be made from this list. [S13,§679-h; C24,27,§5712.]

5714. Power to pass. Municipal corporations shall have power to make and publish, from time to time, ordinances, not inconsistent with the laws of the state, for carrying into effect or enforcing obedience to such ordinances by fines not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. [R60, §§1071-1073; C73,§482; C97,§680; C24,27,§5714.]

5715. General requirements. No ordinance shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title. An ordinance revising or amending an ordinance or section thereof shall specifically repeal the ordinance or section amended or revised, and set forth in full the ordinance or section as amended or revised. When a city or town shall make a complete revision of its ordinances by rearrangement and grouping of the same under appropriate titles, parts, chapters, and sections, the enactment of said revision of ordinances, as so rearranged and grouped, shall be considered a sufficient compliance with the provisions of this section. [R60,§1122; C73,§489; C97,§681; C24,27,§5715.]


5714. Power to pass. Municipal corporations shall have power to make and publish, from time to time, ordinances, not inconsistent with the laws of the state, for carrying into effect or discharging the powers and duties conferred by this title, and as shall seem necessary and proper to provide for the safety, preserve the health, promote the prosperity, improve the morals, order, comfort, and convenience of such corporations and the inhabitants thereof, and to enforce obedience to such ordinances by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. [R60, §§1071-1073; C73,§482; C97,§680; C24,27,§5714.]

5715. General requirements. No ordinance shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title. An ordinance revising or amending an ordinance or section thereof shall specifically repeal the ordinance or section amended or revised, and set forth in full the ordinance or section as amended or revised. When a city or town shall make a complete revision of its ordinances by rearrangement and grouping of the same under appropriate titles, parts, chapters, and sections, the enactment of said revision of ordinances, as so rearranged and grouped, shall be considered a sufficient compliance with the provisions of this section. [R60,§1122; C73,§489; C97,§681; C24,27,§5715.]


5716. Reading. Ordinances of a general or permanent nature and those for the appropriation of money shall be fully and distinctly read on three different days, unless three-fourths of the council shall dispense with the rule. [R60,§1122; C73,§489; C97,§682; C24,27,§5716.]

5717. Majority vote. No resolution or ordinance for any of the purposes hereinafter set forth, except as specifically provided by law, shall be adopted without a concurrence of a majority of the whole number of members elected to the council, by call of the yeas and nays which shall be recorded:

1. To pass or adopt any by-law or ordinance.
2. To pass or adopt any resolution or order to enter into a contract.
3. To pass or adopt any ordinance or resolution for the appropriation or payment of money. In cities all money shall be appropriated by ordinance, but in towns it may be appropriated by resolution.
4. To direct the opening, straightening, or widening of any street, avenue, highway, or alley.
5. To direct the making of any improvement which will require proceedings to condemn private property.
6. To direct the repair of any street improvement or sewer, the cost of which is to be assessed upon property or against the owners thereof. [R60, §§1122, 1134, 1135; C73, §§466, 489, 493, 494; C97, §§683, 684, 793; S13, §§683, 693; C24, 27, §5717.]

5718. Signing—veto—passing over veto. The mayor shall sign every ordinance or resolution passed by the council before the same shall be in force, and, if he refuses to sign any such ordinance or resolution, he shall call a meeting of the council within fourteen days thereafter and return the same, with his reasons therefor. If he fails to call the meeting within the time fixed above, or fails to return the ordinance or resolution with his reasons as herein required, such ordinance or resolution shall become operative without such signature, and the clerk shall record it in the ordinance book, with a minute of the facts making it operative. Upon the return of any such ordinance or resolution by the mayor to the council, it may pass the same over his objections, upon a call of the yeas and nays, by not less than a two-thirds vote of the council, and the clerk shall certify on said ordinance or resolution that the same was passed by a two-thirds vote of the council, and sign it officially as clerk. [C97, §685; C24, 27, §5718.]

Similar provision, Constitution, Art. III, §16.

5719. Recording. All ordinances shall, as soon as may be after their passage, be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and be authenticated by the signatures of the presiding officer of the council and the clerk. Immediately following the record of every ordinance, the clerk shall append a certificate, stating therein the time and manner of publication thereof, which certificate shall be presumptive evidence of the facts therein stated. [R60, §1133; C73, §492; C97, §686; C24, 27, §5719.]

5720. Publication. All ordinances of a general or permanent nature, and those imposing any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall be published in some newspaper published and of general circulation in the city or town; but if there be no such newspaper, such ordinances may be published in a newspaper designated by the council and having a general circulation in such city or town, or by posting copies thereof in three public places therein, two of which shall be at the post office and the mayor's office. When the ordinance is published in a newspaper it shall take effect from and after its publication; when published by posting, it shall take effect ten days thereafter. It shall be a sufficient defense to any suit or prosecution for such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, to show that no such publication was made. [R60, §1133; C73, §492; C97, §686; C24, 27, §5720.]

Referred to in §5721.

5721. Book form. When any city or town shall cause or has heretofore caused its ordinances to be published in book or pamphlet form, such book or pamphlet shall be received as evidence of the passage and legal publication of such ordinances, as of the dates mentioned or provided for therein, in all courts and places, without further proof. When the ordinances are so published, it shall not be necessary to publish them in the manner provided for in the preceding section. [C97, §687; C24, 27, §5721.]

5721-a. Notice of revision. When a town revises its ordinances, it shall file a typewritten copy of the revision in the office of the town clerk and publish a notice once each week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the town, stating that its ordinances have been revised and that a copy of the revision is on file in the clerk's office for public inspection. The notice shall give the number and title of each ordinance. In case no newspaper is published in the town, the town clerk shall post the notice in three public places within the town. [C27, §5721-a.]

5722. Proceedings published or posted. Immediately following a regular or special meeting of the city or town council, the clerk shall prepare a condensed statement of the proceedings of said council, including the list of claims allowed and from what funds appropriated, and cause the same to be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation, published in said city or town; provided, however, that in cities and towns in which no newspaper is published, such statement and list of claims shall be posted in at least three public places on the business streets of said city or town. [SS15, §687-a; C24, 27, §5722.]

5723. Cost of publishing. The compensation allowed each newspaper for such publication shall not exceed one-half of the legal fee provided by statute for the publication of legal notices. [S13, §687-b; C24, 27, §5723; 43GA, ch 155.]

Fees for publication, §11106.

5724. Certification to county recorder. Immediately after the passage by the city council of an ordinance or resolution establishing any restricted district, building lines, or fire limits, the city clerk shall certify such ordinance or resolution and plat of said district to the county recorder of the county in which the city is situated. [C24, 27, §5724.]

Referred to in §5726.

Applicable to special charter cities, §6722.

5725. Recordation. Whenever such ordinance or resolution shall have been certified to the county recorder, then he shall record the same in the miscellaneous record or other book provided for special records. [C24, 27, §5725.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6722.

5726. Index. The county recorder shall index, in the appropriate records, the said ordinance or resolution and the plat filed in accordance with the provisions of the second preceding section. [C24, 27, §5726.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6722.

5727. Fees. In no case shall it be the duty of the county recorder to make the records herein designated except and until the usual and customary fees for such work have been paid into his hands. [C24, 27, §5727.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6722.
CHAPTER 291
MAYORS' AND POLICE COURTS

5728. Police court. In cities of the first class wherein there is no municipal or superior court there shall be a police court which in all criminal actions shall have the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace court and a mayor's court. It shall be a court of record, and have a seal to be provided by the council, with the name of the state in the center and the style of the court around the margin. It shall be held in suitable rooms to be provided by the city, and shall always be open for business. [R60, §§1116, 1117, 1119; C73, §§545, 545; C97, §688; C24, 27, §5728.]

5729. Clerk as counsel. The clerk of the police court shall not be in any way concerned as counsel or agent in the prosecution or defense of any person before such court. [R60, §§1116; C73, §542; C97, §689; C24, 27, §5729.]

5730. Jurors. Provisions shall be made by ordinance for selecting, summoning, and impaneling jurors in the police court, who shall have the qualifications of jurors as provided by law, and for all other matters touching said court that may tend to make it efficient. [R60, §§1116, 1119; C73, §§542, 545; C97, §690; C24, 27, §5730.]

5731. Jurisdiction of courts. In cities having a superior, municipal, or police court, such court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all actions or prosecutions for violation of city ordinances. [C97, §691; S13, §691; C24, 27, §5731.]

5732. Jurisdiction of mayor. In other cities and towns, the mayor shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all actions or prosecutions for violations of city or town ordinances, and shall have, in criminal matters, the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, coextensive with the county, and in civil cases, the jurisdiction within the city or town that a justice of the peace has within the township. [R60, §§1085, 1102, 1105; C73, §506; C97, §691; S13, §691; C24, 27, §5732.]

5733. Jurisdiction of justice of peace. If the mayor or judge of the superior, municipal, or police court is absent or unable to act, the nearest justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction and hold court in criminal cases, and receive the statutory fees, to be paid by the city or county as the case may be. [C97, §691; S13, §691; C24, 27, §5733.]

5734. Transfer of case—fees. When an information is filed before the mayor for the violation of an ordinance of the city or town, he may, upon his own motion only, at any time before trial, transfer the case for further proceedings to any justice of the peace court within such city or town, and such justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction thereof to the same extent and with the same power as the mayor. The fees taxable after the transfer of the case, fixed by ordinance, shall be paid by the city or town to such justice. [R60, §1105; C73, §544; C97, §691; S13, §691; C24, 27, §5734.]

5735. Procedure—appeal—judicial notice. The proceedings before a mayor or a police court shall be, as far as applicable, in accordance with the law regulating similar proceedings before a justice of the peace, unless otherwise provided; but there shall be no change of venue in actions or prosecutions under ordinances, and the trial shall be by the court without a jury, except on appeal; appeals and writs of error shall be taken from the mayor or the police court in the same time and manner, and subject to the same restrictions. If a city or town is situated in two or more counties, the appeal or writ of error shall be taken to or in the district court of the county in which the mayor's court or police court is held. On the hearing of such appeal, or writ of error, the court shall take judicial notice of the ordinances of the city or town. [R60, §§1085, 1102, 1105, 1120, 5105; C73, §§506, 546, 4707; C97, §692; C24, 27, §5735.]

5736. Fines recovered by action. Fines and penalties may in all cases, and in addition to any other mode provided, be recovered by action before a justice of the peace or other court of competent jurisdiction, in the name of the proper municipal corporation, for its use. In any such action, where pleading is necessary, it shall be sufficient to declare generally for the amount claimed to be due in respect to the violation of the ordinance, referring to its title and the date of its adoption or passage, and showing as near as may be, the facts of the alleged violation. [R60, §1074; C73, §483; C97, §693; C24, 27, §5736.]

5737. Commitment. Whenever a fine and costs imposed for the violation of any ordinance are not paid, the person convicted may, by the court having jurisdiction of the case, be committed to jail until the fine and costs are paid, not to exceed thirty days. [R60, §1100; C73, §484; C97, §694; C24, 27, §5737.]
CHAPTER 292
GENERAL POWERS

Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §5759.

5738. Bodies corporate—name—authority.
Cities and towns are bodies politic and corporate, under such name and style as may be selected at the time of their organization, with the authority vested in the mayor and a common council, together with such officers as are in this title mentioned or may be created under its authority, and shall have the general powers and privileges granted, and such others as are incident to municipal corporations of like character, not inconsistent with the statutes of the state, for the protection of their property and inhabitants, and the preservation of peace and good order therein, and they may sue and be sued, contract and be charged, which shall state the time, manner, and condition of such parade or march. [R60, §§1057, 1096; C73, §§1057, 1096; C97, §696; S13, §696; C24, 27, §5738.]

Right to bid under execution sale, ch 449.

5739. Nuisances—action to abate. They shall have power to prevent injury or annoyance from anything dangerous, offensive, or unhealthful; to cause any nuisance to be abated, and to provide for the assessment of the cost thereof to the property. They may prohibit any public or private nuisance, and may maintain actions in equity to restrain and abate any nuisance. [R60, §§1057, 1096; C73, §§1057, 1096; C97, §696; S13, §696; C24, 27, §5739.]

Nuisances in general, ch 528.

5740. Inflammable junk. The depositing or storing of inflammable junk, such as old rags, rope, cordage, rubber, bones, and paper, by dealers in such articles, within the fire limits of any city, unless it be in a building of fireproof construction, is a public nuisance. [C24, 27, §5740.]

5741. Smoke. The emission of dense smoke in cities of fifteen thousand inhabitants or over is a nuisance and such cities may provide the necessary rules for smoke inspection. [S13, §§713-a,-b; C24, 27, §5741.]

5742. Power to regulate. They shall have power to regulate:
1. Slaughterhouses. The operation of packing houses and slaughterhouses, renderies, tallow chandleries, soap factories, bone factories, tanneries, and manufactory of fertilizers and chemicals.
State regulation, chs 131, 133.

2. Parades. Parades, by providing that before any association, company, society, order, exhibition, or aggregation of persons shall parade or march upon their streets, they shall first obtain from the mayor a permit, to be issued without charge, which shall state the time, manner, and condition of such parade or march.
1. [R60, §§1057, 1096; C73, §§456, 526; C97, §696; S13, §696; C24, 27, §5742.]
2. [R60, §§1057, C73, §§456, C97, §705; C24, 27, §5742.]

5743. Power to regulate and license. They shall have power to regulate and license:
State regulation, ch 183.

2. Engineers. Engineers of stationary engines, and provide for their examination.
3. Peddlers. Peddlers, house movers, bill-posters, itinerant doctors, itinerant physicians and surgeons, junk dealers, scavengers, pawn-brokers, and persons receiving actual possession
§5744, Ch 292, CITIES AND TOWNS—GENERAL POWERS

of personal property as security for loans, with or without a mortgage or bill of sale thereon.

State regulation of itinerant physicians, §5741 et seq.
State regulation of chattel loans, ch 419.

4. Billboards. The construction, location, and maintenance of billboards.

State regulation, §5744 et seq.

5. Sales. Sales of auctioneers, bankrupt and dollar stores, and the like, and those of transient merchants, and to define by ordinance who shall be considered transient merchants; but the exercise of such power shall not interfere with sales made by sheriffs, constables, coroners, marshals, executors, guardians, assigns of insolvent debtors or bankrupts, or any other person required by law to sell real or personal property.

1. [R60, §1063; C73, §463; C97, §700; S13, §700; C24, 27, §5743.]
2. [S13, §700; C24, 27, §5743.]
3. [C73, §462; C97, §700; S13, §700; C24, 27, §5743.]
4. [S13, §700-b; C24, 27, §5743; 43GA, ch 49, §7.]
5. [R60, §1063; C73, §§462, 463; C97, §700; S13, §700; C24, 27, §5743; 43GA, ch 49, §7.]

5745. Power to regulate, license, or prohibit. They shall have power to restrain and prohibit:

1. Barbed wire. The use of barbed wire to inclose land within the corporation, and provide for the removal of such wire.
2. Tainted provisions. The sale of tainted or unsound meat or other provisions, and to provide for the immediate seizure and destruction thereof.
3. Refuse, junk. The deposit and removal of refuse, junk, offensive materials and substances and those engendering offensive odors and sights, so as to protect the public against the same.
4. Pawnbrokers. The purchasing or receiving by pawnbrokers and junk or second-hand dealers, of any property from minors, without the written consent of their parents or guardians, and to provide for the examination of the premises of such persons for the purpose of discovering stolen property.
5. Animals running at large. The running at large of cattle, horses, swine, sheep, and other animals, or fowl, within the limits of the corporation, and to authorize the distraining, impounding, and sale of the same, for the penalty incurred and the costs of the proceeding.
7. Riots. Riots, noise, disturbance, and disorderly assemblies, and to punish any person engaged in riotous, noisy, or disorderly conduct.
8. Gambling. All gambling games or devices; to authorize the destruction of all instruments or devices used for the purpose of gaming or gambling.
9. Gambling houses. Gambling houses, bawdy houses, disorderly houses, houses of ill-fame, road houses where lewdness is carried on, opium or hop joints or places resorted to for the use of opium or hashesheh, and places where intoxicating liquor is illegally kept, sold, or given away, and to punish the keepers and inmates thereof, and persons resorting thereto, and persons who, knowing the character or reputation of such places, transport others to or from any of the above described places.

1. [C97, §741; C24, 27, §5744.]
2. [R60, §§1057, 1096; C73, §§456, 526; C97, §696; S13, §696; C24, 27, §5744.]
3. [R60, §1057; C73, §456; C97, §696; S13, §696; C24, 27, §5744; 43GA, ch 164.]
4. [C97, §701; C24, 27, §5744.]
5. [R60, §1061; C73, §459; C97, §705; C24, 27, §5744.]
6. [C24, 27, §5744.]
7. [R60, §1057; C73, §456; C97, §705; C24, 27, §5744.]
8. [R60, §1057; C73, §456; C97, §702; C24, 27, §5744.]
9. [R60, §1057; C73, §456; C97, §704; S13, §704; C24, 27, §5744.]

5746. Power to establish and regulate. They shall have power to establish and regulate:

2. Billiard halls. Billiard halls, billiard tables, pool tables, and pool tables kept for hire, bowling alleys, and shooting galleries or places.
3. Circuses. Circuses, menageries, theaters, theatrical exhibitions, shows, and exhibitions of all kinds; but lectures on scientific, historical, or literary subjects shall not come within this provision.
4. Dogs. The running at large of dogs within their limits, and to require them to be kept upon the premises of the owners thereof unless licensed to run at large, and to provide for the destruction thereof when found at large contrary to and in violation of the provisions of any ordinance passed pursuant to the power herein granted.
5. Sales at auction. Sales at auction in streets, highways, avenues, alleys, and public places.

1. [S13, §700-a; C24, 27, §5745.]
2. [R60, §1057; C73, §456; C97, §702; C24, 27, §5745.]
3. [R60, §1062; C73, §460; C97, §703; C24, 27, §5745.]
4. [R60, §1061; C73, §459; C97, §707; C24, 27, §5745.]
5. [R60, §1065; C73, §463; C97, §708; C24, 27, §5745.]
6. [43GA, ch 168.]

5747. Power to establish and regulate. They shall have power to establish and regulate:

1. Slaughterhouses. Slaughterhouses, and in cities having five thousand or more inhabitants, to build and control the same.
2. Sanitary districts. Sanitary districts for the collection and disposal of garbage and other such waste material as may become dangerous to the public health or detrimental to the best interests of the community, and to adopt rules necessary for the administration thereof.
3. Garbage disposal plants. Garbage disposal plants, and erect or purchase the same.
4. Swimming pools. Swimming pools and to build or to purchase the same. [R60, §1057; C73, §456; C97, §696; S13, §696; C24, 27, §5746.]

5747. Dairy herds and milk. Cities and towns, in addition to powers already granted, shall have within their corporate limits the power by ordinance to:

1. Provide for the inspection of milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, and cream, for domestic or potable use.

2. Establish and enforce sanitary requirements for the production, handling, and distribution of milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, and cream for domestic or potable use.

3. Compel the tuberculin test by an accredited veterinarian for dairy cattle supplying milk for human consumption.

4. Provide for the pasteurization of milk, skimmed milk, and cream, except that produced from a cow or herd of cows which has been placed and maintained under state or federal supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis, provided that, a cow or herd of cows shall be considered under such supervision when there is on file in the office of the secretary of agriculture an application for such supervision, and except that produced from a cow or herd of cows which has been tested and found free of tuberculosis by an accredited practicing veterinarian. [C24, 27, §5747.]

5748. Tuberculin test. Any ordinance requiring a tuberculin test of a cow or herd of cows, whose milk is or shall be sold within the corporate limits of any city or town, as provided in the preceding section, shall further provide that if such test has not been previously made, it may be applied at any time within six months from the date of the passage of such ordinance, and the provisions thereof shall apply only after the expiration of said period. [C24, 27, §5748.]

5749. Conflict with state law. Nothing in the two preceding sections shall be construed as giving to such cities and towns authority to adopt ordinances in conflict with the state law, or to abrogate the authority vested in the secretary of agriculture. [C24, 27, §5749.]

5750. Burials—cemeteries—crematories. They shall have power to regulate the burial of the dead; to provide, without the limits of the corporation, places for the interment of the dead; to cause any body interred contrary to such regulations to be taken up and buried in accordance therewith; to exercise over all cemeteries within their limits, and those without their limits established by their authority, the powers conferred upon township trustees with reference to cemeteries; or they may, by ordinance, transfer such duties and the general management of such cemeteries to a board of trustees; and to authorize the establishment of crematories for the cremation of the dead, within or without the limits of such corporation, and to regulate the same. [R60, §1060; C73, §458; C97, §697; C24, 27, §5750.]

5751. Filling or draining lots. They have power to cause any lot of land within their limits, on which water at any time becomes stagnant, to be filled up or drained in such manner and within such time as may be directed by resolution of the council. Service of a copy of said resolution shall be made upon the owner of such lot, if residing in the county where the same is situated; otherwise publication of such notice shall be made once each week for two consecutive weeks in a daily or weekly newspaper published within such city or town, or, if there be no such newspaper, then by publication of the same in a newspaper published in said county. On the failure of such owner to comply with such directions within the time fixed, it may be done by said city or town and the costs and expenses thereof assessed against said lot, which shall be a debt due to said corporation from the owner of said lot and shall, moreover, from the time of the adoption of such resolution, be a lien thereon as provided in case of special assessments. [R60, §1070; C73, §480; C97, §698; C24, 27, §5751.]

5752. Drainage preserved. They shall have power to require the owner or lessee of any lot or tract of ground within their limits, extending into, across, or bordering upon any hollow or ravine which constitutes a drain for surface water, or a watercourse of any kind, who shall, by grading or filling such lot or tract of ground, obstruct the flow of water through such watercourse, to construct through such lot or land a sufficient drain or passageway for water, within such time as the council shall designate, notice of which action shall be given as in the preceding section. Upon the failure of such owner or lessee to construct such drain or passageway within the time so fixed, the city or town may construct the same and assess the costs and expenses thereof on such lot or tract of ground, and the same shall be a lien thereon as provided in case of special assessments. [C97, §699; C24, 27, §5752.]

5753. Pawnbrokers and junk dealers. Every pawnbroker, junk dealer, or dealer in second-hand goods conducting business in any city of ten thousand or more population, who shall purchase or receive from any person any tool or implement, such as is commonly used by carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, or other mechanics in the construction or erection of buildings, shall, within twenty-four hours after the purchase or receipt of such tool or implement, give notice to the chief of police, captain of police, or police sergeant at a police station in the city where said tool or
implement was purchased or received, stating the date on which said tool or implement was purchased or received, and the name of the person from whom same was purchased or received; and the pawnbroker, junk dealer, or dealer in second-hand goods so purchasing or receiving such tool or implement shall not sell or dispose of same for a period of forty-eight hours after the notice is given as above specified, and until the expiration of such time shall keep said tool or implement in his store, shop, or place of business in such place that same can be readily seen and examined. [SS15, §701-a; C24, 27, §5755.]

Referred to in §5754.

§5754. Penalty—personal liability. Any person violating the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than thirty days or a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars; and in addition thereto, if it should be proven that such tool or implement was stolen before the sale or delivery to said pawnbroker, junk dealer, or dealer in second-hand goods, and the provisions of said ordinance have not been complied with by the person purchasing or receiving same, then said pawnbroker, junk dealer, or dealer in second-hand goods shall be liable to the owner of said tool or implement for its full value, same to be recovered in a suit at law. [SS15, §701-b; C24, 27, §5754.]

§5755. Numbering of buildings. They shall have power to require all buildings to be numbered by the owners or lessees thereof, and, in case of failure to comply with such requirement, to cause the same to be done, and to assess the cost thereof against the property or premises numbered. [C97, §709; C24, 27, §5755.]

§5756. Building code. Cities and towns, including cities under the commission form of government, shall have the power to adopt by ordinance a building code, providing for the districting of such cities into one or more districts, establishing reasonable rules and regulations for the erection, reconstruction, and inspection of buildings of all kinds within their limits and for a fee for such inspection, and providing penalties for violation thereof. [S13, §709-a; C24, 27, §5756.]

Fire escapes, ch 82: housing law, ch 93.
Municipal zoning, ch 324.

§5757. Building lines. All cities of the first and second class, including cities under commission form of government, may establish, by ordinance, building lines on private or public property at such distance back from the street or highway line as may be determined necessary or proper by the city council to promote the public health, safety, order, and general welfare. After the establishment of any such building line, no building, other structure, or addition thereto shall be erected between said line and the street or highway line. [C24, 27, §5757.]

Referred to in §5758.
Certification of building-line ordinance, §5724 et seq.

§5758. Resolution. Whenever the council of any such city shall deem it advisable or necessary for the benefit of the city as a whole to establish a building line as authorized in the preceding section, it shall, in a proposed resolution, which shall be published for two consecutive days in some newspaper of general circulation in the city, the last publication to be not less than five days before the time set for the hearing, declare such advisability or necessity, stating the street or highway adjacent to which the line is to be established, location thereof and the time when and the place where all objections to the establishment of the same will be heard. At such hearing the ordinance may be amended but it shall not be adopted until the next regular council meeting. [C24, 27, §5758.]

§5759. Dangerous structures. Cities and towns shall have the power to provide for the repair, removal, or destruction of any building, structure, or inclosure which is dangerous or liable to fall, and to levy and collect a special tax against the property and the owner for the expense thereof, as other special taxes are levied and collected. [C97, §§710, 712; C24, 27, §5759.]

§5760. Fires—electric apparatus—fire limits. Cities, including cities acting under commission form of government, and towns shall have power to make regulations for protection against fire and electrical apparatus, to establish fire limits, to prohibit within such limits the erection of all buildings and structures of every kind, additions thereto, substantial alterations thereof involving partial rebuilding, not constructed of fireproof materials, in whole or in part, as prescribed by ordinance, and to remove or take down any building or structure or part thereof erected contrary to such ordinances and to collect the cost thereof from the owner. [R60, §1058; C73, §457; C97, §711; S13, §711; C24, 27, §5760.]

Referred to in §5762.
Certification of fire-limit ordinance, §5724 et seq.

§5761. Electric installation. Cities and towns shall have the power to prescribe rules for the installation of electric light and power wiring, electrical fixtures and appliances, and electrical work and materials; to provide for the inspection of such work, materials, and the manner of installation; to compel the removal of dangerous electric light and power wiring, electrical fixtures and appliances, and electrical work installed in violation of the manner prescribed. This section shall not apply to substations, central power stations, and the installations therein belonging to and operated by public utility corporations operating under state charters and franchises. [SS15, §711-a; C24, 27, §5761.]

§5762. Fire protection. They shall have power to regulate and control the building, construction, and erection of chimneys, stacks, flues, fireplaces, hearths, stovepipes, ovens, boilers, and all apparatus used for heating purposes, and the use of lights in stables, shops, and other places; to regulate or prohibit bonfires and the use of fireworks, firecrackers, tor-
pedoes, Roman candles, skyrockets, and other pyrotechnic displays; to prevent the deposit of ashes and combustible matter in unsafe places, and to provide for the collection of the costs and expenses incurred in any of the matters provided for in this section and in section 7670, in the manner authorized for the collection of special assessments. [C97, §712; C24, 27, §5762.]

5763. Steam boilers and magazines. They shall have power to provide for the inspection of steam boilers, and all places used for the storage of explosives or inflammable substances or materials, and to prescribe the necessary means and regulations to secure the public against accidents and injuries therefrom, to provide for the collection of fees for such inspection and penalties therefor, and to assess the costs and expenses of such proceedings against the property and owners thereof in the manner provided for special assessments. [C97, §715; C24, 27, §5763.] Special assessments, ch 304.

5764. Gunpowder—combustibles. They shall have power to regulate the transportation and keeping of gunpowder, inflammable oils, or other combustibles, and to provide or license magazines for storing the same, and prohibit their location or maintenance within a given distance of the corporate limits of such cities or towns. [R60, §1057; C73, §456; C97, §714; C24, 27, §5764.]

5765. Wood or lumber yards. They shall have power to prohibit or regulate the piling or depositing of any kind of wood, lumber, or timber upon any lot or property within the city limits within a distance of one hundred yards of any dwelling house. [C97, §715; C24, 27, §5765.]

5766. Fire department. They shall have power to organize, keep, and maintain a fire department and fire companies; to purchase or lease necessary ground and construct or lease buildings therefor; provide engines, apparatus, and such other instruments as may be necessary; pay for services rendered by members of the fire department at any fire; and cities having a population of five thousand or more may maintain a paid fire department. [R60, §1096; C73, §525; C97, §716; C24, 27, §5766.]

5766-cl. Joint maintenance. They shall have the power, when authorized by a majority vote of the electors thereof at a regular or special election called for that purpose, upon notice as now required by law, to own jointly with any other city, town or township, fire apparatus or equipment and to pay out of the tax as authorized by law for the purchase or maintenance of such equipment and services. [43GA, ch 169.]

5767. Levy—percentage—maturity. Such cities and towns shall have the power, after the purchase of the property and equipment, by ordinance or resolution to levy at any one time the whole or any part of the cost of such property and equipment upon such taxable property and determine the percentage of tax, not exceeding one and one-half mills, to be paid each year, and the number of years, not exceeding ten, given for the maturity of each installment thereof. Certificates of such levy shall be filed with the county auditor in which said city is located, setting forth the amount of percentage and maturity of said tax or each installment thereof, certified as correct by the city clerk or auditor, and thereupon said tax shall be placed upon the tax lists of the proper county or counties, and collected as other taxes. [S13, §716-c; C24, 27, §5767; 43GA, ch 169.]

5768. Markets. They shall have power to establish and regulate markets and scales, to build market houses, and establish and regulate the same; to provide for the measuring or weighing of merchandise offered for sale, to prevent forestalling, and regulate or prohibit huckstering in the markets; to prescribe the kind and description of articles which may be sold in the markets, and the stands or places to be occupied by the vendors; to authorize the immediate arrest of any person violating its regulations, and the seizure and removal from the market of any article of produce in his possession.

No charge or assessment of any kind shall be made or levied on any wagon or other vehicle, or the horses attached thereto, or the owner thereof, bringing produce or provisions to any of the markets in the city. [R60, §§1057, 1096; C73, §§456, 526; C97, §717; C24, 27, §5768.]

5768-a1. Market charges. They may, by ordinance, fix reasonable charges to be paid by those occupying spaces in market places and provide for the collection of such charges. Charges so collected shall be used solely for the purpose of improving market places and to defray the actual expense of the city in conducting the same. [C27, §5768-a1.]

5769. Wharves, docks, and piers. They shall have power to establish, construct, and regulate landing places, wharves, docks, piers, and basins; to use for such purposes any public building or any property belonging to or under the control of the city, and the shore or bank of any lake or river not the property of individuals, to the extent and in any manner that the state can grant such use or control, and fix the rates for landing, wharfage, and dockage. [R60, §1098; C73, §528; C97, §718; C24, 27, §5769.]

5770. Ferries. They shall have the exclusive power to establish, regulate, and license ferries from any landing place in such city; to impose reasonable taxes and restrictions in relation to the keeping thereof, the time, manner, and rates of the carriage and transportation of persons and property thereon; to provide for the revocation of any license, and for the punishment by fines and penalties of the violation of any ordinance prohibiting unlicensed ferries, or regulating those established and licensed. [R60, §1099; C73, §529; C97, §719; C24, 27, §5770.]

Referred to in §6831.

5771. Infirmary—outdoor relief. Cities of the first class shall have the power to establish and maintain, either within or without the lim-
§5772. Cities and towns—general powers.

its of the city, an infirmary for the accommodation of the poor of the city, and to provide for the distribution of outdoor relief. [R60, §1111; C73, §558; C97, §733; C24, 27, §5771.]

5772. Jail—stationhouse. Cities and towns may erect, establish, and maintain a jail, which shall be in the keeping of the marshal under such rules as the council shall provide, and the provisions of the chapter on county jails shall apply, so far as applicable, to such jails and the persons in charge thereof. Any city or town shall have the right to use the jail of the county for the confinement of such persons as may be subject to imprisonment under the ordinances of such city or town, but it shall pay the county the cost of keeping such prisoners. Cities of the first class shall have power to erect, lease, establish, and maintain stationhouses for the detention of persons arrested, which shall be under the control of the marshal. [R60, §1116; C73, §§485, 542; C97, §§735, 5660; C24, 27, §5772.]

County jails, ch 452.

5773. City hall. Any city or town may, when authorized by the voters, erect, purchase, or remodel a city or town hall to be used for general community and municipal purposes, including assembly hall, public hall, armory, council chamber and offices, waterworks offices, fire or police station, or for any one or more of such purposes. The council may prescribe rules whereby such building may be used for other than municipal purposes, and fix the compensation to be paid therefor. [SS15, §§741-d, -g; C24, 27, §5773.]

5774. Public works—protection of subcontractors. Cities and towns shall have power to provide by ordinance, or by provisions in contracts for any work of public improvement, that the contractor shall, before receiving certificates or payment therefor, furnish the council vouchers showing that all subcontractors and workmen who have furnished materials for or performed labor upon such improvement have been fully paid for such materials or labor. [C97, §736; C24, 27, §5774.]

Labor and material on public improvements, ch 452.

5775. Plumbing—inspector. They shall have power by ordinance to prescribe rules and regulations for all plumbing connecting any building with sewers, cesspools, vaults, water mains, and gas pipes; and may prescribe the kind and size of materials to be used in such plumbing, and the manner in which the same shall be used and to appoint an inspector thereof, and define his duties and powers; and to provide for the assessment of the cost of such inspection and replacing of the pavement to the property; and to prescribe penalties for the violation of such ordinance. Nothing herein shall be construed as authorizing the annulment of any rules or regulations relating to such plumbing made by the local or state board of health, but such ordinance shall conform to and enforce the same. [C97, §737; S13, §737; C24, 27, §5775.]

5776. License—board of examiners. Cities having a population of less than six thousand and towns shall have power to regulate and license plumbers, to create a board of examiners to determine the qualifications thereof, to prescribe rules for the installation of plumbing work and materials, to provide for the inspection of such work, materials, and installation, and to compel the removal of plumbing installed in violation thereof. [S13, §737-a; C24, 27, §5776.]

5777. Regulations. All cities having a population of six thousand or more shall adopt and enforce ordinances regulating the business of plumbing, and prescribe rules not inconsistent with law for the installation and inspection of plumbing, and prescribe the grade of material to be used and compel the removal of plumbing installed in violation of such rules. [C24, 27, §5777.]

5778. Examiners. In such cities the council shall appoint a board of examiners, consisting of three members, one of whom shall be a practical journeyman plumber, one a member of the local board of health, and one a practical master plumber, two of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. [C24, 27, §5778; 44GA ch 148.]

5779. Board—when not necessary. If there is no resident practical journeyman plumber or practical master plumber in the city, the council shall not be required to appoint a board of examiners, and every city not having a board of examiners shall require every person engaged as a master or employing plumber, or journeyman plumber, to have a certificate or license from some examining board within the state. [C24, 27, §5779.]

5780. Expenses—compensation. The council shall provide suitable rooms in which the board of examiners may hold its meetings, and shall provide for the payment of the necessary incidental expenses incurred by the board, and may also provide a per diem compensation for the members of said board not exceeding ten dollars per day for the time actually spent in performing their duties. [C24, 27, §5780.]

5781. Examinations—license—fee. The board shall, when so directed by the council, and under such rules as the council shall prescribe, hold examinations of applicants for licenses to work either as master or employing plumber or journeyman plumber, and if satisfied as to the competency of the applicant shall issue to such plumber a license. The amount of the fee for such examination shall not exceed ten dollars for a master or employing plumber, and shall not exceed five dollars for a journeyman plumber. Fees for the renewal of a master or employing plumber's certificate shall not be more than two dollars, and for a journeyman plumber's license, shall not be more than one dollar. [C24, 27, §5781.]

5782. Term of license. A plumber's license shall be valid and recognized throughout the state for a period of one year, and may be renewed from year to year upon payment of the renewal fee. Such license shall not be transferable, and shall expire on the thirty-first day.
of December of each year. Any license may be revoked by a board of examiners for repeated violations of plumbing ordinances. [C24, 27, §5782.]

5783. Definition of terms. The term "journeyman plumber" shall mean a person who does any plumbing work which is by law, ordinance, or rule subject to official inspection. The term "master or employing plumber" shall include any person, firm, or corporation other than a journeyman plumber engaged in the business of installing plumbing. The term "plumbing" shall mean any receptacle or appliance installed or used to receive waste water, house soil, slops, or sewage. [C24, 27, §5783.]

5784. Sanitary toilets. Cities and towns, including cities under the commission plan, shall have the power to compel the removal, abandonment, and disuse of all outside water-closets, privies, and privy vaults where there is a sanitary sewer in the street or alley or where a sanitary sewer may hereafter be placed in a street or alley abutting upon property that has an outside water-closet, privy, or privy vault, and shall have the power to compel and cause to be installed sanitary toilet and toilet facilities to be connected with the sanitary sewer. [C24, 27, §5784.]

5785. Action by local board of health. The board of health of any city or town, whenever it deems it necessary that any outside water-closet, privy, or privy vault be abandoned and removed, and that said outside water-closet, privy, or privy vault be abandoned and removed and that a sanitary toilet and toilet facilities be installed and connected with the sanitary sewer. [C24, 27, §5785.]

5786. Special assessment. In any case where the board of health of any city or town shall order the removal and disuse of any outside water-closet, privy, or privy vault and shall order that a sanitary toilet and toilet facilities be installed and connected with the sanitary sewer, and the city council or board of commissioners shall determine that any property owner or owners are unable to pay for the installing of the sanitary toilet and toilet facilities and for connecting them to the sanitary sewer, then the city council or board of commissioners may have the necessary toilet installed and assess the cost against the property and the cost shall be a special assessment against the property. The assessment and collection of this cost shall be made according to the provisions in chapter 308. [C24, 27, §5786.]

CHAPTER 293

PARK COMMISSIONERS

Referred to in §§6669, 6683. Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §6760.

5787. Election—appointment. There shall be elected at the regular municipal election in each city containing a population of forty thousand or over, and all other cities and towns not now having park commissioners by ordinance, provide for the election of three park commissioners whose terms of office shall be six years, one to be elected at each regular municipal election, but at the first election three shall be elected and hold their offices respective- ly for two, four, and six years, their respective terms to be decided by lot and their successors shall be elected for the full term of six years.

Provided, however, that in all cities and towns not now having park commissioners the ordinance establishing such park commissioners shall not be in force until it has been submitted to the voters at a special or regular municipal election and approved by a majority of the votes cast at such election. In the event that such ordinance is approved by a majority of the votes cast at such election, the city council shall have the power to appoint three park commissioners to hold such office until the next regular city election. [C97, §850; S13, §850-a; C24, 27, §5787.]

5788. Residence requirement. Where any such city contains more than one organized township, at least one commissioner shall be a resident of each of said townships. [C97, §858; S13, §850-j; C24, 27, §5788.]

5789. Qualification—organization. The commissioners shall, within ten days after their election, qualify by taking the oath of office and organize as a board by the election of one of their number as chairman and one as secretary, but each commissioner, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall give a bond
with sureties to be approved by the council, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his office. [C97, §§5851, 861; S13, §850-b; C24, 27, §5789.]

5790. Treasurer. The city treasurer shall be the treasurer of said board and pay out all moneys under the control of the board on orders signed by the chairman and secretary, but shall receive no compensation for his services as such treasurer. [C97, §§5851, 861; S13, §850-b; C24, 27, §5790.]

5791. Compensation. Each of the commissioners shall receive such salary as shall be fixed by the city council, not to exceed in the aggregate annually ten dollars for each thousand population or fraction thereof according to the last state or federal census, said compensation to be paid out of the park fund. [C97, §§5851, 861; S13, §850-b; C24, 27, §5791.]

5792. Tax levy. The board shall, on or before the first day of August of each year, determine and fix the amount or rate not exceeding two and one-half mills on the dollar in all cities and towns on the taxable valuation of such city or town, to be levied, collected, and appropriated for the ensuing year for general park purposes, and shall cause the same to be certified to the city council, which shall levy such tax or so much thereof as it may deem necessary to promote park interests, and certify the per cent thereof to the county auditor with the other taxes for said year. [C97, §§5852, 860; S13, §850-c; C24, 27, §5792.]

5793. Additional tax levy. In cities having a population of over twenty-five hundred, said board is further authorized to submit to the electors of any such city voting at any such election the question of the levy of a further additional tax for park purposes, not to exceed five mills on the dollar on all taxable property of the city over any term of years not exceeding thirty, to be used for the sole and only purpose of purchasing and paying for real estate and permanently improving the same and lands theretofore acquired for park purposes. [C97, §852; S13, §850-c; C24, 27, §5793.]

5794. Certification and collection. When a majority of the electors of said city at any such election shall have declared in favor thereof, said board shall certify to the county auditor in each year and cause to be collected such additional tax during all of the years for which the same has been approved and ordered by the voters. [C97, §852; S13, §850-c; C24, 27, §5794.]

5795. Anticipation of taxes. The board may anticipate the collection of said additional tax authorized to be levied for the purchase of real estate for park purposes and permanently improving the same and lands theretofore acquired and for that purpose may issue park certificates or bonds with interest coupons, and the provisions of chapter 320 shall be operative as to such certificates, bonds, and coupons, in so far as they may be applicable. The proceeds of such tax shall be kept as a separate fund and shall be used for the purpose of such acquisition of real estate and the permanent improvement thereof and lands theretofore acquired for park purposes and for no other purpose whatsoever. [C97, §852; S13, §850-c; C24, 27, §5795.]

5796. Park fund—how expended. No money of this fund shall be appropriated or expended for any purpose except as provided in this chapter and when any annual tax or part thereof has been pledged for the payment of any bonds or the interest thereon, such tax or part thereof shall be devoted to no other purpose. Such fund may be used:
1. In purchasing or acquiring real estate for park purposes, including streets or highways to connect one park with another, or to connect a park with streets or highways, or for other purposes necessary and incident to the establishment and maintenance of parks and paving streets adjacent thereto.
2. For the purpose of improving and maintaining the same and defraying the necessary expenses connected therewith, including the compensation of the board, its officers, and employees.
3. For the payment of one or more park policemen to be recommended by the board and appointed by the mayor.
4. For the purpose of paying for the necessary lights as fixed by the park board and paying for such water supply as may be necessary in such parks. [C97, §852; S13, §850-d; C24, 27, §5796.]

5797. Acquisition of real estate. Said park board may acquire real estate within or without the city for park purposes by donation, purchase, or condemnation, and take the title to the same in the name of the board in trust for the public and hold the same exempt from taxation. [C97, §853; S13, §850-e; C24, 27, §5797.]

5798. General powers. It may sell, subject to the approval of the city council, exchange, or lease any real estate acquired by it which shall be found unfit or not desirable for park purposes; shall keep a report of all transactions; shall have exclusive control of all parks and pleasure grounds acquired by it or of any other ground owned by the city and set apart for like purposes; and may make contracts, sue and be sued, but shall incur no indebtedness in excess of the amount of taxes already levied and available for the payment thereof, except bonds hereby authorized. [C97, §853; S13, §850-e; C24, 27, §5798.]

5799. Annual report. It shall make an annual detailed report to the council immediately after the close of each municipal fiscal year of the amounts of money expended and the pur-
poses for which used, and such annual statement shall be published as part of the annual municipal report. [C97,§855; S13,§850-e; C24, 27, §5799.]

Fiscal year, §6762-a1.

5800. Bonds. For the purpose of paying for real estate it may issue bonds in amounts needed, notwithstanding the limitation of section 6238; provided, however, that the annual interest on the aggregate of such bonds outstanding shall not be in excess of sums as follows:

1. For towns and cities of less than twenty-five thousand population, a sum equal to the proceeds of a tax of one and one-quarter mills on the dollar of the aggregate taxable value of property therein subject to taxation.

2. For cities of twenty-five thousand population or more, a sum equal to the proceeds of a tax of one and three-quarters mills on the dollar of the aggregate taxable value of property therein subject to taxation. [C97,§855; S13,§850-e; C24, 27, §5800.]

5801. Lien of bonds. Bonds issued under the provisions of sections 5792 to 5795, inclusive, shall be a lien upon all of the real estate acquired by the commissioners therewith or with the proceeds thereof, and such bonds or proceeds shall be used for the purchase of real estate or the permanent betterment and improvement thereof. [C97,§855; S13,§850-f; C24, 27, §5801.]

5802. Mortgages. The board shall have the power to mortgage any real estate purchased or controlled by it for park purposes to a trustee for the purpose of securing the payment of said bonds, and after the issuance there shall be pledged for the payment of the interest thereon such amount of the annual tax levied by virtue of said sections as shall be necessary to make such payment, and the residue of said tax may be used by the board for the payment of such bonds, for the purchase of real estate, or the permanent improvement of the park and pleasure grounds of the city. [C97,§855; S13,§850-f; C24, 27, §5802.]

5803. Form and maturity of bonds. Such bonds to be issued by the board shall mature in not less than five nor more than thirty years from date and may be made payable in annual series; shall be in sums of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable annually or semiannually. [C97,§855; C24, 27, §5803.]

See ch 63-B1.

5804. Payment of bonds. Said board, after the issuance of any such bonds, shall annually, in the year of the serial maturity of each thereof, set aside a sufficient sum to pay such annual serial maturity out of the tax levied by it under the provisions of sections 5792 to 5795, inclusive, which sum shall be applied in payment of the principal of said serially maturing bonds respectively and not otherwise. [C97,§855; S13,§850-f; C24, 27, §5804.]

5805. Jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of such board shall extend over all lands used for parks within or without the corporate limits, and all ordinances of such cities and towns shall be in full force and effect in and over the territory occupied by such parks. [C97,§855; S13,§850-g; C24, 27, §5805.]

5806. Defacement of trees. Any person who shall, except by the authority of such commissioners, cut, break, or deface any tree or shrub growing in such park or parks, or any avenue thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [C97,§855; S13,§850-g; C24, 27, §5806.]

5807. Rules and regulations. The board may in writing prescribe rules and regulations for the government of the parks or public grounds under their control and persons resorting thereto, which rules and regulations shall be in force when entered in the record of the proceedings of the board, and a copy thereof signed by the commissioners has been posted at each gate or principal entrance to any such park or public grounds, and a willful violation thereof shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [C97,§855; S13,§850-h; C24, 27, §5807.]

5808. City engineer—poles and wires. The board shall be entitled to the services of the city engineer, when requested, without expense to it. It shall have the power to regulate or forbid the erection of poles or the stretching of wire for electric light, street railway, or other corporations or persons in such parks or in or along streets or highways or over public places laid out or controlled by it. [C97,§855; S13,§850-i; C24, 27, §5808.]

5809. Condemnation of property. If said board and the owners of any property desired by it for park purposes cannot agree as to the price to be paid therefor, it may cause the same to be condemned in the manner provided for taking land for municipal purposes. [C97,§855; S13,§850-j; C24, 27, §5809.]

Procedure, §6203: also ch 666.

5810. Appropriation. In cities and towns not having a park board the council may appropriate each year not exceeding five per cent of the general fund for the improvement and maintenance of public parks. [S13,§850-k; C24, 27, §5810.]

5811. How expended. Said fund so appropriated shall be expended under the direction of a committee of three persons, consisting of the mayor, one member of the council appointed by the council, and one resident property owner of such city or town appointed by the council, which committee shall receive no compensation for their services. [S13,§850-l; C24, 27, §5811.]

5812. Existing contracts and bonds. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to affect any contracts heretofore entered into by any park board or any bonds issued by such boards but all such contracts shall be carried out and all such bonds shall be paid under the terms thereof. [S13,§850-m; C24, 27, §5812.]
§5813. Soldiers' monuments. Cities and towns, including cities under the commission form of government, may by ordinance permit soldiers' monuments or memorial halls, which may be erected under the provisions of chapter 33, to be located and erected in any public park or public grounds of the city or town. [SS15,§850-o; C24, 27,§5813.]

CHAPTER 293-D1
PERMANENT PARK BOARDS

5813-d1. Applicability of chapter. This chapter shall apply only to cities now or hereafter having a population of one hundred twenty-five thousand or more according to the last or subsequent state or federal census. [44GA, ch 149,§1.]

5813-d2. Establishment of board. Within sixty days after the taking effect of this chapter, in all cities now having a population of one hundred twenty-five thousand or more according to the last state or federal census, there shall be established in accordance with the terms of this chapter, a permanent park board for such city. [44GA, ch 149,§2.]

5813-d3. Membership. Such park board shall consist of ten members. One member of the city council shall at all times be a member of such board, and if any member of the city council of such city is at the head of a department of the city government having supervision of the parks of the city, such member shall by authority of his office be the councilman who shall also be a member of said board. The other nine members of said board shall not be members of the city council. The nine members, other than the councilman, shall be appointed by the mayor of the city from a list of eighteen names of which six shall be submitted or nominated by each of the following organizations:
1. Library board
2. School board
3. City planning commission. [44GA, ch 149,§3.]

5813-d4. Vacancies. Vacancies occurring thereafter shall be filled by the mayor from a list of twelve names, of whom four shall be nominated by each of the organizations above designated. Whenever there shall be a vacancy or vacancies on the board, the mayor shall request nominations from said three organizations and such nominations shall be certified to the mayor within fifteen days thereafter. [44GA, ch 149,§3.]

5813-d5. Term of office—compensation. In the first instance, three members shall be appointed for two years, three members shall be appointed for four years, and three members shall be appointed for six years. Thereafter, the term of office of the members of said board, other than the ex officio member, shall be six years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The members of said board shall serve without compensation and shall be chosen solely because of their character and fitness. [44GA, ch 149,§3.]

5813-d6. Powers and duties. It shall be the duty of such board to plan the city's parks and cemeteries and to administer, improve, develop, conduct and supervise the cemeteries and parks of the city. It shall control the expenditure of all funds appropriated by the city council for cemetery and park purposes and none of the funds appropriated by the city council for said purposes shall be expended except pursuant to a resolution regularly adopted by said board. In the expenditure of funds, said board shall be governed by the ordinances of the city applicable thereto. [44GA, ch 149,§4.]

5813-d7. Organization and officers. When a park board is established in the first instance, the members shall be notified of their appointment by the city clerk who shall in said notice fix the time and place for holding the first meeting; the board shall thereupon meet at said time and organize by electing one of the members thereof as president, and such other officers as the board deems advisable. The board shall adopt its own rules and regulations for the transaction of its business. It may create such committees of its members as it deems conducive to the proper performance of its duties. The president shall be elected for a term of two years. The secretary of the board shall serve during the pleasure of the board. All meetings of the board shall be open to the public. [44GA, ch 149,§5.]

5813-d8. Annual report. Said board shall make an annual report to the city council, which report shall contain an accurate statement of its activities during the preceding year and such recommendations as the board may see fit to make. [44GA, ch 149,§6.]

5813-d9. Repeal. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter are hereby repealed, but nothing herein shall be deemed to be inconsistent with chapters 294-A1 and 298. [44GA, ch 149,§7.]
CHAPTER 294
RIVER FRONT IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION

Referred to in §6596. Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §6826.

5814. Cities affected.

5815. Petition.

5816. Election.

5817. Vacancies.


5819. Title to bed of meandered streams.

5820. Powers.

5821. Profiles and specifications—approval.

5814. Cities affected. The provisions of this chapter shall apply only to cities of the first class acting under the general incorporation laws, to cities of the second class having a population in excess of seven thousand, and cities acting under the commission form of government having a population of less than twenty-five thousand; provided, however, that the increase in population of any city subsequent to the establishment or appointment of a river front improvement commission therein shall in no manner invalidate or affect the title, standing, or authority of such commission. [S13, §879-e; C24, 27, §5814; 44GA, ch 166.]

5815. Petition. Whenever five hundred electors of any city whose corporate limits are divided by a meandered stream shall, in writing, petition the governor of the state for the appointment of a commission, as provided for by this chapter, he shall, within one month thereafter, appoint three electors, residents of the city of the said electors so petitioning, who shall constitute a body corporate, to be known as the river front improvement commission of

inserting in said blank the name of the city of the said electors so applying. [S13, §879-a; C24, 27, §5815.]

5816. Election. One commissioner shall be elected at each biennial city election to succeed one of the commissioners so appointed, whose term shall expire when his successor is elected and qualified. [S13, §879-b; C24, 27, §5816.]

5817. Vacancies. In case vacancy arises in the commission, the governor of the state shall fill such vacancy by appointment for the unexpired portion of the term, or until the next election, as the case may be. [S13, §879-n; C24, 27, §5817.]

5818. Organization—secretary—treasurer—bond. The commissioners shall, within ten days after their appointment, qualify by taking the oath of office, determine by lot the order of the expiration of their terms, and organize by the election of one of their number as chairman; they shall also elect a secretary, not one of their number; the city treasurer shall be the treasurer of said commission, but shall receive no compensation for his services. Each of the commissioners shall be reimbursed for the actual expenses incurred or money paid out by him in connection with the discharge of his official duties, but shall receive no compensation for his services. An itemized statement of all expenses and moneys received and paid out shall be made under oath and filed with the secretary and allowed by the commission. [S13, §879-c; C24, 27, §5818; 44GA, ch 150.]

5819. Title to bed of meandered streams—lost boundary lines. When said commissioners have been so appointed and qualified, the fee simple title to the bed of the meandered stream, separating the corporate limits of the city for which they are appointed, shall immediately vest in the commission in trust for the public, and the same while held by the commission shall be exempt from taxation; but the fee title to the channel or bed of the stream to be located and preserved as hereinafter provided shall remain in the state; and the vested rights of riparian owners and owners of water powers shall not be injuriously affected by this chapter. Where the original boundary lines separating the land under the control of said commission from the land of the state or of any adjoining landowner, or the monuments marking the same have been lost, destroyed, or in dispute, said commissioners may proceed to have said boundary lines established as disputed corners and boundaries are established. [S13, §879-d; C24, 27, §5819.]

Disputed corners and boundaries, ch 521.

5820. Powers. Said commission may redeem lands between the meandered lines of such stream; construct, regulate, and maintain dams across such stream; provide for and protect, by secure walls or banks, a channel adequate to carry flood waters of a volume equal to all reasonable expectations, based on past experience and the area drained by such stream, according to expert authority; beautify such walls or banks, and park so much thereof as public interest may require; and where circumstances permit, make any part of the area redeemed and acquired suitable for sites for public buildings. The acts of said commission so far as the same may affect city parks theretofore under the jurisdiction of the park commissioners or additions acquired thereto, shall be subject to the approval of the board of park commissioners. [S13, §879-e; C24, 27, §5820.]

5821. Profiles and specifications—approval. Said commission may adopt plans, profiles, and specifications for the improvement of the said river channel and banks, and the reclaiming of
lands between the meandered lines of said stream within such city, and the construction of dams; but before the beginning of the execution of the same, such plans, profiles, and specifications shall be approved by the executive council. [S13, §879-f; C24, 27,§5821.]

5822. Additional powers — annual report — tax. Said commission may acquire real estate and riparian and other rights within such city in the vicinity of such stream by donation or purchase, or by condemnation for the public uses herein authorized in the manner provided by law for the taking of private property for public use, and shall take the title to property in the name of the commission and its successors, in trust for the public, and hold the same exempt from taxation. It may sell and convey or lease or exchange any property acquired by it, but virtue of this chapter and otherwise. It shall have exclusive control of all the lands acquired by it, and of the banks and waters of such stream for carrying out the purposes of this chapter; may make contracts, and sue and be sued. It shall keep a record of all its transactions, which shall during ordinary business hours be open to inspection by the public, and shall, immediately after the close of each municipal fiscal year, make an annual report of all moneys received and expended by it and for what general purposes, and of all moneys owing to it and by it and for what general purposes, to the city council at the regular November meeting, and publish such report in some newspaper in the city. The commission shall, subject to the approval of the city council, in each year determine and fix the amount or rate, not exceeding two mills on the dollar, on the taxable value of the taxable property of such city, to be levied, collected, and appropriated for the ensuing year for the purpose of paying for real estate, riparian and other rights, for improvements, and for accomplishing the purposes of the creation of said commission, and to provide for the payment of interest upon bonds and to retire such bonds, if any, and to meet the necessary expenses incident to the business of said commission. Said commission shall, on or before the first Monday in September of each year, certify to the county auditor the amount or rate of taxes so fixed, to be known as river front improvement fund, and when collected, the same is to be paid over to the city treasurer, and by him paid out on its orders, and the board of supervisors of the county in which said city is situated shall levy said tax as fixed by said commission. [S13,§879-g; C24, 27, §5822; 44GA, ch 150.]

Condemnation procedure, ch 866.
Fiscal year, §6670-41.

5823. Bonds—mortgages. For the purpose of paying for real estate and improvements and accomplishing the purposes of its creation, said commission may issue bonds in such amounts as it may deem necessary, and may execute trust deeds or mortgages upon its property acquired by virtue of this chapter and otherwise or any part thereof to secure the payment of said bonds and interest thereon. [S13, §879-h; C24, 27, §5823.]

5824. Cities may aid. Such city shall not be liable for any indebtedness incurred by said commission or for any bond issued by said commission. Such cities are hereby authorized to aid in making the improvements specified in this chapter by appropriating money from its general fund or from the surplus remaining at the end of the fiscal year in any special fund, except in cases where such diversion of moneys is especially prohibited by statute, and may appropriate in aid of the improvements herein provided for, the reasonable saving effected in the building of bridges and otherwise by reason of said improvements. [S13,§879-i; C24, 27,§5824.]

5825. Rules and regulations. Said commission may, in writing, prescribe rules and regulations for the government of the public grounds under their control and persons resorting thereto, which rules and regulations shall be enforced when entered in the record of the proceeding of the commission, and a copy thereof signed by the commissioners has been posted at each gate or principal entrance to any such public grounds, and a willful violation thereof shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars. Anyone who shall cut, break, or deface any tree or shrub growing in such public grounds, without authority, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days in jail. Any magistrate in the city shall have jurisdiction to try such offenses. [S13,§879-j; C24, 27,§5825.]

5826. Police protection — water supply — poles. The mayor, on written request of the commission, shall furnish adequate police protection for such public grounds and the city shall furnish such water supply as may be necessary therefor, and properly light the same at its expense. The commission shall be entitled to the services of the city engineer, when requested, without expense to it. It shall have the power to permit or forbid the erection of poles or the stretching of wires for electric light, street railroads, or for purposes by persons or corporations, in such public grounds or in or along streets or highways or over public places laid out or controlled by it. [S13,§879-k; C24, 27,§5826.]

5827. Wharves—landing places. Said commission shall have power, in and over the bed and banks of such river as specified, to construct and regulate the use of wharves, landing places, bathhouses, boathouses, and other suitable structures and shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the water of such stream, within the corporate limits of such city and may maintain said stream in a suitable condition for boating, skating, and other public amusements and purposes. [S13,§879-l; C24, 27,§5827.]

5828. What prohibited. No member of the commission shall, during the time for which he has been appointed or elected, or for one year thereafter, be appointed to any office in the gift of the commission which shall be created, or the emolument of which shall be increased, during the term for which he was elected, nor shall he be interested directly or indirectly in any con-
tract for work or service to be performed for the commission or in the purchase or sale of any property sold to or by the commission. [S13, §879-n; C24, 27, §5828.]

Similar provisions, §§160, 276, 5822, 4686, 4755-3-10, 5824, 5861, 5673, 6534, 6710, 15324, 15327.

5829. Soldiers’ monuments. Any river front improvement commission elected under the provisions of this chapter, may, by contract or by resolution duly entered of record, authorize and permit the location and erection of any soldiers’ monument or memorial hall which may be erected under the provisions of chapter 33, to be located and erected upon grounds held in trust by such commission. [SS15, §879-o1; C24, 27, §5829.]

CHAPTER 294-A1
CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Referred to in §5813-d9.


5829-a1. Appointment. The council of each city and town, including commission governed cities and special charter cities, may by ordinance provide for the establishment of a city plan commission for such municipality, consisting of not less than seven members, who shall be citizens of such municipality and who shall be qualified by knowledge or experience to act in matters pertaining to development of a city plan and who shall not hold any elective office in the municipal government and who shall be appointed by the mayor, subject to the approval of the council. [C27, §5829-a1.]

5829-a2. Tenure. The term of office of said members shall be five years, except that the members first named shall hold office for such terms, not exceeding five years, that the terms of not more than one-third of the membership will expire in any one year. [C27, §5829-a2.]

5829-a3. Vacancies. If any vacancy shall exist on said commission caused by resignation, or otherwise, the mayor shall appoint a successor for the residue of said term. [C27, §5829-a3.]

5829-a4. Compensation—expenses. All members of the commission shall serve without compensation except their actual expenses, which shall be subject to the approval of the council. [C27, §5829-a4.]

5829-a5. Organization. Such city plan commission shall choose, annually, at its first regular meeting, one of its members to act as chairman of the commission, and another of its members as vice chairman, who shall perform all the duties of the chairman during his absence or disability. [C27, §5829-a5.]

5829-a6—Rules and regulations. The commission shall adopt such rules and regulations governing its organization and procedure as may be deemed necessary. [C27, §5829-a6.]

5829-a7. Annual report. The commission each year shall make a report to the mayor and council of its proceedings with a full statement of its receipts, disbursements, and the progress of its work for the preceding fiscal year. [C27, §5829-a7.]


5829-a8. Assistants. Subject to the limitations contained in this chapter as to the expenditure of funds, it may appoint such assistants as it may deem necessary and prescribe and define their respective duties and fix and regulate the compensation to be paid to the several persons employed by it. [C27, §5829-a8.]

5829-a9. Powers. Such city plan commission shall have full power and authority to make or cause to be made such surveys, studies, maps, plans, or charts of the whole or any portion of such municipality and of any land outside thereof which in the opinion of such commission bears relation to a comprehensive plan, and shall bring to the attention of the council and may publish its studies and recommendations. [C27, §5829-a9.]

5829-a10. Recommendations as to improvements. No statutory, memorial, or work of art in a public place, and no public building, bridge, viaduct, street fixture, public structure or appurtenance, shall be located or erected, or site therefor obtained, nor shall any permit be issued by any department of the municipal government for the erection or location thereof, until and unless the design and proposed location of any such improvement shall have been submitted to the city plan commission and its recommendations thereon obtained. [C27, §5829-a10.]

5829-a11. Exceptions. Such requirement for recommendations shall not act as a stay upon action for any such improvement where such commission after thirty days written notice requesting such recommendations shall have failed to file same.

Said recommendations shall not be necessary as to statutory, memorials, or works of art in municipalities where municipal art commissions have been established. [C27, §5829-a11.]

5829-a12. Approval of plats. Where such city plan commission exists all plans, plats, or
§5830, Ch 295, CITIES AND TOWNS—COMMUNITY CENTERS 758

re-plats of subdivisions or re-subdivisions of land embraced in said municipality or adjacent thereto, laid out in lots or plats with the streets, alleys, or other portions of the same intended to be dedicated to the public in such municipality and all proposals for the vacation or partial vacation of a street, alley or public ground shall first be submitted to the city plan commission and its recommendation obtained before approval by the city council. [C27,§5829-a12; 44GA, ch 151.]

5829-a13. Approval of street or park improvement. No plan for any street, park, parkway, boulevard, traffic-way, river-front, or other public improvement affecting the city plan shall be finally approved by the municipality, or the character or location thereof determined, unless such proposal shall first have been submitted to the city plan commission and the latter shall have had thirty days within which to file its recommendations thereon. [C27,§5829-a13.]

5829-a14. Appropriation of funds. The council of any such municipality, when it shall have passed an ordinance creating a city plan commission, may annually appropriate a sum of money from the general funds for the payment of the expense of such commission. [C27,§5829-a14.]

5829-a15. Expenditure of funds. The said commission shall have full, complete, and exclusive authority to expend for and on behalf of such municipality all sums of money so appropriated. [C27,§5829-a15.]

5829-a16. Gifts. All gifts, donations, or payment whatsoever which are received by such municipality for city plan purposes shall be placed in the city plan commission fund, to be used by the said commission in the same manner as hereinbefore stated. [C27,§5829-a16.]

5829-a17. Debt-contracting powers. The said commission shall have no power to contract debts beyond the amount of its income for the current year. [C27,§5829-a17.]

5829-b1. Plan—adoption—conditions. For the purpose of making a comprehensive plan for the physical development of the municipality, the city plan commission shall make careful and comprehensive studies of present conditions and future growth of the municipality and with due regard to its relation to neighboring territory. The plan shall be made with the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, adjusted, and harmonious development of the municipality and its environs which will, in accordance with present and future needs, best promote health, safety, morals, order, convenience, prosperity, and general welfare, as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development. [C27,§5829-b1.]

Referred to in §5829-b2.

5829-b2. Hearings. Before adopting the said comprehensive plan, or any part of it, or any substantial amendment thereof, the commission shall hold at least one public hearing thereon, notice of the time which shall be given by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality, not less than ten nor more than twenty days before the date of hearing. The adoption of the plan or part or amendment thereof shall be by resolution of the commission carried by the affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of the members of the commission. After adoption of said plan by the commission, an attested copy thereof shall be certified to the council of said municipality and the council may approve the same, and when said plan or any modification or amendment thereof shall receive the approval of the council, the said plan until subsequently modified or amended as authorized by this section and sections 5829-b1 and 5829-b3 shall constitute the official city plan of the said municipality. [C27,§5829-b2.]

Referred to in §5829-b3.

5829-b3. Amendment of plan. When such comprehensive plan has been adopted as above provided for, no substantial amendment or modification thereof shall be made without such proposed change being first referred to the city plan commission for its recommendation. If the city plan commission disapproves the proposed change, it may be adopted by the city council only by the affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of all the membership of such council. [C27,§5829-b3.]

CHAPTER 295

COMMUNITY CENTER HOUSES AND RECREATION GROUNDS

5830. Community center houses authorized.

5831. Community center districts.

5832. Managing board—superintendent—salaries.

5830. Community center houses authorized. All cities having a population of fifty thousand or over shall have power to provide for the several districts in said city, or for any one of such districts, as hereinafter defined, a community center house with recreation grounds adjacent for the use, recreation, and instruction of the residents of said district, and to submit to the voters of any such district at a regular city election, or special election called for that purpose, the question of the establishment of such improvement and of the issuance of district bonds to provide the same. And in cities where buildings and grounds suitable for community center activities are owned and maintained by the city, the city council may, by resolution, establish such buildings or grounds as community centers without submitting the question of the establishment thereof to the electorate. [C24,7,§5830.]

5831. Community center districts. The city council shall, for the purpose hereof contemplated, have power to divide the city into community center districts and to determine the
area to be benefited and define the boundary of such districts, having regard to existing natural community centers and the probable development thereof in the future growth of the city, the intention being to provide for such outlying districts within the city as by reason of distance, means of communication, or other causes, have or are likely to develop a distinct community life, a community center house and grounds for recreation, community meetings, instruction and entertainment, and for the general betterment and development of the life of the district affected. [C24, 27,§5831.]

5832. Managing board — superintendent — salaries. The city council shall have charge of community centers or the council may appoint from the residents of the district, three persons specially fitted and interested in such work, who shall be known as the community center board. After its appointment, such board shall have charge of the community center improvement, subject to such direction, rules, and regulations as the city council may deem necessary; and said board shall make a report in writing to the city council immediately after the close of each municipal fiscal year as to the operation of said community center, including the expense thereof, for the preceding year.

Subject to the approval of the city council, the said community center board shall have authority to determine the character of the activities of said community center, and said board or a majority thereof shall, promptly on their appointment, recommend to the city council the name of some person peculiarly fitted for such work, who shall be known as the community center superintendent, who shall be placed in charge of such community center and shall have such powers and perform such duties in that connection as may be directed by the board, acting under the city council. The members of said community center board shall serve without compensation, and the superintendent shall be elected for such term and upon such salary as may be fixed by the city council. The said community center board may (but only with the consent of the city council) employ such additional help as may prove necessary. All salaries shall be paid monthly. Such salaries and all other expenses incurred in the maintenance of such community center shall be paid out of the community center fund for said district, but only after being allowed and ordered paid by the city council. [C24, 27,§5832.]

5833. Rules and regulations. The city council shall request suggestions for rules and regulations to be adopted for the government and operation of such community center improvement from the community center board and superintendent, and from such public-spirited citizens as are interested in such development and particularly in the child welfare of such city, and shall carefully consider all such suggestions, and shall thereafter determine and promulgate the rules and regulations which shall govern in the operation and management of such community center. Such rules and regulations may thereafter be modified and changed from time to time by the city council. [C24, 27,§5833.]

5834. Maintenance in connection with school premises. The name that may be adopted for said community center district, and the location of the improvements, shall be determined by the city council; and in this connection said city council is authorized, if it shall deem it advisable, and with the consent of the school board, to locate such community center improvement in connection with, adjacent to, or as a part of public school buildings and grounds erected or to be erected and maintained within said community center district, and to cooperate with the boards having the custody and management of public school buildings or grounds within said district, and, by making arrangements satisfactory to such boards, to provide for the supervision, instruction, and oversight necessary to carry on public educational and recreational activities, and for a division between the school board and the community center district of the cost of buildings, recreation grounds, and equipment to be used in connection with such school as a community center, and of the expense of operation thereof; provided further that in case such community center shall be established or maintained in connection with a public school operated within said community center district, the city council shall have authority to arrange as it may deem best with the school board for the necessary personal supervision of such community center, other than that contemplated herein where such center is operated independently. [C24, 27,§5834.]

CHAPTER 296
MUNICIPAL BANDS

5835. Levy. Cities having a population of not over forty thousand and towns may, when authorized as hereinafter provided, levy each year a tax of not to exceed two mills for the purpose of providing a fund for the maintenance or employment of a band for musical purposes. Cities having a population of over forty thousand and not more than one hundred twenty-
five thousand may, when authorized as herein­after provided, levy each year a tax of not to exceed one-half mill for the purpose of pro­viding for the maintenance or employment of a band for musical purposes. [C24, 27,§5835; 44GA, ch 152.]

5836. Petition. Said authority shall be ini­tiated by a petition signed by ten per cent of the legal voters of the city or town, as shown by the last regular municipal election. Said petition shall be filed with the council or com­mission and shall request that the following question be submitted to the voters, to wit: “Shall a tax of not exceeding (here insert num­ber) mills be levied each year for the purpose of furnishing a band fund?” [C24, 27,§5836.]

5837. Election. When such petition is filed, the council or commission shall cause said ques­tion to be submitted to the voters at the first following general municipal election. [C24, 27, §5837.]

CHAPTER 297
COMFORT STATIONS

5841. Number.
5842. Requirements.

5841. Number. Any town of one thousand or more inhabitants and any city of less than twenty-five thousand inhabitants may establish and maintain one public comfort station. Any city of more than twenty-five thousand inhabi­tants and less than fifty thousand may establish and maintain two public comfort stations, and any city of over fifty thousand inhabitants may establish and maintain three public comfort stations. [C24, 27,§5841.]

5842. Requirements. All public comfort stations shall have one room for men and one room for women. Such stations shall be so located within the principal business parts of the city as will best accommodate the public, and shall be of sufficient size to accommodate the patrons of such stations. They shall be fur­nished with suitable, adequate, and sanitary toilets and lavatories, and shall be at all times kept clean, sanitary, and properly heated during cold weather. [C24, 27,§5842.]

5843. Management. Each city maintaining public comfort stations shall establish and maintain a commission consisting of three per­sons, at least one of whom shall be a woman, appointed by the mayor, which commission shall have complete supervision over all comfort sta­tions in that city. The members of the commis­sion shall serve without compensation. This commission shall have power to handle all funds and employ such help as may be necessary to properly conduct such stations. [C24, 27,§5843.]

5843-a1. Report. Said commission shall, immediately after the close of each municipal fiscal year, make a detailed report in writing to the council of all money received and disbursed by it. [C27,§5843-a1.]

Fiscal year, §5676-a1.

CHAPTER 298
JUVENILE PLAYGROUNDS

5845. Commission—appointment and duties.

5844. Authorization. Cities may, when au­thorized by the voters, provide one or more playgrounds and recreation centers, either on lands to be acquired, or on lands already owned or to be leased by the city. The number and location thereof shall be determined by the city council. [SS15,§879-r; C24, 27,§5844.]

5845. Commission—appointment and duties. The council of any city which establishes any playground as provided by law, may by ordi­nance create a playground commission consist­ing of not less than five nor more than nine members who shall be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the council, and all of whom shall be qualified electors of such city and shall serve without compensation. The full term of office of each member of the commission shall be three years, but those first appointed
may be for shorter periods. The council may confer on such commission all or any part of its powers in relation to the equipment, maintenance, and conduct of playgrounds. [C24, 27, §5845.]

5846. Joint maintenance. Cities shall, so far as possible, cooperate with the school boards within said cities in providing for joint operation and maintenance of all public playgrounds within said cities. [C24, 27, §5846.]

5847. Superintendents—assistants—maintenance. The council, or commission where one exists, shall appoint a suitable superintendent and all necessary assistants for each playground and fix their term of employment, salaries, and duties. The superintendent shall have control of the children while playing on such grounds. All salaries and expenses incurred in the maintenance of such grounds shall be paid from the playground maintenance fund. [SS15, §879-v; C24, 27, §5847.]

5848. Cooperation—rules. The council or commission shall cooperate with the board of education, the superintendent of schools, and with public-spirited citizens interested in child welfare in the government and operation of playgrounds, and to that end it may, from time to time, adopt and enforce such rules as it may deem advisable. [SS15, §879-w; C24, 27, §5848.]

CHAPTER 299
PUBLIC LIBRARIES
Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §6744.

5849. Formation—maintenance. Cities and towns may provide for the formation and maintenance of free public libraries open to the use of all inhabitants under proper regulations, and may purchase, erect, or rent buildings or rooms suitable for this purpose and provide for the compensation of necessary employees. [C73, §461; C97, §727; SS15, §727; C24, 27, §5849.]

5850. Donations. They may receive, hold, and dispose of all gifts, donations, devises, and bequests that may be made to them for the purpose of establishing, increasing, or improving any library; and when the conditions thereof have been accepted by the city, their performance may be enforced by the library board by an action of mandamus against the council or by other proper action. The council may apply the profits accruing therefrom to best promote the prosperity and utility of the library. [C73, §461; C97, §727; SS15, §727; C24, 27, §5850.]

5851. Library trustees. In any city or town in which a free library has been established, there shall be a board of library trustees, consisting of five, seven, or nine members, to be appointed by the mayor, by and with the approval of the city council, which shall also establish by ordinance the number to be appointed. [C97, §728; SS15, §728; C24, 27, §5851.]

5852. Term of office. Of said trustees so appointed on boards to consist of nine members, three shall hold office for two years, three for four years, and three for six years; on boards to consist of seven members, two shall hold office for two years, two for four years, and three for six years; and on boards to consist of five members, one shall hold office for two years, two for four years and two for six years, from the first day of July following their appointment and other incidents of joint

5853. Qualifications. Bona fide citizens and residents of the city or town, male or female, over the age of twenty-one years, are alone eligible to membership. [C97, §728; SS15, §728; C24, 27, §5853.]

5854. Vacancies. Vacancies in the board shall be filled by appointment by the mayor, by and with approval of the city council, such appointees to fill out the unexpired term for which the appointment is made. [C97, §728; SS15, §728; C24, 27, §5854.]

5855. “Vacancy” defined. The removal of any trustee permanently from the city, or his absence from six consecutive regular meetings of the board, except in case of sickness or temporary absence from the city, without due explanation of absence, shall render his office as trustee vacant. [C97, §728; SS15, §728; C24, 27, §5855.]

5856. Compensation. Members of said board shall receive no compensation for their services. [C97, §728; SS15, §728; C24, 27, §5856.]

5857. Joint libraries. In cities and incorporated towns where a college or university is located, it shall be lawful for the city or town and such institution of learning to jointly establish and maintain a public library for their mutual benefit upon such terms and conditions as regards maintenance, control, appointment of library trustees, and other incidents of joint
control as may in any lawful manner be mutually agreed upon between them; but no city or town may undertake to contribute toward the maintenance more than the amount produced by a rate of taxation therefor allowed by law, and no person shall be appointed or confirmed as library trustee other than such having the qualifications required by law. [C97, §728; SS15, §728; C24, 27, §5857.]

Taxation authorized, §6211, par. 19.

§5855. Powers. Said board of library trustees shall have and exercise the following powers:

1. To meet and organize by the election of one of their number as president of the board, and by the election of a secretary and such other officers as the board may deem necessary.

2. To have charge, control, and supervision of the public library, its appurtenances and fixtures, and rooms containing the same, directing and controlling all the affairs of such library.

3. To employ a librarian, such assistants and employees as may be necessary for the proper management of said library, and fix their compensation; but, prior to such employment, the compensation of such librarian, assistants, and employees shall be fixed for the term of employment by a majority of the members of said board voting in favor thereof.

4. To remove such librarian, assistants, or employees by a vote of two-thirds of such board for misdemeanor, incompetency, or inattention to the duties of such employment.

5. To select and make purchases of books, pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, papers, maps, journals, furniture, fixtures, stationery, and supplies for such library.

6. To authorize the use of such libraries by nonresidents of such cities and towns and to fix charges therefor.

7. To make and adopt, amend, modify, or repeal by-laws, rules, and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the care, use, government, and management of such library and the business of said board, fixing and enforcing penalties for the violation thereof.

8. To have exclusive control of the expenditures of all taxes levied for library purposes as provided by law, and of the expenditure of all moneys available by gift or otherwise for the erection of library buildings, and of all other moneys belonging to the library fund.

Said board shall keep a record of its proceedings. [C97, §729; S13, §729; C24, 27, §5858.]

§5859. Power to contract. Contracts may be made between the board of trustees of any free public library and any city, town, school corporation, township, or county for its use by their respective residents. Townships and counties may enter into such contracts, but may only contract for the residents outside of cities and towns. Such contract by a county shall supersede all contracts between the library trustees and townships or school corporations outside of cities and towns. [S13, §§592-a, 729-a; C24, 27, §5859.]

§5860. Method of use. Such use shall be accomplished by one or more of the following methods in whole or in part:

1. By lending the books of such library to such residents on the same terms and conditions as to residents of the city or town in which said library is situated.

2. By the establishment of depositories of books of such library to be loaned to such residents at stated times and places.

3. By the transportation of books of such library by wagon or other conveyance for lending the same to such residents at stated times and places.

4. By the establishment of branch libraries for lending books to such residents. [S13, §729-a; C24, 27, §5860.]

§5861. Rate of tax. Such contracts shall provide for the rate of tax to be levied during the period thereof, and shall remain in force until terminated by a majority vote of the electors of such school corporation, civil township, county, city, or town voting on the proposition at such election. [S13, §729-a; C24, 27, §5861.]

§5862. Township tax. The board of trustees of any township which has entered into such a contract shall at the April meeting levy a tax not exceeding one mill on the dollar on all taxable property in the township to create a fund to fulfill its obligation under the contract. [S13, §592-a; C24, 27, §5862.]

§5863. County tax. The board of supervisors, after it makes such contract, shall levy annually on the taxable property of the county outside of cities and towns, a tax of not more than one mill to create a fund to fulfill its obligation under the contract. [S13, §729-e; C24, 27, §5864.]

§5864. Uniting with historical associations. Whenever a local county historical association shall be formed in any county having a free public library, the trustees of such library are hereby authorized to unite with such historical association and to set apart the necessary room and to care for such articles as may come into the possession of said association; said trustees are also authorized to purchase necessary receptacles and materials for the preservation and protection of such articles as are in their judgment of a historical and educational nature and pay for the same out of the library fund. [S13, §729-e; C24, 27, §5864.]

§5865. Fund—treasurer. All moneys received and set apart for the maintenance of such library shall be deposited in the treasury of such city or town to the credit of the library fund, and shall be kept by the treasurer separate and apart from all other moneys, and paid out upon the orders of the board of trustees, signed by its president and secretary.

Provided that in any city or incorporated town where a free public library is maintained jointly by the city or town and an institution of learning, for the support and maintenance of which both the city and the institution of learning contribute, the library trustees may elect a library treasurer therefor, and it shall be the duty of the city treasurer to pay over
to said library treasurer any and all library taxes that may be collected by him monthly. [C97,§730; S13,§730; C24, 27,§5865.]

5866. Report. The board of trustees shall, immediately after the close of each municipal fiscal year, make to the council a report containing a statement of the condition of the library, the number of books added thereto, the number circulated, the number not returned or lost, the amount of fines collected, and the amount of money expended in the maintenance thereof during such year, together with such further information as it may deem important. [C97,§731; C24, 27,§5866.] Fiscal year, §5676-a1.

CHAPTER 299-A1
MUNICIPAL ART GALLERIES

5866-a1. Authorization. Cities having a population of twenty thousand or more, including cities acting under special charter, may provide for the establishment and maintenance of a municipal art gallery which, under proper regulations, shall be open to the use of the public, and may purchase, erect, or rent buildings or rooms or use any available property belonging to such city, suitable for this purpose, and provide for the compensation of necessary employees. [C27,§5866-a1.]

5866-a2. Board of trustees. In any city in which a municipal art gallery has been established, there shall be a board of art trustees consisting of five, seven, or nine members to be appointed by the mayor, by and with the approval of the city council, which shall also establish by ordinance the number to be appointed. [C27,§5866-a2.]

5866-a3. Tenure. Of such trustees so appointed on boards to consist of nine members, three shall hold office for two years, three for four years, and three for six years; on boards to consist of seven members, two shall hold office for two years, two for four years, and three for six years; and on boards to consist of five members, one shall hold office for two years, two for four years and two for six years, from the first day of July following their appointment in each case. [C27,§5866-a3.]

5866-a4. Casting lots for term. At their first meeting they shall cast lots for their respective terms and report the result of such lot to the council. [C27,§5866-a4.]

5866-a5. Regular appointees—tenure. All subsequent appointments, whatever the size of the board, shall be for terms of six years each, except to fill vacancies. [C27,§5866-a5.]

5866-a6. Qualification. Only bona fide citizens and residents of the city or town, male or female, over the age of twenty-one years, shall be eligible to membership. [C27,§5866-a6.]

5866-a7. Automatic vacancy. The removal of any trustee permanently from the city, or his absence from six consecutive regular meetings of the board, except in case of sickness or temporary absence from the city, without due explanation of absence, shall render his office as trustee vacant. [C27,§5866-a7.]

5866-a8. Filling vacancy. Vacancies in the board shall be filled by appointment by the mayor, by and with approval of the city council, such appointees to fill out the unexpired term for which the appointment is made. [C27,§5866-a8.]

5866-a9. Compensation. Members of said board shall receive no compensation for their services. [C27,§5866-a9.]

5866-a10. Use of art galleries. In any such city where there is an art institute or art school or other organization whose purpose is the teaching of art or the promotion and development of public interest in art, the board of trustees may make any contracts with such institutions for the special use of such art gallery or for the joint care of same as may in any lawful manner be mutually agreed upon between them; but no such city shall contribute any money for the support of any such private institution and no officer or employee of such private institution shall be a member of such board. [C27,§5866-a10.]

5866-a11. Powers of board. Such board of art trustees shall have and exercise the following powers:
1. To meet and organize by the election of one of their number as president of the board, and by the election of a secretary and such other officers and committees as the board may deem necessary.
2. To have charge, control, and supervision of the public art gallery, its works of art, appurtenances, fixtures, and buildings or rooms containing the same, directing and controlling all the affairs of such art gallery.
3. To employ a director and such assistants and employees as may be necessary for the management of said art gallery and fix their compensation; but, prior to such employment, the compensation of such supervisor, assistants, and employees shall be fixed for the term of employment by a majority vote of such board of art trustees and such compensation shall
§5867. Trustees.  
§5867-al. Trustees in certain cities.  
§5868. Organization.  
§5869. Treasurer.  

5867. Trustees.  Cities may by ordinance provide for the election, at a general, city, or special election, of three hospital trustees, whose terms of office shall be six years; but at the first election, three shall be elected and hold their office, respectively, for two, four, and six years, and they shall by lot determine their respective terms.  [S13,§741-o; C24, 27,§5867.]

5867-al. Trustees in certain cities. Cities having a population of fifty thousand or over which have a hospital board of trustees consisting of three members may by ordinance increase the number of members from five and provide for the appointment of one of the additional members until the next succeeding general or city election, and for the appointment of the other additional member until the second succeeding general or city election. Thereafter, the terms of office of such additional members shall be six years.  [C27,§5867-a1.]  

5868. Organization. The said trustees shall within ten days after their election qualify by taking the oath of office, and organize as a hospital board by the election of one of their number as chairman and one as secretary, but no bond shall be required of them.  [S13,§741-p; C24, 27,§5868.]

5869. Treasurer. They shall also elect a treasurer not one of their number, who shall give bonds in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, the penalty of which may be increased by the board. The treasurer shall receive and pay out all the moneys under the control of the said board as ordered by it, but shall receive no compensation for his services.  [S13,§741-p; C24, 27,§5869.]

Annual report required, §5676-a2.  

5870. Compensation—expenses. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services performed, but he may receive reimbursement for any cash expenses actually made for personal expenses incurred as such trustee, but an itemized statement of all such expenses and moneys paid out shall be made under oath by each of such trustees and filed with the secre-
5872. Jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of such cities and towns shall extend over all lands used for hospital purposes without the corporate limits if so located, and all ordinances of such cities and towns shall be in full force and effect in and over the territory occupied by such hospitals. [S13, §741-t; C24, 27, §5872.]

5873. Appropriation. In a city maintaining a hospital the council may appropriate each year not exceeding five per cent of the general fund for its improvement and maintenance. [S13, §741-u; C24, 27, §5873.]

CITIES AND TOWNS—BRIDGES, Ch 301, §5874

CHAPTER 301
BRIDGES
Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §6765.

5874. Construction and repair. Cities shall have the care, supervision, and control of all public bridges and culverts within their corporate limits; shall cause the same to be kept open and free from nuisance, and shall construct and keep in repair all public culverts within the limits of said corporations. They may aid in the construction of county bridges within the limits of the city, or of any bridge contiguous thereto on a highway leading to the city, or of any bridge across any navigable river which divides the county in which the city is located from another state by appropriating a sum not exceeding ten dollars per linear foot therefor. [R60, §1097; C73, §527; C97, §578; C24, 27, §5874.]

5875. Cities controlling bridge fund. Cities of the second class having a population of two thousand or over, which border on or are traversed by a stream two hundred feet or more in width from shore line to shore line, and cities of the first class, shall have full control of the city bridge fund levied and collected therein, and shall use the same for the construction and repair of bridges, culverts, and approaches there to, and payment of bridge bonds, and interest thereon, issued by such city, and shall be liable for the defective construction thereof and for failure to maintain the same in safe condition. [C97, §578; SS15, §758; C24, 27, §5875; 43GA, ch 167.] Cities controlling bridge fund, §§6209, 6858.

5876. Levy authorized. When the whole or any part of the cost of the building or reconstruction of any bridge by such city shall be ordered paid from the city bridge fund, it may, after the completion of the work, by resolution levy at one time the whole or any part of the cost of such improvement upon all the taxable property within the city and determine the whole

5877. Limitation—certification of levy. No part of such costs shall be levied against the property owned by the city, county, state, or the United States. Certificates of such levy shall be signed by the auditor of the county or counties in which the city is located, setting forth the amount or percentage and maturity of said tax or each installment thereof, upon the assessed valuation of all the property in said city, certified as correct by the city clerk or auditor, and thereupon said tax shall be placed upon the tax lists of the proper county or counties. [SS15, §758-a; C24, 27, §5877.]

5878. Certificates or bonds. Any such city may anticipate the collection of taxes authorized to be levied for a city bridge fund and for that purpose may issue bridge certificates or bonds with interest coupons, and the provisions of chapter 320 shall be operative as to such certificates, bonds, and coupons in so far as they may be applicable. [S13, §758-b; C24, 27, §5878.]

5879. How paid. Said certificates, bonds, and interest thereon shall be secured by said assessments and levies and shall be payable only out of the funds derived from such levies and pledged to the payment of the same, and no certificates or bonds shall be issued in excess of taxes authorized and levied to secure the payment of the same. It shall be the duty of such city to collect such funds, with interest thereon,
and to hold the same separate and apart in trust for the payment of said certificates, bonds, and interest and to apply the proceeds of said funds pledged for that purpose to the payment of said certificates, bonds, and interest. [S13,§758-c; C24, 27,§5879.]

Referred to in §6576.

5880. Bonds for construction. Cities of the first class, and also cities of the second class having a population of five thousand or over and which are traversed by a stream two hundred feet or more in width from shore line to shore line, are hereby authorized to contract indebtedness and to issue bonds for the purpose of constructing bridges. Such bonds shall be payable in not exceeding twenty annual installments and bear interest at not exceeding five per cent per annum, and shall be made payable at such place and be of such form as the city council shall by ordinance designate. But no city shall become indebted in excess of five per cent of the actual value of the taxable property of said city as shown by the last preceding assessment roll. [SS15,§758-d; C24, 27,§5880.]

Referred to in §5881.

See ch 69-B1.

5881. Additional power. The preceding section shall be construed as granting additional power without limiting the power already existing in cities of the first class, and also cities of the second class having a population of five thousand or over and which are traversed by a stream two hundred feet or more in width from shore line to shore line. [SS15,§758-e; C24, 27,§5881.]

5882. Aiding county bridge. Cities and towns may vote to aid in the construction of any county bridge, when the estimated cost of the same is not less than ten thousand dollars, to the extent of one-half the estimated cost thereof as fixed by the board of supervisors. A city having a population of five thousand or more may vote a tax, not to exceed two per cent of the assessed value of the taxable property in such city, to construct, or aid any company which is or may be incorporated under the laws of this state in the construction of a highway or combination bridge across any navigable boundary river of this state, commencing or terminating in such city, suitable for use as highway, or for both highway and railway and street railway purposes. [C97,§759; C24, 27,§5882.]

Referred to in §6583.

5883. Question submitted. Whenever a petition shall be presented to the council, signed by a majority of the resident freehold taxpayers thereof, asking that the question of constructing or aiding in the construction of a bridge as provided in the preceding section be submitted to the qualified electors, it shall be its duty to immediately give notice of a special election, by publication in some newspaper published therein, and also by posting copies of such notice in five public places therein, at least ten days before such election. [C97,§760; C24, 27,§5883.]

Referred to in §§5891, 5896, 6856.

5884. Notice—conditions. Such notice shall specify the time and place of holding the election, the proposed location of the bridge to be aided, the rate per cent of tax to be levied, the amount which the board of supervisors is authorized to cause to be collected each year, and all the conditions in the petition.

In case of proposed aid to a private corporation, the notice shall also state its name, the amount of work required to be done on such bridge, and any other conditions which are to be performed before said tax or any part thereof shall become due and payable. Such notice may also contain terms and conditions to be performed by said corporation receiving such aid after the completion of such bridge, which terms and conditions shall be obligatory and binding upon it, its successors and assigns. [C97,§761; C24, 27,§5884.]

Referred to in §§5891, 5896.

5885. Certification of tax. At such election the question of taxation shall be submitted to the electors thereof. If a majority of the votes be for taxation, the clerk of such city or town shall forthwith certify to the county auditor of the proper county the result, the rate per cent of the tax voted, the year or years during which the same is to be collected, the amount to be collected each year, the terms and conditions upon which the same when collected is to be paid, and, if aid is voted to a private corporation, its name, together with a copy of the notice under which the election was held. The certificate shall be filed with the county auditor, who shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds. The expenses of the giving of the notice and holding the election shall be audited and paid out of the county treasury as other claims against the county. [C97,§762; C24, 27,§5885.]

Referred to in §§5891, 5896.

5886. Tax levied. After such certificate shall have been filed and recorded, the board of supervisors shall, at the time of levying the ordinary taxes, levy each year on the taxable property of such city or town the taxes voted as shown by said certificate. [C97,§763; C24, 27,§5886.]

Referred to in §§5891, 5896.

5887. Collection—payment. Said taxes shall be collected in the same manner, subject to the same penalties for nonpayment after delinquent, and to the same laws after they are collected or collectible, as other taxes, in conformity with the terms and conditions of the notice of election; when collected they shall be paid over by the county treasurer to such corporation, upon the order of the board of supervisors, specifying the special bridge fund from which each order is payable; but in no case shall said board make such order until the conditions specified in the petition and notice have been complied with. Such taxes, when payable to the city or town, shall be paid over as other city or town taxes. When payable to a private corporation, they shall be paid over by the county treasurer to such corporation, upon the order of the president or a majority of the directors thereof, after said council shall have certified to the county treasurer that the conditions required, as set
forth in the notice for the special election at which the tax was voted, have been complied with, and the council, or a majority of its members, shall make such certificate whenever such conditions shall have been so performed. [C97,§764; C24, 27,§5887.]

Referred to in §§5891, 5896. Collection of taxes, ch 346 et seq.

5888. Forfeiture. Should any taxes levied after the provisions of the foregoing sections remain in the county treasury more than one year after the same shall have been collected, the right to them shall be forfeited and they shall be refunded to the taxpayers; and the board of supervisors shall cause any remaining levy to be canceled and stricken from the tax books, which cancellation shall remove all liens created thereby, and it shall make no further levies under said certificate. [C97,§765; C24, 27,§5888.]

5889. Contract for use of bridge. Cities situated on a river wholly in the state, or one forming its boundary line, and from which to the opposite shore a bridge has been or may be constructed by any railroad company, corporation, or person, shall have power to contract with the railroad company, corporation, or person owning such bridge for the use of the same as a public highway; which contract may be for the joint use of such bridge, or for the sole use of such portion thereof as may be devoted or adapted to highway travel; and may assume the sole liability, or any portion thereof, for damages to persons or property by reason of their being on any portion of said bridge or approach to either end thereof, caused by the running of cars or locomotives thereon by any corporation, company, or person entitled to its use, whether the damage results from the negligence of the person engaged in running said cars or locomotives otherwise, and to indemnify the owners of said bridge, and all others entitled to use the same, from liability for damage so caused, to the extent or proportion thereof assumed in the said contract; and the city may thereafter, and during the continuance of said contract, manage and control said bridge so far as necessary to regulate the highway travel thereon, and may regulate the same as a free or toll bridge, and prescribe such rates of toll as to it from time to time shall seem proper, and make all necessary police regulations for the government of the highway travel thereon, and levy the necessary tax, not exceeding in any one year ten mills on the dollar, for the purpose of carrying out the terms of such contract. [C97,§766; C24, 27,§5889.]

5890. Tax to purchase. Any city in this state which has voted aid to any company for the construction of a highway or combination bridge across any navigable boundary river of this state, a condition of which vote, or the granting or acceptance of such aid, was that the city should have the right to purchase such bridge from the company so aided, its successors or assigns, may, at any time after such taxes voted in aid are collected, vote an additional tax of not exceeding five per cent of the assessed value of the taxable property of such city for the purpose of securing the funds necessary to enable it to make such purchase. Such taxes shall be payable in such annual installments, not less than ten, as the electors may determine. [S13,§766-a; C24, 27,§5890.]

Referred to in §5893.

5891. Question submitted. The question of whether or not such additional taxes shall be voted shall be submitted to the electors of such city before the city elects to make such purchase, and the submission thereof shall be governed in all respects by sections 5883 to 5887, inclusive, so far as the same are applicable. [S13,§766-b; C24, 27,§5891.]

Referred to in §5893.

5892. Bonds or warrants—tolls. After such taxes are voted the city may issue its bonds, warrants, or other certificates drawing such interest not exceeding five per cent per annum as the city council may determine, payable from such taxes as they are collected, and from no other source, and pledging them for their payment. Such taxes shall be used for no other purpose and such bonds, warrants, or certificates shall not be sold for less than their par or face value with accrued interest. The city council shall fix the rate of tolls or charges for passing over the bridge, and such tolls shall be large enough to pay the interest upon the bonds, warrants, or certificates issued for its purchase together with the expense of maintaining and operating it. [S13,§766-c; C24, 27,§5892.]

Referred to in §5893. See ch 63-B1.

5893. Tax in cities after annexation. In any case where aid has been extended and bridges erected in two separate cities, and subsequent thereto one of such cities has been annexed to the other, the electors residing in the territory which comprised either of the separate cities before annexation, may vote taxes upon the property in said territory for the purchase of such bridge, and the proceedings in such case shall be the same as provided in the three preceding sections, except that the petition to the city council shall be signed by a majority of the resident freehold taxpayers of the territory in which the vote is to be had, and the taxes, when voted and properly certified, shall be levied only upon the property in such territory. [S13,§766-d; C24, 27,§5893.]
§5894. Purchase of bridges.
§5895. Proceedings attending purchase.
§5896. Form of submission.

5894. Purchase of bridges. Any city in this state, including cities under the commission plan, where a tax upon the property of said city has been voted and paid to aid any company in the construction of a highway or combination bridge across any navigable river forming part of the boundary of this state, whether it was a condition of the vote or acceptance of such tax that said city had a right to buy said bridge from the company so aided, its successors or assigns, or not, or whether the time within which by the terms of the vote by which such option to purchase was granted to said city has expired or not, at any time after the taxes so voted in aid of such construction of such bridge have been paid over to said company, may vote an additional tax not exceeding five per cent upon the taxable property of said city for the purpose of procuring funds with which to enable such city to purchase said bridge, such taxes to be payable in such annual installments as the elected or appointed city council or any of them may determine, such determination by the electors to be at an election called for that purpose, and the notice submitting such question shall state the price to be paid for such bridge, including its approaches. [C24, 27,§5894.]

5895. Proceedings attending purchase. The mayor and city council of such city shall have power to enter into a contract with the corporation or company owning such bridge for the purchase thereof together with its franchises at a price to be agreed upon, which price shall not be greater than the value of such bridge or the cost thereof, with the taxes so voted and paid over by the authorities of said city deducted therefrom.

Unless there is an appraisement as hereinbefore provided the original cost of construction shall be considered the value thereof.

No such contract shall become binding upon said city until the same has been submitted to the electors of said city and approved by them by the affirmative vote of a majority of the electors voting for or against the same; the question of the levy of such tax shall be submitted to such electors at the same election, the affirmative vote of a majority of all electors voting for or against the same being necessary to make the contract binding on said city.

If at such election the proposition to make such purchase upon the terms and at the price named in the question submitted and the proposition to vote such tax shall either of them be defeated by not receiving the affirmative vote of a majority of all electors voting for or against the same, such contract shall be considered at an end and said tax defeated. [C24, 27,§5895.]

5896. Form of submission. The questions as to whether the said contracts shall become binding upon the said city, and the taxes levied or bonds issued by the city authorities, shall, when submitted to the electors of said city, be submitted in the form and manner provided by sections 5883 to 5887, inclusive, so far as the same are applicable thereto. [C24, 27,§5896.]

5897. Appraisers—fees. In case a majority of the members of the city council of such city shall by resolution declare their wish to have the said city purchase said bridge, its approaches and franchises, and be unable to agree with the owner of such bridge upon the value thereof, such value shall be ascertained by three appraisers named by the governor of Iowa, no one of whom shall be an officer, employee, or stockholder or such owner of said bridge, or a taxpayer or voter in the city proposing to make such purchase or in the county of the state opposite and adjoining said bridge. Such appraisers shall be paid fifteen dollars per day for the time necessarily and actually employed in making such appraisement, together with their actual and necessary traveling expenses, the same to be paid by the city. [C24, 27,§5897.]

5898. Tolls. If any such city shall thus become the owner of any such bridge, the city council shall have power from time to time to fix the rates of toll or charges for passing over the bridge, which tolls shall be large enough to pay for the maintenance and operating expenses, interest upon any bonds issued for its purchase, and sufficient after five years to provide a sinking fund of at least five per cent of such outstanding bonds, and for their payment at maturity. [C24, 27,§5898.]

5899. Management and maintenance. If any such city shall thus become the owner of any such bridge, it shall operate the same by officers or employees selected by the mayor and approved by the city council of said city, who shall have police powers and shall maintain order upon said bridge. One or such officers shall be superintendent and authorized to make proper inspection of the structure, see that the same is at all times kept in repair and safe for the traveling public, and that the navigation laws and regulations of the United States are observed.
The said city shall have power to prescribe and enforce proper regulations respecting the passing of stock in droves, and persons and vehicles over said bridge. Such bridge shall be kept open for travel at all hours of the day or night unless some unavoidable accident shall make such travel for the time unsafe.

The rates of toll and copies of such regulation shall be kept posted at each end of such bridge. [C24, 27, §5899.]

CHAPTER 302-C1
INTERSTATE BRIDGES (ADDITIONAL ACT)
Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §6766.

5899-c1. Principal grant of power. Any city in this state, including cities under the commission plan, is hereby authorized and empowered to acquire by purchase, condemnation, bargain and sale, lease, sub-lease, gift or otherwise, any existing bridge, including approaches and avenues, rights of way or easements of access to approaches, necessary real and personal property incident thereto and franchises, special privileges, leases and contracts in connection with such bridges, and to so acquire any bridge and aforesaid appurtenances, facilities and property; and is also authorized and empowered to construct and contract for the construction of, and to acquire by purchase, lease, sub-lease, gift or otherwise, bridges, including all of aforesaid appurtenances, facilities and property; and is also authorized and empowered thereafter to repair, maintain, extend, renew, reconstruct, replace or enlarge and to mortgage or lease and to use and operate any such bridges as toll or free bridges, either or both from time to time, for public use and travel of all kinds by railroads, street railways, bus lines, vehicles and pedestrians and other uses, any or all as may be determined by the governing body of the city, and to use same for public utility purposes upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by ordinance, and to exercise all such powers within the city limits and five miles outside thereof within the state of Iowa, and any adjoining state, but only across any navigable or non-navigable stream forming the boundary between such states, after having obtained any authority which may be necessary from such states and the United States, and to exercise such powers either directly through the governing body of the city or any committee thereof or through a bridge commission created as in this chapter provided, or part any one and part any other. [43GA, ch 195, §1.]

5899-c2. Joint power. Any power in this chapter granted to the city may be exercised by the city independently or in cooperation with or aid of similar action by any other city or any county in Iowa, or any city or county in an adjoining state, or the state of Iowa or any adjoining state or states, or the government of the United States where such other political unit has been authorized by law to exercise the necessary powers. Such joint action may be directly by the governing body of the city or through the medium of a joint bridge commission subject to the same conditions provided in this chapter for independent action. [43GA, ch 195, §2.]

Referred to in §§5899-c23, 5899-c24, 5899-c25.

5899-c3. Utility franchises for use of bridge. The cities specified in this chapter through the governing bodies thereof are authorized and empowered to grant franchises for the non-exclusive use of the bridges acquired under this chapter to public utilities upon such terms, conditions and for such consideration as such cities may impose whether incidental or part of the purchase of an existing bridge and rights of utilities in connection therewith, or otherwise, and thereafter to extend the duration or to amend the terms and conditions thereof. Any such grant shall be made by the city council by ordinance and no vote of the electors of the city shall be required. In no case shall such a grant be made by any bridge commission. [43GA, ch 195, §83.]

5899-c4. Conveyance of bridge. In the event that the state of Iowa, an adjoining state, the
government of the United States, either, any or all of them should agree to take over any bridge acquired by the city under this chapter and thereafter maintain and operate same as a free public bridge at its or their expense, then such city is authorized to convey such bridge on such conditions to such party or parties. [43GA, ch 195, §4.]

§5899-c5. Power to assign rights. Any such city may grant the exclusive right to purchase an existing bridge or to construct a new bridge and to maintain any such bridge within a distance not exceeding one mile on each side of the bridge to be so purchased or constructed, for the period necessary to reimburse cost plus not exceeding eight per cent thereof for financing charges, together with interest upon said cost and charges, but in no event to exceed ten years, subject to the conditions that at the termination of which period, such bridge shall become the sole property of the public and thereafter be maintained and operated by the city as a toll or free bridge as such city may determine from time to time in harmony with the other provisions of this chapter and the laws of the United States. Such grant shall be made in the manner and subject to the same conditions as may be provided by law for the granting of franchises. Any such grant or assignment shall by operation of law be subject to the following conditions; the number of officers and employees and the salaries, wages or compensation thereof shall be reasonable; no person shall be permitted free use of the bridge or use at discriminatory tolls; tolls shall be both adequate to hasten payment for the bridge and reasonable to the public; financing costs shall be reasonable and the city may impose requirements and safeguards as to the conservation of funds and insurance of property; complete statements of operations and finances shall be filed with the city clerk on bond interest dates upon completion of the bridge and upon delivery of same to the city; and the city shall have power to require or itself perform audits and examinations of books and shall for any reports at any time. The city may enforce these obligations in any court of competent jurisdiction. In any such assignment, same shall by operation of law be subject to the conditions that the plans and specifications, the location, size, type and method of construction, the boundaries and approaches and the estimates of cost of construction and acquisition shall be first submitted to the governing body of the city and receive its approval before any construction shall be commenced or any contract for construction or for financing construction shall be entered into. [43GA, ch 195, §5.]

§5899-c6. Existing bridge—purchase, lease or sublease. If any such city shall desire to purchase, lease, or sublease any existing bridge, and shall have received any such authority as may be necessary from the government of the United States, the governing body thereof may determine the fair value thereof, including all interests of every nature therein, and may by written resolution tentatively offer the owners thereof jointly the price so determined, and if all such owners, within ninety days thereafter, shall file with the city clerk of such city a duly authorized and properly executed written tentative acceptance of such offer, binding themselves to accept same and assigning to the city as a toll or free bridge as such city may determine from time to time in harmony with the other provisions of this chapter and the laws of the United States. Such offer and execution thereof shall be subject to the approval of the corporation counsel or city attorney of the government of the United States, either, any or all of them should agree to take over any bridge acquired by the city under this chapter and thereafter maintain and operate same as a free public bridge at its or their expense, then such city is authorized to convey such bridge on such conditions to such party or parties. [43GA, ch 195, §4.]

§5899-c5. Power to assign rights. Any such city may grant the exclusive right to purchase an existing bridge or to construct a new bridge and to maintain any such bridge within a distance not exceeding one mile on each side of the bridge to be so purchased or constructed, for the period necessary to reimburse cost plus not exceeding eight per cent thereof for financing charges, together with interest upon said cost and charges, but in no event to exceed ten years, subject to the conditions that at the termination of which period, such bridge shall become the sole property of the public and thereafter be maintained and operated by the city as a toll or free bridge as such city may determine from time to time in harmony with the other provisions of this chapter and the laws of the United States. Such grant shall be made in the manner and subject to the same conditions as may be provided by law for the granting of franchises. Any such grant or assignment shall by operation of law be subject to the following conditions; the number of officers and employees and the salaries, wages or compensation thereof shall be reasonable; no person shall be permitted free use of the bridge or use at discriminatory tolls; tolls shall be both adequate to hasten payment for the bridge and reasonable to the public; financing costs shall be reasonable and the city may impose requirements and safeguards as to the conservation of funds and insurance of property; complete statements of operations and finances shall be filed with the city clerk on bond interest dates upon completion of the bridge and upon delivery of same to the city; and the city shall have power to require or itself perform audits and examinations of books and shall for any reports at any time. The city may enforce these obligations in any court of competent jurisdiction. In any such assignment, same shall by operation of law be subject to the conditions that the plans and specifications, the location, size, type and method of construction, the boundaries and approaches and the estimates of cost of construction and acquisition shall be first submitted to the governing body of the city and receive its approval before any construction shall be commenced or any contract for construction or for financing construction shall be entered into. [43GA, ch 195, §5.]
city who shall also prepare the proposition to be submitted to the electors in proper legal form. The proposition submitted to the electors shall include all necessary provisions for financing such city purchase, leads by authority granted to the governing body of the city which may itself determine the method of such financing and the kind of bonds to be issued in connection therewith and provide for same in the proposition to be submitted, or the governing body of the city may submit to the electors the question as to which kind of bonds shall be issued for that purpose. Such offer of the owners of such bridge shall be binding upon them, their successors and assigns and all parties in interest unless and until same has been rejected by the electors at the election herein provided for. Any question submitted at such election shall be carried if the majority of the electors voting on such question shall vote in favor thereof. Title to the bridge and the right to the possession thereof shall vest in the city upon proper legal tender of payment in accordance with the offer so submitted and authority granted by the electors. The acceptance of such offer by the electors shall carry with it the authority hereinbefore provided in this section for the provision of funds for repairs, reconditioning or reconstruction. Any opinion of such period after the form of any such offer shall have been approved by the corporation counsel or city attorney of the city, the governing body of such city shall have the right to make a counter offer to the owners of such bridge, and if within that period such offer shall be accepted as hereinafter provided in this section then the offer made by the owners of the bridge and proceedings pursuant thereto herein provided for, shall be abandoned; but if such counter offer shall not be accepted, then the governing body of the city shall proceed with the submission of the offer of the owners of the bridge. During the period of ninety days after the filing of an offer by the owners of the bridge and the approval of the form thereof, the governing body of the city is authorized to hold such public hearings as it may deem advisable, and is empowered to require the disclosure of complete information by the owners of the bridge, and to require the attendance of witnesses and take testimony under oath, and to employ experts and to investigate all matters which may assist the governing body or the electors in determining the questions presented by or growing out of the offer so made. Upon approval by the corporation counsel or city attorney of the form of offer made by the owners of the bridge, such offer shall be published by the city in an official newspaper published in said city, upon three consecutive days. After the corporation counsel or city attorney and the governing body of the city shall have approved the final form in which the offer and proposition is to be submitted to the electors, the city shall cause such proposition to be submitted in three consecutive days in an official newspaper published in said city to be completed not less than ten days before the date of the election. At the same election at which an offer to sell an existing bridge made by the owners thereof shall be submitted, the governing body of the city is also authorized to submit at the expense of the owners of the bridge, an alternative proposition to authorize the construction of a new bridge at an estimated cost to be stated in the proposition and the financing thereof as elsewhere provided for in this chapter for new bridges. The governing body of the city may also submit independent propositions for the construction of one or more new bridges as well as the purchase of an existing bridge at the same election and at the expense of the owners of the existing bridge. The governing body of the city may also, at the same election and at the cost of the owners of the bridge offered for sale, submit the proposition so that the construction of a new bridge shall be authorized only in the event the purchase of the existing bridge shall not be authorized by the electors or the delivery of title and possession shall be unreasonably delayed for any cause. The offer by the owners of the bridge as herein provided for may also be made in any city authorized by the act independently or jointly to such city and any other legally empowered political subdivision in this or an adjoining state, but in such event the time periods provided for in this section to govern the procedure for submission to the electors shall not so run, nor shall the obligation to submit the offer to the electors accrue unless and until the political subdivisions shall have entered into joint contract governing the conditions of purchase and subsequent control and operation in the event the offer shall be legally accepted in the manner provided by the law applicable in each such political subdivisions. The acceptance by the electors of any offer of the owners of the bridge shall by operation of law authorize the governing body of the city to act in its discretion to subsequently enter into contract with another properly authorized subdivision in this or an adjoining state to share the cost and the title and control of the bridge so acquired. The owners of a bridge for which an offer is made or by whom an offer is made shall be required to disclose full information as to title and all interest therein, and in the event of the purchase of any such bridge shall be required to deliver good title by warranty deed. [43GA, ch 195,§6.]

Existing bridge—condemnation. If any such city shall desire to acquire any existing bridge or lease thereof or all interest therein by the exercise of the power of eminent domain, and shall have received any such authority as may be necessary from the government of the United States, it may exercise such power in the following manner, or in such manner as congress may require. The governing body of the city shall in a proposed resolution declare such desire and purpose and request the appointment of a proposition for condemnation as herein provided and shall fix the time for consideration of the proposed resolution, at which time any person interested may appear and be heard or may file written objections to
the passage of the resolution. The governing body of the city shall cause notice of the time within which said resolution will be considered by it for passage to be given by two publications in some newspaper published in the city, the last of which shall be not less than two weeks nor more than four weeks prior to the day fixed for its consideration. Upon the passage of such resolution, a certified copy thereof shall be filed with the chief justice of the supreme court of the state and said chief justice shall, within ten days thereafter, fix a time for action upon said resolution and give notice to the city and the parties in possession of said bridge, by registered mail, specifying the time and place of hearing fixed by the said chief justice. When the time for hearing shall have arrived the chief justice shall proceed and appoint three competent and disinterested appraisers, at least two of whom must be residents of the state, said appraisers to act as a commission of condemnation, and shall enter an order requiring said commissioners to attend as such commission of condemnation, at the county seat of the county in which said city is located, within ten days after their appointment to the commission of condemnation, shall qualify by filing with the clerk of the district court in and for the county in which they are to act, a written oath that they will to the best of their ability, perform faithfully and impartially all the duties required of them by this chapter. Said commission, when it meets to organize pursuant to the order of the said chief justice or at any time during the proceedings, which may be adjourned from time to time for any purpose, may fix the time for the appearance of any person or persons that any party to the proceedings desires to have joined in the proceedings and whom the commission deems necessary. The time for appearance shall be sufficiently remote to serve notice upon such parties, but if the time for appearance occurs after the proceedings are begun such proceedings may be reviewed by the commission to give all parties a full opportunity to be heard. Persons not voluntarily appearing, but having any right, title or interest in or to the property whose value is the subject of condemnation, or any part thereof, who are to be made parties to the proceedings shall be served with notice thereof and of the time and place of meeting of said commission in the manner and for the same length of time as for the service of original notice, either by personal service or by service by publication, the time so set, being the time at which the parties so served are required to appear, and actual personal service of the notice within or without the state shall supersede the necessity for publication. Said commission of condemnation appointed hereunder shall have power to summon and swear witnesses, take evidence, order the taking of depositions, require the production of books and papers and may appoint a shorthand reporter. The commission of condemnation shall select some suitable person to act as clerk and the records kept by such clerk shall constitute the official records of the commission. In the event of a vacancy on the commission of condemnation such vacancy shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointments were made and when necessary, by reason of such vacancy, the commission may review any evidence in its record. All acts, including final report shall be by a majority of such commission. Such commission of condemnation authorized hereby shall determine the value of such bridge, the rights thereunder sought to be appropriated, and make its report in writing, presenting its findings, within one hundred twenty days after its organization, and which report shall be filed with the clerk of the district court of the county in which such city is located. Within ninety days after the filing of the report by said commission if the said city elects to proceed further, the governing body of the city shall introduce an ordinance providing for the submission to the electors of the city the question whether such award shall be confirmed and the property be taken and bonds of the kind or kinds determined by the governing body of the city and stated upon the ballot shall be issued in the amount of said award, such proposition to be submitted within ninety days after said ordinance becomes effective at a special election called for that purpose or at any general or city election, and shall be carried if a majority of the electors voting thereon shall vote in favor thereof. If such proposition is carried, title to the property to be appropriated shall at once vest in said city, and the right to possession shall vest in said city as soon as money in the amount of said award is on deposit with the city treasurer and warrants for the disbursement thereof are available and the interested parties have been notified to that effect provided there exists no actual or legal obstacle to immediate payment. In the event of an appeal, the sum representing the award or awards involved in such appeal or appeals, shall not be paid but shall be invested by the city treasurer in bonds of the United States government or in securities designated by the owner of the property taken, at their own risk, and which shall be held in trust until the final disposition of the appeal, shall inure to the interest on bonds in lieu of interest upon the award. The governing body of the city is authorized, without a further vote of the electors to issue additional bonds in the amount necessary to pay interest on the award and all costs of the proceedings and any increased interest and costs upon appeal. If the proposition so submitted at the election has been carried, any or all of the persons whose property or interest has been taken may appeal from the finding of value and award within twenty days after the canvass of the election to the district court of the county in which such city is located, by the filing of a petition for appeal with the clerk of said court and by the filing of a bond with said clerk to be approved by him, conditioned for the payment of all costs which may be incurred on any such appeal. The clerk of the district court shall immediately docket said cause and the parties shall proceed in all respects in the trial of said
cause in the manner as though said action had been originally instituted in said district court. The party appealing, shall, within such time as the district court shall order, file with the clerk of said court a complete transcript of all of the proceedings had before the commission of condemnation and either party may use, in the trial of said cause, any portion or all of said transcript. The costs of the proceedings before the commission of condemnation, including compensation or fees of the commissioners shall be paid by the city. In the event of an appeal from the award on condemnation the costs shall be taxed and paid as the court may order. The district court of the county in which the proceedings are had shall have jurisdiction upon application by the commissioners to fix the amount of their compensation. Upon such appeal the court may increase or decrease the amount of the award. No such appeal shall delay the passage of the title or right of the city to possession of the property condemned. In the event the amount of such award is increased upon appeal, the amount of such increase shall be paid with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date the city took possession of the property until paid. The governing body of the city is authorized without a further vote of the electors to issue such additional bonds as may be necessary to pay interest on the awards, costs on appeal, and any amount by which the award may be increased upon appeal. [43GA, ch 195,§7.]

Referred to in §5899-c21.

Cities may levy a tax of not to exceed one mill on the dollar on the taxable valuation of such city, to be levied, collected and appropriated solely to finance preliminary work, including investigation, soundings, employment of engineers and architects, securing of estimates and any other useful work, or appropriate expense in connection with the proposed acquisition, or construction or purchase of any bridge or bridges and the preliminary financing thereof, and notwithstanding any limitation now or hereafter imposed by law upon the limit of indebtedness, except constitutional limitation, may anticipate such tax and issue bonds with interest coupons maturing in not less than five years, and the provisions of chapter 320 shall be operative as to such bonds and coupons, in so far as they may be applicable and except as set forth in this section. The amount of such bonds may be included as a part of the cost of the bridge and may be repaid out of the proceeds of any bonds issued for permanent financing. [43GA, ch 195,§8.]

To finance any of the purposes or powers provided for in this chapter, the city council or governing body of any such city shall in the first instance determine whether any purchase, condemnation or construction authorized by this chapter shall be financed by bonds which are general obligations of the city and which may also be supported by a lien or mortgage on the bridge itself or upon the tolls to be derived therefrom, or both, or by revenue bonds as provided for in this chapter and which are charges solely against the revenue to be derived from such bridge through the collection of tolls, or part one kind of bonds and part the other, but shall not have authority to purchase, condemn nor construct any bridge, nor to issue any bonds, except preliminary bonds specially authorized by this chapter, until first authorized by the majority vote of the electors voting on such proposition, which proposition shall indicate the method of acquiring the bridge and the kind or kinds of bonds, at a special election called for that purpose or at any general or city election. This includes the power of issue bonds is in addition to any other which may now have been or hereafter may be conferred upon such city, and shall be free from the restrictions now imposed on cities upon the issuance of bonds and incurring of indebtedness, and subject only to the provisions of the constitution of Iowa. At such election the proposition shall be separate as to each bridge to be acquired or constructed and the amount of bonds may be either a specific amount equal to or the estimated total cost of every nature plus not to exceed twenty-five per cent interest on the amount of such award is increased upon appeal. The city council or governing body of the city is authorized without a further vote of the electors to issue such additional bonds as may be necessary to pay interest on the awards, costs on appeal, and any amount by which the award may be increased upon appeal. [43GA, ch 195,§7.]

Referred to in §5899-c21.

5899-c10. Revenue bonds.
Cities, including cities under the commission plan are hereby authorized to provide funds for the purposes of this chapter by the issuance of revenue bonds of such cities, the principal and interest of which bonds shall be payable solely from the special funds herein provided for such payment and as to which, as shall be recited therein, the city shall incur no indebtedness of any kind or nature and to support which the city shall not pledge its credit nor its taxing power nor any part thereof. Such revenue bonds shall bear interest at not more than six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall mature in not more than twenty years from their date or dates and may be made redeemable at the option of the city issu-
§5899-cl2, Ch 302-C1, CITIES AND TOWNS—INTERSTATE BRIDGES

The governing body of the city may provide the form of such bonds, including coupons to be attached thereto to evidence interest payments, which bonds shall be signed by the mayor and countersigned and registered by the city treasurer, under the city's seal, and which coupons shall bear the facsimile signatures of said mayor and the city clerk, and shall fix the denomination or denominations of such bonds and the place or places of payment of principal and interest thereof, which may be at the office of the city treasurer and/or any bank or trust company in the state of Iowa, or in the city of New York, state of New York. The governing body of the city may provide for the registration of such bonds in the name of the owner as to the principal alone or as to both principal and interest. Such bonds may be sold in such manner as the governing body of the city may determine to be for the best interests of the city, taking into consideration the financial responsibility of the purchaser and the terms and conditions of the purchase and the availability of the proceeds of the bonds when required for the payment of the cost, such sale to be at not less than ninety-two cents on the dollar and accrued interest. The proceeds of such bonds shall be deposited in the first instance, with the city treasurer and thereafter with such depositories as the bridge commission shall direct and the governing body of the city shall approve, and the city shall be secured in such manner and to such extent as the governing body of the city and the bridge commission shall require, and shall be used solely for the payment of the cost of the bridge or bridges and costs incident thereto as provided for in this chapter, and be drawn upon over the signatures of the chairman or vice chairman of the bridge commission and the secretary and treasurer thereof, and under such further restrictions, if any, as the governing body of the city may impose. The face amount of such bonds, less any discount on the sale thereof, shall exceed such cost, the surplus shall be paid into the fund hereinafter provided for payment of the principal and interest of such bonds. The governing body of the city shall have the right to purchase for investment of other funds, and the bridge commission and the governing body of the city shall have the right to purchase for retirement and cancellation any of such bonds that may be outstanding at the market price, but at not exceeding one hundred and five and accrued interest nor exceeding the price, if any, at which the same shall in the same year be redeemable, but all bonds redeemed or purchased out of funds provided by the sale of bridge bonds provided for in this chapter shall forthwith be canceled and shall not again be issued. Prior to the preparation of definitive bonds the governing body of the city may, under like restrictions, issue temporary bonds with or without coupons exchangeable for definitive bonds upon the issuance of the latter. The governing body of the city may enter into an agreement with any competent trust company as trustee for the holders of such bonds, setting forth the duties of the city and the bridge commission in respect to the construction, operation and insurance of any such bridge, the conservation and application of all funds, the insurance of moneys on hand or on deposit and the rights and remedies of said trustee and the holders of such bonds, and restricting the individual right of action of bondholders as is customary in trust agreements respecting bonds of corporations. Said trust agreement may contain such provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the trustee and the bondholders as may be reasonable and proper, and also a provision for approval by the original bond purchasers of the appointment of consulting engineers and of the security given by the bridge contractors and by any bank or trust company in which the proceeds of bonds or bridge tolls or other moneys of the bridge commission shall be deposited, and may provide that no contract for construction shall be made without the approval of the consulting engineers. No such bonds shall be issued whose proceeds of the issuance of same shall have been submitted by the governing body of the city to the electors thereof and authorized by the vote of the majority voting on such proposition at a special election called for that purpose or at any general or city election. At such election the proposition shall be separate as to the bonds for each bridge to be acquired or constructed and the amount of bonds may be either a specific amount equal to the estimated total cost of every nature plus not to exceed twenty-five per cent, or may be general and authorize the issuance of bonds in such amount as may be found necessary from time to time to complete the acquisition, construction and equipment of the bridge and all costs incident thereto, or may be part one and part the other. The bonds authorized by this section may, at the option of the governing body of the city, be supported by mortgage and deed of trust. [49A, ch 195, §10.]

5899-c11. Protection of bondholders. Neither the state of Iowa, nor any political subdivision thereof shall limit or restrict the rights and powers granted in this chapter to the detriment of owners of outstanding bonds authorized hereby, nor shall such state or political subdivision authorize the construction or itself construct any competing bridge within a distance of less than one mile on either side of any bridge acquired under this chapter unless and until all of such bonds, together with the interest thereon have been fully paid and canceled, unless other adequate provision shall have been made for the protection and guaranty thereof. [49A, ch 195, §11.]

5899-c12. Tolls. The rates of tolls to be charged for the use of any bridge acquired or constructed under the provisions of this chapter shall be fixed and adjusted as may be required by any law of the United States now in force or hereafter to be enacted, and shall be so fixed and adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay the interest and principal of any bonds issued under this chapter, and to provide an additional fund
to pay the cost of maintaining, repairing and operating such bridge, and may also provide a reserve fund reasonably sufficient to provide for the cost of the continued operation, supervision, maintenance and repair of said bridge or bridges for a period not to exceed twenty-five years after the removal of toll charges. After the provisions of said funds have been completed, such bridge or bridges shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of toll unless or until the charging of reasonable tolls may be continued or resumed by the governing body of the city or its commission in order to finance reconstruction, extension, enlargement, replacement or renewal of that particular bridge or in aid of the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, extension, enlargement, replacement or renewal of any other bridge owned in whole or in part by said city. The owners of outstanding bonds issued to finance the bridge, or the authorized trustee therefor, shall have the right to compel the fixing of adequate tolls by application to any court of competent jurisdiction. In case the city is at the same time providing for the payment of more than one bridge through the collection of tolls, the tolls upon such bridges may be maintained and adjusted so that each bridge shall assist the financing of the other.

5899-cl3. Bridge commission. When it has been determined by the city council or the governing body of any such city, by resolution or ordinance in the exercise of its discretion, that in the exercise of the powers conferred by this chapter, it is expedient to create a bridge commission, the mayor of such city, with the approval of the governing body of the city, shall appoint four persons, who with the mayor, ex officio, shall constitute a bridge commission which shall be a police body corporate and politic under the name of (insert name of city) bridge commission and shall have power to contract, to sue and be sued and maintain and alter at same at pleasure, but shall not have power to pledge the credit or taxing power of the city. No officer or employee of said city, except the mayor thereof whether holding a paid or unpaid office shall be eligible to hold an appointment on said commission. Such appointees shall be originally appointed for terms of four years. Upon the expiration of such terms, appointments shall be made in like manner for terms of four years. Not more than two of such appointees shall be members of the same political party. Vacancies shall be filled for any unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment. Said commission shall elect a chairman and a vice chairman from its members and a secretary and treasurer who need not be a member of such commission. The members of the commission shall receive no compensation, and shall give such bond as may be required from time to time by the governing body of the city. The commission shall fix the compensation of the secretary and treasurer in its discretion. The commission shall have power to establish by-laws, rules and regulations for its own government and to make and enter into all contracts or agreements necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties and the execution of its powers under this chapter. The commission may employ engineering, architectural and construction experts and inspectors and attorneys, and such other employees as may be necessary in its opinion, and fix their compensation, all of whom shall do such work as the commission shall direct. All salaries and compensation shall be obligations against and shall be paid from funds provided under the authority of this chapter. The office, records, books and accounts of the bridge commission shall always be maintained in the city which the commission represents. Such commission may be charged by the governing body of the city with the construction of new bridges or the operation, maintenance, repair, renewal, reconstruction, replacement, extension or enlargement of existing bridges, or bridges hereafter constructed. [43 GA, ch 195,§113.]

5899-cl4. Additional powers of commission. The commission if and when created is hereby authorized to prepare the necessary and proper plans and specifications for the construction of such bridges as may be designated by the governing body of the city, to select the location for the same, determine the size, type and method of construction thereof, to plan and fix their boundaries and approaches, to make the necessary estimates of the probable cost of construction and the acquisition of the land and rights for the sites of the abutments and the approaches and avenues or easements of access to the bridges in a manner hereinafter provided, to enter into the necessary contracts, to build and equip the entire bridges and the approaches and accesses or easements of access thereto, to build the superstructure and substructures and all parts thereof, to obtain and exercise such consent or authority as may be necessary from the government of the United States and the approval of the secretary of war and chief of engineers, and to cause a survey and map to be made of all lands, structures, rights of way, franchises, easements or other interests in lands, included in or necessary for the construction of any bridge, or bridges hereafter constructed. The commission shall be charged with the exercise of the power of eminent domain to the extent of the power possessed by any person, corporation or municipality, the acquisition of which may be deemed necessary for the construction of such bridges and to cause such map and survey to be filed in its office. The members of the commission, or its agents and employees, may enter upon such lands and structures and upon lands under water notwithstanding any interests in such lands or structures, for the purpose of making such surveys and maps; provided however, that the commission shall not proceed to exercise or carry out any authority or power herein given it to bind said commission beyond the extent to which money has been provided under the authority of this chapter. No contract or agreement for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, enlargement, extension, renewal, replacement or equipment of such bridges exceeding in amount the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars shall be made without advertisement for bids, which bids shall be opened publicly and an award made to the best bidder, with power in the commission to reject any or all bids. The plans and specifications, the location, size, type and method of construction, the boundaries and approaches,
§5899-cl5, Ch 302-C1, CITIES AND TOWNS—INTERSTATE BRIDGES
and the estimates of cost of construction and acquisition, hereinafter provided for in this section, shall be first submitted to the governing body of the city and receive its approval before final adoption by the commission, which shall have no power to proceed further unless and until such approval has been had. No contract for acquisition, construction, or incidents thereto, and no liabilities in connection therewith, shall be entered into or incurred unless and until bonds to finance the project have been authorized by the electors of the city in the method provided in this chapter. The commission shall operate, manage and control the bridges under its charge in their entirety, fix the rate of tolls, establish by-laws and rules and regulations for the use and operation of said bridges, provide for the lighting and policing thereof, and select such employees as it deems necessary and fix their compensation, and if and when authorized by the governing body of the city shall have power to renew, replace, reconstruct, extend and enlarge bridges, but shall not have power to create liens upon or to mortgage any property unless first authorized by the governing body of the city. [43GA, ch 195,§14.]

5899-c15. Record, reports, auditing, removal of members—general provisions. The bridge commission shall keep an accurate record of all its acts, the property entrusted to it, the cost of the bridge or bridges and incidents thereto, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing and operating same and the daily tolls collected, which records shall be public records and property of the city. A semiannual statement shall be published on each bond interest date in the official newspaper of the city. The governing body of the city shall have power to examine the accounts at any time, to call for any reports at any time in its discretion, and to require the commission and its employees to appear before it to report or testify at any time. The governing body of the city after reasonable notice and hearing may at any time remove any member of the commission or discharge any employee for good cause shown, but not arbitrarily nor for political reasons. The annual and semiannual statements of the commission shall be audited by or under the direction of the city auditor semiannually and finally upon the completion of the work of the commission and at such other times as may be directed by the governing body of the city, the cost thereof to be charged against the funds provided for in this chapter. The governing body of the city, and in the absence of action by it, the bridge commission, shall have power to require bonds of officers and employees, to require guarantees of deposited moneys, and to insure the bridges and all property connected therewith against every manner of loss or injury. Funds under control of the commission may be invested in certificates of deposit in national banks or in bonds or other evidences of indebtedness which are general obligations of the United States, state of Iowa, or other states, or the city or the cities cooperating as in this chapter provided, but only in such manner as to be immediately available or recaptured when needed for use for the purposes authorized in this chapter. [43GA, ch 195,§15.]

5899-c16. Acquisition of property by purchase by commission. The commission is hereby authorized to purchase in the state of Iowa and in any adjoining state when authorized by such state, if such authority be necessary, or the government of the United States, solely from funds provided under the authority of this chapter, such lands, structures, rights of way, franchises, easements or other interests in lands, including lands under water and riparian rights of any person, railroad, or other or public or private corporation, necessary or convenient for the acquisition, construction, extension or enlargement of said bridges and approaches thereto upon such terms, prices or consideration as may be considered by it to be reasonable, and can be agreed upon between it and the owner or owners, title thereto to be taken in the name of and to vest in the city. [43GA, ch 195,§16.]

5899-c17. Condemnation of property by commission. Whenever it shall be necessary to condemn property in the state of Iowa for the purpose of constructing, extending or enlarging any portion of said bridges or the approaches thereto, or securing avenues of access or rights of way leading to said approaches, the commission may condemn any interests, franchises, easements, rights or privileges, land or improvements which may, in its opinion, be necessary for the purpose of constructing said bridges or the approaches thereto, or necessary for rights of way or avenues of access leading to said approaches. Condemnations shall be certified to the governing body of the city for its action, and the method thereof shall be the same as that provided by statute for the condemnation for similar or appropriate municipal purposes by cities. The commission is and shall be further empowered to exercise in any adjoining state such powers of eminent domain as may be conferred upon the commission by any act of the congress of the United States or any act of Congress which may hereafter be enacted, or as may be authorized by the law of that state. No payments of award in any condemnation proceedings or for the cost of such proceedings or the expense thereof, shall be made except from funds provided under authority of this chapter. Title to property condemned shall be taken in the name of and vest in the city. [43GA, ch 195,§17.]

5899-c18. Removal of obstructions. All individuals or corporations having buildings, structures, works, conduits, mains, sewers, wires, tracks, or other physical obstructions in, over, upon or adjacent to the public streets, lanes, alleys, highways or in, under, over or adjacent to the river over which the bridges are to be constructed, and which shall interfere with or impede the progress of said bridges and approaches when in progress of construction and establishment, shall upon reasonable notice from the commission temporarily so shift, adjust, accommodate or remove the same as fully to meet the exigencies occasioning such action. Upon completion of such construction, the actual cost thereof, if reasonable, otherwise the reasonable cost thereof and other incidental damage, shall be promptly paid to such person by
the commission. In case of disagreement as to reasonable cost, either party may appeal to the governing body of the city which after reasonable notice shall hear all parties and determine the proper amount and order same paid at once by the commission out of funds provided for in this chapter, persons aggrieved by such determination may appeal within twenty days thereafter by filing a petition in the district court of Iowa in and for the county in which such city is located. Similar powers may be exercised in an adjoining state if and in the manner authorized by an act of congress or the law of that state. [43GA, ch 195, §18.]

5899-c19. Damage to property. The governing body of the city shall have power to appraise damages to property by reason of the construction and operation of the complete bridge property and appurtenances and to pay same out of funds provided for in this chapter. Any person whose property is damaged may file claim with the governing body of the city, which after reasonable notice shall hear all interested parties, determine the amount of damage and order the same paid by the commission out of funds provided for in this chapter. Persons aggrieved by such determination may appeal within twenty days thereafter by filing a petition in the district court of Iowa in and for the county in which such city is located. Similar powers may be exercised in an adjoining state if and in the manner authorized by an act of congress or the law of that state. [43GA, ch 195, §19.]

5899-c20. Restoration of public ways and works. Any local public ways or public works, including those of quasi-public utilities, damaged or destroyed by reason of the building of such bridges or approaches shall be restored or repaired by or at the expense of the commission and placed in their original condition as near as practicable, or at the option of the owners of such property, the same may be repaired or restored by the owner and the commission shall reimburse the owner for the reasonable cost thereof but the commission shall pay the same out of funds provided for in this chapter. [43GA, ch 195, §20.]

5899-c21. Dissolution of commission. Any local bridge commission provided for in this chapter may be dissolved by the governing body of the city at any time after the acquisition, construction and equipment of the complete bridge or bridges within its care have been completed and all the costs thereof have been paid from the funds provided by the bond issues provided for in this chapter, and thereupon the governing body of the city shall assume the further duties in connection with such bridge, including the operation, maintenance and repair thereof, the administration of funds, the collection of tolls and all other necessary or proper acts, or at any time thereafter may create a new bridge commission to effect any of the purposes or objects authorized by this chapter. [43GA, ch 195, §21.]

5899-c22. Joint bridge commission. In case the governing body of any city designated in this chapter, having been authorized by the electors as required by this chapter, shall at any stage of the proceedings determine to cooperate with any properly authorized political subdivision in this or an adjoining state in the joint acquisition and operation of a bridge or bridges, a joint commission shall be created. Such joint commission shall be created and the members selected by the action of each political unit cooperating, in the same manner as the creation of a local commission, by the law applicable to each political unit, and, upon which representation may be proportioned to the respective contribution of funds by the political units cooperating for the purposes of such acquisition, provided that the total membership shall not exceed ten. The commission shall select a chairman and vice chairman to represent each political subdivision cooperating in the enterprise, and shall maintain a single office at the place selected by the commission, but for legal purposes shall be domiciled within the jurisdiction of each political unit cooperating, and shall have power to sue and be sued. This commission shall constitute a public body corporate and politic, shall select and adopt its own name, and shall be vested with such powers and subject to such conditions as may be conferred and imposed by the government of the United States and/or such powers and conditions in the state of Iowa, as are conferred and imposed in this chapter upon a local bridge commission, and such powers and subject to such conditions in an adjoining state as may be conferred and imposed by the laws of such state. The plans and specifications, the location, size, type and the method of construction, the boundaries and approaches, and the estimates of costs of construction, acquisition of property, and financing, shall be first submitted to the governing bodies of the political units cooperating and receive their approval by resolution before final adoption by the commission, which shall not enter into contracts and shall have no power to proceed further unless and until such approval has been had. If such joint commission is created after any work has been done, any funds provided or any liabilities incurred by the governing body of the city, or by a local commission, such joint commission shall take over, succeed to, assume and be liable therefor. The cities specified in this chapter are authorized and empowered to authorize or require said joint commission to conduct and to complete the sale of bonds provided for in this chapter at the same time and to the same purchaser, under the best conditions obtainable, together with the bonds of the political subdivision with which it is cooperating, so that the benefits of a joint offering and sale may be obtained. The funds derived from the sale of the bonds of all political subdivisions cooperating may be mingled and shall be administered and expended by the joint commission as one common fund. As near as may be, and subject to any rules and regulations which may be adopted by the commission for that purpose, the fund shall be deposited and maintained in equitable proportions within the territory of each political subdivision, and ap-
plied to the purchase or redemption of the separate bond issues in an equitable manner. All contracts, evidences of indebtedness and payment vouchers shall be signed by the treasurer and countersigned by each vice chairman. Title to all real and personal property and to the completed bridge and all its appurtenances and incidents shall vest in the political subdivisions cooperating as tenants in common in the same proportions as the contributions made to the joint fund. In the event of the inability of the governing bodies of the political subdivisions cooperating or their joint commission to agree, the specific controversy may be submitted to arbitration in such manner as may be agreed upon. [43GA, ch 195, § 222.]

Referred to in §5899-c25.

§5899-c23. Joint purchase. Any city specified in this chapter desiring to exercise the power as granted in section 5899-c2 to jointly purchase by bargain and sale any existing bridge, may do so either when the electors have authorized such joint purchase or have authorized an independent purchase of such bridge. The governing body of the city is authorized to enter into joint contract with the other political unit as to all the conditions of the purchase and the conditions of subsequent reconstraining, operation, toll charges authorized by this chapter, repair, maintenance, renewal, replacement, enlargement and extension of such bridge. Title to the bridge shall vest in the political units cooperating as tenants in common and operation shall be by the joint commission provided for in this chapter and subject to the conditions provided with reference to such commission. [43GA, ch 195, § 223.]

Referred to in §5899-c24.

§5899-c24. Joint condemnation. Any city specified in this chapter may acquire an existing bridge by entering into joint condemnation proceedings with other political units as authorized in section 5899-c2. Where the property to be condemned is situated in more than one political unit or partly in the state of Iowa and partly in an adjoining state, the political units cooperating shall first enter into contract electing in what jurisdiction and in which state a single joint proceeding to condemn the property as an entirety shall be instituted and the proceeding shall be conducted subject to the law and in the manner provided by any act of congress governing the power of condemnation where the property to be acquired is situated in more than one state. For this purpose, cities in this state and specified in this chapter are authorized to become parties to a single proceeding in an adjoining state and to subject themselves to the laws of that state governing such proceedings. In the event of such joint proceedings in this state the method of proceedings provided in section 5899-c7 shall govern but shall be modified to the extent of requiring the board of appraisers to be created by the designation of three appraisers for each political unit cooperating and by releasing the restriction as to residents within the state. The contract heretofore in this section provided for shall be similar to the contract provided for in section 5899-c2 and also fix the proportionate contribution to be made by each political unit cooperating, and shall also provide for the creation of a joint commission to take over the operation of the property if and in the event of its acquisition subject to the conditions provided in this chapter with reference to such joint commission. Title to the property condemned shall vest in the political units cooperating as tenants in common when, if and as the approval of the electors has been had as provided in section 5899-c7. [43GA, ch 195, § 224.]

§5899-c25. Joint construction. Whenever the electors of any city specified in this chapter shall have authorized the construction of a bridge as provided in this chapter, the governing body of the city shall have power to construct such bridge independently or jointly with any state, political unit as authorized in section 5899-c2. Such cities are authorized to enter into any contract which may be necessary to effectuate this purpose. The title to all property acquired shall vest in the political units cooperating as tenants in common. The actual control of all construction and subsequent operation, including all property necessary to the completed bridge, and of maintenance and repair thereof, and of funds and the collection and custody of tolls shall vest in a joint bridge commission as provided in section 5899-c22, which commission and its control shall not be terminated until such tenancy in common shall be terminated. [43GA, ch 195, § 225.]

§5899-c26. Power of foreign cities. Any city in an adjoining state which has been properly authorized by the law of that state, and/or the United States may exercise in the state of Iowa any and all powers granted in this chapter to cities in Iowa, subject to the conditions and requirements of this chapter. [43GA, ch 195, § 226.]

§5899-c27. Submission to the electors. Any proposition or propositions arising in connection with the exercise of any of the powers granted by this chapter, may be submitted by the governing body of the city to the electors thereof at any general or city election or at any special election called for that purpose, and any proposition shall be carried if the majority of the electors voting thereon vote in favor thereof. No bridge shall be finally or irrevocably acquired, whether by purchase or by condemnation or by construction, unless and until such action and the necessary financing shall have been approved by the majority of the electors voting on the proposition at a general or city election or at a special election called for that purpose. Two or more propositions or questions may be submitted at the same election and on the same ballot provided each is so presented that the electors may vote separately upon each proposition. A vote of the electors authorizing independent action shall by operation of law be held to also authorize joint action for the purpose so
authorized, but a vote on a proposition of joint action shall not be held to authorize independent action. The governing body of the city is hereby authorized to determine what shall be included in the proposition to be stated in notices of election and upon the ballots in its full discretion except that any proposition must indicate whether the bridge shall be acquired by the purchase or by the condemnation of an existing bridge or by the construction of a new bridge and the kind of bonds to be issued to finance the same, and the amount of such bonds may be set forth in any manner authorized in this chapter. [43GA, ch 195,§27.]

5899-c28. Supplementary powers granted—saving clause. The powers hereby conferred are to be exercised without any restriction or limitation under the laws of the state except the provisions of the constitution of the state, and are supplementary and additional to powers which have been or may hereafter be conferred upon the city by law of the state. All powers granted to or provided to be conferred upon the

CHAPTER 303

DOCKS

Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §6767.

5900. Department of public docks—election.


5900. Department of public docks—election. The city council or board of commissioners in any incorporated town or city, including cities under commission plan situated on any natural or artificial navigable waterway within or bordering upon the state of Iowa, may, when in their judgment deemed expedient, create a department known as the department of public docks, providing that before said commission may go into operation, the question shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city or town at a regular election or a special election called for that purpose; and provided further, that a majority of those voting at said election shall vote in favor of the creation of such department of public docks. [S13,§741-w; C24, 27,§5900.]

5901. Commissioners—appointment—qualifications—terms—organization—removal—vacancies. The department of public docks shall be administered by a dock board consisting of three members to be known as commissioners of public docks. Within three months, or as soon as possible after the time when this chapter shall go into effect, the council of the municipality shall appoint as members of the dock board, three commissioners of public docks, who have been residents of the municipality in which they are appointed for a period of not less than five years, and who shall not at the time of their appointment or during their term of office be interested in or be employed by any common carrier, and said board shall act without compensation. Said commissioners when first appointed shall hold office for a

CITIES AND TOWNS—DOCKS, Ch 303, §5900

bridge commission authorized by this chapter, are likewise granted to and conferred upon and may be exercised by the governing body of the city and the governing body of the city may delegate any or all of the powers conferred upon it by this chapter to such commissions. The sections and provisions, and parts thereof, of this chapter are separable and are not matters of mutual essential inducement, and it is the intention to confer the whole or any part of the powers therein provided for, and if any of the sections or provisions, or parts thereof, are for any reason illegal, it is the intention that the remaining sections and provisions or parts thereof shall remain in full force and effect. [43GA, ch 195,§28.]

5899-c29. Additional power. The powers conferred by this chapter* are in addition to the powers elsewhere granted by law or any other chapter* in respect to interstate bridges. [43GA, ch 195,§29.]

* "Bill" in enrolled act.
council upon reasonable notice to such commissioner. Vacancies occurring in the board through resignation or otherwise shall be filled by the council for the unexpired term. [S13, §741-w1; C24, 27, §5901.]

5902. Powers and duties. The board shall have power and it shall be its duty for and in behalf of the city or town, hereinafter called the municipality, for which it is organized:

1. General plan. To prepare or cause to be prepared a comprehensive general plan for the improvement of its harbor and water front, making provision for the needs of commerce and shipping, and providing for the construction of such docks, basins, piers, quay walls, wharves, warehouses, tunnels, belt railway connecting with all railway lines within the municipality, and such cranes, dock apparatus, and machinery equipment as it may deem necessary for the convenient and economical accommodation and handling of water craft of all kinds and of freight and passengers, and the free interchange of traffic between the waterway and the railways and the railways and the waterway; which plan shall be filed in the office of the board and be open to public inspection, and which may from time to time be changed, altered, or amended by the board, as the requirements of shipping and commerce and the advance of knowledge and information on the subject may suggest.

2. Purchase and condemnation of property. To purchase or acquire by condemnation or other lawful means, such personal property, lands, or rights or interest therein, including easements, as may be necessary for use in the provision and in the construction of any publicly owned harbor, dock, basin, pier, slip, quay wall, wharf, warehouse, or other structure, and in the construction of a belt railway and railway switches, and appurtenances as provided for in such plan as may be adopted by the board. If the board shall deem it proper and expedient that the municipality shall acquire possession of such wharf property, lands, or rights or interests therein, including easements, and no price can be agreed upon between the board and the owner or owners thereof, the board may direct the municipal corporation attorney to take legal proceedings to acquire same for the municipality in manner as is or may be provided by the general laws of the state in the case of corporations having the right of eminent domain. The title of all lands, property, and rights acquired by the board shall be taken in the name of the municipality it represents.

Procedure, ch 366.

3. Control of property. The board shall have exclusive charge and control of the wharf property belonging to the municipality including belt railway located in whole or in part therein, all the wharves, piers, quay walls, bulkheads, and structures thereon and waters adjacent thereto, and all the slips, basins, docks, water fronts, the structures thereon, and the appurtenances, easements, uses, reversions, and rights belonging thereto, which are now owned or possessed by the municipality, or to which the municipality is or may become entitled, or which the municipality may acquire under the provisions hereof or otherwise. The board shall have the exclusive charge and control of the building, rebuilding, alteration, repairing, operation, and leasing of said property and every part thereof, and of the cleaning, grading, paving, sewage, dredging, and deepening necessary in and about the same.

4. Abutting property—jurisdiction and improvement. The board is hereby vested with jurisdiction and authority over that part of the streets and alleys and public grounds of the municipality which abut upon or intersect its navigable waters, lying between the harbor line and the first intersecting street measuring backward from high-water mark, to the extent only that may be necessary or requisite in carrying out the powers vested in it by this chapter; and it is hereby declared that such jurisdiction and authority shall include the right to build retaining or quay walls, docks, levees, wharves, piers, warehouses, or other constructions, including belt railway and railway switches, across and upon such streets and alleys and public grounds, and to grade, fill, and pave the same to conform to the general level of the wharf, or for suitable approaches thereto; provided that such improvements shall be paid for out of funds in the hands of the board and not by assessments against abutting property, but in case the city council deems it necessary or advisable to construct street improvements or sewers on such streets and alleys, and abutting and adjacent property will receive special benefits therefrom, such improvements or sewers may be ordered constructed by said council and the cost thereof may be assessed by said council, to the extent of such benefits, and as provided in chapter 308, upon and against all lots or parcels of real estate, whether publicly or privately owned, as may be specially benefited thereby, provided that the plans and specifications of the city council for such improvements or sewers be first approved by the dock board.

5. Control consistent with navigation laws—collect tolls. The board is also vested with exclusive government and control of the harbor and water front consistent with the laws of the United States governing navigation, and of all wharf property, belt railway, wharves, piers, quay walls, bulkheads, docks, structures, and equipment thereon, and all the slips, basins, waters adjacent thereto, and submerged lands and appurtenances belonging to the municipality, and may make reasonable rules and regulations governing the traffic thereon and the use thereof, with the right to collect reasonable dockage, wharfage, sheddage, storage, cranage fees, and tolls thereon, as hereinafter provided.

Obedience to such rules and regulations may be enforced in the name of the city or town, by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, provided the council of such city or town shall first
adopt the same, in ordinance form, as ordinances of the municipality.

6. Rules and regulations—specifications—ordinances—publication. The board shall have power to make general rules and regulations for the carrying out of the plans prepared and adopted by it for the building, rebuilding, repairing, alteration, maintenance, and operation of all structures, erections, or artificial constructions upon or adjacent to the water front of the municipality, whether the same shall be done by the board or by others; and except as provided by the general rules of the board, no new structures or repairs upon or along said water front shall be undertaken, except upon application to the board and under permit by it and in accordance with the general plans of the board and in pursuance of specifications submitted to the board and approved by it upon such application, unless the general rules of the board, where adopted by it, shall be embodied in the form of ordinances and certified copies thereof shall, forthwith upon their passage, be transmitted to the clerk of the municipality who shall cause the same to be transcribed at length in a book kept for that purpose and the same shall be included in any compilation or publication of the ordinances of the municipality. Upon filing any such certified copy of any such ordinances, the said clerk shall forthwith cause the same to be published once in some newspaper of general circulation published in the municipality, or if none is there published, then in the next nearest newspaper published in this state, and the said ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after the date of said publication. Provided, however, that if the said ordinances are included in any book or pamphlet of ordinances published by said municipality, no other publication shall be required, and they shall be in force and effect from the date said book or pamphlet is published. The said ordinances of the board shall not be considered or construed as ordinances of said municipality except as they may be adopted as ordinances of said municipality, and the provisions of the code and statutes of the state now or hereafter enacted relative to ordinances of cities and towns shall not apply to ordinances passed by said board unless express reference be made thereto in said statutes.

7. Tolls and charges—regulations. The board shall have the power to fix and regulate and from time to time alter the tolls, fees, dockage, wharfage, craneage, sheddage, storage, and other charges for all public-owned docks, levees, belt railway, piers, quay walls, slips, basins, wharves, and their equipment, or the use of any portion of the water front of the municipality, which charges and rates shall be collectible by the board and shall be reasonable with a view only of defraying the necessary annual expenses of the board in constructing and operating the improvements and works herein authorized; a schedule of such charges and regulations shall be in the form of ordinances and a certified copy thereof shall be transmitted to the clerk of the municipality in like manner as other ordinances of the board before the same shall go into or be in effect, and a copy of same shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in the office of the board.

8. Assistants—officers—ordinances. The board shall have power to employ such assistants, employees, clerks, workmen, and laborers as may be necessary in the efficient and economical performance of the work authorized by this chapter. All officers, places, and employments in the permanent service of the board shall be provided for by ordinance duly passed by the board and the same shall be transmitted to the clerk of the municipality as provided for other ordinances of the board.

9. Construction work plans—approval—public inspection—bids—exceptions—emergencies. In the construction of docks, levees, wharves, and their appurtenances, or in contracting for the construction of any work or structures authorized by this chapter, the board shall proceed only after full and complete plans (approved by the board) and specifications for said work have been prepared and submitted and filed with the board by its engineer for public inspection, and after public notice asking for bids for the construction of such work, based upon such plans and specifications, has been published in some newspaper of general circulation published within the municipality, or if none so published, then in the nearest newspaper published in this state, which publication shall be made at least thirty days before the time fixed for the opening of said bids and contracting for such work; and such contract may then be made with the lowest responsible bidder therefor, unless the board deems the bids excessive or unsuitable, in which event it may proceed to readvertise for bids, or the board may do the work directly, purchasing such materials and contracting for such labor as may be necessary without further notice or proposals for bids; except that it shall make no purchase of materials in amounts exceeding five hundred dollars except by public letting upon ten days’ notice, published as aforesaid, specifying the materials proposed to be purchased; provided, however, that said public letting shall not be required in case no satisfactory bids are received, or in case of an emergency where the delay of advertising and public letting might cause serious loss or injury to the work. The board shall, in all cases, have the right to reject any and all bids, and may either readvertise therefor, contract with others at a figure not exceeding the lowest bidder without further advertising, or do the work directly as hereinbefore provided.

10. Tax levy—dock fund. To defray the expense of exercising the powers conferred by this chapter, or any portion of such expense in excess of the income from the aforesaid rates and charges to be collected by the board, the council of the municipality shall levy a special tax upon the taxable property in the municipality, not exceeding two mills on the dollar. The board shall annually make to the council a re-
port of the receipts and disbursements made by or on account of said board, and shall file with the council an estimate of the amounts necessary to be raised by taxation to defray the expenses of the board. The council shall at the time of levying annual taxes levy a sufficient tax not exceeding said two mills on the dollar to be raised annually, and what shall be collected as other taxes and paid over to the treasurer of the municipality and by him credited to the fund to be known as the dock fund.

11. Bonds—limitation. Whenever said dock board shall deem it necessary or advisable to issue bonds for the purpose of constructing any of the works or improvements herein authorized or purchasing property for said purpose, the said board shall petition the council of the municipality to issue such bonds stating the purpose for which said bonds are requested and thereupon the council shall issue the said bonds and annually thereafter levy a special tax upon the taxable property in the municipality to pay the same, if the municipality is not thereby indebted in excess of the limit imposed by section 3 of article XI of the constitution of the state of Iowa; or if the council does not deem it advisable to issue said bonds, if the same would not be in excess of said limitation, the council shall submit the question of issuing said bonds to the voters of said municipality, and if a majority of said voters voting at a special election or general election vote in favor thereof, said bonds shall be issued. The proceeds of said bonds when issued shall be paid to the municipal treasurer and credited to the dock fund. If the municipality is already indebted beyond the said limitation the council may, if it deem it advisable, levy a special tax not exceeding two mills on the dollar per annum for the purpose of paying bonds and which may be levied for a period not exceeding ten years or the term of the bonds; and in anticipation of the collection of the said tax, bonds may be issued for the said purpose designated in said petition, and which bonds shall be payable only out of the proceeds of said special tax already levied at the time of their issuance, and the municipality shall not be indebted on said bonds or any further obligated than to collect and apply the proceeds of said tax to the liquidation of said bonds.

12. Funds, how disbursed—books audited. All funds collected by the dock board, or by the municipality for dock purposes from the proceeds of taxes, bonds, or otherwise, shall be deposited with the treasurer of the municipality and disbursed by him only upon warrants or orders duly signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary of the dock board and which shall state distinctly the consideration for which same are drawn, and a permanent record shall be kept by the board of all warrants or orders so drawn, showing the date, amount, consideration, and to whom payable. When paid the same shall be canceled and kept on file by the treasurer of the municipality. The books of the board shall from time to time be audited by the municipal auditor under the direction of the mayor, in such manner and at such times as he may direct or prescribe, and all of said books and records of the board shall at all times be open to public inspection.

13. Additional tax. In cities having a population of less than thirty thousand the council shall have power to levy an additional annual special tax upon the taxable property in the municipality, of not to exceed two mills on the dollar, to defray the expense of exercising the powers conferred by this chapter, or any portion of such expense in excess of the income from the rates and charges to be collected by the dock board. [S13,§741-w2; C24, 27,§5902; 43GA, chs 170, 171, 172.]

5903. Regulations applicable—control by state officers. All state regulations for the control and operation of railroads, common carriers, and public utilities shall apply to and have full force and effect in regard to all powers, duties, and actions of the department of public docks and the same shall be subject to and under the control of the state board of railroad commissioners or the public utility commission now or hereafter established by law. [S13,§741-w4; C24, 27,§5903.]

CHAPTER 303-C1
AIRPORTS

Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §7767-c1.

5903-c1. Definition. The word "airport" as used in this chapter, shall include landing field, airdrome, aviation field, or other similar term used in connection with aerial traffic. [43GA, ch 138,§10.]

5903-c2. Powers. Cities and towns shall have the right to acquire, establish, improve, maintain and operate airports, either within or without their corporate limits. [43GA, ch 138, §1.]

5903-c3. Acquisition. Any such city or town is hereby authorized and empowered to acquire by purchase, gift, condemnation, lease or otherwise, either within or without its corporate limits, real estate and personal property for airport purposes. [43GA, ch 138,§2.]
Improvements. Any such city or town may erect on any land so acquired, or owned by it, such buildings and equipment, and make such improvements as may be necessary for the purpose of adapting such property to the use of aerial traffic. [43GA, ch 138, §3.]

Expenditures—levy of tax. The cost of acquiring, improving, equipping, operating or maintaining any airport by any such city or town may be paid from the general fund of such city or town, and/or such city or town may levy annually a special tax, in addition to all other taxes wherewith to pay all or any part of such cost. In all cities having a population of more than thirty thousand such special tax shall not exceed one mill. In all cities having a population of more than ten thousand and not exceeding thirty thousand such special tax shall not exceed three mills. In all cities having a population of ten thousand or less, and in towns, such special tax shall not exceed five mills. The special tax authorized by this chapter shall not be levied by any city or town until approved by the electors of such city or town, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 319. [43GA, ch 138, §4.]

Certificates or bonds. Any such city or town may anticipate the collection of the special tax authorized to be levied under this chapter for a period of not more than twenty years, and for such purpose may issue “airport certificates or bonds”, with interest coupons, and the provisions of chapter 320 shall apply to such certificates, bonds and coupons, with such changes only as are necessary to adapt them thereto. Such certificates or bonds and interest coupons, shall be secured by said levy and shall be payable only out of the funds derived therefrom and pledged to the payment of the same, and no certificates or bonds shall be issued in excess of taxes authorized and levied to secure the payment of the same. It shall be the duty of any such city or town to collect such funds with interest thereon and to hold the same separate and apart in trust for the payment of said certificates, bonds and interest, and to apply the proceeds of such funds, pledged for that purpose, to the payment of such certificates, bonds and interest. [43GA, ch 138, §5.]

Plans and specifications. Before an airport is acquired by any such city or town the plans and specifications thereof shall be submitted to the board of railroad commissioners who shall require that they show:

The legal description and plat of the site; distance from the nearest post office and railroad station; location and type of highways; location and type of obstructions on and near the site; kind of soil and subsoil; costs and details of grading and draining; location of proposed runways, hangars, buildings and other structures.

And they shall furthermore require that the plans and specifications be in substantial accord with the regulations of the U. S. department of commerce or other department of the federal government having general supervision of air navigation as it relates to plans and specifications for airports. And if so found they shall approve such plans and specifications. [43GA, ch 138, §6.]

Costs. The cost of preparing the plans and specifications shall be paid from any of the funds provided in section 5903-c5. [43GA, ch 138, §6.]

Ordinances and rules. Such cities and towns shall have the power to make and enforce ordinances, rules and regulations for control, supervision and operation of airports, and for control of aircraft and airmen. This power shall extend to the space above the lands and waters included within the limits of any city or town, and to any airport owned, controlled, maintained or operated by any city or town outside its limits, and to the space above the same. Provided, however, that no such ordinance, rule or regulation, shall be in conflict with state law or regulation, or in conflict with federal law or regulation. [43GA, ch 138, §7.]

Charges. Any such city or town may from time to time fix, establish and collect a schedule of charges for the use of such property or any part thereof, which charges shall be used in connection with the maintenance and operation of such airport. When the public needs will not be injured thereby, any such city or town may lease all or any portion of such property, or sell any equipment no longer required. Real estate may be sold only by unanimous vote of all members of the council. [43GA, ch 138, §8.]

Deemed as public use. Any property acquired, owned, controlled or occupied for the purposes enumerated in this chapter, shall be and is hereby declared to be acquired, owned, controlled and occupied for a public purpose and as a matter of public need, and the liability of any city or town in connection therewith shall be no greater than that imposed upon municipalities in the maintenance and operation of public parks. [43GA, ch 138, §9.]

CHAPTER 304
ELECTRIC UTILITIES AND MOTOR BUS LINES

Referred to in §5906.

5904. Regulations.
5904-c1. Motor bus lines.
5905. Franchise—election.
5906. Notice.

5904. Regulations. Cities and towns shall have the power to authorize and regulate telegraph, district telegraph, telephone, street railway, and other electric wires, and the poles and other supports thereof, by general and uniform regulation, and to provide the manner in which, and places where, the same shall be placed upon, along, or under the streets, roads, avenues, alleys,
$5910, Ch 305, CITIES AND TOWNS—VIADUCTS

and public places of such city or town, and may divide the city into districts for that purpose. [C97,$775; C24, 27,$5904.]

Referred to in $5906.
Similar power, §6817.

5904-c. Motor bus lines. Cities and towns may grant franchises to operate and maintain on and over their streets bus and motor transportation lines to carry passengers for hire on a plan similar to street railways. Such franchises may be granted to individuals or private corporations and shall not be exclusive, nor shall they extend for a longer period than ten years. Provided, however, that in cities or towns in which a street railway is established and operated, before the question of granting such franchise is submitted to the electorate, the proposed franchise must first be offered to the owner of the existing street railway, and if said owner shall agree in writing within thirty days from the time such proposed franchise is offered to accept said franchise and operate a bus or motor transportation line under the terms of said franchise, the question shall be submitted to the electorate of the granting of said franchise to the owner of the street railway. If the owner of said street railway fails to agree in writing within said thirty-day period to accept said franchise and operate the bus or motor transportation line therein provided for, the city or town council may then offer said franchise to another person, firm or corporation, and may submit to the electorate the question of granting the franchise to said person, firm or corporation.

In cities in which street railways are in actual operation no franchise may be granted hereunder unless the proposition shall receive at the election an affirmative vote equal to at least forty per cent of the total number of the electors of the city voting at the last preceding general election.

The granting of such franchise shall not preclude cities and towns from licensing jitney busses and motor vehicles carrying passengers for hire under the provisions of chapter 306.

The provisions of sections 5927 to 5934, inclusive, shall apply to busses and motor transportation lines operating under franchises granted pursuant to the provisions of this section. [43 GA, chs 173, 174.]

Referred to in §5905.

5905. Franchise—election. No franchise shall be granted, renewed, or extended by any city or town for the use of its streets, highways, avenues, alleys, or public places, for any of the purposes named in the two preceding sections unless a majority of the legal electors voting thereon vote in favor of the same at a general, city or town, or special election. The council may order the question of the granting, renewal, or extension of any such franchise so submitted; or the mayor shall submit said question to such vote upon the petition of twenty-five property owners of each voting precinct in a city, or fifty property owners in any town. [C97,$776; S13,$776; C24, 27,$5905; 43GA, ch 173.]

Referred to in §5906.

5906. Notice. Notice of such election shall be given by publication once each week for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in the city or town, or if none be published therein, in a newspaper published in the county and of general circulation in the city or town. [C97,$776; S13,$776; C24, 27,$5906.]

Referred to in §5907.

5907. Time of election. The election shall be held on a date not less than five nor more than twenty days after the last publication of said notice. [C97,$776; S13,$776; C24, 27,$5907.]

Referred to in §5908.

5908. Ballots—procedure. The clerk shall prepare the ballots, and the proposition shall be submitted as provided for in the title on elections. [C97,$776; S13,$776; C24, 27,$5908.]

Referred to in §5909.

5909. Costs. The party applying for the franchise, or a renewal or extension thereof, shall pay all expenses incurred in holding the election. [C97,$776; S13,$776; C24, 27,$5909.]

Referred to in §5910.

CHAPTER 305
VIADUCTS

Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §7663.

5910. Authorization. Cities having a population of five thousand or over shall have power to require any railroad company, owning or operating any railroad tracks upon or across any public streets of such city, to erect, construct, reconstruct, complete, and maintain, to the extent hereinafter provided, any viaduct upon or along such streets, and over or under such tracks, including the approaches thereto, as may be declared by ordinances of such city necessary for the safety and protection of the public. [C97,$776; C24, 27,$5910.]

5911. Limitations. The approaches to any such viaduct shall not exceed a total distance of eight hundred feet, but no such viaduct shall be required on more than every fourth street
running in the same direction, and no railroad company shall be required to build or contribute to the building of more than one such viaduct, with its approaches, in any one year; nor shall any viaduct be required until the board of railroad commissioners shall, after examination, determine the same to be necessary for the public safety and convenience, and the plans of said viaduct, prepared as hereinafter provided, shall have been approved by said board. [C97, §770; C24, 27, §5911.]

5912. Damages. When a viaduct shall be by ordinance declared necessary for the safety and protection of the public, the council shall provide for appraising, assessing, and determining the damages which may be caused to any property by reason of the construction of the same and its approaches. [C97, §771; S13, §771; C24, 27, §5912.]

5913. Procedure. The proceedings for such purpose shall be the same as are provided in case of taking private property for works of internal improvement. [C97, §771; S13, §771; C24, 27, §5913.]

Procedure, ch 366.

5914. Payment. The damages assessed shall be paid by the city out of the general bridge fund, or in cities having a population of twelve thousand or over from any other fund or funds legally available therefor. [C97, §771; S13, §771; C24, 27, §5914.]

5915. Tax permissible. In cities having a population of twelve thousand or over, where a viaduct is required to be constructed and the plans therefor have been approved and there are no available funds in the general bridge fund, or any fund or funds of said city which may be legally used for the payment of such damages, such city may levy an annual tax not exceeding two mills on the dollar for the purpose of creating a fund to be known as a viaduct fund for the payment of damages caused to property by reason of the construction of such viaduct and approaches thereto. [S13, §771-a; C24, 27, §5915.]

5916. Specifications. The width, height, and strength of any viaduct and the approaches thereto, and the material and manner of construction thereof, shall be such as may be required by the council. [C97, §772; C24, 27, §5916.]

5917. Apportionment of cost. When two or more railroad companies own or operate separate lines of track to be crossed by a viaduct, the proportion thereof and the approaches thereto to be constructed by each, or the cost to be borne by each, shall be determined by the council. [C97, §773; S13, §773; C24, 27, §5917.]

5918. Hearing. The council shall fix a time and place where it will consider such matters and any objections that may be made to the construction of such viaduct and the approaches thereto. [S18, §773; C24, 27, §5918.]

5919. Notice. Not less than twenty days' written notice of such hearing shall be given to the company or companies owning or operating the track or tracks over or under which it is proposed to construct such viaduct. [S13, §775; C24, 27, §5919.]

5920. Service. Said notice may be served in the same manner and upon the same persons or officers as in the case of an original notice. [S13, §775; C24, 27, §5920.]

Manner of service, §11060; persons served, §11072 et seq.

5921. Use and compensation. Such cities shall have power to regulate the use of such viaducts and to authorize or forbid the use thereof by street railway companies and to require the payment of compensation for such use. [S13, §773; C24, 27, §5921.]

5922. Repair fund. After the completion thereof, any revenue derived therefrom by the crossing thereon of street railway lines shall constitute a special fund, and shall be applied in making repairs to such viaduct. [C97, §773; S13, §773; C24, 27, §5922.]

5923. Apportionment of repairs. One-half of all ordinary repairs to such viaduct or its approaches shall be paid out of such fund, or be borne by the city, and the remaining half by the railroad company; and if the track of more than one company is crossed, the costs of such repairs shall be borne by such companies in the same proportion as was the original cost of construction. [C97, §773; S13, §773; C24, 27, §5923.]

5924. Mandamus. If any railroad company neglects or refuses, for more than thirty days after such notice as may be prescribed by ordinance, to comply with the requirements of any ordinance passed under the provisions of this chapter, the city may enforce the construction, maintenance, or repair of such viaduct and approaches by proceedings in mandamus, and the court shall require the issues to be made up at the first term to which such action is brought and shall give the same precedence over other civil business. [C97, §773; S13, §774; C24, 27, §5924.]

Mandamus, ch 632.

5925. Contempt — optional procedure. Refusals to comply with, or violations of, the orders of the court in such proceedings may be punished as contempts, by fine and imprisonment as provided in section 7884; or the city may construct or repair the viaduct or approaches, or any portion thereof, which such railroad company was required to construct or maintain, and recover the cost thereof from such company. [S18, §774; C24, 27, §5925.]
CHAPTER 306
JITNEY BUSSES

5926. Regulation and license. Cities and towns, including cities acting under the commission form of government, and cities acting under the city manager plan of government, shall have power, under the restrictions and conditions hereinafter named, to regulate and license so-called jitney busses and all motor vehicles operating upon the streets and avenues of such cities and towns and engaged in carrying passengers for hire on a plan similar to that followed by street railway companies; to require such vehicles to be operated over reasonable routes and upon reasonable schedules; to impose penalties within the limits of section 5714 for the violation of any ordinance enacted hereunder, not inconsistent and in conflict with this chapter. [SS15,§754-a; C24, 27,§5926.]

5927. Excluding from streets. The city or town council may prohibit any such jitney bus or motor vehicle from operating on that part of any such street or avenue on which there is operated a street car line or lines when such street car line is maintained and operated under a franchise granted by any such city or town. [SS15,§754-a; C24, 27,§5927.]

5928. Use of street. Such jitney or motor bus may cross such street or avenue at right angles with said street car line or lines, and in addition thereto said jitney or motor buses may travel over such streets and avenues so far only as is necessary to cross bridges. [C24, 27,§5928.]

5929. Terminus — resulting right. Said busses and vehicles may have a terminus in the business district of such city or town, and for the purpose of going to and from such terminus said busses and vehicles may travel over such portion only of said prohibited streets and avenues as is necessary to connect directly with the licensed route of said busses and vehicles over the streets and avenues on which there are no street car line or lines. [C24, 27,§5929.]

5930. Bond. No such license shall be granted by any such city or town unless and until the applicant therefor shall file in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which said city or town may be located, an indemnity bond with sureties to be approved by the clerk of said district court, which said sureties shall qualify as provided in chapter 551. [SS15,§754-a; C24, 27,§5930.]

5931. Beneficiary. The said bond shall inure to the benefit of the estate of any passenger killed and to the benefit of any passenger who may suffer bodily injury or property damage by reason of negligence or misconduct on the part of the driver, owner, or operator of any such jitney bus or motor vehicle. [SS15,§754-a; C24, 27,§5931.]

5932. Amount of bond. The said bond shall be in the following penal sums, to wit: If there is carried in such jitney bus or motor vehicle less than ten passengers, at least five thousand dollars; and if there is carried therein ten passengers or more, at least ten thousand dollars. [C24, 27,§5932.]

5933. General insurance policy. In lieu of such bond there may be filed in such office a liability insurance policy issued by a company authorized to do business in the state in like amounts for a single claim as for the bonds above provided, and conditioned that the same shall inure to the benefit of any passenger upon such vehicle or vehicles in the same manner and way as the bonds above provided. [C24, 27,§5933.]

5934. Filing and fee. When said bond or policy is approved by said clerk he shall file the same in his office for the purpose herein expressed and shall receive for filing and approving the same a fee of one dollar. [C24, 27,§5934.]

5935. Application for license. No such license shall be granted by any such city or town unless and until the applicant therefor shall, after the said bond or liability insurance policy is thus approved, file in the office of the clerk of such city or town an application for such license stating: 1. The type of motor car or jitney bus to be used. 2. The horsepower and the factory number thereof. 3. The state license number thereof. 4. The seating capacity thereof according to its trade rating. 5. The street or streets upon which it is intended to operate.
6. The age, name, and residence of the person to be in the immediate charge thereof as driver and a statement showing that such driver has attained the age of at least eighteen full years, and if more than one person is to be in the immediate charge of such jitney or motor bus, then there must be given the name, age, and residence of each said persons and a statement showing that each of said persons has attained the age of eighteen full years.

7. The qualifications and experience of the person who is to be the driver of such jitney or motor bus, and if more than one person is to drive the same, then a statement of qualification of each such person.

8. The name of the owner or owners of the bus or buses proposed to be operated.

9. That the said bond herein above named has been filed and approved as herein above provided. [C24, 27,§5936.]

CHAPTER 307
STREETS AND PUBLIC GROUNDS

This chapter, except §§5949-a1, 5949-a2, applicable to special charter cities, §6770.

GENERAL POWERS
5938. Establishment—improvement.
5939. Acceptance of dedication.
5940. Optional payments.
5941. Term of assessments.
5942-b1. Acquisition of lands.
5942-b2. Plat and schedule—resolution of necessity.
5942-b3. Levy—certificates or bonds.
5942-b4. Increased award—assessment.
5942-b5. Applicable provisions.
5943. Interpretation.
5944. Width of street.
5945. Duty to supervise.
5946. Duty to drag.
5947. "Roads" as streets.
5948. Embankments and fills.
5949. Lighting.
5949-a1. Lighting districts.
5949-a2. Special lighting tax.
5950. Snow and ice.

GRADE OF STREETS
5951. Grades and grading.
5952. Uniformity.

GENERAL POWERS
5938. Establishment—improvement. Cities and towns shall have power to establish, lay off, open, widen, straighten, narrow, vacate, extend, improve, and repair streets, highways, avenues, alleys, public grounds, parks and playgrounds, wharves, landings and market places within their limits. [R60,§1064, 1097; C73,§§465, 527; C97,§751; SS15,§751; C24, 27,§5938; 44GA, ch 153.]

5939. Acceptance of dedication. No street, avenue, highway, or alley dedicated to public use by the proprietor of the ground in any municipal corporation shall be deemed a public street, avenue, highway, or alley, or be under the control of such municipality, unless the dedication shall be accepted and confirmed by a resolution specially passed for such purpose.

5936. Granting or rejecting. The city or town council may grant or reject the said application, and if the said application is rejected other applications may be made, and likewise the city or town council may grant or reject the same. [SS15,§754-a; C24, 27,§5936.]

5937. Violations. It shall be unlawful for any such jitney or motor bus to thus operate upon any such streets or avenues without said license; and any person, corporation, or co-partnership who shall operate any such jitney or motor bus without such license shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, or shall stand committed to the county jail for a period not exceeding sixty days. [SS16,§754-a; C24, 27,§5937.]


SIDEWALKS

USE OF STREETS
5970. Conveyances—transportation. 5971. Driving or riding. 5972. Flagmen and gates. 5973. Speed of trains. [R60,§1097; C73,§§465, 527; C97,§751; SS15,§751; C24, 27,§5939.]

5940. Optional payments. The expenses of such extension, repairs, and improvements may be paid from the general fund, the grading fund, or from the highway or poll taxes of such cities or towns, or partly from each of such funds, or by assessing all or any portion of the cost thereof on abutting and adjacent property according to the benefits derived from such extension, repairs, and improvements as provided in chapter 308. [R60,§1064; C73,§§465, 527; C97,§751, 818; SS15,§751; C24, 27,§5940.]

5941. Term of assessments. Such assessments may be made to extend over a period not to exceed twenty years, payable in equal annual installments, and certificates or bonds may be issued in anticipation thereof. [C24, 27,§5941.]

Referred to in §5943.

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§5942-b1. Acquisition of lands. Whenever the cost and expense of an improvement authorized in section 5938 is to be assessed on the property specially benefited thereby, the council shall, by resolution, designate and determine the several tracts or parcels of ground necessary to be acquired for such improvement, which acquisition may be by condemnation proceedings or otherwise. [SS15,§751; C24,§5942; C27,§5942-b1.]

Referred to in §§5942-bl, 5943.

§5942-b2. Plat and schedule — resolution of necessity. When the cost of such acquisition shall have been ascertained, either by private negotiation or condemnation proceedings, the plat and schedule provided for in section 5993 shall be filed with the city clerk, and the council shall, in a proposed resolution, as provided by section 5991, declare the necessity for such improvement; and, in such resolution of necessity the property specially benefited by such improvement shall be determined and designated and the boundaries of the benefited district established. [SS15,§751; C24,§5942; C27,§5942-b2.]

Referred to in §§5942-b4, 5942-b5, 5943.

§5942-b3. Levy—certificates or bonds. Following the adoption of the resolution of necessity, the council may by resolution order the improvement; and, in order to obtain funds with which to pay the cost of acquiring the property necessary to make such improvement and the expense incident thereto, and without waiting for such improvement to be completed, levy, in accordance with section 6021 upon and against the several lots and parcels of land situated within such benefited district, the amount of such cost and expense, and issue and sell street improvement certificates or bonds in anticipation of the collection of such assessments, the proceeds from the sale of which certificates or bonds shall be used for the payment of such cost and expense and for no other purpose. [C27,§5942-b3.]

Referred to in §§5942-b4, 5942-b5, 5943.

§5942-b4. Increased award—assessment. If upon appeal any award shall be raised and the cost and expense of acquiring such property thereby increased, the amount of such increased cost may also be assessed upon and against the property situated within such benefited district, and if the council so elects, there may be also assessed against the property in such benefited district the cost and expense of clearing and grading the ground so acquired; and street improvement certificates or bonds issued in like manner as provided in the preceding section. If two assessments are made and two sets of certificates or bonds are issued, the first of such certificates or bonds shall be designated as “Series A” and the second as “Series B.” The aggregate amount of both such assessments shall not exceed twenty-five per cent of the value of the property assessed. [C27,§5942-b4.]

Referred to in §§5942-b5, 5943.

§5942-b5. Applicable provisions. The provisions of chapter 308 relating to street improvements and special assessments, and chapter 311 relating to street improvement certificates or bonds shall be applicable hereto, in so far as the same may be necessary for the carrying out of this and the four preceding sections. [C27,§5942-b5.]

Referred to in §5943.

§5943. Interpretation. Nothing in the seven preceding sections shall be construed as changing the manner of assessing abutting and adjacent property for the cost of paving, guttering, curbing, or macadamizing streets and alleys. [SS15,§751; C24,27,§5943.]

§5944. Width of street. They shall have power to provide that the width of all streets, highways, avenues, and alleys of all additions to any city or town shall conform to the width of the existing streets, highways, avenues, and alleys of such cities and towns. [C97,§752; C24,27,§5944.]

§5945. Duty to supervise. They shall have the care, supervision, and control of all public highways, streets, avenues, alleys, public squares, and commons within the city, and shall cause the same to be kept open and in repair and free from nuisances. [R60,§1097; C73,§527; C97,§753; C24,27,§5945.]

Notice to person liable over, §6785.

§5946. Duty to drag. The councils of cities and towns, respectively, shall cause the main-traveled roads within the corporate limits leading into the city or town to be dragged at the times and in the manner provided by law for the dragging of roads outside such corporate limits. [S13,§1570-b4; C24,27,§5946.]

Time and manner of dragging, §§4460, 4778.

§5947. “Roads” as streets. Such portions of all roads as lie within the limits of any city or town shall conform to the direction and grade and be subject to all regulations of other streets in such town or city. [R60,§916; C73,§953; C97,§1608; C24,27,§5947.]

§5948. Embankments and fills. Cities of the first class shall have power to construct embankments where streets cross ravines, or where it is necessary that fills should be made for the purpose of retaining the street at grade to the full width of the remaining portions thereof. Such cities may purchase or condemn lands suitable for such purposes in the manner provided for condemning land by cities; but when the abutting property shall be brought to grade, such city shall convey the land so taken to the owner from whom the same was taken, or his grantees, upon the payment of him or them of the price originally paid by said city at the time said property was purchased or condemned. [C97,§784; C24,27,§5948.]

Condemnation procedure, §6202; also ch 366.

§5949. Lighting. They shall have power to light streets, avenues, alleys, highways, public places, grounds, buildings, landings, market places, and wharves. [R60,§1064; C73,§464; C97,§756; C24,27,§5949.]

§5949-a1. Lighting districts. In any city of the first class, where streets are now or may hereafter be lighted by electroliers or similar
devices, the city council of such city may by ordinance divide such city into two districts for lighting purposes; one to be known as the "Metropolitan Lighting District", to embrace all of the property abutting upon streets lighted by electroliers or similar lighting devices, and the other to be known as the "General Lighting District", to embrace all of the area of such city not included in such Metropolitan Lighting District. [C73, §469; C97, §786; C24, 27, §5954.]

§5949-a2. Special lighting tax. When any such city has been so divided into lighting districts, the city council of such city may levy a special tax upon the property embraced in such metropolitan lighting district, in addition to all other taxes provided by law, not to exceed two mills to defray the expense in connection with the lighting of such district; such special tax to be paid at the same time and in the same manner as general taxes. [C27, §5949-a1.]

§5950. Snow and ice. They shall have power to remove snow, ice, or accumulations from abutting property from the sidewalk, without notice to the property owner, if the same has remained upon the walk for the period of ten hours and assesses the expenses thereof on the property from the front of which such snow, ice, or accumulations shall be removed; but the expense shall not exceed one and one-half cents per front foot of any lot, and the same shall be certified and collected as other special taxes. [C97, §781; C24, 27, §5950.]

§5951. Grades and grading. They shall have power to establish grades and provide for the grading of any street, highway, avenue, alley, public ground, wharf, landing, or market place, the expense thereof to be paid from the general or grading fund, or from the highway or poll taxes of such city or town, or partly from each such fund. [C73, §465; C97, §782; C24, 27, §5951.]

§5952. Uniformity. They shall have power to provide that the grading of all streets, highways, avenues, alleys, public grounds, wharves, landings, or market places of all additions to any city or town shall be done in the same manner, and conform to existing streets, avenues, highways, and alleys thereof. [C97, §783; C24, 27, §5952.]

§5953. Change. When any city or town shall have established the grade of any street or alley, and any person shall have made improvements on the same, or lots abutting thereon, according to the established grade thereof, and such grade shall thereafter be altered in such a manner as to damage, injure, or diminish the value of such property so improved, said city or town shall pay to the owner of such property the amount of such damage or injury. [C73, §469; C97, §785; C24, 27, §5953.]

§5954. Appraisers. The amount of such damage or injury shall be determined and assessed by three disinterested freeholders, one of whom shall be selected by the mayor, one by the owner of the property, and one by the two so appointed; or, in case of their disagreement, by the council. If the owner fails to select an appraiser within ten days from the time of receiving notice to select same, then the council shall select all such appraisers. [C73, §469; C97, §786; C24, 27, §5954.]

§5955. Notice. The appraisers shall take an oath to faithfully and impartially discharge their duties. They shall give ten days' notice in writing to the owner of the property affected of the time and place of their meeting to view the premises and make their assessment, if such owner resides in the county; which notice shall be served in the same manner as original notices in the district court. If the owner resides outside of the county, or his residence is unknown, notice shall be given by publication once a week for three weeks in some newspaper published in the city or town where the property is located. [C73, §469; C97, §787; C24, 27, §5955.]

§5956. Assessment. The appraisers shall view the premises, and, in their discretion, receive evidence, and may adjourn from day to day. When the appraisement is completed, the appraisers shall sign and return the same to the council, which shall be done within thirty days from the date of their selection. [C73, §469; C97, §788; C24, 27, §5956.]

§5957. Confirmation or annulment. The council may, in its discretion, confirm or annul the appraisement, and, if annulled, all proceedings shall be void and of no effect; but, if confirmed, an order of confirmation shall be entered by the clerk in the record of the proceedings of the council. [C73, §469; C97, §789; C24, 27, §5957.]

§5958. Limitation. No alteration of grade shall be made until the damages assessed shall have been paid or tendered to the owner of the property so injured or damaged. [C73, §469; C97, §789; C24, 27, §5958.]

§5959. Appeal. Any person interested may appeal from the order of confirmation to the district court of the county in which such property is located, by giving written notice thereof to the mayor, within twenty days after the order of confirmation is entered. [C73, §469; C97, §790; C24, 27, §5959.]

§5960. Trial. On the trial of the appeal, all questions involved in the proceedings, including the amount of damages, shall be open to investigation, and the burden of proof shall, in all cases, be upon the city or town to show that the proceedings are in accord with the provisions of this chapter. [C73, §469; C97, §790; C24, 27, §5960.]

§5961. Costs. The cost of such proceedings, incurred prior to the order of confirmation or annulment of the appraisement, shall in all cases be paid by the city or town. If the person appealing recovers more damages than were awarded by the appraisers, he shall recover the costs of the appeal; if he recovers the same or less than the award, the costs of the appeal shall be taxed to him. [C73, §469; C97, §790; C24, 27, §5961.]
§5962. Permanent sidewalks. Cities and towns shall have power to provide for the construction, reconstruction, and repair of permanent sidewalks upon any street, highway, avenue, public ground, wharf, landing, or market place within the limits of such city or town; and to assess the cost thereof on the lots or parcels of land in front of which the same shall be constructed; but the construction of permanent sidewalks shall not be made until the bed of the same shall have been graded so that, when completed, such sidewalks will be at the established grade.

Unless the owners of a majority of the linear feet of the property facing on said improvements petition the council therefor, the same shall not be made unless three-fourths of all the members of the council shall by vote order the making thereof. [C73,§466; C97,§779; S13,§779; C24, 27,§5962.]

Grade for streets, etc., §5976.

§5963. Objections. All objections to the cost of construction of permanent sidewalks, as provided by the code, against the lots or parcels of land in front of which the same are constructed, and all objections to the prior proceedings, on account of errors, irregularities, or inequalities, must be made in writing and filed with the city clerk prior to the date fixed for said assessment; and all objections not so made shall be deemed waived, except where fraud is shown. [S13, §791-a; C24, 27,§5963.]

Similar provision, §§5992, 6029, 6092.

§5964. Payment under waiver. Unless the owner of any lot or parcel of land against which an assessment for permanent sidewalk is made shall within thirty days from the date of assessment file written objections to the legality or regularity of the assessment or levy of such tax upon and against his property, such owner shall be deemed to have waived objections on these grounds, and shall have the right to pay said assessment with interest thereon not exceeding six per cent per annum in seven equal annual installments, the first of which shall mature and be payable on the date of said assessment and the others, with interest on the whole amount unpaid, annually thereafter, at the same time and in the same manner as the March semiannual payment of ordinary taxes, provided that if the aggregate of all assessments against the property of an owner be twenty-five dollars or less, such assessments shall be paid in one installment and within thirty days following the levy. [S13,§791-b; C24, 27,§5964; 43GA, ch 175.]

§5965. Delinquent tax. Each installment of such taxes, with interest, shall become delinquent on the first day of March next after its maturity and shall bear the same rate of interest, with same penalties as ordinary taxes. [S13,§791-b; C24, 27,§5965; 43GA, ch 175.]

Interest and penalties, §7214.

§5966. Certificates of levy—lien. A certificate of levy of such special assessment, fixing the number of installments and the time when payable, certified as correct by the city clerk, shall be filed with the auditor of the county, or each of the counties, in which the city is situated and thereupon said special assessment, as shown therein, shall be placed on the tax list of the proper county and said taxes and special assessment, with all interest and penalties thereon, shall become and remain a lien upon such lot or parcel of land until the same is paid; and said lien shall have precedence over all other liens, except ordinary taxes. [S13,§791-c; C24, 27,§5966.]

§5967. Certificates—effect. Such certificate shall be the same as certificates of the levy of special assessments for street improvements, and shall create the same rights and liabilities and the same procedure shall apply thereto. [S13, §§791-d-g; C24, 27,§5967.]

Certification to auditor, §6007.

§5968. Temporary sidewalks. They shall have power to provide for the laying, relaying, and repairing of temporary sidewalks upon any street, avenue, public ground, wharf, landing, or market place within the limits of such city or town, at a cost not exceeding sixty cents a linear foot, to prescribe a uniform width thereof, and to regulate the grade of the same, and to provide for the assessment of the cost thereof on the property in front of which the same shall be laid. [C73,§468; C97,§777; S13,§777; C24, 27,§5968.]

§5969. Repair. Cities and towns shall have power to repair sidewalks without notice to the property owner, and assess the expense thereof on the property in front of which such repairs are made, and the same shall be certified and collected as other taxes. [C73,§467; C97,§780; C24, 27,§5969.]

USE OF STREETS

§5970. Conveyances — transportation. They shall have power:
1. To regulate, license, and tax all carts, wagons, street sprinklers, drays, coaches, hacks, omnibuses, and every description of conveyance kept for hire.
2. To fix the rate and prices for the transportation of persons and property from one part of the city to another in the vehicles above named, to require such persons to keep exposed to view, in or upon such vehicle, a printed table of the rates and prices so fixed.
3. To establishe stands for hackney coaches, cabs, omnibuses, drays, and express wagons, and to enforce the obserwance and use thereof.
4. To prescribe the width of the tires of all vehicles habitually used in the transportation of persons or articles from one part of the city to another.
5. To require vehicles and bicycles to carry lamps giving sufficient light. [R60,§1063; C73, §§463, 537; C97,§754; C24, 27,§5970.]

Jitney busses, ch 306.

§5971. Driving or riding. Cities and towns shall have power to restrain and regulate the riding and driving of horses, live stock, vehicles, and bicycles within the limits of the corporation, and prevent and punish fast or immoderate riding
or driving within such limits. [R60,§1057; C73, §456; C97,§755; C24, 27,§5971.]

5972. Flagmen and gates. Cities and towns shall have power to compel railroad companies to place flagmen, or to erect, construct, maintain, and operate suitable mechanical signal devices or gates, upon public streets at railroad crossings, under such regulations as may from time to time be made by the council; provided that in cases where a controversy arises between the railroad company and the council as to the necessity for such flagmen, signal devices, or gates, the matter shall be determined by the board of railroad commissioners. [C97,§769; C24, 27,§5972.]

5973. Speed of trains. Cities and towns, subject to the approval of the railroad commission, shall have power to regulate the speed of trains and locomotives on railways running over the streets or through the limits of the city or town. [C73,§456; C97,§769; C24, 27,§5973.]

CHAPTER 308
STREET IMPROVEMENTS, SEWERS, AND SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

Referred to in §§5786, 5902, par. 4, 6940, 5442-b5, 6066-43, 6066-at, 6077, 6079, 6575, 6610. Certain provisions applicable to special charter cities, §6912.

5974. Definitions. The following words as used in this chapter shall have the meanings as stated:

1. The word “cities” shall include towns.

2. The word “repair” shall include reconstruct and resurface.

3. The word “street” shall include highway, avenue, alley, and public place.

4. The word “lot” shall include tract or parcel of land.

5. The word “sewer” shall include structures designed to control streams and surface waters flowing into sewers.

6. The words “cost of construction of sewers” shall include the cost of acquisition of lands and easements for the control of such waters flowing
into sewers. [C97,§779; S13,§§779, 792-f; C24, 27,§5974.]

5975. Street improvements. Cities shall have power:
1. To improve any street by grading, parking, curbing, paving, oiling, chloriding, graveling, macadamizing, use of shale or other surfacing material, or guttering the same or any part thereof, or by constructing electric light fixtures along same, and to repair such improvements.
2. To establish districts, the boundaries of which may be changed as may be just and equitable, for the improvement or repair, by paving or graveling, of such streets within the corporation as in the judgment of the council constitute main traveled ways into and out of such cities.

5976. Grading required. The construction of permanent parking, curbing, paving, graveling, macadamizing, or guttering shall not be done until the bed thereof shall have been graded, so that such improvement, when fully completed, will bring the street up to the established grade.

5977. Grading cost assessable. Only so much of the cost of the removal of the earth and other material as lies between the subgrade and the established grade shall be assessed to private property. [C97,§792; S13,§792; C24, 27,§5977.]

5978. Preparing for oiling—cost. The cost of preparing a street to receive oil, shale or chloride shall be paid by the city, except that portion between the rails of any railway or street railway, and one foot outside thereof. [C24, 27,§5978; 44GA, ch 154.]

5979. Use of old material. Upon repaving, they may use the old material for such repair and dispose of the waste material and salvage from the old pavement as the council may by resolution direct. The value of the salvage so used or the proceeds derived from the sale thereof shall be equitably applied upon the cost of the new improvement. [S13,§§792, 792-f; C24, 27,§5979.]

5980. Sale of salvage. No salvage may be sold until the owner of property assessed for the original construction of the paving shall have been given ten days' notice in writing requiring him to elect whether he desires such salvage, which notice shall be personally served on the owner or his agent, or, if neither be found, by posting in a conspicuous place on the property. The election, if made, shall be in writing and filed with the clerk. No owner electing to take salvage shall be entitled to a pro rata distribution derived from the proceeds of sale of salvage. [C24, 27,§5980.]

5981. Gas, water, and other connections. They shall have power to require the connections from gas, water, and steam-heating pipes, sewers, and underground electric construction, to the curb line of adjacent property, to be made before the permanent improvement of the street and, if such improvements have already been made, to regulate the making of such connections, fix the charges therefor, and make all needful rules in relation thereto, and the use thereof. If the owners of property on such streets fail to make such connections in the manner and within the time fixed by the council, it may cause the same to be made, and assess the cost thereof against the property for which they are made. [C97,§779, 809; S13,§§779, 792-f; C24, 27,§5981.]

5982. Connections under waterworks trustees. When any city having a board of waterworks trustees has ordered any street permanently improved, which street is afterward paved, repaved, or macadamizing, the council shall at once notify the board of the passage of the resolution of necessity. The board shall report to the council the lots and names of the owners and the requirements in respect to connections from any water mains or pipes to the curb line of the abutting and adjacent property. Thereupon the council shall pass a resolution requiring the respective owners of the said abutting or adjacent property to make said connections in the manner required by the rules of the board, and fixing a time therefor. Notice thereof shall be given by one publication in some newspaper published in such city, which shall be at least ten days prior to the time fixed in said resolution. [C97,§809; S13,§§779, 792-f; C24, 27,§5982; 44GA, ch 155.]

5983. Installation—cost. If the owner fail to put in the said water connections before the time fixed or within such additional time, not exceeding thirty days, as may be granted by the council, the board of waterworks trustees shall put in said connections and certify the actual cost thereof to the council. The council shall assess the same to the respective lots in the manner in which other special assessments are made. [C97,§809; S13,§§779, 792-f; C24, 27,§5983.]

Assessment procedure. §6026 et seq.

5984. Sewers. Cities shall have the power to construct and repair sewers and catch basins in any street within their limits. Any city may by ordinance be divided into such sewer districts as the council may determine, numbering them consecutively, or the entire city may be included in one district. [C73,§465; C97,§§791, 794; S13,§840-a; C24, 27,§5984.]

Referred to in §6066-d1.

5985. Outlets and purifying plants. They may construct outlets and purifying plants in connection with or as additions to sanitary sewers, and such outlets and plants may be considered as a part of the sewer system, and the cost thereof may be assessed against property benefited thereby. [S15,§840-g; C24, 27,§5985.]

Referred to in §6066-d1.
5986. Main sewer assessments. In addition to other powers, cities having a population of less than forty-seven thousand and cities having a population in excess of one hundred twenty-five thousand shall have power to assess the whole or any part of the cost of the construction of any main sewer or system of main sewers to the respective lots as adjacent property which are included within a district to be fixed by the council, which may include all territory within the drainage area of such main sewer or main sewer system. [S13, §§840-d; C24, 27, §5986; 43 GA, ch 177.]

5987. "Adjacent property" and "main sewer". All such lots which may be furnished with sewer connections or drain by such main sewer or sewer system, shall be considered as adjacent property.

A main sewer shall be held to mean any sewer that is commonly referred to by any one of the following terms: "intercepting sewer, out-fall sewer, or trunk sewer". [S13, §§840-c, d; C24, 27, §5987.]

5988. State building. Any city in which any state building may be situated shall permit the state to construct therefor through or under any of its streets, or to connect the same with its sewer system under the same regulations that are provided for private property owners. [C97, §794; C24, 27, §5988.]

5989. Condemnation. Cities shall have power to condemn, in the manner provided for the condemnation of land for their needs, right of way through private property sufficient for the construction and maintenance of sewers. The cost of such right of way shall constitute a part of the expense of sewers and be assessed accordingly. [C97, §§791, 795; S13, §§840-a; C24, 27, §5989; 43 GA, ch 178.]

5990. Cross sewers. They shall have power to provide the terms and conditions on which cross and lateral sewers may be connected with main sewers. In cases where sewers have been paid for in whole or in part by special assessment, they may pay to the parties to whom the benefits have been assessed an equitable proportion of the money collected for the purpose of connecting such cross or lateral sewers. [C97, §§791, 796; S13, §§840-a; C24, 27, §5990.]

5991. Resolution of necessity — contents. When the council shall deem it necessary to construct, reconstruct, or resurface any street improvement or to construct or reconstruct any sewer, it shall, in a proposed resolution, declare such necessity, stating the kinds of material proposed to be used and method of construction, whether private property will be assessed, and, in case of sewers, the kinds and size, and what adjacent property is proposed to be assessed therefor, and in both cases designate the location and terminal points thereof. That the plat and schedule are on file in the office of the clerk shall be stated in the resolution. [C73, §§465, 466; C97, §§791, 810; SS15, §§810, 840-j; C24, 27, §5991.]

5992. Additional contents. The council may, in addition to the requirements of the preceding section, incorporate in the resolution of necessity notice of its intention to issue certificates or bonds as the case may be, as provided in section 6109, and may also provide that unless property owners at the time of the final consideration of said resolution have on file with the clerk objections to the amount of the proposed assessment, they shall be deemed to have waived all objections thereto. [C24, 27, §5992; 43 GA, ch 179, §8.]

5993. Plat and schedule. Before the resolution of necessity is introduced, the council shall prepare and file with the clerk a plat and schedule showing:

1. The boundaries of the district, if any.
2. The streets to be improved.
3. The width of such improvement.
4. Each lot proposed to be assessed together with a valuation fixed by the council.
5. An estimate of the cost of the proposed improvement, stating the same for each different type of construction and kind of material to be used.
6. In each case the amount thereof which is estimated to be assessed against each lot. [SS15, §§840-k; C24, 27, §5993.]

5994. Cost of schedule. The cost of making the plat and schedule shall be paid from the improvement fund. [C24, 27, §5994.]

5995. Time of hearing—objections permitted. The council shall fix the time for the consideration of the proposed resolution of necessity, at which time the owners of property subject to assessment for the proposed improvement or sewer may appear and make objection to the boundaries of the proposed district, to the cost of improvement, to the amount proposed to be assessed against any lot, and to the passage of the proposed resolution. [C97, §§810; SS15, §§810, 840-m; C24, 27, §5995.]

5996. Remonstrance—vote required—amendment. No resolution providing for the improvement of streets by paving shall be passed except by unanimous vote of the entire council, if, at the time set for its consideration, a remonstrance shall have been filed with the council signed by sixty per cent of the property owners and by the owners of property subject to pay seventy-five per cent of the assessable cost of the proposed improvement. At the hearing the resolution may be amended and passed, or passed as proposed. [C73, §466; C97, §810; SS15, §§810, 840-m; C24, 27, §5996; 43 GA, ch 179, §9.]

5997. Notice. It shall cause notice of the time when said resolution will be considered by it for passage to be given by two publications in some newspaper published in the city, the last of which shall be not less than two nor more than four weeks prior to the day fixed for
its consideration; but if there be no such newspaper, such notice shall be given by posting copies thereof in three public places within the limits of the city. [C97, §810; S13, §840-a; SS15, §§810, 840-4; C24, 27, §5997.]

§5998. Improvement ordered. After the passage of the resolution of necessity, the council, by another resolution may order the construction, reconstruction, or resurfacing of the improvement or the construction or reconstruction of the sewer. [C97, §§794, 811; SS15, §840-n; C24, 27, §5998.]

§5999. Record—vote required. The record shall show whether the improvement or sewer was petitioned for or made on motion of the council. If the improvement or sewer is made on the motion of the council, such resolution of necessity shall require for passage the vote of three-fourths of all the members of the council; or, in cities under the commission form of government having but three members of the council, the vote of two members; but if petitioned for by a majority of the resident owners of property to be assessed for the construction thereof, the resolution of necessity may be passed by a majority vote of the council. [C97, §§793, 794, 811; S13, §§792-b, 793; C24, 27, §5999; 43GA, ch 179, §1.]

6000. Yeas and nays. The final vote on the resolution of necessity and the vote on the resolution ordering the improvement or sewer shall be by yeas and nays and entered on record. [C97, §811; SS15, §840-n; C24, 27, §6000.]

6001. Contract. When the construction or repair of any such street improvement or sewer is ordered, the council shall contract for furnishing labor and material and for the construction or repair, either of the entire work in one contract, or for parts thereof in separate and specified sections; but no work shall be done under any such contract until a properly signed contract and a duly executed and approved bond have been filed in the office of the clerk. [C97, §§791, 812; S13, §840-a; C24, 27, §6001; 43GA, ch 179, §2.]

Referred to in §6190-a.

6002. Exception as to oiling. The city may oil, shale or chloride the streets without letting a contract therefor. [C24, 27, §6002; 44GA, ch 154.]

Referred to in §6190-a.

6003. Agreement to repair. All contracts for the construction or repair of street improvements (except graveling, oiling, shaling, chloriding, or repairs other than reconstruction or resurfacing) or sewers, shall contain a provision obligating the contractor and his bondsmen from the time of acceptance by the city to keep in good repair such street improvement for not less than four years or such sewer for not less than two years. [C97, §814; S13, §814; C24, 27, §6003; 44GA, ch 154.]

Referred to in §6190-a.

6004. Bids—notice. All contracts for the construction or repair of street improvements and for sewers shall be let in the name of the city to the lowest bidder by sealed proposals, upon giving notice by two publications in a newspaper published in said city, the first of which shall be not less than fifteen days before the date set for receiving bids, which notice shall state as nearly as practicable the extent of the work, the kinds of materials for which bids will be received, when the work shall be done, the terms of payment fixed, that each bidder must deposit with his bid a certified check in an amount equal to ten per cent of his bid drawn on, and certified to, by a bank in Iowa, payable to and at the office of the treasurer of the municipality, and the time the proposals will be acted upon. If there be no such newspaper, such notice shall be given by posting the same in three public places within the limits of such city. [C97, §813; SS15, §813; C24, 27, §6004; 43GA, ch 179, §3.]

Referred to in §§6190-a.

6005. Deposit—rejection of bids. All bids must be accompanied, in a separate envelope, by a check on an Iowa bank, certified to such bank and payable to the order of the treasurer, at his office, in a sum to be named in the notice for bids, as security that the bidder will enter into a contract for the doing of the work and will give bond as required in the following section. Such checks shall be returned to the respective bidders whose bids have not been accepted. All bids may be rejected and new bids ordered. [C97, §818; SS15, §813; C24, 27, §6005.]

Referred to in §6190-a.

6006. Bond. Each contractor for street improvements or sewers shall give bond to the city, with sureties to be approved by the council, for the faithful performance of the contract, in a sum equal to the contract price and suit on such bond may be brought in the county in which the council may hold its sessions. [C97, §815; S13, §840-a; C24, 27, §6006; 43GA, ch 179, §4.]

Referred to in §§6005, 6190-a.

6007. Certification to county auditor—record book. After a contract has been made by any city for the construction or repair of any street improvement or sewer, the clerk shall certify as correct and file with the auditor of each county in which said city is situated, a copy of the resolution directing the construction or repair of said improvement or sewer, and a copy of the plat and schedule referred to in the resolution of necessity and on file in his office. In all counties where taxes are collected in two or more places, they shall be filed in the office of the auditor in the place where said special taxes are collected, and be preserved by him as a part of the records of his office. The auditor shall keep a book properly ruled for the purpose and enter thereon opposite each lot number the amount of the estimated assessment against the same. [C97, §816; S13, §816; C24, 27, §6007.]

Auditor's special assessment book. See §7199-d1 et seq.

6008. Lien generally. Thereupon all special taxes for the cost thereof, or any part of said cost, which are to be assessed and levied against
real property, or any railway or street railway, together with all interest and penalties on all of said assessments, shall become and remain a lien on such property from the date of the filing of said paper with the county auditor until paid, and such liens shall have precedence over all other liens except ordinary taxes, and shall not be divested by any judicial sale. [C79, §816; S13, §§792-f, 816; C24, 27, §6008.]

6009. Lien on rights of way. Any such assessment against a railway or street railway shall be a first and paramount lien upon the track thereof within the limits of the city. [C97, §§816; S13, §§792-f, 816; C24, 27, §6009.]

6010. Release on rights of way. No part of the line of any railway or street railway shall be released from the lien for any part of any unpaid assessment which has been made against it for street improvements, until the whole assessment shall have been paid. [C97, §828; SS15, §840-r; C24, 27, §6010.]

Referred to in §6009.

6011. Cost at intersection. Except for that part for which railways or street railways are liable, the whole or any part of the cost of any street improvement or sewer at the crossings of streets may be assessed against privately owned property not exceeding one-half of such cost at spaces opposite streets intersecting but not crossing, and at spaces opposite property owned by the city of the United States, may be assessed against privately owned property. In the case of sewers, such cost may be paid from the sewer fund or district sewer fund, or the general fund, as provided in section 6015. In case of street improvements, such cost may be paid from the improvement fund. [C97, §817; S13, §§792-f; C24, 27, §6011.]

Referred to in §§6012, 6015, 6019.

6012. Cost of improvements. The cost of construction, reconstruction, or resurfacing of any street improvement, except as provided in the preceding section, and except for that part for which railways or street railways are liable, shall be assessed against such property or any part thereof as under the contract is to be paid, and such part of the cost of the improvement or sewer, which might otherwise be assessed against such property or any part thereof as under the contract is to be paid, if the street improvement is not completed, shall become and remain a lien on such property from the date of the filing of said paper with the county auditor until paid, and such liens shall have precedence over all other liens except ordinary taxes, and shall not be divested by any judicial sale. [C79, §§792-f, 816; S13, §§779, 792, 818; SS15, §792-g; C24, 27, §6012.]

6013. Railroad right of way. The right of way of any railroad company shall be subject to special assessment for sidewalks and street improvements as is other private property, and such assessment shall constitute a debt due personally from the railroad company owning or leasing such right of way. [S13, §791-i; C24, 27, §6013.]

6014. Cost of paved roadway. Not more than one-half of the cost of the construction of a roadway within an assessment district may be paid by the city, and the part of the cost not so paid shall be assessed against the lots embraced in the paving district established therefor. [S15, §§840-l, o, p; C24, 27, §6014.]

6015. Cost of sewers. The cost, or any part thereof, of the construction, reconstruction, or repairing of sewers, including that provided for in section 6011, may be paid from the district sewer fund of the sewer district in which the same is situated or from the sewer fund, or for main sewers from the main sewer fund or from the general fund; and the portion thereof not so paid, and not in excess of three dollars per linear foot of sewer, shall be assessed against the property abutting on such sewer in proportion to the number of linear front feet of each lot thereof, and upon adjacent property in proportion to the benefit thereto; but in estimating the benefits to result therefrom to adjacent property, each lot shall be considered as wholly unimproved. Said methods of assessment may be combined. [C97, §819; S13, §§840-a, -d; C24, 27, §6015.]

Referred to in §6011.

6016. Cost of repairs. The cost, or any part thereof, of the repair of any street improvement may be paid from the improvement fund or the general fund. The cost, or any part thereof, of the repair of any sewer may be paid from the sewer fund or district sewer fund, or for main sewers from the main sewer fund or the general fund, or part from each of said funds. [C79, §§846; C97, §§779, 791, 832; S13, §§779, 792-f, 840-a, d; SS15, §840-r; C24, 27, §6016.]

6017. Deficiencies—nonassessable property. If the special assessment which may be levied against any lot shall be insufficient to pay its proportion of the cost of constructing or repairing a street improvement or sewer, the deficiency, if for a street improvement, may be paid out of the general fund or the improvement fund, and if for a sewer, may be paid out of the general fund or the sewer fund. If there be property against which no special assessment can be levied, the proportion of the cost of the improvement or sewer which might otherwise be assessed against such property shall be paid in like manner. [S13, §792-b; C24, 27, §6017.]

6018. Assessment. When the construction or repair of any street improvement or sewer, or such part thereof as under the contract is to be paid for when done, shall have been completed, the council shall within thirty days thereafter accept or reject the work, and after acceptance of the work shall, within thirty days, ascertain the cost thereof, including the cost of the estimates, notices, inspection, and preparing the assessment and plat, and shall also ascertain what the proportion of such cost shall be, by law or the resolution of the council under which
such improvement was made or sewer con-
structed, assessable upon private property, and
shall within said time assess such portions upon
and against such private property. [C97, §820;
S13, §§779, 820, 840-a; SS15, §840-r; C24, 27,
§6018.]

6019. Privately owned property defined. All
property except streets, property owned by the
United States, and property owned by the city,
shall be deemed privately owned property.
[SS15, §792-g; C24, 27, §6019.]

State owned lands, §4834.

6020. Exemption. The council may exempt
the homestead of any honorably discharged
soldier or sailor of the Mexican war or the war
of the rebellion or his unmarried widow from
any charge or claim on account of such special
assessment, if such person is not the owner
of sufficient nonexempt property to pay the spe-
cial assessment. If such exemption is made, the
special assessment shall be paid from the gen-
eral fund. [C24, 27, §6020.]

6021. Assessment — rate. When any city
council levies any special assessment for any
public improvement against any lot, such spe-
cial assessment shall be in proportion to the
special benefits conferred upon the property
thereby and not in excess of such benefits. Such
assessment shall not exceed twenty-five per
cent of the actual value of the lot at the time
of levy, and the last preceding assessment roll
shall be taken as prima facie evidence of such
value. [S15, §§792-a-f; SS15, §840-a-j-r; C24,
27, §6021.]

Referred to in §§6022, 6029, 6190-al0.

6022. Additional limitation. No special as-
essment against any lot shall be more than ten
per cent in excess of the estimated cost. [C24,
27, §6022.]

Referred to in §6190-al0.

6023. Plat and schedule. In assessing that
part of the cost of the construction or repair
of any street improvement or sewer, or com-
pleted part thereof, which is assessable against
private property, the council shall cause to be
prepared a plat of the streets or the parts
thereof on which the same shall have been con-
structed or repaired, showing the separate lots,
or specified portion thereof, subject to assess-
ment for such improvement, the names of the
owners thereof so far as practicable, and the
amount to be assessed against each lot, and
against any railway or street railway, and shall
file said plat and schedule in the office of the
clerk, which shall be subject to public inspec-
tion. [C97, §821; S13, §792-f; SS15, §840-r; C24,
27, §6023.]

Referred to in §§6190-al0, 6901.

6024. Cost of oiling streets. Upon the com-
pletion of the oiling, shaling or chloriding of a
street, the officer designated by the council to
have charge thereof shall, within thirty days, file
with the clerk a statement of the amount due,
if the work was done by contract; or if done
by the municipality, an itemized, verified state-
ment of expenditures for materials and labor
used in making such improvement. [C24, 27,
§6024; 44GA, ch 154.]

Referred to in §6190-al0.

6025. City engineer—duties. The city engi-
neer, or other person employed by the council
to discharge the duties of such office, shall,
der under its direction, make or assist in making
all estimates for street improvements and sew-
ers, furnish the necessary grades and lines, see
that the work conforms thereto and is in ac-
cordance with the resolution of the council, and
make or assist in making each required assess-
ment, plat, and schedule. [C97, §822; S13,
§792-f, 840-a; C24, 27, §6025.]

Referred to in §6190-al0.

6026. Notice of assessment. After filing the
plat and schedule for street improvements or
sewers, or the report of cost of oiling or shaling
streets, the council shall give notice by two pub-
lications in each of two newspapers published in
the city, if there be that number, otherwise in
one, and by handbills posted in conspicuous
places along the line of such street improve-
ment or sewer; but if no such newspaper is
published within the limits of such city, then
such notice shall be given by posting copies
thereof in three public places within its limits.
Said notice shall state that said plat and
schedule or report are on file in the office of
the clerk, and that within twenty days after the
first publication all objections thereto, or to the
prior proceedings, on account of errors, irregu-
larities, or inequalities, must be made in writing
and filed with the clerk. [C97, §823; S13, §823;
SS15, §840-r; C24, 27, §6026; 44GA, ch 154.]

Referred to in §§6190-al0, 6902.

6027. Notice to common carrier. When any
common carrier or railway, not including street
railways, owning any land or property affected
by any proposed assessment for public improve-
ment in any city or county, shall have filed in
the office of the clerk of said city, or with the
auditor of said county, as the case may be,
wherein such improvement is proposed, an in-
strument, or in writing giving a complete descrip-
tion of the land and designating the name and
post office address of its agent in said state upon
whom service of notice may be made, the clerk
of said city, or the county auditor of said county,
shall, not less than ten days prior to the date set
for the levy of assessments covering such im-
provement, mail a notice thereof in a registered
letter addressed to such person or agent so desig-
nated. Failure to give such notice shall not de-
lay or invalidate the proceedings or assessment.
[C24, 27, §6027.]

Referred to in §6190-al0.

6028. Hearing and decision. The council
having heard such objections and made the
necessary corrections, shall then make the spe-
cial assessments as shown in said plat and
schedule, as corrected and approved. [C97, §823;
S13, §823; C24, 27, §6028.]

Referred to in §6190-al0.

6029. Objections waived. All objections to
errors, irregularities, or inequalities in the

796
making of said special assessments, or in any of the prior proceedings or notices, not made before the council at the time and in the manner provided in Ch 308, §6026, shall be waived except where fraud is shown. [C97,§824; SS15, §840-r; C24, 27,§6029.]

Referred to in §§6190-a10.

Similar provisions. §§5683, 5692, 6092.

6030. Levy. The special assessments in said plat and schedule, as corrected and approved, shall be levied at one time, by resolution, against the property affected thereby. [C97, §825; S15,§825; SS15,§840-r; C24, 27,§6030.]

Referred to in §§6090, 6190-a10.

6031. Maturity when no waiver made. Special assessments when levied and certified shall be payable at the office of the county treasurer within thirty days after the date of such levy, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the acceptance of the work until paid. [C97,§825; S15,§825; C24, 27,§6031; 43GA, ch 180.]

Referred to in §§6090, 6190-a10.

6032. Maturity under implied waiver. Unless the owner of any lot or railway or street railway, the assessment against which is embraced in any bond or certificate provided for by law, shall, within thirty days from the date of such assessment, file written objections to the legality or regularity of the assessment or levy of such tax upon or against his property, such owner shall be deemed to have waived objection on these grounds and shall have the right to pay said assessment, with interest thereon not exceeding six per cent per annum, in ten equal annual installments. In no case shall the owner of any lot be liable for more than the value of the property included in such assessment. The cost of oiling, shaling or chlorid-
ing the streets may not be paid in installments. [C97,§825; S15,§825; C24, 27,§6032; 43GA, ch 154.]

Referred to in §§6066, 6090, 6190-a10.

Payment after appeal or objection, §6066.

6033. Installments—payment — delinquency. The first installment, or total amount of assessment, if less than ten dollars, with interest on the whole assessment from date of levy by the council, shall mature and be payable thirty days from the date of such levy, and the others, with interest on the whole amount unpaid, annually thereafter at the same time and in the same manner as the March semiannual payment of ordinary taxes.

Any or all installments not yet paid together with accrued interest thereon may be paid on the due date of any installment.

All such taxes with interest shall become delinquent on the first day of March next after their maturity, and shall bear the same interest with the same penalties as ordinary taxes, and when collected the said interest and penalties shall be credited to the same fund as the said special assessment.

Upon the payment of any installment, there shall be computed and collected interest on the whole assessment remaining unpaid up to the first day of April following. [C97,§§825, 827; S13,§§825, 840-a; SS15,§840-r; C24, 27,§6033; 43GA, ch 181; 44GA, ch 156.]

Referred to in §§6090, 6190-a10.

Interest and penalties, §7314.

6034. Certification of levy. A certificate of levy of such special assessment, stating the number of installments, the rate of interest, and time when payable, certified as correct by the clerk, shall be filed with the auditor of the county, or of each of the counties, in which such city is located, and thereupon said special assessment as shown therein shall be placed on the tax list of the proper county. [C97,§826; SS15, §840-r; C24, 27,§6034.]

Referred to in §§6090, 6190-a10.

6035. Right of payment. The owner of any property against which a street improvement or sewer assessment has been levied, shall have the right to pay the same, or the unpaid installments thereof, with all interest, as the case may be, up to the time of said payment, with any pen­alties and the cost of any proceedings for the sale of the property for such special assessment or installments. [C97,§828; SS15,§840-r; C24, 27,§6035.]

Referred to in §6090.

Right to pay after appeal or objection, §6066.

6036. Division of property. If any owner of property subject to special assessment shall divide the same into two or more lots and if such plan of division is accepted or approved by the council, he may discharge the lien upon any one or more of them by payment of the amount unpaid, calculated by the ratio of square feet in area of such lot or lots to the area of the whole lot. [C97,§828; SS15,§840-r; C24, 27,§6036; 43GA, ch 179,§5.]

Referred to in §6090.

6037. Tax sale. Property against which a special assessment has been levied for street improvements or sewers may be sold for any sum of principal or interest due and delinquent at any regular or adjourned tax sale, in the same manner, with the same forfeitures, penalties, and right of redemption, and certificates and deeds on such sales shall be made in the same manner and with like effect, as in case of sales for the nonpayment of ordinary taxes. [C97, §829; SS15,§840-r; C24, 27,§6037.]

Referred to in §6090.

6038. Right of purchaser. The purchaser at such sale shall take the property charged with the lien of the remaining unpaid installments and interest. [C97,§829; SS15,§840-r; C24, 27,§6038.]

Referred to in §6090.

6039. City as purchaser. At any such sale, where bonds have been issued in anticipation of such special taxes and interest, the city may be a purchaser and entitled to all the rights of purchasers at tax sales. [C97,§829; SS15,§840-r; C24, 27,§6039.]

Referred to in §6090.

Additional provisions, ch 449.

6040. Sales by city—fund credited. The proceeds subsequently realized from sales of any property so purchased by a city shall be covered
into the improvement fund. [C97, §829; SS15, §840-r; C24, 27, §6040.]

5. An estimate of the amount that can be specially assessed against the property within the proposed district.

6. A statement of the amount to be borne by the city.

7. A statement of the amount proposed to be paid from the primary road fund.

The resolution shall be accompanied by a plat on which are indicated the road or street to be improved, the primary road connecting therewith, the location of other streets or roads in the vicinity, and the approximate boundaries of the assessment district which it is proposed to establish.

[C24, 27, §6045.]

Referred to in §§4755-dl, 6049.

Primary road act, ch 241-B1.

6046. Decision by supervisors. The board of supervisors shall examine said application and shall, within thirty days after the filing thereof with the county auditor, take action thereon. The board may approve said application in whole or in part or may wholly reject the same, whereupon the resolution, together with a record of the board’s action thereon, shall be forwarded to the state highway commission for final review.

[C24, 27, §6046.]

Referred to in §§4755-dl, 6049.

6047. Review by commission. The said commission shall examine said resolution and the action of the board thereon, and shall within thirty days make final determination thereof. It may approve the application in whole or in part or may wholly reject the same. If the application be approved in any part, the commission shall make an appropriation in aid of said improvement from the primary road fund allotted said county.

The city council and the board of supervisors shall be immediately notified of the action taken.

[C24, 27, §6047.]

Referred to in §§4755-dl, 6049.

6048. Approval of plans—estimates—payment. The plans and specifications for the improvement shall receive the approval of the state highway commission before the contract is let, or before it becomes effective. When the work or any substantial portion thereof is completed to the satisfaction of the state highway commission, payment of the pro rata share thereof, payable out of the primary road fund, may be made. The estimates payable from the said fund shall be prepared, approved, and paid in the usual manner for primary road bills generally, except that said bills shall be approved by the city council instead of the board of supervisors.

[C24, 27, §6048.]

Referred to in §§4755-dl, 6049.

6049. Election not required—limitation. The provisions of section 4694 relative to voting on the question of hard surfacing the primary roads shall not apply to improvements made under the five preceding sections; but in counties which have not authorized the hard surfacing of the primary roads, and in which the said primary roads have not all been built to finished grade and drained, the state highway commission shall give preference to such grading and draining
projects, and not to exceed twenty per cent of the annual allotment of the primary road funds may be spent under the provisions of the five preceding sections. [C24, 27, §6049.]

Referred to in §4765-d.
Section 4904 repealed by 42GA, ch 101.

6050. Sewer fund. When the whole or any part of the cost of constructing or repairing any sewer shall be ordered paid from the sewer fund of any sewer district or from the sewer fund or from the main sewer fund, the council may, after the completion of the work, by resolution levy at one time the whole or any part of such cost upon all the taxable real property within such sewer district or within the city, as the case may be, and determine the whole percentage of tax necessary to pay the same, and the percentage to be paid each year, not exceeding the maximum annual limit of said taxes, and the number of years, not exceeding ten, given for the maturity of each installment thereof. [C97, §831; S15, §§840-a, -d; C24, 27, §6050.]

6051. Certification to county auditor. Certificates of such levies shall be filed with the auditor of the county or counties in which the city is located, setting forth the amount or percentage and maturity of the tax, or each installment thereof, designating by reasonable description the real property upon which the tax is to be levied, certified as correct by the clerk, and thereupon the tax shall be placed upon the tax list of the proper county or counties. [C97, §§830, 831; SS15, §§840-r; C24, 27, §6051.]

6051-c1. Improvements by street railways. Street railway companies operating upon the streets, avenues and public places of cities and towns, including cities under special charter, shall provide a suitable foundation for the track of a width equal to their ties, but in no case less than the width comprised between lines lying one foot outside of each rail of the track, and shall be assessed for the construction or reconstruction of paving between the rails of their track or tracks, and for one foot outside of each rail thereof, in the event that the street car tracks did not there exist; and the street railway company shall be permitted to bid upon this portion of the pavement and, if the lowest bidder thereupon shall be awarded the contract therefor. One-third of the remaining cost of the improvement for the area between the rails of the tracks of the street railway company and one foot outside thereof shall be assessed against the street railway company, one-third thereof shall be assessed against the abutting property and the owner thereof, and one-third thereof shall be paid for by the city either out of the improvement fund or general fund of the city.

All repairs or maintenance between and one foot outside the rails made necessary by the operation of the street railway and any other repairs or maintenance made necessary by the operation of the street railway shall be made by the street railway company and if not so made, the city shall have the power to make such repairs and assess the cost thereof to such company. All construction assessments herein provided for shall be made in the manner provided for the assessment of such costs against abutting property and the owner thereof. [43GA, ch 182, §1.] Referred to in §6051-c2.
Applicable to special charter cities, §6770-c1.

6051-c2. "Paving" defined. The word "paving" as used in the preceding section shall include any kind of hard surfacing, gravel or macadamizing together with the necessary paving base. [43GA, ch 182, §2.]
Applicable to special charter cities, §6770-c1.

6052. Improvements by railways. All railway companies shall be required to construct and repair all street improvements between the rails of their tracks, and one foot outside thereof, at their own expense, unless by ordinance of the city, or by virtue of the provisions or conditions of any ordinance of the city under which said railway may have been constructed or may be maintained, it may be required to improve other portions of said street, and in that case said railway shall construct and repair the improvement of that part of the street specified by such ordinance; and such improvement, or repair thereof, shall be of the material and character ordered by said city, and shall be done at the time the remainder of said improvement is constructed or repaired. [C97, §§834; SS15, §§840-r; C24, 27, §6052; 43GA, ch 182, §3.]
Referred to in §6577.

6053. Maintenance by railways. When an improvement is made, said companies shall lay, in the best approved manner, such rail as the council may require. They shall keep the part of the improvement they are liable to construct or maintain up to grade. [C97, §§834; SS15, §§840-r; C24, 27, §6053.]
Referred to in §6577.

6054. Construction and assessment by city. If the owner of said railway shall fail or refuse to comply with the order of the council to construct or repair an improvement, such work may be done by the city, and the expense thereof shall be assessed upon the real estate and personal property of said railway company within said
city, and against such railway company, in the manner hereinafter provided for the assessment of such cost against private property and the owners thereof. [C97,§834; SS15,§840-r; C24, 27,§6054; 43GA, ch 182,§3.] Referred to in §6077.

6055. Enforcing railway assessment. Any special assessment made under this chapter against any railway or street railway shall be a debt due personally from such railway. Such special assessments and each installment thereof, and certificates issued therefor when due, may be collected by action at law, in the name of the city against such railway or street railway, on or against which the same has been levied, by action in equity, at the election of the plaintiff; and in any action at law where pleadings are required, it shall be sufficient to declare generally for work and labor done, or materials furnished, on the particular street, the levy of the tax and non-payment of the same; and in any action in equity, it shall be sufficient to aver all the same matters, together with a description of the property, or parts thereof, against which such lien is sought to be enforced. [R60,§1068; C73,§478; C97,§840; S13,§791-i; C24, 27,§6055.]

6056. Action by city. Such action may be maintained by the city for the use of any person entitled thereto or any part thereof, upon filing a bond conditioned to pay all costs adjudged against the plaintiff and protect it from all liability therefrom or damages growing out of the same; the amount of the bond to be fixed by the court, or a judge thereof in vacation, and the sureties thereon to be approved by the clerk of said court. [R60,§1068; C73,§478; C97,§840; S13,§791-i; C24, 27,§6056.]


6059. Relevy. When by reason of nonconformity to any law or resolution, or by reason of any omission, informality, or irregularity, any special tax or assessment levied is invalid or is adjudged illegal, the council shall have power to correct the same by resolution, and may reassess and relevy the same, with the same force and effect as the original, and shall be certified by the clerk of the district court on or before noon of the second day of the first term of said court convening after the date of said levy, a written notice of appeal, signed by the plaintiff or by his agent or attorney, directed to the defendant, and designating with reasonable certainty the assessment appealed from and the property of plaintiff affected thereby, and

2. By filing within said fifteen days in the office of the clerk of the district court, an appeal bond, approved by the clerk of said court, in an amount equal to five per cent of plaintiff's assessment appealed from and in no event less than two hundred fifty dollars, conditioned for the payment of all costs which may be adjudged against plaintiff, and

3. By filing in the office of the clerk of the said court on or before noon of the second day of the first term of said court convening after the serving of said notice, a petition which shall briefly state the grounds of complaint against said assessment. [C97,§839; C24, §792-c,§480-c; SS15,§840-r; C24, 27,§6063.]

6060. Reassessment in certain cases. Whenever any such special tax or assessment, upon property not by law exempt therefrom, shall be adjudged void for any jurisdictional defect, or other reason, and the city adjudged liable to pay the same, the council shall as to such property have power, by resolution, to cause to be prepared a schedule and proposed reassessment in proportion to and not in excess of benefits, and to cause notice thereof to be given, and to hear objections thereto and make necessary corrections, and thereupon the council shall reassess and relevy such special tax or special assessment so corrected with the same force and effect as if jurisdiction had been acquired in the first instance and all subsequent proceedings had been regularly and legally had. [SS15,§§836, 840-r; C24, 27,§6060.] Referred to in §6062.

6061. Correction of assessments. When, in making any special assessment, any property is assessed too little or too much, the same may be corrected and a reassessment and relevy made in conformity therewith; and any tax collected in excess of the proper amount shall be refunded to the person paying the same. Such corrected assessments shall be a lien on the lots the same as the original, and shall be certified by the clerk to the county auditor in the same manner, and shall, so far as practicable, be collected in the same installments, draw interest at the same rate, and be enforced in the same manner as the original assessment. [C97,§837; SS15,§840-r; C24, 27,§6061.]

6062. "Time" or "order" — interpretation. Any provision of law, resolution, or ordinance specifying a time when or the order in which acts shall be done in a proceeding which may result in a special assessment, shall be taken to be subject to the qualifications of the three preceding sections. [C97,§838; SS15,§840-r; C24, 27,§6062.]

6063. Appeal on assessment. Any person affected by the levy of any special assessment for street improvements or sewers may appeal therefrom to the district court. The person appealing shall be designated as plaintiff and the city or town as defendant. [C97,§839; S13, §§792-c,§480-c; SS15,§840-r; C24, 27,§6063.]

6064. Perfecting appeal. Said appeal must be perfected:
1. By serving upon the mayor or clerk, in the manner in which original notices in ordinary actions are served, within fifteen days from the date of said levy, a written notice of appeal, signed by the plaintiff or by his agent or attorney, directed to the defendant, and designating with reasonable certainty the assessment appealed from and the property of plaintiff affected thereby, and

2. By filing within said fifteen days in the office of the clerk of the district court, an appeal bond, approved by the clerk of said court, in an amount equal to five per cent of plaintiff's assessment appealed from and in no event less than two hundred fifty dollars, conditioned for the payment of all costs which may be adjudged against plaintiff, and

3. By filing in the office of the clerk of the said court on or before noon of the second day of the first term of said court convening after the serving of said notice, a petition which shall briefly state the grounds of complaint against said assessment. [C97,§839; C24, 27,§6064.]

Manner of service, §11060. Premption of approval of bond, §12759-cl.

6065. Trial, judgment, and costs. Upon appeal, all questions touching the validity of said assessment or the amount thereof, and not waived, shall be heard and determined in
6066. Payment after appeal or objection. When any special assessment has been reduced on appeal, the property owner may, within twenty days after final determination of the appeal, pay an amount equal to the installments which would have matured under the revised assessment had objections not been filed, together with interest on the entire revised assessment from the date of the original levy and shall be entitled to pay the remaining installments as provided in section 6032. In case objections are filed but no appeal is taken, if such objection be withdrawn within thirty days from the date of the assessment or if said objection be overruled by the council at a hearing as in this chapter provided for, the property owner may pay the special assessment in the same manner as in this section provided in case of successful appeal. [C24, 27, §6066.]

CHAPTER 308-A1
JOINT USE OF MUNICIPAL SEWERS

6066-a1. Authorization. The court may make such assessment as should have been made, or may direct the making of such assessment by the council. Costs shall be taxed as in other actions. [C97, §839; C24, 27, §6065.]

Costs generally, ch 497.

6066-a2. Construction—assessment. Sewer certificates or sewer bonds may be issued on appeal, the property owner may, within twenty days after final determination of the appeal, pay an amount equal to the installments which would have matured under the revised assessment had objections not been filed, together with interest on the entire revised assessment from the date of the original levy and shall be entitled to pay the remaining installments as provided in section 6032. In case objections are filed but no appeal is taken, if such objection be withdrawn within thirty days from the date of the assessment or if said objection be overruled by the council at a hearing as in this chapter provided for, the property owner may pay the special assessment in the same manner as in this section provided in case of successful appeal. [C24, 27, §6066.]

6066-a3. Assessments. When the boundary limits of cities or towns join and such cities or towns are located upon or adjacent to a river or stream which furnishes drainage for such cities or towns, or either of them, and is also the source of water supply for the inhabitants of either or all of said cities or towns, such cities or towns are authorized to contract with each other for the joint use of the sanitary sewer system of either of such cities or towns for the purpose of furnishing a joint outlet therefor and to make provision therein for the payment of an agreed consideration for such joint use including an annual charge for the same. [C27, §6066-a1.]

6066-a4. Construction—assessment. When any two such cities or towns shall have so contracted with each other for the joint use of such sanitary sewer system for outletting purposes, the city or town obligating itself to pay a consideration for the use of the sanitary sewer system of the other city or town shall have the authority to build the necessary line or lines of sanitary sewer to connect the sanitary sewer system of such city or town with the sanitary sewer system of such other city or town and may levy a special assessment against all of the property in said city or town which abuts upon any line of sanitary sewer therein, or which is adjacent thereto, for the payment of the cost of constructing such connecting line or lines of sewer and the amount agreed to be paid for the use of the sanitary sewer system of such other city or town as an outlet, except the annual charge agreed upon. [C27, §6066-a2.]

6066-a5. Nonapplicable statutes. The provisions of section 5993 relative to preliminary plat and schedule shall not apply to this chapter. [C27, §6066-a5.]

6066-a6. Assessment—description of property. Before the preparation of the plat and schedule for the levying of the special assessments authorized herein, the city or town council shall by resolution describe the property abutting upon any line of sanitary sewer in such city or town, or adjacent thereto, which it is contemplated to assess for the cost and expense of constructing such connecting line or lines of sewer and the amount agreed upon to be paid for the use of the sanitary sewer system of such other city or town, except the annual charge agreed upon. [C27, §6066-a6.]

6066-a7. Hearing. Hearing shall be had upon such resolution at a date fixed by the city council. Said hearing shall be not less than twenty days after the date of the first publication of said notice. [C27, §6066-a7.]

6066-a8. Form of notice. Said notice shall describe the property proposed to be assessed. [C27, §6066-a8.]

6066-a9. Publication or posting of notice. Notice of said hearing shall be given by two publications in each of two newspapers published in said city or town, if there be that number, otherwise in one and by hand bills posted in conspicuous places along the line or lines of such sanitary sewers in said city or town. [C27, §6066-a9.]

6066-a10. Appearance and protest. Any property owner whose property it is contemplated to assess may appear and protest against the passage of said resolution. [C27, §6066-a10.]

6066-a11. Issuance of certificates or bonds. Sewer certificates or sewer bonds may be issued.
in anticipation of the special assessments authorized by this chapter and the same negotiated, as provided for in chapter 311. [C27, §6066-a11.]

6066-a12. Annual charge — how payable. The annual charge agreed upon by said cities or towns in such contract may be paid from either the proceeds of the sewer fund tax or the sewer outlet and purifying plant tax provided for in subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 6211. [C27, §6066-a12.]

CHAPTER 308-D1
SEWER RENTALS

6066-d1. Rentals authorized. The city or town council of any city or town which has installed or is installing sewerage, a system of sewerage, sewage pumping stations, or sewage treatment or purification works, any and all of which are hereinafter termed sanitary utilities, for public use, and which has by ordinance established one or more sewer districts in compliance with section 5984, may by ordinance establish just and equitable rates or charges or rentals to be paid to such city or town for the use of such sanitary utilities by every person, firm or corporation whose premises are served by a connection to such sanitary utilities directly or indirectly. [44GA, ch 157, §1.]

6066-d2. Rate. Such charges shall be as nearly as may be in the judgment of the council, equitable and in proportion to the service rendered and taking into consideration only in the case of each such premises, the quantity of sewage therein or thereby produced and its concentration, strength, or river pollution qualities in general. [44GA, ch 157, §1.]

6066-d3. Lien. Such charges shall constitute a lien upon the property served by such sanitary utility and if not paid when due as by said ordinance provided, shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes. [44GA, ch 157, §1.]

6066-d4. Change of rates. The council may change the rates or charges or rentals from time to time as may seem advisable. The council may provide in said ordinance for the management of said sanitary utility and the collection of said rates, rentals or charges. [44GA, ch 157, §1.]

6066-d5. Collection. Said charges may be collected at the same time, place, and in conjunction with the water rentals in any city or town owning and operating the municipal water supply and distribution system. [44GA, ch 157, §2.]

6066-d6. Metering of water supply. Said ordinance may provide for the metering of private water supplies produced or operated on premises served by such sanitary utility. [44GA, ch 157, §3.]

6066-d7. Rentals supplanting taxes. Said sewer rentals, charges, or rates may supplant or replace in whole or in part millage levy taxes which may have been authorized by resolution of any city or town council to meet interest, and/or principal payments on bonds legally authorized for the financing of such sanitary utilities, and when such sewer rental ordinance has been duly passed and put into effect, such prior ordinances or resolutions providing for millage taxes against real and personal property for such purpose, or the portion thereof thus replaced, may be rescinded, repealed, or rendered inactive. [44GA, ch 157, §4.]

6066-d8. Sewer rental fund—accounting. Any and all funds, fees, rentals, charges or rates collected under the provisions of this section shall be remitted or turned over to the city treasurer by the officer charged with their collection at least once each month, and all such collections shall be kept in a separate and distinct fund to be known as the sewer rental fund, and disbursed only upon resolution of the council and used only for the purpose of paying the cost of financing the operation, maintenance, and/or construction of the sanitary utility herein defined. [44GA, ch 157, §5.]

6066-d9. Limitation on expenditure. In no case shall such sewer charges, rentals, or rates or the funds accruing from the collection thereof be used to meet the cost of construction, maintenance, or operation of lateral sewers serving purely local territory, or the portion of the cost of sanitary utilities as herein defined, which have been financed by special assessment against benefited properties. [44GA, ch 157, §6.]
CHAPTER 309
JOINT MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT OF HIGHWAYS

6067. Authorization. In all counties in which there is located a permanent federal or state institution within a distance of five miles from the corporate limits of the county seat, to which institution there is a main traveled thoroughfare leading from said county seat to said institution through another city or town in the county, such counties, cities, or towns shall have the power to improve said thoroughfare to said institution by grading, paving, and curbing the same by the joint action of said counties, cities, and towns, and shall have the power and authority to maintain and keep said thoroughfare in repair. [C24, 27, §6067.]

6068. Joint board created. Whenever such city or town located as above indicated desires joint action in the improvement, maintenance, and repair of any such thoroughfare, the council of such city or town shall fix the time and place for a joint meeting of the board of supervisors and the councils of any city or town through which any such thoroughfare runs, and give ten days' written notice of such meeting. [C24, 27, §6068.]

6069. Resolution of necessity. On the day fixed for such joint meeting the several bodies above referred to shall organize themselves into a joint board with the mayor of the city initiating the proceedings presiding, and shall then by resolution determine the necessity for the grading, paving, and curbing of such thoroughfare, the character and extent thereof, the method of construction, the one or more kinds and size thereof, the property to be assessed therefor, the location and terminal points thereof, and the percentage of the total cost thereof to be borne by the county, and by said city and town, or each of them if there be more than one. [C24, 27, §6069.]

6070. Notice—objections. Said joint board shall cause twenty days' notice of the time when said resolution will be considered by such joint board for passage to be given by four publications in each of said cities and towns in some newspaper of general circulation published therein, the last of which shall be not less than two nor more than four weeks prior to the time fixed for its consideration, at which time the owners of the property subject to assessment for the same may appear and make objection to the contemplated improvement and the passage of said proposed resolution, at which hearing the same may be amended and passed, or passed as proposed. [C24, 27, §6070.]

6071. Substituted service. If within the limits of either of such corporations no such newspaper is published, then such notice may be given by posting copies thereof in three public places within the limits of the corporation in which no such newspaper is published, two of which places shall be the post office and the mayor's office of such city or town. [C24, 27, §6071.]

6072. Duty of separate boards. After the adoption of the resolution of necessity herein provided for by the joint board, then the board of supervisors and the council of each of said cities and towns shall proceed to carry out the terms thereof by initiating and prosecuting to a completion the necessary proceedings in each of said corporations, except that the proposals for bids and the making of the contract for the improvement shall be left with the city or town initiating the proceedings. [C24, 27, §6072.]

6073. Benefited districts—assessments. Such counties, cities, and towns shall have power to establish benefited districts to embrace all or such portions of said counties, cities, and towns as in the judgment of the board of supervisors and the city council thereof will receive special benefits from the grading, paving, and curbing of such thoroughfare, to change the boundaries of same from time to time as may become in the judgment of such board of supervisors and city council just and equitable, and to assess so much of the cost of such grading, paving, and curbing against all lots or tracts of land contained in the benefited district within which such improvements are made as shall equal and be in proportion to the special benefits conferred by said improvement and not in excess thereof. In no case shall such assessment exceed twenty-five per cent of the actual value of said lots or tracts at the time of levy thereof. [C24, 27, §6073.]

6074. Construction—record. Whenever the resolution of necessity herein above provided for has been adopted and the provisions of the preceding sections of this chapter complied with, the council initiating the proceedings hereunder may by ordinance or resolution order the construction of said grading, paving, and curbing upon a yea and nay vote entered of record, which record shall also show whether such improvement was petitioned for or made at the motion of the council, and whether the improvement was the result of the joint action of the counties, cities, and towns interested. [C24, 27, §6074.]
§6075. Levy. Such counties, cities, or towns, as the case may be, shall have power, after the completion of any improvement contemplated in this chapter, to levy upon all taxable property, excepting moneys and credits, in said counties, cities, and towns, an annual tax for the purpose of paying that portion of the cost of such improvement not borne by the special assessments levied against the lots or tracts of land embraced in the improvement district established therein, but such levy shall not exceed one mill for any one year. [C24, 27, §6075.]

Referred to in §§6076, 6077.

§6076. Limitations. In no event shall such counties, cities, or towns, as the case may be, be authorized and empowered to pay more than fifty per cent of the total cost of any improvement contemplated in this chapter out of the fund raised by the levy provided for in the preceding section, nor out of any other county, city, or town fund. [C24, 27,§6076.]

§6077. Anticipation of levy. Any such county, city, or town may anticipate the collection of taxes authorized to be levied by the preceding section, and for that purpose may issue paying certificates or bonds with interest coupons, and the provisions of chapters 308 and 320 shall be operative as to such certificates, bonds, and coupons in so far as they may be applicable. [C24, 27,§6077.]

§6078. Levy pledged. Said certificates, bonds, and interest thereon shall be secured by said levy and shall be payable only out of the funds derived therefrom and pledged to the payment of the same, and no certificates or bonds shall be issued in excess of taxes authorized and levied to secure the payment of the same. It shall be the duty of such counties, cities, and towns to collect such funds with interest thereon and to hold the same separate and apart in trust for the payment of said certificates, bonds, and interest, and to apply the proceeds of said funds pledged for that purpose to the payment of said certificates, bonds, and interest. [C24, 27,§6078.]

§6079. Additional power. This chapter shall be construed as granting additional power without limiting the power already existing in counties, cities, and towns, and all the provisions of chapters 308 and 320, so far as the same are additional and not in conflict with this chapter and applicable thereto, shall be and remain in full force and effect and may be resorted to whenever necessary to carry out the spirit and purpose of this chapter. [C24, 27,§6079.]

CHAPTER 310
PROTECTION FROM FLOODS

Referred to in §6074. Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §6771.

6080. Authorization.

6080-b1. Condemnation.

6081. Petition—plat and schedule.

6082. Resolution of necessity.

6083. Notice—objections—amendment.

6084. Bids—contract.

6085. Notice—sealed proposals.

6086. Deposit with bid.

6087. Bond to maintain.

6088. Bond to perform.

6089. Assessment.

6090. Statutes governing.

6091. Appeal—waiver.

6080. Authorization. Cities and towns may, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, deepen, widen, straighten, alter, change, divert, or otherwise improve water courses within their limits, by constructing levees, embankments, or conduits therefor, and improve, widen, and establish streets, alleys, and boulevards across and adjacent to the abandoned or new channel or conduit and may levy special assessments against all property in said city or town, which is in any way benefited by said improvement and levy other taxes to defray the expense of such improvement and issue bonds and certificates in anticipation of such special assessments and taxes. [SS15,§849-a; C24, 27, §6080.]

Referred to in §6081.

6080-b1. Condemnation. Cities and towns may purchase or condemn, and appropriate, private property, outside of the limits of such cities and towns, including right to cross railroad right of way and property, so as not to impair the previous public use, as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter, and to provide an outlet for the watercourses, either natural or artificial, which may be deepened, widened, straightened, altered, changed, diverted or otherwise improved under the provisions of this chapter, and the cost of such property shall be included in the cost of the improvement. [C27,§6080-b1.]

6081. Petition—plat and schedule. Upon the filing of a petition requesting the exercise of the powers mentioned in section 6080, signed by one hundred resident taxpayers of the city or town, the council may, or on its own motion it may, direct the city engineer or other competent person to make necessary surveys, to prepare plans and specifications for doing the work, to furnish the council with an estimate of the cost, including an estimate of the damages to property, if any, and a map or plat showing the
boundaries of the district which will be specially benefited by such improvement, and all property which will, in any way, be specially benefited by such improvement may be included within the boundaries of the district, a schedule showing, as nearly as may be, the ownership and value of each lot or parcel of land or other property therein as shown by the last assessment roll, and an estimate of the benefit to each lot or parcel of land and to any railway or street railway within such improvement district. The plans, specifications, estimates, maps, plats, and schedule so prepared shall be filed with the clerk. [S13, §849-b; C24, 27, §6081.]

6082. Resolution of necessity. If the council upon receiving the said plans, specifications, estimates, maps, plats, and schedules, shall approve, or modify and approve, the same, it shall in a proposed resolution, of which the plat and schedule is made a part by reference, declare the necessity and advisability of such improvement, describing the same in general terms, stating the estimated cost thereof, and fixing the boundaries of the territory or district specially benefited. [S13, §849-c; C24, 27, §6082.]

6083. Notice—objections—amendment. The council shall cause fourteen days' notice of the time when said resolution will be considered for passage to be given by two publications in some newspaper of general circulation published in the city, the last of which shall be not less than two nor more than four weeks prior to the time fixed for its consideration, at which time the owners of the property affected by such improvement may appear and make objections in writing to the contemplated improvement, to the assessment district, or to their assessments, as shown by the plat and schedule, or to the passage of such proposed resolution, at which hearing the district or the assessments may be changed, and the resolution be amended and passed, or passed as proposed. [S13, §849-c; C24, 27, §6083.]

6084. Bids—contract. When the making of any such improvement is ordered, the council shall advertise for bids and may enter into a contract or contracts for furnishing the labor and materials for doing the work. [S13, §849-d; C24, 27, §6084.]

6085. Notice—sealed proposals. All contracts for such improvement shall be let in the name of the city to the lowest bidder, by sealed proposals, upon giving notice for at least ten days by two publications in a newspaper published in said city, which notice shall state as nearly as practicable the extent of the work, the one or more kinds of material for which bids will be received, when the work shall be done, the terms of payment, and whether a maintenance fund shall be required, and the time the proposals will be received and acted upon. All bids may be rejected and new bids invited. [S13, §849-d; C24, 27, §6085.]

6086. Deposit with bid. All bids must be accompanied, in a separate envelope, with a certified check payable to the order of the city treasurer, in the sum named in the notice for bids, as security that the bidder will, if his bid is accepted, enter into a contract for the doing of the work, and will give bond as required by this chapter. All such checks, where the bid has not been accepted, shall be returned to the respective bidders. [S13, §849-d; C24, 27, §6086.]

6087. Bond to maintain. All contracts for making such improvement may contain a provision obligating the contractor and his bondsmen to keep the improvement in good repair for one year after the acceptance of the same by the city, and bond shall be so conditioned as to conform to such provision. [S13, §849-d; C24, 27, §6087.]

6088. Bond to perform. Each contractor for such improvement, or part thereof, shall give bond to the city, with sureties to be approved by the council, for the faithful performance of the contract, and suit on such bond may be brought in the county in which the council holds its sessions. [S13, §849-d; C24, 27, §6088.]

6089. Assessment. When the work is contracted for, the council shall assess the lands and other property included within the improvement district for such part of the cost of the improvement as shall be equal and in proportion to the benefit conferred by the improvement, but not in excess of twenty-five per cent of the value of said lands and other property after the improvement shall have been made. [S13, §849-e; C24, 27, §6089.]

Similar provision, §6021.

6090. Statutes governing. The levy of the assessment, the filing of the certificate of assessment, the payment of interest on installments, the payment of the installments of assessment, and the sale of property for unpaid assessments shall all be in conformity with sections 6010, and 6030 to 6040, inclusive. [S13, §849-e; C24, 27, §6090.]

6091. Appeal—waiver. Any person aggrieved by the action of the council in making any of the assessments herein provided for, may appeal therefore to the district court of the county in which it is made, within twenty days of the date of the assessment, and have the right to review the action of the council in the said court, in the manner now provided by law. [C24, 27, §6091.]

6092. Objections waived. All objections to errors, irregularities, or inequalities in the making of said special assessments, or in any of the prior proceedings or notices not made before the council at the time and in the manner herein provided, shall be waived. [C24, 27, §6092.]

Similar provisions, §§5983, 5992, 6029.

6093. Notice to railway companies. If the improvement contract for is to cross the right of way of a railroad or street railway company, the city clerk shall cause to be served upon such company, in the manner for the service of original notices, a notice in writing stating the nature of the improvement, the place where it will cross the right of way of such company, and full requirements for its complete construction across such right of way as shown by the plans,
specifications, maps, and plats of the engineer, and directing such company to construct, within a time fixed by the city council, not exceeding six months from the date of the service of the notice, in such manner as not to interfere with the construction of the diverted channel, and in such manner as not to obstruct, impede, or interfere with the free flow of water, the necessary bridge, or bridges, where the diverted channel crosses the right of way. [C24, 27, §6093.]

6094. Duty to construct. Upon receiving such notice it shall be the duty of such railroad or street railway company, to provide the necessary temporary structure to carry its tracks during the constructing of the channel, and to construct the necessary permanent bridge, or bridges, within the time specified in said notice. [C24, 27, §6094.]

6095. Construction by city. If such company shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with the notice within the time fixed, the temporary structure may be provided, and the bridge, or bridges, may be built, under the supervision of the engineer in charge of the channel improvement, and such railroad or street railway company, shall be liable for the cost of the construction of such structures, in addition to its liability for assessment for special benefits as other property is assessed, and the cost of such structures may be collected by the city from the company in any court having jurisdiction. [C24, 27, §6095.]

6096. Condemnation. Such cities may purchase or condemn, and appropriate, such private property, including railroad right of way and property, as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter, and the costs of such property shall be included in the cost of the improvement. [S13, §849-f; C24, 27, §6096.]

6097. Streets extended. A street or alley intersecting the stream or old channel may be projected across it so as to make a continuous street or alley, and the expense of filling all such streets or alleys shall be included in and paid as a part of the costs of such improvements. [S13, §849-f; C24, 27, §6097.]

6098. Filling abandoned channel. There may be included as a part of the improvement the work of filling the old channel at other places than at the intersection of the same by a street or alley and, if included, the city engineer shall be required to furnish plans and specifications, estimates, plats, and schedules, and the ownership and value of each lot or parcel of land in the old channel; and, when the improvement is completed, the council shall assess the cost of such filling against the lots and land or parts of lots or land in the channel wholly or partly filled. [C24, 27, §6098.]

6099. Assessments exceeding one-fourth value. The limitation in section 6021, relative to twenty-five per cent of the value, shall not be applicable in the assessment of the cost of said work of filling, provided, however, that such cost shall not exceed the benefits conferred on the tract so filled. [C24, 27, §6099.]

6100. Levy for deficiency. After the contract or contracts for making such improvement have been entered into, the council shall ascertain the cost of the work, including the cost of property purchased or condemned and appropriated, and the cost of filling the old channel as ordered by the council, and the cost of surveys, plans and specifications, estimates, notices, inspection, and supervision, and the preparing of plats and schedules of assessments, and shall thereupon by resolution levy the whole of the said cost remaining, after deducting the amount of the special assessments for benefits conferred upon the lands and other property within the improvement district, at one time as a special tax. Such tax shall be levied upon all the taxable property of the city except moneys and credits, and the levy shall not exceed in the aggregate five mills per year for all improvements made. [S13, §849-e; C24, 27, §6100.]

Referred to in §6574.

6101. Certification to county auditor. A certificate of such levies and of the special assessments for benefits conferred upon lands and property within the improvement district shall then be filed by the clerk with the auditor of the county or counties in which the city is located, and thereupon such taxes and assessments shall be placed upon the tax lists. [S13, §849-e; C24, 27, §6101.]

6102. Assessments and levies pledged. The entire cost of constructing any improvement authorized by this chapter, and any bonds or certificates issued in anticipation thereof, shall be paid out of the special taxes and special assessments authorized by this chapter; and no part of said cost, and no part of any such bonds or certificates, shall ever be a charge upon or paid out of any other fund or the proceeds of any other assessment, tax, or levy. [S13, §849-i; C24, 27, §6102.]

6103. Bonds — indebtedness. Cities having twenty-five thousand population or more may contract indebtedness and issue bonds for the purpose of paying for improvements contemplated by this chapter. Such bonds shall be payable in not to exceed twenty-five equal annual installments, shall bear interest not to exceed five per cent per annum, payable semiannually, and shall be made payable at such place and be of such form as the council may by resolution designate. For the purpose of this chapter a city may become so indebted in an amount which with all other municipal indebtedness for general purposes may equal, but not exceed, five per cent of the actual value of the taxable property of said city as shown by the last preceding assessment roll. [S13, §849-j; C24, 27, §6103.]

Referred to in §6574.

Payment and maturity, ch 63-B1.
CHAPTER 311
BONDS AND CERTIFICATES FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND SEWERS

6104. Certificates authorized. The council may provide by resolution for the issuance of street improvement and sewer certificates payable to the bearer or to the contractors who have constructed any street improvement or sewer orcompleted part thereof, in payment or part payment therefor and may negotiate the same. [C97,§841; C24, 27,§6104.]

6105. Requirements. Each of said certificates shall state the amount of one or more assessments or the part thereof made against the property designated therein, including railways and street railways, and the owners thereof liable to assessment for the cost of the same. Said certificates shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable annually or semiannually, as fixed by the council. [C97,§841; C24, 27,§6105.]

6106. Payment. Said certificates may be paid by the taxpayer to the county treasurer, who shall receipt for the same and cause the amount paid to be applied to the payment of the certificate issued therefor. [C97,§841; C24, 27,§6106.]

6107. Rights of bearer. Such certificate shall transfer to the bearer all of the rights and interest of the city or town in every such assessment or part thereof, described therein, and shall authorize the bearer to collect and receive every assessment embraced in the certificate by or through any of the methods provided by law for their collection as the same may mature. [C97,§841; C24, 27,§6107.]

6108. Limitation on sale. No certificate shall be issued or negotiated by the city or town for less than its par value with accrued interest up to the date of the delivery thereof. [C97,§841; C24, 27,§6108.]

6109. Bonds authorized. For the purpose of providing for the payment of the assessed cost of any street improvement or sewer which is to be or has been assessed upon property subject to assessment therefor, including railways and street railways liable for the payment thereof, the council may by resolution provide for the execution and delivery of bonds for the amount of the assessed cost or any part thereof in anticipation of the deferred payment of assessments levied therefor. [C97,§842; C24, 27,§6109.]

6110. Designation — amount. Such bonds shall be called street improvement bonds or sewer bonds and be issued in amounts of one hundred dollars or multiples thereof, not exceeding one thousand dollars, except that one bond, which shall not exceed one thousand dollars, may be issued for the amount necessary to make up the exact amount of such cost. [C97,§842; C24, 27,§6110.]

6111. Bonds kept separate. Street improvement and sewer bonds shall not include any sewer assessments, nor sewer bonds any street improvement assessments. [C97,§842; C24, 27,§6111.]

6112. Bonds — series. Street improvement and sewer bonds, respectively, issued for any one levy shall all bear the same date and be divided into as many series as there are installment payments of said special assessment, and each series shall be as nearly equal in amount as practicable. [C97,§843; C24, 27,§6112.]

6113. Maturity — name of street — interest. Each series of bonds shall mature on the first day of either April, May, or June, as may be determined by the council, in the years in which the installments of said special taxes come due, shall bear the name of the street, avenue, highway, alley, or district in which said street improvement or sewer is located, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable annually or semiannually, and coupons for said interest shall be attached thereto. [C97,§843; C24, 27,§6113.]

6114. Form. Said bonds shall be signed by the mayor, countersigned by the clerk, and sealed with the corporate seal, and coupons shall be attested by the signature of the clerk, and shall be substantially in the following form, but subject to changes that will conform them to the resolution of the council, to wit:

The city (or town) of . . . . . . . . , in the state of Iowa, promises to pay as hereinafter
stated, to the bearer hereof, on the ... day of ..., the sum of ..., per cent per annum, payable annually, on the presentation and surrender of the interest coupons hereto attached. Both principal and interest of this bond are payable at the ..., bank in the ..., state of ..., the interest coupons hereto attached. This bond is issued by the ..., under and by virtue of chapter 311 of the code of Iowa and the resolution of ..., duly passed on the ..., day of ...,1

This bond is one of a series of bonds of like tenor, date, and amount, numbered from ..., to ..., and issued for the purpose of defraying the cost of improving, curbing, and paving a portion of ..., street or alley (or constructing a sewer on ..., street or alley), as described in said resolution, in the ..., city (or town), which cost is payable by the abutting and adjacent property along said improvements, and is made by law a lien on all said property. It is payable in ..., equal annual installments, with interest on all deferred payments at the rate of five per cent per annum, but only out of the ..., fund created by the collection of said special tax, and said fund can be used for no other purpose. It is hereby certified and recited that all the acts, conditions, and things required to be done, precedent to and in issuing this series of bonds, have been done, happened, and performed, in regular and due form, as required by law and said resolution, and for the assessment, collection, and payment hereon of said special tax, the full faith and diligence of said city (or town) of ..., are hereby irrevocably pledged.

In testimony whereof, the city (or town) of ..., by its council, has caused this bond to be signed by its mayor and countersigned by its city (or town) clerk, and the seal of said city (or town) to be thereeto affixed, this ..., day of ..., 1

City (or Town) Clerk. Mayor.

No, ..., day of ..., the city (or town) of ..., promises to pay to bearer, as provided in said bond, the sum of ..., dollars, at the ..., bank, in the ..., city (or town) of ..., being ..., months' interest due that day on its improvement bond No., ..., dated ..., 1

Attested.

City (or Town) Clerk.
[C97,§843; C24, 27,§6114.]

6115. Registration and delivery. When such bonds have been issued they shall be delivered to the clerk, who shall register them in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, counter-sign them, and then deliver the same to the city treasurer or some bank selected by the council. [C97,§844; C24, 27,§6115.]

6116. Security and reports. The council may require of the treasurer or bank such security or such additional security as it may think necessary to secure the payment in full of the proceeds thereof. The city treasurer shall report to the clerk the number of bonds delivered by him, and the amount received therefor, or for which credit has been given by the contractor. [C97,§844; C24, 27,§6116.]

6117. Sale. The bonds shall be sold at public sale in the manner provided for by chapter 63 or by any other law in force relative to the sale of such bonds, but shall not be sold or negotiated for less than their par value with accrued interest from date to the time of delivery thereof. [C97,§845; C24, 27,§6117; 43GA, ch 179,§7.]

6118. Proceeds pledged. All the proceeds of bonds and of certificates negotiated shall be paid to the city treasurer, and shall be used only to pay for the cost of street improvements or sewers included in the assessment or assessments pledged to the payment thereof. [C97,§845; C24, 27,§6118.]

6119. Accounts required. All money received by said treasurer as proceeds of said bonds or certificates shall be kept in the same manner and subject to all the regulations regarding other money of the city, except that he shall keep an account of each levy of such special assessments, and all interest received and paid shall be credited and charged to such fund. [C97,§845; C24, 27,§6119.]

6120. Payment regulated. No money received by the city treasurer from the sale of street improvement and sewer bonds or certificates shall be paid out, nor shall any certificate be issued to the contractor or sold, except upon the resolution of the council ordering the same; and no such resolution for the delivery of any bonds or certificates, or the payment of any of the proceeds of said bonds or certificates, shall be made until the certificate of the city engineer or other competent person selected has been filed, stating that the work contracted for or a completed part thereof, as the case may be, has been completed according to the terms and stipulations of the contract. [C97,§846; C24, 27,§6120.]

6121. Payment from special fund. Such street improvement and sewer certificates, bonds, and coupons shall be payable out of funds derived from the special taxes and interest thereon pledged to the payment of the same. [C97,§847; C24, 27,§6121.]

6122. Limitation on issue. Such certificates or bonds shall not be delivered in excess of the special tax or taxes levied. [C97,§847; C24, 27,§6122.]

6123. Liability of city. Such certificates, bonds, and coupons shall not make the city liable in any way, except for the proper application of said special taxes. [C97,§847; C24, 27,§6123.]

6124. Interest—temporary loan. If any interest shall become due on any of said bonds when there is no fund from which to pay the same, the council may make a temporary loan for
the payment thereof, which loan shall be repaid from the special taxes and interest pledged to secure said bonds, but in case of purchase by the city at tax sale of the property on which such tax is levied, it shall then be repaid from the city improvement fund. [C97,§847; C24,27, §6124.]

6125. Sewer bonds authorized—form. Cities and towns, including cities operating under the commission form of government, are hereby authorized to contract indebtedness and to issue bonds for the purpose of building and constructing sewers. Said bonds shall be payable in not more than twenty annual installments and at interest not exceeding five per cent per annum, and shall be made payable at such place and be of such form as the city council shall by ordinance designate; but no city or town shall become indebted in excess of five per cent of the actual value of the taxable property of said city or town as shown by the last preceding assessment roll. The indebtedness so incurred for building or constructing sewers shall not be considered an indebtedness incurred for general or ordinary purposes. [C24, 27, §6125.]

Referred to in §6126.

6126. Interpretation. The preceding section shall be construed as granting additional power, without limiting the power already existing, in cities and towns, including cities operating under the commission form of government. [C24, 27, §6126.]

RECAPITULATING BONDS

6126-a1. Refunding bonds. Cities and towns may issue refunding bonds to pay off and take up bonds issued in payment for street improvements and sewers, or to refund any part thereof.

No such refunding bonds shall bear an interest rate in excess of that of the bonds refunded. [C27,§6126-a1.]

6126-a2. Form and amount. Bonds thus issued shall substantially conform to the provisions of this chapter, and the face amount thereof shall be limited to the amount of the unpaid special assessments with the interest thereof of the particular issue of bonds sought to be refunded. [C27,§6126-a2.]

6126-a3. Limitation on proceeds. Said refunding bonds or their proceeds shall be used only to pay street improvement or sewer bonds so taken up. [C27,§6126-a3.]

6126-a4. Expense. The expense of such refunding bonds shall be paid out of the city improvement funds. [C27,§6126-a4.]

6126-a5. Retirement. When refunding bonds shall be issued to pay street improvement or sewer bonds, all special assessments and sinking funds applicable to the payment of such bonds previously issued shall be applicable in the same manner and to the same extent to the payment of the refunding bonds issued hereunder, and all the powers and duties to levy and carry special assessments and taxes, to create liens upon property, and to establish sinking funds in respect to the bonds previously issued shall continue until refunding bonds shall be paid. [C27,§6126-a5.]

6126-a6. Liability of city or town. The city or town shall collect the special assessments out of which the said bonds are payable and hold the same special and apart in trust for the payment of said refunding bonds, but it shall be in no way liable except for the proper application of said assessment. [C27,§6126-a6.]

CHAPTER 312

HEATING PLANTS, WATER OR GAS WORKS, AND ELECTRIC PLANTS

Referred to in §§6153, 6162, 6943-c. Sections 6127 to 6143, inclusive, applicable to special charter cities, §6788.

6127. Cities and towns may purchase.

6128. Franchise may be granted.

6129. Utilization of waste.

6130. Purchase of utility products.

6131. Election required.

6132. Question submitted.

6133. Notice—time of election—costs.

6134. General powers granted.

PAYMENT FROM EARNINGS


6134-d3. Interpretative clause—election requirement.

6134-d4. Notice of proposed contract—publication.

6134-d5. Contents of notice.


6134-d7. Record of proceedings.

CONDEMNATION OF EXISTING PLANTS

6135. Special condemnation proceedings—limitation.

6136. Court of condemnation.

6137. Procedure.

6138. Notice—service.


6140. Costs—expenses.

JURISDICTION, SALE OF PRODUCTS, AND RATES

6141. Jurisdiction of city.

6142. Sale of products—rates—taxes—equipment.

6143. Regulation of rates and service.

MANAGEMENT BY TRUSTEES

6144. Management by board of trustees.

6145. Notice of election.

6146. Form of submission.

6147. Trustees—terms—compensation—vacancies.

6148. Compensation in certain cities.


6149-d1. Bonds.

SUPPLYING MILITARY RESERVATIONS

6150. Water for military reservations.

6151. Mains in highways.

SURPLUS EARNINGS

6151-b1. Transfer of surplus earnings.

6151-b2. General transfer.

6151-cl. Exceptions.

6151-b3. Applicability of statute.

6151-d1. Acquiring property and building thereon.
6127. Cities and towns may purchase. Cities and towns shall have the power to purchase, establish, erect, maintain, and operate within or without their corporate limits, heating plants, waterworks, gasworks, or electric light or power plants, with all the necessary reservoirs, mains, filters, streams, trenches, pipes, drains, poles, wires, burners, machinery, apparatus, and other requisites of said works or plants, and lease or sell the same. [C73, §471-473; C97, §720; S13, §720; C24, 27, §6127.] 

6128. Franchise may be granted. They may grant to individuals or private corporations the authority to erect and maintain such works or plants for a term of not more than twenty-five years, and may renew, amend, or extend the terms of the grant; but no exclusive franchise shall be granted, amended, extended, or renewed. [C73, §473; C97, §720; S13, §720; C24, 27, §6128.] 

6129. Utilization of waste. Cities with a population of less than ten thousand may utilize the steam and excess power of such works or plants in the manufacture of artificial ice, and may install machinery and equipment therefor. [C24, 27, §6129.] 

6130. Purchase of utility products. They may enter into contracts with persons, corporations, or municipalities for the purchase of heat, gas, water, or electric current for either light or power purposes, for the purpose of selling the same either to residents of the municipality or to others, including corporations, and shall have power to erect and maintain the necessary transmission lines therefor, either within or without their corporate limits, to the same extent, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, and with the same power to establish rates and collect rents, as is provided by law for cities having municipally owned plants. [C73, §471; C97, §720; S13, §720; C24, 27, §6130.] 

6131. Election required. No such works or plants shall be authorized, established, erected, purchased, leased, or sold, or franchise granted, extended, renewed, or amended, or contract of purchase provided for in the preceding section shall be entered into unless a majority of the legal voters voting thereon vote in favor of the same. [C73, §471; C97, §720; S13, §720; C24, 27, §6131.] 

6132. Question submitted. The council may order any of the questions provided for in the five preceding sections submitted to a vote at a general or municipal election or at one specially called for that purpose, or the mayor shall submit said question to such a vote upon the petition of twenty-five property owners of each voting precinct in a city, or of fifty property owners of any incorporated town. [C97, §721; S13, §721; C24, 27, §6132.] 

6133. Notice—time of election—costs. Notice of the election shall be given by publication once each week for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in the county and of general circulation in the city or town. The election shall be held on a day not less than five nor more than twenty days after the last publication of notice. The person asking for the granting, renewal, or extension of a franchise shall pay the costs incurred in holding the election. [C97, §721; S13, §721; C24, 27, §6133.] 

6134. General powers granted. They shall have power to: 
1. Condemnation. To condemn and appropriate so much private property as may be necessary for the construction and operation of said works or plants, and for the purpose of constructing and maintaining dams across the non-navigable waters and watercourses of the state in forming reservoirs and sources of water to supply such waterworks and plants, as provided for the condemnation of land for city purposes. 
2. Bonds. To issue bonds for the payment of the cost of establishing the same, including the cost of land condemned on which to locate them. 
3. Delegated power. To confer by ordinance the power to appropriate and condemn private property for such purpose upon any individual or corporation authorized to construct and operate such works or plants. [C73, §474; C97, §722; S13, §722; C24, 27, §6134.] 

Condemnation procedure, chs 316, 366.

PAYMENT FROM EARNINGS
Applicable to special charter cities, §6788.

6134-d1. Contract authorized. They shall have power to pay for any such plant, improvement or extension thereof out of the past earnings of the plant and/or out of the future earnings and/or may contract for the payment of all or part of the cost of such plant, improvement or extension out of the future earnings from such plant, and may secure such contract by the pledge of the property purchased and the net earnings of the plant. [44GA, ch 158.] 

6134-d2. Nature and requirements of contract. Such contract shall not constitute a general obligation or be payable in any manner by taxation. Such contract shall specify the maximum rate that may be charged the consumers, including the municipality, and the city shall not increase or fix any rate beyond such maximum. Under no circumstances shall the city be in any manner liable by reason of the failure of the net earnings being sufficient for the payments provided in the contract. Such contract shall also specify the rate of interest to be charged. [44GA, ch 158.] 

6134-d3. Interpretative clause—election requirement. Nothing contained in the last two preceding sections shall be construed as authorizing an establishment of a plant without an election as required by section 6131. And such proposition when submitted to an election shall state the maximum amount which may be expended for the establishment, construction, or acquisition of such plant. [44GA, ch 158.] 

6134-d4. Notice of proposed contract—publication. Before any municipality shall enter
into any such contract as provided in section 6134-d1, for the establishment of a plant, or for the extension or improvement of an existing plant, to cost five thousand dollars or more, the governing body proposing to make such contract shall give thirty days' notice of its intention to adopt proposed plans and specifications and proposed form of contract therefor, by publication once each week for two consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the municipality and also in some newspaper of general circulation in the state of Iowa, the first publication of which shall be at least thirty days prior to the time of hearing fixed in said notice. [44GA, ch 158.]

6134-d5. Contents of notice. Such notice shall state as nearly as practicable the extent of the work; the kind of materials for which bids will be received; when the work shall be done; the time when the proposals will be acted upon; and shall also provide for competitive bids for the supply of electrical energy, gas, water or heat. [44GA, ch 158.]

6134-d6. Execution of contract. Pursuant to said notice and at such time and place as is fixed therein the governing body shall consider the said plans and specifications, form of contract, and offers and propositions submitted in connection therewith, also any bids for the furnishing of electrical energy, gas, water, or heat, together with any objections thereto by an interested party, and at such hearing or any adjournment thereof, shall have the power to adopt such offer or offers, propositions, or bids, and enter into such contract or contracts, as they shall deem to be to the best interest of the municipality. [44GA, ch 158.]

6134-d7. Record of proceedings. The clerk or recorder of said municipality shall keep a written record of the proceedings which shall contain a record of the bids or propositions offered, the names of the persons submitting the same, the names of any person or persons appearing as objectors thereto, with a brief statement of such objections, and a record of all actions of the governing body with relation to such proceedings. [44GA, ch 158.]

Pending litigation, see 44GA, ch 158.

CONDEMNATION OF EXISTING PLANTS

6135. Special condemnation proceedings—limitation. When any city or town shall have voted at an election to purchase, establish, erect, maintain, and operate heating plants, waterworks, gasworks, or electric light or power plants, or when it has voted to contract an indebtedness and issue bonds therefor, and in such city or town there shall then exist any such utility, or incomplete parts thereof or more than one, not publicly owned, and the contract or franchise of the owner of which utility has expired or been surrendered, and such owner and the city or town cannot agree upon terms of purchase, it may, by resolution, proceed to acquire by condemnation any one or more of such utilities or incomplete parts thereof. When so acquired it may apply the proceeds of the bonds in payment therefor and in making extensions and improvements to such works or plants so acquired, but not more than one utility may be so acquired when such municipality is indebted in excess of the statutory limitation of indebtedness for such purposes for any such acquired property. [C73, §474; C97, §722; S13, §722; C24, 27, §6135.]

Referred to in 6136.

6136. Court of condemnation. Upon the passage of the resolution as provided in the proceeding section and the presentation of a certified copy thereof to the supreme court while in session, or to the chief justice of the supreme court, the said court or chief justice shall within five days thereafter appoint as a court of condemnation three district court judges from three judicial districts, of whom one shall be from the district wherein the city or town is located, if not a resident of the city or town, and shall enter an order requiring said judges to attend as such court of condemnation at the county seat of the county in which said city or town is located within ten days thereafter, and the said district court judges shall so attend and shall constitute a court of condemnation. [SS15, §722-a; C24, 27, §6136.]

6137. Procedure. Said court when it meets to organize or at any time during the proceedings, which may be adjourned from time to time for any purpose, may fix the time for the appearance of any person or persons that any party desires to have joined in the proceedings, and whom the court deems necessary. The time for appearance shall be sufficiently remote to serve notice upon such parties, but if the time for appearance occur after the proceedings are begun, such proceedings may be reviewed by the court to give all parties a full opportunity to be heard. [SS15, §722-a; C24, 27, §6137.]

6138. Notice—service. Persons not voluntarily appearing, but having any right, title, or interest in or to the property which is subject of condemnation, or any part thereof, including all leaseholders, mortgagees, and trustees of bondholders, who are to be made parties to the proceedings shall be served with notice thereof and of the time and place of meeting of said court in the same manner and for the same length of time as for the service of original notice, either by personal service, or by service by publication, the time so set being the time at which the parties so served are required to appear, and actual personal service of the notice within or without the state shall supersede the necessity for publication. [SS15, §722-a; C24, 27, §6138.]

Time and manner of service, §§11059, 11060, 11081.

6139. Powers of court—duy of clerk—vacancy. The court of condemnation shall have power to summon and swear witnesses, take evidence, order the taking of depositions, require the production of any books or papers, and may appoint a shorthand reporter. It shall perform all the duties of commissioners in the condemnation of property. Such duties and the method of procedure and condemnation, including provisions for appeal, shall, except as here—
§6140, Ch 312, CITIES AND TOWNS—PUBLIC UTILITY PLANTS

in otherwise specifically provided, be, as nearly as may be, as provided for the taking of private property for works of internal improvement. The clerk of the district court of the county where the city or town is located shall perform all of the duties required of the sheriff in such condemnation; and in case of a vacancy in the court, such vacancy shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made. When necessary by reason of such vacancy, the court may review any evidence in its record. [SS15,§722-a; C24, 27,§6139.]

Procedure in general, ch 366.

6140. Costs—expenses. The costs of said proceedings shall be the same and paid in the same manner as in proceedings in the district court, and the said district court judges of said court of condemnation shall receive, while engaged in such service, their actual expenses, which expenses shall be taxed as costs in the case. [S13,§722-b; C24, 27,§6140.]

Costs generally, ch 497.

JURISDICTION, SALE OF PRODUCTS, AND RATES

6141. Jurisdiction of city. For the purpose of maintaining and protecting such works or plants from injury, and protecting the water of such waterworks from pollution, the jurisdiction of such city or town shall extend over the territory occupied by such works, and all reservoirs, mains, filters, streams, trenches, pipes, drains, poles, wires, burners, machinery, apparatus, and other requisites of said works or plants used in or necessary for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the same, and over the stream or source from which the water is taken for five miles above the point from which it is taken. [C73,§472; C97,§723; C24, 27,§6141.]

6142. Sale of products — rates — taxes — equipment. They may sell the products of municipal heating plants, waterworks, gasworks, or electric light or power plants to any municipality, individual, or corporation outside the city or town limits, as well as to individuals or corporations within its limits, and may with the consent of the board having jurisdiction thereof erect in the public highway the necessary poles upon which to construct transmission lines; and shall, from time to time in such manner as they deem equitable, assess upon each tenement or other place supplied with heat, water, gas, light, or power, reasonable rents or rates fixed by ordinance, and shall levy a tax as provided by law to pay or aid in paying the expenses of running, operating, renewing, and extending such works, and the interest on any bonds issued to pay all or any part of their construction. [C73,§475; C97,§724; S13,§724; C24, 27,§6142.]

6143. Regulation of rates and service. They shall have power to require every individual or private corporation operating such works or plant, subject to reasonable rules and regulations, to furnish any person applying therefor, along the line of its pipes, mains, wires, or other conduits, with gas, heat, water, light, or power, and to supply said city or town with water for fire protection, and with gas, heat, water, light, or power for other necessary public purposes and to regulate and fix the rent or rate for water, gas, heat, light, or power; to regulate and fix the rents or rates of water, gas, heat, and electric light or power; to regulate and fix the charges for water meters, gas meters, electric light or power meters, or other device or means necessary for determining the consumption of water, gas, heat, electric light or power, and these powers shall not be abridged by ordinance, resolution, or contract. [C73,§473, 475; C97,§725; S13,§725; C24, 27,§6143.]

Referred to in §6190.

MANAGEMENT BY TRUSTEES

6144. Management by board of trustees. The council of any city or town, other than cities of the first class but including cities of the first class under the commission form of government having a population of less than fifty thousand which owns or may hereafter acquire waterworks, heating plant, gasworks, or electric light or electric power plant, may, and upon petition of ten per cent of the qualified electors of such city or town shall, at any general election, or at a special election called for that purpose, submit the question as to whether the management and control of such waterworks, heating plant, gasworks, or electric light or electric power plant shall be placed in the hands of a board of trustees. [C24, 27,§6144.]

6145. Notice of election. Notice of such election shall be given by publication in one newspaper published in said city or town once each week for not less than three consecutive weeks, and the election shall be held not less than seven nor more than ten days after the completion of such publication. If no newspaper is published in such city or town, notice may be given by posting notices for three weeks in five public places in such city or town. [C24, 27,§6145.]

6146. Form of submission. The question to be submitted shall be in the following form:

"Shall the city (or town) of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . place the management and control of its waterworks (or heating plant, or gasworks, or electric light or electric power plant) in the hands of a board of trustees?" [C24, 27,§6146.]

6147. Trustees — terms — compensation — vacancies. If a majority of the votes cast at such election are in favor of placing the management and control of any or all of the said utilities in the hands of trustees, the mayor shall, within ten days after such election, appoint a board of three trustees, which appointment shall be approved and confirmed by the council. The first appointees shall hold office, one for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, and their successors shall be appointed for a term of six years. All vacancies occurring on said board shall be filled in the manner original appointments are made. The compensation of each trustee shall be not more than one hundred dollars per year, and each trustee shall execute and furnish to the
city an official bond in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars to be approved by the mayor and filed with the city clerk. [C24, 27, §6147.]

6148. Compensation in certain cities. In cities operating under the commission plan and having a population of less than fifty thousand the compensation of said trustees shall be not to exceed three hundred dollars per year to each member of said board. [C24, 27, §6148.]

6149. Powers of trustees. The board of trustees shall have all the power and authority in the management and control of the utilities mentioned in the question submitted to the voters at such election as is conferred upon waterworks trustees appointed as provided in chapter 313. [C24, 27, §6149.]

6149-d1. Bonds. In cities having a population in excess of twenty-five thousand and less than seventy-five thousand and which have no outstanding general city bonds issued for the purpose of purchasing or constructing heating plants, water or gasworks and electric plants or which have a sinking fund sufficient to retire such general bonds as may be outstanding, and having a board of trustees as provided by this chapter, such board of trustees may, upon resolution, issue bonds at a rate of interest not to exceed five per cent per annum for the purpose of extending or improving such heating plant, water or gasworks or electric plant. Bonds issued under this section shall be first mortgage bonds against the said utility, and not general bonds of the city. No bonds shall be issued in this manner in excess of twenty-five per cent of the book value of the plant as shown by the books of the city. The interest and the principal of such bonds must be paid from the net earnings of the utility against which they are issued. Bonds issued under this provision shall not be for a longer period than twenty years and shall be retired serially in equal amounts beginning not later than the third year after issuance. [44GA, ch 195.]

SUPPLYING MILITARY RESERVATIONS

6150. Water for military reservations. All individuals or private corporations to which any city in this state has granted authority to erect and maintain waterworks with all the necessary reservoirs, mains, filters, pipes, and other appurtenances in such city shall, whenever the United States has, or may hereafter establish a military reservation within a distance of five miles from either of the boundaries of such city, be authorized to use said waterworks plant in said city and the mains now or hereafter laid in the highways of said city for the purpose of furnishing water to such military reservation, such authority to continue so long as under franchises now held or hereafter granted such individuals or corporations shall be authorized to maintain and operate such waterworks plant in such city. [S13, §742-d; C24, 27, §6150.]

6151. Mains in highways. The board of supervisors of any county in which such military reservation is or may hereafter be located shall have the power to authorize any such individual or corporation to lay its mains in any of the highways of the county for the purpose of extending the same to any such military reservation. [S13, §742-e; C24, 27, §6151.]

SURPLUS EARNINGS

6151-b1. Transfer of surplus earnings. Where waterworks, gasworks, heating plants, or electric plants have been purchased or erected by any city or town, including cities under special charter, and the original purchase bonds or bonds issued for the improvement thereof are paid, or where an adequate sinking fund has been provided for the payment of such bonds, such city or town may, upon the approval of the director of the budget, appropriate and transfer any surplus earnings in excess of the amount required for the retirement of all bonds and interest due in the current year and the succeeding year, from any municipal heating plant, waterworks, gasworks, or electric plant, for the purpose of retiring existing bonded indebtedness of said city or town which is payable by general taxation or for the purpose of making any municipal improvement authorized by law and ordered by the city council. [C27, §6151-b1; 44GA, ch 160.]

Referred to in §§6151-c1, 6151-b3.

6151-b2. General transfer. Any city or town, including cities under special charter, having a surplus earned from the operation of a municipal heating plant, waterworks, gasworks, or electric plant, and which has no bonded indebtedness against any such plant or which has sufficient funds on hand to provide for the current year’s interest and principal and the succeeding year’s interest and principal may on approval of the budget director transfer the surplus earnings of such utilities to any other fund of the municipality. [C27, §6151-b2; 44GA, ch 160.]

Referred to in §§6151-c1, 6151-b3.

6151-c1. Exceptions. In all cities having a population of five thousand or less and in all towns, the transfer of funds as provided in the two preceding sections may be made without the approval of the budget director, on condition the amount transferred in any one fiscal year does not exceed fifty per cent of the surplus in that fund at the beginning of that fiscal year, if the transfer is made upon the three-fourths vote of all the members of the council of such city or town. [43GA, ch 183.]

Referred to in §6151-b3.

6151-b3. Applicability of statute. The three preceding sections shall not apply to boards of waterworks trustees, or other boards of trustees, unless said board of trustees shall by resolution concur in said appropriation or transfer. [C27, §6151-b3; 43GA, ch 183.]

6151-d1. Acquiring property and building thereon. Any city having a population of over forty thousand and less than fifty thousand and having a board of waterworks trustees, and having a surplus earned from the operation of a municipal waterworks plant, may, by action of
§6152, Ch 313, WATERWORKS IN CERTAIN CITIES

and under the supervision of such board of waterworks trustees, purchase, acquire, or accept possession of the necessary property, and may erect thereon such building or buildings as may be necessary for the proper maintenance of the business of said waterworks department, and it may erect from such surplus such additional building space for use of such other city departments as it may deem advisable, and until such time as the board may desire or need such additional space for its own uses it may rent such space to other city departments for their uses. [44GA, ch 161.]

CHAPTER 313
PURCHASE AND CONSTRUCTION OF WATERWORKS IN CERTAIN CITIES

Referred to in §§614», 6669, 6943-7. Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §6787.

6152. Tax—sinking fund. Cities of the first class, and cities of the second class having a population of over ten thousand, shall have power to levy, in addition to the regular water tax authorized by law, a tax of two mills upon the dollar upon all the property within the corporate limits of said cities, excepting lots greater than ten acres in area used for horticultural or agricultural purposes, for the purpose of creating a sinking fund to be used as provided in this chapter for the purchase or erection of waterworks in such cities, or for the payment of any indebtedness incurred by such cities for waterworks now owned by the same. The proceeds of such two-mill levy, together with such other surplus funds as may be set aside as a sinking fund by the board of waterworks trustees, shall be deposited in one or more solvent banks or trust companies of the city making such levy, at a rate of interest not less than three per cent per annum, compounded semiannually, and payable, principal and interest, on demand, after sixty days' notice in writing. The city treasurer depositing the proceeds of such tax shall exact from the bank or trust company wherein such money is deposited a satisfactory bond, payable to the city, to be approved by the treasurer and mayor of such city, and to be filed in the office of the city treasurer. [C97,§742; S13,§742; C24, 27,§6152.]

6153. Use of fund. Any city in which a sinking fund has been accumulated as provided in the preceding section, in which waterworks have not been purchased under this chapter, may apply such sinking fund and all accumulations thereof upon the payment of the cost of waterworks purchased or erected under the provisions of the preceding chapter. [S13,§742-a1; C24, 27, §6153.]

6153-a1. Investment of funds. Where waterworks have been purchased or erected, and the original purchase bonds or any part thereof or bonds issued for improvement of existing waterworks are outstanding, and have not matured, the sinking fund, together with such other surplus funds as they may appropriate for that purpose, may be invested by the board of waterworks trustees in registered bonds of the United States and of the state of Iowa, county road bonds issued by any county in the state of Iowa, and United States treasury certificates, to the amount of and not exceeding the outstanding bonds. [C27,§6153-a1.]

6153-a2. Sale of securities. The authority hereby vested in the board of waterworks trustees to purchase the securities herein designated shall include the authority to dispose of such securities at such times and in such amounts as the outstanding obligations of the waterworks may become due. [C27,§6153-a2.]

6154. Authority granted. Cities of the first class, and cities of the second class having a population of over ten thousand, are hereby authorized to purchase or erect waterworks, under the provisions of this chapter, for the purpose of supplying said cities and the inhabitants thereof with water, and are authorized to continue the levy of the two-mill tax herein provided for until the purchase price, principal and interest, or the cost incurred in the erection of said works, or the indebtedness heretofore incurred for and on account of such works, is fully paid and discharged. [C97, §744; S13,§744; C24, 27,§6154.]

6155. Contracts—bonds—purchase of waterworks. Cities levying such sinking fund tax are hereby authorized to let a contract or contracts for the purchase or erection of waterworks, and, upon the approval and adoption of such contract or contracts as hereinafter provided, to apply such sinking fund upon the cost thereof, and cities so purchasing or constructing and those now owning such waterworks are authorized to pledge the proceeds of the continuing two-mill levy provided for in this chapter, and the regular water levy, and the net revenues derived from the operation of the waterworks, and shall have the right to mortgage or bond such works, to secure the payment of the purchase price or the cost of constructing such waterworks, or the cost of making necessary extensions and improvements of such waterworks; and such cities shall have the right to execute additional mortgage or mortgages or bonds upon such works for the purposes above set forth. Provided that said additional mortgage or mortgages or bonds shall bear not more than six per cent interest per annum; but no part of the general fund of such city shall be applied upon such contracts, bonds, or mortgages. In the payment thereof,
the city and holders of said contracts, bonds, or mortgages shall be restricted to the proceeds of the said taxes and the net revenues of the said waterworks, as hereinbefore provided; and such contract, contracts, or bonds shall not bear a higher rate of interest than five per cent per annum, payable semiannually. Cities of the first class, and cities of the second class having a population of over ten thousand, which have adopted or may adopt an ordinance availing themselves of the privileges conferred herein, shall in addition thereto have and possess the following powers:

1. In addition to mortgage on the water plant to secure the bonds hereinbefore authorized, the said city may, in addition to the security of said mortgage and as a part thereof, grant a franchise to maintain and operate said plant on foreclosure sale under said mortgage, said franchise to become effective only on the passing of title under the said foreclosure sale and to continue for a period of not exceeding twenty-five years thereafter; providing that the granting of such franchise shall be approved by a majority of the electors of said city voting at an election thereon, which election shall be held as provided in the following section.

They shall have power to issue the general bonds of the city creating an indebtedness of said city to an amount which, with its other existing indebtedness, shall not exceed five per cent of the actual value of the taxable property of said city as shown by the last preceding assessment, the said bonds or proceeds of sale thereof to be used in the purchase or construction of a water plant, as herein provided; provided, however, that such bonds can be issued by order of the city council of said city only after a contract for the purchase or construction of a water plant and providing for the issuance of such bonds has been approved by the majority of the electors of said city voting at an election thereon to be held in accordance with the provisions of the following section. Neither the said bonds nor the proceeds thereof shall be diverted to another purpose than as herein provided. Said cities may purchase or contract a water plant and pay for the same partly out of existing indebtedness, or wholly out of the general class of bonds or proceeds thereof, as such city may determine. The general bonds of the city herein provided shall bear interest at not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall be payable not more than twenty years after date and be in the general form of bonds provided by section 6277, with such changes as may be necessary to conform the same to the provisions of the ordinances or contract of the city under which they are issued. [C97, §745; S13, §745; C24, 27, §6156.]

Referred to in §6155.

6157. Trustees — appointment — bond — removal. The waterworks owned by such cities shall be managed and operated by a board of waterworks trustees, which shall be composed of three resident electors, appointed for the term of six years by the mayor of said city. Upon the approval of the contract for the purchase or erection of waterworks by cities as herein provided, the mayor thereof shall, within ten days, appoint such board, the first appointees thereto to hold office, one for two years, one for four years, and one for six years. All vacancies occurring on said board shall be filled in the same manner that original appointments are made. Each trustee shall receive a compensation to be not to exceed three hundred dollars per year, and shall execute and furnish to the city an official bond in the sum of five thousand dollars to be approved by the mayor and filed with the city clerk. [C97, §747; S13, §§747-a, b; C24, 27, §6157.]

Referred to in §6156.

6158. Powers — waterworks fund — how disbursed. The said board of trustees shall have the power to carry into execution the contract or contracts for the purchase or erection of such waterworks, and to employ a superintendent and such other employees as may be necessary and proper for the operation of such works, for the collection of water rentals, and for the conduct of the business incident to the operation thereof. The said board of trustees shall require of the superintendent, and of the other employees as they may deem proper, good and sufficient bonds, the amount thereof to be fixed and approved by said board, for the faithful performance of their duty, such bonds to run in the name of the city and to be filed with the city treasurer and kept in his office. All money collected by the board and waterworks trustees shall be deposited at least weekly by them, with the city treasurer; and all money so deposited and all tax money received by the city treasurer from any source, levied and of said city voting at a city or special election, which shall have been duly called after thirty days' notice by said city. The proposition to be submitted at said election, and the form of ballot, shall be: "Shall the contract or contracts approved by the city council in relation to the waterworks be adopted?

The proposition shall be printed and placed on the ballots, and the voter shall designate his choice, and the election shall be conducted, in the manner provided in the title on elections. When a majority of the electors of said city at any election shall have declared in favor of the purchase or erection of any waterworks, or shall have authorized the incurring of indebtedness or issuance of bonds for waterworks, the city council may provide by contract or otherwise without submission of same to the electors, for surveys, examinations, appraisements, estimates, plans, specifications, advertisements for bids, and all other necessary work preliminary to the making of such contract or contracts for purchase or erection of waterworks, and pay for the same and the expense of said election out of said sinking fund. [C97, §746; S13, §746; C24, 27, §6156.]

Referred to in §6155.

6156. Election — powers of council. Said contract or contracts shall not be binding upon said city until the same shall have been approved by the city council at a regular meeting, or a special meeting called for such purpose, and shall have been adopted by a majority of the electors
collected for and on account of the waterworks, shall be kept by the city treasurer as a separate and distinct fund. The city treasurer shall be liable on his official bond for such funds the same as for other funds received by him as such treasurer. Such moneys shall be paid out by the city treasurer only on the written order of the board of waterworks trustees, who shall have full and absolute control of the application and disbursement thereof for the purposes prescribed by law, including the payment of all indebtedness arising in the construction of such works, and the maintenance, operation, and extension thereof. 

§6161-al. Sale or lease of real estate.

6159. Fixing rates. The board of trustees shall from time to time fix the water rentals or rates to be charged for the furnishing of water, and such rates, with the proceeds of the five-mill water levy and the sinking fund levy of two mills, shall be sufficient for the maintenance and operation of such works and the proper and necessary extension thereof, for all repairs, and for the payment of the purchase price or cost, principal and interest, incurred in the purchase or erection of such works, as the same falls due, according to the tenor of the mortgage and bonds given to secure the payment of such purchase price or cost. The board shall make quarterly statements giving full and complete reports of the receipts and disbursements of the board. Said reports shall be filed in the office of the city clerk on the second Monday in January, July, and October, for the quarters preceding the first day of said months. The reports shall be audited by the city council. [C97, §749; C27, §6159-al.]

6159-al. Annual report. Said trustees shall, immediately after the close of each municipal fiscal year, file with the city clerk, a detailed written report of all money received and disbursed by said board for said fiscal year. [C27, §6159-al.]

6160. Additional powers. The powers conferred by this chapter are in addition to the powers elsewhere granted in this code in respect to waterworks. [C97, §750; C24, 27, §6160.]

CHAPTER 314
PURCHASE OF WATERWORKS BY CITIES OF FIFTY THOUSAND OR OVER

Referred to in §§6190-al3, 6943-c7. Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §6787.

6161. Authorization—election. All cities now or hereafter having a population of fifty thousand inhabitants or over, including cities acting under the commission plan of government, shall have the power to own, construct, erect, establish, acquire, purchase, maintain, and operate a waterworks within their corporate limits, and extensions thereto for not more than ten miles beyond such limits, with all of the necessary appurtenances, real estate, buildings, galleries, mains, pipes, power plants, or systems, and lease as lessor or sell the same or any part thereof; and such city shall also have power to acquire, own, and sell the negotiable bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of such waterworks; provided, however, no such waterworks shall be constructed or purchased, nor when once acquired be leased or sold, until the construction, purchase, leasing, or selling of such waterworks shall have been approved by a majority of the legal voters of such city voting thereon at a general election, city election, or at a special election called for that purpose, and in no event shall such waterworks when once acquired be leased by such city, as lessor, for a period longer than twenty-five years. [C24, 27, §6161; 45GA, ch 184.]

Referred to in §6162.

6161-al. Sale or lease of real estate. The board of waterworks trustees, hereinafter provided for, may with the consent and approval of the city council of such city, lease or sell any real estate owned and held as a part of the waterworks plant when the same is no longer needed or necessary in the operation of said waterworks plant. [C27, §6161-al.]

6162. Purchase—condemnation. In the exercise of any of the powers herein granted, any such city may acquire and hold any or all necessary property of the character specified in the second preceding section, including existing franchises or contracts, either by purchase or condemnation proceedings. If by condemnation proceedings, the value of the property shall be determined by a court of condemnation as provided in chapter 312. [C24, 27, §6162.]
6163. Power to bond. For the purpose of acquiring such waterworks either by purchase, condemnation, or construction, and from time to time making permanent extensions thereof, additions to and betterments of the same and of the power plants and equipment, including the acquisition of additional real estate, any such city may borrow money and may issue its negotiable bonds therefor. [C24, 27, §6163.]

6164. Power to tax. It shall have the power to levy upon all the taxable property within the corporate limits of said city for said purposes in addition to all other taxes now provided by law a special tax not exceeding in any one year five mills on the dollar, for a period of years not exceeding fifty. [C24, 27, §6164.]

6165. Power to incur debt. Such cities may for the purpose of purchasing, erecting, maintaining, and operating waterworks incur an indebtedness not exceeding in the aggregate added to all other indebtedness five per cent of the actual value of the taxable property within such city, the amount of such taxable property to be ascertained by the last state and county tax lists previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. [C24, 27, §6165.]

6166. Anticipation of tax. Any such city desiring to own, construct, erect, acquire, purchase, establish, and maintain such waterworks may issue bonds in anticipation of the special tax authorized in section 6164. Such bonds shall be known as public service bonds, and said bonds and interest thereon shall be secured by said assessment and levy and (unless otherwise paid out of the surplus income derived from the operation of the waterworks) shall be payable only out of the proceeds thereof pledged to the payment of the same, and shall be issued and sold in accordance with the provisions of chapter 320, except as herein otherwise provided. [C24, 27, §6166.]

6167. Terms of bonds. In issuing such bonds, the city council may cause portions of the same to become due at different definite periods, but none of such bonds so issued shall be payable more than fifty years from their date.

Said bonds shall be issued in sums of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, each running not more than fifty years, and bearing interest not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semiannually. [C24, 27, §6167.]

6168. Trust fund. It shall be the duty of the city treasurer to collect and receive said tax and to hold the same separate and apart in trust for the payment of said bonds and interest, and to apply the proceeds of said tax pledged for that purpose to the payment of said bonds and interest. [C24, 27, §6168.]

6169. Certificates authorized. Every such city may issue interest-bearing public service certificates to provide for the acquisition, extension, or improvement of any waterworks property or equipment. Such certificates may be issued as aforesaid to an amount ten per cent in excess of the cost of any such extensions, improvements, waterworks property, or equipment, on account of which such certificates are issued. [C24, 27, §6169.]

6170. Trustees must recommend. No ordinance providing for the issuance of such certificates shall be effective until there be filed with the city clerk, prior to the adoption of such ordinance, the recommendation of the waterworks trustees for the issuance of such certificates. [C24, 27, §6170.]

6171. Liability of city. Such certificates shall in no case become an obligation of the city or be payable out of any general fund, but shall be payable solely out of a sinking fund representing a specific portion of the income derived from the waterworks on account of which they were issued. [C24, 27, §6171.]

6172. Sinking fund. Every such city shall have the additional power to provide, by ordinance, for a sinking fund to be derived from the earnings of any waterworks acquired by it pursuant to the terms of any ordinance, contract, or other regulation. [C24, 27, §6172.]

6173. Trustees — election — number—term. Whenever any such city becomes the owner of waterworks, the council shall, unless a board of trustees exists, forthwith elect, from nominations made by the mayor, trustees for such waterworks. The board of trustees shall consist of five resident voters, who shall hold office, one until the first Monday in April of the second year after his appointment, two until the first Monday in April of the fourth year after appointment, and two until the first Monday in April of the sixth year after appointment. Subsequent appointments shall be for a term of six years. Vacancies shall be filled as original appointments are made. If the waterworks are leased or sold, the term of office of each member of the board shall be held to have expired. [C24, 27, §6173.]

6174. Chairman—eligibility to office. The chairman of the board shall be selected by a majority vote of the members thereof, for such term as the board may determine. No person shall be eligible for appointment on the board while he holds or is a candidate for, or has within one year held, any other salaried civil, federal, state, county, or city office or position. [C24, 27, §6174.]

6175. Bond. A bond in the sum of five thousand dollars shall be required of each member of the board before entering upon the duties of his office, conditioned as provided by law, with sureties to be approved by the council. When so approved, said bond shall be filed in the office of the city clerk. [C24, 27, §6175.]

Conditions of bond, §1059.

6176. Power and duties. The board of waterworks trustees shall have supervision over and be responsible for all details of administration and operation of said waterworks, the board to determine all questions of engineering, mechanical, and operating details, extensions of mains, except as otherwise specifically provided, and other improvements and betterments of said waterworks; and report to the council at such stated periods as the council may determine, all information necessary for its guidance in the is-
surance of bonds and the performance of such other duties as may be required of it under this chapter as amended, it being the intent and purpose of this section to give such board of waterworks trustees complete management and control of such waterworks, together with all land and property now or heretofore held and used in connection therewith, with the right to make all necessary contracts pertaining to the operation, maintenance, extensions, and improvements of the same, as well as the right to sue and be sued. [C24, 27, §6176.]

6177. Rules—records—accounts—financial statement. The board shall immediately after its organization make and prescribe all the necessary rules for the government of the waterworks, and prescribe the form of records and the kind of accounts to be made and kept in the operation of such waterworks. It shall institute and require the keeping of a uniform and perfected system of accounts and requisitions showing the purchase, storing, and use of materials for operation, construction, and other purposes. Said accounts shall be kept distinct and separate from other city accounts, and in such manner as to show the true and complete financial results of the operation of said waterworks. The board shall at least once a year cause to be prepared and printed for public distribution a full and complete financial report covering the last preceding municipal fiscal year. [C24, 27, §6177; 43GA, ch 185.]

6177-c.1. Audit of accounts. The books and accounts of such waterworks shall be audited at least once a year by a public accountant selected by the city council, and a copy of said audit shall be filed with the auditor of state. [43GA, ch 185.]

6178. Rates. The board of waterworks trustees, in all such cities owning and operating waterworks under this chapter, shall determine the rates to be charged for water. [C24, 27, §6178.]

6179. Rates for city. In fixing the rate to be paid by the city for water for public use the board shall take into consideration the quantity used and fix the rate accordingly, but in no event shall such rate exceed an annual rental or rate of three hundred fifty dollars for each mile of main pipe laid and in operation, including hydrant connections, and not including more than one line of pipe on the same street, and not including any pipe less than six inches in diameter laid since August 17, 1896. [C24, 27, §6179.]

6180. Rates generally. Rates to private consumers and to the city shall be so fixed as to produce an amount which with other revenues collected shall be sufficient to cover:

1. Interest on the entire outstanding indebtedness of said waterworks, including that portion that is a general obligation against the city.

2. The cost of all operating expenses, including insurance against legal liability and payment of judgment resulting from such liability.

3. A sufficient sum by way of a depreciation fund to cover such repairs and replacement as may properly be charged against such fund.

4. A sufficient annual provision for a sinking fund to fully pay at maturity all bonds and certificates which by their terms are payable out of the special tax provided for in this chapter, or out of the earnings of the property purchased under the powers herein granted and to pay special assessments for street improvements lawfully assessed against the waterworks property or any part thereof, and to pay for necessary extensions, improvements and additional lands in cases where bonds have not been issued therefor.

5. A surplus in addition to the requirements set out in the last four preceding paragraphs to be used as a working capital of not to exceed one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars; provided, however, that the board may absorb all surplus in excess of fifty thousand dollars by reducing water rates to consumers and must so absorb all such surplus in excess of one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars. [C24, 27, §6180; 44GA, ch 162.]

6181. Tax authorized. If necessary to procure funds, the city is hereby authorized to levy a sufficient tax as provided in paragraph 17 of section 6211 and section 6212 to provide funds to pay for the water used by such city for public uses. [C24, 27, §6181.]

6182. Payment by city. The sums payable by the city for water furnished as herein provided shall hereafter be paid by the city in May of each year for the last six months of the preceding year, and in November of each year for the first six months of that current year. [C24, 27, §6182.]

6183. Mortgage—restriction—interest. In addition to all the powers hereinbefore granted, such cities shall have the right to mortgage or bond such waterworks and pledge the net revenues thereof to secure the payment of the purchase price, and the extension and improvement thereof, but no part of the general fund of such cities shall be applied upon such contracts, bonds, or mortgages. In the payment of the securities authorized to be issued by this section the city and holders thereof shall be restricted to the property mortgaged and the net revenues thereof, and such contract or bonds and all other bonds or certificates issued under this chapter shall not bear a higher rate of interest than five per cent per annum, payable semiannually. [C24, 27, §6183.]

6184. Free or discriminatory rates. It shall be unlawful for the board or any person or corporation to give or receive free water service, or to give or receive water service at a more favorable rate than that accorded to the general public except as herein provided. Any person or persons violating, either directly or indirectly, the provisions of this section shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred dollars or sixty days in jail for each and every offense. [C24, 27, §6184.]

6185. Extension of mains. The board of waterworks trustees shall establish such rules regarding the extension of mains as in its belief will inure to the greatest benefit of the city, and shall avoid granting special favors in the extension of mains by requiring property
owners when necessary to make certain guarantees or to pay certain sums to cover the cost of unprofitable extensions. [C24, 27,§6185.]

6186. Notice to install mains. It shall be the duty of the city council, immediately after the passage of any ordinance or resolution ordering any street improvement or sewer upon any street or streets in which a water main should be laid or extended prior to such improvement as indicated by a majority vote of the council, to give notice in writing to the board of waterworks trustees of such action, and to forward to said board a copy of such resolution or ordinance ordering the said improvement. [C24, 27,§6186.]

6187. Duty to install. On receipt of said notice, the board shall proceed without unnecessary delay to cause mains to be laid or extended in those streets affected by the resolution or ordinance. [C24, 27,§6187.]

6188. Lease—limitation. The power to lease the waterworks or any part thereof shall be exercised by the city council only upon approval of the board of waterworks trustees. [C24, 27,§6188.]

6189. Political activity forbidden. Any member of said board of waterworks trustees or any employee of such city who is employed in any of the departments of said waterworks who, by solicitation or otherwise, shall exert his influence, directly or indirectly, to influence other officers or employees of such city to adopt his political views or to favor any particular person or candidate for office, or who shall in any manner contribute money, time, labor, or other valuable thing to any person for election purposes, and any member of the city council who shall, by solicitation or otherwise, exert his influence directly or indirectly to influence said board or any member thereof in the hiring or discharging of any employee or employees of said waterworks, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months. [C24, 27,§6189.]

6190. Construction of chapter. Nothing herein shall be held to repeal sections 6142 and 6143. Said sections, however, so far as the rate making power is concerned, shall not apply to the operation of waterworks constructed or purchased under the provisions of this chapter. In all other respects this chapter shall be construed as granting additional power without limiting the power already existing in cities of the first class with a population of one hundred thousand or over. [C24, 27,§6190.]

CHAPTER 314-A1
EXTENSION OF WATER MAINS

6190-a1. Power to extend—assessment. Cities and towns which own and operate waterworks may extend the water mains and assess the cost of such extension to abutting property as provided in this chapter. [C27,§6190-a1.]

6190-a2. Petition for extension. Such extensions and assessments for the cost thereof, may be ordered only when such extensions have been petitioned for by at least seventy-five per cent of the owners of property subject to such assessment who are residents of the city wherein such petition for extensions is presented. [C27,§6190-a2; 43GA, ch 187,§1.]

6190-a3. Jurisdiction over petition. The petition shall be presented to the board of waterworks trustees when such board exists, and, in such case, said board shall have exclusive jurisdiction of such petition. In other cases the petition shall be presented to the council which shall have such jurisdiction. [C27,§6190-a3.]

6190-a4. Certification by board—order. If the proposed extension is approved by the board of waterworks trustees, it shall certify said petition, together with its written approval, to the council, and the council shall then in a resolution declare the necessity for such extension, designating the streets upon which it is proposed to make the extension and the terminus or point thereof, and the fact that private abutting property will be assessed for the cost thereof, and the council shall in such resolution of necessity fix the time for the consideration of the resolution, at which time the owners of property subject to assessment may appear and make objection, if they so elect to do, to the passage of the resolution; before final action upon the resolution, the council shall cause notice of the time when said resolution will be considered by it for passage to be given by two weekly publications in some newspaper published in the city or in case no newspaper is published therein in one of general circulation therein the last of which shall be not less than two weeks, nor more than four weeks, prior to the day fixed for its consideration; if objections are filed by any property owners to the passage of the resolution, final action shall not be taken upon same by the council until notice of such objection has been given to the board of waterworks trustees when such board exists, giving it an opportunity to appear before the council in support of its
§6191, Ch 315, CITIES AND TOWNS—STREET RAILWAY REGULATIONS

approval of the petition. If such resolution is finally adopted by the council, the extension shall be made as hereinafter provided in this chapter. The city or town clerk shall certify to the board of waterworks trustees the expense of publication and same shall be included as a part of the cost of the extension. [C27,§6190-a4; 43GA, ch 187,§2.]

6190-a5. Contract and execution thereof. Contracts for such extensions shall be let by and executed under the supervision of the board of waterworks trustees when such board exists, otherwise by and under the supervision of the council. [C27,§6190-a5.]

6190-a6. When contract required. If the estimated cost of such extension, not including cost of material, exceeds twenty-five hundred dollars the work shall be done under contract which shall be entered into and performed as provided in sections 6001 to 6006, inclusive, in so far as applicable. [C27,§6190-a6.]

6190-a7. When contract optional. If the estimated cost of such extension, not including cost of material, is twenty-five hundred dollars or less, the construction may be under contract as heretofore provided or by day labor. If the work is done by day labor, such work shall be under the control and supervision of the said board of trustees or council, as the case may be. [C27,§6190-a7.]

6190-a8. Limitation on assessment. Where a pipe in excess of six inches in diameter is used, the assessment against the abutting property shall be limited to what would have been the cost of a six inch pipe; and the difference between the cost of the pipe used and what would have been the cost of a pipe six inches in diameter shall be paid by the water department in cities and towns having a board of waterworks trustees, and in other cities such difference in cost shall be paid out of the water funds, and if such funds are not sufficient then out of the general funds. [C27,§6190-a8.]

6190-a9. Certification of cost. If said extension is made by or under the supervision of said board of trustees, it shall, after the work is completed, certify the cost thereof to the council, and the council shall levy the special assessments in the manner provided in this chapter. [C27,§6190-a9.]

6190-a10. Assessments—how made. Special assessments shall be made and collected in accordance with sections 6021 to 6034, inclusive, in so far as applicable. [C27,§6190-a10.]

6190-a11. Rebates. Each city or town may provide by ordinance that the owner of property so assessed shall be rebated annually at the rate of ten per cent each year of such assessment and interest, from water dues payable by such property so assessed, until such time as the amount of such rebates equals the amount of said assessment and interest paid by such owner, provided that after fifteen years from date of assessment all rebate rights shall be automatically canceled and any assessments not then repaid by such rebates shall not be subject to repayment; provided, however, that in any city where the waterworks is operated under a board of waterworks trustees such an ordinance shall not be adopted unless it shall be asked for and approved by the board of waterworks trustees.

The council of any city having a population in excess of seventy-five thousand shall adopt such ordinance before extending mains and assessing costs thereof as provided in this chapter. [C27,§6190-a11; 43GA, ch 187,§3.]

6190-a12. Unplatted lands—repayment. When an extension is carried one thousand feet or more across unplatted lands, repayment of the amount of the assessment and interest shall be made to the owner at the end of ten years from the date of the assessment, unless such owner has made connection and used the water from such mains, in which event repayment shall be made by rebates of water dues, as heretofore provided. [C27,§6190-a12.]

6190-a13. Nonapplicability of statute. This chapter shall not apply to cities operating waterworks under chapter 314. [C27,§6190-a13; 43GA, chs 186, 187.]

CHAPTER 315
STREET RAILWAY REGULATIONS

Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §7285.

6191. General powers.
6192. Condition precedent.

6191. General powers. Cities and towns shall have the power to authorize or forbid the construction of street railways within their limits, and may define the motive power by which the cars thereon shall be propelled; and to authorize or forbid the location and laying down of tracks for railways and street railways on all streets, alleys, and public places. [R60, §1064; C73,§464; C97,§767; C24, 27,§6191.]

6192. Condition precedent. No railway track can thus be located and laid down until after the injury to property abutting upon the street, alley, or public place upon which such railway track is proposed to be located and laid down has been ascertained and compensated for in the manner provided with reference to taking private property for works of internal improvement. [C73,§464; C97,§767; C24, 27,§6192.]

Condemnation procedure, ch 366.

6193. Vestibules—brakes—transparent shields. Every person, partnership, company, or corporation owning or operating a street railway in this state shall:
1. Transparent shield. Provide and maintain upon all motor cars, except trailers, used for the transportation of passengers, not required
by law to have an inclosed vestibule, a transparent shield extending the full width of each car and so constructed that it will afford protection to the motormen and passengers on the platform from inclement weather.

2. Vestibules. From November first of each year to April first following, provide all cars used for the transportation of passengers with vestibules inclosing the front and rear platforms on all sides for the protection of employees operating such cars when, in the performance of their duties, the employees are required to remain on said vestibule the major portion of their time. Each vestibule shall be heated and shall contain a seat for the use of the motorman or conductor.

3. Brakes. Equip all double truck passenger cars and single truck passenger cars over thirty-two feet in length with power brakes other than hand brakes capable of bringing such cars to a stop within a reasonable distance, together with equipment for sanding the rails. Said brake and sand equipment shall be so constructed as to be operated by the motorman on the car operated by him.

4. Toilets. Provide and maintain toilet facilities for the use of employees at some suitable location upon such line or run, and the running schedule of said cars and the operating thereof shall be such as will permit said employees to use said toilet facilities.

   1. [S13,§768-a; C24, 27,§6193.]
   2. [C97,§768; S13,§768; SS15,§768-h; C24, 27, §6193.]
   3. [S13,§§768-c-e-f; C24, 27,§6193.]
   4. [SS15,§768-i; C24, 27,§6193.]

Referred to in §6194.

6194. Penalty. A violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Every day's failure to comply with any of the provisions of said section shall be deemed a separate offense. [C97,§768; S13, §§768-b-d-g; SS15,§768-j; C24, 27,§6194.]

CHAPTER 316

CONDEMNATION, PURCHASE, AND DISPOSAL OF LANDS

CONDEMNATION

6195. Purposes. Cities and towns shall have power to purchase or provide for the condemnation of, pay for out of the general fund or the specific fund, as may be provided, enter upon and take any lands within or without the territorial limits of the city or town, for the following purposes:

1. For parks, commons, cemeteries, crematories, or hospital grounds.

2. For sites for city halls, community centers, and juvenile playgrounds.

3. For establishing, laying off, widening, straightening, narrowing, extending, and lighting streets, avenues, highways, alleys, wharves, landing places, public squares, public grounds, public markets and market places, and public slaughterhouses.

4. For garbage disposal plants and dump grounds.

5. For the control of streams and surface waters flowing into sewers within the city or town, or necessary for sewer outlets, or sewage disposal plants. They may also condemn easements in lands for the same purposes.

6. For any other purpose provided in this title, and in all cases where such purchase or condemnation may be authorized.

   1. [C97,§880; S13,§741-s; SS15,§880; C24, 27, §6193.]
   2. [SS15,§§741-d, 879-t; C24, 27,§6195.]

PURCHASE AND DISPOSAL

6202. Limitations.

6203. Proceedings for condemnation.

6204. Purchase at execution sale.

6205. Disposal of unsuitable lands.

6206. Disposal of lands and streets.

   3. [R60,§1064; C73,§§464,470; C97,§880; SS 15,§880; C24, 27,§6195.]
   4. [C97,§881; SS15,§881; C24, 27,§6195.]
   5. [C97,§881; SS15,§881; C24, 27,§6195.]
   6. [R60,§1064; C73,§§464,470; C97,§880; SS 15,§880; C24, 27,§6195.]

6196. Gravel pits. They shall have the power to purchase or provide for the condemnation of, pay for out of the general fund, the grading fund, or the highway or poll taxes of said city or town, or partly from each of said funds, lands within or without the territorial limits of the city or town, including a suitable roadway thereto by the most reasonable route, for the purpose of obtaining gravel, stone, or other suitable material with which to improve the streets and alleys of said city or town. [S13,§2024-j; C24, 27,§6196.]

6197. Libraries. In any city or town in which a free library has been established, the board of library trustees may condemn real estate in the name of the city or town for the location of library buildings and branch libraries and for the purpose of enlarging the grounds thereof. [S13,§729-b; C24, 27,§6197.]

6198. Lands for railway purposes. They shall have power to acquire by purchase or condemnation, for the purpose of donating and to donate to any railway company owning a line of railroad in operation or in process of construction in such city or town, sufficient land for depot grounds, engine houses, and machine shops for
the construction and repair of engines, cars, and other machinery necessary to the convenient use and operation of said railroad. [C97, §885; C24, 27, §6198.]

6199. Election required. Such donation or appropriation of funds to procure lands therefor can only be made upon a petition to the council, signed by a majority of the resident freehold taxpayers of the city or town, asking the same and fixing the sum which shall be thus appropriated. Upon the presentation of the petition, the council shall call a special election, at which the question of the proposed donation shall be submitted to the voters. The clerk shall prepare the ballots and the election shall be held in the manner provided for in the title on elections. [C97, §886; C24, 27, §6199.]

Referred to in §6202.

6200. Purchase — payment of damages. If there shall be a two-thirds majority in favor of the donation, the council shall determine the lands to be donated by metes and bounds, the amount to be appropriated for procuring the same, not exceeding the sum named in the petition, and in the name of the city or town may acquire the same by purchase, or by the payment of the estimated damages in case the same or any part thereof shall be taken in the name of the railway corporation under condemnation proceedings as authorized by law. [C97, §886; C24, 27, §6200.]

Referred to in §6202.

6201. Streets — conditions prescribed. The council may also vacate and convey all streets and alleys within the boundaries of such site, and prescribe the terms and conditions upon which the grant is made, which shall be binding upon the company accepting it. [C97, §886; C24, 27, §6201.]

Referred to in §6202.

6202. Limitations. Land set apart as a public park, square, or levee shall not be thus donated, nor shall lands occupied with buildings used for business purposes or private residences be appropriated under the provisions of the three preceding sections without the consent of the owner or owners being first obtained. [C97, §886; C24, 27, §6202.]

6203. Proceedings for condemnation. Proceedings for the condemnation of land as contemplated in this title shall be in accordance with the provisions relating to eminent domain and the taking of private property for public use, except that the jurors shall have the additional qualification of being freeholders of the city or town. [R60, §§1065, 1066; C73, §§469, 476, 477; C97, §884; S13, §§729-c, 2024-b; C24, 27, §6203.]

Condemnation procedure, ch 866.

PURCHASE AND DISPOSAL

6204. Purchase at execution sale. They shall have power to acquire real estate, or an interest therein, as a purchaser at an execution sale, when judgment is entered in favor of such city or town or it is otherwise interested in the proceedings. [C97, §882; C24, 27, §6204.]

Municipal corporation as bidder, ch 449; §4736.

6205. Disposal of unsuitable lands. They shall have power to dispose of and convey lands unsuitable or insufficient for the purpose for which they were originally acquired; but when such lands are so disposed of, enough thereof shall be reserved for streets to accommodate adjoining property owners. Conveyances executed in accordance with this section shall extinguish all the rights and claims of the city or town existing prior thereto. [C73, §470; C97, §883; C24, 27, §6205.]

6206. Disposal of lands and streets. They shall have power also to dispose of the title or interest of such corporation in any real estate, or any lien thereon, or sheriff’s certificate thereof, owned or held by it, including any street or portion thereof vacated or discontinued, however acquired or held, in such manner and upon such terms as the council shall direct. [C73, §470; C97, §883; C24, 27, §6206.]

CHAPTER 317

TAXATION

Referred to in §6206.

6207. General fund. The council of each city or town shall levy a tax for the year then ensuing, for the purposes of defraying its general and incidental expenses, which shall not exceed ten mills on the dollar. [R60, §1124; C73, §496; C97, §887; C24, 27, §6207.]

6208. Road dragging fund. Any city having a population of less than eight thousand, and any...
town, may levy annually a tax of not more than one mill which shall be used only for dragging streets and roads. [SS15,§§887-a; C24, 27,§6208.]

6209. City bridge fund. Cities may levy annually a tax, which shall be used only for bridge purposes, as follows:

1. Any city with a population of more than thirty-five thousand and with a meandered stream dividing its corporate limits, not exceeding four mills.

2. Other cities of the first class, not exceeding three mills.

3. Cities of the second class with a population of more than five thousand and traversed by a stream two hundred or more feet in width from shore line to shore line, not exceeding five mills.

[RS0,§710; C73,§796; C97, §§758, 888, 1303; SS 15, §§758, 1303; C24, 27,§6209.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §§6858.

6210. Agricultural lands. No land included within the limits of any city or town which shall not have been laid off into lots of ten acres or less, or which shall not subsequently be divided into parcels of ten acres or less by the extension of streets and alleys, and which shall also in good faith be occupied and used for agricultural or horticultural purposes, shall be taxable for any city or town purpose, except that said lands and all personal property necessary to the use and cultivation of said agricultural or horticultural lands shall be liable to taxation for city and town road purposes, at not exceeding five mills, and for library purposes. [C97, §§616, 890; S13, §616; C24, 27,§6210.]

Referred to in §4745-al.

Applicable to special charter cities, §§6869.

6211. Taxes for particular purposes. Any city or town shall have power to levy annually the following special taxes:

1. Grading fund. Not exceeding three mills, which shall be used only for the purpose of opening, widening, extending, dragging, and grading any street, highway, avenue, alley, public ground, or market place.

2. Water fund. Not exceeding five mills, which shall be used only to pay the amount due or to become due for water supplied under any contract. In cities of the first class, if the maximum tax is insufficient to pay such amount, the deficiency shall be paid out of the general fund.

Referred to in §6212.

3. Improvement fund. Not exceeding five mills, which shall be used only to pay for deficiencies in assessments and for plats and schedules as provided by law, and for the construction, reconstruction, and repair of any street improvement at the intersections of streets, highways, avenues, and alleys; and for one-half of the cost of such improvement at the intersections of streets, highways, avenues, and alleys not crossing, and for spaces opposite property owned by the city or town and by the United States, and for the purchase price of property purchased by the city at tax sale and subsequent taxes assessed against such property.

4. Drainage tax. Such number of mills as will pay any special assessment with interest, or any installment thereof with interest, levied against any street, alley, highway, public way, or park by the board of supervisors for drainage purposes.

5. Sewer fund. If the city or town comprises one sewer district, not exceeding five mills, which shall be used only to pay for deficiencies in assessments as provided by law, and for the construction, reconstruction, and repair of any sewer at the intersection of streets, highways, avenues, and alleys, and for one-half the cost of such sewer at the intersections of streets, highways, avenues, and alleys not crossing, and for spaces opposite property owned by the city or town and by the United States, and for the whole or any part of the construction, reconstruction, or repair of any sewer within the limits of said city or town, and for the maintenance and operation of any sewage disposal plant serving said sewer district.

Referred to in §6066-al2.

6. District sewer fund. Within a sewer district, not exceeding five mills, which shall be used only to pay all or any part of the cost of construction, reconstruction, or repair of any sewer located and laid in that particular district, and to maintain and operate any sewage disposal plant serving such district. The funds created by this and the preceding subsection may be used to secure control of streams and surface waters flowing into sewers, sewer outlets, and disposal plants.

7. Sewer outlet, purifying plant, and dump ground fund. Not exceeding five mills, which shall be used only to construct sewer outlets and sewage purifying plants and to purchase dump grounds. The levy made under this subsection shall not be considered a part of the levy for sewer funds under the two preceding subsections.

Referred to in §6066-al2.

8. Fire fund. Not exceeding one and one-half mills, which shall be used only to acquire property for the use of the fire department and to equip the same. No part of the general fund shall be used for equipping the fire department.

Applicable to special charter cities, §§6860.

9. Fire department maintenance fund. Any city regardless of the form of government thereof, with a population of more than eight thousand, not exceeding ten mills; any such city with a population of less than eight thousand, not exceeding five mills; and any town not exceeding two mills. The foregoing levies shall be used only to maintain a fire department, except that any city with a population under three thousand, and any town may also use such funds for the purchase of fire equipment.

Applicable to special charter cities, §§6860.

10. Gas light, electric light, heat, or power funds. Any city with a population of more than five thousand, not exceeding five mills, and any city with a population of less than five thousand and any town, not exceeding seven mills, which shall be used only to pay the amount due or to become due under any contract for gas light, electric light, heat, or power, including expenses of inspection.

Referred to in §6212.
### Bond fund

Such number of mills as will pay the interest accruing before the next annual levy on funding or refunding bonds outstanding, and such proportion of the principal that at the end of five years the sum raised shall equal at least twenty percent of the amount of the bonds issued; at the end of ten years at least forty percent of said amount; at the end of fifteen years at least sixty-five percent of said amount; and at or before the date of the maturity of said bonds a sum equal to the whole amount of the unpaid interest and principal. Said funds shall be used only to meet such obligations.

### Water or gas works or electric plant bond fund

Such number of mills as will pay for waterworks, gasworks, electric light and power plants in the periods and proportions set forth in the preceding subsection, which shall be used only to pay the principal of bonds issued for the construction or purchase of such plants.

### Cemetery purchase fund

Not exceeding one mill, which shall be used only to pay for land acquired for cemetery purposes, and the interest accruing on the cost thereof.

### Cemetery fund

Any city, not to exceed one mill, and any town, not to exceed three mills, which shall be used only for the care, preservation, and adornment of any cemetery owned or controlled by the city or town, or owned and controlled by any private or incorporated cemetery association, township, or other municipality, even though situated in an adjoining county, if actually utilized for burial purposes by the people of the city or town. Said tax may be so expended for the support and maintenance of any such cemetery after it is no longer used for the purpose of interring the dead.

### Comfort station fund

When authorized to maintain comfort stations, not exceeding one-half mill, which shall be used only to defray the expense of establishing and maintaining comfort stations, or such expenses may be paid from the general fund.

### Garbage disposal and street cleaning fund

Within any sanitary district, not exceeding two mills, which shall be used only to pay the cost of the collection and disposal of garbage and such other material as may become dangerous to the public health, and for the oiling and sprinkling, flushing and cleaning of streets therein.

### Waterworks fund

If the authorized water rates or rentals are insufficient to meet the expense of running, operating, and repairing the waterworks owned or operated by the city or town and the interest on any bonds issued to pay for the construction, reconstruction, repair, or extension of such works, not exceeding five mills, which shall be used only to pay the deficiency.

### Gas or electric fund

If the authorized rates or rentals are insufficient to meet the expense of running, operating, and repairing gas or electric light or power plants owned by the city or town, and the interest on any bonds issued to pay for the construction of such works or plants, not exceeding five mills, which shall be used only to pay the deficiency.

### Library fund

When a free public library has been established, not exceeding three mills, which shall be used only to purchase real estate and to erect thereon a building or buildings for a public library or to pay the interest on any indebtedness incurred for that purpose and to create a sinking fund for the extinguishment of such indebtedness. When a library building has been fully completed and paid for, no further levy shall be made for that purpose, but may be made for the purpose of providing funds for improvements and repairs and to pay rental for space leased by the board of library trustees for the establishment and operation of branch libraries and stations in districts where no branch library buildings have been acquired or erected by said municipality. Any balance remaining in the building fund may be transferred to the maintenance fund.

### Library building fund

When a free public library has been established, not exceeding one mill, which shall be used only to secure for the inhabitants of the city or town the free use of a public library. When a majority of the resident taxpayers petition the council in writing to secure such privilege, the council shall offer to contract therefor with the designated library.

### Community center establishment fund

When a community center district has been established, within such district, not exceeding three mills for not more than twenty years, which shall be used only to purchase real estate for use as a community center and to construct thereon buildings with proper equipment.

### Community center improvement and maintenance fund

Within such community center district, not exceeding five mills, which shall be used only for the development, improvement, maintenance, and operation of the community center.

### Juvenile playground and swimming pool fund

When any juvenile playground or swimming pool has been established, such number of mills as will liquidate, at maturity, bonds issued to pay for the construction, reconstruction, repair, or extension of such works, not exceeding five mills, which shall be used only to pay the deficiency.

### Playground or swimming pool maintenance fund

Not exceeding two mills, which shall be used for the maintenance, operation, and improvement of such playground or swimming pool.

### Hospital fund

When a municipal hospital has been established, not exceeding three mills in cities having a population of more than twenty thousand, and in other cities not exceeding
five mills. Such levies shall not extend for a longer period than twenty years and shall be used only for the purpose of constructing hospitals or purchasing sites therefor and for the retirement of bonds issued in payment thereof. 
Referenced in §569-a6.

27. Hospital maintenance fund. Not to exceed five mills, which shall be used only to improve, operate, and maintain such hospital. 
Referenced in §569-a6.

28. City hall fund. Any city with a population of more than four thousand, not exceeding two mills for not more than twenty years, and any city with a population less than four thousand and any town, not exceeding five mills for the same period, which in each case shall be used only to build, purchase, or remodel a city hall and to purchase a site therefor. 

29. Art fund. Any city having a population of one hundred thousand or more, not exceeding one mill, which shall be used for the purchase, construction, maintenance, and operation of a place for the exhibition of works of art and for the purchase of works of art. 

30. Electric light plant fund. Not exceeding five mills in cities and towns with a population of more than five thousand owning and operating an electric light plant and not exceeding seven mills in any city or town with a population of less than five thousand, which shall be paid and credited to the electric lighting plant fund. 

6212. Limitation of certain taxes. No tax authorized in subsections 2, 10, 12, 17, and 18 of the preceding section shall be levied against property lying wholly without the limits of the benefit of the works or plants therein mentioned, which limits shall be fixed by the city council. 
[C97,§894; SS15,§894; C24, 27,§6212.]

27. Hospital maintenance fund. Not to exceed five mills, which shall be used only to improve, operate, and maintain such hospital. 
Referenced in §569-a6.

28. City hall fund. Any city with a population of more than four thousand, not exceeding two mills for not more than twenty years, and any city with a population less than four thousand and any town, not exceeding five mills for the same period, which in each case shall be used only to build, purchase, or remodel a city hall and to purchase a site therefor.
have been placed in such fund by the levy of the maximum millage provided therefor.  [C24, 27, §6216.]

Proof of publication, §11086.

6217. Consolidated tax levy. In lieu of any or all of the separate annual levies for the general fund, the grading fund, the improvement fund, the city or town sewer fund, the water fund, and the gas or electric light or power fund, cities and towns may levy one tax which shall not be more than the aggregate exceed the total amount of taxes which such municipality might have levied therefor. The city or town making such consolidated levy shall, prior to the first day of April thereafter, appropriate the estimated revenue from such consolidated levy, in such ratio as the council may determine, for any purpose for which such funds might have been used, but no part thereof shall be used for any other purpose.  [C24, 27, §6217.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §7771-e2.

6218. Budget — publication — objections. Whenever the power granted in the preceding section is exercised by any city or town, it shall be the duty of the council prior to the first day of April each year to make up and prepare an annual budget on the basis of estimates of the expenses of the several departments of such city or town. Such estimates shall show not only the purpose for which the consolidated levy authorized in the preceding section is to be used, but in addition thereto the purpose for which all other levies authorized to be made by said city or town are to be used, so that said budget when so made up will show all of the proposed expenditures for the ensuing year. Such budget of proposed expenditures shall be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation published in such city or town, but where no newspaper is published in such town then by posting in three public places, the publication to be at least two weeks before said budget is finally adopted by the council, and the time when such budget will be considered by the council for final adoption shall be stated in said publication. On the day thus fixed for considering said budget, full opportunity shall be given for hearing any objections or protests which any taxpayer of the city or town may desire to make to any item or items in such budget or to any omissions therefrom.  [C24, 27, §6218.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §7771-e2.

6219. How construed. Nothing in the two preceding sections shall be construed to affect or repeal any of the existing statutes authorizing tax levies in cities and towns.  [C24, 27, §6219.]

6220. Levy for park purposes. The board of supervisors shall, at the time of levying county taxes, levy on all property within the city the tax certified to them by the park commissioners for said city. If such commissioners fail to certify a tax or a sufficient tax for the purpose of paying the interest on bonds issued by the board of supervisors for park purposes or that may become due or will mature within the fiscal year next ensuing, the board of supervisors shall levy such tax as shall be necessary to pay such interest; and if such commissioners each year for fifteen years before the maturity of bonds issued by them, as provided in chapter 311, fail to certify a tax equal to one-fifteenth of the principal of such bonds over and above the amount necessary for the interest on the same, the board annually levy such tax as may be equal to one-fifteenth of the principal thereof, which tax shall be set aside by the commissioners in the same manner and for the same purpose as directed in chapter 311.  [C97, §895; C24, 27, §6220.]

6221. Bridge tax. The board of supervisors of the county in which a city or town is situated shall levy a special tax on the assessable property in such city or town to aid in the construction of highway or combination bridges, when such tax shall have been voted by the city or town.  [C97, §896; C24, 27, §6221.]

6222. Surplus of tax. When a tax has been levied by any city or town to pay off a judgment against such municipality, or by any city or town or by the state board of assessment and review to pay the principal and interest, or either of them, of funding or refunding bonds issued by such municipality, such tax shall not be held invalid if the rate of tax levied raises a sum in excess of the amount sought for such specific object, but the excess shall go into the general city or town funds. Money so raised is especially appropriated for such purposes, and constitutes a distinct fund in the hands of the treasurer until the obligation assumed is discharged.  [C51, §§123, 124; R60, §§250, 260; C73, §§318, 319; C97, §897; C24, 27, §6222; 43GA, ch 205, §33.]

6223. Anticipation of revenue. Loans may be negotiated or warrants issued by any municipal corporation in anticipation of its revenues for the fiscal year in which such loans are negotiated or warrants issued, but the aggregate amount of such loans and warrants shall not exceed the estimated revenue of such corporations for the fund or purpose for which the taxes are to be collected for such fiscal year.  [R60, §1129; C73, §500; C97, §898; C24, 27, §6223.]

6224. Aiding outside highway. When a petition shall be presented to the council of any city or town, signed by one-third of the resident taxpayers thereof, asking that the question of aiding in the construction or repair of any highway leading thereto be submitted to the voters thereof, the council shall immediately give notice of a special election by posting a notice in five public places in said city or town at least ten days before said election, which shall give the time and place of holding the election, the particular highway proposed to be aided, and the proportion of the highway tax then levied and not expended, or next thereafter to be levied, to be appropriated.  [C73, §488; C97, §899; C24, 27, §6224.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §7772.

6225. Question submitted. At this election a proposition for an appropriation of a portion of the highway tax to aid in the construction or repair of the particular highway, and the proportion of such tax proposed to be so appropriated, shall be submitted to the voters of such
city or town, and the clerk shall cause the proposition to be printed and placed upon the ballots and the election shall be conducted in the same manner as provided with respect to like or similar propositions in the title on elections. [C73,§488; C97,§899; C24, 27,§6226.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6772.

Election procedure, §761 et seq.

6226. Limit on aid. If a majority of the votes polled be for adoption of the proposition, then the council may aid in the construction or repair of said highway to the extent of said appropriation, which shall not exceed fifty per cent of such tax, in the same manner as they otherwise would were said highway within the corporate limits of said city or town. No part of such tax shall be used or expended more than five miles from the limits of such city or town, and not more than twenty-five per cent thereof more than two miles from such limits. [C73,§488; C97,§899; C24, 27,§6226.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6772.

6227. Certification of taxes and assessments —collection. All assessments and taxes of every kind and nature levied by the council, except as otherwise provided by law, shall be certified by the clerk on or before the first day of September to the county auditor, and by him placed upon the tax list for the current year, and the county treasurer shall collect all assessments and taxes so levied in the same manner as other taxes, and when delinquent they shall draw the same interest and penalties. [R60,§§1123,1126; C73, §§495,498; C97,§902; S13,§902; C24, 27,§6227.]

Referred to in §6871.

6228. Tax sales. Sales for such assessments and taxes when delinquent shall be made at the same time and in the same manner as such sales are made for other taxes, and should there be other delinquent taxes or assessments due from the same person, and collectible by the county treasurer, the sale shall be for all such delinquent assessments and taxes, and all the provisions of law relating to the sale of property for delinquent taxes shall be applicable so far as may be to such sales. [R60,§§1123,1126; C73, §§495,498; C97,§902; S13,§902; C24, 27,§6228.]

Referred to in §6871.

6229. Taxes paid over. Before the third Monday of each month, the county treasurer shall give written notice to the mayor of each municipality in the county of the amount collected for each fund up to the first day of that month, including the amounts collected to pay bonds issued to pay the costs of public improvements for which special assessments have been levied and certified, and the mayor of each municipality shall draw an order therefor in favor of the city treasurer, countersigned by the clerk or auditor of the municipality, upon the county treasurer, who shall pay such taxes to the treasurers of the several municipalities only on such order. [R60,§§1123,1126; C73, §§495,498; C97,§902; S13,§902; C24, 27,§6229.]

Referred to in §6871.

6230. Diversion of funds. Any councilman or officer of a city or town who shall participate in, advise, consent, or allow any tax or assessment levied by such city or town or by other lawful authority for city or town purposes to be diverted to any other purpose than the one for which it was levied and assessed, or who shall in any way become a party to such diversion, shall be guilty of embezzlement. [C97, §§743, 833, 894, 904; S13, §§716-a, 741-q; SS15, §§879-u, 894; C24, 27,§6230.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6864.

Embezzlement, ch 578.

CHAPTER 318
ROAD POLL TAX

Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §6897.

6231. Tax authorized.

6232. Collection—exemption.

6233. Action to recover.

6234. Exemptions.

6231. Tax authorized. Any city or town shall have the power to provide that all able-bodied male residents of the corporation, including the male officers and employees of any state institution situated within such city or town, but not including any committed inmate of such institution, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five shall, between the first day of February and the first day of October of each year, and within fifteen days after receipt of the demand for payment by the clerk, pay in money to the street commissioner or city or town clerk a sum to be fixed by the city or town council on or before February first of each year, not exceeding five dollars. [C73,§487; C97,§891; S13, §891; C24, 27,§6231.]

Referred to in §6232, 6233.

6235. Expenditure.

6236. Certification of unpaid tax.

6237. Action.

6232. Collection—exemption. It shall be the duty of the said clerk to make demand upon said resident for the payment of said poll tax, and said demand shall be made by serving a personal notice or by sending notice through the mails. Any person claiming to be exempt under the provisions of the preceding section shall furnish the mayor or other proper officer with an affidavit showing the extent and nature of the disabilities entitling him to such exemption, and if said affidavit is approved by the mayor or city or town council then said aflitant will be relieved from payment of said tax. [C73,§487; C97,§891; S13,§891; C24, 27,§6232.]

Exemption of members of fire companies, §1656.

6233. Action to recover. In case of failure to pay said sum of money as provided in the
second preceding section said corporation may recover same, and penalty of not more than two dollars, by action brought in the name of such city or town in any court having jurisdiction over the subject matter of the action. [C73, §487; C97, §892; S13, §892; C24, 27, §6233.]

6234. Exemptions. No property or wages belonging to said person shall be exempt to the defendant on an execution issued upon said judgment. [C97, §892; S13, §892; C24, 27, §6234.]

6235. Expenditure. The tax and money so collected shall be expended upon the streets, avenues, highways, alleys, or public grounds of said corporation. [C97, §892; S13, §892; C24, 27, §6235.]

6236. Certification of unpaid tax. All of said tax remaining unpaid on the fifteenth day of November in each year shall be certified to the county auditor at any time before the following first day of December and shall be entered by him upon the tax list of said county and treated and collected as ordinary county taxes, and shall be a lien upon all the real property of the delinquent. [C73, §487; C97, §892; S13, §892; C24, 27, §6236.]

Collection of taxes, ch 346 et seq.

6237. Action. The entry of such tax and penalty upon the tax list shall not prevent the bringing of an action therefor as authorized by law. Such action must be commenced within one year from the first day of October following the giving of notice for the payment of said tax. When judgment has been rendered therefor and paid in whole or in part after the same has been certified to the county auditor, the court receiving such payment shall execute duplicate receipts, exclusive of costs, if so requested, and upon filing such receipt or duplicate with the county auditor he shall make the proper entries on the tax lists, showing the full payment of such tax and penalty, or part thereof as the case may be. [C73, §487; C97, §893; C24, 27, §6237.]

CHAPTER 319
INDEBTEDNESS

6238. Limitation.

6239. Purposes.

6240. Application of limitation.

6241. Election required.

6242. Initiation of proceedings.

6243. Election called.

6244. Notice.

6245. Questions submitted—manner of submission.

6246. Majorities required.

6247. Limitation.

6248. Issuance of bonds.

6249. Maturity of bonds—interest.

6250. Payment of bonds.

6251. Construction.

7. Constructing hospitals.

8. Purchasing or constructing dams across streams for any proper municipal purpose.

1. [S13, §1306-b; C24, 27, §6239.]

2. [S15, §696-b; C24, 27, §6239.]

3. [C24, 27, §6239.]

4. [S15, §879-s; C24, 27, §6239.]

5. [S15, §741-f; C24, 27, §6239.]

6. [C97, §732; S13, §732; C24, 27, §6239.]

7. [S15, §741-r; C24, 27, §6239.]

8. [C27, §6239.]

Applicable to certain special charter cities, §6775. Constitutional provision, Art. XI, §3.

6240. Application of limitation. No indebtedness for the extraordinary purposes mentioned in the preceding section shall be charged against or counted as a part of the one and one-fourth per cent of the actual value of the taxable property within such corporation. The value of such property shall be ascertained by the last tax list previous to the incurring of the indebtedness. [S13, §1306-b; C24, 27, §6238.]

Referred to in §§4853, 5890. Applicable to certain special charter cities, §6775. Constitutional limitation, Art. XI, §3.

6239. Purposes. Cities and towns when authorized to acquire the following named public utilities and other improvements may incur indebtedness for the purpose of:

1. Purchasing, erecting, extending, reconstructing, or maintaining and operating waterworks, gasworks, electric light and power plants, or the necessary transmission lines therefor, and heating plants.

2. Purchasing or erecting garbage disposal plants.

3. Erecting and equipping community center houses and recreation grounds.

4. Acquiring lands and establishing juvenile playgrounds, swimming pools, and recreation centers thereon or on lands already owned or to be leased by the city or town.

5. Constructing city and town halls.

6. Erecting a building or buildings for a public library.

6241. Election required. No such indebtedness shall be incurred until authorized by an election. [C73, §461; C97, §727; S13, §§727, 741-r; S15, §§696-b, 741-g, 879-r; C24, 27, §6241.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6775.

6244. Notice. The pro­ceedings to call such an election may be insti-
tuted by the council, except that before an election may be called for any of the following purposes a petition shall be filed with the council, requesting that such action be taken:

1. For any of the purposes mentioned in subsections 1, 4, and 7 of section 6239, the petitions shall be signed by qualified electors of the city or town equal in number to twenty-five per cent of those who voted at the last regular municipal election.

2. For the establishment of community center houses and recreation grounds, it shall be signed by fifteen per cent of the resident freeholders of the district within which the same is to be constructed.

1. [S13, §§741-v, 1306-c; SS15, §879-r; C24, 27, §6242.]

2. [C24, 27, §6242.]

6243. Election called. The council on receipt of any such petition shall at the next regular meeting call a special election, fixing the time and place thereof, or may submit the proposition as a special question at the next regular municipal election. The council may reject a petition for a community center, or change the area of any district petitioned for. [S13, §1306-d; C24, 27, §6243.]

6244. Notice. It shall give notice of any election held under the provisions of this chapter by publication once each week for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in the city or town, or if none be published therein, in a newspaper published in the county and of general circulation in the city or town. The election shall be held on a day not less than five nor more than twenty days after the last publication of notice. [S13, §1306-d; SS15, §§741-h, 879-r; C24, 27, §6244.]

6245. Questions submitted—manner of submission. Each proposition mentioned in section 6239 shall be submitted on a separate ballot, but more than one of such propositions may be so submitted at the same election, and as a part of each proposition so submitted there shall be stated on the ballot: The amount of indebtedness to be contracted, if any; the amount of bonds to be issued, if any; the annual rate of tax to be levied, if any, for the payment of such bonds and interest thereon. The form of the ballot shall be substantially as follows:

Shall (Here name city or town.) (Here state the particular proposition to be voted upon.) and contract indebtedness for such purpose not exceeding $ and issue bonds for such purpose not exceeding $ and levy tax annually upon the taxable property in (Here name of city or town), not exceeding mills per annum for the payment of such bonds and the interest thereon? [S13, §1306-d; SS15, §§741-h, 879-r; C24, 27, §6245.]

6246. Majorities required. A majority of all the legal votes cast on the particular question at the election shall be sufficient to authorize the municipality to contract the indebtedness, except that if the question submitted is one in connection with waterworks, gasworks, electric light or power plants, heating plants, or the establishment of a hospital, the affirmative vote shall also be as large as a majority of all the legal votes cast at the preceding municipal election. [C97, §727; S13, §§741-q-v, 1306-e; SS15, §§696-b, 741-g, 879-r; C24, 27, §6246.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §776.

6247. Limitation. If a question for the establishment of community center houses or juvenile playgrounds fails to secure the requisite majority it shall not again be submitted at an election for two years. [SS15, §741-q; C24, 27, §6247.]

6248. Issuance of bonds. If the municipality is authorized to incur the indebtedness, the council shall issue bonds and make provisions for the payment thereof with interest. [S13, §§741-r-v; SS15, §§696-b, 741-f, 879-s; C24, 27, §6248.]

6249. Maturity of bonds—interest. Bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter shall bear interest at the rate of not more than five per cent per annum and shall become due in not more than twenty years after issuance and may be issued serially. [C97, §726; S13, §§741-r, 1306-e; SS15, §726; C24, 27, §6249.]

6250. Payment of bonds. Bonds for garbage disposal plants shall be paid from the general fund of the city or town, but other bonds shall be paid from the particular fund created therefor. [C97, §881; S13, §§741-q; SS15, §881; C24, 27, §6250.]

6251. Construction. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to repeal chapter 225 or as being applicable to bonds issued under section 6155. [S13, §1306-f; C24, 27, §6251.]
CHAPTER 320
BONDS

6252. Funding. Cities and towns may settle, adjust, renew, or extend the legal indebtedness they may have, or any part thereof, in the sum of one thousand dollars or upwards, whether evidenced by bonds, warrants, or judgments, and may fund or refund the same and issue coupon bonds therefor; but no bonds shall be issued under this section for any other purpose than is above authorized. [C97, §906; C24, 27, §6252.]

6253. Form. Such bonds shall be issued in sums of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars each, running not more than twenty years, bearing interest not exceeding five per cent per annum payable annually or semiannually, and shall be substantially in the following form, but subject to changes that will conform them to the resolution of the council, to wit:

The city (or town) of _____________ in the state of Iowa, for value received promises to pay to bearer _____________ dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, on _____________, with interest on said sum from the date hereof until paid at the rate of _____________ per cent per annum, payable _____________ annually on the first day of _____________ and _____________ in each year, on presentation and surrender of the interest coupons hereto attached; both principal and interest payable at _____________.

This bond is issued by the city (or town) of _____________, pursuant to the provisions of section _____________, chapter _____________, of the code of Iowa, and in conformity to a resolution of the council of said city (or town) duly passed, on the _____________ day of _____________.

And it is hereby represented and certified that all things requisite according to the laws and constitution of the state of Iowa to be done precedent to the lawful issue of this bond have been performed as required by law, and that the total indebtedness of said city, including this bond, does not exceed the constitutional or statutory limitations.

In testimony whereof said city (or town) by its council has caused this bond to be signed by its mayor and attested by its auditor (or clerk), with the seal of said city (or town) attached, this _____________ day of _____________.

Mayor of the city (or town) of _____________.

6254. Signing. Said bonds shall be numbered consecutively, signed by the mayor, and attested by the auditor or clerk as the case may be, with the seal of the city (or town) affixed. The interest coupons attached thereto shall be attested by the signature of the clerk, or a facsimile thereof. [C97, §907; C24, 27, §6254.]

6255. Resolution required. All bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter shall be issued pursuant to, and in conformity with, a resolution adopted by the council of said city or town, which shall specify the amount authorized to be issued, the purpose for which issued, the rate of interest they shall bear, and whether payable annually or semiannually, the place where the principal and interest shall be payable, and when to become due, and such other provisions, not inconsistent with law, in reference thereto, as the council shall think proper, which resolution shall be entered of record upon the minutes of the proceedings of the council, and when so entered shall constitute a contract between the city or town and the purchasers or holders of said bonds. [C97, §908; C24, 27, §6255.]

6256. Registration. When bonds have been executed as aforesaid, they shall be delivered to the treasurer of the city or town, and his receipt taken therefor, who shall register the same in a book provided for that purpose, which shall show the number of each bond, its date, date of sale, amount, date of maturity, and the name and address of the purchaser, and, if exchanged, what evidences of debt were received therefor, which record shall at all times be open to the inspection of the citizens of said city or town. The treasurer shall thereupon certify upon the back of each bond as follows: "This
Treasurer of the city (or town) of . . . . . . . . . . . .
and shall stand charged on his official bond with
all bonds so delivered to him, and the proceeds
thereof. [C97, §909; C24, 27, §6256.]

6257. Monthly reports. The treasurer shall report
under oath to the council of said city or town, at each first regular session thereof
in each month, a statement of all such bonds
sold or exchanged by him since his last report,
and the date of such sale or exchange, and,
when exchanged, a description of the indebted-
ness for which exchanged. [C97, §909; C24, 27,
§6257.]

6258. Sale or exchange. The council may
provide by resolution for the exchange of such
bonds or any part thereof, for legal indebtedness
of the city or town evidenced by bonds, warrants,
or judgments which were outstanding when the
resolution authorizing such bonds was passed;
or said council may by resolution order said
bonds sold as provided by law for the sale of
public bonds. [C97, §910; C24, 27, §6258.]

6259. Delivery — cancellation — sale — pro-
cceeds. After registration, the treasurer shall
deliver bonds to the purchasers thereof upon
payment therefor. When bonds are exchanged
for indebtedness, he shall at once cancel the
warrants or bonds or secure proper credits therefor on judgments and the cancellation of
such judgments as are paid. Bonds shall not be
exchanged for less than par plus accrued interest.
The proceeds of the sale of such bonds shall be used only for the purpose for which
such bonds were issued. [C97, §910; C24, 27,
§6259.]

6260. Taxes to pay. Cities and towns issuing
bonds under this chapter shall levy taxes
for the payment of the principal and interest
thereof, in accordance with the provisions of
the chapter relating to taxation. [C97, §911;
C24, 27, §6260.]

Bond fund, §6211, par. 11; ch 68-B1.
Taxation, ch 517.

6261. Anticipation of special taxes. Any
city or town may anticipate the collection of
taxes authorized to be levied for the cemetery
purchase fund, dump grounds purchasing fund,
grading fund, city improvement fund, district
sewer fund, city sewer fund, the fund for equip-
ing fire departments, the fund for the con-
struction of sewer outlet and purifying plants,
the fund for paving roadways, and the fund for
flood protection, and cities of the first class
may so anticipate the taxes used for the fund
for the construction of main sewers and for the
construction and maintenance of interception
sewers and disposal works and for that purpose
may issue certificates or bonds with interest
coupons.

If bonds are issued said bonds shall be pay-
able in not more than twenty annual install-
ments and at interest not exceeding five per
cent per annum, and shall be payable at such
place and in such form as the council shall
designate by resolution or ordinance. [C97,
§912; S13, §§716-d, 840-e, 849-h, 912-a; SS15,
§840-g, -b; C24, 27, §6261; 49GA, ch 179, §6.]

Referred to in §§6578-b1, 6610.

6262. How denominated. Such certificates
and bonds shall be respectively denominated
city grading certificates or bonds, city improve-
ment certificates or bonds, district sewer cer-
tificates or bonds of the particular sewer dis-
trict, city sewer certificates or bonds of said
city, fire department equipment certificates or
bonds, sewer outlet and purifying plant certifi-
cates or bonds, paved roadway certificates or
bonds, flood protection certificates or bonds, and
main sewer certificates or bonds, and all the
provisions of this chapter shall apply to such
certificates, bonds, and coupons, with such
changes only as are necessary to adapt them
thereto. [C97, §912; S13, §840-e; C24, 27, §6262.]

Referred to in §§6578-b1.

6263. Assessments and levies pledged. Said
certificates or bonds and interest thereon shall
be secured by said assessments and levies, and
shall be payable only out of the respective funds
named, pledged to the payment of the same, and
no certificates or bonds shall be issued in excess
of taxes authorized and levied to secure the
payment of the same. It shall be the duty of
said city to collect said several funds with inter-
est thereon, and to hold the same separate and
apart, in trust, for the payment of said certifi-
cates or bonds and interest, and to apply the
proceeds of said funds pledged for that purpose
to the payment of said certificates or bonds and
interest. [C97, §912; S13, §§716-a, e; SS15,
§840-g; C24, 27, §6263.]

Referred to in §§6578-b1.

6264. Limitation of action. No action shall
be brought questioning the legality of any of
the bonds authorized by this chapter, water-
works bonds, gasworks bonds, or electric light
or power plant bonds, from and after three
months from the time the same are ordered
issued by the proper authority. [C97, §913; C24,
27, §6264.]

Referred to in §§6578-b1.
Similar provisions, §§6779, 6932, 6938, 7265-b22.

6265. Maturity of municipal bonds. Cities of
the first class, including cities under com-
mision form of government, when issuing
bonds for the purchase of real estate for park
and other municipal purposes, are hereby au-
thorized to cause portions of said bonds to
become due at different definite periods, but
none of such bonds so issued shall be due and
payable in more than fifty years from date.
[C24, 27, §6265.]

See ch 68-B1.
CHAPTER 321
PLATS
Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §6780.

6266. Subdivisions or additions. Every original proprietor of any tract or parcel of land, who has subdivided, or who shall hereafter subdivide the same into three or more parts, for the purpose of laying out a town or city, or addition thereto, or part thereof, or suburban lots, shall cause a plat of such subdivisions, with references to known or permanent monuments, to be made, giving the bearing and distance from some corner of a lot or block in said town or city to some corner of the congressional division of which said town, city, or addition is a part, which shall accurately describe all the subdivisions thereof, numbering the same by progressive numbers, giving their dimensions by length and breadth, and the breadth and courses of all the streets and alleys established therein. [C73, §559; C24, 27, §6267.]

6267. Covenant of warranty. The duty to file for record a plat as provided in the preceding section shall attach as a covenant of warranty, in all conveyances of any part or parcel of such subdivisions, by the original proprietors against any and all assessments, costs, and damages paid, lost, or incurred by any grantee or person claiming under him, in consequence of the omission on the part of said proprietor to file such plat. [C73, §559; C97, §914; C24, 27, §6267.]

6268. Conveyances according to plat. Description of lots or parcels of land in such subdivisions according to the number and designation thereof on said plat, in conveyances or for the purposes of taxation, shall be valid. [C73, §559; C97, §914; C24, 27, §6268.]

6269. Streets and blocks. The plat of any addition to any city or town subdivision of any part or parcel of lands lying within or adjacent to any city or town shall be divided by streets into blocks, and such blocks and streets shall conform as nearly as practicable to the size of blocks and the widths of streets therein, and shall be extensions of the existing system of streets. [C73, §559; C97, §916; S13, §916; C24, 27, §6269.]

6270. Grade of streets. The council may require the owner of the land to bring all streets to a grade acceptable to the council before the plat is approved. [C24, 27, §6270.]

6271. Alleys. It may require alleys to be platted separating abutting lots and if so platted, the alley shall conform as nearly as practicable to the width of alleys in the city or town and shall be extensions of the existing system of alleys. [S13, §916; C24, 27, §6271.]

6272. Filing—approval. All such plats, except subdivisions of less than one block, shall be filed with the clerk of the city or town and when so filed the council within a reasonable time shall consider the same, and shall, if it is found to conform to the provisions of the three preceding sections, by resolution approve the plat and direct the mayor and clerk to certify the resolution which shall be affixed to the plat. [C97, §916; S13, §916; C24, 27, §6272.]

6273. Acknowledgment. Each plat shall be accompanied by a correct description of the land or parcel of land subdivided and by a statement to the effect that the subdivision as it appears on the plat is with the free consent and in accordance with the desire of the proprietor, signed and acknowledged by such proprietor and his
spouse, if any, before some officer authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds. [C73,§660; C97,§915; S13,§915; C24, 27,§6278.]

6274. Abstract of title — opinion — certificates. Every plat shall have attached thereto a complete abstract of title accompanied by an opinion from an attorney at law showing that the fee title is in the proprietor and that the land platted is free from incumbrance, or is free from incumbrance other than that secured by the bond provided for in section 6276, and a certified statement from the treasurer of the county in which the land lies that it is free from taxes, and from the clerk of the district court that it is free from all judgments, attachments, mechanics' or other liens as appears by the record in his office, and from the recorder of the county that the title in fee is in such proprietor and that it is free from incumbrance or free from incumbrance other than that secured by the bond provided for in section 6276, as shown by the records of his office. [C97,§915; S13,§915; C24, 27,§6274.]

6275. Incumbrances — payment — creditor's refusal. If the land so platted is incumbered with a debt certain in amount and which the creditor will not accept with accrued interest to the date of proffered payment if it draws interest, or with a rebate of six per cent per annum if it draws no interest, or if the creditor cannot be found, then such proprietor, and if a corporation, its proper officer or agent, may make an affidavit stating either that the proprietor offered to pay the creditor the full amount of his debt, or the debt with the rebate, as the case may be, and that he would not accept the same, or that he cannot be found. [C97,§915; S13,§915; C24, 27,§6275.]

6276. Incumbrance—bond. The proprietor shall then execute and file with the recorder a bond in double the amount of the incumbrance, which bond shall be approved by the recorder and clerk of the district court. The bond shall run to the county and be for the benefit of purchasers of land subdivided by the plat and shall be conditioned for the payment of the incumbrance, and the cancellation thereof, of record as soon as practicable after the same becomes due and to hold all purchasers and those claiming under them forever harmless from such incumbrance. [C97,§915; S13,§915; C24, 27,§6276.]

Referred to in §6274.

6277. Record—filing. The signed and acknowledged plat, the abstract, and the attorney's opinion, together with the certificates of the clerk, recorder, and treasurer, and the affidavit and bond, if any, together with the certificate of approval of the council, shall be entered of record in the proper record books in the office of the county recorder. When so entered, the plat only shall be entered of record in the office of the county auditor and shall be of no validity until so filed, in both offices. [C51,§§635, 656; R60, §§1019, 1020; C73,§560; C97,§§915, 917; S13, §915; C24, 27,§6277.]

6278. Effect of record. Such acknowledgment and recording shall be equivalent to a deed in fee simple of such portion of the premises platted as is set apart for streets or other public use, or as is dedicated to charitable, religious, or educational purposes. [C51,§657; R60,§1021; C73,§561; C97,§917; C24, 27,§6278.]

6278-b. Approval condition to filing and recording. No county auditor or recorder shall hereafter file or record, nor permit to be filed or recorded, any plat purporting to lay out or subdivide any tract of land into lots and blocks and to dedicate any part thereof for streets and other public use within any city having a population by the latest state census of twenty-five thousand or over, or, except as hereinafter provided, within one mile of the limits of such city, unless such plat has been first filed with and approved by the council of such city as provided in section 6272, and by the city plan commission as required by law in cities where such commission exists.

If in any case the limits of any such city are at any place less than two miles distant from the limits of any other city, then at such place jurisdiction to approve plats shall extend to a line equidistant between the limits of said cities.

For the information of the city council and the city plan commission, where such exists, and to facilitate action on proposed plats, the city council shall have authority by ordinance to prescribe reasonable rules and regulations governing the form of said plats and require such data and information to accompany same on presentation for approval as may be deemed necessary by the said council.

Said plats shall be examined by such city council, and city plan commission where such exists, with a view to ascertaining whether the same conform to the statutes relating to plats within the city and within the limits prescribed by this section, and whether streets, alleys, boulevards, parks and public places shall conform to the general plat of the city and conduces to an orderly development thereof, and not conflict or interfere with rights of way or extensions of streets or alleys already established, or otherwise interfere with the carrying out of the comprehensive city plan, in case such has been adopted by such city. If such plats shall conform to the statutes and ordinances of such city, and if they shall fall within the general plan for such city and the extensions thereof, regard being had for public streets, alleys, parks, sewer connections, water service, and service of other utilities, then it shall be the duty of said council and commission to indorse their approval upon the plat submitted by it; provided that the city council may as to plats of land lying within the corporate limits require as a condition of approval of such plats that the owner of the land bring all streets to a grade acceptable to the council, and comply with such other reasonable requirements in regard to installation of public utilities, or other improvements, as the council may deem requisite for the protection of the public interest.

The approval of the city council shall be deemed an acceptance of the proposed dedication for public use, and owners and purchasers shall be deemed to have notice of the public plans, maps and reports of the council and city plan commission, if any, having charge of the design, construction and maintenance of the city streets.
§6278-b2, Ch 321, CITIES AND TOWNS—PLATS

affecting such property within the jurisdiction of such cities.

If any such plat of land is tendered for recording in the office of the county recorder or county auditor of any county in which any city of the above class may be situated, it shall be the duty of such county recorder and auditor to examine such plat, to ascertain whether the indorsement of approval by the city council, as herein provided for, shall appear thereon. If it shall, and the plat otherwise conforms to the provisions of law, said officers shall accept same for recording. If such indorsement does not appear thereon said officers shall refuse and decline to accept such plat, and any filing thereof shall be void. Any failure to observe the provisions of this section on the part of any county recorder or county auditor shall constitute a misdemeanor in office. [C27, §6278-b1; 44GA, ch 165.]

Referred to in §6278-b3.

6278-b2. Disapproval—appeal. In case, on application for such approval of any plat, the city council shall fail to either approve or reject the same within sixty days from date of application, the person proposing said plat shall have the right to file the same with the county recorder and auditor to have said plat disapproved by the council such disapproval shall point out wherein said proposed plat is objectionable. From the action of the council refusing to approve any such plat, the applicant shall have the right to appeal to the district court within twenty days after such rejection by filing written notice of appeal with the city clerk, such appeal to be docketed in the district court at the next term following service of such notice and heard de novo as an equity proceeding. [C27, §6278-b2.]

Referred to in §6278-b3.

6278-b3. Void plat—action to annul. In case any plat shall be filed and recorded in violation of the two preceding sections, the same shall be void, and the mayor of any city who shall be authorized so to do by resolution of the council having authority to approve such plat, may institute a suit in equity in the district court in which suit the court may order such plat expunged from the records. [C27, §6278-b3.]

6279. Change of name of street. Cities and towns shall have authority to change by ordinance the name of a platted street. The mayor and city or town clerk shall certify and file the ordinance, after its passage, with the county recorder and county auditor in the county where the said city or town is located, which shall be entered of record in the recorder's office and a reference made on the margin of the original plat referring to the record of such change of name. [S13, §917-8; C24, 27, §6279.]

6280. Vacation by proprietor before sale. Any such plat may be vacated by the proprietor thereof, at any time before the sale of any lots, by a written instrument declaring the same to be vacated, executed, acknowledged, and recorded in the same office with the plat to be vacated, and the execution and recording of such writing shall operate to annul the plat so vacated, and to divest all public rights in the streets, alleys, and public grounds described therein. In cases where any lots have been sold, the plat may be vacated as in this chapter provided by all the owners of lots joining in the execution of the writing aforesaid. [C73, §563; C97, §919; C24, 27, §6280.]

6281. Partial vacation by proprietor. Any part of a plat may be thus vacated, provided it does not abridge or destroy any right or privilege of any proprietor in said plat, but nothing contained in this section shall authorize the closing or obstruction of highways. [C73, §564; C97, §919; C24, 27, §6281.]

6282. Streets, alleys, and public grounds. When any part of a plat is vacated, the proprietors of the lots may inclose the streets, alleys, and public ground adjoining them in equal proportion, except as provided in sections 6286 and 6287. [C73, §565; C97, §919; C24, 27, §6282.]

6283. Correction of plat. The recorder in whose office the plats are recorded shall write across that part of the plat so vacated the word “vacated”, and make a reference on the same to the volume and page in which the instrument is recorded. [C73, §566; C97, §919; C24, 27, §6283.]

6284. Vacation by lot owners—petition—notice. Whenever the owners of any tract of land which has been platted into town lots, and the plat of which has been recorded, shall desire to vacate the plat or a part thereof, a petition, signed by all the owners of it or the part to be vacated, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the land is situated, returnable at the ensuing term, and notice thereof given at least four weeks, by posting notices in three conspicuous places in the town where the vacation is prayed, and one upon the door of the courthouse of the county. [C97, §920; C24, 27, §6284.]

6285. Time of hearing—notice. At the term of court next following the filing of the petition and notice, the court shall fix a time for hearing the petition, and notice of the day so fixed shall be given by the clerk in some newspaper published in the county at least one week before the day appointed for the hearing. [C97, §920; C24, 27, §6285.]

6286. Decree. At the hearing of the petition, if it shall appear that all the owners of lots in the plat or part thereof to be vacated desire the vacation, and there is no valid objection thereto, a decree shall be entered vacating such portion of the plat, and the streets, alleys, and avenues therein, and for all purposes of assessment such portion of the town shall be as if it had never been platted into lots; but if any street as laid out on the plat shall be needed for public use, it shall be excepted from the order of vacation and shall remain a public highway. [C97, §920; C24, 27, §6286.]

Referred to in §6285.

6287. Public lands. Vacations made under this chapter shall not be construed to affect any lands lying within any city or town which have been dedicated or deeded to the public for parks or other public purposes. [C97, §920; C24, 27, §6287.]

Referred to in §6285.
6288. Replatting. The owner of any lots in a plat vacated may cause the same and a proportional part of the adjacent streets and public grounds to be replatted and numbered by the county surveyor in the same manner as is required for platting in the first instance, and when such plat is acknowledged by such owner, and is recorded in the recorder's office of the county, such lots may be conveyed and assessed by the numbers given them on such plat. [C73, §567; C97, §921; C24, 27, §6288.]

6289. Plat by auditor. Whenever the original proprietor of any subdivision of land has sold or conveyed any part thereof, or invested the public with any rights therein, and has failed and neglected to execute and file for record a plat as provided in this chapter, the county auditor shall cause to be made and recorded in his office and the office of the county recorder a plat of the same is part, numbering them by progressive numbers, setting forth the courses and distances, the number of acres, and such other memoranda as is necessary; and descriptions of such lots or parcels included therein shall be signed and acknowledged by the auditor. [C73, §568; C97, §922; S13, §922; C24, 27, §6289.]

6290. Execution and filing—effect. Said plat shall be signed and acknowledged by the auditor, who shall certify that he executed it by reason of the failure of the owners named to do so, and file it for record in his office and in the office of the county recorder, and when so filed it shall have the same effect as if executed, acknowledged, and recorded by the owners. [C73, §568; C97, §922; S13, §922; C24, 27, §6290.]

6291. Costs and expenses. A correct statement of the costs and expenses of such plat, survey, and record, verified by oath, shall be by the auditor laid before the board of supervisors, which shall allow the same. [C73, §568; C97, §922; S13, §922; C24, 27, §6291.]

6292. Collection or assessment of costs. The auditor shall at the same time assess the amount pro rata upon the several subdivisions of said tract, lot, or parcel so subdivided, and it shall be collected in the same manner as general taxes, and shall go to the general county fund; or said board may direct suit to be brought in the name of the county to recover from the original proprietor such cost and expense. [C73, §568; C97, §922; S13, §922; C24, 27, §6292.]

6293. Platting for assessment and taxation. Whenever a congressional subdivision of land of one hundred sixty acres or less, or any lot or subdivision, is owned by two or more persons in severalty, and the description of one or more of the different parts or parcels thereof cannot, in the judgment of the county auditor, be made sufficiently certain and accurate for the purposes of assessment and taxation without noting the metes and bounds of the same, he shall cause to be made and recorded in his office and the office of the county recorder a plat of such tract or lot with its several subdivisions, including and replatting in such plat such other plats or parts thereof included within the same lot or congressional subdivision of land as may seem to him to be required in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, proceeding as directed in the four preceding sections, and all of their provisions shall govern. [C73, §569; C97, §923; S13, §923; C24, 27, §6293.]

6294. Appeal. The owners of said land shall have the same right of appeal to the board of supervisors as is provided in sections 6296 and 6297 in the case of warranty deeds, and under the same conditions as to notice and hearing: provided, however, that parties aggrieved shall have sixty days within which to appeal. [C24, 27, §6294.]

6295. Insufficiency of description—plat ordered. Every conveyance of land in this state shall be deemed to be a warranty that the description therein contained is sufficiently definite and accurate to enable the auditor to enter the same on the plat book required to be kept; and when there is presented for entry on the transfer book any conveyance in which the description is not sufficiently definite and accurate, the auditor shall note such fact on the deed, with that of the entry for transfer, and shall notify the person presenting it that the land therein is not sufficiently described, and must be platted within thirty days thereafter. [C73, §570; C97, §924; S13, §924; C24, 27, §6295.]

6296. Appeal. Any person aggrieved by the opinion of the auditor may within said thirty days appeal therefrom to the board of supervisors, by giving notice thereof in writing, and thereupon no further proceeding shall be taken by the auditor. [C73, §570; C97, §924; S13, §924; C24, 27, §6296.]

6297. Hearing. At its next session the board of supervisors shall determine said matter and direct whether the plat shall be executed and filed, and within what time. [C73, §570; C97, §924; S13, §924; C24, 27, §6297.]

6298. Auditor to prepare plat. If the grantor in such conveyance shall neglect for thirty days thereafter to file for record a plat thereof, and of the appropriate congressional subdivision in which the same is found, duly executed and acknowledged as required by the auditor, or, in case of appeal, as directed by the board of supervisors, then the auditor shall proceed as is provided in this chapter, and cause such plat to be made and recorded in his office and the office of the county recorder, and thereupon the same result shall follow as provided in section 6293. [C73, §570; C97, §924; S13, §924; C24, 27, §6298.]

6299. Requirements. Such plat shall describe said tract and any other subdivisions of the smallest congressional subdivision of which the same is part, numbering them by progressive numbers, setting forth the courses and distances, the number of acres, and such other memoranda as is necessary; and descriptions of such lots or
§6300, Ch 321, CITIES AND TOWNS—PLATS 836

subdivisions according to the number and designation thereof on said plat shall be deemed sufficient for all purposes. [C73,§570; C97,§924; S13,§924; C24, 27,§6299.]

6300. Resurvey of town plats. In all cases where the original plat of any city, town, or village, or any addition thereto, has been or may be lost or destroyed after the sale and conveyance of any subdivision, block or lot thereof by the original proprietor and before the same shall have been recorded, or the property so platted has been indefinitely located or the plat is materially defective, any three persons owning real property within the limits of such plat may have the same resurveyed and replatted, and such plat recorded as hereinafter directed. [C97,§925; C24, 27,§6300.]

6301. Conditions—jurisdiction. In no case shall such plat or replat be made and recorded as hereinafter directed, without the consent in writing, endorsed thereon, of the original proprietor, if he be alive and known, nor before an order has been entered by the district court upon application of the parties desiring a replat to be made, that such replat is necessary. The court shall have jurisdiction of the matter upon proof of publication of notice of the application for at least two weeks in some newspaper printed in the county. [C97,§925; C24, 27,§6301.]

6302. How resurvey made. The county surveyor of any county in which is situated any city, town, village, or addition thereto, as contemplated in this chapter, may, and upon payment of his legal fees by any person desiring the same must, make a resurvey of such city, town, village, or addition, or any portion, and plat thereof, which plat shall conform as near as may be with the original lines of the parcel or tract so resurveyed, and be made in all respects in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. [C97,§926; S13,§926; C24, 27,§6302.]

6303. Power of surveyor. In making a resurvey and plat, the surveyor may summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take and hear evidence touching the original plat lines and subdivisions, whether the original proprietor is dead, and any other matter which may assist in arriving at and establishing the true lines and boundaries. [C97,§926; S13,§926; C24, 27,§6303.]

6304. Notice of resurvey. No resurvey shall be made except upon notice to be given by the surveyor by a publication of the contemplated resurvey once each week for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper printed in the county. [C97,§926; S13,§926; C24, 27,§6304.]

6305. Plat certified and filed—effect. When the surveyor has completed the plat, he shall attach his certificate thereto, to the effect that it is a just, true, and accurate plat of said city, town, village, or addition so surveyed by him; which shall be filed for record in the office of the recorder of the proper county, and from the date of such filing it shall be treated in all courts of this state as though the same had been made by the original proprietor thereof. [C97,§927; C24, 27,§6305.]

6306. Contest—decree. Any person may at any time within six months from the date of its filing for record, commence an action in equity against the persons employing the surveyor, setting up his cause of complaint and asking that such record be canceled. If it appears on the trial that the city, town, village, or addition was originally laid out and platted; that the original proprietor had sold any or all of the lots thereof; that he intended to dedicate to the public the streets, alleys, or public squares therein; that the plat thereof has never been recorded, but is lost; that the plat was indefinitely located or materially defective; that the proprietor is dead or his place of residence unknown; and that the resurvey and plat for record is a substantially accurate survey and plat of the original plat of such city, town, village, or addition, then the action shall be dismissed at the cost of the complainants; otherwise the court shall set aside said plat and cancel the same of record at the cost of the defendant. [C97,§925; C24, 27,§6306.]

6307. Sale or lease without plat. Any person who shall dispose of or offer for sale or lease any lots in any town, or addition to any town or city, until the plat thereof has been acknowledged and recorded as provided in this chapter, shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars for each lot and part of lot sold or disposed of, leased, or offered for sale. [R60,§1027; C73,§572; C97,§930; C24, 27,§6307.]

6308. Public squares transferred for school purposes. The people of any town located wholly within an independent school district, wherein is situated a public square or plat of ground deeded or dedicated to the town or public, may transfer or re dedicate to said school district such square or plat for the purposes of a public school lot, to be used for the erection thereon of a public schoolhouse, or for playgrounds in connection with such schoolhouse. [C97,§981; C24, 27,§6308.]

Referred to in §6309.

6309. Manner of transfer. When a plat or lot of the character described in the preceding section is located in such town, and one-half of the resident voters thereof, according to the last census, shall petition the mayor and council, asking them to submit to the voters of the town, at a general or special election, the question whether or not such public plat or lot shall be transferred to such independent district and dedicated and used for school purposes, they shall submit the question to the voters of the town, in accordance with the prayer of said petition, after giving ten days' notice in writing or printing thereof, in which the proposition submitted shall be clearly set forth and signed by the mayor, three of which notices shall be posted in public and conspicuous places in the town, and one published in the last two issues preceding such election of a weekly newspaper published therein, or, if there be none, then in the weekly newspaper published elsewhere in the county, having the largest circulation in said town. The notice shall also state the manner of voting, which shall be by ballot. The
ballot shall contain the words: "Shall the proposition to transfer lot (or block, or square, as the case may be, describing it), for the purposes of a public schoolhouse lot, be adopted?"

Such election shall be conducted in the same manner as in the case of a town election, and shall be the duty of said board within ten days after the filing of the same to call an election in said district for which they shall give the same notice as is required in sections 4195* and 4197*, at which election the proposition submitted shall be in the same form as in the instance of a submission of such proposition in the case of a town election, and such election shall be held as provided for the holding of other school elections. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes cast at such election are in favor of such proposition, then a transfer of such public square or plat of ground shall be complete and such lot, plat, block, or square may be appropriated and used for the purposes indicated by said vote, and shall be no longer held for any other purpose.

In the event that any such town shall have discontinued its organization or shall have failed to exercise its municipal powers and elect officers for a period of more than ten years, then the petition hereinafter provided for may be presented to the board of directors within such school corporation, whereupon, if signed by one-third of the resident electors thereof, it shall be the duty of said board within ten days after the filing of the same to call an election in said district for which they shall give the same notice as is required in sections 4195* and 4197*, at which election the proposition submitted shall be in the same form as in the instance of a submission of such proposition in the case of a town election, and such election shall be held as provided for the holding of other school elections. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes cast at such election are in favor of such proposition, then a transfer of such public square or plat of ground shall be complete and such lot, plat, block, or square may be appropriated and used for the purposes indicated by said vote and shall be no longer held for any other purpose. [C97,§932; SS15, §932; C24, 27,§6309.]

*Repealed. See ch 311-Cl.

CHAPTER 322
DISABLED AND RETIRED FIREMEN AND POLICEMEN
Chapter applicable to cities under city manager plan, §6684; to special charter cities, §6781.

6310. Pension funds. Any city or town having an organized fire department may, and all cities having an organized police department or a paid fire department shall, levy annually a tax not to exceed one-half mill for each such department, for the purpose of creating firemen's and policemen's pension funds.

6311. Investment of surplus. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6312. Disability—how contracted. Whenever there is a sufficient balance in both said funds to meet any proper or legitimate charges that may be made against the same, such city shall not be required to levy a tax for this purpose.

6313. Gifts, devises, or bequests. All moneys derived from each tax so levied, and all moneys received as membership fees and dues, and all moneys received from grants, donations, and devises for the benefit of each fund shall constitute separate funds, to be known and designated as a policemen's pension fund and a firemen's pension fund. [S13, §§932-a,-j,-k; C24, 27,§6310.]

6314. Membership fee—assessments. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6315. Who entitled to pension—conditions. Whenever there is a sufficient balance in both said funds to meet any proper or legitimate charges that may be made against the same, such city shall not be required to levy a tax for this purpose.

6316. Disability—how contracted. All moneys derived from each tax so levied, and all moneys received as membership fees and dues, and all moneys received from grants, donations, and devises for the benefit of each fund shall constitute separate funds, to be known and designated as a policemen's pension fund and a firemen's pension fund. [S13, §§932-a,-j,-k; C24, 27,§6310.]

6317. Retired members assigned for light duty. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6318. Pensions—widow—children—dependents. Whenever there is a sufficient balance in both said funds to meet any proper or legitimate charges that may be made against the same, such city shall not be required to levy a tax for this purpose.

6319. Exemption. All moneys derived from each tax so levied, and all moneys received as membership fees and dues, and all moneys received from grants, donations, and devises for the benefit of each fund shall constitute separate funds, to be known and designated as a policemen's pension fund and a firemen's pension fund. [S13, §§932-a,-j,-k; C24, 27,§6310.]

6320. Volunteer or call firemen. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6321. Re-examination of retired members. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6322. Decision of board. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6323. Provisions subject to alteration. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6324. Moneys drawn—how paid—report. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6325. City marshal. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6326. Hospital expense. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6326-a1. Hours on duty limited. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6326-a2. Exceptions. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

Each board shall have power to invest any surplus left in such funds, respectively, at the end of the fiscal year, but no part of the funds realized from any tax levy shall be used for any purpose other than the payment of pensions. Investments shall be limited to interest-bearing bonds of the United States, of the state of Iowa, or any county, township, or municipal corporation of the state of Iowa. All such securities shall be deposited with the treasurer of the boards of trustees for safe-keeping. [S13, §§932-a,-b,-j,-k; C24, 27,§6311.]

6312. Investment of surplus. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6313. Gifts, devises, or bequests. Each board shall have power to invest any surplus left in such funds, respectively, at the end of the fiscal year, but no part of the funds realized from any tax levy shall be used for any purpose other than the payment of pensions. Investments shall be limited to interest-bearing bonds of the United States, of the state of Iowa, or any county, township, or municipal corporation of the state of Iowa. All such securities shall be deposited with the treasurer of the boards of trustees for safe-keeping. [S13, §§932-a,-b,-j,-k; C24, 27,§6312.]

6314. Membership fee—assessments. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6315. Who entitled to pension—conditions. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6316. Disability—how contracted. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6317. Retired members assigned for light duty. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6318. Pensions—widow—children—dependents. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6319. Exemption. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6320. Volunteer or call firemen. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6321. Re-examination of retired members. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6322. Decision of board. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6323. Provisions subject to alteration. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6324. Moneys drawn—how paid—report. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6325. City marshal. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6326. Hospital expense. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6326-a1. Hours on duty limited. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.

6326-a2. Exceptions. Provided that cities having a population over twenty-five thousand may annually levy a tax of not more than two mills for each such department for such purpose.
medal or other permanent or competitive re­
ward on account of extraordinary services ren­
dered by said departments or any member ther­
ein, in recognition of such services, and member­
sions and penalties imposed upon members, shall be paid into the said pen­
sion fund and become a part thereof. [§13, §§932-d, -m; C24, 27, §6313.]

6314. Membership fee—assessments. Every member of said departments shall be required to pay to the treasurer of said funds a mem­bership fee to be fixed by the board of trustees, not exceeding five dollars, and shall also be assessed and required to pay annually an amount equal to one per cent per annum upon the amount of the annual salary paid to him, which assessment shall be deducted and re­
tained in equal semiannual installments out of such salary. [§13, §§932-d, -m; C24, 27, §6314.]

6315. Who entitled to pension—conditions. Any member of said departments who has served twenty-two years or more in such depart­
ment, and shall have reached the age of fifty years; or who shall while a member of such department become mentally or physically per­manently disabled from discharging his duties, shall be entitled to be retired, and upon retire­ment shall be paid out of the pension fund of such department a monthly pension equal to one-half the amount of salary received by him monthly at the date he actually retires from said department. If any member shall have served twenty-two years in said department, but shall not have reached the age of fifty years, he shall be entitled to retirement, but no pension shall be paid while he lives until he reaches the age of fifty years. [§13, §§932-e, -n; C24, 27, §6315.]

6315-b1. Soldiers and sailors. Any member of the fire or police department, who resigned therefrom to serve in the army, navy or marine reserve, or marine corps, of the United States, or as a member of the United States army and navy reserve, the Spanish American war, or in the world war 1917-1918, and has returned with an honorable discharge from such service, to the fire or police department, shall have the period of such service included as part of his period of service in the department. [C27, §6315-b1.]

6316. Disability—how contracted. No mem­ber who has not served five years or more in said department shall be entitled to be retired and paid a pension under the provisions of this chapter, unless such disability was contracted while engaged in the performance of his duties, or by reason of following such occupation. The question of disability shall be determined by the trustees upon the advice of a physician appointed by the board of trustees for that purpose. After any member shall become en­
titled to be retired, such right shall not be lost or forfeited by discharge or for any other reason except conviction for felony. [§13, §§932-e, -n; C24, 27, §6316.]

6317. Retired members assigned for light duty. The chief of the police department and the chief of the fire department of such city may assign any member of such departments, respectively, retired or drawing pensions under the provisions of this chapter, to the perform­ance of light duties in such department. [§13, §§932-e, -n; C24, 27, §6317.]

6318. Pensions—widow—children—depend­ents. Upon the death of any acting or retired member of such departments, leaving a widow or minor children, or dependent father or mother surviving him, there shall be paid out of said fund as follows:

1. To the surviving widow, so long as she re­
mains unmarried and of good moral character, thirty dollars per month.

2. If there be no surviving widow, or upon the death or remarriage of such widow, then to his dependent father and mother, if both sur­
vive, or to either dependent parent, if one sur­
vives, thirty dollars per month.

3. To the guardian of each surviving child under sixteen years of age, eight dollars per month.

The aggregate of all such payments shall not exceed one-half of the amount of the salary of such member at the time of his death or retire­ment. [§13, §§932-e, -n; C24, 27, §6318.]

6319. Exemption. All pensions paid under the provisions of this chapter shall be exempt from liability for debts of the person to or on account of whom the same is paid, and shall not be subject to seizure upon execution or other process. [§13, §§932-e, -n; C24, 27, §6319.]

6320. Volunteer or call firemen. The pro­
visions of this chapter shall apply to volunteer or call members of a paid fire department, but the amount of pension to be paid to such members shall be determined by the board of trustees. [§13, §§932-e; C24, 27, §6320.]

6321. Re-examination of retired members. The board of trustees of each department shall have power, at any time, to cause any member of such department retired by reason of physi­
cal or mental disability to be brought before it and again examined by competent physicians for the purpose of discovering whether such disability yet continues and whether such retired member should be continued on the pension roll, and shall have power to examine witnesses for the same purpose. Such member shall be entitled to reasonable notice that such examination will be made, and to be present at the time of the taking of any testimony, shall have the right to examine the witnesses brought before the board and to introduce evidence in his own behalf. All witnesses shall be examined under oath, which may be administered by any member of such board. [§13, §§932-g, -p; C24, 27, §6321.]

6322. Decision of board. The decision of such board upon such matters shall be final and conclusive, in the absence of fraud, and no ap­
peal shall be allowed therefrom. Such disabled member shall remain upon the pension roll un­
less and until reinstated in such department by reason of such examination. [§13, §§932-g, -p; C24, 27, §6322.]
6323. Provisions subject to alteration. The provisions of this chapter shall be, at all times, subject to alteration or change, and all persons claiming benefits under the provisions of this chapter shall be entitled to receive only such benefits as provided by law at the time such benefits shall accrue. [S13,§§932-h,q; C24, 27, §6323.]

6324. Moneys drawn—how paid—report. All pensions paid and all moneys drawn from the pension fund under the provisions of this chapter shall be upon warrants signed by the appropriate board of trustees, which warrants shall designate the name of the person and the purpose for which payment is made. The treasurer’s annual report shall show the receipts and expenditures of each fund for the preceding fiscal year, the money on hand, and how invested. [S13, §§932-i,r; C24, 27, §6324.]

6325. City marshal. Service by any member of the police department as city marshal shall not deprive him of any rights under this chapter. In any matter in which said city marshal shall be individually interested and which requires the action of the board of trustees of the policemen’s pension fund, he shall not act as a member of said board, but the mayor of the city shall act with the other two trustees of the board with respect thereto. Upon the termination of his term as city marshal, he shall regain the rank he held in the police department at the time of his appointment as city marshal. [C24, 27, §6325.]

6326. Hospital expense. Cities and towns are hereby authorized and empowered to provide hospital, nursing, and medical attention for the members of the police and fire departments of such cities, when injured while in the performance of their duties as members of such department, and the cost of such hospital, nursing, and medical attention shall be paid out of the appropriation for the department to which such injured person belongs; provided that any amounts received by such injured person under the workmen’s compensation law of the state, or from any other source for such specific purposes, shall be deducted from the amount paid by such city or town under the provisions of this section. [C24, 27, §6326.]

CHAPTER 323
HOUSING LAW
Chapter applicable to certain special charter cities, §6818.

GENERAL PROVISIONS
6327. Applicability.
6328. Cities and towns—authority.
6329. Definitions.
6330. Alteration—change of class.
6331. Unlawful alteration.
6332. Dwelling rebuilt.
6333. Dwelling moved.
6334. Sewer connections—water supply.
6335. Minimum requirements—power of cities.
6336. Improvements.
6337. Application of provisions.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION
6338. Height of buildings.
6339. Rear yards.
6340. Building to side line of lot—side yards.
6341. Courts—size of.
6342. Covered courts.
6343. Air intake.
6344. Corners of courts.
6345. Other buildings on same lot.
6346. Windows.
6347. Window area.
6348. Living and bed rooms.
6349. Height of rooms.
6350. Partitions.
6351. Windows in bathrooms.
6352. Lighting and ventilation of halls.

SANITATION
6353. Cellar rooms.
6354. Basement rooms.
6355. Basement or cellar under entrance floor.
6356. Courts and yards graded and drained.
6357. Sinks and washbowls.
6358. Water-closets.
6359. Accessibility to city water and sewers.
6360. Plumbing fixtures.

FIRE PROTECTION
6361. Dwellings—fire-resistive materials.
6362. Egress from multiple dwellings.
6363. Flat-roofed multiple dwellings.
6364. Stairs in two-story multiple dwellings.
6365. Stairs in multiple dwellings.
6366. Stair halls in such dwellings.
6367. Multiple dwelling of less than five stories.
6368. Dumb-waiters, chutes, and shafts.
6369. Inside cellar stairs.
6370. Closets in multiple dwellings.
6371. Cellar entrance.
6372. Wooden multiple dwellings.

ALTERATIONS
6373. Enlargement of dwellings.
6374. Inner courts.
6375. Additional halls or rooms.
§6327, Ch 323, HOUSING LAW—GENERAL PROVISIONS 840

§6327. Applicability. This chapter shall be known as the housing law and shall apply to every city of the first class and cities under commission form of government which, by the last state or federal census, had a population of fifteen thousand or more, and to every city as its population shall reach fifteen thousand, and in incorporated towns, other cities having a population of less than fifteen thousand or more, and to every city of the first class and cities under commission form of government which, by the provisions of this chapter, in so far as the same may be reasonably applicable, and fix penalties for the violation thereof; and fix rules and regulations not inconsistent with those provided in this chapter for the enforcement of said ordinances. [C24, 27,§6327.]

§6328. Cities and towns—authority. In all other cities having a population of less than fifteen thousand, and in incorporated towns, the council may adopt ordinances for the regulation and control of any or all matters covered by the provisions of this chapter, in so far as same may be reasonably applicable, and fix penalties for the violation thereof; and fix rules and regulations not inconsistent with those provided in this chapter for the enforcement of said ordinances. [C24, 27,§6328.]

§6329. Definitions. Certain words in this chapter are defined for the purposes thereof as follows: Words used in the present tense include the future; words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; the word “person” includes a corporation as well as a natural person.

General Provisions

6376. Light and ventilation.
6377. Stairs.
6378. Bulkheads.
6379. Public halls or stairs.
6380. Dumb-waiter and elevator shafts.
6381. Water-closets.
6382. Height of dwellings.
6383. General rule as to alterations.
6384. Skylights—ventilators.
6385. Divided rooms—window.

Maintenance

6386. Lights.
6387. Water-closets.
6388. Number of water-closets.
6389. Cellar or basement rooms.
6390. Color cellar walls.
6391. Floor beneath water-closets.
6392. Repair of dwelling.
6393. Water supply—sinks.
6394. Catch basins.
6395. Accumulations of dirt.
6396. Color of walls of courts.
6397. Color of walls of other rooms.
6398. Garbage receptacles.
6399. Animals.
6400. Articles dangerous to life or health.
6401. Openings where paint or oil is stored.
6402. Janitors.
6403. Overcrowding of rooms.
6404. Subletting of lodgings—eviction.
6405. Dwellings unfit for habitation—eviction.
6406. Nuisances.
6407. Fire escapes.
6408. Scuttles and bulkheads.

Improvements

6409. Windows.
6410. Light and ventilation.
6411. Sinks and water-closets.
6412. Sewer connections.

Definitions

1. Dwelling. A “dwelling” is any house or building or portion thereof which is occupied in whole or in part as the home or residence of one or more human beings, either permanently or transiently.

2. Classes of dwellings. For the purposes of this chapter dwellings are divided into the following classes: “Private dwellings”, “two-family dwellings”, and “multiple dwellings”.
   a. A private dwelling is a dwelling occupied by but one family alone.
   b. A two-family dwelling is a dwelling occupied by but two families alone.
   c. A multiple dwelling is a dwelling occupied by more than two families.

3. Classes of multiple dwellings. All multiple dwellings are for the purposes of this chapter divided into classes, viz: class A and class B.
   Class A. Multiple dwellings of class A are dwellings which are occupied more or less permanently for residence purposes by several families and in which the rooms are occupied in apartments, suites, or groups. This class includes tenement houses, flats, apartment houses, apartment hotels, bachelor apartments, studio apartments, kitchenette apartments, and all other dwellings similarly occupied whether specifically enumerated or not.
   Class B. Multiple dwellings of class B are dwellings which are occupied, as a rule transiently, as the more or less temporary abiding

Requirements and Remedies

6413. Freedom from dampness.
6414. Access to shaft or court.
6415. Ways of egress.
6416. Additional egress.
6417. Skylight—access to roof.

Articles dangerous to life or health.

6418. Plans, plat, and specifications required.
6419. Detailed requirements.
6420. By whom made.
6421. Who deemed agent.
6422. Perjury.
6423. Filing and preservation.
6424. Approval.
6425. Construction prohibited.
6426. Certificate of health officer.
6427. Construction authorized.
6428. Permit automatically canceled.
6429. Revocation of permit.
6430. Enforcement in certain cities.
6431. New or altered buildings—habitation.
6432. Rents uncollectible.
6433. Violations.
6434. Civil liability.
6435. Additional liability.
6436. Recovery.
6437. Lien on property.
6438. Practice and procedure generally.
6439. Action to enjoin.
6440. Injunction.
6441. Authority to execute.
6442. Orders authorized.
6443. Eviction.
6444. Name and address of agent filed.
6445. Notices generally.
6446. Notice of actions.
6447. Enforcement generally.
6448. Construction.
6449. Inspection of multiple dwellings.
6450. Entrance and survey of buildings.
6451. Ordinances.
place of individuals who are lodged, with or without meals, and in which as a rule the rooms are occupied singly. This class includes hotels, lodging houses, boarding houses, furnished room houses, club houses, asylums, boarding schools, convents, hospitals, jails, and all other dwellings similarly occupied whether specifically enumerated herein or not.

4. Hotel. A "hotel" is a multiple dwelling of class B in which persons are lodged for hire and in which there are more than twenty-five sleeping rooms.

5. Family occupancy. For the purposes of this chapter, a "family" is a group of persons living together, whether related to each other by birth or not, and may consist of one or more persons.

6. Mixed occupancy. In cases of mixed occupancy where a building is occupied only in part as a dwelling, the part so occupied shall be deemed a dwelling for the purposes of this chapter.

7. Yards. A "rear yard" is an open unoccupied space on the same lot with a dwelling, between the extreme rear line of the lot and the extreme rear line of the house. A yard between the front line of the house and the front line of the lot is a "front yard". A yard between the side line of the house and the side line of the lot which extends from the front line or front yard to the rear yard is a "side yard".

8. Courts. A "court" is an open unoccupied space, other than a yard, on the same lot with a dwelling. A court not extending to the street or front or rear yard is an inner court. A court extending to the street or front yard or rear yard is an outer court.

9. Corner and interior lots. A "corner lot" is a lot of which at least two adjacent sides abut upon a street. A lot other than a corner lot is an "interior lot". The word "lot" is any deeded parcel of land whether a full platted lot or not.

10. Front, rear, and depth of lot. The front of a lot is that boundary line which borders on the street. In case of a corner lot the owner may elect by statement on his plans either street boundary line as the front. The rear of a lot is the side opposite to the front. The depth of a lot is the dimension measured from the front of the lot to the extreme rear line of the lot. In case of irregular shaped lots the mean depth shall be taken.

11. Public hall. A "public hall" is a hall, corridor, or passageway not within the exclusive control of one family.

12. Stair hall. A "stair hall" is a public hall and includes the stairs, stair landings, and those portions of the building through which it is necessary to pass in going between the entrance floor and the roof.

13. Basement, cellar, attic. A "basement" is a story partly underground but having at least one-half of its height above the curb level, and also one-half of its height above the highest level of the adjoining ground. A basement shall be counted as a story.

14. Height. The "height" of a dwelling is the perpendicular distance measured in a straight line from the curb level to the highest point of the roof beams in the case of flat roofs, and the average of the height of the gable in the case of pitched roofs; the measurements in all cases to be taken through the center of the front of the house. Where a dwelling is situated on a terrace above the curb level such height shall be measured from the level of the adjoining ground. Where a dwelling is on a corner lot and there is more than one grade or level, the measurements shall be taken from the mean elevation.

15. Curb level. The "curb level" is the level of the established curb in front of the building measured at the center of such front. Where no curb has been established the city engineer shall establish such curb level or its equivalent for the purposes of this chapter.

16. Occupied spaces. Outside stairways, fire towers, porches, platforms, balconies, boiler flues, and other projections shall be considered as part of the building and not as a part of the yards or courts or unoccupied spaces. This provision shall not apply to unclosed outside porches not exceeding two stories in height which do not extend into the front or rear yard a greater distance than ten feet from the front or rear walls of the building, nor to any such porch which does not extend into the side yard a greater distance than twelve feet from the side wall of the building nor exceed twelve feet in its other horizontal dimension, nor to an inclosed rear porch or attached garage with or without sleeping porch above and not exceeding twelve feet by twenty feet, nor to cornices or eaves not exceeding eighteen inches in width. A dwelling of fire-resistive construction is one with brick, stone, or concrete walls and with brick, tile, concrete, or terra cotta floors and roof. Floor and roof supports to be of brick, concrete, or metal with all metal protected by tile, concrete, or similar fire-resistant material. But this definition shall not be construed as prohibiting the use of wooden flooring on top of the fireproof floors or the use of wooden sleepers, nor as prohibiting wooden handrails or treads of hardwood not less than one inch thick.

18. Wooden buildings. A "wooden building" is a building of which the exterior walls or a
portion thereof are of wood. Court walls are exterior walls.

19. Nuisance. The word “nuisance” shall be held to embrace nuisance as known at common law or in equity jurisprudence; and whatever is dangerous to human life or detrimental to health, whatever dwelling is overcrowded with occupants or is not provided with adequate ingress or egress to or from the same, or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained, cleaned, or lighted, in reference to its intended or actual use, and whatever renders the air or human food or drink unwholesome, are also severally, in contemplation of this chapter, nuisances, and all such nuisances are hereby declared illegal.

20. Construction of certain words. The word “shall” is always mandatory and not directory, and denotes that the dwelling shall be maintained in all respects according to the mandate as long as it continues to be a dwelling. Wherever the words “charter”, “ordinances”, “regulations”, “superintendent of buildings”, “health department”, “the board of health”, “health officer”, “commissioner of public safety”, “commissioner of public health”, “department charged with the enforcement of this chapter”, “corporation counsel”, “mayor”, “city treasury”, or “fire limits” occur in this chapter they shall be construed as if followed by the words “of the city in which the dwelling is situated”.

Wherever the words “health department”, “health officer”, or “duly authorized assistant”, or “board of health”, “commissioner of public safety”, or “commissioner of public health” are employed in this chapter, such words shall be defined and construed to mean the official or officials in any city to whom is committed the charge of safeguarding the public health. The terms “superintendent of buildings”, “building department”, and “inspector of buildings” shall embrace the department and the executive head thereof specially charged with the execution of laws and ordinances relating to the construction of buildings. Wherever the words “occupied” or “use” are employed in this chapter such words shall be construed as if followed by the words “or is intended, arranged, designed, built, altered, converted to, rented, leased, let or hired out, to be occupied or used”.

Wherever the words “dwelling”, “two-family dwelling”, “multiple dwelling”, “building”, “house”, “premises” or “lot” are used in this chapter, they shall be construed as if followed by the words “or any part thereof”. Wherever the words “city water” are used in this chapter, they shall be construed as meaning any public supply of water through street mains; and wherever the words “public sewer” are used in this chapter they shall be construed as meaning any part of a system of sewers that is used by the public or by concerted action of several users, whether or not such part was constructed at the public expense. Wherever the word “street” is used in this chapter it shall be construed as including for the purpose hereinafter stated any public alley sixteen feet or more in width, namely, for the sole purpose of determining the required open space around and the allowable height of any building abutting thereon.

“Approved fire-resistive material” means as set forth by ordinances, or if not so determined, as approved by the superintendent of buildings. [C24, 27, §6329.]

6330. Alteration—change of class. A building not a dwelling, if hereafter converted or altered to such use, shall thereupon become subject to such provisions of this chapter relative to dwellings hereafter erected as the board of health may require. A dwelling of one class if hereafter altered or converted to another class shall thereupon become subject to such provisions of this chapter relative to such latter class as the board of health may require. [C24, 27, §6330.]

6331. Unlawful alteration. No dwelling hereafter erected shall at any time be altered so as to be in violation of any provision of this chapter.

No dwelling erected prior to the passage of this chapter shall at any time be altered so as to be in violation of those provisions of this chapter applicable to such dwelling.

If any dwelling or any part thereof is occupied by more families than provided in this chapter, or is erected, altered, or occupied contrary to law, such dwelling shall be deemed an unlawful structure and the health officer may cause such dwelling to be vacated. Any such dwelling shall not again be occupied until it, or its occupation, as the case may be, has been made to conform to the law. [C24, 27, §6331.]

6332. Dwelling rebuilt. If a dwelling be damaged by fire or other cause to the extent of sixty-five per cent or more of its original value, exclusive of the value of the foundations, such dwelling shall not be repaired or rebuilt except in conformity with the provisions of this chapter relative to dwellings hereafter erected; provided, however, the owner shall be permitted to rebuild a building of the same size as before, subject to such reasonable provisions regarding light, ventilation, and sanitation as the board of health may prescribe. [C24, 27, §6332.]

6333. Dwelling moved. If any dwelling be hereafter moved from one lot to another it shall thereupon be made to conform to all the provisions of this chapter relative to dwellings hereafter erected, unless the board of health shall in a written permit for such removal certify that such dwelling is reasonably safe and sanitary. [C24, 27, §6333.]

6334. Sewer connections—water supply. The provisions of this chapter with reference to sewer connections and water supply shall be deemed to apply only where connection with a public sewer and with public water mains is or becomes reasonably accessible. All questions of the practicability of such sewer and water connections shall be decided by the health officer or such other official as the board of health may direct. [C24, 27, §6334.]

Referred to in §6357, 6358.
6335. Minimum requirements — power of cities. The provisions of this chapter shall be held to be the minimum requirements adopted for the protection of health, welfare, and safety of the community. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to invalidate existing ordinances or regulations of any city imposing requirements higher than the minimum requirements laid down in this chapter relative to light, ventilation, sanitation, fire prevention, egress, occupancy, maintenance, and uses for dwellings; nor be deemed to prevent any city subject to this chapter from enacting and putting into force from time to time ordinances and regulations imposing requirements higher than the minimum requirements laid down in this chapter; nor shall anything herein contained be deemed to prevent such cities from prescribing for the enforcement of such ordinances and regulations, remedies and penalties similar or additional to those prescribed herein. Every city subject to this chapter is empowered to enact such ordinances and regulations and to prescribe for their enforcement; and to enact such other ordinances pertaining to the housing of the people, not in conflict with the provisions of this chapter, as shall be deemed advisable by the city council. No ordinance, regulation, ruling, or decision of any municipal body, officer, or authority shall repeal, amend, modify, or dispense with any of the said minimum requirements laid down in this chapter, except as specifically provided herein. [C24, 27, §6335.]

Referred to in §6448.

6336. Improvements. All improvements specifically required by this chapter upon dwellings erected prior to the date of its passage shall be made within one year from said date, unless time is extended by the health department. [C24, 27, §6336.]

6337. Application of provisions. All the provisions of this chapter shall apply to all classes of dwellings, except that in sections where specific reference is made to one or more specific classes of dwellings such provisions shall apply only to those specific classes to which reference is made. [C24, 27, §6337.]

LIGHT AND VENTILATION

6338. Height of buildings. No dwelling hereafter erected shall exceed in height one and one-half times the width of the widest street upon which it abuts, nor in any case shall it exceed one hundred feet in height. Such width of street shall be determined by measuring from the front line of the building as constructed to the street line of the opposite side of the street. The provisions of this section shall not apply to hotels. [C24, 27, §6338.]

6339. Rear yards. Immediately behind every single and two-family dwelling hereafter erected there shall be, except as hereinafter provided, a rear yard extending across the lot, for a distance equal to at least the width of the dwelling. Such yard shall be open and unobstructed from the ground to the sky. Every part of such yard shall be directly accessible from every other part thereof. The depth of said yard shall be measured at right angles from the rear lot line to the extreme rear part of the dwelling. Such rear yard space shall in no case be less than ten feet deep, and two feet additional for each story of the dwelling on said lot above the first.

An irregular shaped lot, or lot subject to building line restrictions, may be occupied by a dwelling without complying with the provisions of this section, if the total yard space equals that required by this section.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to hotels. [C24, 27, §6339.]

Referred to in §§6545, 6573.

6340. Building to side line of lot—side yards. Dwellings hereafter erected may be built up to the side lot line, if the side wall is without windows, or if with windows the air and light required by this chapter are provided otherwise than by windows on the lot line, or if the side lot line abuts on a street or alley. If, however, any side yard is left, it shall be open and unobstructed from the ground to the sky, and its width shall be proportionate to the height of the dwelling, and no side yard shall be less in width in any part than as follows:

1. Multiple dwellings. In the case of all multiple dwellings hereafter erected, one story in height and having a side yard, the width of the side yard measured to the side lot line shall be at least four feet, and such side yard shall be increased in width one foot for each additional story above the first.

2. Private dwellings and two-family dwellings. In the case of private dwellings and two-family dwellings hereafter erected, one story or two stories in height, the width of the side yard measured to the side lot line shall be at least four feet; such side yard shall be increased in width one foot for each additional story above the second.

3. Distance between buildings on same lot. Where more than one dwelling is erected upon the same lot, the distance between them shall not be less than eight feet in the case of dwellings of one or two stories in height, this distance to be increased two feet for each additional story above the second. [C24, 27, §6340.]

Referred to in §§6545, 6573, 6412.

6341. Courts—size of. The size of all courts in dwellings hereafter erected shall be proportionate to the height of the dwelling. No court shall be less in any part than the minimum sizes prescribed in this section. The minimum width of an outer court for a one-story dwelling shall be five feet, for a two-story dwelling six feet, for a three-story dwelling seven feet, and shall increase one foot for each additional story above three stories. The least dimension of an inner court shall never be less than twice the minimum width prescribed by this section for an outer court. The width of all courts adjoining the lot line shall be measured to the
lot line and not to an opposite building. [C24, 27,§6341.]

Referred to in §6412.

6342. Covered courts. No court of a dwelling hereafter erected shall be covered by a roof or skylight. Every such court shall be at every point open from the ground to the sky unobstructed; except that in the case of hotels, courts may start on the floor level of the lowest bedroom story, and in the case of other multiple dwellings where there are stores or shops on the lower story or stories, courts may start on the top of such lower story or stories. [C24, 27,§6342.]

6343. Air intake. In all dwellings hereafter erected every inner court extending through more than one story shall be provided with a horizontal air intake at the bottom. [C24, 27,§6343.]

6344. Corners of courts. Nothing contained in the foregoing sections concerning courts shall be construed as preventing the cutting off of the corners of said courts. [C24, 27,§6344.]

6345. Other buildings on same lot. If any building is hereafter placed on the same lot with a dwelling, there shall always be maintained between the said buildings an open and unoccupied space extending upwards from the ground. If such buildings are placed at the side of each other the space between them shall conform to the provisions of section 6340 relating to side yards, but shall be twice the minimum therein required. If such buildings are placed one at the rear of the other the space between them shall be the same as that prescribed in section 6339 for rear yards. In all cases the height of the highest building on the lot shall regulate the dimensions.

No building of any kind shall be hereafter placed upon the same lot with a dwelling so as to decrease the minimum sizes of courts or yards hereinbefore prescribed, except that, in case of a lot less than seventy-five feet deep, a one-story garage, not more than twenty-five feet deep, measured lengthwise of the lot, nor more than twenty-five feet in the other dimension, or other one-story building, of like dimensions, used exclusively for domestic purposes, and not as a dwelling or for the shelter or habitation of animals or fowls of any kind, may occupy one-third of the depth of the open space in this section prescribed.

If any dwelling is hereafter erected upon any lot upon which there is already another building, it shall comply with all the provisions of this chapter, and, in addition, the space between the said building and the said dwelling shall be of such size and arranged in such manner as is herein prescribed, the height of the highest building on the lot to regulate the dimensions. [C24, 27,§6345.]

6346. Windows. In every dwelling hereafter erected every room shall have at least one window opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or other public space at least sixteen feet in width, or upon a yard or court of the dimensions specified in this chapter, and located on the same lot, and such window shall be so located as to properly light all portions of such rooms. This provision shall not, however, apply to rooms used as art galleries, swimming pools, gymnasiums, squash courts, or for similar purposes, provided such rooms are adequately lighted and ventilated. [C24, 27,§6346.]

Referred to in §6385.

6347. Window area. In every dwelling hereafter erected the total window area in each room shall be at least one-eighth of the superficial floor area of the room, and the total minimum window area shall be made so as to open in all its parts. [C24, 27,§6347.]

Referred to in §6385.

6348. Living and bed rooms. In every dwelling hereafter erected all living rooms and bed rooms shall be of the following minimum sizes:

Every such room shall contain at least eighty square feet of floor area, except that kitchens and kitchenettes may be forty square feet in area; no such room, except kitchenette, shall be in any part less than seven feet wide. In multiple dwellings of class A, in each apartment, group, or suite of rooms there shall be at least one room containing not less than one hundred twenty square feet of floor area. [C24, 27,§6348.]

6349. Height of rooms. No room in a private dwelling hereafter erected shall be in any part less than eight feet three inches high from the finished floor to the finished ceiling downstairs and seven feet six inches upstairs; except that an attic room used for living purposes in such private dwelling need be seven feet six inches in but one-half of its area.

No room in a two-family dwelling or multiple dwelling hereafter erected shall be in any part less than eight feet three inches high from the finished floor to the finished ceiling, except that in a two-family dwelling constructed so as to be occupied on two floors by one family, the height of the rooms on the second floor shall be the same as herein provided for a private dwelling. [C24, 27,§6349.]

6350. Partitions. In every dwelling hereafter erected an alcove in any room intended or used for separate occupancy shall be separately lighted and ventilated as for rooms in the foregoing sections. No part of any room in a dwelling hereafter erected shall be inclosed or subdivided at any time, wholly or in part, by a fixed partition for permanent separate occupancy, unless such part of the room so inclosed or subdivided shall be separately lighted and ventilated as for rooms in the foregoing sections. [C24, 27,§6350.]

Referred to in §6385.

6351. Windows in bathrooms. In every dwelling hereafter erected every water-closet compartment and every bathroom shall have an aggregate window area of at least four square feet between stop beads opening directly upon the street, or upon a yard or court of the dimensions specified in this chapter. Every such window shall be made so as to open in all its parts. Nothing in this section contained shall
be construed so as to prohibit a general toilet room containing several water-closet compartments separated from each other by dwarf partitions, provided such toilet room is adequately lighted and ventilated to the outer air as above provided, and that such water-closets are supplemental to the water-closet accommodations required by the provisions of section 6358.

The above provision shall not apply to hotels or dwellings that have a system of forced ventilation so constructed as entirely to change the air in every bathroom, toilet room, or water-closet compartment every seven minutes. [C24, 27,§6351.]

Referred to in §§6358, 6381.

6352. Lighting and ventilation of halls. Every multiple dwelling, every public hall, and stair hall shall have adequate lighting and ventilation as the board of health may require. [C24, 27,§6352.]

SANITATION

6353. Cellar rooms. In dwellings hereafter erected no room in the cellar shall be occupied for living purposes. [C24, 27,§6353.]

6354. Basement rooms. In dwellings hereafter erected no room in the basement shall be occupied for living purposes, unless in addition to the other requirements of this chapter such room shall have sufficient light and ventilation, shall be well drained and dry, and shall, in the opinion of the board of health, be fit for human habitation. [C24, 27,§6354.]

6355. Basement or cellar under entrance floor. Every dwelling hereafter erected shall have a basement, cellar, or excavated space under the entire entrance floor, at least three feet in depth, or shall be elevated above the ground so that there will be a clear air space of at least eighteen inches between the top of the ground and the floor joists so as to insure ventilation and protection from dampness; provided, however, that cement floors may be laid on the ground level if desired. [C24, 27,§6355.]

6356. Courts and yards graded and drained. In every dwelling hereafter erected all courts, areas, and yards shall be properly graded and drained, and when required by the health officer the courts shall be properly concreted in whole or in part as may be necessary. [C24, 27,§6356.]

6357. Sinks and washbowls. In every dwelling hereafter erected and not exempted in section 6334, there shall be a proper sink and washbowl with running water, exclusive of any sink in the cellar. In two-family dwellings and in multiple dwellings of class A there shall be such a sink or washbowl in each apartment, suite, or group of rooms. [C24, 27,§6357.]

6358. Water-closets. In every dwelling hereafter erected there shall be a separate water-closet. Each such water-closet shall be placed in a compartment completely separated from every other water-closet; such compartment shall be not less than thirty inches wide, and shall be inclosed with partitions which shall extend to the ceiling. Every such compartment shall have a window opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or court of the minimum sizes prescribed by this chapter and located upon the same lot. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed so as to prohibit a general toilet room containing several water-closet compartments separated from each other by dwarf partitions, provided such toilet room is adequately lighted and ventilated to the outer air as above provided and that such water-closets are supplemental to the water-closet accommodations required by other provisions of this section for the occupants of said house. No water-closet fixture shall be incased with any woodwork. No water-closet shall be placed in a cellar of a multiple dwelling except with written permit from the health officer. In two-family dwellings and in multiple dwellings of class A hereafter erected there shall be for each family a separate water-closet constructed and arranged as above provided and located within each apartment, suite, or group of rooms. In multiple dwellings of class B hereafter erected there shall be provided at least one water-closet for every twenty occupants or fraction thereof. Every water-closet compartment hereafter placed in any dwelling shall be provided with proper means of lighting the same at night. The provisions of this section regarding windows in water-closet compartments shall not apply to dwellings that have a system of forced ventilation as provided in section 6358. [C24, 27,§6358.]

Referred to in §§6351, 6381.

6359. Accessibility to city water and sewers. No multiple dwelling shall hereafter be erected unless there is accessible city water and a public sewer, or a private sewer connected directly with a public sewer. No cesspool or similar means of sewage disposal shall be used in connection with any dwelling where connection with a public sewer is practicable. [C24, 27,§6359.]

6360. Plumbing fixtures. In every dwelling hereafter erected no plumbing fixture shall be incased, but the space underneath shall be left entirely open. Plumbing pipes shall be exposed, when so required by the health officer. All plumbing work shall be sanitary in every particular and, except as otherwise specified in this chapter, shall be in accordance with the plumbing regulations of said city. All fixtures shall be trapped. Pan, plunger, and long hopper closets will not be permitted. Wooden sinks will not be permitted. [C24, 27,§6360.]

Referred to in §6381.

FIRE PROTECTION

6361. Dwellings — fire-resistive materials. No dwelling shall hereafter be erected exceeding four stories in height, unless it shall be of fire-resistive material; the building, however, may step up to follow the street grade, provided no part of it is over four stories in height. [C24, 27,§6361.]

Referred to in §4447.

6362. Egress from multiple dwellings. Every multiple dwelling hereafter erected exceeding two stories in height shall have at least two
§6363, Ch 323, HOUSING LAW—FIRE PROTECTION

independent ways of egress, each of which shall extend from the ground floor to the roof, and shall be located remote from each other, and each shall be arranged as provided elsewhere in this chapter. One of such ways of egress shall be a flight of stairs constructed and arranged as provided in sections 6365 to 6368, inclusive. In multiple dwellings of class A the second way of egress shall be directly accessible to each apartment, group, or suite of rooms without having to pass through the first way of egress. In multiple dwellings of class B the second way of egress shall be directly accessible from a public hall. The second way of egress may be any one of the following, as the owner may select:

1. A system of outside balcony fire escapes constructed and arranged so as to comply with the state fire laws.

2. An additional flight of stairs, either inside or outside, constructed and arranged as provided in sections 6364 to 6367, inclusive.

3. A fire tower located, constructed, and arranged as may be required by the superintendent of buildings. [C24, 27, §6362.]

Referred to in §§6415, 6447.

§6363. Flat-roofed multiple dwellings. Every flat-roofed multiple dwelling hereafter erected exceeding one story in height shall have in the roof a bulkhead or a scuttle not less than two feet by three feet in size. Such scuttle or bulkhead shall be fireproof or covered with metal on the outside and shall be provided with stairs leading thereto and easily accessible to all occupants of the building. No scuttle or bulkhead shall be located in a closet or room, but shall be located in the ceiling of the public hall on the top floor, and access through the same shall be direct and uninterrupted. [C24, 27, §6363.]

Referred to in §§6447.

§6364. Stairs in two-story multiple dwellings. Every multiple dwelling two stories or more in height hereafter erected shall have at least one flight of stairs extending from the entrance floor to the roof; and the stairs and public halls therein shall each be at least four feet wide in the clear. All stairs shall be constructed with a rise of not more than eight inches and with treads not less than ten inches wide and not less than four feet long in the clear. Winding stairs will not be permitted. [C24, 27, §6364.]

Referred to in §§6362, 6379, 6447.

§6365. Stairs in multiple dwellings. In multiple dwellings hereafter erected which exceed two stories in height, the stair halls shall be constructed of fire-resistive material throughout. The risers, strings, and balusters shall be of metal, concrete, or stone. The treads shall be of metal, slate, concrete, or stone, or of hardwood not less than two inches thick. Wooden handrails will be permitted if constructed of hardwood. The floors of all such stair halls shall be constructed of iron, steel, or concrete beams and fireproof filling, and no wooden flooring or sleepers shall be permitted. In multiple dwellings hereafter erected which exceed two stories in height, at least one flight of stairs shall be inclosed in fireproof walls from the cellar to the roof. [C24, 27, §6365.]

Referred to in §§6362, 6447.

§6366. Stairs in such dwellings. In all multiple dwellings hereafter erected which exceed two stories in height, all stair halls shall be inclosed on all sides with walls of brick or other fire-resistive material not less than eight inches thick. The doors opening from such stair halls shall be fire-resistive and self-closing fire doors of the swinging type. There shall be no transom or sash or similar opening from such stair hall to any other part of the building occupied for living purposes. [C24, 27, §6366.]

Referred to in §§6362, 6447.

§6367. Multiple dwelling of less than five stories. In multiple dwellings hereafter erected less than five stories high, where there is but one stairway, the entrance hall shall be not less than five feet wide in the clear; and in multiple dwellings five or more stories high, the width shall be not less than six feet and the entrance hall shall have an additional width of two feet for each additional stairway served. In every multiple dwelling hereafter erected, access shall be had from the street or alley to the yard, either in a direct line or through a court. [C24, 27, §6367.]

Referred to in §§6362, 6379, 6447.

§6368. Dumb-waiters, chutes, and shafts. In multiple dwellings hereafter erected all dumb-waiters, chutes, ventilating and miscellaneous shafts shall be inclosed in an inclosure of fire-resistive material with self-closing fire doors at all entrances into same, including cellar entrances.

In multiple dwellings hereafter erected which shall exceed two stories in height or which are occupied by more than two families above the grade floor, elevators, if provided, shall not be permitted in well holes or in the same shaft as the stairs, but shall be in a separate shaft or inclosure of fire-resistive material such as brick not less than eight inches in thickness, reinforced concrete not less than four inches in thickness, well burned tile or terra cotta not less than six inches in thickness. All entrances into elevator shafts shall be protected by fire doors either self-closing or closed inside by elevator operator. [C24, 27, §6368.]

Referred to in §§6362, 6447.

§6369. Inside cellar stairs. In multiple dwellings hereafter erected inside cellar stairs shall be in an inclosure constructed of fire-resistive walls and shall have a fire-resistive self-closing door of the swinging type at the bottom. [C24, 27, §6369.]

Referred to in §6447.

§6370. Closets in multiple dwellings. In multiple dwellings hereafter erected no closet of any kind shall be constructed under any stair-case leading from the entrance story to the upper stories, but such space shall be left entirely open and kept clear and free from incumbrance. [C24, 27, §6370.]

Referred to in §§6447.
6371. Cellar entrance. In every multiple dwelling hereafter erected there shall be an entrance to the cellar or other lowest story from the outside of said building. [C24, 27, §6371.]

Referred to in §6447.

6372. Wooden multiple dwellings. No wooden multiple dwelling shall hereafter be erected exceeding two stories in height and no wooden building not now used as a multiple dwelling shall hereafter be altered into a multiple dwelling exceeding two stories in height. [C24, 27, §6372.]

Referred to in §6447.

ALTERATIONS

6373. Enlargement of dwellings. No dwelling shall hereafter be enlarged or its lot diminished, or other building placed on the lot, so that the rear yard or side yard shall be less in size than the minimum sizes prescribed in sections 6339 and 6340 for dwellings hereafter erected. [C24, 27, §6373.]

6374. Inner courts. An inner court hereafter constructed in a dwelling erected prior to the passage of this chapter, if extending only through one or two stories, shall be not less than six feet by eight feet in size; and if it extends through more than two stories, it shall be not less than eight feet by ten feet in size. All inner courts shall be opened to the sky, without skylight, or roof of any kind. [C24, 27, §6374.]

6375. Additional halls or rooms. Any additional room or hall that is hereafter constructed or created in a dwelling shall comply in all respects with the provisions of this chapter with reference to dwellings hereafter erected, except that it may be of the same height as the other rooms of the same story of the dwelling. [C24, 27, §6375.]

6376. Light and ventilation. No dwelling shall be so altered or its lot diminished that any room or public hall or stairs shall have its light or ventilation diminished in any way not approved by the health officer. [C24, 27, §6376.]

6377. Stairs. No stairs leading to the roof in any multiple dwelling shall be removed or be replaced with a ladder. [C24, 27, §6377.]

6378. Bulkheads. Every bulkhead hereafter constructed in a multiple dwelling shall be constructed of fire-resistive material or covered with metal. [C24, 27, §6378.]

6379. Public halls or stairs. No public hall or stairs in a multiple dwelling shall be reduced in width so as to be less than the minimum width prescribed in sections 6364 and 6367. [C24, 27, §6379.]

6380. Dumb-waiter and elevator shafts. All dumb-waiters and elevators hereafter constructed in multiple dwellings shall be in closures constructed of fire-resistive material with fire-resistive doors at all openings at each story, including the cellar. In the case of dumb-waiter shafts such doors shall be self-closing; and such shafts shall be completely separated from the stairs by walls of approved fire-resistive material inclosing the same.

This section does not apply to dumb-waiter shafts or elevator shafts which are already in existence, but only to those which may be installed after this chapter takes effect. [C24, 27, §6380.]

6381. Water-closets. Any water-closet hereafter placed in a dwelling, except one provided to replace a defective or insanitary fixture in the same location, shall comply with the provisions of sections 6351, 6358, and 6360, relative to water-closets in dwellings hereafter erected. [C24, 27, §6381.]

6382. Height of dwellings. No dwelling shall be increased in height so that it exceeds one and one-half times the width of the widest street on which it abuts nor in any case exceeds one hundred feet. [C24, 27, §6382.]

6383. General rule as to alterations. Except as specified above, no dwelling shall be so altered nor shall its lot be so diminished, nor shall any building be so placed on the same lot, as to cause the dwelling to be in violation of the requirements of this chapter for dwellings hereafter erected; nor shall any room, public hall, or stairs have its light or ventilation diminished in any way not approved by the health officer. [C24, 27, §6383.]

6384. Skylights—ventilators. All new skylights hereafter placed in a multiple dwelling shall be provided with ventilators having a minimum opening of forty square inches and also with either fixed or movable louvers or with movable sashes, and shall be of such size as may be determined to be practicable by the health officer. [C24, 27, §6384.]

6385. Divided rooms—window. No part of any room in a dwelling shall hereafter be inclosed or subdivided for separate occupancy, wholly or in part by a fixed partition, unless such part of a room so inclosed or subdivided shall contain a window as required by sections 6346, 6347, and 6350 and have a floor area of not less than eighty square feet. [C24, 27, §6385.]

MAINTENANCE

6386. Lights. In every multiple dwelling a proper light shall be kept burning by the owner in the public hallways near the stairs upon each floor every night from sunset to sunrise throughout the year if so required by the health officer. [C24, 27, §6386.]

6387. Water-closets. No water-closet shall be maintained in the cellar of any dwelling without a permit in writing from the health officer, who shall have power to make rules and regulations governing the maintenance of such closets. Under no circumstances shall the general water-closet accommodations of any multiple dwelling be permitted in the cellar or basement thereof; this provision, however, shall not be construed so as to prohibit a general toilet room containing several water-closets, provided such water-closets are supplementary to those required by law. [C24, 27, §6387.]
6388. Number of water-closets. In every dwelling existing prior to the passage of this chapter, there shall be provided at least one water-closet for every two apartments, groups, or suites of rooms, or fraction thereof, except that in multiple dwellings of class B there shall be provided at least one water-closet for every twenty occupants or fraction thereof. [C24, 27, §6388.]

Referred to in §6412.

6389. Cellar or basement rooms. No room in the cellar of any dwelling erected prior to the passage of this chapter shall be occupied for living purposes. And no room in the basement of any such dwelling shall be so occupied without a written permit from the health officer. No such room shall hereafter be occupied unless all the following conditions are complied with:
1. Such room shall be at least seven feet high in every part from the floor to the ceiling.
2. The ceiling of such room shall be in every part at least three feet six inches above the surface of the street or ground outside of or adjoining the same.
3. There shall be appurtenant to such room the use of a water-closet.
4. At least one of the rooms of the apartment of which such room is an integral part shall have a window or windows opening directly to the street or yard, with an aggregate of at least twelve square feet in size clear of the sash frame, and which shall open readily for purposes of ventilation.
5. The lowest floor shall be waterproof and damp proof.
6. Such room shall have sufficient light and ventilation, shall be well drained and dry, and shall be fit for human habitation. [C24, 27, §6389.]

6390. Color cellar walls. The cellar walls and cellar ceilings of every multiple dwelling shall by the owner be thoroughly whitewashed or painted a light color and shall be so maintained by him when required by the health officer. [C24, 27,§6390.]

6391. Floor beneath water-closets. In all two-family dwellings and multiple dwellings the floor or other surface beneath and around water-closets and sinks shall be maintained in good order and repair and if of wood shall be kept well painted. [C24, 27, §6391.]

6392. Repair of dwelling. Every dwelling and all the parts thereof shall be kept in good repair by the owner, and the roof shall be kept so as not to leak, and all rain water shall be so drained and conveyed therefrom as not to cause dampness in the walls or ceilings. [C24, 27,§6392.]

6393. Water supply—sinks. Every dwelling not exempted in section 6334 shall have within the dwelling at least one proper sink with running water furnished in sufficient quantity at one or more places exclusive of the cellar. In two-family dwellings and multiple dwellings of class A there shall be at least one sink on every floor, accessible to each family on the floor occupied by said family without passing through any other apartment. Where city water is not available the owner shall provide proper and suitable tanks, pumps, or other appliances to receive and to distribute an adequate and sufficient supply of water at each floor in the said dwelling at all times of the year, during all hours of the day and night. But a failure in the general supply of city water shall not be construed to be a failure on the part of such owner, provided proper and suitable appliances to receive and distribute such water have been provided in said dwelling. [C24, 27, §6393.]

6394. Catch basins. In the case of dwellings where, because of lack of city water supply or sewers, sinks with running water are not provided inside the dwellings, one or more catch basins or some other approved convenience for the disposal of waste water, if necessary in the opinion of the health officer, shall be provided in the yard or court, level with the surface thereof and at a point easy of access to the occupants of such dwelling. [C24, 27, §6394.]

6395. Accumulations of dirt. Every dwelling and every part thereof shall be kept clean and shall also be kept free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, rubbish, garbage, or other matter in or on the same, or in the yards, courts, passages, areas, or alleys connected with or belonging to the same. The owner of every dwelling and in the case of a private dwelling the occupant thereof, shall thoroughly cleanse or cause to be cleansed the said passages, stairs, floors, windows, doors, walls, ceilings, privies, water-closets, cesspools, drains, halls, cellars, roofs, and all other parts of the said dwelling, or part of the dwelling of which he or in case of a private dwelling the occupant, to the satisfaction of the health officer, shall keep the said parts of the said dwelling in a cleanly condition at all times. [C24, 27, §6395.]

6396. Color of walls of courts. In multiple dwellings, the walls of all courts, unless built of a light color brick or stone, shall be thoroughly whitewashed by the owner or shall be painted a light color by him, and shall be so maintained. Such whitewash or paint shall be renewed whenever necessary, as may be required by the health officer. [C24, 27, §6396.]

6397. Color of walls of other rooms. In all multiple dwellings erected prior to this chapter, the health officer may require the walls and ceilings of every room that does not open directly on the street to be calculated or painted so as to furnish adequate lighting of such room and may require this to be renewed as often as may be necessary. [C24, 27, §6397.]

6398. Garbage receptacles. The owner of every dwelling and in the case of a private dwelling the occupant shall provide for said dwelling, keep clean and in place, proper covered receptacles of nonabsorbent material for holding garbage, refuse, rubbish, and other waste matter. Garbage chutes are prohibited. [C24, 27, §6398.]

6399. Animals. No horse, cow, calf, swine, sheep, goat, chickens, geese, or ducks shall be
kept in any dwelling or part thereof. Nor shall any such animal be kept on the same lot or premises with a dwelling except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the health officer. No such animal, except a horse, shall under any circumstances be kept on the same lot or premises with a multiple dwelling. No dwelling or the lot or premises thereof shall be used for the storage or handling of rags or junk. [C24, 27, §6399.]

6400. Articles dangerous to life or health. No dwelling nor any part thereof, nor of the lot upon which it is situated, shall be used as a place of storage, keeping, or handling of any article dangerous or detrimental to life or health; nor of any combustible article except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the health officer, or the proper official, under authority of a written permit issued by him. [C24, 27, §6400.]

6401. Openings where paint or oil is stored. There shall be no transom, window, or door opening into a public hall from any part of a multiple dwelling where paint, oil, gasoline, or drugs are stored or kept for the purpose of sale or otherwise. This provision shall not apply to hotels. [C24, 27, §6401.]

6402. Janitors. In any multiple dwelling in which the owner thereof does not reside, there shall be a janitor, housekeeper, or other responsible person who shall have charge of the same, if the health officer shall so require. [C24, 27, §6402.]

6403. Overcrowding of rooms. If any room in a dwelling is overcrowded the health officer may order the number of persons sleeping or living in said room to be so reduced that there shall be not less than four hundred cubic feet of air to each adult and two hundred cubic feet of air to each child under twelve years of age occupying such room. [C24, 27, §6403.]

6404. Subletting of lodgings—eviction. The health officer may prohibit in any multiple dwelling the letting of lodgings therein by any of the tenants occupying such multiple dwelling, and may prescribe conditions under which lodgers or boarders may be taken in multiple dwellings. It shall be the duty of the owner in the case of multiple dwellings to see that the provisions may be occupied if provided with a sash window of not less than fifteen square feet in area, opening into an adjoining room in the same apartment group or suite of rooms, which is in the opinion of the health officer, shall be deemed sufficient to so comply on the part of any tenant, after due and proper notice from said owner or from the health officer, whenever he is satisfied that the danger from said dwelling has ceased to exist, or that it is fit for human habitation, may revoke said order or may extend the time within which to comply with the same. [C24, 27, §6405.]

6405. Windows. No room in a dwelling erected prior to the passage of this chapter shall hereafter be occupied for living purposes unless it shall have a window of an area of not less than eight square feet opening directly upon the street, or upon a rear yard not less than four feet deep, or above the roof of an adjoining building, or upon a court or side yard of not less than twenty-five square feet in area open to the sky without roof or skylight, unless such room is located on the top floor and is adequately lighted and ventilated by a skylight, opening directly to the outer air; except that a room which cannot be made to comply with the above provisions may be occupied if provided with a sash window of not less than fifteen square feet in area, opening into an adjoining room in the same apartment group or suite of rooms, which
latter room opens directly on the street or on a rear yard of the above dimensions. Said sash window shall be a vertically sliding pulley-hung sash, not less than three feet by five feet between stop beads, both halves shall be made so as to readily open, and the lower half shall be glazed with translucent glass, and so far as possible it shall be in line with windows in the said outer room opening on the street or rear yard so as to afford a maximum of light and ventilation. [C24,27,§6409.]

6410. Light and ventilation. In all multiple dwellings erected prior to the passage of this chapter the public halls and stairs shall be provided with as much light and ventilation to the outer air as may be deemed practicable by the board of health who may order the cutting in of windows and skylights and such other improvements and alterations in said dwellings as in its judgment may be necessary and appropriate to accomplish this result. All new skylights hereafter placed in such dwellings shall be of such size as may be determined to be practicable by said board of health. [C24,27,§6410.]

6411. Sinks and water-closets. In all multiple dwellings erected prior to the passage of this chapter the woodwork incasing sinks except sinks in butler's pantries, and water-closets shall be removed and the space underneath said fixtures shall be left open. The floor and wall surfaces beneath and around the said fixtures shall be put in good order and repair, and if of wood shall be kept well painted. Defective and insanitary water-closet fixtures shall be replaced by proper fixtures, as defined by this chapter. [C24,27,§6411.]

6412. Sewer connections. Whenever a connection with a sewer is possible, all privy vaults, range closets, cesspools, or other similar receptacles used to receive human excreta or sewage, shall, before July 1, 1920, with their contents, be completely removed and the place where they were located properly disinfected under the direction of the health officer. Such appliances shall be replaced by individual water-closets of durable nonabsorbent material, properly sewer-connected, and with individual traps and properly connected flush tanks providing an ample flush of water to thoroughly cleanse the bowl. Each such water-closet shall be located inside the dwelling or other building in connection with which it is to be used in a compartment completely separated from every other water-closet, and such compartment shall contain a window of not less than four square feet in area opening directly to the street or rear yard or on a side yard or court of the minimum size prescribed in sections 6340 and 6341. Such water-closets shall be provided in such numbers as required by section eighty-eight, one or two water-closets and all plumbing in connection therewith shall be sanitary in every respect and, except as in this chapter otherwise provided, shall be in accordance with the local ordinances and regulations in relation to plumbing and drainage. Pan, plunger, and long hopper closets will not be permitted except upon written permission of the health officer. No water-closet shall be placed out of doors. [C24,27,§6412.]

6413. Freedom from dampness. The floor of the cellar or lowest floor of every dwelling shall be free from dampness, and, when necessary in the judgment of the health officer, shall be concrete with not less than two inches of concrete of good quality and with a finished surface. [C24,27,§6413.]

6414. Access to shaft or court. In every dwelling where there is a court or shaft of any kind, there shall be at the bottom of every such shaft and court a door giving sufficient access to such shaft or court to enable it to be properly cleaned out; provided that where there is already a window giving proper access it shall be deemed sufficient. [C24,27,§6414.]

6415. Ways of egress. Every multiple dwelling exceeding two stories in height shall have at least two independent ways of egress constructed and arranged as provided in section 6362. In the case of multiple dwellings erected prior to the passage of this chapter, where it is not practicable in the judgment of the building inspector to comply in all respects with the provisions of that section, said building inspector shall make such requirements as may be appropriate to secure proper means of egress from such multiple dwellings for all the occupants thereof. No existing fire escape shall be deemed a sufficient means of egress unless the following conditions are complied with:

1. All parts of it shall be of iron, cement, or stone.
2. The fire escape shall consist of outside balconies which shall be properly connected with each other by adequate stairs or stationary ladders, with openings not less than twenty-four by twenty-eight inches.
3. All fire escapes shall have proper drop ladders or stairways from the lowest balcony of sufficient length to reach a safe landing place beneath.
4. All fire escapes not on the street shall have a safe and adequate means of egress from the yard or court to the street or alley or to the adjoining premises.
5. Prompt and ready access shall be had to all fire escapes, which shall not be obstructed by bathtubs, water-closets, sinks, or other fixtures, or in any other way. [C24,27,§6415.]

Referred to in §6447.

6416. Additional egress. Whenever any multiple dwelling is not provided with sufficient means of egress in case of fire, the building inspector shall order such additional means of egress as may be necessary. [C24,27,§6416.]

Referred to in §6447.

6417. Skylight — access to roof. Unless there is a bulkhead in the roof there shall be over every inside stairway used by more than one family, a skylight or scuttle not less than two feet by three feet in size. Every flat roof multiple dwelling, exceeding one story in height, shall have at least one convenient and permanent means of access to the roof located in a public
part of the building and not in a room or closet. [C24, 27,§6417.]

Referred to in §6447.

Requirements and Remedies

6418. Plans, plat, and specifications required. Before the construction or alteration of a dwelling, or the alteration or conversion of a building for use as a dwelling is commenced and before the construction or alteration of any building or structure on the same lot with a dwelling, the owner, or his agent or architect, shall submit to the board of health a detailed statement in writing, certified by the affidavit of the person making the same, of the specifications for such dwelling or building, upon blanks or forms to be furnished by such board of health, and also full and complete copies of the plans of such work. With such statement there shall be submitted a plat of the lot showing the dimensions of the same, the location of the proposed building and all other buildings on the lot. [C24, 27,§6418.]

Referred to in §6430.

6419. Detailed requirements. Such statement shall give in full the name and residence, by street and number, of the owner or owners of such dwelling or building and the purposes for which such dwelling or building will be used. If such construction, alteration, or conversion is proposed to be made by any other person than the owner of the land in fee, such statement shall contain the full name and residence, by street and number, not only of the owner of the land, but of every person interested in such dwelling, either as owner, lessee, or in any representative capacity. Said affidavit shall allege that said specifications and plans are true and contain a correct description of such dwelling, building, structure, lot, and proposed work. [C24, 27,§6419.]

Referred to in §6430.

6420. By whom made. The statements and affidavits herein provided for may be made by the owner, his agent or architect, or by the person who proposes to make the construction, alteration, or conversion, or by the agent or architect of such person. [C24, 27,§6420.]

Referred to in §6430.

6421. Who deemed agent. No one, however, shall be recognized as the agent of the owner or of such person unless he shall file with said health officer a written instrument signed by such owner or person, as the case may be, designating him as such agent. [C24, 27,§6421.]

Referred to in §6430.

6422. Perjury. Any intentional false oath in a material point in any such affidavit shall be deemed perjury. [C24, 27,§6422.]

Referred to in §6430.

6423. Filing and preservation. Such specifications, plans, and statements shall be filed in said health department and shall be deemed public records, but no such specifications, plans, or statements shall be removed from said health department. [C24, 27,§6423.]

Referred to in §6430.

6424. Approval. The health officer shall cause all such plans and specifications to be examined. If such plans and specifications conform to the provisions of this chapter they shall within five days be approved by the health officer or his duly authorized assistant, and a written certificate to that effect shall be issued by him to the person submitting the same. The health officer shall, from time to time, approve changes in any plans and specifications previously approved by him, provided the plans and specifications when so changed shall be in conformity with law. [C24, 27,§6424.]

Referred to in §6430.

6425. Construction prohibited. The construction, alteration, or conversion of any dwelling, building, or structure, or any part thereof, shall not be commenced until the filing of such specifications, plans, and statements, and the approval thereof, as above provided. [C24, 27,§6425.]

Referred to in §6430.

6426. Certificate of health officer. No permit shall be granted and no plan approved by the department of buildings, where such exists, for the construction or alteration of any dwelling or for the alteration or conversion of any building for use as a dwelling until there has been filed in the office of the department of buildings a certificate of the health officer issued as above provided to the effect that such dwelling conforms to the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27,§6426.]

Referred to in §6430.

6427. Construction authorized. The construction, alteration, or conversion of such dwelling, building, or structure shall be in accordance with such approved specifications and plans. [C24, 27,§6427.]

Referred to in §6430.

6428. Permit automatically canceled. Any permit or approval which may be issued by the health officer, but under which no work has been done above the foundation walls within one year from the time of the issuance of such permit or approval, shall expire by limitation. [C24, 27,§6428.]

Referred to in §6430.

6429. Revocation of permit. The health officer or his duly authorized assistant shall have power to revoke or cancel any permit or approval in case of any failure or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter, or in case any false statement or representation is made in any specifications, plans, or statements submitted or filed for such permit or approval. [C24, 27,§6429.]

Referred to in §6430.

6430. Enforcement in certain cities. In cities of more than one hundred thousand population, as shown by the last state or federal census, having a department or division of building inspection in charge of a person devoting his entire time to the supervision of building construction and to the enforcement of laws and ordinances relating to building construction, repair, alteration, removal, and to related matters,
the city council may by ordinance provide that said person shall be charged with the powers and duties charged in sections 6418 to 6429, inclusive, to the board of health and to the health officer, and that all plans, specifications, affidavits, forms, and statements, in said sections prescribed to be filed with the health officer shall be filed with such person; and that said person may issue valid permits, certificates, and orders providing, without the certificate of the health officer hereinbefore provided to be filed in the office of the department of buildings. [C24, 27, § 6430.]

Applicable to certain special charter cities, §6319.

6431. New or altered buildings—habitation. No part of a building hereafter constructed as or altered into a dwelling shall be occupied in whole or in part for human habitation until the issuance of a certificate by the health officer that such part of said dwelling conforms to the requirements of this chapter relative to dwellings hereafter erected. Such certificate shall be issued within three days after written application therefor; such certificate at the order of the health officer shall be entitled thereto. [C24, 27, § 6431.]

Referred to in § 6432.

6432. Rents uncollectible. If any building hereafter constructed as, or altered into, a dwelling be occupied in whole or in part for human habitation in violation of the last section, during such unlawful occupation no rent shall be recoverable by the owner or lessee of such premises for said period, and no action or special proceeding shall be maintained therefor or for possession of said premises for nonpayment of said rent, and said premises shall be deemed unfit for human habitation and the health officer may cause them to be vacated accordingly. [C24, 27, § 6432.]

6433. Violations. Every person who shall violate or assist in the violation of any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than ten dollars or more than one hundred dollars, and in default in payment thereof, by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty days. [C24, 27, § 6433.]

6434. Civil liability. The owner of any dwelling, or of any building or structure upon the same lot with a dwelling, or of the said lot, where any violation of this chapter, or a nuisance as herein defined, exists who has been guilty of such violation or of creating or knowingly permitting the existence of such nuisance, and any person who shall violate or assist in violating any provision of this chapter, shall also jointly and severally for each such violation and each such nuisance be subject to a civil penalty of fifty dollars to be recovered for the use of the health department in civil action brought in the name of the municipality by the health officer. Such persons and also said premises shall also be liable in such case for all costs, expenses, and disbursements paid or incurred by the health department, by any of the officers, agents, or employees thereof in the removal of any such nuisance or violation. [C24, 27, § 6434.]

6435. Additional liability. Any person who having been served with a notice or order to remove any such nuisance or violation shall fail to proceed in good faith to comply with said notice or order within five days after such service, or shall continue to violate any provisions or requirements of this chapter in the respect named in said notice or order, shall also be subject to a civil penalty of fifty dollars. [C24, 27, § 6435.]

6436. Recovery. For the recovery of any such penalties, costs, expenses, or disbursements, an action may be brought in any court of competent civil jurisdiction. [C24, 27, § 6436.]

6437. Lien on property. The existence of a nuisance in or upon such dwelling, structure, on the same lot with a dwelling, or on such lot, which the owner thereof has created or permitted to exist and any violation of this chapter as to such dwelling, structure, and lot of which the owner has been guilty shall in such proceeding subject such dwelling, structure, and lot respectively to a penalty of fifty dollars, which shall be a lien thereon until paid; and any violation of an order made or a notice given by the health officer, permitted or committed by the owner of a dwelling, structure on the same lot with a dwelling, or such lot, shall in such proceeding subject the dwelling, structure, and lot respectively to a penalty of fifty dollars, which penalty shall be a lien thereon until paid. [C24, 27, § 6437.]

6438. Practice and procedure generally. Except as herein otherwise specified, the procedure for the prevention of violations of this chapter or for the vacation of premises unlawfully occupied, or for other abatement of nuisances, or for the bringing of action thereof, shall be in accordance with the existing practice and procedure. [C24, 27, § 6438.]

6439. Action to enjoin. In case any dwelling, building, or structure is constructed, altered, converted, or maintained in violation of any provision of this chapter, or of any order or notice of the health officer, or in case a nuisance exists in any such dwelling, building, or structure or upon the lot on which it is situated, said health officer may institute any appropriate action or proceeding to prevent such unlawful construction, alteration, conversion, or maintenance, to restrain, correct, or abate such violation or nuisance, to prevent the occupation of said dwelling, building, or structure, or to prevent any illegal act, conduct, or business in or about such dwelling or lot. [C24, 27, § 6439.]

6440. Injunction. In such any action or proceeding said health officer may by petition duly verified set forth the facts, apply to the district, superior, or municipal court, or to any judge thereof in term time or vacation, for an order granting the relief for which said action or proceeding is brought, or for an order enjoining all persons from doing or permitting to be done any work in or about such dwelling, building, structure, or lot, or from occupying or using the same for any purpose until the entry of final judgment or order. [C24, 27, § 6440.]

Referred to in § 6442.

Injunction, ch 940.

6441. Authority to execute. In case any notice or order issued by said health officer is not
complied with, said health officer may apply to the district, superior, or municipal court or to any judge thereof in term time or vacation for an order authorizing him to execute and carry out the provisions of said notice or order, to correct any violation specified in said notice or order, or to abate any nuisance in or about such dwelling, building, or structure or the lot upon which it is situated. [C24, 27, §6441.]

Referred to in §6442.

6442. Orders authorized. The court or any judge thereof is hereby authorized to make any order specified in the two preceding sections. [C24, 27, §6442.]

6443. Eviction. If the occupant of a dwelling shall fail to comply with the provisions of this chapter after due and proper notice from the health officer, such failure to comply shall be deemed sufficient cause for the eviction of such tenant by the owner and the cancellation of his lease. [C24, 27, §6443.]

6444. Name and address of agent filed. Every owner, agent, or lessee of a dwelling may file in the health department a notice containing the name and address of an agent of such dwelling, for the purpose of receiving service of all notices required by this chapter, and also a description of the property by street number or otherwise as the case may be, in such manner as will enable the health department easily to find the same. The name of the owner or lessee may be filed as agent for this purpose. [C24, 27, §6444.]

Referred to in §6445, 6446.

6445. Notices generally. Every notice or order required by this chapter shall be served at least ten days before the time for doing the thing in relation to which it shall have been issued, unless otherwise herein provided. The posting of a copy of such notice or order in a conspicuous place in the dwelling, together with the mailing of a copy thereof on the same day that it is posted, to the owner and lessee of the dwelling affected thereby, and each person, if any, whose name has been filed with the health department in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section at his address as filed, shall be sufficient service thereof. [C24, 27, §6445.]

6446. Notice of actions. In any action brought by the health officer in relation to a dwelling for injunction, vacation of the premises, or abatement of nuisance, or to establish a lien thereon, or to recover a civil penalty, service of notices shall be in the manner provided by law for the service of original notices; provided that if the address of any agent whose name and address have been filed in accordance with the provisions of the second preceding section is in the county in which the dwelling is situated, then such notice may be served upon such agent. [C24, 27, §6446.]

Manner of service, §11060.

6447. Enforcement generally. The provisions of this chapter shall be enforced in each city by the health officer, except that the department of buildings, where such department exists in a city, shall enforce the provisions contained in sections 6361 to 6372, inclusive, and 6415 to 6417, inclusive. [C24, 27, §6447.]

6448. Construction. The powers conferred by this chapter upon the public officials heretofore in this chapter mentioned shall be in addition to the powers already conferred upon said officers, and shall not be construed as in any way limiting their powers except as provided in section 6335. [C24, 27, §6448.]

6449. Inspection of multiple dwellings. The health officer or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate, shall cause an inspection to be made of every multiple dwelling at least once a year. Such inspection shall include thorough examination of all parts of such multiple dwelling and the premises connected therewith. The health officer or such other official so designated is also hereby empowered to make similar inspections of all dwellings as frequently as may be necessary; and shall make inspection at any time on complaint of the owner, tenant, or other person concerned. [C24, 27, §6449.]

6450. Entrance and survey of buildings. The health officer and all inspectors, officers, and employees of the board of health, and such other persons as may be authorized by the health officer, may without fee or hindrance enter, examine, make necessary records, and survey all premises, grounds, erections, structures, apartments, dwellings, buildings, and every part thereof in the city. The owner or his agent or representative and the lessee and occupant of every dwelling and every person having the care and management thereof shall at all reasonable times when required by any such officers or persons give them free access to such dwellings and premises. The owner of a dwelling and his agents and employees shall have right of access to such dwelling at reasonable times for the purpose of bringing about compliance with the provisions of this chapter or any order issued thereunder. [C24, 27, §6450.]

6451. Ordinances. All charter provisions, regulations, and ordinances of cities are hereby superseded in so far as they do not impose requirements other than the minimum requirements of this chapter, and except in case of such higher local requirements, this chapter shall in all cases govern. [C24, 27, §6451.]
CHAPTER 324
MUNICIPAL ZONING

Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §6820.

6452. Building restrictions—powers granted.

For the purpose of promoting the health, safety, morals, or the general welfare of the community, any city or town, including cities acting under the commission plan of government, is hereby empowered to regulate and restrict the height, number of stories, and size of buildings and other structures, the percentage of lot that may be occupied, the size of yards, courts, and other open spaces, the density of population, and the location and use of buildings, structures, and land for trade, industry, residence, or other purposes. [C24, 27,§6452.]

6453. Districts.

For any or all of said purposes the local legislative body, hereinafter referred to as the council, may divide the city or town into districts of such number, shape, and area as may be deemed best suited to carry out the purposes of this chapter; and within such districts it may regulate and restrict the erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, or use of buildings, structures, or land. All such regulations and restrictions shall be uniform for each class or kind of buildings throughout each district, but the regulations in one district may differ from those in other districts. [C24, 27,§6453.]

Certification of restricted residence district ordinance. §5724.

Restricted residence districts, ch 325.

6454. Basis of regulations.

Such regulations shall be made in accordance with a comprehensive plan and designed to lessen congestion in the street; to secure safety from fire, panic, and other dangers; to promote health and the general welfare; to provide adequate light and air; to prevent the overcrowding of land; to avoid undue concentration of population; to facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks, and other public requirements.

Such regulations shall be made with reasonable consideration, among other things, as to the character of the area of the district and the peculiar suitability of such area for particular uses, and with a view to conserving the value of buildings and encouraging the most appropriate use of land throughout such city or town. [C24, 27,§6454.]

6455. Regulations and boundaries.

The council of such city or town shall provide for the manner in which such regulations and restrictions and the boundaries of such districts shall be determined, established, and enforced, and from time to time amended, supplemented, or changed. However, no such regulation, restriction, or boundary shall become effective until after a public hearing in relation thereto, at which parties in interest and citizens shall have an opportunity to be heard. At least fifteen days' notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be published in a paper of general circulation in such city or town. [C24, 27,§6455.]

6456. Changes—hearing—notice.

Such regulations, restrictions, and boundaries may, from time to time, be amended, supplemented, changed, modified, or repealed. In case, however, of a protest against such change signed by the owners of twenty per cent or more of the area of the lots included in such proposed change, or of those immediately adjacent in the rear thereof extending the depth of one lot or not to exceed two hundred feet therefrom, or of those directly opposite thereto, extending the depth of one lot or not to exceed two hundred feet from the street frontage of such opposite lots, such amendment shall not become effective except by the favorable vote of at least three-fourths of all the members of the council. The provisions of the previous section relative to public hearings and official notice shall apply equally to all changes or amendments. [C24, 27,§6456.]

6457. Zoning commission.

In order to avail itself of the powers conferred by this chapter, the council shall appoint a commission, to be known as the zoning commission, to recommend the boundaries of the various original districts, and appropriate regulations and restrictions to be enforced therein. Where a city plan commission already exists, it may be appointed as the zoning commission. Such commission shall, with due diligence, prepare a preliminary report and hold public hearings thereon before submitting its final report; and such council shall not hold its public hearings or take action until it has received the final report of such commission. After the adoption of such regulations, restrictions, and boundaries of districts,
the zoning commission may, from time to time, recommend to the council amendments, supplement, changes, or modifications. [C24, 27, §6457.]

6458. Board of adjustment. The council shall provide for the appointment of a board of adjustment and in the regulations and restrictions adopted pursuant to the authority of this chapter shall provide that the said board of adjustment may in appropriate cases and subject to appropriate conditions and safeguards make special exceptions to the terms of the ordinances in harmony with its general purpose and intent and in accordance with general or specific rules therein contained and provide that any property owner aggrieved by the action of the council in the adoption of such regulations and restrictions may petition the said board of adjustment direct to modify regulations and restrictions as applied to such property owners. [C24, 27, §6458.]

6459. Membership. The board of adjustment shall consist of five members each to be appointed for a term of five years, excepting that when the board shall first be created one member shall be appointed for a term of five years, one for a term of four years, one for a term of three years, one for a term of two years, and one for a term of one year. Members shall be removable for cause by the appointing authority upon written charges and after public hearing. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term of any member whose term becomes vacant. [C24, 27, §6459.]

6460. Rules—meetings—general procedure. The board shall adopt rules in accordance with the provisions of any ordinance adopted pursuant to this chapter. Meetings of the board shall be held at the call of the chairman and at such other times as the board may determine. Such chairman, or in his absence, the acting chairman, may administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses. All meetings of the board shall be open to the public. The board shall keep minutes of its proceedings, showing the vote of each member upon each question, or if absent or failing to vote, indicating such fact, and shall keep records of its examinations and other official actions, all of which shall be immediately filed in the office of the board and shall be a public record. [C24, 27, §6460.]

6461. Appeals. Appeals to the board of adjustment may be taken by any person aggrieved or by any officer, department, board, or bureau of the municipality affected by any decision of the administrative officer. Such appeal shall be taken within a reasonable time as provided by the rules of the board by filing with the officer from whom the appeal is taken and with the board of adjustment a notice of appeal specifying the grounds thereof. The officer from whom the appeal is taken shall forthwith transmit to the board all the papers constituting the record upon which the action appealed from was taken. [C24, 27, §6461.]

6462. Effect of appeal. An appeal stays all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from, unless the officer from whom the appeal is taken certifies to the board of adjustment after the notice of appeal shall have been filed with him that in his opinion cause imminent peril to life or property. In such case proceedings shall not be stayed otherwise than by a restraining order which may be granted by the board of adjustment or by a court of record on application on notice to the officer from whom the appeal is taken and on due cause shown. [C24, 27, §6462.]

6463. Powers. The board of adjustment shall have the following powers:

1. To hear and decide appeals where it is alleged there is error in any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by an administrative official in the enforcement of this chapter or of any ordinance adopted pursuant thereto.

2. To hear and decide special exceptions to the terms of the ordinance upon which such board is required to pass under such ordinance.

3. To authorize upon appeal in specific cases such variance from the terms of the ordinance as will not be contrary to the public interest, where owing to special conditions a literal enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship, and so that the spirit of the ordinance shall be observed and substantial justice done. [C24, 27, §6463.]

6464. Decision on appeal. In exercising the above mentioned powers such board may, in conformity with the provisions of this chapter, reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision, or determination appealed from and may make such order, requirement, decision, or determination as ought to be made, and to that end shall have all the powers of the officer from whom the appeal is taken. [C24, 27, §6464.]

6465. Vote required. The concurring vote of three members of the board shall be necessary to reverse any order, requirement, decision, or determination of any such administrative official, or to decide in favor of the applicant on any matter upon which it is required to pass under any such ordinance or to effect any variation in such ordinance. [C24, 27, §6465.]

6466. Petition for certiorari. Any person or persons, jointly or severally, aggrieved by any decision of the board of adjustment under the provisions of this chapter, or any taxpayer, or any officer, department, board, or bureau of the municipality, may present to a court of record a petition, duly verified, setting forth that such decision is illegal, in whole or in part, specifying the grounds of the illegality. Such petition shall be presented to the court within thirty days after the filing of the decision in the office of the board. [C24, 27, §6466.]

6467. Writ—restraining order. Upon the presentation of such petition, the court may allow a writ of certiorari directed to the board of adjustment to review such decision of the board of adjustment and shall prescribe therein the time within which a return thereto must be
made and served upon the relator's attorney, which shall not be less than ten days and may be extended by the court. The allowance of the writ shall not stay proceedings upon the decision appealed from, but the court may, on application, on notice to the board and on due cause shown, grant a restraining order. [C24, 27, §6467.]

6468. Return. The board of adjustment shall not be required to return the original papers acted upon by it, but it shall be sufficient to return certified or sworn copies thereof or of such portions thereof as may be called for by such writ. The return shall concisely set forth such other facts as may be pertinent and material to show the grounds of the decision appealed from and shall be verified. [C24, 27, §6468.]

6469. Trial—judgment—costs. If upon the hearing which shall be tried de novo it shall appear to the court that testimony is necessary for the proper disposition of the matter, it may take evidence or appoint a referee to take such evidence as it may direct and report the same to the court with his findings of fact and conclusions of law, which shall constitute a part of the proceedings upon which the determination of the court shall be made. The court may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the decision brought up for review.

Costs shall not be allowed against the board, unless it shall appear to the court that it acted with gross negligence or in bad faith or with malice in making the decision appealed from. [C24, 27, §6469.]

6470. Preference in trial. All issues in any proceedings under the foregoing sections shall have preference over all other civil actions and proceedings. [C24, 27, §6470.]

6471. Actions to correct violations. In case any building or structure is erected, constructed, reconstructed, altered, repaired, converted, or maintained; or any building, structure, or land is used in violation of this chapter or of any ordinance or other regulation made under authority of the city or town hereby, the council, in addition to other remedies, may institute any appropriate action or proceedings to prevent such unlawful erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, conversion, maintenance, or use, to restrain, correct, or abate such violation, to prevent the occupancy of said building, structure, or land, or to prevent any illegal act, conduct, business, or use in or about such premises. [C24, 27, §6471.]

6472. Conflicting rules, ordinances, and statutes. Wherever the regulations made under authority of this chapter require a greater width or size of yards, courts or other open spaces, or require a lower height of building or less number of stories, or require a greater percentage of lot to be left unoccupied, or impose other higher standards than are required in any other statute or local ordinance or regulation, the provisions of the regulations made under authority of this chapter shall govern. Wherever the provisions of any other statute or local ordinance or regulation require a greater width or size of yards, courts or other open spaces, or require a lower height of building or a less number of stories, or require a greater percentage of lot to be left unoccupied, or impose other higher standards than are required by the regulations made under authority of this chapter, the provisions of such statute or local ordinance or regulation shall govern. [C24, 27, §6472.]

6473. Restricted residence districts. When any city or town shall have taken advantage of and proceeded under the provisions of this chapter, then chapter 325 shall be no longer operative as to such city or town. [C24, 27, §6473.]

CHAPTER 325
RESTRICTED RESIDENCE DISTRICTS

6474. Petition. Referred to in §6473. Chapter applicable to special charter cities, §6221.


6475. Ordinance—scope. In the ordinance designating and establishing such restricted residence district, every such city is hereby empowered to provide and establish reasonable rules and regulations for the erection, reconstruction, altering, and repairing of buildings of all kinds, within said district, as well as the use and occupancy of such buildings; and to provide that no building or other structure, except residences, schoolhouses, churches, and other similar structures, shall thereafter be erected, altered, or repaired, or occupied without first securing from the city council of such city a permit therefor, such permit to be issued under such reasonable rules and regulations as may in said ordinance be provided. [C24, 27, §6475.]

6476. Ordinance—violations. Any building or structure erected, altered, repaired, or used in violation of any ordinance passed under the authority of the two preceding sections, shall be deemed a nuisance, and every such city is hereby empowered to provide by ordinance for the abatement of such nuisance, either by fine or imprisonment, or by action in the district or municipal court of the county in which such city is located, or by both; such action to be prosecuted in the name of the city. [C24, 27, §6476.]
CHAPTER 326
GOVERNMENT OF CITIES BY COMMISSION
Referred to in §§5633-d1, 6610-c68, 6615, 6782.

GENERAL PROVISIONS
6477. Terms defined.
6478. Petitions.

ADOPTION OF PLAN
6479. Cities affected.
6480. Reduction in population—effect.
6482. Petition.
6483. Question submitted.
6484. Officers elected.
6485. First election.
6486. Certification of adoption.
6487. Resubmission of question.

THE COUNCIL
6488. Membership.
6490. Vacancies.
6491. Termination of terms.
6492. Nomination by primary.
6493. Time, place, and manner of conducting.
6494. Judges and clerks.
6495. Affidavit of candidacy.
6496. Nominating petition.
6497. Form of petition.
6498. Verification.
6499. Publication of ballot.
6500. Preparation of ballots.
6501. Form of ballot in major cities.
6502. Combination of offices.
6503. Form of ballot in minor cities.
6504. Arrangement of names.
6505. Number of ballots.
6506. Qualification of electors—challenges.
6507. Canvass of votes—return.
6508. Canvass of returns—publication.
6509. General municipal ballot.
6510. Ballot with dual candidates.
6511. Ballot with one candidate.
6512. Arrangement and rotation of names.
6513. Qualification of electors.
6514. General municipal election statutes.
6515. Services for hire.
6516. Bribery and illegal voting.
6517. Salaries.
6518. Increase in salary.
6519. Salaries of minor officers.
6520. Governing body.
6521. Quorum.
6522. Affirmative vote required.
6523. Yeas and nays—writings—reading.
6524. Presiding officer.
6525. Meetings.
6526. President.
6527. Vice president.
6528. Minor officers and assistants.
6529. Officers in certain cities.
6530. Police judge.
6531. In cities of second class.
6532. Removal of officers.
6533. Create and discontinue offices.
6534. Interest in contracts.
6535. Free passes—services.
6536. Violations.
6537. Exceptions.
6538. Political activity.

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE
6539. Removal by electors—petition.
6540. Examination.
6541. Amendment.
6542. Election called.
6543. Notice of election—procedure.
6544. Nominations.
6545. Incumbent as candidate.
6546. Form of ballot.
6547. Result—removal—tenure.
6548. Failure to remove—cumulative remedy.

ABANDONMENT OF PLAN
6549. Procedure.

ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS
6550. When effective.
6551. Petition of protest.
6552. Petition—examination and certification.
6553. Time limit on enactment.
6554. Signing and recording.
6555. Franchises.
6556. Petitions for ordinances.
6557. Ordinance passed or election called.
6558. Ordinance passed or election had.
6559. Form of ballot.
6560. Multiple submission—limitation.
6561. Adoption by electors—status.
6562. Amendments.
6563. Publications.

GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES
6564. The council.
6565. Departments.
6566. Department superintendents.
6567. Statutes applicable.
6568. Existing ordinances.
6569. Existing limits, rights, property.
6570. Revision of appropriations.
6571. Discretionary powers.
6572. Library trustees.
6573. How selected—terms.
6574. Flood protection—division of work—levy.
6575. Special assessments.
6577. Repairs by street railway companies.
6578. Parks and cemeteries.
6578-b1. Anticipating tax.
6579. Fund for cemeteries.
6580. Lease of city property.
6581. Itemized statements.
6582. Annual examination.

DRAINAGE IN CERTAIN CITIES
6584. Resolution of necessity—notice—objections.
6585. Sewer districts—assessments.
6586. Construction ordered.

POLICE EQUIPMENT IN CERTAIN CITIES
6587. Applicability of act.
6588. Equipment authorized.
6589. Levy.
6590. Bonds.
6591. Pledge of special fund.
GARBAGE PLANTS IN CERTAIN CITIES

6592. Tax.
6593. Levy.
6594. Bonds.
6595. Payment.

RIVER FRONT COMMISSION AND FIRE DEPARTMENT IN CERTAIN CITIES

6596. Transfer of powers.
6597. Meandered streams.
6598. Tax sales—redemptions.
6599. Care of streets.
6600. Tax for fire department.
6600-1. Uniforms and equipment.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

6477. Terms defined. In the construction of this chapter the following rules shall be observed, unless such construction would be inconsistent with the manifest intent, or repugnant to, the context of the statute.

1. The words “councilman” or “alderman” shall be construed to mean “councilmen” when applied to cities under this chapter.

2. When an office or officer is named in any law referred to in this chapter, it shall, when applied to cities under this chapter, be construed to mean the office or officer having the same functions or duties under the provisions of this chapter, or under ordinances passed under authority thereof.

3. The word “franchise” shall include every special privilege in the streets, highways, and public places of the city, whether granted by the state or city, which does not belong to citizens generally by common right.

4. The word “electors” shall be construed to mean persons qualified to vote for elective officers at regular municipal elections. [S13,§1056-a35; C24, 27,§6477.]

6478. Petitions. Petitions provided for in this chapter shall be signed by none but legal voters of the city. Each petition shall contain, in addition to the names of the petitioners, the street and house number in which the petitioner resides, his age, and length of residence in the city. It shall also be accompanied by the affidavit of one or more legal voters of the city stating that the signers thereof were, at the time of signing, legal voters of said city, and the number of signers at the time the affidavit was made. [S13,§1056-a40; C24, 27,§6478.]

ADOPTION OF PLAN

6479. Cities affected. Any city having by the last preceding state or national census a population of two thousand or over, may become organized as a city under the provisions of this chapter by proceeding as hereinafter provided. [S13,§1056-a17; C24, 27,§6479.]

6480. Reduction in population — effect. Whenever any city shall have been or may be hereafter organized on the commission plan under the provisions of this chapter, no reduction or increase of the population of such city, shown by a subsequent census shall have any effect upon the organization, number of councilmen, duties and obligations of such city or any of its officers, but the same shall continue, remain and

MEANDERED STREAMS IN CERTAIN CITIES

6601. Improvement authorized.
6602. Leases.
6603. Election—bonds—tax.
6604. Notice—ballot.
6605. Interpretative clause.

PARKS, SWIMMING POOLS, ETC., IN CERTAIN CITIES

6606. Powers granted.
6607. Tax for swimming pools and paving.

MISCELLANEOUS POWER TO CERTAIN CITIES

6608. Trees and shrubbery.
6609. Sale or gift of islands.
6610. Street improvements and sewers.

be as in this chapter prescribed for cities of the population such city had at the time its electors voted to adopt such plan of government, as shown by the then preceding census. [S13, §1056-a17a; C24, 27,§6480.]

6481. Population — how determined. The population in this chapter referred to shall be the population as shown by the last preceding state or national census excepting where such census of any such city shows a less population than at the time the voters of such city adopted the plan of government in this chapter provided for, in which case the population shown by the census immediately preceding such adoption shall govern. [C24, 27,§6481.]

6482. Petition. Upon petition of electors equal in number to twenty-five per cent of the votes cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding city election of any such city, the mayor shall, not less than thirty days prior to the election to be held as herein provided, by proclamation submit the question of organizing as a city under this chapter at a special election to be held at a time specified therein, and within two months after said petition is filed; provided, however, that in case not less than ten per cent of the qualified electors of any city reside in each of two or more townships, said petition shall be signed by not less than ten per cent of the qualified electors of said city residing in each of said townships. [S13,§1056-a18; C24, 27,§6482.]

6483. Question submitted. At such election, the proposition to be submitted shall be, “Shall the proposition to organize the city of (name the city), under chapter 326 of the code be adopted?” and the election thereupon shall be conducted, the vote canvassed, and the result declared in the same manner as provided by law in respect to other city elections. [S13,§1056-a18; C24, 27,§6483.]

6484. Officers elected. If the majority of the votes cast shall be in favor thereof, cities having a population of twenty-five thousand and over shall thereupon proceed to the election of a mayor and four councilmen, and cities having a population of two thousand and less than twenty-five thousand shall proceed to the election of a mayor and two councilmen, as hereinafter provided. [S13,§1056-a18; C24, 27,§6484.]

6485. First election. At the next regular city election after the adoption of such proposition there shall be elected a mayor and councilmen. In the event, however, that the next regular city election does not occur within one year
after such special election the mayor shall, within ten days after such special election, by proclamation call a special election for the election of a mayor and councilmen, sixty days' notice thereof being given in such call, such election in either case to be conducted as hereinafter provided. [S13, §1056-a18; C24, 27, §6485.]

6486. Certification of adoption. Immediately after such proposition is adopted, the mayor shall transmit to the governor, to the secretary of state, and to the county auditor, each a certificate stating that such proposition was adopted. [S13, §1056-a18; C24, 27, §6486.]

6487. Resubmission of question. If said plan is not adopted at the special election called, the question of adopting said plan shall not be resubmitted to the voters of said city for adoption within two years thereafter, and then the question to adopt shall be resubmitted upon the presentation of a petition signed by electors as hereinafore provided, equal in number to twenty-five per cent of the votes cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding general city election. [S13, §1056-a20; C24, 27, §6488.]

6488. Membership. In every city having a population of twenty-five thousand and over there shall be elected at the regular biennial municipal election a mayor and four councilmen, and in every city having a population of two thousand and less than twenty-five thousand, there shall be elected at such election a mayor and two councilmen. [S13, §1056-a20; C24, 27, §6489.]

6489. Nomination — election — terms. Said officers shall be nominated and elected at large. Said officers shall qualify and their terms of office shall begin on the first Monday after their election. [S13, §1056-a20; C24, 27, §6490.]

6490. Vacancies. If any vacancy occurs in any such office the remaining members of said council shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy during the balance of the unexpired term. [S13, §1056-a20; C24, 27, §6491.]

6491. Termination of terms. The terms of office of the mayor and councilmen or aldermen in such city in office at the beginning of the term of office of the mayor and councilmen first elected under the provisions of this chapter shall then cease and determine, and the terms of office of all other appointive officers in force in such city, except as hereinafter provided, shall cease and determine as soon as the council shall by resolution declare. [S13, §1056-a20; C24, 27, §6492.]

6492. Nomination by primary. Candidates to be voted for at all general municipal elections at which a mayor and councilmen are to be elected under the provisions of this chapter shall be nominated by a primary election, and no other names shall be placed upon the general municipal ballot except those selected in the manner hereinafter prescribed. [S13, §1056-a21; C24, 27, §6493.]

6493. Time, place, and manner of conducting. The primary election for such nomination shall be held on the second Tuesday preceding the general municipal election. It shall be held at the same places, so far as possible, and the polls shall be opened and closed at the same hours, as are required for said general municipal election. [S13, §1056-a21; C24, 27, §6494.]

6494. Judges and clerks. The judges and clerks of election appointed for the general municipal election shall be the judges and clerks of the primary election. [C24, 27, §6494.]

6495. Affidavit of candidacy. Any person desiring to become a candidate for mayor or councilman shall, at least ten days prior to said primary election, file with the city clerk a statement of such candidacy, in substantially the following form:

State of Iowa

County of

I, , being first duly sworn, say that I reside at street, city of county of state of Iowa; that I am a qualified voter therein; that I am a candidate for nomination to the office of (here specify the office of mayor, or the particular department or departments, as the case may be), to be voted upon at the primary election to be held on Tuesday of 19.

(Signed)

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me by on this day of , 19.

(Official signature of officer administering oath.) [S13, §1056-a21; C24, 27, §6495.]

6496. Nominating petition. The candidate shall, at the time of filing his statement of candidacy, file therewith a petition of at least one hundred qualified voters requesting such candidacy. [S13, §1056-a21; C24, 27, §6496.]

6497. Form of petition. Said petition shall be in substantially the following form:

PETITION ACCOMPANYING NOMINATING STATEMENT

The undersigned, duly qualified electors of the city of , residing at the places set opposite our respective names hereto, do hereby request that the name of (name of candidate) be placed on the ballot as a candidate for nomination for (here specify the office of mayor or the particular department or departments, as the case may be) at the primary election to be held in such city on the Tisdag of , 19.

We further state that we know him to be a qualified elector of said city and a man of good moral character and qualified in our judgment for the duties of such office.

Name of Street City of Qualified Electors. Residence No. Residence. [S13, §1056-a21; C24, 27, §6497.]

Referred to in §6444.
6498. Verification. The affidavit of one or more electors of the city, as to the qualifications and residence, with street number, of each signer of the petition, shall be indorsed on or attached to each petition. [S13, §1056-a21; C24, 27, §6498.]

6499. Publication of ballot. Immediately upon the expiration of the time of filing the statements and petitions for candidacies, the said city clerk shall cause to be published for three successive days in all the daily newspapers published in the city, in proper form, the names of the persons as they are to appear upon the primary ballot, in the first of the precincts as arranged by him, and if there be no daily newspaper, then in two issues of any other newspapers that may be published in said city. [S13, §1056-a21; C24, 27, §6499.]

6500. Preparation of ballots. The city clerk shall cause the primary ballots to be printed upon plain, substantial white paper, and to be authenticated by a facsimile of his signature. No ballot shall have any party designation thereon. [S13, §1056-a21; C24, 27, §6500.]

6501. Form of ballot in major cities. The ballots in all cities having a population of twenty-five thousand or over shall be in substantially the following form:

**OFFICIAL PRIMARY BALLOT**

**CANDIDATES FOR NOMINATION FOR MAYOR AND COUNCILMEN OF (Name of City) AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION**

(Place a cross in the square preceding the name of the person for whom you wish to vote)

FOR MAYOR

(Vote for one)

☐ Name of candidate

☐ Name of candidate

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF ACCOUNTS, FINANCES, AND PUBLIC SAFETY

(Vote for one)

☐ Name of candidate

☐ Name of candidate

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PARKS AND PUBLIC PROPERTY, STREETS AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

(Vote for one)

☐ Name of candidate

☐ Name of candidate

Attest: OFFICIAL BALLOT

(Signature)

City Clerk.

[S13, §1056-a21; C24, 27, §6501.]

6502. Combination of offices. In cities having a population of two thousand and not over twenty-five thousand the two councilmen shall be nominated and elected as follows:

1. One councilman to preside over the departments of "accounts and finances" and "public safety".

2. One councilman to preside over the departments of "parks and public property" and "streets and public improvements". [C24, 27, §6502.]

6503. Form of ballot in minor cities. The ballot in all cities having a population of two thousand and less than twenty-five thousand shall be in substantially the following form:

**OFFICIAL PRIMARY BALLOT**

**CANDIDATES FOR NOMINATION FOR MAYOR AND COUNCILMEN OF (Name of City) AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION**

(Place a cross in the square preceding the name of the person for whom you wish to vote)

FOR MAYOR

(Vote for one)

☐ Name of candidate

☐ Name of candidate

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF ACCOUNTS, FINANCES, AND PUBLIC SAFETY

(Vote for one)

☐ Name of candidate

☐ Name of candidate

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PARKS AND PUBLIC PROPERTY, STREETS AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

(Vote for one)

☐ Name of candidate

☐ Name of candidate

Attest: OFFICIAL BALLOT

(Signature)

City Clerk.

[S13, §1056-a21; C24, 27, §6503.]

6504. Arrangement of names. The names of the candidates shall be arranged and printed upon the primary election ballots in the following manner, to wit: The city clerk shall prepare a list of the election precincts of his city, by arranging the various wards or precincts of such city in numerical order. He shall then arrange the surnames of all candidates for such offices alphabetically for the respective offices for the first precinct in the list; thereafter, for each succeeding precinct, the name or names appearing first for the respective offices in the last precinct should be placed last, so that the names that were second before the change shall be first after the change. [C24, 27, §6504.]

6505. Number of ballots. The city clerk shall cause to be delivered at each polling place a number of said ballots equal to twice the number of votes cast in such polling precinct at the last general municipal election for mayor. [S13, §1056-a21; C24, 27, §6505.]

6506. Qualification of electors—challenges. Persons who are qualified to vote at the general municipal election shall be qualified to vote at such primary election. Challenges can be made by not more than two persons, to be appointed at the time of opening the polls by the judges of
6516. Bribery and illegal voting. Any person offering to give a bribe, either in money or other consideration, to any elector for the purpose of influencing his vote at any election provided in this chapter, or any elector entitled to vote at any such election receiving and accepting such bribe or other consideration; any person making false answer to any of the provisions of this chapter relative to his qualifications to vote at said election; any person willfully voting or offering to vote at such election who has not been a resident of this state for six months next preceding said election, or who is not twenty-one years of age, or is not a citizen of the United States, or knowing himself not to be a qualified elector of such precinct where he offers to vote; and any person knowingly procuring, aiding, or abetting any violation hereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days. [S13, §1056-a20; C24, 27, §6516.]

Referred to in §6644.

6517. Salaries. The mayor and councilmen shall have an office in the city hall, and their total compensation shall be as follows:

1. In cities having by the last preceding state or national census a population of less than twenty-five thousand, the mayor and councilmen shall receive as their annual salaries the amount to be fixed by ordinance, as follows: For the mayor, not to exceed the sum of one hundred fifty dollars per annum for each one thousand of population, or major portion thereof, in such city, and for each councilman in such city, not to exceed the sum of one hundred twenty dollars per annum for each one thousand of population, or major portion thereof; provided, however, that in such city no mayor shall receive a salary greater than the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, nor in such city shall a councilman receive as his annual salary an amount greater than two thousand dollars per annum; and provided, further, that during the first term of office under the provisions of this chapter, the mayor and councilmen shall by ordinance fix their compensation as herein provided for their term of office; but thereafter the salary of any such officer shall not be increased or decreased during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed.

2. In cities having by such census a population of twenty-five thousand and less than forty thousand, the mayor's annual salary shall be twenty-five hundred dollars, and that of each councilman, eighteen hundred dollars.

3. In cities having by such census a population of forty thousand and less than sixty thousand,
the mayor's annual salary shall be three thousand dollars, and that of each councilman twenty-five hundred dollars.

4. In cities having by such census a population of sixty thousand or more, the mayor's annual salary shall be thirty-five hundred dollars, and that of each councilman, three thousand dollars. Such salaries shall be payable in equal monthly installments. [S13, §1056-a28; C24, 27, §6517.]

6518. Increase in salary. Any increase in salary occasioned under the provisions of this section by increase in population in any city shall commence with the month next after the official publication of the census showing such increase therein. [S13, §1056-a28; C24, 27, §6518.]

6519. Salaries of minor officers. Every other officer or assistant shall receive such salary or compensation as the council shall by ordinance provide, payable in equal monthly installments. The salary or compensation of all other employees of such city shall be fixed by the council and shall be payable monthly or at such shorter periods as the council shall determine. [S13, §1056-a28; C24, 27, §6519.]

6520. Governing body. Every city having a population of twenty-five thousand and over shall be governed by a council consisting of the mayor and four councilmen, and every city having a population of two thousand and less than twenty-five thousand shall be governed by a council consisting of the mayor and two councilmen, chosen as provided in this chapter, each of whom shall have the right to vote on all questions coming before the council. [S13, §1056-a24; C24, 27, §6520.]

6521. Quorum. In cities having four councilmen three members of the council shall constitute a quorum, and in cities having two councilmen, two members of the council shall constitute a quorum. [S13, §1056-a24; C24, 27, §6521.]

6522. Affirmative vote required. In cities having four councilmen the affirmative vote of three members, and in cities having two councilmen the affirmative vote of two members shall be necessary to adopt any motion, resolution, or ordinance, or pass any measure, unless a greater number is provided for in this chapter. [S13, §1056-a24; C24, 27, §6522.]

6523. Yeas and nays—writings—reading. Upon every vote the yeas and nays shall be called and recorded, and every motion, resolution, or ordinance shall be reduced to writing and read before the vote is taken thereon. [S13, §1056-a24; C24, 27, §6523.]

6524. Presiding officer. The mayor shall preside at all meetings of the council. He shall have no power to veto any measure. [S13, §1056-a24; C24, 27, §6524.]

6525. Meetings. Regular meetings of the council shall be held on the first Monday after the election of councilmen, and thereafter at least once each month. The council shall provide by ordinance for the time of holding regular meetings, and special meetings may be called from time to time by the mayor or two councilmen. All meetings of the council, whether regular or special, at which any person not a city officer is admitted, shall be open to the public. [S13, §1056-a29; C24, 27, §6525.]

6526. President. The mayor shall be president of the council and preside at its meetings, and shall supervise all departments and report to the council for its action all matters requiring attention in either. [S13, §1056-a29; C24, 27, §6526.]

6527. Vice president. The superintendent of the department of accounts and finances shall be vice president of the council, and in case of vacancy in the office of mayor, or the absence or inability of the mayor, shall perform the duties of mayor. [S13, §1056-a29; C24, 27, §6527.]

6528. Minor officers and assistants. The council shall, at the first regular meeting after election, or as soon as practical thereafter, elect by majority vote the following city officers: clerk, solicitor, assessor, treasurer, auditor, civil engineer, health physician, marshal, market master, street commissioner, and such other officers and assistants as shall be provided by ordinance, and are necessary for the proper and efficient conduct of the affairs of the city. [S15, §1056-a26; C24, 27, §6528.]

6529. Officers in certain cities. In cities having a population of less than twenty-five thousand such only of the above named officers shall be appointed as may, in the judgment of the mayor and councilmen, be necessary for the proper and efficient transaction of the affairs of the city. [S15, §1056-a26; C24, 27, §6529.]

6530. Police judge. In those cities of the first class not having a superior court, the council shall appoint a police judge. [S15, §1056-a26; C24, 27, §6530.]

6531. In cities of second class. In cities of the second class not having a superior court the mayor shall hold police court, as now provided by law. [S15, §1056-a26; C24, 27, §6531.]

6532. Removal of officers. Any officer or assistant elected or appointed by the council may be removed from office at any time by vote of a majority of the members of the council, except as otherwise provided for in this chapter. [S15, §1056-a26; C24, 27, §6532.]

Removal of city officers, §§1091, 1117, 5638, 6539 et seq.

6533. Create and discontinue offices. The council shall have power from time to time to create, fill, and discontinue offices and employments other than herein prescribed, according to their judgment of the needs of the city; and may by majority vote of all the members remove any such officer or employee, except as otherwise provided for in this chapter; and may by resolution or otherwise prescribe, limit, or change the compensation of such officers or employees. [S13, §1056-a27; C24, 27, §6533.]

6534. Interest in contracts. No officer or employee elected or appointed in any such city shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or job for work or materials, or the profits thereof, or services to be furnished or performed for the city; and no such officer or
employee shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or job for work or materials, or the profits thereof, or services to be furnished or performed for any person, firm, or corporation operating interurban railway, street railway, gasworks, waterworks, electric light or power plant, heating plant, telegraph line, telephone exchange, or other public utility within the territorial limits of said city. [S13, §1056-a31; C24, 27, §6535.]

Referred to in §§6536, 6536.

Similiar provisions, §§1180, 275, 3922, 4656, 4755-b10, 5324, 5361, 5678, 6055, 6101, 18234, 18237.

6535. Free passes—services. No such officer or employee shall accept, or receive, directly or indirectly, from any person, firm, or corporation operating within the territorial limits of said city, any interurban railway, street railway, gasworks, waterworks, electric light or power plant, heating plant, telegraph line or telephone exchange, or other business using or operating under a public franchise, any frank, free pass, free ticket or free service, or accept or receive, directly or indirectly, from any such person, firm, or corporation, any other service upon terms more favorable than is granted to the public generally. [S13, §1056-a31; C24, 27, §6535.]

Referred to in §§6536, 6537, 6536.

6536. Violations. Any violation of the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be a misdemeanor, and every such contract or agreement shall be void. [S13, §1056-a31; C24, 27, §6536.]

Referred to in §§6555, 6536.

Punishment, §12894.

6537. Exceptions. Such prohibition of free transportation shall not apply to policemen or firemen in uniform; nor shall any free service to city officials heretofore provided by any franchise or ordinance be affected by the second preceding section. [S13, §1056-a31; C24, 27, §6537.]

Referred to in §§6536.

6538. Political activity. Any officer or employee of such city who, by solicitation or otherwise, shall exert his influence directly or indirectly to influence other officers or employees of such city to adopt his political views or to favor any particular person or candidate for office, or who shall in any manner contribute money, labor, or other valuable thing to any person for election purposes, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [S13, §1056-a31; C24, 27, §6538.]

Referred to in §§6536.

6539. Removal by electors—petition. The holder of any elective office may be removed at any time by the electors qualified to vote for a successor of such incumbent. The procedure to effect the removal of an incumbent of an elective office shall be as follows: A petition signed by electors entitled to vote for a successor to the incumbent sought to be removed, equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the entire vote for all candidates for the office of mayor cast at the last preceding general municipal election, demanding an election of a successor of the person sought to be removed, shall be filed with the city clerk, which petition shall contain a general statement of the grounds for which the removal is sought. The signatures to the petition need not all be appended to one paper, but each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence, giving the street and number. One of the signers of each such petition shall make oath before an officer competent to administer oaths that the statements therein made are true as he believes, and that each signature to the paper appended is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be. [S13, §1056-a36; C24, 27, §6539.]

Referred to in §§6540, 6556.

6540. Examination. Within ten days from the date of filing such petition the city clerk shall examine and from the voters' register ascertain whether or not said petition is signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, and, if necessary, the council shall allow him extra help for that purpose; and he shall attach to said petition his certificate, showing the result of said examination. [S13, §1056-a36; C24, 27, §6540.]

Referred to in §§6540, 6556.

6541. Amendment. If by the clerk's certificate the petition is shown to be insufficient, it may be amended within ten days from the date of said certificate. The clerk shall, within ten days after such amendment, make like examination of the amended petition, and if his certificate shall show the same to be insufficient, it shall be returned to the person filing the same, without prejudice, however, to the filing of a new petition to the same effect. [S13, §1056-a36; C24, 27, §6541.]

Referred to in §§6540, 6556.

6542. Election called. If the petition shall be deemed to be sufficient, the clerk shall submit the same to the council without delay. If the petition shall be found to be sufficient, the council shall order and fix a date for holding the said election, not less than thirty days or more than forty days from the date of the clerk's certificate to the council that a sufficient petition is filed. [S13, §1056-a36; C24, 27, §6542.]

Referred to in §§6540, 6556.

6543. Notice of election—procedure. The council shall make or cause to be made publication of notice and all arrangements for holding such election, and the same shall be conducted, returned, and the result thereof declared, in all respects as are other city elections. [S13, §1056-a36; C24, 27, §6543.]

Referred to in §§6540, 6556.

6544. Nominations. So far as applicable, except as otherwise herein provided, nominations hereunder shall be made without the intervention of a primary election by filing with the clerk, at least ten days prior to said special election, a statement of candidacy accompanied by a petition signed by electors entitled to vote at said special election equal in number to at least ten per cent of the entire vote for all candidates for the office of mayor at the last preceding general municipal election, which said statement of candidacy and
petition shall be substantially in the form set out in sections 6495 and 6497, so far as the same are applicable, substituting the word "special" for the word "primary" in such statement and petition, and stating therein that such person is a candidate for election instead of nomination. [S13, §1056-a36; C24, 27, §6544.]

6545. Incumbent as candidate. Any person sought to be removed may be a candidate to succeed himself, and unless he requests otherwise in writing, the clerk shall place his name on the official ballot without nomination. [S13, §1056-a36; C24, 27, §6545.]

6546. Form of ballot. The ballot for such special election shall be in substantially the following form:

OFFICIAL BALLOT
Special election for the balance of the unexpired term of ..................... as ....................
(Vote for one only)
[Signature] .....................
City Clerk.

[S13, §1056-a36; C24, 27, §6546.]

6547. Result—removal—tenure. In any such removal election, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. At such election if some other person than the incumbent receives the highest number of votes, the incumbent shall thereupon be deemed removed from the office upon qualification of his successor. In case the party who receives the highest number of votes should fail to qualify within ten days after receiving notification of election, the office shall be deemed vacant. The successor of any office so removed shall hold office during the unexpired term of his predecessor. [S13, §1056-a36; C24, 27, §6547.]

6548. Failure to remove—cumulative remedy. If the incumbent receives the highest number of votes, he shall continue in office. The said method of removal shall be cumulative and additional to the methods heretofore provided by law. [S13, §1056-a36; C24, 27, §6548.]

Removal from office, ch 56.

ABANDONMENT OF PLAN

6549. Procedure. Any city which shall have operated for more than six years under the provisions of this chapter may abandon such organization hereunder, and accept the provisions of the general law of the state then applicable to cities of its population, or if now organized under special charter may resume said special charter by proceeding as follows: Upon the petition of not less than twenty-five per cent of the electors of such city a special election shall be called, at which the following proposition only shall be submitted:

"Shall the city of (name of city) abandon its organization under chapter 326 of the code, and become a city under the general law governing cities, or if now organized under special charter, resume said special charter?"

If the majority of the votes cast at such special election be in favor of such proposition, the officers elected at the next succeeding biennial election shall be those then prescribed by the general law of the state for cities of like population, and upon the qualification of such officers such city shall become a city under such general law of the state; but such change shall not in any manner or degree affect the property, rights, or liabilities of any nature of such city, but shall merely extend to such change in its form of government. The sufficiency of such petition shall be determined, the election ordered and conducted, and the results declared, generally as provided by sections 6539 to 6545, inclusive, in so far as the provisions thereof are applicable. [S13, §1056-a39; C24, 27, §6549.]

ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS

6550. When effective. No ordinance passed by the council, except when otherwise required by the general laws of the state or by the provisions of this chapter, except an ordinance for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, which contains a statement of its urgency and is passed by a two-thirds vote of the council, shall go into effect before ten days from the time of its final passage. [S13, §1056-a38; C24, 27, §6550.]

6551. Petition of protest. If during said ten days a petition signed by electors of the city equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the entire vote cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding general municipal election at which a mayor was elected, protesting against the passage of such ordinance, be presented to the council, the same shall thereupon be suspended from going into operation, and it shall be the duty of the council to reconsider such ordinance; and if the same is not entirely repealed, the council shall submit the ordinance, as it provided by section 6557 to the vote of the electors of the city, either at the general election or at a special municipal election to be called for that purpose; and such ordinance shall not go into effect or become operative unless a majority of the qualified electors voting on the same shall vote in favor thereof. [S13, §1056-a38; C24, 27, §6551.]

6552. Petition—examination and certification. Said petition shall be in all respects in accordance with the provisions of said section except as to the percentage of signers, and be examined and certified to by the clerk in all respects as is provided in section 6556. [S13, §1056-a38; C24, 27, §6552.]

6553. Time limit on enactment. Every ordinance or resolution appropriating money or ordering any street improvement or sewer, or making or authorizing the making of any contract, or granting any franchise or right to occupy or use the streets, highways, bridges, or public places in the city for any purpose, shall be complete in the form in which it is finally passed, and remain on file with the city
clerk for public inspection at least one week before the final passage or adoption thereof. [S13, §1056-a30; C24, 27, §6553.]

6554. Signing and recording. Every resolution or ordinance passed by the council must be signed by the mayor, or by two councilmen, and be recorded, before the same shall be in force. [S13, §1056-a24; C24, 27, §6554.]

6555. Franchises. No franchise or right to occupy or use the streets, highways, bridges, or public places in any such city shall be granted, renewed, or extended, except by ordinance, and every franchise or grant for interurban or street railways, gas or waterworks, electric light or power plants, heating plants, telegraph or telephone systems, or other public service utilities within said city, must be authorized or approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon at a general or special election as provided in chapter 304. [S13, §1056-a30; C24, 27, §6555.]

6556. Petitions for ordinances. Any proposed ordinance may be submitted to the council by petition signed by one-fifth of the people in any such city in number to the percentage hereinafter required. The signatures, verification, authentication, inspection, certification, amendment, and submission of such petition shall be the same as provided for petitions under sections 6539 to 6543, inclusive. [S13, §1056-a37; C24, 27, §6556.]

6557. Ordinance passed or election called. If the petition accompanying the proposed ordinance is signed by electors equal in number to twenty-five per cent of the votes cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding general election, and contains a request that the said ordinance be submitted to a vote of the people if not passed by the council, such council shall either (a) pass said ordinance without alteration within twenty days after attachment of the clerk's certificate to the accompanying petition, or (b) forthwith after the clerk shall attach to the petition accompanying such ordinance his certificate of sufficiency, the council shall call a special election, unless a general municipal election is fixed within ninety days thereafter, and at such special or general municipal election, if one is so fixed, such ordinance shall be submitted without alteration to the vote of the electors of said city. [S13, §1056-a37; C24, 27, §6557.]

6558. Ordinance passed or election had. If the petition is signed by not less than ten nor more than twenty-five per cent of the electors, as above defined, then the council shall, within twenty days, pass said ordinance without change, or submit the same at the next general city election occurring not more than thirty days after the clerk's certificate of sufficiency is attached to said petition. [S13, §1056-a37; C24, 27, §6558.]

6559. Form of ballot. The ballots used when voting upon said ordinance shall contain these words: "For the ordinance" (stating the nature of the proposed ordinance), and "Against the ordinance" (stating the nature of the proposed ordinance). [S13, §1056-a37; C24, 27, §6559.]

6560. Multiple submission—limitation. Any number of proposed ordinances may be voted upon at the same election, in accordance with the provisions of the four preceding sections; but there shall not be more than one special election in any period of six months for such purpose. [S13, §1056-a37; C24, 27, §6560.]

6561. Adoption by electors—status. If a majority of the qualified electors voting on the proposed ordinance shall vote in favor thereof, such ordinance shall thereupon become a valid and binding ordinance of the city; and any ordinance proposed by petition, or which shall be adopted by a vote of the people, cannot be repealed or amended except by a vote of the people. [S13, §1056-a37; C24, 27, §6561.]

6562. Amendments. The council may submit a proposition for the repeal of any such ordinance, or for amendments thereto, to be voted upon at any succeeding general city election; and should such proposition so submitted receive a majority of the votes cast thereon at such election, such ordinance shall thereby be repealed or amended accordingly. [S13, §1056-a37; C24, 27, §6562.]

6563. Publications. Whenever any ordinance or proposition is required by this chapter to be submitted to the voters of the city at any election, the city clerk shall cause such ordinance or proposition to be published once in each of the daily newspapers published in said city, such publication to be not more than twenty nor less than five days before the submission of such proposition or ordinance to be voted on. [S13, §1056-a37; C24, 27, §6563.]

GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES

6564. The council. The council shall have and possess, and the council and its members shall exercise, all executive, legislative, and judicial powers and duties now had, possessed, and exercised by the mayor, city council, solicitor, assessor, treasurer, auditor, city engineer, and other executive and administrative officers in cities of the first and second class, and in cities under special charter, and shall also possess and exercise all executive, legislative, and judicial powers and duties now had and exercised by the park commissioners, the board of police and fire commissioners, and board of waterworks trustees, in all cities wherein park commissioners, board of police and fire commissioners, and board of waterworks trustees now exist or may be hereafter created. [S13, §1056-a25; C24, 27, §6564.]

6565. Departments. The executive and administrative powers, authority, and duties in such cities shall be distributed into and among five departments, as follows:
1. Department of public affairs.
2. Department of accounts and finances.
3. Department of public safety.
4. Department of streets and public improvements.

5. Department of parks and public property. [S13, §1056-a25; C24, 27, §6565.]

6566. Department superintendents. The mayor shall be superintendent of the department of public affairs and each councilman shall be superintendent of the particular department or combination of departments to which he was elected, as the case may be. [SS15, §1056-a42; C24, 27, §6566.]

6567. Statutes applicable. All laws governing cities of the first and second class and not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, and sections 6735, 6736, 6779, 6786, 6789 to 6793, inclusive, 6817, 6823 to 6825, inclusive, and 6892, now applicable to special charter cities and not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, shall apply to and govern cities organized under this chapter. [S13, §1056-a19; C24, 27, §6567.]

6568. Existing ordinances. All by-laws, ordinances, and resolutions lawfully passed and in force in any such city under its former organization shall remain in force until altered or repealed by the council elected under the provisions of this chapter. [S13, §1056-a19; C24, 27, §6568.]

6569. Existing limits, rights, property. The territorial limits of such city shall remain the same as under its former organization, and all rights and property of every description which were vested in any such city under its former organization shall vest in the same under the organization herein contemplated, and no right or liability either in favor of or against it, existing at the time, and no suit or prosecution of any kind, shall be affected by such change, unless otherwise provided for in this chapter. [S13, §1056-a19; C24, 27, §6569.]

6570. Revision of appropriations. If, at the beginning of the term of office of the first council elected in such city under the provisions of this chapter, the appropriations for the expenditures of the city government for the current fiscal year have been made, said council shall have power, by ordinance, to make such change in said appropriations and to make additional appropriations. [S13, §1056-a34; C24, 27, §6570.]

6571. Discretionary powers. The council shall determine the powers and duties to be performed by, and assign them to, the appropriate department; shall prescribe the powers and duties of officers and employees; may appoint particular officers and employees to one or more of the departments; may require an officer or employee to perform duties in two or more departments; and may make such other rules and regulations as may be necessary or proper for the efficient and economical conduct of the business of the city. [S13, §1056-a25; C24, 27, §6571.]

6572. Library trustees. The board of library trustees in all cities organized under the commission form of government shall consist of five members (except in cities which have heretofore maintained a library under lease or contract fixing a different number of trustees) and said board shall have and exercise all the powers possessed by library boards in cities not organized and acting under this chapter. [S13, §1056-a26; C24, 27, §6572.]

6573. How selected—terms. The said board of five trustees shall be selected as follows: At the first meeting of the council, or as soon as practicable thereafter, the mayor shall appoint, by and with the approval of the council, five library trustees, one to serve for the period of five years, one for four years, one for three years, one for two years, and one for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Upon the election of said five trustees the term of the existing board of nine trustees heretofore acting under the general law shall cease. Annually thereafter there shall be elected in like manner one trustee to serve for five years and to take the place of the trustee whose term first expires. [S13, §1056-a26b; C24, 27, §6573.]

6574. Flood protection—division of work—levy. Whenever in any such city proceedings have been or shall be begun for the purpose of providing flood protection under the provisions of chapter 310, the council shall have power, after the election in said chapter provided for has been had, and without again submitting the matter at an election, to divide the work into parts, sections, or districts, and determine what property would be benefited by the work or improvement in each part, section, or district; to omit parts of said work or any part, section, or district; and to contract for any part, section, or district separately and proceed therewith the same as if the entire work or improvement was contracted for, done, or made. Whenever in any such city the tax provided for in said chapter has not been levied beginning on the date fixed in the resolution of necessity and in the proposition submitted to a vote of the electors, and a part of the period in which such levy is authorized to be made by such vote has expired without such levy having been made, and no certificates or bonds have been issued or sold for the payment of the improvement as provided in said chapter, the council shall have the power to continue the levy provided for in said chapter and in the proposition theretofore submitted to a vote of the electors, for a period not exceeding twenty years, including the several years, if any, for which such tax has heretofore been levied; and it is hereby made the duty of the council to make the levy in the manner provided in section 6100, and to appropriate and apply the proceeds collected after January 1, 1914, from such tax so levied to the payment of flood protection bonds issued by such city under section 6103 if any such there be. [S13, §1056-a41; C24, 27, §6574.]

6575. Special assessments. In all cases where special assessments are authorized and no other mode of proceeding is provided by law, the assessment shall be made in as practicable a manner provided for assessing the cost of street improvements and sewers. [S13, §1056-a42; C24, 27, §6575.]

Special assessments, ch 308.
6576. Certificate for repair of bridges. Any such city shall have power to issue certificates as provided in sections 5877 to 5879, inclusive, for the whole or any part of the expense of repairing bridges. [S13,§1056-a43; C24, 27, §6576.]

6577. Repairs by street railway companies. In every such city the owner of any street railway occupying or using any bridge shall construct, reconstruct, and repair the paving or flooring on said bridge three and one-half feet each way from the center line of the space between the rails of its tracks, the same to be ordered, done, assessed, and paid for in the manner provided for paving in sections 6052 to 6054, inclusive, 6057* and 6058*. [S13, §1056-a44; C24, 27, §6577.]

6578. Parks and cemeteries. In addition to the taxes now or hereafter authorized by law, every such city shall have the power to levy annually upon all taxable property therein a tax of not more than two and five-tenths mills on the dollar for the purpose of caring for and improving the parks of said city, or any cemetery owned by such city, or both such parks and cemetery. [S13, §1056-a45; C24, 27, §6578.]

6579. Fund for cemeteries. Every such city shall have power to create a fund from tax levies herefore or hereafter authorized for cemeteries or from the sale of lots in cemeteries, or from other sources, including bequests or donations for the permanent maintenance of cemeteries, and the fund thus created shall not be used for any other purpose; and the city council shall have authority to cause such accumulations to be invested in bonds of the United States, or in municipal bonds or certificates, or other evidence of indebtedness issued by authority of and according to law of this or any other state, when such bonds are at or above par. [S13, §1056-a46; C24, 27, §6579.]

6580. Lease of city property. Any such city, by a two-thirds vote of its council, shall have authority to lease any city property for a term of not exceeding one year from the date of leasing the same, where, in the judgment of the council expressed by a two-thirds vote thereof, any such property may not be needed for the immediate use of such city.

In cities acting under the commission form of government and under thirty thousand inhabitants where in the judgment of two-thirds of the city council, any city property is not likely to be sooner needed for city purposes, such property may be leased for a period of not exceeding twenty years for such industrial purposes as the city council shall deem for the public benefit and at such rental as may be fixed by a two-thirds vote of a city council, but before any such lease for a longer period than one year shall be executed by the city council, a notice of the intention to lease such property for the period contemplated shall be published in a newspaper published in such city, or if none there, in the nearest newspaper, for a period of two weeks. If objections to such contemplated lease are made in writing within said two weeks, and signed by not less than ten per cent of the voters of such city voting at the last general or city election, the same to be executed in such lease, said council shall fix a time for hearing such objections and shall have a hearing thereon, and shall determine such objections and file such decision with the city clerk. If such objections are sustained, such lease shall not be executed, but if same are overruled, the said objectors or not less than twenty-five per cent of them, may take an appeal to the district court by giving written notice of such appeal to the mayor of such city within ten days of the filing of the decision of said council with the city clerk, and by filing a bond for two hundred dollars with the city clerk for payment of the costs of such appeal if unsuccessful. In event such appeal is taken, said appeal shall be docketed in said court within five days from the taking of such appeal, and shall be tried as a suit in equity. [S13, §1056-a47; C24, 27, §6580; 43GA, ch 190.]

6581. Itemized statements. In cities organized under the provisions of this chapter having less than fifty thousand population, the council shall publish itemized statements once each quarter of all receipts and disbursements of the city, and a summary of the council proceedings immediately after each regular or special meeting, said statements and summary to be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation in said city; provided, however, that in cities organized under the provisions of this chapter having more than fifty thousand population the council shall each month print in pamphlet form a detailed itemized statement of all receipts and disbursements of the city, and a summary of its proceedings during the preceding month, and furnish copies thereof to the state library, the city library, the daily newspapers of the city and to persons who shall apply therefor at the office of the city clerk. [S13, §1056-a33; C24, 27, §6581; 43GA, ch 191.]

6582. Annual examination. At the end of each fiscal year the council shall cause a full and complete examination of all the books and accounts of the city to be made by competent accountants, and shall publish the result of such examination in the manner above provided for publication of statements of monthly expenditures. [S13, §1056-a33; C24, 27, §6582.]

Fiscal year, §6576-a1.

DRAINAGE IN CERTAIN CITIES

6583. Authorization. All cities in this state organized and existing under this chapter and having a population of one hundred thousand or over, into or through which a stream flows
which furnishes drainage for any city or town farther up the stream, and whose boundary lines join, shall have the power to construct, repair, and maintain the necessary drains and sewers to preserve and protect the health of such cities. [C24, 27,§6583.] Referred to in §§6584, 6586.

6584. Resolution of necessity—notice—objections. When any such city located as above indicated desires to construct, repair, and maintain any such sewer or drain, the council of such city shall by resolution determine the necessity for the construction of such drains and sewers, the character and extent thereof, the method of construction, the one or more kinds and size thereof, the property to be assessed therefor, the location and terminal points thereof, and cause twenty days' notice of time when said resolution will be considered by such council for passage to be given by four publications in said city in some newspaper of general circulation published therein, the last of which shall be not less than two nor more than four weeks prior to the time fixed for the consideration of said resolution, at which time the owners of the property subject to assessment for the same may appear and make objection to the contemplated improvement, sewer, or drain, and the passage of said proposed resolution, at which hearing the same may be amended and passed or passed as proposed. [C24, 27,§6584.] Referred to in §§6584, 6586.

6585. Sewer districts—assessments. Such city shall have power to establish sewer districts to embrace all or such portions of said commission-governed cities as in the judgment of the council thereof will receive special benefits from the construction, repair, improvement, or reconstruction of such sewer or sewers, to change the boundaries of same from time to time as may become in the judgment of such council just and equitable, and to assess so much of the cost of such drains and sewers against all lots or tracts of land contained in the sewer district within which such improvements are made as shall appear fair and be in proportion to the special benefits conferred by said improvement and not in excess thereof. In no case shall such assessment exceed twenty-five per cent of the actual value of said lots or tracts at the time of levy thereof. [C24, 27,§6585.] Referred to in §6586.

6586. Construction ordered. Whenever the resolution of necessity herein above provided for has been adopted and the provisions of the three preceding sections complied with, the council may by ordinance or resolution order the construction, repair, improvement, or reconstruction of said drain or sewer upon a yea and nay vote entered of record, which record shall also show whether such improvement was petitioned for or made on the motion of the council. [C24, 27,§6586.]

POLICE EQUIPMENT IN CERTAIN CITIES

6587. Applicability of act. The four following sections shall apply only to cities having a population of seventy thousand or more as shown by the last United States or state census. [S13, §1056-a59; C24, 27,§6587.]

6588. Equipment authorized. The council of any city organized under this chapter shall have the power to levy a special tax upon all taxable property in said city not to exceed one mill on the dollar each year, for the purpose of purchasing and maintaining apparatus and equipment for use in police service in the department of public safety, but nothing in this section or the three following sections shall be held to extend the powers of such cities to make annual levies for general and special taxes in excess of forty-eight mills on the dollar of the taxable value of the property therein. [S13, §1056-a55; C24, 27,§6588.] Referred to in §6587.

6589. Levy. When the whole or any part of the cost of purchasing and maintaining apparatus and equipment for use in police service in the department of public safety of any city organized under this chapter shall be ordered paid from the city fund designated to purchase and maintain apparatus and equipment for use in police service in the department of public safety, to be levied upon all the taxable property within such city, it shall have the power after the purchase of said apparatus and equipment, by ordinance or resolution, to levy at any one time the whole or any part of the cost of such apparatus and equipment upon all the taxable property within such city and determine the whole percentage of taxes necessary to pay the same, and the percentage to be paid each year not exceeding one-half of the maximum annual limit of the tax such city may levy for funds to purchase and maintain apparatus and equipment for police service in the department of public safety, and the number of years, not exceeding ten, given for the maturity of each installment thereof, but no part of such costs shall be levied against property owned by the city, county, state, or the United States. Certificate of such levy shall be filed with the auditor of the county or counties in which said city is located, setting forth the amount or percentage and maturity of said tax, or each installment thereof, upon the assessed valuation of all taxable property within said city, certified as correct by the city clerk or auditor, and thereupon said tax shall be placed upon the tax lists of the proper county or counties. [S13, §1056-a56; C24, 27,§6589.] Referred to in §§6587, 6588.

6590. Bonds. Any such city may anticipate the collection of taxes authorized to be levied for the purchase and maintenance of apparatus and equipment for police service in the department of public safety, and for that purpose may issue police equipment fund certificates or bonds with interest coupons, and the provisions of chapter 320 shall be operative as to such certificates, bonds, and coupons, in so far as they may be applicable. [S13, §1056-a57; C24, 27,§6590.] Referred to in §§6587, 6588.
GOVERNMENT OF CITIES BY COMMISSION, Ch 326, §6591

6591. Pledge of special fund. Said certificates, bonds, and interest thereon shall be secured by said assessments and levies and shall be payable only out of the funds derived from such levies and pledged to the payment of the same, and no certificates or bonds shall be issued in excess of taxes authorized and levied to secure the payment of the same. It shall be the duty of such city to collect such funds with interest thereon and to hold the same separate and apart in trust for the payment of said certificates, bonds, and interest, and to apply the proceeds of such funds pledged for such purpose to the payment of said certificates, bonds, and interest. [S13,§1056-a58; C24, 27,§6591.]

6592. Tax. The council of any city having a population of seventy thousand or more, organized under this chapter, shall have the power to levy at any one time, the whole or any part of such cost shall be levied against property within such city and determine the whole percentage of taxes necessary to pay the same, and the percentage to be paid each year not exceeding one-half of the maximum annual limit of the tax such city may levy for funds to purchase a location for and equipment, maintenance, and construction of a garbage disposal plant or system, by any such city, shall be ordered paid from the city fund designated for such purchase, equipment, maintenance, and construction, to be levied upon all taxable property within such city, it shall have the power, after purchase of the property, equipment, maintenance, and construction of any such plant or system, by ordinance or resolution, to levy at any one time, the whole or any part of the tax such city may levy for funds to purchase a location for and equipment, maintenance, and construction thereof upon all the taxable property within such city and determine the whole percentage of taxes necessary to pay the same, and the percentage to be paid each year not exceeding one-half of the maximum annual limit of the tax such city may levy for funds to purchase a location for and maintenance, and construction of a garbage disposal plant or system, and the whole or any part of the tax such city may levy for funds to purchase a location for and equipment, maintenance, and construction thereof upon all the taxable property within such city and determine the whole percentage of taxes necessary to pay the same, and the percentage to be paid each year not exceeding one-half of the maximum annual limit of the tax such city may levy for funds to purchase a location for and equipment, maintenance, and construction of a garbage disposal plant or system, and the number of years, not exceeding ten, given for the payment of such plant or system and the maintenance thereof upon all the taxable property within such city and determine the whole percentage of taxes necessary to pay the same, and the percentage to be paid each year not exceeding one-half of the maximum annual limit of the tax such city may levy for funds to purchase a location for and equipment, maintenance, and construction of a garbage disposal plant or system, but no part of such cost shall be levied against property owned by the city, county, state, or the United States. Certificates of such levy shall be filed with the county auditor of the county in which said city is located, setting forth the amount or percentage and maturity of said tax, or each installment thereof, upon the assessed valuation of all taxable property in said city, certified as correct by the city clerk or auditor, and thereupon said tax shall be placed upon the tax list of the proper county or counties. [S13, §1056-a62; C24, 27,§6593.]

6594. Bonds. Any such city may anticipate the collection of taxes authorized to be levied for the purchase of its location and for the equipment, maintenance, and construction of a garbage disposal plant or system, and for that purpose may issue garbage disposal plant certificates or bonds with interest coupons, and the provisions of chapter 320 shall be operative as to such certificates, bonds, and coupons, in so far as they may be applicable. [S13,§1056-a63; C24, 27,§6594.]

6595. Payment. Said certificates, bonds, and interest thereon shall be secured by said assessments and levies and shall be payable only out of the funds derived from such levies and pledged to the payment of the same, and no certificates or bonds shall be issued in excess of taxes authorized and levied to secure the payment of the same. It shall be the duty of such city to collect such funds, with interest thereon, and to hold the same separate and apart in trust for the payment of said certificates, bonds, and interest, and to apply the proceeds of such funds pledged for that purpose to the payment of said certificates, bonds, and interest. [S13,§1056-a64; C24, 27,§6595.]

6596. Transfer of powers. All cities which have heretofore been organized and acting under special charters and which have heretofore, or shall hereafter adopt the plan of government provided in this chapter, and in which river front improvement commissions have been or shall hereafter be organized, under chapter 294, shall have and may exercise all the rights and powers conferred by said chapter on the said river front improvement commission, and all such rights and powers are hereby transferred to and vested in the city council of any such city or cities. Said council shall have the power to elect and shall elect a commission of three persons, to be known as the river front improvement commission, whose duties shall be to carry out the powers and duties with respect to the beds and banks of streams in such cities, herein conferred upon said city council, or such limited powers in respect thereto as the council may prescribe by ordinance. Said commission shall be elected biennially on the first Tuesday in May, and shall hold office for a term of six years and until their successors are elected and qualify. The members of the river front improvement commission shall be elected, one for two years, one for four years, and one for six years. [S13,§1056-a48; C24, 27,§6596.]

6597. Meandered streams. Every city specified in the preceding section shall have control of all the meandered streams within the boundaries thereof, and of the beds, banks, and waters of such streams. Said cities shall have power to prevent the placing or maintenance of nuisances and obstructions in such streams, or on or along the banks thereof, and to abate and

GARBAGE PLANTS IN CERTAIN CITIES

6592. Tax. The council of any city having a population of seventy thousand or more, organized under this chapter, shall have the power to levy at any one time, the whole or any part of such cost shall be levied against property owned by the city, county, state, or the United States. Certificates of such levy shall be filed with the county auditor of the county in which said city is located, setting forth the amount or percentage and maturity of said tax, or each installment thereof, upon the assessed valuation of all taxable property in said city, certified as correct by the city clerk or auditor, and thereupon said tax shall be placed upon the tax list of the proper county or counties. [S13,§1056-a58; C24, 27,§6592.]
remove such nuisances or obstructions therefrom, and to recover the expense thereof from the person or persons causing, placing, or maintaining such nuisances therein or thereon; to deepen, widen, straighten, or change the channels of such streams; to improve and beautify the banks of such streams; to construct levees, embankments, and other works to protect the city and its property and its inhabitants and their property from floods; to acquire and take by purchase or condemnation any real property necessary for any such works or improvements; to assess upon property benefited by any such works or improvements, the cost thereof, to the extent of the special benefits conferred thereby, but not in excess of such special benefit and not in excess of twenty-five per cent of the actual value of the property benefited; to provide funds for any of the expenditures herein authorized, by levy upon all the taxable property in such city of a continuous tax not more than two mills on the dollar each year for not more than ten years, and to issue bonds in anticipation of such tax, and to pledge the proceeds of said tax to the payment of said bonds. The said special tax levy and the issuance of bonds in anticipation thereof, the general plans recommended by the river front improvement commission, and the estimated costs of said improvement based upon surveys, plans, and estimates made by the city engineer shall be provided for by ordinance. [S13,§1056-a49; C24, 27, §6597.]

6598. Tax sales — redemptions. Whenever any property shall have been heretofore sold for any taxes or special assessment by any city specified in the second preceding section, or by the treasurer thereof, the county treasurer shall have the power and it shall be his duty to collect said taxes and on any such sale to issue tax sale deeds therefor in the same manner and under the same provisions of law as are or may hereafter be applicable to tax sales made by the county treasurer; and any tax sale deed hereafter issued on any such sale shall have the same force and effect as though the tax sales had been made by the county treasurer. Redemptions from such tax sales shall be made as from sales made by the county treasurer. [S13, §1056-a50; C24, 27, §6598.]

6599. Care of streets. The council of any city specified in section 6596 shall have the power to divide the city into not less than five road districts for the purpose of cleaning, sprinkling, and repairing the streets and public places, or any of said purposes, and to provide for the manner of doing the same and for the payment of the cost thereof out of the district road fund, and shall determine the amount of money necessary for such purposes in each district; and such city council may levy a special tax not exceeding two mills on the dollar on all taxable property in each of said road districts, to be known as the road district fund and to be used only to pay the cost of cleaning, sprinkling, and repairing the streets and public places in such districts. [S13, §1056-a51; C24, 27, §6599.]

6600. Tax for fire department. The council of any city specified in section 6596 shall have the power to levy a special tax upon all taxable property in said city, not exceeding six mills on the dollar each year, for the purpose of acquiring property for the use of the fire department and equipping and maintaining such department. [S13, §1056-a52; C24, 27, §6600.]

6600-cl. Uniforms and equipment. Cities under the commission form of government, having a population of twenty thousand to thirty thousand inhabitants, may provide for the use of the members of the fire and police departments, uniforms and suitable equipment. [43GA, ch 163.]

MEANDERED STREAMS IN CERTAIN CITIES

6601. Improvement authorized. All cities which have heretofore, or shall hereafter adopt the plan of government provided in this chapter, and which have their corporate limits divided by a meandered stream, and which have a population of thirty-five thousand or more according to the last preceding federal census, shall have power to acquire land along or adjacent to such stream as may be deemed desirable by the council of any such city for park purposes, or as sites for public buildings, or shall, by such council, be deemed necessary for the widening, straightening, and improving of the channel of such stream and the improvement of the banks thereof, by purchase, or by condemnation in the manner provided by law for the taking of private property for public use, and shall have power to improve said land for public purposes. [C24, 27, §6601.]

Referred to in §§6608, 6605.

6602. Leases. Such cities may temporarily lease any property so acquired when, in the judgment of the city council, public interests or welfare will thereby be subserved. [C24, 27, §6602.]

Referred to in §6005.

6603. Election—bonds—tax. The city councils of any such cities may submit to the electors thereof at a regular city election or at a special election called by the city council for that purpose, the question of the issuance of bonds to provide for the payment for land to be acquired under the provisions of the second preceding section, and for permanently improving the same for public purposes, and if a majority of the electors voting at such election shall vote in favor thereof the city council may issue bonds maturing not more than fifty years from date of issuance, or serially within such period, payable at such place and of such form as the city council may by ordinance designate, and in an amount not in excess of that authorized by said electors.

In issuing such bonds, such cities may become indebted in an amount which, added to all other indebtedness, shall not exceed five per cent of the actual value of the taxable property in such city as shown by the last preceding assessment roll.

For the purpose of providing for the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon, such cities shall have the power to levy upon all the taxable property within the limits thereof an
GOVERNMENT OF CITIES BY COMMISSION, Ch 326, §6604

annual tax of not exceeding five mills on the dollar until such bonds and the interest thereon have been fully paid or provided for, not exceeding fifty years. [C24, 27, §6603.]

Referred to in §6605.

Maturity and payment of bonds, ch 63-B1.

6604. Notice—ballot. Notice of such election shall be given in two newspapers published in said city, if there be two, but if not, then in one, once each week for at least four consecutive weeks. The election shall be held not less than five nor more than twenty days after the last publication of such notice. The question to be submitted shall be in the following form:

Shall the city issue bonds in the amount of $... for the purpose of acquiring land along and adjacent to the ... within the city limits Yes ☐ No ☐ and permanently improve the same for public purposes? [C24, 27, §6604.]

Referred to in §6605.

6605. Interpretative clause. The four preceding sections shall be construed as granting additional power without limiting the power already granted to cities designated in section 6601. [C24, 27, §6605.]

PARKS, SWIMMING POOLS, ETC., IN CERTAIN CITIES

6606. Powers granted. The council of any city organized under this chapter, and having a population of fifty thousand, shall have the power to establish in, and in connection with the parks, swimming pools, bathing beaches, bathhouses, armories, ice rinks, dance pavilions, shelter houses, wading pools, and river walls, and to pave, macadamize, and otherwise improve the roadways, drives, avenues, and walks in and through such parks. [C24, 27, §6606.]

6607. Tax for swimming pools and paving. The council of any such city shall have the power, and it is hereby authorized in its discretion, to certify to the county auditor and to cause to be collected, a special tax of not to exceed one-half mill on the dollar on all taxable property of the city to be used for the construction of such swimming pools, bathing beaches, bathhouses, armories, ice rinks, dance pavilions, shelter houses, wading pools, and river walls, and an additional special tax of one-half mill on the dollar on all taxable property of the city to be used for the sole and only purpose of paving, macadamizing, and otherwise improving the roadways, drives, avenues, and walks in and through such parks. The city council may anticipate the collection of said additional tax herein authorized to be levied for the purposes herein stated, and for that purpose may issue park certificates or bonds with interest coupons, and the provisions of chapter 320 shall be operative as to such certificates, bonds, and coupons, in so far as they may be applicable. The proceeds of such special tax shall be kept as a separate fund and shall be used for the purpose of paying certificates or bonds and the coupons issued thereupon and for no other purpose whatsoever. [C24, 27, §6607.]

MISCELLANEOUS POWER TO CERTAIN CITIES

6608. Trees and shrubbery. Cities now or hereafter having a population of twenty-five thousand or over and organized under this chapter shall have power by ordinance to take and assume charge, custody, and control of all trees and shrubbery upon the public streets, and to plant, prune, care for, and maintain all trees and shrubbery upon the public streets in such manner as not to interfere with public travel and to pay for the same out of the general fund or to provide by ordinance for assessing the cost thereof upon the lots and parcels of land in front of which trees or shrubbery are planted and maintained. No power shall exist to remove other than dead, damaged, or unsightly trees and shrubbery. The carrying into effect of the provisions of any ordinance enacted hereunder shall be vested in the department of parks and public property. [S13, §1056-a65; C24, 27, §6608.]

6609. Sale or gift of islands. The council of any city organized and acting under the provisions of this chapter and having a population of over thirty-five thousand and under fifty thousand, according to the last preceding state census, and the corporate limits of which city are divided by a river, shall have power by ordinance adopted as by law provided, to sell or donate to the county in which such city is located such part of any island in such river belonging to such city as may be desirable or necessary for a courthouse and county seat site. [C24, 27, §6609.]

6610. Street improvements and sewers. Cities under the commission plan having a population of more than twenty thousand, and in which is situated no city cemetery, but contain within their confines a cemetery established for more than twenty years, and is conducted by a cemetery association or corporation operated not for pecuniary profit, and which cemetery contains more than forty acres and is so situated as to for a distance of more than fifteen hundred feet bar access to the city, which cemetery has a frontage of more than fifteen hundred feet upon one of the main traveled streets or highways leading into said city, and upon which street or highway a street car track is laid, and which street or highway is so situated as to make it impracticable to levy special assessments against a large portion of the abutting property so situated, for the purpose of building, repairing, and paying for sewer under and curbing and pavement along and upon said street or highway in front of such cemetery are hereby authorized to avail themselves of the provisions of chapter 308 relating to the establishment of districts for the construction, maintenance, and repair of sewers, and for the improvement or repair, by paving or graveling, of such streets within the corporation as in the judgment of the council constitute main traveled highways into and out of cities; and for the proportion of the
cost thereof not properly assessable against such street car line and not justly assessable against abutting property other than that owned by the cemetery association, in addition to all other levies now authorized by the council, may levy an annual tax not exceeding one mill upon all taxable property excepting moneys and credits contained in said city, or any principal division or district thereof as may be determined or established by the city council. The tax herein provided for may be accumulated from year to year until such special fund is sufficient for the purposes herein authorized. And such city may anticipate the collection of such tax under the provisions of section 6261. [C24, 79, §6610.]

CHAPTER 326-C1
STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND SEWERS IN CITIES UNDER COMMISSION
FORM OF GOVERNMENT

6610-c1. Advisory committee—officers. All cities operating under the commission plan of municipal government and having a population of one hundred twenty-five thousand or more, shall have the power to organize any number of their employees into an advisory committee, for the purpose of investigating and advising the council in the matter of the construction of street improvements and sewers, and assessments therefor, of which committee the city engineer shall be the presiding and executive officer. The chief clerk in the department of streets and public improvements shall have general supervision of the preparation of plans and specifications, and the method and manner of financing any such improvement. The city engineer shall advise the council as to the general utility, necessity or efficiency of any proposed public improvement.

6610-c2. Duty of officers. The city engineer shall advise the council as to the general utility, necessity or efficiency of any proposed public improvement.


corporation counsel or city solicitor may be a member of said committee. [43GA, ch 194, §1.]

Referred to in §6610-c71.

6610-c3. Assessment clerk. The council shall also employ an assessment clerk, who shall have charge of the detail work of preparing...
schedules of assessments under the direction of the chief clerk. [43GA, ch 194,§1.]

6610-c4. Valuation committee. The city council shall appoint three persons who shall be known as the valuation committee, who shall be appointed to serve on one or more improvement projects or for any length of time not exceeding one year, and who may be reappointed for a similar term or terms and receive such compensation as the council shall fix by ordinance, which compensation may be a proper incidental expense chargeable to any proposed improvement. Said valuation committee shall be persons skilled in the knowledge of real estate values in any such city, and possess qualifications which will justify the reception of their testimony by the district court of the county where such real estate is located, as experts upon real estate values. [43GA, ch 194,§1.]

6610-c5. Secretary—duties. The chief clerk in the department of streets and public improvements shall be secretary of said valuation committee, shall attend all meetings, shall have charge of all books, papers and records, and shall keep a record of all valuations fixed by said committee. The meetings of said committee shall be held in the office of the civil engineer in the city hall. [43GA, ch 194,§1.]

6610-c6. Assessment values. The city council may accept the valuations fixed by the assessor upon property proposed to be assessed in all cases where deficits and defaults are improbable. [43GA, ch 194,§1.]

6610-c7. Private initiation of improvement plan. All owners of property to be affected by any public improvement to be paid for in whole or in part by special assessment, may initiate any plan for a public improvement, by written contract to be approved by the city council and signed by all the said owners of record and record lienholders of all the property affected by the proposed assessment for said public improvement, and the contractor performing the work or furnishing material, and by any such city, but no liability shall attach to said city because of work done, material furnished or assessment levied, other than to accommodate said property owners and contractor with the procedure of said city for the levy of the special assessment as in this chapter provided. [43GA, ch 194,§2.]

6610-c8. General procedure. All resolutions of necessity, contracts and proceedings for local improvements to be paid for wholly or in part by special assessment shall be governed by the provisions hereof and resolutions of necessity, plans, specifications and contracts shall be approved by the civil engineer, except as herein otherwise provided, and except as to sidewalks and sewer connections and water connections. Petitions for all such public improvements shall be addressed to the city council. The civil engineer shall have the power to recommend a plan for any local improvement, to be paid for wholly or in part by special assessment, either with or without a petition. “Local improvements”, “public improvements”, and “improvements”, when herein referred to, shall mean street improvements or sewers payable in whole or in part by special assessments. [43GA, ch 194,§3.]

6610-c9. Notice—manner of service. Notice of the time and place of public consideration or hearing by the council on any resolution of necessity and schedule of valuations and assessments, shall be given by the chief clerk of the department of streets and public improvements, by delivering written notice thereof to the occupant of said real estate, or any person over fourteen years of age in possession of said real estate affected by said special assessment, said real estate being within three hundred feet of said proposed street improvement or sewer, and in the case of any railway company, by delivering written notice to any local agent or officer thereof, at least fifteen days before said public consideration or hearing, and similar notice shall be posted upon all vacant or unoccupied real estate subject to assessment and within three hundred feet of said proposed local improvement, at least fifteen days before said public consideration or hearing, and similar notice shall be given to all owners of property outside of said three hundred foot area and within the benefited district, by posting written notices in conspicuous places at least fifteen days before said public consideration or hearing. Vacant property shall include property, the owner and occupant of which, and the members of his family over fourteen years of age, are absent therefrom at the time service or posting is made or attempted to be made. [43GA, ch 194,§4.]

6610-c10. Contents of notice. The foregoing notice shall be given of the time and place for said public consideration or hearing upon said proposed resolution of necessity and schedule of valuations and assessments, and said notices above required shall also notify the owners and any persons interested in said proposed local improvement that upon final passage of said resolution of necessity by the city council, the said city will petition the district court of the county where said city is located for confirmation of said schedule of valuations and assessments within ten days from the date of said final passage of said resolution of necessity by the city council. Said notice shall also describe the character of the improvement; the extent and location thereof; the total estimated cost, and that the said district court will set a date for hearing on said petition within thirty days from the date of final passage of the resolution of necessity. [43GA, ch 194,§4.]

6610-c11. Proof of service. A sworn statement by the person delivering or posting any of the above mentioned notices, giving the date when said notices are actually delivered or posted, shall be filed with the said chief clerk, and shall be presumptive evidence of valid service of notice hereunder. [43GA, ch 194,§4.]

6610-c12. Notice of court hearing. After the final passage of the resolution of necessity, the chief clerk of the department of streets and public improvements shall publish a notice in some newspaper of general circulation in the city where said real estate is located, notifying the owner or persons interested in the real estate proposed to
be assessed and referred to in said resolution of necessity, that the said city has filed a petition in the district court of the county where said real estate is located praying said court to confirm the valuations and assessments, and giving the date which the said district court has set for the trial upon said petition. [43GA, ch 194,§4.]

6610-c13. Publication of notice. Said notice shall be published and said petition shall be on file within ten days from the date of the final passage of said resolution of necessity by the city council, and thereafter, the district court shall have jurisdiction of the real estate, the real estate valuations and assessments as finally fixed by the city council as herein provided. [43GA, ch 194,§4.]

6610-c14. Noncompliance with procedure—effect. The time within which publication of notice hereunder shall be given, or petition filed in district court shall not be grounds for objection unless found to be material by the district court, in which event the said court may prescribe a new notice. [43GA, ch 194,§4.]

6610-c15. Hearing before council. At the time and place fixed in said notice for the public hearing, the city council shall meet and hear the complaints of any interested property owner desiring to be heard on the subject of the necessity for the proposed improvement, the nature and type thereof, the valuation or the cost as estimated, and the assessment. [43GA, ch 194,§5.]

6610-c16. Final determination. After consideration of said proposed improvement and objections thereto, if any, or to any of the elements thereof, the city council shall adopt a resolution abandoning the said proposed plan, or adhering thereto, or approving, changing or modifying the extent, nature, kind, character, type or estimated cost, provided such change shall not increase the estimated cost of the improvement to an amount more than ten per cent of the same or change the district without a further public hearing thereon with notice as required for the original hearing. [43GA, ch 194,§5.]

6610-c17. Requirements of resolution. The contents of such resolution of necessity shall be the same as required by section 5991, and shall provide whether the same shall be paid for wholly or in part by special assessment, and if in part only, shall so state. The council may equalize valuations and assessments. [43GA, ch 194,§5.]

6610-c18. Incidental expenses defined. Incidental expenses shall include all engineering costs, the expense of estimating, valuations and inspections, court expenses, clerk hire, cost incidental to notice and printing bonds, and such other costs of service and material as shall enter into the total expense of initiating and carrying to completion the particular improvement and assessment therefor. [43GA, ch 194,§5.]

6610-c19. Default and deficiency fund. The assessment as prepared and as approved by the city council, and as confirmed by the court, shall include an item to be known as the default and deficiency fund not to exceed ten per cent of the total estimated cost of the improvement, including all incidentals, which shall be added thereto, and which said fund shall be used to pay deficits and defaulted installments, and other unforeseen costs and expenses incidental to said improvement and assessment, including payments made by the city for tax sales or redemption from tax sales. [43GA, ch 194,§5.]

6610-c20. Assessment basis. Each lot, part of lot or parcel of property shall bear its just proportion of said assessment upon the area basis, except as herein otherwise provided. [43GA, ch 194,§5.]

6610-c21. Excess assessment—adjustment. If, after the completion and acceptance of any improvement by the city council, it appears that the total assessment exceeds the total cost of said improvement, including incidentals, by more than ten per cent, then the city solicitor shall petition the district court to reduce and adjust said assessment to an amount not to exceed ten per cent in excess of said total cost, including said incidentals, taking into account installments of assessment previously paid. [43GA, ch 194,§5.]

6610-c22. Payment from improvement or sewer fund. The proportion of any assessment beneficial to the public shall be paid out of the improvement fund, or sewer funds as the case may be, except that portion which should be otherwise borne by park property affected by said improvement, in which event said portion shall be paid out of park funds. [43GA, ch 194,§5.]

6610-c23. Objections. Any objection or remonstrance filed with the city council shall contain the signatures of the owners, legal representatives, or their attorney, a general description of the property owned or represented, the area so owned or represented upon said local improvement or affected by a proposed special assessment thereof, and when signatures of objectors are procured and filed by a person or persons other than the owner, legal representative or attorney, said objections shall be verified by said person or persons so procuring said signatures and filing the same, and said affidavit shall set forth that said objectors are the owners, legal representatives or the attorney of the owner or legal representatives of the property described therein. [43GA, ch 194,§5.]

6610-c24. Plans and specifications—variance—effect. With any such resolution of necessity presented by said civil engineer to said city council, shall be presented also the approval by the civil engineer of the plans and specifications therefor, and any variance from such approved plans and specifications for such improvement. The civil engineer shall select and recommend to the council the particular type of improvement approved by him. If a variance be shown in the proceedings in the court, it shall not affect the validity of the proceedings, unless the court shall deem the same willful or substantial. [43GA, ch 194,§6.]

6610-c25. Filing of plans and specifications. At the time of any hearing on any proposed local improvement, the city council shall have before it the plans, specifications and schedule of assessments, which shall accompany the resolution of necessity, and shall remain on file.
with the city clerk for fifteen days before final consideration by said city council. [43GA, ch 194,§7.]

6610-c26. Hearing before director of budget —time. Hearings on objections made to the budget director shall be held and determined before the city solicitor shall file the petition for the confirmation by the court of the schedule of assessments. [43GA, ch 194,§7.]

6610-c27. Reserved powers of council. The city council shall retain the power to deny the passage of any resolution of necessity, and shall have the power to stop the work on any local improvement in accordance with the provisions of the contract for the performance of said work. [43GA, ch 194,§7.]

6610-c28. Petition to district court. Upon the passage of any resolution of necessity for a local improvement, and pursuant thereto, it shall be the duty of the city solicitor to file a petition in district court of the county where said real estate is located, in the name of such municipality, praying that steps be taken to levy a special assessment for said improvement, in accordance with the provisions of said resolution of necessity. [43GA, ch 194,§8.]

6610-c29. Jurisdiction. The district court of the county where said local improvement is proposed to be made shall have jurisdiction of the proceedings under this chapter. Said cause shall be triable as in equity. A decree of the district court upon any such proceeding shall be final unless there shall be an appeal therefrom. [43GA, ch 194,§8.]

6610-c30. Condemnation proceedings. Trials upon appeal from condemnation proceedings shall be the same as now or hereafter provided by general law. [43GA, ch 194,§8.]

Procedure in civil actions, ch 194,§8.

6610-c31. Appeals. An appeal from the decree of the district court shall be perfected within thirty days from the date of said decree and the abstract shall be served and filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court within ninety days from the date of said district court decree. [43GA, ch 194,§8.]

6610-c32. Awaiting outcome of appeal. If the aggregate of all appeals exceeds ten per cent of the total assessment as confirmed by the district court, the contract may or may not be let, in the discretion of the council, until said appeals are finally determined, but said appeals shall not delay the execution of a contract for the work, if the city council concludes said appeals were not taken in good faith. [43GA, ch 194,§8.]

6610-c33. Appeal bond. Any person aggrieved shall file a bond on appeal to the supreme court as provided by law. [43GA, ch 194,§8.]

Presumption of approval of bond, §12759-c.

6610-c34. Effect of appeal. An appeal shall not, in the discretion of the city council, delay the certification of an assessment or progress of an improvement, but upon decision of the appeal the assessment appealed from shall be corrected and collected as herein provided. [43GA, ch 194,§8.]

6610-c35. Petition—exhibits required. There shall be attached to or filed with such petition a copy of said resolution of necessity, certified by the city clerk, and the schedule of assessments, and plans and specifications, as approved by the civil engineer and city council. The failure to file any or either of said copies shall not affect the jurisdiction of said court to proceed in said cause and to act upon said petition. But, upon objection made by any interested property owner calling the attention of the court to the failure to attach copies, the court shall permit the city solicitor to supply any missing copy or copies. [43GA, ch 194,§8.]

6610-c36. Petition—procedure. Upon the filing of such petition, the city solicitor shall verify the fact that due notice has been given of the time and place of the hearing upon said petition. Any such petition shall have precedence over any other business of the court, except in criminal cases, and said court shall set the said petition for hearing within thirty days from the date that it is filed with the clerk of said court. [43GA, ch 194,§9.]

6610-c37. Power of court. Upon the hearing upon said petition, the said court shall have power to correct any irregularities or inequalities in valuations or in the schedule of assessments, and shall consider any objections because of alleged illegal procedure or fraud in the proceedings.

The court shall inquire whether the city solicitor has omitted any property benefited, and as to whether the schedule of assessments is just and equitable as between the public and the property assessed, and between the lots or parcels of property assessed.

The court shall have the power to revise, correct or modify the description or the cost between the properties affected, or the city solicitor shall make any corrections upon the order of the court. [43GA, ch 194,§9.]

6610-c38. Corrections. Corrections of assessments or valuations made by or upon the order of the court shall be conclusive and not subject to review on appeal, or otherwise, except as herein provided. [43GA, ch 194,§9.]

6610-c39. Time for decree. The court shall render a decision upon said hearing within seven days thereafter. [43GA, ch 194,§9.]

6610-c40. Certification of decision. The clerk of said court shall certify to the city clerk the final action of the court within three days from the date of the final order, or judgment of said court, upon said petition, showing assessments as changed and confirmed in the schedule of assessments. [43GA, ch 194,§9.]

6610-c41. Interest. Interest on special assessments or any portion thereof remaining unpaid shall commence upon the final acceptance of the work by the city council. Immediately upon the final acceptance of said work by the city council, the city clerk shall certify to the
§6610-c42, Ch 326-C1, STREET IMPROVEMENTS UNDER COMMISSION PLAN 876

county treasurer the date of the acceptance of said work. [43GA, ch 194,§9; 44GA, ch 166.]

6610-c42. Cancellation of assessments. In the event no contract is entered into within sixty days from date of confirmation by the court, the court shall cancel said assessment and order return of any assessment so paid, upon application by the city solicitor, if no appeal is pending. [43GA, ch 194,§9.]

6610-c43. Peremptory confirmation. If no objections are filed by the time set for the hearing on said petition, the court shall immediately confirm said assessment and order the clerk to certify the same to the city clerk. [43GA, ch 194,§9.]

6610-c44. Court costs. The cost of all court proceedings shall be a legitimate item of expense in connection with any local improvement, and shall be included within the final assessment against the property proposed to be improved. [43GA, ch 194,§9.]

6610-c45. Certification and lien. The clerk of the district court shall certify to the county auditor and the city clerk the assessment as confirmed, made or approved by the district court, thereupon the county auditor shall re-certify said assessment to the county treasurer, within three days, and the treasurer shall spread the same upon the records in his office and the same shall be a lien from the date of the re-certification by the auditor against any property therein described, and the treasurer shall proceed to collect installments of said assessment as by law provided. [43GA, ch 194,§9.]

6610-c46. Assessments — payment. The county treasurer shall pay to the city treasurer all funds payable to the city treasurer hereunder, within fifteen days after the first of the month following their receipt. Receipts in March and September in each year shall be so payable not later than May fifteenth and November fifteenth, respectively. [43GA, ch 194,§9.]

6610-d1. Payment before work accepted. Special assessments or any portion thereof remaining unpaid may be paid without interest at the office of the county treasurer prior to the final acceptance of the improvement by the city council. [44GA, ch 166.]

6610-c47. Resolution ordering work. Upon receipt by the city clerk of the certified copy of the order entered by the court upon the petition for any local improvement and assessment therefor, the city council shall pass a resolution ordering the work, which shall remain on file with the clerk for one week, and be finally passed by the city council. [43GA, ch 194,§10; 44GA, ch 166.]

6610-d2. Bids — advertisement — letting of contract. At the time the resolution of necessity is presented to the city council and the date for the hearing is determined, the council shall order the mayor and city clerk to advertise for bids for the improvement as set out in the resolution of necessity, and said bids shall be received not later than the date set for the hearing on said proposed improvement.

Contract for said improvement shall not be awarded until after the assessments therefor have been confirmed by the district court and a resolution ordering the work finally adopted. [44GA, ch 166.]

6610-c48. Bids. Said bids shall be opened by the city clerk in the presence of the city council, and referred to the civil engineer, and thereupon the civil engineer shall examine the bids and recommend to the council the award of contract to the lowest responsible bidder for the particular type of improvement which the civil engineer shall recommend, or the council may order that all bids be rejected, and the council may order the rejection and cancellation of the proposed improvement and all proceedings. [43GA, ch 194,§10.]

6610-c49. Contract or re-advertisement. The council may award the contract, or may refuse to enter into any contract therefor. However, the city council may order re-advertisement for bids upon the same types of improvements for which bids were originally requested. [43GA, ch 194,§11.]

6610-c50. Railways and street railways. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve railways or street railways of any obligation now or hereafter imposed by the general law of the state. [43GA, ch 194,§12.]

6610-c51. Execution of contract. All public work shall proceed under the direction of the civil engineer and contractors shall be required to proceed to timely completion of the work. [43GA, ch 194,§13.]

6610-c52. Acceptance or rejection. Within twenty days after the completion of the work, the civil engineer shall recommend the acceptance or rejection of the work. [43GA, ch 194,§13.]

6610-c53. Notice of final action. Within ten days after the completion of the work the city clerk shall publish a notice in some newspaper published in such city, addressed to the owners or persons interested in any real estate included in any assessment or street improvement or sewer project or improvement district, notifying them that unless further, legal, unadjudicated matters or objections are made within twenty days from the date of publication of said notice, the council will take action on the recommendation of the civil engineer, and in the event no such objection is filed the property owners shall be conclusively presumed to have waived all such objections. [43GA, ch 194,§13.]

6610-c54. Report by engineer. The civil engineer shall file with the city clerk a report of the completion of any public improvement. [43GA, ch 194,§13.]

6610-c55. Assessments increased. No increased assessment against any property shall be in excess of twenty-five per cent of the valuation confirmed by the court, nor in excess of the benefits conferred. [43GA, ch 194,§14.]

6610-c56. Deficiencies. Wherever on a hearing by the court or on appeal, the amount of any assessment shall be reduced or canceled so
that there shall be a deficiency in the total amount remaining assessed in the proceeding, the court shall have the power to distribute such deficiency upon the other property abutting upon or adjacent to said improvement or in the district assessed, in such manner as the court shall find to be just and equitable, not exceeding, however, the amount said property would be benefited by said improvement, and not exceeding twenty-five per cent of the value finally fixed thereon in said assessment schedule. [43GA, ch 194,§15.]

6610-c57. “Value of property” defined. As construed by this chapter, value of property shall include the assessment for the type of proposed improvement approved by the said city council. [43GA, ch 194,§15.]

6610-c58. Reassessments. If any special assessment shall hereafter be annulled or held invalid or void for any reason whatsoever, a new assessment shall be made and returned and like notice shall be given and proceedings had as herein required in relation to an original proposed assessment; and, if any local improvement has been constructed under the direction of the city council and has been accepted by it, and a special assessment levied in payment thereof has been or shall be annulled or declared invalid, then a new special assessment shall be made and returned to pay for the costs of the improvement so constructed, or to pay for the cost of such part thereof as the city council might lawfully have authorized to be constructed and paid for by special assessment. [43GA, ch 194,§16.]

6610-c59. Noninvalidating matters. No special assessment shall be held invalid or void because levied for work already done, if it shall appear that such work was done under a contract which has been duly let and entered into pursuant to a resolution of necessity providing that such improvement should be constructed and paid for by special assessment, and that the work was done under the direction of the engineer and has been accepted by the council; nor shall it be a valid objection to the confirmation of such new assessment that the original assessment has been declared void or that the improvement as actually constructed does not conform to the description thereof as set forth in the original resolution of necessity, if the improvement so constructed is accepted by the city council. [43GA, ch 194,§17.]

6610-c60. Inspection of records—cooperation of employees. City employees or any property owner or his attorney shall have access to all public records for determining assessed values, descriptions and other information desirable for the proper performance of their work. The city council and city officials shall be entitled to the full cooperation of all public employees without additional compensation therefor. [43GA, ch 194,§18.]

6610-c61. Schedule of unpaid assessments. The chief clerk of the department of streets and public improvements shall prepare and have on file with the city clerk at the time the resolution of necessity is originally considered, a schedule showing the total amount of unpaid special assessments against each lot, part of lot or parcel of real estate proposed to be further assessed, or a new assessment sold at or subject to tax sale, and the same shall be exhibited to the court. [43GA, ch 194,§18.]

6610-c62. Rebate to property owner. After ten years and seven months from the date of re-certification of any schedule by the county auditor to the county treasurer for the collection of any assessment, if all bonds, interest, penalties, deficits, defaulted installments and proper charges against the proceeds of the collection of any assessment for any public improvement are fully paid, then the balance remaining in said fund shall be rebated to the property owners named in the original schedule of assessments, who have paid their assessments in full, in the proportion that any assessment bears to the whole assessment. If, at the end of the eleventh year from the first day of April following the re-certification of the levy of an assessment to the county treasurer, there is still a balance remaining in said fund so collected from said assessment, after allowing for the retirement of all bonds, interest, and proper charges, then said property owners so failing to collect the same shall forfeit all right and title to the same, and said fund shall be transferred to the consolidated improvement fund. [43GA, ch 194,§19.]

6610-c63. Payments chargeable to city. A definite plan for the payment of the proportion of the cost of any public improvement properly chargeable to the city, shall be outlined by the city treasurer and set forth in the resolution of necessity. The city’s proportion shall be included in the proposed assessment schedule, and may be payable out of the proper fund in annual installments, or otherwise as the city treasurer may indicate. [43GA, ch 194,§20.]

6610-c64. Existing incompleted improvement. Any public improvement heretofore begun under any existing law shall be prosecuted to completion as now provided by law, irrespective of the provisions hereof. [43GA, ch 194,§21.]

6610-c65. Bonds. The city council shall authorize the issuance of bonds, payable only out of the proceeds received from the collection of the special assessments upon any improvement. The city treasurer shall determine whether the contractor shall be paid in cash or bonds. It shall be optional with the city council to fix the rate of interest on such bonds at any rate not exceeding six per cent. Bonds shall mature June first in the year in which installments thereof become due.

Bonds may be sold by the city treasurer at not less than par, and proceeds equal to the contract price delivered to the contractor in full payment and satisfaction of his contract. The proceeds of bonds equal to incidentals shall be distributed as hereinafter provided. Bonds may be delivered at not less than par to the contractor in the aggregate sum of the contract price, plus incidentals, in full payment and
satisfaction of said contract price, and the said contractor shall pay to the city treasurer in cash the amount represented by incidentals. The city treasurer shall promptly reimburse the funds from which the items constituting said incidentals were originally paid. Deficits and defaulted payments in installments of any special assessment shall be payable out of the funds in the hands of the city treasurer, received from any special assessment in excess of moneys paid in fulfillment of the contract and incidentals. Deficits and defaulted payments upon installments of special assessments with interest, shall not be paid to the city treasurer until ninety days after said deficits and defaulted payments become delinquent. Said bonds shall be entitled to such tax exemption privileges as may be provided by general law of the state with respect to similar obligations of any municipality. [43GA, ch 194, §22.]

6610-c66. Liability of city. No person, firm or corporation accepting the bonds as provided herein, shall have any claim or lien upon the city in any event for the payment of such bonds or the interest or penalties thereon, except from the collections of the assessment against which said bonds are issued, or from any balance remaining in the consolidated improvement fund, and a municipality shall not be liable to the holders of said bonds in case of failure to collect the same, but shall with all reasonable diligence so far as it can legally do so cause a valid special assessment to be levied and collected to pay said bonds until all bonds shall be fully paid from said assessments or the proceeds thereof. [43GA, ch 194, §23.]

CHAPTER 327
CITY MANAGER PLAN BY ORDINANCE

6611. Duties and compensation.
6612. Appointment—tenure.

6611. Duties and compensation. All cities and towns, except cities under the commission form of government and cities having a population of more than twenty-five thousand as shown by the last preceding census, are hereby authorized to provide by ordinance for the creation of the office of city manager and to fix likewise the duties and powers and compensation of such officer. [SS15, §679-1a; C24, 27, §6611.]

6612. Appointment—tenure. The city manager shall be appointed by a majority vote of the city or town council at a regular meeting of such body, and such manager shall hold office during the pleasure of the said body, and shall be subject to removal by a majority vote thereof. [SS15, §679-2a; C24, 27, §6612.]

6613. Duties imposed. Said city or town after having selected or appointed such city manager may by ordinance provide that the city manager shall perform any or all of the duties incumbent upon the street commissioner, or manager of public utilities, cemetery sexton, city clerk, and superintendent of markets, and that he shall superintend and inspect all improvements and work upon the streets, alleys, sewers, and public grounds of the city or town, and perform such other and further duties as may be imposed upon him, and possess such other and further power as may, from time to time, be by ordinance conferred upon him. [SS15, §679-3a; C24, 27, §6613.]

6614. Manager supersedes appointive officers. Whenever by ordinance or resolution of the council the powers and duties heretofore vested in any other appointive municipal officer are to be wholly performed by the said city manager, then no appointment of such appointive officer shall be made, and any appointment of such officer made prior to the adoption of such ordinance or resolution shall be thereby canceled. [SS15, §679-4a; C24, 27, §6614.]
CHAPTER 328
CITY MANAGER PLAN BY POPULAR ELECTION

Referred to in §§6633-d1, 6783.

ADOPTION OF PLAN

6615. Organization authorized.
6616. Petition — election.
6617. Form of submission.
6618. Conduct of election.
6619. Certification.
6620. Limit on submissions.

THE COUNCIL AND MINOR EMPLOYEES

6621. Number of councilmen.
6622. Exception.
6623. When elected.
6624. Temporary officers.
6625. Adjustment of terms.
6626. Regular election.
6627. Tenure noted on ballots.
6628. Termination of official terms.
6629. Termination of minor positions.
6630. Tenure by council.
6631. Tenure by manager.
6632. Vacancies.
6633. Compensation.
6634. Nominated by petition.
6635. Petitioners.
6636. Form of petition.
6637. Residence noted.
6638. Canvass of petitions.
6639. Arrangement of names.
6640. Form of ballots.
6641. Voting mark.
6642. Ballots — clerk to prepare — number.
6643. Conduct of election.
6644. Election laws applicable.
6645. Mayor—election.
6646. Official head — service of process.
6647. Duties and power.
6648. Meetings — presiding officer pro tem.
6649. Quorum.
6650. Yeas and nays — motions, etc.—signing.
6651. Appointments by council.
6652. Powers.
6653. Board of review.
6654. Official newspapers.
6655. Publications.
6656. Statutes made applicable.

ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS

6657. Ordinances—time limit on enactment.
6658. When effective.
6659. Petition of protest.
6660. Petition—requirements.
6661. Adoption by electors—status.
6662. Amendment or repeal.
6663. Franchises.
6664. Signing and recording.

THE MANAGER

6665. Appointment—tenure.
6666. Basis for appointment.
6667. Manager pro tem.
6668. Qualification—bond.
6669. Duties.
6670. Budget.
6671. Methods and accounts.
6672. Monthly reports.
6673. General accountability—discharge.
6674. Salary.
6675. Councilman ineligible—removal.
6676. Political activity.

GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES

6677. Classification of city.
6678. General powers conferred.
6679. Statutes made applicable.
6679-c1. Lease of city property.
6680. Existing ordinances, etc.
6681. Existing limits, rights, property, liability.
6682. Departments to continue.
6683. Parks and park commissioners.
6684. Policemen and firemen—pensions.
6685. Notice to person liable over.
6686. Limit of indebtedness.

ABANDONMENT OF PLAN

6688. Officers elected.
6689. Effect of abandonment.
6690. Law governing procedure.
§6618. Conduct of election. The election at which the question of organizing the government of such city or town, under this chapter, shall be submitted, the vote canvassed, and the result declared in the same manner as provided by law in respect to elections in cities and towns organized under the general laws of the state. [SS15,§1056-b1; C24, 27, §6618.]

§6619. Certification. Upon the adoption of the proposition to organize the government of such city or town, under this chapter, the mayor shall immediately transmit to the governor, to the secretary of state, and to the county auditor, a certificate that the form of government provided by this chapter has been adopted. [SS15, §1056-b1; C24, 27, §6619.]

§6620. Limit on submissions. If such plan of government be not adopted at the special election called, the question of adopting said plan shall not be resubmitted to the voters of such city or town within two years thereafter. [SS15, §1056-b1; C24, 27, §6620.]

§6621. Number of councilmen. If a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be in favor of the organization of the government of such city or town, under the provisions of this chapter, cities having a population of twenty thousand or more shall thereupon proceed to the election of five councilmen, and cities and towns having a population of less than twenty thousand shall proceed to the election of three councilmen. [SS15, §1056-b1; C24, 27, §6621.]

§6622. Exception. In any city having a population of twenty thousand or more, and less than seventy-five thousand, of which the territory embraced within the boundaries of such city lies in two townships which are divided by a watercourse, four councilmen shall be elected, two of whom shall be residents of and elected from that part of the city lying within each of such townships. [SS15, §1056-b1; C24, 27, §6622.]

§6623. When elected. The councilmen for which provision is made herein shall be elected at the next regular city or town election after the adoption of such form of government. If, however, the next regular city or town election does not occur within one year after the special election at which such form of government is adopted, the mayor shall, within ten days after such election, by proclamation, call a special election for the election of councilmen, as herein provided, and shall give thirty days’ notice of such special election, which notice shall be included and given in the call for such special election. The special election, so called for the election of councilmen, shall in either case be conducted as hereinafter provided. [SS15, §1056-b1; C24, 27, §6623.]

§6624. Temporary officers. The councilmen elected at the special election called by the mayor, after the adoption of the form of government contemplated by this chapter, shall qualify, and their terms of office shall begin on the first Monday after their election, and they shall hold office until the next regular biennial municipal election, and until their successors are elected and qualified. [SS15, §1056-b3; C24, 27, §6624.]

§6625. Adjustment of terms. At the first regular biennial election, after the organization of any city or town under the provisions of this chapter, in all such cities and towns where three councilmen are to be elected, one councilman shall be elected for the term of two years, and two for the term of three years. When four councilmen are to be elected, as provided in section 6622, one shall be elected from each township for the term of two years, and one from each township for the term of three years; and in cities where five councilmen are to be elected, two shall be elected for two years, and three for three years. [SS15, §1056-b3; C24, 27, §6625.]

§6626. Regular election. At the next regular biennial municipal election, and biennially thereafter, there shall be elected a member or members of the council for the term of three years to succeed those whose terms of office will expire the first Monday in April following such election, and there shall also be elected at such regular biennial municipal election a member or members of the council for a term of three years to succeed those whose terms will expire one year after the first Monday in April following such election. [SS15, §1056-b3; C24, 27, §6626.]

§6627. Tenure noted on ballots. The time when each candidate for councilman shall begin his term of office shall be specified under his name on the ballot, and all petitions for nomination of members of the council, to be voted for at such regular biennial municipal election, shall specify the length of the term of office for which the candidate seeks nomination. [SS15, §1056-b3; C24, 27, §6627.]

§6628. Termination of official terms. The terms of office of the mayor and councilmen or aldermen of any city or incorporated town adopting the form of government provided by this chapter, in office at the beginning of the terms of office of the councilmen first elected, under the provisions hereof, shall then cease and determine. [SS15, §1056-b3; C24, 27, §6628.]

§6629. Termination of minor positions. Except the members of the library board, whose terms of office shall continue as now provided by law, the terms of office of all other officers, including park commissioners and waterworks trustees, whether elected or appointed, and of all employees of such city or incorporated town, shall be subject to the action of the council or manager. [SS15, §1056-b3; C24, 27, §6629.]

§6630. Tenure by council. Except the members of the library board, the council shall have power to determine the tenure of office of any officer or the term of employment of any employee that it is authorized to appoint or employ, and to declare any such officer or employee, or to discharge any such employee with or without cause, as it may deem advisable. [SS15, §1056-b3; C24, 27, §6630.]
6631. Tenure by manager. The manager shall have power to determine the tenure of office of any officer or the term of employment of any employee that he is authorized to appoint or employ, and to declare any such office vacant, or to discharge any such employee with or without cause, as he may deem advisable. [SS15, §1056-b3; C24, 27, §6631.]

6632. Vacancies. Any vacancy in the council, caused by death, resignation, removal from office, or removal from the city or town, shall be filled by appointment by the council, and in cities where the territory lies in two townships divided by a watercourse, the member of the council so appointed shall be a resident of the township in which his predecessor in office resided at the time of his election. The person so appointed by the council shall hold his office for the unexpired term of his predecessor. [SS15, §1056-b25; C24, 27, §6632.]

6633. Compensation. The members of the city or town council elected under the provisions of this chapter shall serve and perform all of the duties of their respective offices without compensation. [SS15, §1056-b9; C24, 27, §6633.]

6634. Nominated by petition. Candidates for councilmen to be voted for under the provisions of this chapter shall be nominated by petition, filed with the city or town clerk ten days before the day of election, and no name shall be placed upon the ballot except the names of candidates nominated by such petition. [SS15, §1056-b4; C24, 27, §6634.]

6635. Petitioners. The petition for the nomination of councilmen shall be signed by at least ten electors of the city or town for every one thousand inhabitants of such city or town as shown by the last previous federal or state census, and no petitioner shall sign any petition or petitions for more candidates than are to be elected in the city or town in which such petition is filed. No person shall be deemed nominated for the office of councilman unless the petition for his nomination shall have been signed as herein required. [SS15, §1056-b4; C24, 27, §6635.]

6636. Form of petition. The petition for the nomination of councilmen shall be substantially in the following form:

"The undersigned, duly qualified electors of (here insert the name of the city or town), and residing at the place set opposite our respective names, hereby nominate (name of candidate), as candidate for the office of councilman, of (name of city or town), and request that his name be placed upon the official ballot of said city (or town), at the municipal election to be held therein, on the (here insert the number of councilmen to be elected) as candidates."

6637. Residence noted. In cities where the residences are numbered, the street and number of the residence of each elector signing such petition shall be written on the petition immediately after the name of the elector, and no name upon any such petition shall be counted unless the street and number of the residence of the person signing the same appear thereon, as herein provided. [SS15, §1056-b4; C24, 27, §6637.]

6638. Canvass of petitions. Petitions for nomination of councilmen, filed with the city or town clerk, shall, within two days after the expiration of the time within which such petitions may be filed, be canvassed by the city or town council, as the case may be, and the names of all persons who shall have been nominated by such petitions shall, by the clerk, be placed upon the official ballot of the city or town, for the municipal election or which such nominations are made. [SS15, §1056-b4; C24, 27, §6638.]

6639. Arrangement of names. The names of the candidates shall be arranged upon the ballot in the manner provided by section 556, as nearly as may be, with a square at the left of each name, and below the name of each of such candidates, shall appear the words, "Vote for (here insert the number of councilmen to be elected)" as the case may be. [SS15, §1056-b4; C24, 27, §6639.]

6640. Form of ballots. The ballots shall be printed upon plain, substantial, white paper, through which the printing or writing cannot be read, and shall be headed, "Candidates for councilmen of (name of city or town), at the general (or special) municipal election of (here insert the number of councilmen to be elected) as candidates." [SS15, §1056-b4; C24, 27, §6640.]

6641. Voting mark. The candidates upon the ballot shall be voted for by placing a cross in the square preceding the name of the candidate for whom the vote is cast. [SS15, §1056-b4; C24, 27, §6641.]

6642. Ballots — clerk to prepare — number. The city or town clerk shall cause the ballots to be prepared and printed as herein specified, and shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, at every polling precinct in the city or town, a number of ballots equal to twice the number of votes cast in such precinct at the last general municipal election. [SS15, §1056-b5; C24, 27, §6642.]

6643. Conduct of election. The city or town council shall appoint the judges and clerks of the election. The election shall be conducted, the vote canvassed, and the certified return thereof made by the judges of such election as provided by law. The returns from the voting precincts shall be canvassed and the result declared by the council and clerk on the day after the election, and the result shall be given at the time and in the manner provided by statute. [SS15, §1056-b5; C24, 27, §6643.]

6644. Election laws applicable. All of the provisions of sections 6515 and 6516 shall apply to elections held under sections 6615 to 6616, inclusive, of this chapter, and any person violating any of the provisions of either of said sections shall, upon
conviction thereof, be punished as therein provided. [SS15, §1056-b6; C24, 27, §6644.]

6645. Mayor — election. The councilmen elected hereunder, after having duly qualified as officers of the city or town in which they are respectively elected, shall, on the first Monday after their election, organize the government of such city or town under the provisions of this chapter, and shall, at that time, elect one of their number as chairman and presiding officer who shall be designated as mayor of the city or town in which he is elected. [SS15, §1056-b7; C24, 27, §6645.]

6646. Official head — service of process. The member of the council so elected shall be recognized as the official head of the city or town, by the courts and officers of the state, upon whom service of civil process may be made. [SS15, §1056-b7; C24, 27, §6646.]

6647. Duties and power. The mayor may take command of the police, and govern the city by proclamation at times of public danger, or during an emergency, and shall be the judge as to what constitutes such public danger or emergency. The election of a member of such city or town council as mayor shall not give him or confer upon him any additional power or authority, except such as is herein provided and such as is ordinarily exercised by a presiding officer. [SS15, §1056-b8; C24, 27, §6647.]

6648. Meetings — presiding officer pro tem. Regular meetings of the council shall be held on the first Monday after the election of councilmen, and on the first Monday of each month thereafter. Special meetings may be called from time to time by two councilmen. All meetings of the council, whether regular or special, shall be open to the public. If, at any meeting, the presiding officer of the council be not present, the members of the council present shall select one of their number to act as presiding officer pro tem, and his acts as presiding officer pro tem shall have the same force and legality as though performed by the regularly elected presiding officer of the council. [SS15, §1056-b10; C24, 27, §6648.]

6649. Quorum. In all cities where five or four councilmen are chosen, three members of the council shall constitute a quorum, and in cities and incorporated towns in which three councilmen are chosen, under the provisions of this chapter, two members of the council shall constitute a quorum. [SS15, §1056-b8; C24, 27, §6649.]

6650. Yeas and nays — motions, etc. — signing and recording. Upon every vote of the city or town council, the yeas and nays shall be called and recorded, and every motion, resolution, or ordinance shall be reduced to writing, and read before the vote is taken thereon. [SS15, §1056-b8; C24, 27, §6650.]

6651. Appointments by council. The council shall, at the first meeting after its members are elected, appoint a clerk, and at such meeting, or as soon thereafter as practicable, appoint a police judge or magistrate, a solicitor, an assessor, and the members of the library board, as the terms of office of the members of said board shall expire. It may also appoint a corporation counsel, and assistant solicitors, if deemed advisable. [SS15, §1056-b18; C24, 27, §6651.]

6652. Powers. All officers so appointed by the council shall have and exercise all powers conferred upon such officers by the laws governing cities and towns organized under the general laws of the state, and their compensation shall be fixed and paid, and they shall perform the duties of their respective offices, as required by such laws. [SS15, §1056-b18; C24, 27, §6652.]

6653. Board of review. The council shall, on or before the first Monday of April, in each year, also appoint three persons who shall constitute a local board of review of the city or town in which they are appointed. The compensation of such board of review shall be fixed by the council and paid from the general fund of the city or town, and such board shall be governed by the statute regulating the same. The board of review, and shall possess and exercise all of the powers conferred upon local boards of review by law. [SS15, §1056-b18; C24, 27, §6653.]

Boards of review, ch 343.

6654. Official newspapers. The council shall also select one or more newspapers of general circulation published within the city or town, which shall be designated official papers. If no newspaper is published in any town organized under this chapter, the council of such town may, in its discretion, select a newspaper published in the county, which has a circulation in such town, and designate the same the official paper of the town. [SS15, §1056-b18; C24, 27, §6654.]

6655. Publications. All ordinances, resolutions, and proceedings of any city or town, organized under the provisions of this chapter, required to be published, shall be published in the official paper or papers so selected by the council. [SS15, §1056-b18; C24, 27, §6655.]

6656. Statutes made applicable. All of the provisions of sections 6534 to 6538, inclusive, shall apply to all officers and employees elected or appointed in any city or town, organized under this chapter, as fully as though the provisions of such sections were incorporated and repeated herein. [SS15, §1056-b11; C24, 27, §6656.]

ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS

6657. Ordinances — time limit on enactment. Every ordinance or resolution appropriating money or authorizing the making of any contract, or granting any franchise, or the right to use and occupy the streets, highways, bridges, or public places of the city or town, for any purpose, shall be complete in the form in which it is finally passed, and, except an ordinance or resolution for an improvement, the preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, which contains a statement of its urgency, shall remain on file with the city or town clerk, for public inspection, at least one week before its final passage or adoption. [SS15, §1056-b23; C24, 27, §6657.]
6658. When effective. No ordinance passed by the council, except when otherwise required by the general laws of the state, or by the provisions of this chapter, and, except an ordinance for an improvement, the preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, which contains a statement of its urgency, and is passed by a unanimous vote of the council, shall go into effect before ten days from the time of its passage. [SS15, §1056-b23; C24, 27, §6658.]

6659. Petition of protest. If during said ten days, a petition, signed by the electors of the city or town, equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the entire vote cast in such city or town at the last preceding general or municipal election, as shown by the poll books of such election, protesting against the passage of such ordinance, be presented to the council, such ordinance shall thereupon be suspended from going into operation, and it shall be the duty of the council to reconsider the same, and, if the same be not repealed, the council shall submit the ordinance to the vote of the electors of the city or town at a regular election or a special election called for that purpose, in the manner provided by subdivision b of section 6557. [SS15, §1056-b23; C24, 27, §6659.]

6660. Petition—requirements. The petition protesting against an ordinance shall be, in all respects, in accordance with the provisions of section 6556, except as to the percentage of signers thereof, and shall be examined and certified by the clerk, as provided in such section. [SS15, §1056-b23; C24, 27, §6660.]

6661. Adoption by electors—status. If a majority of the qualified electors voting on the proposed ordinance shall vote in favor thereof, such ordinance shall thereupon become a valid ordinance of the city or town; and, any ordinance so adopted cannot be repealed or amended except by the vote of the electors of the city or town. [SS15, §1056-b23; C24, 27, §6661.]

6662. Amendment or repeal. The council may submit a proposition for the repeal of any ordinance so adopted by the electors, or for the amendment thereof, to be voted upon at any succeeding regular municipal election; and should such proposition so submitted receive a majority of the votes cast at such election, such ordinance shall thereby be repealed or amended, according to the proposition submitted. [SS15, §1056-b23; C24, 27, §6662.]

6663. Franchises. No franchise or right to occupy or use the streets, highways, bridges, or public places of any such city or town shall be granted, renewed, or extended, except by ordinance, and every franchise or grant for interurban or street railways, gas or waterworks, electric light or power plants, heating plants, telegraph or telephone systems, or other public utilities within such city or town must be authorized or approved by a majority of the electors of such city or town, voting thereon, at a regular or special election, as provided by sections 5905 to 5909, inclusive. [SS15, §1056-b24; C24, 27, §6663.]

6664. Signing and recording. Every resolution or ordinance passed by the council must be signed by a majority of the council, and be recorded before the same shall be in force. [SS15, §1056-b18; C24, 27, §6664.]

THE MANAGER

6665. Appointment—tenure. At the first meeting after its election, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the council shall appoint a competent person manager, who shall be the administrative head of the municipal government of the city or town in which he is appointed. [SS15, §1056-b12; C24, 27, §6665.]

6666. Basis for appointment. The council in making the appointment of a manager, shall consider only the qualification and fitness of the person appointed, and he shall be appointed without regard to his political affiliation and need not be a resident of the city or town at the time of his appointment. [SS15, §1056-b14; C24, 27, §6666.]

6667. Manager pro tem. During the absence or disability of the manager, the council may designate some properly qualified person to perform and execute the duties of his office. [SS15, §1056-b14; C24, 27, §6667.]

6668. Qualification—bond. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the manager shall take an official oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States, the constitution of the state of Iowa, and, without fear or favor, will, to the best of his ability, faithfully and honestly perform the duties of his office, and shall execute a bond in favor of the city or town, for the faithful performance of his duties, in such sum as may be fixed by the council. [SS15, §1056-b13; C24, 27, §6668.]

6669. Duties. The duties of the manager shall be as follows:
1. He shall see that the laws and ordinances of the city or town are faithfully enforced and executed.
2. He shall attend all meetings of the council.
3. He shall recommend to the council such measures as he may deem necessary or expedient for the good government and welfare of the city or town.
4. He shall have the general supervision and direction of the administration of the city or town government.
5. He shall supervise and direct the official conduct of all appointive officers of the city or town, except the clerk, police judge or magistrate, solicitor, corporation counsel, assessor, board of review, and members of the library board.
6. He shall supervise the performance of all contracts for work to be done for the city or town, make all purchases of material and supplies, and see that such material and supplies are received, and are of the quality and character called for by the contract.
7. He shall have power to employ and discharge from time to time, as occasion requires, all employees of the city or town, and to fix the compensation to be paid to such employees, except as otherwise herein provided.
8. He shall have power to discharge summarily and without cause any officer, appointee, or employee that he has power to appoint or employ.

9. He shall supervise and manage all public improvements, works, and undertakings of the city or town, and shall have charge of the construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance of streets, sidewalks, alleys, lanes, squares, bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, public highways, sewers, drains, ditches, culverts, streams, and watercourses, except those designated in and which are covered by the provisions of chapter 293, and of all public buildings.

10. He shall manage, supervise, and control market houses, crematories, sewage disposal plants, and farms, and shall enforce all obligations of privately owned or operated public utilities enforceable by the city or town.

11. He shall have charge of the making and preservation of all surveys, maps, plans, drawings, specifications and estimates for public works or public improvements; the cleaning, sprinkling, and lighting of streets, alleys, and public places; the collection and disposal of waste, and the preservation of tools and appliances belonging to the city or town.

12. He shall manage all municipal water plants, lighting, heating, or power plants, and transportation enterprises; except that in any city having a population of twenty thousand or more and less than seventy-five thousand wherein the territory embraced within the boundaries of such city lies in two townships which are divided by a watercourse, and which city at the time of the adoption of the city manager plan is the owner of its waterworks, managed and operated by a board of waterworks trustees, under the provisions of chapter 313, such waterworks shall continue to be managed and controlled by such board of waterworks trustees.

13. He shall manage, supervise, and control the use, construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance of all recreational facilities of the city or town, including parks, playgrounds, public gymnasiums, and public bathhouses.

14. He may, without notice, summarily cause the affairs of any department or the conduct of any officer under his supervision, or of any employee, to be investigated; and he, or any person appointed by him to examine or investigate the affairs of any department or the conduct of any officer or employee, shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers and other evidence, and to punish for contempt any person who shall fail to attend and testify as a witness when duly summoned, or who shall fail to produce any books, papers, or other evidence under his control when required to do so.

Contempts, ch 536.

15. He shall take active control of the police, fire, and engineering departments of the city or town, and employ such assistants and employees therein as by him shall be deemed advisable.

16. He shall, in his discretion, issue licenses, authorized by law, and may revoke the same at pleasure. All licenses issued shall be signed by the manager and the clerk, and duly entered in a book kept for that purpose.

17. He shall keep the council fully advised of the financial and other conditions of the city or town, and of its future needs.

18. He shall have power to appoint or employ persons to fill all places for which no other mode of appointment is provided, and shall have power to administer oaths. [SS15, §1056-b15; C24, 27, §6669; 4GA, ch 167.]

6670. Budget. The manager shall prepare and submit to the council an annual budget, on the basis of estimates of the expenses of the various departments of the city or town. These departmental estimates shall show the expenses of each department for the preceding year, and shall indicate wherein an increase or a diminution is recommended for the ensuing year. Such estimate shall be published in the official newspapers of the city or town two weeks before such estimates are submitted by the manager to the council, and printed copies thereof shall be furnished to any citizen upon request to the manager. The budget so submitted to the council shall be taken up by it in open meeting, and full opportunity shall be given for hearing any objections or protests which any taxpayer of the city or town may desire to make to any item or items in such budget, or to any omissions therefrom. [SS15, §1056-b16; C24, 27, §6670.]

6671. Methods and accounts. He shall, at all times, see that the business affairs of the municipal corporation of which he is manager are transacted in a scientific and methodical way, in an efficient and businesslike manner, and that accurate records of all the business affairs of the city or town under his management, are fully and accurately kept. [SS15, §1056-b16; C24, 27, §6671.]

6672. Monthly reports. He shall make to the council an itemized monthly report in writing, showing in detail the receipts and disbursements for the preceding month, and such report shall be made by him not later than the tenth day of each month. The reports so made, after having been passed upon by the council, shall be published each month in the official newspapers of the city or town. [SS15, §1056-b16; C24, 27, §6672.]

6673. General accountability — discharge. Such manager shall be under the direction and supervision of the council, and shall hold office at its pleasure. He shall be accountable to the council for his actions and conduct, and for the management of the business affairs of the city or town. He shall perform any duty specially required of him by the council, and may be discharged at the will of the council, without cause. [SS15, §§1056-b12, b16; C24, 27, §6673.]

6674. Salary. The salary of the manager shall be fixed by the council, and paid monthly from the treasury of the city or town, upon an order signed by the presiding officer of the council and by the clerk. [SS15, §1056-b17; C24, 27, §6674.]

6675. Councilman ineligible — removal. No councilman elected under the provisions of this
6676. Political activity. The manager shall take no part in any election held for the purpose of electing councilmen, except that he may attend at the polls and cast his vote, if he is a qualified elector of the city or town, and any attempt upon his part to procure the election of any person as councilman, or to induce any elector to vote for any person for councilman, or any solicitation by such manager of any elector to vote for any person or persons for the office of councilman, shall be a misdemeanor, and he may be removed from office under the provisions of chapter 56. [SS15, §1056-b19; C24, 27, §6675.]

6677. Classification of city. Every city which shall adopt the form of government herein contemplated shall, upon the adoption of such form of government, become a city of the first or second class, under the general laws of the state, according to the population of such city. [SS15, §1056-b9; C24, 27, §6677.]

6678. General powers conferred. The council of every city or town organized hereunder shall have, possess, and may exercise all executive, legislative, and judicial powers, not inconsistent with this chapter, conferred by law upon councils of cities and towns of the same class organized under the general laws of the state; and every city and town organized under this chapter shall have, possess, and may exercise the corporate powers, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, conferred upon cities and towns of the same class organized under the general laws of the state. [SS15, §1056-b9; C24, 27, §6678.]

6679. Statutes made applicable. All laws governing cities of the first class, organized under the general laws of the state, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, shall apply to and be in force in every city of the first class organized hereunder; all laws governing cities of the second class organized under the general laws of the state, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, shall apply to and be in force in every city of the second class organized hereunder; and all laws governing incorporated towns, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, shall apply to and be in force in every such town organized hereunder. [SS15, §1056-b2; C24, 27, §6679.]

6679-c1. Lease of city property. Cities in excess of two thousand population, organized under this chapter, as provided in section 6580, may lease property owned by such cities in the manner provided by section 6580. [43GA, ch 190.]

6680. Existing ordinances, etc. All by-laws, ordinances, and resolutions lawfully passed and in force in any such city or incorporated town under its former organization shall be and remain in force until altered or repealed by the council elected under the provisions of this chapter. [SS15, §1056-b2; C24, 27, §6680.]

6681. Existing limits, rights, property, and liability. The territorial limits of such city or town shall remain the same as under its former organization, and all rights and property of every description which were vested in any such city or town under its former organization shall vest in the same when organized under the provisions of this chapter, and no right or liability in favor of or against such city or town existing at the time of the adoption of the form of government herein contemplated, and no suit or prosecution of any kind shall be affected by the change of the form of government of such city or town, unless herein otherwise provided. [SS15, §1056-b2; C24, 27, §6681.]

6682. Departments to continue. All departments of cities and towns which shall adopt the form of government herein contemplated, shall continue to exist as departments of the government of such city or town until abolished, changed, or modified under the provisions of this chapter. [SS15, §1056-b22; C24, 27, §6682.]

6683. Parks and park commissioners. The provisions of chapter 293, relating to parks and park commissioners, shall be applicable to and in force in cities and towns organized under the provisions of this chapter, to the same extent and effect that such provisions are applicable to and in force in cities and towns of the same class organized under the general laws of the state, except as changed or modified by this chapter. The board of park commissioners shall have and may exercise all powers conferred upon them by the provisions of said chapter, except as herein changed or modified. [SS15, §1056-b21; C24, 27, §6683.]

6684. Policemen and firemen—pensions. The law as it appears in chapter 322 shall be applicable to and effective in cities which adopt the city manager plan of government under the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §6684.]

6685. Notice to person liable over. Section 6735 is hereby made applicable to cities and towns organized under this chapter. [C24, 27, §6685.]

6686. Limit of indebtedness. In any city adopting the form of government provided for in this chapter, whose indebtedness prior to the time the change in government was made was limited to five per cent of the actual value of the taxable property therein, and whose actual indebtedness, at the date of such change, exceeds one and one-quarter per cent of the actual value of the taxable property of said city, the limit of indebtedness of such city shall be determined by adding to the indebtedness limit, under the general laws for cities, the actual value, as determined by the city council, of mu-
municipally owned and operated utilities, and it shall be limited to such an amount; provided, however, that the amount thus arrived at shall in no event exceed five per cent of the actual value of the taxable property in said city, as shown by the state and county tax list. [C24, 27,§6686.]

ABANDONMENT OF PLAN

6687. Procedure—petition—election. Any city or town which shall have operated for six years or more under the provisions of this chapter, may abandon its organization hereunder, and accept the provisions of the general law of the state then applicable to cities or towns of like population, or if now organized under special charter, may resume such special charter by proceeding as follows:

Upon the petition of not less than twenty-five per cent of the electors of such city or town, a special election shall be called at which the following proposition shall be submitted:

"Shall the city (or town) of (name of city or town) abandon its organization under chapter 328 of the code, become a city (or town) under the general law governing cities and towns, or if now organized under special charter, resume such special charter?" [SS15,§1056-b26; C24, 27,§6687.]

6688. Officers elected. If the majority of the votes cast at such election be in favor of the abandonment of the form of government provided by this chapter, the officers elected at the next succeeding regular biennial election shall be those then prescribed by the general law of the state for cities and towns of like population, or those prescribed by the special charter of such city, as the case may be, and upon qualification of such officers, such city or town shall become a city or town under the general law of the state, or under special charter, as the case may be. [SS15,§1056-b26; C24, 27,§6688.]

6689. Effect of abandonment. Such change shall not, in any manner, affect the property, rights, or liabilities of such city or town, and shall extend only to such change in the form of government thereof. [SS15,§1056-b26; C24, 27,§6689.]

6690. Law governing procedure. The petition for the abandonment of the form of government herein provided, shall be signed, filed, its sufficiency determined, the election ordered and conducted, and the results declared generally, as provided by sections 6616 to 6618, inclusive, so far as the provisions thereof are applicable. [SS15,§1056-b26; C24, 27,§6690.]
SPECIAL CHARTER CITIES, Ch 329

RIVER FRONT AND LEVEE IMPROVEMENTS

6823. Water front improvement—fund.
6824. Bonds.
6825. Form of bonds.
6826. River Front commission.
6827. Levee improvement commission.
6829. Bond.
6830. Powers and duties.
6831. Ferries.
6832. Treasurer.

BOARD OF HEALTH

6833. Appointment.
6834. Officers appointed—quorum.
6835. Physician and clerk.
6836. General powers.
6837. Violation of regulations.
6838. Sewer connections.
6839. Plumbing.
6840. Nuisances.
6841. Abatement.
6842. Enjoining.
6843. Health regulations.
6844. Notices.
6845. Premises unfit for habitation.
6846. Contagious diseases.
6847. Warrant.
6848. Removal of diseased person.
6849. Care of such person.
6850. Warrant.
6851. Meetings—report.
6853. Proceedings reported.
6854. Construction of powers.

GENERAL TAXATION

6855. General levy.
6856. Special levies.
6857. Park levy.
6858. City bridge levy.
6859. Road levy on agricultural land.
6860. Fire department maintenance levy.
6861. Garbage and street cleaning levy.
6862. Excess of judgment or bond tax.
6863. Anticipating revenue.
6864. Diversion of funds.

6864-41. State board of assessment and review.
6865. Valuation.
6866. Property valued by state board of assessment and review.
6867. Levy and collection.
6868. Assessment procedure.
6869. Assessment—equalization.
6870. Board of review.
6871. Collection through county.
6872. Collection procedure.
6873. Sale of real estate—notice.
6874. Cost of publication.
6875. Sufficiency of notice.
6876. Irregularities disregarded.
6877. Demand unnecessary.
6878. Adjournment of sale.
6879. Tax list.
6880. Lien on real estate.
6881. Lien between vendor and vendee.
6882. Stocks of goods.
6883. When lien attaches.
6884. Tax receipt.
6885. Payment refused—receipt made conclusive.
6887. Redemption—terms.
6888. Certificate of redemption.
6889. Redemption statutes applicable.
6890. Deed—when executed.
6891. Different parcels.
§6691.  Council—number.  In any city acting under special charter having a population of twenty thousand or more, as shown by the last state or national census, the council shall consist of two aldermen at large, and one alderman from each ward, elected biennially.  [C97,§937; SS15,§937; C24, 27,§6691.]

§6692 Vacancies filled by election. Vacancies occurring in the office of alderman shall be filled by special election, unless such vacancy shall have occurred less than sixty days prior to a regular city election. [SS15,§937; C24, 27, §6692.]

§6693. Election called. Such special election shall be called by a proclamation of the mayor, giving at least ten days' notice of such election, designating the time and polling places therefor and the vacancy to be filled thereat. [SS15, §937; C24, 27, §6693.]

§6694. Notice of election. Notice of such election shall be published in at least one newspaper printed and published in said city, and in two if there be such number, for a period of ten days prior to such election. Notice of such election shall be posted at or near the polling places designated for said election for a similar length of time. [SS15,§937; C24, 27, §6694.]

§6695. Election board. The election board at any such special election shall be the same as at the last preceding city election. In case of vacancies happening therein the mayor shall make appointments to fill the same, such appointee to be a member of the same political party or organization as the member filling such position before the vacancy. [SS15,§937; C24, 27, §6695.]

§6696. Ballots. The city clerk shall, on notice from the mayor, cause ballots to be prepared

§6697. Presiding officer. The mayor shall be the presiding officer of the council with the right to vote only in case of a tie. [C24, 27, §6699.]

§6698. Marshal — policemen. Cities under special charters shall have power to provide by ordinance for the appointment of a marshal by the mayor, or for his election by the electors thereof, or may dispense with such officer and confer his duties upon any other officer. All policemen shall be appointed and may be removed by the mayor. [C97,§938; C24, 27, §6700.]

§6700. Police matrons. Police matrons shall be appointed and paid the same compensation as in cities organized under the general law. Such appointees shall be, so far as applicable, subject to the same regulations and restrictions as policemen in such cities. [S13,§654-a; C24, 27, §6701.]

§6702. Assessors. They shall provide by ordinance for the election of one or more assessors, who shall discharge the duties usually performed by township assessors, so far as
applicable, and such as may be required by ordinance. [C97,§939; C24, 27,§6702.]

6703. Other officers—terms. They may provide by ordinance for the election, by the electors, of a marshal, recorder or clerk, treasurer, collector, auditor, attorney, and engineer; and all elective officers hereafter elected shall hold office for the term of two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified, and, when appointed, for such time as may be fixed by ordinance, not exceeding two years. [C97,§940; C24, 27,§6705.]

6704. Compensation of aldermen. Aldermen shall be paid an amount prescribed by ordinance, not in excess of six hundred dollars per annum, which shall be in full compensation for all services connected with their official duties. [C97,§943; C24, 27,§6704.]

6705. Compensation of mayor. The mayor shall receive such salary as may be provided by ordinance, not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and in addition he shall receive for holding a mayor's or police court, or discharging the duties of a justice of the peace, the compensation allowed by law for similar services by such officers, to be paid in the same manner; which amount shall be in full compensation of all such services. [R60, §§1091, 1121; C73,§§519, 547; C97,§945; C24, 27,§6705.]

6706. Compensation of other officers—report. Police judges, magistrates, marshals, and police officers, in criminal cases under the ordinances, shall receive the fees allowed for similar services in criminal cases under the state law, payable out of the city treasury; and for criminal cases under the state law they shall be paid the same fees that justices and constables receive under the state law, payable from the county treasury. When such officers are paid a salary, the same shall be in lieu of all fees, and such fees, when collected, shall be paid into the city treasury. They shall make, under oath, a monthly report of such fees to the council. [R60, §§1086, 1104, 1107, 1118; C73,§§515, 533, 536, 544; C97,§946; C24, 27,§6706.]

6707. Change of compensation. The emoluments of any officer shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed, nor shall any change of compensation affect any officer during his existing term, unless the office be abolished. [R60,§1122; C73,§491; C97,§944; C24, 27,§6707.]

6708. Ineligibility when compensation increased. No person who shall have resigned or vacated any office shall be eligible to the same during the time for which he was elected or appointed, when, during the same time, the emoluments have been increased. [R60,§1122; C73,§491; C97,§944; C24, 27,§6708.]

6709. Ineligible to appointment. No member of the council shall, during the time for which he has been elected, or for one year thereafter be appointed, the compensation allowed which shall be created, or the emoluments of which shall be increased, during the term for which he was elected. [R60,§1122; C73,§490; C97,§943; C24, 27,§6709.]

6710. Interest in contract. No member of the council shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract for work or service to be performed for the corporation. [R60,§1122; C73,§490; C97,§943; C24, 27,§6710.]

Similar provisions, §§180, 275, 3922, 4685, 4755-blO, 5324, 5361, 5678, 5634, 13524, 13527.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICIAL DUTIES

6711. Estimates. Each officer, board, or committee shall file in the office of the clerk or recorder, thirty days before the beginning of each fiscal year, a detailed statement of the necessary labor, supplies, and materials, and the work to be done by or through his or its department during the next fiscal year, and the estimated cost thereof. [C97,§941; C24, 27,§6711.]

Fiscal year, §6706-a.

6712. Appropriations. The council shall make the appropriations for all the different expenditures for each fiscal year at or before the beginning thereof; and it shall be unlawful to issue any warrant, or to enter into any contract or appropriate any money, in excess of the amount thus appropriated, for the different expenses of the city during the year for which such appropriations shall be made. [C97,§942; C24, 27,§6712.]

6713. Limitation. It shall not appropriate, in the aggregate, an amount in excess of its annual legally authorized revenue, but nothing herein shall prevent such cities from anticipating their revenue for the year for which such appropriations are made, or from bonding or refunding their outstanding indebtedness. [C97, §942; C24, 27,§6713.]

6714. Deposit of funds. The treasurer shall deposit city funds in his possession in the same manner and under the same terms as treasurers in cities organized under the general law. [S13, §660-a; C24, 27,§6714.]

Deposit of funds, ch 352-D1.

Interest diverted to state sinking fund, §7420-a1 et seq.

6714-b1. Sinking fund for public deposits. Chapter 352-A1 shall be applicable to cities acting under special charters. [C27,§6714-b1.]

6715. Expense of bond. If the treasurer shall request it, the city shall pay the reasonable expense of procuring a bond for the treasurer, not to exceed one-half of one per cent per annum upon the amount thereof. [C24, 27,§6715.]

6716. Warrants. The auditor, clerk, or other officer whose duty it is to draw warrants shall draw no warrant except upon the vote of the council, and no warrant for an amount in excess of one thousand dollars. [C97,§1009; C24, 27,§6716.]

6717. List of warrants. Section 5642 is made applicable to cities acting under special charters. [C97,§1008; C24, 27,§6717.]

6718. Annual financial report. Sections 5676-a1, 5676-a2, 5676-a3, 5677, 5677-a1, 5679, 5680, and 5681 shall apply to cities acting under special charters. [S13,§1056-a13; C24, 27,§6718.]
6719. Accounts. Sections 5675 and 5676 are applicable to special charter cities. [S13, §§741-a, -b; C24, 27, §6719.]

ORDINANCES

6720. Ordinances—fines. Such cities shall have power to make and publish, from time to time, ordinances, not inconsistent with the laws of the state, for carrying into effect or discharging the powers and duties conferred by this chapter, and the charters thereof, and such as are necessary and proper to provide for the safety, preserve the health, promote the prosperity, and improve the morals, order, comfort, and convenience of such cities and the inhabitants thereof; and to enforce obedience to such ordinances by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. [R60, §§1071-1073; C73, §482; C97, §§474; C24, 27, §6720.]

Similar section, §6714.

6721. General procedure—veto. Ordinances and resolutions shall be adopted and signed, recorded, published, and evidenced and be subject to veto by the mayor as in cities organized under the general law. [R60, §1076; C73, §3720; C97, §§951, 952, 954; S18, §952; C24, 27, §6721.]

Ordinances, ch 290.

6722. Applicable statutes. Sections 5724, 5725, 5726, and 5727 are applicable to special charter cities. [C24, 27, §6722.]

6723. Jury and change of venue. In any prosecution or proceeding for the violation of any ordinance, the defendant shall not be entitled to a trial by jury or to a change of venue, except on appeal, but shall be tried by the court or magistrate before whom the action is commenced; except in cities where a municipal court has been established, when such trials shall be governed by the law applicable to municipal courts. [C97, §948; C24, 27, §6723.]

6724. Limitation on prosecutions. All suits for the recovery of fines, and prosecutions for the commission of offenses made punishable as herein provided, shall be barred in one year after the commission of the offense for which the fine is sought to be recovered or the prosecution is commenced. [R60, §1075; C73, §486; C97, §950; C24, 27, §6724.]

6725. Commitment—executions. Whenever a fine and costs imposed for the violation of any ordinance are not paid, the person convicted may be committed at hard labor until the fine and costs are paid, not to exceed thirty days, and, in addition thereto, such fine and costs may be collected by the issuance of an execution on such judgment against any property of the defendant, which execution shall have the same force and effect and be executed in the same manner as provided by law for the collection of judgments in civil suits by execution. [C97, §949; C24, 27, §6725.]

6726. Transcripts. Transcripts of such judgments may be filed in the district court of the proper county as in civil cases, and with the same force and effect, and execution may be issued thereon from such court. [C97, §949; C24, 27, §6726.]

6727. Action to recover. Fines and penalties may in all cases be recovered by action before a justice of the peace or other court of competent jurisdiction, and in the name of the proper municipal corporation. In any such action, where pleading is necessary, it shall be sufficient to declare generally for the amount claimed to be due in respect to the violation of the ordinance, referring to its title and the date of its adoption or passage, and showing, as near as may be, the facts of the alleged violation. [C24, 27, §6727.]

6728. Accounting. All fees, fines, forfeitures, costs, and expenses collected shall be turned over to the city treasurer by the officer collecting the same on or before the tenth day of each succeeding month, and the city treasurer shall forthwith pay to the county treasurer for the benefit of the school fund the portion of fines and forfeitures collected for the violation of state laws. [C24, 27, §6728.]

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND POWERS

6729. Powers. Any city organized under special charter shall have and exercise, in addition to the provisions of such special charter, the rights, powers, and privileges contained in this chapter. [C97, §934; C24, 27, §6729.]

6730. Applicability of provisions. The provisions of this chapter shall apply only to cities acting under special charters. No provisions of this code, nor laws hereafter enacted, relating to the powers, duties, liabilities, or obligations of cities or towns, shall in any manner affect, or be construed to affect, cities while acting under special charters, unless the same have special reference or are made applicable to such cities.

In all laws hereafter enacted such reference or application shall be in a separate section in the act. [C97, §935; C24, 27, §6730.]

6731. Definition. Wherever the words "cities organized under the general law" appear in this chapter, they shall refer to the law for cities organized under chapter 286. [C24, 27, §6731.]

6732. Application of certain terms. Whensoever the words "boards of supervisors", "county auditor or recorder of deeds", and "county treasurer" are used in any section made applicable by this chapter to special charter cities, the words "city council", "city clerk" or "city recorder", and "city collector or treasurer" shall be respectively substituted.

This section shall not be construed as depriving boards of supervisors, county auditors, and county treasurers of their powers to spread tax levies and collect taxes certified by cities acting under special charter as provided in sections 6867, 6868, and 6871. [C97, §§958, 1024; S18, §958; C24, 27, §6732.]

6733. Unliquidated claim—limitation of action. No suit shall be brought against any such city for any unliquidated claim or demand unless within three months from the time the same became due or cause of action accrued thereon,
nor unless a written, verified statement of the general nature, cause, and amount of same is filed with the clerk or recorder thirty days before the commencement of such suit. [C97, §1050; C24, 27, §6733.]

6734. Claims for personal injury—limitation. In all cases of personal injury or damage to property resulting from defective streets or sidewalks, or from any cause originating in the neglect or failure of any municipal corporation or its officers to perform their duties, no suit shall be brought against any such city after three months from the time of the injury or damage, and not then unless a written verified statement of the amount, nature, and cause of such injury or damage, and the time when and the place where such injury occurred, and the particular defect or negligence of the city or its officers which it is claimed caused or contributed to the injury or damage, shall be presented to the council or filed with the clerk within thirty days after said alleged injury or damage was sustained. [C97, §1051; C24, 27, §6734.]

Similar provision, §11007, par. 1.

6735. Notice to person liable over. In case any action is brought against any such city for damages for injury to person or property claimed to have been caused by or through the negligence of said city, the city may notify in writing any person or corporation, by or in consequence of whose negligence it is claimed by said city the injury occurred or was caused, of the pendency of said suit, the name of the plaintiff and where pending, and the general nature of the claim, and that the city claims that the person or corporation so notified is liable to said city for any judgment obtained against said city, and asking such person or corporation to appear and defend; thereupon any judgment obtained in such suit shall be conclusive in any action by the city against any person or corporation so notified as to the existence of the defect or other cause of the injury or damage, and as to the liability of the city to the plaintiff in the first named suit in consequence thereof, and as to the amount of the damage or injury occasioned thereby; and every such city is hereby empowered to maintain an action against the person or corporation so notified to recover the amount of any such judgment, together with all the expenses incurred by such city in such suit. [C97, §1053; C24, 27, §6735.]

Applicable to cities under commission plan, §6567; also to cities under manager plan, §6685.

6736. Purchase on execution. Such cities shall have power to acquire real estate, or any interest therein, as a purchaser at an execution sale, when judgment is entered in favor of the city, or when it has a lien thereon, or is otherwise interested therein. [C97, §1000; C24, 27, §6736.]

Applicable to cities under commission plan, §6567. Munic. law as bidder, ch 449.

6737. Elections. All elections held in such cities shall be governed by the general election laws. [C97, §956; C24, 27, §6737.]

6738. Conveyance of land. They shall have power, by a three-fourths vote of all members of the council, to dispose of and convey lands unsuitable, insufficient, or unnecessary for the purposes for which they were originally acquired; but when such lands are disposed of, enough shall be reserved for streets to accommodate adjacent property owners; and to dispose of the title or interest of such city in any real estate, or any lien thereon, or share or certificate therefor, owned or held by it, including any street or portion thereof vacated or discontinued, however acquired or held, upon such terms as the council shall direct. Conveyance executed in accordance with this section shall extinguish all the rights and claims of the city existing prior thereto. [C97, §1001; C24, 27, §6738.]

6739. Use of public grounds. Any such cities situated on the Mississippi river, having within their limits public grounds heretofore set apart or dedicated for levee, warehouse, or other public purposes, and in which the use of such ground for such purposes has ceased or been abandoned in whole or in part, may use or provide for the use of such grounds otherwise than for levee and warehouse purposes, as said council of such cities may determine are for the public interest, and upon such terms and conditions as may be fixed by said council. [C97, §1054; C24, 27, §6739.]

6740. Condemnation of land. They shall have power to purchase and provide for the condemnation of, and pay for out of the general or grading fund, or assess and levy the whole or any part of the cost thereof upon the property benefited thereby, and enter upon and take any lands within or without the territorial limits of such city, for the following purposes:

1. For parks, commons, cemeteries, crematories, hospital grounds, natatoriums, or public baths.
2. For establishing, laying out, widening, straightening, narrowing, extending, and lighting streets, avenues, highways, alleys, landing places, public squares, public grounds, public markets, or market places, and public slaughterhouses.
3. For obtaining gravel, stone, or other suitable material with which to improve their streets and alleys, including a suitable roadway thereto by the most reasonable route.
4. For any other purpose, where such purchase or condemnation is herein, or in the charters of such cities, or may hereafter be, authorized. [R60, §1064; C73, §§464, 470; C97, §999; S13, §2024-j; C24, 27, §6740.]

6741. Proceedings to condemn. Proceedings for condemnation of land as contemplated in this chapter shall be in accordance with the provisions of this code relating to taking private property for works of internal improvement, except that the jurors shall have the additional qualification of being freeholders of the city, or as provided in the charters of said cities. [R60, §§1065, 1066; C73, §§469, 476, 477; C97, §1002; C24, 27, §6741.]

Condemnation procedure, ch 366.
6742. Infirmary—outdoor relief—baths. The council shall have power, by two-thirds vote of the whole council, to establish and maintain, either within or without the limits of the city, an infirmary for the accommodation of the poor of the city. The members of the board to provide for the distribution of outdoor relief, and for a public bathhouse or natatorium when declared by the board of health of such city to be essential to the preservation of the public health, and to regulate by ordinance the use of such baths and the conduct and maintenance of the same. The appropriation for the construction and maintenance of such bathhouse or natatorium shall be paid from the general current revenues of said city not appropriated to other purposes. [R60, §1111; C73, §538; C97, §957; C24, 27, §6742.]

6743. Smoke nuisance. The emission of dense smoke within the corporate limits of special charter cities having a population of sixteen thousand or over is hereby declared a nuisance. [S13, §713-a; C24, 27, §6743.]

6744. Property inside curb line. Cities under special charter shall have and are hereby granted power to place by ordinance, the exclusive charge, custody, and control of all property outside of the lot or property lines and inside the curb lines and upon the public streets in the park commission. [SS15, §997-a; C24, 27, §6744.]

6745. Permanent sidewalks. Special charter cities having a population of twenty-five thousand or over may confer upon the park commission the location of permanent sidewalks outside lot or property lines, and upon the public streets. [SS15, §997-b; C24, 27, §6745.]

6746. Trees and shrubbery. Cities under special charters shall have and are hereby granted the power to place by ordinance, the charge, custody, and control in the park commission, of all trees, shrubbery, flowers, and grass outside of the lot or property lines and inside the curb lines and upon the public streets, and authorize the park commission to plant, cut, prune, remove, transplant, spray, care for, and maintain all trees, shrubbery, flowers, and grass outside of the lot or property lines and inside the curb lines and upon the public streets, in such a manner as not to interfere with public travel; and to pay for the same or any part thereof out of the park fund, or to provide by ordinance for assessing the cost thereof or any part thereof upon the lots and parcels of land in front of which such trees, shrubbery, flowers, and grass are planted and maintained. [SS15, §997-c; C24, 27, §6746.]

6747. Board of public works. Such cities shall have power to establish a board of public works, consisting of not more than three members of the city, and powers of the board shall consist of one commissioner appointed by the mayor with the approval of the council; when the board consists of two members, the associate member shall be the city engineer; when the board consists of three members, the associate members shall be the city engineer and street commissioner, and shall be appointed for such length of time, possess such qualifications, receive such compensation, be removed for such causes, possess such powers, perform such duties, be governed by such rules and regulations, as may be prescribed by ordinance. [C97, §996; C24, 27, §6747.]

6748. Changing watercourses—condemnation. They shall have power to deepen, widen, straighten, wall, fill, cover, alter, or change the channel of any watercourse or part thereof flowing through the city; to construct artificial channels or covered drains sufficient to carry the water flowing in such watercourse, and divert it from the natural channel, and conduct the same through such artificial channels or covered drains, and fill old channels; and in doing such work, or in carrying off flowing water, or building main or lateral sewers through ravines or hollows, they shall have the right to pass through private property and condemn the same for such purposes; and the cost of such work, including the cost of the land condemned, shall be paid for as provided herein for the payment of the cost of constructing sewers. [C97, §960; C24, 27, §6748.]

6749. Eminent domain. They may condemn and appropriate so much private property as shall be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter relating to the change of watercourses, and the construction of sewers and of artificial channels in the manner provided for condemning land for city purposes. [C97, §961; C24, 27, §6749.]

Condemnation proceedings, ch 866.

6750. Assessment. If a covered drain or new channel of a watercourse shall be constructed along any street or alley and used by the city as a sanitary or storm waterway, the council shall have the power to assess upon the lots or land adjacent to the line of such covered drain or new channel the whole or a portion of the cost thereof, not exceeding the sum of two dollars per linear foot, in the manner provided for the assessment of the cost of sewers. [C97, §963; C24, 27, §6750.]

GENERAL STATUTES MADE APPLICABLE

6751. Memorial buildings. The law relative to soldiers', sailors', and marines' memorial buildings in cities organized under the general law shall apply to special charter cities. [C24, 27, §6751.]

6752. Sale of bonds. Sections 1175 to 1177, inclusive, are applicable to cities acting under special charters. [C24, 27, §6752.]

6752-b1. Maturity and payment of bonds. Chapter 63-B1 shall apply to cities acting under special charters. [C24, 27, §6752-b1.]


6753-c1. Street as continuation of secondary road. Section 4644-c47 shall apply to cities and towns acting under special charter. [43GA, ch 20, §48.]

6754. Street as secondary road. Section 4745-a1 is applicable to cities acting under spe-
cial charters having a population of thirty-five hundred or less. [C24, 27,§6754.]

6754-c1. Municipal speed districts. The provisions of section 5030 shall apply to cities acting under special charter, regardless of population. [43GA, ch 161.]

6754-c2. Intersections on arterial highways. The provisions of sections 5079-c1, 5079-c2, and 5079-c3 shall apply to cities acting under special charter, regardless of population. [43GA, ch 161.]

6755. Motor vehicle carriers. Section 5105-a28 is applicable to cities acting under special charters. [C24, 27,§6755.]

6756. Territorial limits. All the provisions of chapter 286 in relation to the extension of the boundaries of cities or towns, the annexation of territory thereto, and the severance of territory therefrom are made applicable to cities acting under special charters. [C97,§935; C24, 27,§6756.]

6757. Iowa League of Municipalities. Sections 5683 and 5684 are applicable to special charter cities. [C24, 27,§6757.]

6758. Civil service. Chapter 289 shall apply to cities acting under special charters except those parts thereof specially applicable to cities having a population of more than one hundred thousand. [S13,§679-a; C24, 27,§6758.]

6759. General powers. Chapter 292 is applicable to special charter cities. [C97,§§952, 955, 959; S13,§§694-b, 696-a, 700-a, 711, 719-a, 737-a, 952, 958, 1056-a13; SS15,§§896-b, 711-a; C24, 27,§6759.]

6760. Park commissioners. Chapter 293 is applicable to special charter cities. [C97,§§991, 997; S13,§§991, 991-a; C24, 27,§6760.]

6761. Municipal bands. Chapter 296 is applicable to cities acting under special charters which have a population of not over forty thousand. [C24, 27,§6761.]

6762. Juvenile playgrounds. The law relative to juvenile playgrounds in cities organized under the general law shall apply to special charter cities. [SS15,§879-r; C24, 27,§6762.]

6763. City halls. The law relative to city halls in cities organized under the general law shall apply to special charter cities. [SS15,§741-d; C24, 27,§6763.]

6764. Public libraries. The law relative to public libraries in cities organized under the general law shall apply to special charter cities. [C97,§952; S13,§952; C24, 27,§6764.]

6765. Bridges. Chapter 301 is applicable to cities acting under special charters. [C97,§958; C24, 27,§6765.]

6766. Interstate bridges. Chapters 302 and 302-C1 are applicable to cities acting under special charters. [C24, 27,§6766; 44GA, ch 168.]

6767. Public docks. Chapter 303 is applicable to cities acting under special charters. [S13,§741-w3; C24, 27,§6767.]

6767-c1. Airports. Chapter 303-C1 shall apply to cities acting under special charter. [43GA, ch 138,§111.]

6768. Viaducts. Chapter 305 is applicable to special charter cities. [C24, 27,§6768.]

6769. Jitney busses. Chapter 306 is applicable to special charter cities. [SS15,§§745-a; C24, 27,§6769.]

Referred to in §§106-a28.

6770. Streets and public grounds. Chapter 307 except sections 5949-a1 and 5949-a2, is applicable to special charter cities. [C97,§§777-a, 791-h, 958; S13,§958; C24, 27,§6770.]

For additional declaration of applicability, see 43GA, ch 176,§4.

6770-c1. Improvements by street railways. Sections 6051-c1 and 6051-c2 shall apply to cities acting under special charter. [43GA, ch 182, §5.]

6771. Protection from floods. Chapter 310 is applicable to cities acting under special charters. [S13,§963-a; C24, 27,§6771.]

6771-c1. Extension of water mains. Chapter 314-A1 is applicable to cities acting under special charter, regardless of population. [43GA, ch 186,§2.]

6771-c2. Consolidated tax levy. Section 6217 is applicable to cities acting under special charter. [43GA, ch 189.]

6772. Outside highways—aid. Sections 6224, 6225, and 6226 are made applicable to cities acting under special charters. [C97,§1008; C24, 27,§6772.]


6774. Indebtedness authorized. Section 6239, subsection 2, is applicable to special charter cities. [C24, 27,§6774.]

6775. Indebtedness limited. Sections 6238, 6239, subsection 1, and 6240 are applicable to cities acting under special charters when such cities have a population of less than two thousand. [C24, 27,§6775.]

6776. Elections. Sections 6241 and 6246 are applicable to special charter cities. [C97,§952; SS15,§§696-b, 741-d; C24, 27,§6776.]

6777. Maturity of bonds—interest. Section 6249 is applicable to special charter cities. [C97,§952; SS15,§§696-b; C24, 27,§6777.]

6778. Bonds and certificates. Chapter 320 including amendments by senate file 179 of the fortieth extra general assembly is applicable to special charter cities. [C97,§§1021, 1022; C24, 27,§6778; 44GA, ch 179,§10; 44GA, ch 169.]

Referred to in §§765.

6779. Limitation of action. No action shall be brought questioning the legality of any bond or certificate authorized in the preceding section, or any other bond or certificate authorized by this chapter, from and after three months from the time the same are ordered issued by the proper authority. [C97,§1023; C24, 27,§6779.]

Applicable to cities under commission plan, §§6607. Similar provision. §§6864, 6932, 7678, 7714-a28.

6780. Plats. Chapter 321 is applicable to special charter cities. [C97,§1024; S13,§917-a; C24, 27,§6780.]

6781. Disabled and retired firemen and policemen. Chapter 322 is applicable to special charter cities. [S13,§§992-a, -j; C24, 27,§6781.]
§6782. Commission form of government. A special charter city having by the last state or national census a population of two thousand or over may become organized as a city under the provisions of chapter 326 by proceeding as therein provided. [S13, §1056-a; C24, 27, §6782.]

§6783. Manager plan of government. Any special charter city may become organized as a city under the provisions of chapter 326 by proceeding as therein provided. [SS15, §1056-b; C24, 27, §6783.]

§6784. Municipal courts. The law relative to municipal courts shall apply to special charter cities. [SS15, §994-c1; C24, 27, §6784.]

PUBLIC UTILITIES

§6785. Street railways. Chapter 315 is applicable to special charter cities. [C97, §958; S13, §958; C24, 27, §6785.]

§6786. Railways to maintain drainage. Such cities shall have power to order any railway or street railway to construct and maintain, under the direction and subject to the approval of the city engineer, culverts and drains across its right of way on any street, alley, highway, or other public place as such council may deem necessary, and if any railway or street railway company neglect or refuse, for more than thirty days after such notice as may be prescribed by resolution, to comply with the requirements of any such order, the city may construct such culvert or drain and recover the cost thereof from such company. [C97, §964; C24, 27, §6786.]

Applicable to cities under commission plan, §6567.

§6787. Waterworks. Chapters 313 and 314 are applicable to cities acting under special charters. [C97, §958; S13, §958; C24, 27, §6787; 43GA, ch 184.]

§6788. Heating, water, gas, and electric plants. Sections 6127 to 6143, inclusive, and 6134-d1 to 6134-d7, inclusive, are applicable to cities acting under special charters. [C97, §§720, 952; S13, §§720, 952; C24, 27, §6788; 43GA, ch 158, §2.]

§6789. Establishment of utilities. Such cities shall have power to establish, erect, purchase, lease, maintain, or operate, within or without the corporate limits, heating plants, waterworks, gasworks, electric light or power plants, with all the necessary reservoirs, mains, filters, streams, trenches, pipes, drains, poles, wires, burners, machinery, apparatus, and other requisites of said works or plants. [C73, §471; C97, §958; S13, §958; C24, 27, §6789.]

Refer to in §6792, 6943-c1. Applicable to cities under commission plan, §6567. Similar power, §6127.

§6790. Election necessary. No such works or plants shall be thus established, erected, purchased, or leased unless a majority of the electors voting on such proposition shall vote in favor of the same, at a general or special election. [C73, §471; C97, §958; S13, §955; C24, 27, §6790.]

Refer to in §6792. Applicable to cities under commission plan, §6567.

§6791. Power to grant franchise. They may also grant individuals or private corporations the authority to erect, maintain, or purchase such works or plants or railways, street railways, or telephone systems, for the term of not more than twenty-five years, and may renew or extend the term of such grants for a period not exceeding twenty-five years; but no exclusive franchise shall be thus granted, extended, or renewed, and no franchise shall be granted or authorized, until after notice of the application therefor has been published once each week for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in such city. [C97, §955; S13, §955; C24, 27, §6791.]

Refer to in §6792. Applicable to cities under commission plan, §6567.

§6792. Question submitted. The council may order any of the questions, including the granting to individuals or corporations authority to erect, maintain, or purchase water or gas works, electric light or power plants, or street railway or telephone systems, provided in the three preceding sections, submitted to a vote at a general election, or at one specially called for that purpose; or the mayor shall submit said question to such vote upon the petition of twenty-five property owners of each ward in the city. [C97, §955; C24, 27, §6792.]

Applicable to cities under commission plan, §6567.

§6793. Notice—costs. Notice of such election shall be given in two newspapers published in said city, if there are two, if not, then in one, once each week for at least four consecutive weeks. The party asking for a renewal or extension of such franchise shall pay the cost incurred in holding such election. [C97, §956; C24, 27, §6793.]

Applicable to cities under commission plan, §6567.

§6794. Management of waterworks. The waterworks now owned by such special charter cities having a population of thirty-five thousand or more shall be managed and operated by a board of waterworks trustees, which shall be composed of three resident electors, appointed by the mayor of any such city. [S13, §1056-a; C24, 27, §6794.]

Refer to in §6809. Part of 2GA, ch 47, effective March 2, 1907.

§6795. Appointment. One of such trustees shall be appointed for a term of one year, another for a term of two years, and the remaining trustee for a term of three years, and thereafter each such trustee shall be appointed for a term of three years. [S13, §1056-a; C24, 27, §6795.]

Refer to in §6809.

§6796. Compensation. Said trustees shall receive no compensation whatever for their duties as such. [S13, §1056-a; C24, 27, §6796.]

Refer to in §6809.

§6797. Vacancies. All vacancies occurring on said board occasioned by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, shall be filled by appointment to be made by the mayor of said city for
6798. Bond. Each trustee upon qualifying shall execute and furnish the city an official bond, in the sum of five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties, which bond, if sufficient, shall be approved by the city council and filed with the city recorder and by him kept in his office and recorded in a book kept for that purpose. The expense of such bond shall be paid by the city treasurer, upon the order of the trustees, out of the waterworks funds.  
[S13, §1056-a; C24, 27, §6797.]

6799. Removal. Any of such trustees may be removed from office for cause under the provisions of chapter 56, and in addition thereto, the mayor may, for like cause after hearing, remove any of such trustees.  
[S13, §1056-a; C24, 27, §6799.]

6800. Superintendent and employees. The said board of trustees shall employ an efficient superintendent, and such other employees as may be necessary and proper, for the operation and betterment of such works, for the collection of water rentals, and for the conduct of the business incident to the operation thereof.  
[S13, §1056-a; C24, 27, §6800.]

6801. Bonds. The said board of trustees shall require of the superintendent, and of the other employees as they may deem proper, good and sufficient bonds, the amount thereof to be fixed and approved by said board, for the faithful performance of their duties, which bonds shall run in the name of the city and be filed with the city recorder and by him kept in his office and recorded in a book kept for that purpose.  
[S13, §1056-a; C24, 27, §6801.]

6802. Deposit and custody of funds. All money collected by the board of waterworks trustees shall be deposited at least daily by them with the city treasurer; and all money so deposited and all tax money received by the city treasurer from any source, levied and collected for and on account of the waterworks, shall be kept by the city treasurer as a separate and distinct fund, for which funds the city treasurer shall be liable upon his official bond the same as for other funds received by him as such treasurer.  
[S13, §1056-a; C24, 27, §6802.]

6803. Disbursement. Such moneys shall be paid out by the city treasurer only on the written order of the board of waterworks trustees, who shall have full and absolute control of the application and disbursement thereof for the purposes prescribed by law, including the payment of all indebtedness arising in the maintenance, operation, betterment, and extension of said waterworks; and said board of waterworks trustees shall make no payment of any kind whatsoever, except by written order on the city treasurer.  
[S13, §1056-a; C24, 27, §6803.]

6804. Anticipation of revenues. For the operation, betterment, and improvement of such works, said board of trustees may incur obligations, and to pay therefor may anticipate the revenues of such works for a period not to exceed one year, unless the city council shall by tax levy make provision for the payment thereof.  
[S13, §1056-a; C24, 27, §6804.]

6805. Rates. The board of trustees shall fix uniform water rates and make and enforce proper rules and regulations for the collection of water rentals and the supplying of good water service, and shall furnish the city council a schedule of such water rates and duplicate of such rules and regulations for publication as part of the proceedings of the city council.  
[S13, §1056-a; C24, 27, §6805.]

6806. Reports required. Such board of trustees shall each three months furnish the city council an itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures during such period, including all current liabilities and outstanding accounts, and also complete annual statements, in the form of a balance sheet, which shall include all assets and liabilities; and, at least annually, and oftener if they see fit, report the general condition and needs of the waterworks plant; and such quarterly and annual statements and such reports shall, when so furnished, be at once published as a part of the proceedings of the city council.  
[S13, §1056-a; C24, 27, §6806.]

6807. Records required. Said board of trustees shall keep a book wherein a record shall be entered and kept of their proceedings, which proceedings, duly attested, shall be at once published in two of the official newspapers of any such city.  
[S13, §1056-a; C24, 27, §6807.]

6808. Records public. All books, vouchers, and records of said trustees in any wise relating to the waterworks shall be open to the inspection and examination of any resident of said city.  
[S13, §1056-a; C24, 27, §6808.]

6809. Cities affected. All the provisions of the fifteen preceding sections shall be held and construed as applying to cities acting under special charters having a population of thirty-five thousand or more as shown by the last state census; and all acts or parts of acts in conflict with said sections shall not be applicable to any such cities in so far as they relate to the future management of waterworks.  
[S13, §1056-a; C24, 27, §6809.]

6810. Management of heating, gas, and electric plants. The heating plants, gasworks, or electric light or electric power plants authorized to be purchased or erected by cities acting under special charters having a population of less than thirty-five thousand shall be acquired,
erected, managed, and operated by a board of trustees, which shall be composed of three resident electors, appointed for the term of six years by the mayor of said city. [C24, 27,§6810.]

6811. Appointment — term. After the authorization of the purchase or erection of such works or plant by the electors of such city, in the manner provided by law, the mayor thereof shall thereafter appoint such board of trustees, the first appointees thereof to hold office for the following designated terms, namely: one for two years, one for four years, and one for six years. [C24, 27,§6811.]

6812. Vacancies. All vacancies occurring on said board, occasioned by expiration of terms, by death, resignation, or removal, shall be filled by appointment by the mayor of such city. [C24, 27,§6812.]

Referred to in §6943-c-3.

6813. Compensation. The compensation of said trustees shall be not more than three hundred dollars per annum to each member of said board. [C24, 27,§6813.]

6814. Bond. Each of said trustees shall execute and furnish to the city an official bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars to be approved by the mayor and filed with the city clerk. [C24, 27,§6814.]

6815. Removal. Such trustees may be removed from office for proper cause under the provisions of chapter 56. [C24, 27,§6815.]

Referred to in §6943-c-6.

6816. Power of trustees. The said board of trustees shall have power to contract for the purchase or erection and construction of any such works or plant, and like powers and authority to manage and control the same as are conferred upon waterworks trustees appointed as provided in section 6157. [C24, 27,§6816.]

6817. Regulations of electric wires. Special charter cities shall have power to regulate telegraph, district telegraph, telephone, street car, electric light and power poles, subways, and wires, and provide the manner in which and the places where the same shall be placed, including the right to construct subways under and erect poles upon and along the streets, alleys, and public places; and to compel companies having wires on the same street or alley to use the same poles or subways upon reasonable terms. [C97,§1055; C24, 27,§6817.]

Applicable to cities under commission plan, §6567.

Building restrictions

6818. Housing law. Chapter 323 is applicable to cities acting under special charters which, by the last state or federal census, had a population of fifteen thousand or more, and to every such city as its population shall reach fifteen thousand thereafter by any state or federal census; provided, however, that in all other such cities having a population of less than fifteen thousand, the council may adopt ordinances for the regulation and control of any or all matters covered by the provisions of said chapter, in so far as same may be reasonably applicable, and fix penalties for the violation thereof; and fix rules and regulations not inconsistent with those provided in said chapter for the enforcement of said ordinances. [C24, 27,§6818.]

6819. Construction or alteration. Section 6430 is applicable to special charter cities of more than fifty thousand population, as shown by the last state or federal census, having a department or division of building inspection in charge of a person devoting his entire time to the supervision of building construction and to the enforcement of laws and ordinances relating to building construction, repair, alteration, removal, and related matters. [C24, 27,§6819.]

6820. Municipal zoning. Chapter 324 is applicable to cities acting under special charters. [C24, 27,§6820.]

6821. Restricted residence districts. Chapter 325 is applicable to special charter cities. [C24, 27,§6821.]

6822. Building permits. Such cities shall require plans and specifications for all buildings costing over two thousand dollars, and all buildings to be erected within the fire limits of such cities, to be submitted for approval, and no such building shall be erected until such plans are approved by the board of public works, chief of fire department, or other proper officer of such city. Such city shall require any person, before erecting any building or improvement within the city, to submit plans and specifications for the plumbing, drainage, ventilation, and electric wiring of such building, for approval, and provide for the inspection of the construction thereof, and obtaining a permit for such erection or construction, which shall not be issued until such plans and specifications have been approved by the board of health or electrician, and may make reasonable charges for such approval and inspection, as provided by ordinance, and the money derived therefrom shall be paid monthly to the treasurer or collector. [C97,§1052; C24, 27,§6822.]

River front and levee improvements

6823. Water front improvement—fund. Any city acting under special charter, which is bounded in part or divided by a river, may improve said water front by constructing retaining walls, filling, grading, paving, macadamizing, or riprapping the same; and to pay for such improvements the council of such city is empowered to levy a tax of not exceeding one mill on the dollar per annum on the taxable property thereof, the same when collected to be known as the levee improvement fund. The proceeds of such fund shall be used exclusively for said purposes. [S13,§1056-a6a; C24, 27,§6823.]

Applicable to cities under commission plan, §6567.

Bonds.

6824. In the event that the proceeds of such tax in any one year shall be insufficient to pay for the improvements of that year, or if the city council shall deem best to extend the payment over a number of years, then upon a majority vote of said council approving the same, said cities may borrow the money to make such improvements and issue the negotiable in-
terest-bearing bonds of said city to evidence said debt; provided that the total bond that may be issued under this chapter by any one city shall not exceed one per cent of the assessed value of said city. [S13, §1056-a6b; C24, 27, §6824.]

Applicable to cities under commission plan, §667.

6825. Form of bonds. Said bonds shall be in amounts provided in, and conform in substance to, the requirements of section 6253. [S13, §1056-a6c; C24, 27, §6825.]

Applicable to cities under commission plan, §667.

6826. River front commission. Chapter 294 is applicable to cities acting under special charters. [S13, §879-o; C24, 27, §6826.]

6827. Levee improvement commission. Any city acting under special charter may establish a levee improvement commission to consist of the mayor, who shall be its chairman, and not more than four other persons to be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the city council. [S13, §1056-a6d; C24, 27, §6827.]

6828. Qualifications — compensation — term. The appointive members shall be residents and qualified electors of the city, and shall hold no other official position in the city, and no member shall receive any salary for his services as a member of such commission. Their term of office shall be fixed by ordinance and shall not exceed six years. [S13, §1056-a6d; C24, 27, §6828.]

6829. Bond. Before entering upon their office the appointive members shall each execute a bond in favor of the city in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, with approved fidelity company surety, for the faithful performance of their duties. The expense of this bond shall be paid out of the levee improvement fund. [S13, §1056-a6d; C24, 27, §6829.]

6830. Powers and duties. The levee improvement commission shall have full charge and supervision of all improvements of the water front along any river within the corporate limits of the city. It shall have exclusive charge and control of the levee improvement fund and of all moneys derived from the sale of bonds issued by the city council for the purpose of carrying on the work of making water front improvements. It shall pay out of these funds only for the purposes named. [S13, §1056-a6d; C24, 27, §6830.]

6831. Ferries. In cities under special charter which have established levee improvement commissions, all of the powers enumerated in section 5770 shall be exercised by the levee improvement commission and in addition thereto in such cities the levee improvement commission shall have the exclusive power to prescribe the character, design, and type of construction of any ferry dock or landing had or used by any ferry running to or from any landing place which is on the water front along any river within the corporate limits of said city; to prescribe the amount of license to be paid by any such ferry for the privilege of having or using any such landing place; to prescribe the terms and conditions under which any such ferry may have the right to run to and from any such land-
§6837, Ch 329, SPECIAL CHARTER CITIES—BOARD OF HEALTH 898

sances, sources of filth, and cases of sickness within its jurisdiction, and on all boats in its ports and harbors, or railroad cars passing through such city; and for the prevention of nuisances and the preservation of the public health, as said board may judge necessary for the public health and safety; and shall, from time to time, report to the city council ordinances for carrying such rules, regulations, and provisions into effect, and for the appointment of the proper inspectors and officers necessary to enforce the same. [C97,§1028; C24, 27,§6836.]

6837. Violation of regulations. Such cities shall have power and may provide by ordinance for the punishment by fine and imprisonment of any person who shall knowingly violate or fail to comply with any rule, regulation, or order of such local board of health, but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars, nor the imprisonment thirty days. The prosecution for the violation of any rule, regulation, or order of such board of health shall be in the name of the city appointing such board, and shall be conducted in the same manner and before the same tribunals as other prosecutions for the violation of ordinances of such city. [C97,§1029; C24, 27,§6837.]

6838. Sewer connections. The board of health shall have power to compel all property owners owning property situated on streets along which sewers have been constructed, or within two hundred fifty feet of any sewer, to make proper connections therewith, and to use the same for proper purposes; and in case such owner shall fail to make such connections within the time fixed by such board, they may cause such connections to be made and report the cost and expense thereof to the city council, which shall assess the same against the property so connected, and such assessment shall be a lien on said property which the city council can enforce by the sale of same. [C97,§1030; C24, 27,§6838.]

6839. Plumbing. Such board shall have power to prescribe rules and regulations for all plumbing connections of buildings, or tenements with any sewer, and for all plumbing, drainage, and ventilation of any building or tenement, and may prescribe the kind and size of materials to be used in any plumbing, drainage, and ventilation of buildings, and the manner in which plumbing shall be done, and compel the plans and specifications for the plumbing of any building to be submitted to and approved by said board before the same is installed, and that such work be done by a competent licensed plumber, and provide for the inspection of the work done under such plans and specifications, and have the power to appoint, with the approval of the city council, an inspector of such plumbing, and define his duties and powers. [C97,§1031; C24, 27,§6839.]

6840. Nuisances. Such board may order the owner or occupant of any property, place, or building at his own expense to remove or abate any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, to dispose of garbage, to destroy diseased or impure milk, provisions, or food products, to purify, fill up, or cease from using any impure well or cistern, to report to the proper officer all contagious or infectious diseases found on his property or on premises over which he has control, to make sewer connection, and to do such acts as may be required. The board may in its discretion specify in its notice the time and manner of compliance with such order, and if such person neglect to comply with such order he may be punished in accordance with the provisions hereof, and the board may do or cause to be done whatever is required by the order. [C97,§1032; C24, 27,§6840.]

6841. Abatement. Whenever the owner, occupant, or person having the control or management of such property shall not be found in the city, or whenever the board may deem immediate action necessary, it may, without notice to such owner or occupant or person having the control or management of the same, immediately proceed to remove said nuisance, source of filth, or other cause of sickness, and the expense thereof shall be reported to the council and levied and assessed against the property, place, or building, and collected as a special tax, and shall be a lien upon such property, place, and building, or the same may be enforced in any court having jurisdiction, by the proper officer, in the name of the city. [C97,§1033; C24, 27,§6841.]

6842. Enjoining. Whenever any person or persons are engaged in a work, or doing things, or threatening to do things, which, in the opinion of the board, will result in a nuisance or endanger the public health, the board may forbid the doing or continuance thereof, and in case any such person shall fail to comply with any such order, after personal service of a notice thereof, he may be proceeded against and punished under the provisions hereof. [C97,§1034; C24, 27,§6842.]

6843. Health regulations. Whenever any such board shall make or adopt any general rules and regulations for the public health, they shall be signed by the mayor or other presiding officer and attested by the clerk of such board, and, when so signed and attested, shall be published twice in the official newspaper of such city. When such publication is completed, due proof thereof by affidavit shall be attached to said rules and regulations, and the same shall be enforced in accordance with the provisions hereof. [C97, §1035; C24, 27,§6843.]

6844. Notices. Any notice from the board may be served by any city officer, or by any other person whom the board of health may appoint or designate. [C97,§1036; C24, 27,§6844.]

6845. Premises unfit for habitation. The board, when satisfied upon due examination that any cellar, room, tenement, or building in said city, occupied as a dwelling house, has
become, by reason of the number of inhabitants or want of cleanliness or other cause, unfit for such habitation, and a cause of nuisance or sickness to the occupants thereof or to the public, may issue a notice to the occupants thereof or any of them, requiring the premises to be put into a proper condition as to cleanliness or health, or may require the occupants to remove from the premises, within such time as the board deems reasonable. If the persons so notified neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of the notice, the board may cause the premises to be properly cleaned at the expense of the owners or property, or the board may remove the occupants forcibly and close up the premises, and the same shall not again be occupied as a dwelling place until put in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the board. [C97, §1037; C24, 27, §6845.]

6846. Contagious diseases. Whenever by reason of the prevalence of smallpox, or other contagious or infectious disease, in any such city or the vicinity thereof, the board may deem it dangerous to permit the congregation together of people, the board may, with the consent of the person, by public proclamation be published once in some newspaper of general circulation in the city, prohibit the congregation of people in schools, churches, theaters, and in all other buildings in said city, and it shall thereupon become the duty of the principals, teachers, and other persons in charge of such places or buildings specified in said publication to keep the same closed and to prevent the congregation of people therein; and when smallpox is prevalent in said city or its vicinity, the said board of health may, with the consent of the council, by notice served upon the teachers or persons in charge of any of the public or private schools, prohibit the admission therein of any pupil until such pupil shall have proved, to the satisfaction of the board or the persons selected by it for that purpose, that such pupils have been vaccinated within five years prior thereto, or within such time as the board may designate; and said board may in like manner prevent the admission of any pupil who shall not purporting to have been vaccinated into churches, theaters, or other buildings, by notifying the persons in charge thereof not to admit such persons. [C97, §1038; C24, 27, §6846.]

6847. Warrant. Whenever the board of health shall think it necessary for the preservation of the lives or the health of the inhabitants to enter a place, building, or vessel within its jurisdiction, for the purpose of examining into and destroying, removing, or preventing any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, and shall be refused such entry, any member of the board may make complaint, under oath, before any justice of the peace, or other judicial officer having jurisdiction to enforce the ordinances of such city, stating the facts of the case so far as he has knowledge thereof. Such officer shall thereupon issue a warrant, directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county, marshal or public officer, commanding him to take sufficient aid and, being accompanied by two or more members of said board, between the hours of sunrise and sunset, repair to the place where such nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness may be, and destroy, remove, or prevent the same under the direction of such members of the board. [C97, §1039; C24, 27, §6847.]

6848. Removal of diseased person. When any person coming from abroad or residing within such city shall be infected, or lately shall have been infected, with smallpox or other sickness dangerous to the public health, the board shall make provisions in the manner by it deemed best for the safety of the inhabitants, by removing such sick or infected person to a separate house, if it can be done without injury to his health, and by providing nurses and other assistance and supplies, which shall be charged to the person himself, his parents, or other person liable for his support, if able, otherwise to the county. [C97, §1040; C24, 27, §6848.]

Referred to in §6849.

6849. Care of such person. If any afflicted person cannot be removed without danger to his health, the board shall make provision for him, as directed in the preceding section, in the house in which he may be, and in such case they may cause the persons in the neighborhood to be removed, and take other means as may be deemed necessary for the safety of the inhabitants. [C97, §1041; C24, 27, §6849.]

6850. Warrant. Any justice of the peace, or tribunal having jurisdiction to enforce the ordinances of such city, on application under oath, showing cause therefor, by any member of said board, shall issue his warrant, directed to the sheriff or constable of the county or marshal or police officer, commanding him, under the directions of the board, to remove any person infected with contagious disease, or to take possession of condemned houses and lodgings, and to provide nurses and attendants and other necessaries for the care, safety, and relief of the sick. [C97, §1042; C24, 27, §6850.]

6851. Meetings—report. Every such board shall meet for the transaction of business at least once each month, and at such other times as occasion may require, and the clerk of the board shall transmit his annual report to the department of health within two weeks after the October meeting, and at such other time as may be required by the said department. Such report shall embrace a history of any epidemic disease which may have prevailed within the city. The failure of the clerk to make such report shall be considered a misdemeanor, for which he shall be subject to a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars. [C97, §1043; C24, 27, §6851.]

6852. Powers—assessment of expenses. The foregoing provisions in regard to boards of health shall not in any manner limit the powers of cities acting under special charters in relation to matters affecting the public health, and the city councils of such cities shall provide by ordinance for the manner of the exercise of the powers herein conferred upon such boards, and for the enforcement of the orders, rules, and regulations thereof, and punishment for the vio-
lation of the same, as prescribed in this chapter, and shall also have power to provide and shall provide for the assessment of all expenses incurred by said board and by said cities, in consequence of the failure or neglect of any owner or occupant of property to comply with any order of such board, upon the real estate upon which such expenditures are made or expenses incurred, and it shall be a lien thereon from the time said work is done, and may be assessed, levied, and collected as other special assessments, and may be collected and the lien enforced by civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction. [C97, §1044; C24, 27, §6852.]

6853. Proceedings reported. Boards of health shall report their doings and proceedings to the council from time to time as required by ordinance or resolution, and the council shall have supervision over the orders and proceedings of said board. [C97, §1045; C24, 27, §6853.]

6854. Construction of powers. The provisions of this chapter in regard to the police powers, sanitary regulations, and regulations for the prevention and spread of fires and of contagious diseases, shall not be construed as a limitation of the general powers of such cities. [C97, §1046; C24, 27, §6854.]

GENERAL TAXATION

6855. General levy. The council of each city or town shall levy a tax for the year then ensuing, for the purpose of defraying its general and incidental expenses, which shall not exceed ten mills on the dollar. [C97, §1003; S13, §1003; C24, 27, §6855.]

6856. Special levies. They shall have power to levy annually the following taxes for special purposes:

1. Grading fund. A tax not exceeding three mills on the dollar for a grading fund, to be used for the purpose of opening, widening, extending, or grading any street, public ground, or market place.

2. Improvement fund. A tax not exceeding three mills on the dollar for the city improvement fund, to be used for the purpose of paying the cost of the making, reconstruction, and repair of any street improvement at the intersection of streets, and spaces opposite streets intersecting but not crossing, and the spaces opposite property owned by the city or state.

3. Sewer fund. A tax not exceeding five mills on the dollar on the assessed valuation of all property therein, for the city sewer fund, to be used to pay the cost of making, reconstructing, or repairing any sewer at the intersection of streets, and all spaces opposite streets intersecting but not crossing, and at spaces opposite property owned by the city or state, or to pay the whole or any part of the cost of making, reconstructing, or repairing any sewer within the limits of such city, and for the maintenance and operation of any sewage disposal plant included in said sewer district. When the city has been divided into sewer districts, a tax not exceeding five mills on the taxable real property in the sewer district, for the district sewer fund, to be used to pay, in whole or in part, the cost of the making, reconstruction or repair of any sewer located or laid in that particular district, and for the maintenance and operation of any sewage disposal plant included in said sewer districts; provided that, on petition of the owners of two-thirds in value of all the taxable real estate within such sewer district for the construction of a sewer in such district, the maximum percentage of taxes that can be levied in any one year shall not be limited to five mills, but shall be such percentage of the valuation of such property as will produce at least one-tenth of the whole cost of such sewer assessable upon the real property in such sewer.

4. Fire fund. A tax not exceeding five mills on the dollar for the purpose of creating a city fire fund, to be used for paying the expenses of organizing, keeping, and maintaining a fire department, including the expenses of constructing, purchasing, leasing, and maintaining the proper and necessary buildings, grounds, and apparatus therefor; provided that where a paid fire department is maintained, all money derived from the sale of any buildings, grounds, or apparatus of such fire department which was originally paid for out of the fire fund, shall belong to said fire fund.

5. Road fund. When any city is divided into road districts, a tax not exceeding two mills on the dollar on all taxable property in such road district, to be known as the district road fund, and to be used only to pay the cost of cleaning, sprinkling, and repairing the streets and public places in such district.

6. Library tax. In cities which have established, or may establish, a free public library, a tax as provided in section 6211, subsections 19 and 20.

7. Tax for water and gas works and electric plants. A tax not exceeding five mills on the dollar, which, with the rates, rents, or revenues derived therefrom, shall be sufficient to pay the expenses of running, operating, and repairing water and gas works and electric light and power plants or power plants, for water, light, gas, or power supplied to the city, the levy to be limited to the property benefited thereby.

8. Tax for water, gas, and electric light or power. A tax not exceeding five mills on the dollar for the purpose of paying the amount due, or to become due, to any individual or company operating water or gas works or electric light or power plants, for water, light, gas, or power supplied to the city, the levy to be limited to the property benefited thereby.

9. Bond fund. A tax for the purpose of creating a bond fund sufficient to pay the interest, to accrue before the next annual levy, on funding or refunding bonds outstanding, and to pay the principal of such funding or refunding bonds. In case of such bonds, the levy shall be so made that, dividing the principal into as many parts as the bonds have years to run, not less than
one such part shall be levied each year, and shall be made so that the fund derived therefrom shall be available and sufficient to pay the bonds at their maturity.

10. Water and gas or electric light and power bonds. A tax to be used exclusively in payment of the principal and interest of bonds issued for the construction of water and gas works, or electric light and power plants, and which shall be levied in the manner provided in the preceding subdivision.

11. Park levy. A tax not exceeding two mills on the dollar, as authorized by the vote of the electors, to purchase, improve, and maintain public parks in such city.

12. Special bridge tax. A special tax to aid in the construction of bridges, when such tax has been voted by the electors of the city under the provisions of section 5883.

13. Drainage tax. A tax in such sum or amount as may be necessary to pay any special assessment, with interest, or any installment of any special assessment, with interest, levied against any street, alley, highway, public way, or park of any city acting under a special charter, levied under the provisions of sections 7627 and 7629. [C73, §461, 475; C97, §1005; S13, §1005; C24, 27, §6855.]

6857. Park levy. Section 6214 is applicable to cities acting under special charters. [C24, 27, §6857.]

6858. City bridge levy. Section 6209 is made applicable to special charter cities. [C97, §1004; S13, §1004; C24, 27, §6858.]

6859. Road levy on agricultural land. Section 6210 is made applicable to special charter cities. [C97, §1004; S13, §1004; C24, 27, §6859.]

6860. Fire department maintenance levy. Section 6211, subsections 8 and 9, is applicable to special charter cities. [C24, 27, §6860; 43GA, ch 206, §2.]

6861. Garbage and street cleaning levy. Section 6211, subsection 16, is applicable to special charter cities. [SS15, §696-b; C24, 27, §6861.]

6862. Excess of judgment or bond tax. When a tax has been levied to pay any judgment against any such city, or the principal and interest of funding or refunding bonds issued by such city, or for any other special purpose, such tax shall not be held invalid if the amount received exceed the amount sought for such specific object, but the excess shall go into the general fund. Money so raised is especially appropriated for such purposes, and shall constitute a distinct fund in the hands of the treasurer until the obligation is discharged. [C51, §§123, 124; R60, §§259, 260; C73, §§518, 319; C97, §1006; C24, 27, §6862.]

6863. Anticipating revenue. Loans may be negotiated or warrants issued by any such city in anticipation of its revenues for the fiscal year in which such loans are negotiated or warrants issued, but the aggregate amount of such loans and warrants shall not exceed one-half the estimated revenue of such corporation for the fund or purpose for which the taxes are to be collected for such fiscal year. [R60, §1129; C73, §500; C97, §1007; C24, 27, §6863.]

Fiscal year, §6864.

6864. Diversion of funds. Section 6230 is made applicable to cities acting under special charters. [C97, §1008; C24, 27, §6864.]

6864-d1. State board of assessment and review. Chapter 329-C as amended is applicable to cities acting under special charter. [44GA, ch 206, §7.]

6865. Valuation. The assessed or taxable value of all property except moneys and credits including moneyed capital other than moneyed capital within the meaning of section 5219 of the revised statutes of the United States as amended, and the value at which it shall be listed and upon which the levy shall be made, in special charter cities, shall be provided by the city council of such city, and if the city council of such city shall fix the taxable value of property at any portion thereof except twenty-five per cent of the actual value thereof as shown by the assessment, such city council, when the levy for city purposes has been determined, shall ascertain the equivalent thereof, based upon such twenty-five per cent valuation and shall certify the aggregate of the levy so ascertained to the county treasurer of the county in which such city is located and the county treasurer shall pay to the treasurer of such city, such portion of the five mill tax on moneys and credits collected within such city, as the aggregate levy so ascertained is of the total levy obtained by adding such certified levy to the levy for all purposes except city purposes. [S13, §1056-a5; C24, 27, §6865.]

6866. Property valued by state board of assessment and review. Where all property except such as is listed and valued by the state board of assessment and review is assessed upon its full or a certain percentage of its full valuation, the levy upon all such property valued and returned by the state board of assessment and review shall be on a like percentage of the valuation so returned. [S13, §1056-a6; C24, 27, §6866; 43GA, ch 205, §3.]

6867. Levy and collection. The council shall have power to levy and collect taxes for all general and special purposes in this chapter authorized, upon all property within the city not exempted from taxation by the general law of the state, and to fix the number of mills to be levied on the value thereof, which shall be ascertained by the assessor of said city. [C97, §1010; C24, 27, §6867.]

Referred to in §6732.

6868. Assessment procedure. The council shall provide by ordinance the time and manner of taking such assessment, when the same shall be equalized and returned to the auditor or recorder, and for the assessing and placing upon the tax list all property that may have been omitted, overlooked, brought into the city before the levy of said tax, or otherwise not returned by the assessor, and to fix the time when such officer shall make out and deliver a copy of the assessment and the taxes levied thereon to
the collector or treasurer. [C97, §1010; C24, 27, §6868.]

Referred to in §6732.

6869. Assessment — equalization. All the property of individuals, companies, copartner­
ships, and corporations shall be listed and re­
turned by the assessor for city taxation, and the duty of the owner, officer, agent, or indi­
vidual having control of the same to assist the
assessor in listing the same, and the penalties
for his neglect or refusal so to do, shall be as
provided in title 16, so far as the same may be
applicable and not in contravention of any of
the provisions herein, or of the charters of such
cities; but the equalization of all assessments
shall be made by the council as provided by or­
dinance or the charters of said cities. [C97,
§1011; C24, 27, §6869.]

6870. Board of view. Sections 7129, and
7132 to 7136, inclusive, are made applicable to
special charter cities, except that the words
"city treasurer" or "collector" and "city" shall
be substituted for "county auditor" or "county"
wherever the same appear in said sections.
[C97, §1004; S13, §1004; C24, 27, §6870.]

6871. Collection through county. The coun­
cil may provide by ordinance for certifying all
taxes and assessments to the county auditor, as
provided in sections 6227 to 6229, inclusive,
which shall be applicable to the city adopting
the provisions thereof, and the taxes so certi­
fied shall be collected and paid over in the same
way, with the same penalties, rights, and liabil­
ities, as in and for other cities to which such
sections are applicable. [C97, §1010; C24, 27,
§6871.]

Referred to in §6732.

6872. Collection procedure. Such cities shall
have power and shall provide by ordinance when
general or special taxes and assessments shall
become delinquent, and the rate of interest
which they shall thereafter bear, not exceeding
ten per cent per annum on the whole amount
thereof, including penalty, and for the sale of
both real and personal property for the col­
clection of general and special delinquent taxes
and assessments, on such terms as the council
may determine. [C97, §1012; C24, 27, §6872.]

6873. Sale of real estate — notice. In the
sale of real property for taxes and assessments,
the notice of the time and place of such sale
shall be given by the treasurer or the collector,
and shall contain the description of each sepa­
rate tract to be sold, as taken from the tax list;
the amount of taxes for which it is liable, de­
linquent for each year, and the amount of pen­
alty, Interest, and cost thereon; the name of the
owner, if known, or the person, if any, to whom
it is taxable; by publication in some newspaper
in the city once each week for three consecutive
weeks, the last of which shall be at least one
week before the date of such sale, and by post­
ing a copy thereof at the door of the office of
the collector or treasurer one week before the
day of such sale. [C97, §1012; C24, 27, §6873.]

6874. Cost of publication. The compensa­
tion for such publication shall not exceed twenty
cents for each description, and shall be paid by
the city. The amount paid therefor shall be col­
clected as a part of the costs of sale and paid into
the treasury. [C97, §1012; C24, 27, §6874.]

6875. Sufficiency of notice. In all cases
such advertisement shall be sufficient notice to
the owners and persons having an interest in
or claiming title to any lot or parcel of real
estate, of the sale of their property for delin­
guent taxes. [C97, §1012; C24, 27, §6875.]

6876. Irregularities disregarded. No irregu­
larity or informality in the advertisement shall
affect the legality of any sale or the title of any
property conveyed, if it shall appear that said
property was subject to taxation for the year or
years for which the same was sold, and that the
tax was due and unpaid at the time of sale. [C97,
§1012; C24, 27, §6876.]

6877. Demand unnecessary. A failure of the
collector to make personal demand of taxes shall
not affect the validity of any sale or the title of
any property acquired under such sale. [C97,
§1012; C24, 27, §6877.]

6878. Adjournment of sale. Section 7259 is
made applicable to cities acting under special
charters. [C97, §1013; C24, 27, §6878.]

6879. Tax list. All assessments and taxes
levied by the council, except as otherwise pro­
vided by law, shall be placed by the auditor,
clerk, or recorder, as provided by ordinance,
upon the proper tax book, to be known as the
"tax list", properly ruled and headed with dis­
tinct columns to correspond with the assessment
books, with a column for polls and one for pay­
ments, and he shall complete the same by carry­
ing out the consolidated tax and all other taxes
levied, and at the end of the list shall make an
abstract thereof and apportion the consolidated
tax among the respective funds to which it be­
longs, according to the number of mills levied
for each, and certify the same to the collector
or treasurer at or before the regular time for
the collection and payment of taxes. [R60,
§§1123, 1126; C73, §§495, 498; C97, §1014; C24,
27, §6879.]

6880. Lien on real estate. Taxes upon real
estate shall be a lien thereon against all persons
except the state. Taxes due from any person
upon personal property shall be a lien upon any
and all real estate owned by such person or to
which he may acquire title. [C97, §1015; C24,
27, §6880.]

6881. Lien between vendor and vendee. As
between vendor and vendee, such lien shall at­
tach to real estate on the thirty-first day of
December following the levy, unless otherwise
provided in this chapter. [C97, §1015; C24, 27,
§6881.]

6882. Stocks of goods. Taxes upon stocks of
goods and merchandise shall be a lien thereon,
and shall continue a lien thereon when sold in
bulk, and may be collected from the owner,
purchaser, or vendee, but the property of the
seller thereof shall be first exhausted for the pay­
ment. [C97, §1015; C24, 27, §6882.]
6883. When lien attaches. All of such taxes shall remain a lien on the property aforesaid from and after the date of the levy in each year. [C97, §1015; C24, 27, §6883.]

6884. Tax receipt. The collector or treasurer shall in all cases make out and deliver to the taxpayer a receipt, which receipt shall contain the description and the assessed value of each lot and parcel of real estate, and the assessed value of personal property, and in case the property has been sold for taxes and not redeemed, the date of such sale and to whom sold, also the amount of taxes, interest, and costs paid; and the collector or treasurer shall give separate receipts for each year; whereupon he shall make proper entries of such payments on the books of his office. [C97, §1016; C24, 27, §6884.]

Referred to in §6885.

6885. Payment refused—receipt made conclusive. The council may provide by ordinance:
1. That no person shall be permitted to pay taxes of any one year until the taxes for the previous years shall be first paid.
2. That the receipt contemplated in the preceding section shall be conclusive evidence that all taxes and the costs of every kind against the property described in such receipt are paid to the date of such receipt.
3. That for any failure or neglect on the part of the collector, or on the part of anyone acting as collector, he and his bondsmen shall be liable to an action on his official bond for damages sustained by any person or the city for such neglect. [C97, §1016; C24, 27, §6885.]

6886. Certificate of purchase. The treasurer or collector of taxes, or person authorized to act as collector, shall make, sign, and deliver to the purchaser of any real property sold for the payment of any taxes or special assessments authorized by the provisions of this chapter, or by any law applicable to such cities, a certificate of purchase, which shall have the same force and effect as certificates issued by county treasurers for the sale of property for delinquent county taxes. [C97, §1017; C24, 27, §6886.]

6887. Redemption—terms. Real property sold under the provisions of this chapter, or by virtue of any power herefore given, may be redeemed before the time of redemption expires, as hereinafter provided, by payment to the treasurer, collector, or person authorized to receive the same, to be held by him subject to the order of the purchaser on surrender of the certificate, or in case the same is lost and destroyed, on his making affidavit of such fact, and of the further fact that it was not assigned, of the amount for which the same was sold, and ten per cent of such amount immediately added as a penalty, with eight per cent per annum on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and the amount of all taxes, either general or special, with interest and costs, paid at any time by the purchaser or his assignee subsequent to the sale, and a similar penalty of ten per cent added as before on the amount of the payment made at any subsequent time, with eight per cent interest per annum on the whole of such amount or amounts from the day or days of payment; provided that such penalty for the non-payment of the taxes at any subsequent time or times shall not attach, unless such subsequent tax or taxes shall have remained unpaid for thirty days after they became delinquent. [C97, §1018; C24, 27, §6887.]

6888. Certificate of redemption. The treasurer, collector, or person authorized to receive the same, upon application of any party to redeem real property sold as aforesaid, and being satisfied that such person has a right to redeem the same, and on payment of the proper amount, shall issue to such party a certificate of redemption, in substance and form as provided for the redemption of property sold at state and county taxes, and shall make proper entry thereof in the sale book, which redemption shall thereupon be deemed complete without further proceedings. [C97, §1018; C24, 27, §6888.]

6889. Redemption statutes applicable. The provisions of sections 7277 to 7283, inclusive, shall, so far as the same shall be applicable, and not hereinafter amended, apply to sales of real estate for delinquent taxes herein contemplated; but where the words “auditor of the county” or “treasurer” are used in said sections the words “city clerk”, “recorder”, “auditor”, or “person authorized to make out the tax list” and “city collector” or “city treasurer or officer authorized to receive same” shall be substituted. [C97, §1018; C24, 27, §6889.]

6890. Deed—when executed. Immediately after the expiration of ninety days from the date of service of the notice, as prescribed by sections 7277 to 7284, inclusive, the treasurer, collector, or person authorized to act as collector of taxes, shall make out a deed for each lot or parcel of land sold and remaining unredeemed, and deliver the same to the purchaser upon the return of the certificate of purchase. [C97, §1019; C24, 27, §6890.]

6891. Different parcels. Any number of parcels of real estate bought by one person may be included in one deed, if required by the purchaser. [C97, §1019; C24, §6891.]

6892. Formal execution. Deeds executed by the city treasurer, collector, or person authorized to act as collector, may be in form substantially as provided by section 7285, and shall be signed and acknowledged by him in his official capacity. [C97, §1019; C24, 27, §6892.]

6893. Force and effect. All deeds and conveyances hereafter made and executed on account of any general or special tax sale shall be of the same force and effect as deeds made by the county treasurer as provided in sections 7286 to 7288, inclusive, for delinquent county taxes. [C97, §1019; C24, 27, §6893.]

6894. Rights and remedies. The purchaser as well as the owner of any real property sold on account of such general or special delinquent taxes or assessments shall be entitled to all the rights and remedies which are granted and provided by sections 7269, 7270, sections 7289 to 7296, inclusive, but wherever the words “county and
county treasurer and auditor" are used, the words "city, city treasurer, city clerk, recorder, auditor, or collector or officer authorized to act as collector", shall be substituted.  [C97,§1019; C24, 27,§6894.

6895. Tax and deed statutes applicable. Sections 7185, 7222 to 7226, inclusive, 7240 to 7243, inclusive, 7253, 7266, 7267, 7293 to 7295, inclusive, are hereby made applicable to cities acting under special charters, except that, where the word "treasurer" is used, there shall be substituted the words "city collector or treasurer or deputy treasurer or deputy or officer authorized to collect city taxes"; and where the word "auditor" is used, there shall be substituted the words "city clerk or recorder".  [C97,§1019; S13,§1020; C24, 27,§6895.

6896. Penalty or interest on unpaid taxes. In cities acting under special charters no penalty or interest shall be collected upon taxes or assessments remaining unpaid four years or more, from the first day of January of the year in which the tax books containing the same were first placed in the hands of the city collector or treasurer.  [S13,§1056-a4; C24, 27,§6896.

MISCELLANEOUS TAXES

6897. Poll tax. Chapter 318 is made applicable to special charter cities.  [C97,§1004; S13, §1004; C24, 27,§6897.

6898. Intoxicating liquors. Title 6 is made applicable to cities acting under special charters.  [C97,§1013; C24, 27,§6898.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND SEWERS

6899. How paid. The cost of construction, reconstruction, or resurfacing of any street or alley improvement, except as provided in section 6011, and except the cost of constructing electric light fixtures along any street, and except for that part for which railways or street railways are liable, shall be assessed as a special tax against all lots according to area, so as to include one-half of the privately owned property between the street improved and the next street, whether such privately owned property abut upon said street or not.

In no case except where the district method of assessment is used, shall property situated more than three hundred feet from the street so improved be so assessed.

Such assessment for improvements upon an alley shall be confined to property in the block or blocks in which such alley is located, or, where adjoining property is not platted into blocks, such assessment shall be confined to property within one hundred fifty feet of the alley so improved.  [R60,§1064; C73,§§464, 465; C97,§969; C24, 27,§6899.

6899-a1. Lighting fixtures — assessments. The cost of constructing and reconstructing electric light fixtures along any street shall be assessed as a special tax against the property abutting on such street in proportion to the linear front feet thereof.  [C27,§6899-a1.

6900. Road districts—cost at intersections. The council may divide the city into road districts, or may make each ward a separate road district, or make the entire city into a general district for the purpose of cleaning, sprinkling, and repairing the streets, or for any of said purposes, and provide for the manner of doing the same, and for the payment of the cost thereof out of the district road fund, and shall determine the amount necessary for such purposes in each district, and make appropriations therefor at the time and in the manner in this chapter provided for making appropriations for other purposes; but the cost of making, reconstructing, and repairing streets at the intersection of streets, and one-half of the space opposite streets intersecting and not crossing, and opposite city property in any district, shall be paid from the city improvement fund.  [C97,§970; C24, 27,§6900.

6901. Notice and levy of assessments. After filing the plat and schedule referred to in section 6023, the council shall direct the clerk or recorder to give ten days' notice, by publishing same three times in a newspaper published in said city, that such plat and schedule are on file in the office of the clerk, fixing a time within which all objections thereto or to the prior proceedings must be made in writing; and the council, having heard the objections and made necessary corrections, shall levy the special assessment as shown in said plat and schedule.  [C97,§971; S13,§971; C24, 27,§6901.

6902. Levy and payment as tax. The special assessments made in said plat and schedule, as corrected and approved, shall be levied at one time, by resolution, against the property abutting upon or adjacent to such street or sewer, and, when levied and certified, shall be payable as ordinary city taxes.  [C97,§972; SS15,§972; C24, 27,§6902.

6903. Maturity under waiver. If the owner of any lot or parcel of land or railroad or street railway, the assessment against which is embraced in any bond or certificate provided for in chapter 311, shall, within thirty days from the date of such assessment, promise and agree in writing, indorsed on such bond or certificate, or in a separate agreement, that, in consideration of having the right to pay his assessment in installments, he will not make any objections of illegality or irregularity, or to the assessment or levy of such tax upon and against his property, and will pay said assessment, with interest from the date of acceptance of the work by the city council at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum, as shall by ordinance or resolution of the council be prescribed, then such tax so levied against the lot or parcel of land or railroad or street railway shall be payable in not less than five nor more than ten equal installments, the first of which may become due and payable, with interest from the date of acceptance of the work by the city council on the whole amount, at a time fixed in the year in which the levy is made, or in the following year, and the other installments shall be due and payable, with interest on the whole amount unpaid, at intervals of one or two years, as fixed by the resolution making the levy, and all of such installments, with interest from the date of acceptance of the work by the
city council, shall mature in ten years or less from the time fixed for the payment of the first installment. [C79,§972; SS15,§972; C24,27,§6905.]

6904. Maturity without waiver. Where no such agreement is made, the whole of such assessment so levied shall mature at one time, and be due and payable, with interest from the date of acceptance of the work by the city council, as hereinafter provided. [C79,§972; SS15,§972; C24,27,§6904.]

6905. Collection. Such assessments shall be duly entered on the tax books of the city, and shall be due and payable at the office of the collector, or other officer authorized to collect city taxes, and shall be collected, like other special taxes, as provided by ordinance. [C79,§973; C24,27,§6905.]

6906. Interest. Such assessment shall bear interest from the date of acceptance of the work by the city council at six per cent per annum. Interest on the whole assessment unpaid shall become due and payable at the time fixed by resolution or ordinance for the payment of each installment. [C79,§974; SS15,§974; C24,27,§6906.]

6907. When delinquent. Such assessment, and each installment with the interest thereon, shall be paid with accrued costs, at the office of the collector or treasurer, by the owner of the property upon which it is levied, at or before the time said property is sold for taxes or interest or both, and each installment and all interest due and unpaid shall become delinquent at the time fixed by ordinance or resolution, and shall bear such interest from the time of becoming delinquent, as ordinary taxes. [R60,§1068; C73,§478; C79,§975; C24,27,§6907.]

6908. When lien attaches. All special assessments shall be a lien upon the property against which the same are assessed from the date of the resolution of the council levying the same and shall be prior and superior to all other liens except ordinary taxes, and shall not be diverted by any judicial sale of the property. [R60,§1068; C73,§481; C79,§975; S13,§975; C24,27,§6908.]

6909. Tax sale. Property against which any special assessment has been levied for street improvements or sewers may be sold for any part of the principal or interest, due and delinquent, at any regular, adjourned, or special tax sale, in the same manner and under the same forfeiture, penalty, and right of redemption; and certificates and deeds of such sale shall be made in the same manner and with like effect as in sales of property for nonpayment of ordinary taxes. [C79,§976; C24,27,§6909.]

6910. City as purchaser. The city may be a purchaser at said sale and be entitled to all the rights of purchasers at tax sales, with the right to sell and dispose of the tax sale. [C79,§976; C24,27,§6910.]

6911. Right of purchaser. The purchaser at any such tax sale shall have the same rights as purchasers at ordinary tax sales, but shall take the property charged with the lien of the remaining unpaid installments and interest. [C79,§976; C24,27,§6911.]

6912. Applicable statutes. Chapter 308 is applicable to special charter cities in so far as the subject matter of said chapter is not specifically provided for in this chapter. [R60,§1068,1069; C73,§§478,479; C79,§§962,966-979,984-986; S15,§§972-e,979; C24,27,§6912; 43GA, ch 179, §10.]

6913. Plat and estimate. Before the council orders any street improved or sewer constructed, it shall direct the engineer to prepare a plat, showing the location and general nature of the improvement, the extent thereof, the kinds of material, or, in case of sewers, the size and kinds of material to be used, and an estimate of the cost thereof, and the amount assessable upon any railroad or street railway and upon each lot or parcel of land adjacent to such improvement or sewer per square foot in area, and file such plat and estimate in the office of the clerk or recorder. [C79,§965; S13,§965; C24,27,§6913.]

6914. Publication of notice. Notice of its intention to make such improvement or sewer shall be published by the city clerk or recorder in three consecutive issues of a newspaper of such city, stating that such plat is on file, and, generally, the nature of the improvement, its location, the kinds of material to be used, and the estimate of its cost, and fixing the time before which objections thereto can be filed, which time shall not be less than five days after the last publication of such notice. [C79,§965; S13,§965; C24,27,§6914.]

6915. Passage of resolution. The council, after considering such objections, shall determine what changes, if any, shall be made in the plan shown by such plat, and may, by resolution, order such improvement or sewer, prescribing generally the extent of the work, the kinds of material, and in case of sewers, the size and kinds of material to be used, when the work shall be completed, the terms of payment, and provide for the publication of notice asking proposals for doing such work, and the time the same will be acted upon. [C79,§965; S13,§965; C24,27,§6915.]

6915-c. Remonstrance - vote required. Whenever a remonstrance shall have been filed with the council within the time limited in its notice of intention signed by sixty per cent of the property owners and by the owners of seventy-five per cent of the property subject to assessment, said resolution ordering said improvement shall not be passed except by a three-fourths vote of the entire council. [43GA, ch 193.]

6916. Street improvement fund. When the whole or any part of the cost of the making or reconstruction of any street improvement shall be ordered paid from the city improvement or grading fund, the council shall have power, after the completion of the work, by resolution, to levy at any time, the whole or any part of such improvement upon all the taxable property within such city, and determine the whole percentage of taxes necessary to pay the same, and the percentage to be paid each year, not exceeding the maximum annual limit of said taxes, and the number
of years, not exceeding ten, given for the maturity of each installment thereof; but no part of such cost shall be levied against any property owned by the city, county, or state. [C97, §977; C24, 27, §6916.]

Referred to in §6918.

6917. Sewer fund. When the whole or any part of the cost of the making or reconstruction of any sewer shall be ordered paid from the district or city sewer fund, the council may, after the completion, by resolution, levy at one time the whole or any part of the cost of such sewer upon all taxable real property within such sewer district or within the city, and determine the whole percentage of taxes necessary to pay the same, and the percentage to be paid each year, not exceeding the maximum annual limit of said taxes, and the number of years, not exceeding ten, given for the maturity of each installment; but no part of such cost shall be levied against the property owned by the city, county, or state. [C97, §978; C24, 27, §6917.]

Referred to in §6918.

6918. Certificates of levies. Certificates of levies provided for in the two preceding sections shall be filed with the collector or treasurer, setting forth the amount or percentage and maturity of said taxes and each installment thereof, with a sufficient description of the boundaries of the particular sewer district, and of the real property of the sewer district or city upon which taxes are levied, duly certified as correct by the clerk or recorder, and thereupon said taxes shall be placed on the tax books of the city and collected as provided for the collection of other special taxes. [C97, §§977, 978; C24, 27, §6918.]

6919. Sewer outlets and purifying plants. Special charter cities may acquire real estate and easements therein for constructing and maintaining sewer outlets and purifying plants as authorized in cities organized under the general law. [C97, §881; SS15, §881; C24, 27, §6919.]

6920. Relevy. When, by reason of nonconformity to any law or ordinance, or by reason of any omission, informality, or irregularity, any special tax or assessment is invalid, or is adjudged irregular, the council shall have power to correct the same by resolution or ordinance, including the reordering of the work and the preliminary notice, and may reassess and relevy the same with the same effect and force as if done at the proper time and in the manner provided by law or by resolution or ordinance relating thereto; and when so corrected it shall be a lien upon the property from the same time and in the same manner and to the same extent as if the original assessment and levy had been in all respects legal. [C97, §980; C24, 27, §6920.]

Referred to in §6921.

6921. Correction. When, in making any special assessment, any property is assessed too high or too low, the same may be corrected and a reassessment and relevy made, and any taxes collected in excess of the proper amount shall be refunded. The corrected assessment shall be a lien on the lots and parcels of land the same as the original, and shall be certified by the clerk or re-
structed, which street or place shall be particularly described in the resolution authorizing such issue, and such bonds shall be signed by the mayor, countersigned by the clerk or recorder, and sealed with the corporation seal, and shall bear the same date and be payable at the time fixed in said resolution, and be redeemable at any time at the option of the city, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semiannually. [C97,§987; C24, 27,§6927.]

6928. Form of bonds. The bonds shall be substantially in the following form:

The city of ....... in the state of Iowa, promises to pay, as hereinafter stated, to the bearer hereof, on the ...... day of ......, or at any time before that date, the sum of ...... dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ...... per cent per annum, payable on the presentation and surrender of the interest coupons hereto attached. Both principal and interest of this bond may be paid at the bank in the city of ...... state of ...... This bond is issued by the city of ...... pursuant to and by virtue of the laws of the state of Iowa, and the ordinance of said city passed in accordance therewith, and in accordance with a resolution of the council of said city, duly passed on the ...... day of ...... A.D. ....... This bond is one of a series of bonds of like tenor, date, and amount, numbered from ...... to ......, and issued for the purpose of defraying the cost of improving, curbing, and paving a portion of ...... street or streets in said city (or constructing a sewer on ...... street) as described in said resolution, which cost is assessable to and levied on the property along said improvements, and is made by said law a lien on all abutting or adjacent property, and payable in annual installments, with interest on all deferred payments at the rate of five per cent per annum, and this bond is payable only out of the money derived from the collection of said special tax, and said money can be used for no other purpose. And it is hereby certified and recited that all the acts, conditions and things required to be done, precedent to and in the issuing of this series of bonds, have been done, happened, and performed, in regular and due form, as required by said law and ordinance; and for the assessment, collection, and payment hereof of said special tax, the full faith and diligence of said city are hereby irrevocably pledged.

In testimony whereof, the city of ...... by its city council, has caused this bond to be signed by its mayor and countersigned by its city clerk, with the seal of said city affixed. this ...... day of ......, A. D. .......

Mayor.

City Clerk.

COUPON

No. .......

On the ...... day of ...... the city of ......, Iowa, promises to pay to bearer, as provided in said bond, the sum of ...... dollars, at the ...... bank in the city of ......, being ...... months' interest due that day on its improvement bond No. ....... dated ......, A. D. .......

Countersigned ......... City Clerk.

[C97,§987; C24, 27,§6928.]

6929. Duty to levy, collect, and apply. It shall be the duty of the city, its council and officers, to comply with the requirements of this chapter in the issuance of said bonds or certificates, and to assess and levy upon the property liable therefor the cost and expenses of such improvement or improvements, and to collect the same, and to apply the proceeds to the redemption of such bonds and certificates, and to no other purpose. [C97,§987; C24, 27,§6929.]

6930. Trust fund — liability of city. Said bonds and certificates shall be payable only out of the fund derived from such assessment. The city shall not be obliged to appropriate money from any other fund to the payment of such bonds or certificates or any part of the same. [C97, §987; C24, 27,§6930.]

6931. Sewer bonds and certificates. Chapter 311 is applicable to special charter cities in so far as the subject matter of said chapter is not specifically provided for in this chapter. [C97, §978, 988, 990; C24, 27,§6931; 43GA, ch 179, §10.]

6932. Limitation of action. No action shall be brought, questioning the legality of any street improvement or sewer certificates or bonds, from and after three months from the time the issuance of such certificates or bonds is ordered by the proper authority. [C97,§989; C24, 27,§6932.]

Applicable to cities under commission plan, §6667. Similar provision, §§6264, 6779, 7673, 7714-b22.

AMENDMENT OF CHARTER

6933. Procedure. On the presentation of a petition signed by one-fourth of the electors, as shown by the vote at the next preceding city election, of any city or town acting under a special charter or act of incorporation, to the governing body thereof, asking that the question of the amendment of such special charter or act of incorporation be submitted to the electors of such city, such governing body shall immediately propose sections amending said charter or act of incorporation, and shall submit the same, as requested, at the first ensuing city or town election. At least ten days before such election the mayor of such city or town shall issue his proclamation setting forth the nature and character of such amendment, and shall cause such proclamation to be published in a newspaper published therein, or, if there be none, he shall cause the same to be posted in five public places in such city. On the day specified, the proposition to adopt the amendment shall be submitted to the electors thereof for adoption or rejection, in the manner provided by the general election laws. [R60,§1141; C73,§548; C97,§1047; C24, 27,§6933.]
6934. Proclamation of result. If a majority of the votes cast be in favor of adopting said amendment, the mayor shall issue his proclamation accordingly; and the amendment shall thereafter constitute a part of said charter. [R60, §1142; C73, §549; C97, §1048; C24, 27, §6934.]

6935. Submission at special election. The legislative body of said city may submit any amendment to the vote of the people as aforesaid at any special election, provided one-half of the electors as aforesaid petition for that purpose, and the proceedings shall be the same as at the general election. [R60, §1143; C73, §550; C97, §1049; C24, 27, §6935.]

ABANDONMENT OF CHARTER

6936. Abandonment authorized. Any city or town incorporated by special charter may abandon its charter and organize under the provisions of the general law, with the same territorial limits, by pursuing the course hereinafter prescribed. [C73, §454; C97, §631; C24, 27, §6936.]

6937. Petition—election. Upon a petition of legal voters, equaling ten per cent of the number voting at the last preceding municipal election in any such city or town, to the council, praying that the question of abandoning its charter be submitted to the legal voters, the council shall immediately direct a special election to be held at which such question shall be decided, specifying at the same time the place and time of holding the same, and appointing the judges and clerks of the election. [C73, §455; C97, §632; C24, 27, §6937.]

6938. Notice. The mayor, or, in case there is no mayor, the president of the council, shall at once issue a proclamation giving notice of such election, of the question to be submitted to the electors, and of the time and place of holding the election. That proclamation shall be published, once each week, for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in such city or town, and, if there is none published therein, then such proclamation shall be published by posting a copy thereof in five public places within the corporate limits of such city or town, one of which shall be on the door of the mayor's office. [C73, §456; C97, §633; S13, §633; C24, 27, §6938.]

6939. Submission—canvass. At such election the proposition to be submitted shall be: "Shall the proposition to abandon the special charter of (naming the city or town) be adopted?" and the proposition shall be printed and placed upon the ballots, and the election shall be conducted in the same manner, as provided with respect to like or similar propositions in the title on elections. The abstract of votes shall be returned to the council or board of trustees, who shall canvass the same and declare the result, which shall be entered on the journal. [C73, §457; C97, §634; C24, 27, §6939.]

6940. Officers elected—ordinances—resubmission. If a majority of the votes cast be in favor of the adoption of the proposition, the charter shall be abandoned. Prior to the holding of the next succeeding city election, the mayor shall issue his proclamation and an election shall be held and officers chosen in the city or town under the provisions of the chapter relating to the election of officers for cities or towns of the class to which the corporation will belong when the charter is abandoned. Upon the election and qualification of such officers, the charter of the city or town shall be deemed abandoned, and it shall be held organized under chapter 286. All ordinances in force at the time of the abandonment of the charter not inconsistent or in conflict with the laws of the state shall remain in force until amended or repealed. If a majority of the votes be against the abandonment of the charter, the question shall not be again submitted until after the expiration of one year from the time of such election. [C73, §458; C97, §635; C24, 27, §6940.]

6941. Delinquent taxes. In special charter cities or towns accepting the provisions of the general incorporation laws, all delinquent taxes remaining unpaid upon the tax books thereof, except such as were levied to pay indebtedness created to take stock or aid in the building of railways, shall be certified at the time, and collected and paid over as provided in the title relating to taxation. [C73, §459; C97, §636; C24, 27, §6941.]

6942. Rights and liabilities. All rights and property of every description which were vested in any such city or town under its former organization shall vest in the same under the organization herein contemplated, and no right or liability, either in favor of or against it, existing at the time, and no suit or prosecution of any kind, shall be affected by such change; but when a different remedy is given by this title, which can be made properly applicable to any right existing at the time such change is made, the same shall be cumulative to the remedies before provided, and may be used accordingly. [C73, §460; C97, §637; C24, 27, §6942.]

6943. Funds. When a special charter city or town shall abandon its charter the funds which it may then have on hand shall be transferred to the appropriate funds under its new organization in such proportions as the council shall determine. [C24, 27, §6943.]
CHAPTER 329-C1
CITY-OWNED PUBLIC UTILITIES

6943-c1. Management. In special charter cities having a population of less than twenty-five thousand owning two or more public utility plants and works, as provided for under section 6789, such works and plants shall be managed, operated, extended and controlled by a coordinated board of trustees which shall be composed of five resident electors appointed for the term of five years by the mayor of said city. [43GA, ch 192.]

6943-c2. Appointment—term. After the authorization of the purchase or erection of such works or plants by the electors of such city, in the manner provided by law, the mayor thereof shall thereafter appoint such board of trustees, the first appointees thereof to hold office for the following designated terms, namely:—one for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years and one for five years. [43GA, ch 192.]

6943-c3. Vacancies. All vacancies occurring on said board shall be filled by the mayor as provided by section 6812. [43GA, ch 192.]

6943-c4. Compensation. The compensation of said trustees shall not be more than six hundred dollars per annum to each member of said board. [43GA, ch 192.]

6943-c5. Bonds. Each of said trustees shall execute and furnish to the city an official bond in the penal sum of five thousand dollars to be approved by the mayor, and filed with the city clerk. The premium on such bonds, if any, shall be paid pro rata from the funds of said plants or works. [43GA, ch 192.]

6943-c6. Removals. Such trustees may be removed as provided in section 6815. [43GA, ch 192.]

6943-c7. Powers and duties. The said board of trustees shall have and exercise all of the powers, duties and obligations enumerated in and conferred upon such boards by chapters 312, 313, 314, 314-A1, and 329 appertaining to heating plants, waterworks, gasworks, electric light or electric power plants, and said board of trustees may anticipate the revenues of such works and plants for a period not to exceed three years for the operation, extension, betterment and improvement of such works and plants. [43GA, ch 192; 44GA, ch 170.]

6943-c8. Vacancies declared. To effectuate the purposes and provisions of this chapter, as provided in the preceding sections, the mayor of said city shall declare all of the existing offices of such trustees vacant. [43GA, ch 192.]

6943-c9. Dragnet repeal. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. [43GA, ch 192.]

6943-c10. Applicability of chapter. This chapter is applicable to cities acting under special charter having a population of less than twenty-five thousand. [43GA, ch 192.]
6943-c11. Creation of board. There is hereby created a board composed of three members, to be designated as the state board of assessment and review. [43GA, ch 205, §1.]

6943-c12. Appointment. The members of said board shall be appointed by the governor with the consent of two-thirds of the senate in executive session. [43GA, ch 205, §2.]

6943-c13. Qualifications. The persons appointed as members of said board shall be such as possess knowledge of the subject of taxation and skill in matters pertaining thereto. Not more than two members of said board shall belong to the same political party. [43GA, ch 205, §3.]

6943-c14. Prohibitions. No person appointed as a member of said board shall, while holding such office, hold any other office under the laws of the United States or of this state or of any other state. Each member of said board shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office and shall not hold any position of profit, engage in any occupation or business interfering with or inconsistent with his duties, or serve on or under any committee of any political party or contribute to the campaign fund of any person or political party. [43GA, ch 205, §4.]

6943-c15. Tenure of office. Each full-time member shall serve for six years from the last Monday in February of the year of appointment. [43GA, ch 205, §5.]

6943-c16. Full-time appointments. On or before January 31, 1931, and on or during a corresponding time each two years thereafter, the governor shall appoint a member of said board to succeed the member who will retire on the last Monday of February following. [43GA, ch 205, §6.]

6943-c17. Vacancies. In case of a vacancy, it shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired portion of the term in which such vacancy shall occur, with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the senate in executive session. If such appointment be made when the general assembly is not in regular session, the appointee shall hold his office until the first Monday in February during the next biennial session of the general assembly, when, if such appointment is not confirmed by the senate, the office shall become vacant, and on or before the last Monday of the same month the governor, with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the senate in executive session, shall appoint a suitable person to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term. A person appointed to fill a vacancy shall take his office immediately upon qualifying. [43GA, ch 205, §7.]

6943-c18. Salary. Each member of said board shall receive a salary of four thousand five hundred dollars a year, payable in the same manner as the salaries of other state officers. [43GA, ch 205, §8; ch 206, §1.]

6943-c19. Organization. The board shall elect one of its members to serve as chairman of the board for a period of one year, who shall sign on behalf of the board all orders, subpoenas, warrants, and other documents of like character issued by the board. The board may elect a vice chairman who shall act in the ab-
Office—quorum — sessions. Said board shall have its office at the seat of government of this state. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The board shall be deemed to be in continuous session and open for the transaction of business every day except Sundays and legal holidays, and the session of said board shall stand and be deemed to be adjourned from day to day without formal entry thereof on its record. [43GA, ch 205, §10.]

Meetings. The board may hold sessions in conducting investigations at any place within the state when deemed necessary to facilitate and render more thorough the performance of its duties, and for that purpose one member may conduct the same but shall submit a written report of proceedings in writing to the board for its findings. [43GA, ch 205, §11.]

Secretary. The board may appoint a secretary at a salary not to exceed three thousand dollars per annum, and may employ such other assistants as may be authorized by the executive council, and fix their compensation, which shall be paid as the compensation of other state employees. [43GA, ch 205, §12.]

Duties of secretary. The secretary shall cause to be kept full and correct minutes of all hearings, transactions and proceedings of said board and shall perform such other duties as may be required. [43GA, ch 205, §13.]

Rules and regulations. The board shall have power to establish all needful rules not inconsistent with law for the orderly and methodical performance of its duties, and to require the observance of such rules by those having business with or appearing before said board. [43GA, ch 205, §14.]

Seal. The board shall have an official seal, and orders or other papers executed by it may, under its direction, be attested, with its seal affixed, by the secretary. [43GA, ch 205, §15.]

Expenses. The members of the board, secretary and assistants shall be entitled to receive from the state their actual necessary expenses while traveling on the business of the board; such expenditures to be sworn to by the party who incurred the expense, and approved by a majority of the members of the board, and allowed by the board of audit. Provided, however, that no such expense shall be allowed the members, the secretary or employees of the board while in the city of Des Moines or traveling between their homes and the city of Des Moines. [43GA, ch 205, §16.]

Powers. In addition to the powers and duties transferred to the state board of assessment and review, said board shall have and assume the following powers and duties:

1. To have and exercise general supervision of the administration of the assessment and tax laws of this state, of boards of supervisors and all other officers or boards of assessment and review in the performance of their official duties, in all matters relating to assessment and taxation, and to have the power to order a reassessment of any or all of the property in any taxing district when in its judgment it is necessary, and in the event the valuation of the assessed property is increased to assess the costs thereof in the case of an individual taxpayer to said taxpayer, and in the case of a taxing district or unit to the unit assessed, to the end that all assessments of property and taxes levied thereon be made relatively just and uniform in substantial compliance with the law. Where the costs are taxed to the taxpayer they shall be added to the taxes assessed against said taxpayer and shall be collected in the same manner as are other taxes, and where the costs are assessed against a particular taxing district or unit they shall be paid by said taxing district or unit.

2. To prescribe and promulgate all forms of books and forms to be used in the listing and assessment of property, and on or before November first of each year shall furnish to the county auditor of each county such prescribed forms of assessment rolls and other forms to properly list and assess all property subject to taxation in each county. It shall also from time to time prepare and furnish in like manner forms for any and all other blanks, memoranda or instructions which it deems necessary or expedient for the use or guidance of any of the officers over which it is authorized by law to exercise supervision.

3. To confer with, advise and direct boards of supervisors, boards of review and others obligated by law to make levies and assessments, as to their duties under the laws.

4. To direct proceedings, actions and prosecutions to be instituted for the enforcement of the laws relating to the penalties, liabilities and punishment of public officers, and officers or agents of corporations, and other persons or corporations, for failure or neglect to comply with the provisions of the statutes governing the return, assessment and taxation of property; to make or cause to be made complaints against members of boards of review, boards of supervisors or other assessing, reviewing or taxing officers for official misconduct or neglect of duty.

5. To require city, town, township, school districts, county, state or other public officers to report information as to the assessment of property and collection of taxes and such other information as may be needful or desirable in the work of the board in such form and upon such blanks as the board may prescribe.

6. To hold public hearings, either at the seat of government or elsewhere in the state; to require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses; to sign subpoenas, administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses and receive evidence; to compel witnesses to produce for examination records, books, papers and documents relating to any matter which the board shall have the authority to
investigate or determine; to examine the books and records of any person, firm, association or corporation within the county whenever it has reason to believe that such person, firm, association or corporation has not listed its property as provided by law.

In all hearings where the decision of the board is against the taxpayer the board shall tax the costs against the taxpayer, otherwise they shall be taxed to the state. The fees and mileage to be paid and taxed as costs shall be the same as prescribed by law in proceedings in the district court of this state in civil cases. Where the costs are taxed to the taxpayer they shall be added to the taxes assessed against said taxpayer and shall be collected in the same manner as are other taxes.

In case of disobedience to a subpoena the board may invoke the aid of any court of competent jurisdiction in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of records, books, papers and documents, and such court may issue an order requiring the persons to appear before the board and give evidence or to produce records, books, papers or documents, as the case may be, and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt.

Testimony or hearings before the board may be taken by a deposition as in civil cases and any person may be compelled to appear and depose in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify as hereinbefore provided.

7. To cause the depositions of witnesses residing within or without the state, or absent therefrom, to be taken either on written or oral interrogatories, and the clerk of the district court of any county shall upon the order of the board issue a commission for the taking of such depositions. The proceedings therefor shall be the same as the proceeding for the taking of depositions in the district court so far as applicable.

8. To investigate the work and methods of boards of review, boards of supervisors or other public officers, in the assessment, equalization and taxation of all kinds of property, and for that purpose the board, and members or employees thereof may visit the counties or localities when deemed necessary so to do.

9. To require any board of review at any time after its adjournment to reconvene and to make such orders as the state board of assessment and review shall determine are just and necessary; to direct and order any board of review to raise or lower the valuation of the property, real or personal, in any township, town, city or taxing district, to order and direct any county board of equalization to raise or lower the valuation of any class or classes of property in any township, town, city or taxing district, and generally to make any order or direction to any county board of equalization as to the valuation of any property, or any class of property, in any township, town, city, county or taxing district, which in the judgment of the board may seem just and necessary, to raise or lower the valuation of any piece of property in any taxing district when in their judgment it is necessary, to the end that all property shall be valued and assessed in the manner and according to the real intent of the law, provided, before raising the valuation of any property anywhere in any taxing district, the board must give ten days notice of its intention to so raise the valuation and in the case of a taxing district or unit the notice shall be served upon the county board of supervisors by serving the notice upon the county auditor, and in the case of a taxpayer the notice shall be served upon the taxpayer.

9a. To correct errors, irregularities, or omissions in assessments of individual taxpayers by adding to the tax list any omitted property or by raising, lowering, or abating an assessment found to be erroneous or excessive; provided, that before making any increase in any assessment or assessment of any property as omitted property the board shall notify the owner of record or person assessed with such property by registered mail addressed to such person at his last known place of residence notifying him to appear before said board within ten days from the mailing of said notice and show cause why such increase or addition should not be made; provided, that any party aggrieved by the action of the state board may within twenty days after such action has been taken appeal from the action of the state board to the district court of the county where the property is situated by serving on the chairman of the state board a written notice of appeal in the same manner as provided for the service of original notices. The state board shall notify the county auditor or county treasurer of any such correction or change and the county auditor or county treasurer shall amend the assessment roll and/or tax list to conform to the order of the board; but no correction or change of assessment shall be made by the state board after the expiration of five years from the date when such assessment was made or should have been made.

10. To carefully examine into all cases where evasion or violation of the law for assessment and taxation of property is alleged, complained of, or discovered, and to ascertain wherein existing laws are defective or are improperly or negligently administered, and cause to be instituted such proceedings as will remedy improper or negligent administration of the laws relating to the assessment or taxation of property.

11. To make a summary of the tax situation in the state, setting out the amount of moneys raised by both direct and indirect taxation; and also to formulate and recommend legislation for the better administration of the fiscal laws so as to secure just and equal taxation. To recommend such additions to and changes in the present system of taxation that in its judgment is for the best interest of the state and will eliminate the necessity of any millage levy for state purposes.

12. To transmit biennially to the governor and to each member and member-elect of the legislature, thirty days before the meeting of the legislature, the report of the board, covering
the subject of assessment and taxation, the result of the investigation of the board, its recommendations for improvement in the system of taxation in the state, together with such measures as may be formulated for the consideration of the legislature.

13. To publish in pamphlet form the revenue laws of the state and distribute them to the county auditors, assessors, and boards of review.

14. To procure in such manner as the board may determine any information pertaining to the discovery of property which is subject to taxation in this state, and which may be obtained from the records of another state, and may furnish to the board or proper officers of another state, any information pertaining to the discovery of property which is subject to taxation in such state as disclosed by the records in this state.

15. To call upon any state department or institution for technical advice and data which may be of value in connection with the work of assessment and taxation.

16. To certify to the auditor of state on January first of each year the aggregate of each state tax for each county for said year. [43GA, ch 205, §17; 44GA, ch 206.]

6943-c28. Duties of public officers. It shall be the duty of all public officers of the state and of all municipalities to give to the board information in their possession relating to taxation when required by the board, and to cooperate with and aid the board in its efforts to secure a fair, equitable and just enforcement of the taxation and revenue laws. [43GA, ch 205, §18.]

6943-c29. Counsel. It shall be the duty of the attorney general and of the county attorneys in their respective counties to commence and prosecute actions, prosecutions and complaints, when so directed by the board and to represent the board in any litigation in which it may become involved in the discharge of its duties. [43GA, ch 205, §19.]

6943-c30. Actions. The board may bring actions of mandamus or injunction or any other proper actions in the district court or before any judge thereof, to compel the performance of any order made by said board or to require any board of equalization or any other officer or person to perform any duty required by this chapter. Said board shall select the district court in the county which is most accessible to the subject matter, and the defendant or defendants in any such action; but no removal of the question to any other county shall be had by any defendant in consequence of his not being a resident of the county where the action is brought or because the subject matter shall not be located in the county in which said action may be brought. [43GA, ch 205, §20.]

6943-c31. Administration of oaths. Each member of the board and each employee thereof when duly authorized by the board shall have the power to administer all oaths, authorized and required under the provisions of this chapter. [43GA, ch 205, §21.]

6943-c32. Service of orders. Any sheriff, constable, or other person may serve any subpoena or order issued under the provisions of this chapter. [43GA, ch 205, §22.]

6943-c33. Fees and mileage. The fees and mileage of witnesses attending any hearing of the board, pursuant to any subpoena, shall be the same as those of witnesses in civil cases in district court. [43GA, ch 205, §23.]

6943-c34. Repeal and interpretative clause. All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. If any clause, sentence, paragraph or part of this chapter, shall, for any reason, be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder of this chapter, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered. [43GA, ch 205, §27.]

6943-c35. Transfer of powers. All the powers heretofore vested in, and all the duties imposed upon the executive council of the state of Iowa as a state board of review or in relation to the valuation of property or property rights for taxation, the levy or assessment of taxes on property or property rights, the determination of tax rates for state purposes, and any and all powers pertaining to the taxation of property and property rights of whatsoever kind, are hereby transferred to the state board of assessment and review. [43GA, ch 205, §33.]

6943-c36. Transfer of powers. All of the powers and duties of the auditor of state with relation to the assessment and collection of taxes under the provisions of law existing at the time of the passage of this act [43GA, ch 205] except as provided in paragraph 3 of section 102, shall at once vest in and be exercised by the said board. [43GA, ch 205, §34; 44GA, ch 206, §5.]
CHAPTER 330
PROPERTY EXEMPT AND TAXABLE
Referred to in §§7008, 7141.

6944. Exemptions. The following classes of property shall not be taxed:
1. Federal and state property. The property of the United States and this state, including university, agricultural college, and school lands.
2. Municipal and military property. The property of a county, township, city, town, school district, or military company, when devoted to public use and not held for pecuniary profit.
3. Public grounds and cemeteries. Public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; and crematoriums with the land, not exceeding one acre, on which they are built and appurtenant thereto, so long as no dividends or profits are derived therefrom.
4. Fire equipment and grounds. Fire engines and all implements for extinguishing fires, and the publicly-owned buildings and grounds used exclusively for keeping them and for meetings of fire companies.
5. Public securities. Bonds or certificates issued by any municipality, school district, drainage or levee district, or county within the state of Iowa. No deduction from the assessment of the shares of stock of any bank or trust company shall be permitted because such bank or trust company holds such bonds as are exempted above.
6. Property of associations of war veterans. The property of any organization composed wholly of veterans of any war, when such property is devoted entirely to its own use and not held for pecuniary profit.
7. Property of cemetery associations. All grounds and buildings used by cemetery associations and societies for cemetery purposes.
8. Libraries and art galleries. All grounds and buildings used for public libraries, public art galleries, and libraries and art galleries owned and kept by private individuals, associations, or corporations, for public use and not for private profit.
9. Property of religious, literary, and charitable societies. All grounds and buildings used by literary, scientific, charitable, benevolent, agricultural, and religious institutions and societies solely for their appropriate objects, not exceeding three hundred twenty acres in extent and not leased or otherwise used with a view to pecuniary profit. All deeds or leases by which such property is held shall be filed for record before the property herein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

6951. Additional order.
6952. Grantee or devisee to pay tax.
6952-d1. Suspended tax list.
6953. What taxable.
6954. County lands.
6955. Interest of lessee.

10. Moneys and credits—property of students. Moneys and credits belonging exclusively to the institutions named in subsections 7, 8, and 9, and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the amount prescribed by their charters or articles of incorporation; and the books, papers, pictures, works of art, apparatus, and other personal property belonging to such institutions and used solely for the purposes contemplated in said subsections and the like property of students in such institutions used for their education.
11. Property of educational institutions. Real estate owned by any educational institution of this state as a part of its endowment fund, to the extent of one hundred sixty acres in any civil township.
12. Homes for soldiers. The buildings, grounds, furniture, and household equipment of homes owned and operated by organizations of soldiers, sailors, or marines of any of the wars of the United States when used for a home for disabled soldiers, sailors, or marines and not operated for pecuniary profit.
13. Agricultural produce. The agricultural produce harvested by or for the person assessed within one year previous to the listing, all wool shorn from his sheep within such time; all poultry, ten stands of bees, all swine and sheep under nine months of age, and all other domestic animals under one year of age.
14. Rent. Obligations for rent not yet due and owned by the original payee.
15. Private libraries. Private or professional libraries to the actual value of three hundred dollars.
16. Family equipment. Household pictures; household furniture to the actual value of three hundred dollars, and kitchen furniture; beds and bedding requisite for each family; all wearing apparel in actual use; all food provided for the family.

The exemptions allowed in this subsection shall not apply to hotels and boarding houses, except so far as the exempted classes of property shall be for the actual use of the family managing the same.
17. Farm equipment — drays — tools. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, the team, wagon, and harness of the teamster or drayman who makes his living by their use in hauling for others, and
915 the tools of any mechanic, not in any case to exceed three hundred dollars in actual value.

18. **Government lands.** Government lands entered and located, or lands purchased from this state, for the year in which the entry, location, or purchase is made.

19. **Fraternal beneficiary funds.** The accumulations and funds held or possessed by fraternal beneficiary associations for the purposes of paying the benefits contemplated by section 8778, or for the payment of the expenses of such associations.

20. **Capital stock of utility companies.** The shares of capital stock of telegraph and telephone companies, freight line and equipment companies, transmission line companies as defined in section 7089, express companies, corporations engaged in merchandising as defined in section 6971, domestic corporations engaged in manufacturing as defined in section 6975, and corporations not organized for pecuniary profit.

21. **Capital stock of loan companies.** Shares of stock of loan corporations as defined in section 6994, if said corporations have been granted the certificate provided for in section 6996.

1. [C51, §455; R60, §711; C73, §797; C97, §1304; SS15, §1304; C24, 27, §6944.]
2. [C51, §455; R60, §711; C73, §797; C97, §1304; SS15, §1304; C24, 27, §6944.]
3. [C51, §455; R60, §711; C73, §797; C97, §1304; SS15, §1304; C24, 27, §6944.]
4. [C51, §455; R60, §711; C73, §797; C97, §1304; SS15, §1304; C24, 27, §6944.]
5. [SS15, §1304; C24, 27, §6944.]
6. [C24, 27, §6944.]
7. [C51, §455; R60, §711; C73, §797; C97, §1304; SS15, §1304; C24, 27, §6944.]
8. [C51, §455; R60, §711; C73, §797; C97, §1304; SS15, §1304; C24, 27, §6944.]
9. [C51, §455; R60, §711; C73, §797; C97, §1304; SS15, §1304; C24, 27, §6944.]
10. [C51, §455; SS15, §1304; C24, 27, §6944.]
11. [C97, §1304; SS15, §1304; C24, 27, §6944.]
12. [C24, 27, §6944.]
13. [C51, §455; R60, §711; C73, §797; C97, §1304; SS15, §1304; C24, 27, §6944.]
14. [C97, §1304; SS15, §1304; C24, 27, §6944.]
15. [C97, §1304; SS15, §1304; C24, 27, §6944.]
16. [C97, §1304; SS15, §1304; C24, 27, §6944.]
17. [C51, §455; R60, §711; C73, §797; C97, §1304; SS15, §1304; C24, 27, §6944.]
18. [C97, §1304; C24, 27, §6944.]
19. [SS15, §1304; C24, 27, §6944.]
20. [C51, §468; 469; R60, §72; 724; C73, §§816; C97, §§1318, 1319, 1328; SS15, §§1330-g, 
1342-g; 1346-g; SS15, §1346-s; C24, 27, §6944.]
21. [C24, 27, §6944.]

Referred to in §§6947, 6948, 7007.

6946. **Military service — exemptions.** The following exemptions from taxation shall be allowed:

1. The property, not to exceed three thousand dollars in actual value, and poll tax of any honorably discharged union soldier, sailor, or marine of the Mexican war or the war of the rebellion.

2. The property, not to exceed eighteen hundred dollars in actual value, and poll tax of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, marine or nurse of the war with Spain, Tyler Rangers, Colorado volunteers in the war of the rebellion, 1861 to 1865, Indian wars, Chinese relief expedition or the Philippine insurrection.

3. The property, not to exceed five hundred dollars in actual value, of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, marine, or nurse of the war with Germany.

4. The property, to the same extent, of the wife of any such soldier, sailor, or marine, where they are living together, and he has not otherwise received the benefits above provided; and the property, to the same extent, of the widowed mother, remaining unmarried, of any such soldier, sailor, or marine, where the said widowed mother is dependent upon any such soldier, sailor, or marine for support, and he has not otherwise received the benefits above provided.

5. The property, to the same extent, of the widow remaining unmarried and of the minor child or children of any such deceased soldier, sailor, or marine. [S13, §4482; C24, 27, §6946; 43GA, ch 198.]

Referred to in §§6947, 6948, 7007.

6947. **Reduction — limitation.** All persons named in the preceding section shall receive a reduction equal to their exemption, to be made from the homestead, if any; otherwise from other property owned by said persons. Such exemption shall extend only to the period during which such persons remain the owners of such property. [C24, 27, §6947.]

Referred to in §§6948, 7007.

6948. **Listing by assessors.** The beneficiary of exemptions allowed by the two preceding sections shall file with the assessor a written statement that he is the owner of the property on which the exemption is claimed, and every assessor shall annually make a list of persons entitled to such exemptions and return such list to the county auditor upon forms to be furnished by the auditor for that purpose; but the failure on the part of any assessor so to do shall not affect the validity of any exemption. [SS15, §1304-1a; C24, 27, §6948.]

Referred to in §7007.

6949. **Exemption by board of supervisors.** If no such statement is filed, no exemption shall be allowed by the assessor, but it may be allowed by the board of supervisors if such statement is filed before September first of the year following the year for which the same is claimed. [SS15, §1304-1a; C24, 27, §6949.]

Referred to in §7007.

**TAXATION—EXEMPTIONS, Ch 330, §6945**
6950. Petition for exemption. Whenever a person, by reason of age or infirmity, is unable to contribute to the public revenue, such person may file a petition, duly sworn to, with the board of supervisors, stating such fact and giving a statement of property, real and personal, owned or possessed by such applicant, and such other information as the board may require. The board of supervisors may thereupon order the county treasurer to suspend the collection of the taxes assessed against such petitioner, his polls or estate, or both, for the current year, or such board may cancel and remit said taxes, provided, however, that such petition shall first have been approved by the council of the city or town in which the property of the petitioner is located, or by the township trustees of the township in which said property is located. [C51,§455; R60, §711; C73,§797; C97,§1304; SS15,§1304; C24, 27, §6950.]

Referred to in §§6961, 7007.

6951. Additional order. The board of supervisors may, if in their judgment it is for the best interests of the public and the petitioner, cancel and remit the taxes assessed against the petitioner, his polls or estate or both, even though said taxes have previously been suspended as provided in the preceding section. [C51,§455; R60, §711; C73,§797; C97,§1304; SS15, §1304; C24, 27, §6951.]

Referred to in §7007.

6952. Grantee or devisee to pay tax. In the event that the petitioner shall sell any real estate upon which the tax has been suspended in the manner above provided, or in case any property, or any part thereof, upon which said tax has been suspended, shall pass by devise, bequest, or inheritance to any person other than the surviving spouse or minor child of such infirm person, the taxes, without any accrued penalty, that have been thus suspended shall all become due and payable, with six per cent interest per annum from the date of such suspension, and shall be enforceable against the property or part thereof which does not pass to such spouse or minor child. [C24, 27,§6952.]

Referred to in §7007.

6952-d1. Suspended tax list. The county auditor shall keep and maintain in his office a book which shall be known as the "suspended tax list" and in which he shall enter the following data relative to all taxes, and polls, the collection of which have been suspended by order of the board of supervisors, to wit:

1. A governmental or platted description of the land on which the said tax has been levied or on which it is a lien.
2. The name of the owner of said land.
3. The amount, and current year, of said tax.
4. The date of the order suspending collection of said tax.

Said book shall be prepared, ruled, and headed that all entries of taxes and polls against the land in a given section or in a given county, town plat addition, or auditor's plat shall be separate from the entry of taxes against the land in any other section, or city or town plat, addition, or auditor's plat.

The county auditor shall, prior to January 1, 1952, enter in said book the aforesaid data as to all unpaid, uncanceled and unremitted taxes, and polls, the collection of which have been ordered suspended by the board of supervisors since July 4, 1921. The data relative to all other suspended taxes and polls shall be entered immediately following the entry of such suspension.

If a tax or poll on said book be paid, or be subsequently legally canceled and remitted, the auditor shall enter in said book and over his official signature a satisfaction thereof. [44GA, ch 171.]

6953. What taxable. All other property, real or personal, is subject to taxation in the manner prescribed, and this section is also intended to embrace:

1. Ferry franchises and toll bridges, which, for the purpose of this chapter are considered real property.
2. Horses, cattle, mules and asses over one year of age.
3. Sheep and swine over nine months of age.
4. Money whether in possession or on deposit.
5. Credits, including bank bills, government currency, property or labor due from solvent debtors on contract or judgment, mortgages or other like securities, bills receivable.
6. Property situated in this state belonging to any bank or company, incorporated or otherwise, whether incorporated in this or any other state.
7. Corporation shares or stocks not otherwise assessed or excepted.
8. Public or municipal bonds, stocks or loans, except as otherwise provided.
9. Household furniture, beds and bedding made or used in hotels and boarding houses and not hereinbefore exempted.
10. Gold and silver plate, watches, jewelry, and musical instruments.
11. Every description of vehicle, including bicycles, except as otherwise provided.
12. Threshing machines.
13. Boats and vessels of every description, wherever registered or licensed, and whether navigating the waters of the state or not, if owned either wholly or in part by inhabitants of this state, to the amount owned in this state. [C51,§456; R60,§712; C73,§801; C97,§1308; C24, 27,§6953; 44GA, ch 172.]

Motor fees in lieu of taxes, §4027.

6954. County lands. All lands in this state which are owned or held by any other county or counties claiming title under locations with swamp land indemnity scrip, or otherwise, shall be taxed the same as other real estate within the limits of the county. [C51,§456; R60,§712; C73,§801; C97,§1308; C24, 27,§6954.]

6955. Interest of lessee. In all cases where land belonging to any state institution has been leased and the leases renewed, containing an option of purchase, the interest of the lessees
therein shall be subject to assessment and taxation as real estate. The value of such interest shall be fixed by deducting from the value of the lands and improvements the amount required by the lease to acquire the title thereto, which leasehold interest so assessed and taxed may be sold for delinquent taxes and deeds issued thereunder as in other cases of tax sales, and the same rights shall accrue to the grantee therein as were held and owned by the tenant. [C97,§1351; C24,27,§6955.]

CHAPTER 331
LISTING IN GENERAL
Referred to in §§7008, 7112, 7141.

6956. Listing—by whom. Every inhabitant of this state, of full age and sound mind, shall list for the assessor all property subject to taxation in the state, of which he is the owner, or has the control or management, in the manner herein directed:

1. The property of one under disability, by the person having charge thereof.
2. The property of a married woman, by herself or husband.
3. The property of a beneficiary for whom the property is held in trust, by the trustee.
4. The personal property of a decedent, by the executor or administrator, or if there is none, by any person interested therein.
5. The property of a body corporate, company, society or partnership, by its principal accountant, officer, agent, or partner, as the assessor may demand.
6. Property under mortgage or lease is to be listed by and taxed to the mortgagee or lessee, unless listed by the mortgagee or lessee. [C51, §458; R60,§714; C73,§803; C97,§1312; S13, §1312; C24,27,§6956.]

6957. Listing property of another. Any person required to list property belonging to another shall list it in the same county in which he would be required to list it if it were his own, except as herein otherwise directed; but he shall list it separately from his own, giving the assessor the name of the person or estate to which it belongs. [C51,§461; R60,§716; C73,§805; C97,§1316; C24,27,§6957.]

6958. Agent personally liable. Any person acting as the agent of another, and having in his possession or under his control or management any money, notes, and credits, or personal property belonging to such other person, with a view to investing or loaning or in any other manner using or holding the same for pecuniary profit, for himself or the owner, shall be required to list the same at the real value, and such agent shall be personally liable for the tax on the same; and if he refuse to render the list or to swear to the same, the amount of such money, property, notes, or credits may be listed and valued according to the best knowledge and judgment of the assessor. [R60,§725; C73,§817; C97,§1320; C24,27,§6958.]

6959. Personal property—real estate—buildings. Property shall be taxed each year, and personal property shall be listed and assessed each year in the name of the owner thereof on the first day of January. Real estate shall be listed and valued in each odd-numbered year, and in each year in which real estate is not regularly assessed, the assessor shall list and assess any real property not included in the previous assessment, and also any buildings erected since the previous assessment, with a minute of the tract or lot of land whereon the same are situated, and the auditor shall thereupon enter the taxable value of such buildings on the tax list as a part of the real estate to be taxed; but if such buildings are erected by another than the owner of the real estate, they shall be listed and assessed to the owner as personal property, but buildings and fixtures erected on real estate held under a lease of longer than three years' duration shall be assessed as real estate. [C51,§§460,465; R60, §§719, 720; C73,§812; C97,§1350; C24,27,§6959.]

6960. Unknown owners. When the name of the owner of any real estate is unknown, it shall be assessed without connecting therewith any name, but inscribing at the head of the page the words "owners unknown", and such property, whether lands or town lots, shall be listed as nearly as practicable in the order of the numbers
thereof. [R60,$737; C73,$826; C97,$1353; C24, 27,$6960.]

6961. Deceased owner. The real estate of persons deceased may be listed as belonging to his estate or his heirs, without enumerating them. [C51,$461; R60,$716; C73,$806; C97, $1353; C24, 27,$6961.]

6962. Description of tracts—manner. No one description shall comprise more than one town lot, or more than the sixteenth part of a section or other smallest subdivision of the land according to the government surveys, except in cases where the boundaries are so irregular that it cannot be described in the usual manner in accordance therewith. [C73,$1353; C24, 27,$6962.]

6963. Place of listing. Moneys and credits, notes, bills, bonds, and corporate shares or stocks not otherwise assessed, shall be listed and assessed where the owner lives, except as otherwise provided, and except that, if personal property not consisting of moneys, credits, corporations or other shares of stock, or bonds, has been kept in another assessment district during the greater part of the year preceding the first of January, or of the portion of that period during which it was owned by the person subject to taxation therefor, it shall be taxed where it has been so kept. [C73,$1313; C24, 27,$6963.]

6964. "Owner" defined. Commission merchants, and all persons, other than warehousemen as defined in section 9718 trading and dealing on commission, and assignees authorized to sell, and persons having in their possession property belonging to another subject to taxation in the assessment district where said property is found, when the owner of the goods does not reside in the county, are, for the purpose of taxation, to be deemed the owners of the property in their possession. [C51,$459; R60,$715; C73,$804; C97, $1314; C24, 27,$6964.]

6965. Grain, ice, and coal dealers. Each grain, ice, or coal dealer shall be assessed upon the average amount of capital used by him in conducting his business. In estimating the amount of capital so used, there shall be taken into consideration the increase and decrease of the value of grain held in store, and upon the value of his warehouses, ice houses, granaries, or cribs situated upon lands leased from railway companies or other persons, and upon the value, if any, of such leasehold interest.

Such assessment shall be listed as personal property. In determining the average amount of capital invested the assessor shall take into consideration the entire year's business prior to January first, next preceding the assessment period. [C97,$1315; C24, 27,$6965; 44GA, ch 173.]

6966. Business in different districts. When a person, firm, or corporation is doing business in more than one assessment district, the property and credits existing in any one of such districts, or arising from business done in such districts, shall be listed and taxed in that district, and the credits not existing in or pertaining especially to the business in any district shall be listed and taxed in that district where the principal place of business may be. [C51,$463; R60,$717; C73, $806; C97,$1317; C24, 27,$6966.]

6967. Branch banks. The personality, moneys and credits connected with or growing out of all business transacted directly or indirectly by or through the servants, employees or agents of any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the banking business, having an office or agency in more than one assessment district for the transaction of business, shall be taxable as provided in chapter 333, for the taxing of private banks and bankers, in the assessment district where said branch business is done. [C97,$1317; C24, 27,$6967.]

Branch banking prohibited. §9258-bl.

6968. How assessment made. An assessment made in such district shall be considered and proper deduction made in determining the taxable property of such person or firm, or shares of stock of such corporation, at its principal place of business. [C97,$1317; C24, 27,$6968.]

6969. Stipulation for payment. The stipulation for the payment of obligations growing out of the business of such agency, in another district than the place where such agency is located, shall not determine where the property or credits of such parties shall be taxed. [C97, $1317; C24, 27,$6969.]

6970. Partners. Any individual of a partnership is liable for the taxes due from the firm. [C51,$463; R60,$717; C73,$806; C97,$1317; C24, 27,$6970.]

6971. "Merchants" defined. Any person, firm, or corporation owning or having in his possession or under his control within the state, with authority to sell the same, any personal property purchased with a view to its being sold, or which has been consigned to him from any place out of this state to be sold within the same, or to be delivered or shipped by him within or without this state, except a warehouseman as defined in section 9718, shall be held to be a merchant for the purposes of this title. [C51,$468; R60,$723; C73,$815; C97,$1318; C24, 27,$6971.]

Referred to in §§6964, 6973, 7007.

6972. Stocks of merchandise. In assessing such stocks of merchandise, the assessor shall require the production of the last inventory and enter the date thereof in the assessment roll. If, in the judgment of the assessor, the inventory is not correct, or if it was taken at such time as to render it unreliable as to the amount or value of such merchandise, he shall assess the same by personal examination. The assessment shall be made at the average value of the stock during the year next preceding the time of assessment, and if the merchant has not been engaged in business for one year, then the average value during such time as he shall have been so engaged, and if commencing on January first, then the value at that time. [C51,$468; R60,$723; C73,$815; C97, $1318; C24, 27,$6972.]

Referred to in §§6976, 7007.

6973. Warehouseman to file list. A warehouseman as specified in section 6971 shall, upon
request, file with the assessor of the township or municipality wherein his warehouse is situated, a written statement showing all property in his possession belonging to another subject to taxation, and the name and address of the person, firm, corporation, or estate to which it belongs.  [C24, 27, §6973.]

Referred to in §7007.

6974. Warehouseman deemed owner. If said warehouseman fails to furnish such statement all property in the possession of the warehouseman belonging to another subject to taxation, shall be deemed to be owned by the warehouseman for the purpose of taxation, and he shall be liable for taxes thereon.  [C24, 27, §6974.]

Referred to in §7007.

6975. "Manufacturer" defined—duty to list. Any person, firm, or corporation who purchases, receives, or holds personal property of any description for the purpose of adding to the value thereof by any process of manufacturing, refining, purifying, combining of different materials, or by the packing of meats, with a view to selling the same for gain or profit, shall be deemed a manufacturer for the purposes of this title, and shall list such property for taxation.  [C51, §469; R60, §724; C73, §816; C97, §1319; C24, 27, §6975.]

Referred to in §6964, 7007.

6976. Assessment—how made. Such personal property, whether in a finished or unfinished state, shall be assessed at its average value estimated upon those materials only which enter into the combination, manufacture, or pack, such average to be ascertained as in section 6972.  [C51, §469; R60, §724; C73, §816; C97, §1319; C24, 27, §6976.]

Referred to in §7007.

6977. Machinery deemed real estate. Machinery used in manufacturing establishments shall, for the purpose of taxation, be regarded as real estate.  [C97, §1319; C24, 27, §6977.]

Referred to in §7007.

6978. Manufacturer to list. Corporations organized under the laws of this state for pecuniary profit and engaged in manufacturing as defined in the third preceding section shall list their real estate, personal property not hereinbefore mentioned, and moneys and credits in the same manner as is required of individuals.  [C97, §1319; C24, 27, §6978.]

Referred to in §7007.

6979. Public utility plants. The lands, buildings, machinery, and mains belonging to individuals or corporations operating waterworks or gasworks or pipe lines; the lands, buildings, machinery, tracks, poles and wires belonging to individuals or corporations furnishing electric light or power; the lands, buildings, machinery, poles, wires, overhead construction, tracks, cables, conduits, and fixtures belonging to individuals or corporations operating railways by cable or electricity, or operating elevated street railways; and the lands, buildings, tracks, and fixtures of street railways operated by animal power, shall be listed and assessed by the state board of assessment and review.  [C97, §1343; C24, 27, §6979; 44GA, ch 174, §1.]

Referred to in §§7100, 7101.

6980. Property in different districts. Where any such property except the capital stock is situated partly within and partly without the limits of a city or town, such portions of the said plant shall be assessed separately, and the portion within the said city or town shall be assessed as above provided, and the portion without the said city or town shall be apportioned by the state board of assessment and review to the district or districts in which it is located.  [C97, §1343; C24, 27, §6980; 44GA, ch 174, §2.]

Referred to in §§7100, 7101.

6981. Personal property. All the personal property of such individuals and corporations used or purchased by them for the purposes of such gas or water works, electric light plants, electric or cable railways, elevated street railways or street railways operated by animal power, including the rolling stock of such railways and street railways, and the animals belonging to such street railways operated by animal power, shall be listed and assessed by the state board of assessment and review.  [C97, §1343; C24, 27, §6981; 44GA, ch 174, §3.]

Referred to in §§7100, 7101.

6982. Capital stock listed and assessed. The actual value of the capital stock over and above that of the above listed property shall be listed and assessed as prescribed in sections 7008 and 7009.  [C97, §1343; C24, 27, §6982.]

Referred to in §§7100, 7101.

6982-d1. Annual report by utility. Every individual, copartnership, corporation or association operating for profit, waterworks or gasworks or pipe lines, electric light or power plant, railways operated by electricity, elevated street railways, shall, annually on or before the fifteenth day of January of each calendar year, make a report on blanks to be provided by the state board of all of the property owned by such individual, copartnership, corporation or association within the incorporated limits of any city or town in the state, and give such other information as the state board shall require.  [44GA, ch 174, §4.]

6982-d2. Assessment and certification. The state board shall determine, upon the basis of the data required in such report and any other information it may obtain, the valuation of all property of said individual, copartnership, corporation or association for the purposes of taxation, and shall, on or before the fifteenth day of February, certify to the county auditor of every county in the state the valuations fixed for assessment upon all such property in each and every taxing district in each county by the state board. This valuation shall then be spread upon the books in the same manner as other valuations fixed by the state board upon property assessed under its jurisdiction.  [44GA, ch 174, §5.]

6982-d3. Review. Any taxpayer subject to assessment under the provisions of this act
§6982-d4. Appeal. Appeals may be taken from the final action of the state board with reference to any complaint that such individual, copartnership, corporation or association may have to the assessment made by said state board to the district court of the county in which such individual, copartnership, corporation or association has its principal place of business, within twenty days after the final decision on said review has been certified to the county auditor. [44GA, ch 174, §6.]

6982-d5. Appellate procedure. Appeals shall be taken by written notice to that effect to the said state board and served as an original notice. The court shall hear the appeal in equity and determine anew all questions arising before the board which relate to the liability of the property to assessment and its decision shall be certified by the clerk of the court to the state board who shall correct the assessment and certify the same as fixed and determined to the county auditor who shall correct the entry made on the last list either in his office or in the office of the county treasurer. [44GA, ch 174, §8.]

6982-d6. Jurisdiction of court. Upon the trial of any appeal from the action of the board fixing the amount of assessment upon any property concerning which complaint is made the court may increase, decrease or affirm the amount of the assessment appealed from. [44GA, ch 174, §9.]

6983. Real estate of corporations. All real estate owned by corporations, returned in their statements as part of their assets for purposes of taxation, shall be valued therein for such assessment as other real estate, except as otherwise provided, and shall not be otherwise assessed. [C97, §1327; C24, 27, §6983.]

CHAPTER 332

MONEYS AND CREDITS

Referred to in §§7008, 7112, 7141.

6984. "Credits" defined. The term credit, as used in this chapter, includes every claim or demand due or to become due for money, labor, or other valuable thing, every annuity or sum of money receivable at stated periods, and all money or property of any kind secured by deed, title bond, mortgage, or otherwise; but pensions of the United States or any of them, salaries, or payments expected for services to be rendered, are not included in the above term. [C51, §457; R60, §713; C73, §802; C97, §1309; C24, 27, §6984.]

6985. Moneys — credits — annuities — bank notes — stock. Moneys, credits, and corporation shares or stocks, except as otherwise provided, cash, circulating notes of national banking associations, and United States legal tender notes, and other notes, and certificates of the United States payable on demand, and circulating or intended to circulate as currency, notes, including those secured by mortgage, accounts, contracts for cash or labor, bills of exchange, judgments, choses in action, liens of any kind, securities, debentures, bonds other than those of the United States, annuities, and corporation shares or stocks not otherwise taxed in kind, shall be assessed and, excepting shares of stock of national, state, and savings banks, and loan and trust companies, and moneyed capital as hereinafter defined, shall be taxed upon the uniform basis throughout the state of five mills on the dollar of actual valuation, same to be assessed and collected where the owner resides. [C51, §466; R60, §721; C73, §813; C97, §1310; S13, §1310; C24, 27, §6985.]

6986. Levy — division of money collected. The millage tax provided for in the preceding section shall be in lieu of all other taxes upon moneys and credits and shall be levied by the board of supervisors, placed upon the tax list and collected by the county treasurer, and the amount collected in the various taxing districts of the state shall be divided between the various funds upon the same pro rata basis as other taxes collected in such taxing district are apportioned. [S13, §1310; C24, 27, §6986.]

6987. Bonus bond levy. Until the soldiers' bonus bonds are retired and paid, there shall be levied and collected upon all property taxed at five mills on the dollar of actual valuation as provided in the second preceding section an additional tax of one mill on the dollar of actual valuation. Said tax shall be remitted to the treasurer of the state and applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the soldiers' bonus bonds. In determining the annual levy for the payment of the principal and interest on such bonds, the state board of assessment and review shall take into consideration the funds on the dollar of actual valuation, same to be assessed and collected where the owner resides. [C51, §466; R60, §721; C73, §813; C97, §1310; S13, §1310; C24, 27, §6986.]
to be derived from said tax. [C24, 27,§6987; 43GA, ch 205,§323.]
Referred to in §§7007, 7017-d5, 7017-d11.
General bonus levy, §7183-al et seq.

6988. Deduction of debts. In making up the amount of money or credits which any person is required to list, or to have listed or assessed, including actual value of any building and loan shares, he will be entitled to deduct from the actual value thereof the gross amount of all debts in good faith owing by him. [C51,§467; R60,§722; C73,§814; C97,§1311; S13,§1311; C24, 27,§6988.]
Referred to in §§6989, 6990, 7009, 9064.

6989. Good faith debt required. No acknowledgment of indebtedness not founded on actual consideration, and no such acknowledgment made for the purpose of being so deducted, shall be considered a debt within the intent of the preceding section. [C51,§467; R60,§722; C73,§814; C97,§1311; S13,§1311; C24, 27,§6989.]
Referred to in §§6990, 7029.

6989-d1. Details of debt. No person shall be entitled to any deduction from the amount of moneys and credits assessed unless he shall, upon demand, specifically state the nature of such indebtedness and the person to whom he is indebted and any other information the assessor may require. [44GA, ch 175.]
Referred to in §6993.

6990. Suretyship. So much only of any liability of such person as security for another shall be deducted as he believes he will be compelled to pay on account of the inability of the principal debtor, and if there are other sureties able to contribute, then so much only as he in whose name the list is made will be bound to contribute. [C51,§467; R60,§722; C73,§814; C97,§1311; S13,§1311; C24, 27,§6990.]
Referred to in §§6990, 7029.

6991. Debts not deductible. No person will be entitled to any deduction on account of:
1. Any deposit or security note given in aid of the organization of a mutual insurance company for the premiums of insurance.
2. Any unpaid subscription to any institution, society, corporation or company.
3. Any indebtedness contracted for the purchase of United States bonds or other nontaxable property. [C51,§467; R60,§722; C73,§814; C97,§1311; S13,§1311; C24, 27,§6991.]
Referred to in §§6990, 7029.

6992. Stock and "moneied" capital denied deduction. No deduction for debts shall be allowed from the shares of stock of any state, savings or national bank or loan and trust company, nor from moneied capital used in competition with banks, within the meaning of section 5219 of the revised statutes of the United States. [S13,§1311; C24, 27,§6992.]
Referred to in §§6990, 7029.

6993. Deductions to fiduciary. In listing moneys and credits as provided in this chapter, any administrator, executor, trustee or agent shall be entitled to deductions, as prescribed in the six preceding sections, of debts owing by the legatee, devisee, beneficiary or principal to the same extent as such fund might be reduced if it were held by such legatee, devisee, beneficiary or principal who may be entitled to the income on such trust or fiduciary fund. [S13, §1312; C24, 27,§6993.]

6994. Loan corporations. Any domestic corporation engaged in the business of loaning money to deserving persons whose business or circumstances are such as to make it desirable or convenient for them to accumulate funds with which to repay such loans by paying into a fund comparatively small amounts at frequent regular intervals, which fund may be held by such corporation as collateral security for the payment of such loans, may take advantage of the provisions of this and the two following sections on or before the January fifteenth of each year by filing with the auditor of state of the state of Iowa a verified report and statement of its financial condition, and showing the following items:
1. Its total capital stock paid in.
2. Its net surplus and undivided profits.
3. The total amount of loans outstanding.
4. The highest rate of interest charged and collected on loans made by it.
5. Whether its loans have been made to deserving persons whose business or circumstances are such as to make it desirable or convenient for them to accumulate funds with which to repay such loans by paying into a fund comparatively small amounts at frequent regular intervals.
6. Such further information in detail as the auditor of state shall from time to time require. [C24, 27,§6994.]
Referred to in §§6994, 6996, 9438.

6995. Examinations—expense. The auditor of state may in his discretion examine the books, records, business, and methods of doing business of such corporation once each year, and the annual expense of said examination shall not exceed twenty-five dollars, which shall be paid by the corporation. [C24, 27,§6995.]
Referred to in §§6994, 9438.

6996. Millage tax. If the auditor of state finds from such report or said examination, or both, that such corporation has honestly and in good faith so conducted its business as to aid deserving persons in the manner provided in the second preceding section, and that the corporation has not collected a usurious rate of interest from borrowers on loans, he shall issue to said corporation a certificate to that effect which shall entitle the corporation to be assessed on the net actual value of its moneys and credits at the rate of five mills on the dollar, which taxation shall be in lieu of all other taxes on its moneys and credits. [C24, 27,§6996.]
Referred to in §§6994, 6996, 7007, 9438.
CHAPTER 333
BANKS

Referred to in §§6967, 7008, 7112, 7141.

6997. Private banks. Private banks or bankers, or any persons other than corporations hereinafter specified, a part of whose business is the receiving of deposits subject to check, on certificates, receipts, or otherwise, or the selling of exchange, shall prepare and furnish to the assessor a sworn statement showing the assets, aside from real estate, and liabilities of such bank or banker on January first of the current year, as follows:
1. The amount of moneys, specifying separately the amount of moneys on hand or in transit, the funds in the hands of other banks, bankers, brokers, or other persons or corporations, and the amount of checks or other cash items not included in either of the preceding items.
2. The actual value of credits, consisting of bills receivable owned by them, and other credits due or to become due.
3. The amount of all deposits made with them by others, and also the amount of bills payable.
4. The actual value of bonds and stocks of every kind and shares of capital stock or joint stock of other corporations or companies held as an investment, or in any way representing assets, and the specific kinds and description thereof exempt from taxation.
5. All other property pertaining to said business, including real estate, which shall be specially listed and valued by the usual description thereof.

The aggregate actual value of moneys and credits less the amount of deposits, the aggregate actual value of bonds and stocks less the portion thereof otherwise taxed in this state, and other property, except real estate, pertaining to the business, shall be assessed and taxed on the same basis as bank stock. Real estate shall be listed and assessed as other real estate. [C51, §§460, 465; R60, §§719, 720; C73, §§812; C97, §1321; S13, §1321; C24, 27, §6997.]

Referred to in §§7001, 7007.

6998. National and state bank stock—place of assessment. Shares of stock of national banks and state and savings banks and loan and trust companies, located in this state, shall be assessed to the individual stockholders at the place where the bank or loan and trust company is located. [R60, §719; C73, §§812; C97, §1322; S13, §1322; C24, 27, §6998.]

Referred to in §7007.


6999. List of stockholders and their holdings. At the time the assessment is made the officers of national banks and state and savings banks and loan and trust companies shall furnish the assessor with lists of all the stockholders and the number of shares owned by each. [R60, §714; C73, §§819, 1322; S13, §1322; C24, 27, §6999.]

Referred to in §§7004, 7007.

7000. Listing to stockholders. The assessor shall list to each stockholder under the head of corporation stock the total value of such shares. [C97, §1322; S13, §1322; C24, 27, §7000.]

Referred to in §7007.

7001. Statement furnished. To aid the assessor in fixing the value of such shares, the said corporation shall furnish him a verified statement of all the matter provided in section 6997, which shall also show separately the amount of the capital stock and the surplus and undivided earnings. [C97, §1322; S13, §1322; C24, 27, §7001.]

Referred to in §§7004, 7007.

7002. Deductions on account of real estate. In arriving at the amount of capital stock and surplus and undivided profits taxable as such, of such corporations, the amount of their capital stock together with any or all of their surplus and undivided profits that may be actually invested in real estate owned by them and in the shares of stock of corporations owning only the real estate (inclusive of leasehold interests, if any,) on or in which the bank or trust company is located, shall be deducted from the total amount of capital stock and surplus and undivided profits, and such real estate shall be assessed as other real estate, and the property of such corporation shall not be otherwise assessed. [C97, §1322; S13, §1322; C24, 27, §7002; 44GA, ch 176.]

Referred to in §§7003, 7007.

7003. Rule of actual and taxable value. The assessor from such statement shall fix the value of such stock based upon the capital, at the same ratio of assessed value to actual value as the assessed value of real estate in the taxing district where such bank is located generally bears to its actual value. The taxable value of such shares of stock shall be one-fourth of the assessed value and shall be taxed as other property of such taxing district.
All surplus and undivided profits of such bank or trust company remaining after the deduction of its real estate, if any, as provided in the preceding section shall be taxed as moneys and credits, but in no event shall the right to offset bad debts or bad loans or any other losses against the amount of said surplus and undivided profits be authorized. [C73,§§818-820; C97,§1322; S13,§§1322,1322-1a; C24, 27,§7003; 43GA, ch 30,§23; 44GA, ch 176.]

Referred to in §7007.

Changes made in two preceding sections applicable to 1931 assessment, see 44GA, ch 176.

7004. Refusal to furnish information. A refusal to furnish the assessor with the list of stockholders and the information required by sections 6999 and 7001 shall be deemed a misdemeanor and any bank or officer thereof so refusing shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. [S13,§1322; C24, 27,§7004.]

Referred to in §7007.

7005. "Moneyned" capital. All moneyned capital within the meaning of section 5219 of the revised statutes of the United States shall be listed and assessed against the owner thereof at his place of business, and if a corporation at its principal place of business, at the same rate as state, savings, national bank and loan and trust company stock is taxed, in the same taxing district, and at the actual value of the moneyned capital so invested. [S13,§§1310,1322-1a; C24, 27,§7005.]

7006. Listing. The person or corporation using moneyned capital in competition with bank capital shall furnish the assessor upon demand a full and complete itemized sworn statement showing the amount of moneyned capital so used. [S13,§1310; C24, 27,§7006.]

7007. In special charter cities. The provisions of sections 6944, 6946 to 6952, inclusive, 6959, 6971 to 6978, inclusive, 6987, 6996, 6997 to 7004, inclusive, 7008, 7009, 7086, 7087, 7089, 7091, 7102, 7109, 7144 to 7146, inclusive, 7161, 7163 to 7167, inclusive, and 7279 to 7283, inclusive, so far as applicable, shall apply to cities acting under special charters. [S13,§1322-3a; C24, 27,§7007.]

7007-a1. Liability of corporation for tax. The corporations described in this chapter shall be liable for the payment of the taxes assessed to the stockholders of such corporations, and such tax shall be payable by the corporation in the same manner and under the same penalties as in cases of taxes due from an individual taxpayer, and may be collected in the same manner as other taxes, or by action in the name of the county. [C97,§1325; C24,§7014; C27, §7007-a1.]

Applicable to certain corporate shares, §7013.

7007-a2. Liability of stockholder—lien on stock. Such corporations may recover from each stockholder his proportion of the taxes so paid, and shall have a lien on his stock and unpaid dividends therefor. [C97,§1325; C24,§7014; C27, §7007-a2.]

Applicable to certain corporate shares, §7013.

7007-a3. Sale of stock. If the unpaid dividends are not sufficient to pay such tax, the corporation may enforce such lien on the stock by public sale of the same, to be made by the sheriff at the principal office of such corporation in this state, after giving the stockholders thirty days' notice of the amount of such tax and the time and place of sale. [C97,§1325; C24,§7014; C27, §7007-a3.]

Applicable to certain corporate shares, §7013.

7007-a4. Notice—how given. Such notice shall be by registered mail addressed to the stochholder at his post office address as the same appears upon the books of the company, or is known by its secretary. [C97,§1325; C24,§7014; C27, §7007-a4.]

Applicable to certain corporate shares, §7013.

CHAPTER 334
CORPORATION STOCK

Referred to in §§7112, 7141.

7008. Shares of stock.
7009. Statement to assessor.
7010. Valuation of stock.
7011. Refusal to make statement.
7015. Corporations liable to pay tax.
7017-d1. Shares assessed against association.
7017-d2. Sworn statement required.
7017-d3. Refusal.
7017-d4. Determination of value.
7017-d5. Amount of tax.

7008. Shares of stock. The shares of stock of any corporation organized under the laws of this state, except corporations otherwise provided for in chapters 330 to 341, inclusive, and except as provided in section 7102, shall be assessed to the owners thereof as moneys and credits at the place where its principal business is transacted. The assessment shall be on the value of such shares on the first day of January in each year. In arriving at the assessable value of the shares of stock of such corporations, the amount of their capital actually invested in property other than moneys and credits shall be deducted from the actual value of such shares. Such property other than moneys and credits shall be assessed as other like property. [C97,§1323; C24, 27,§7008.]

Referred to in §§7112, 7007, 7019, 7026.

7009. Statement to assessor. Every such corporation annually, on or before the twenty-fifth day of January, shall furnish to the assessor of the assessment district in which its principal place of business is located, a verified statement
showing specifically, with reference to the year next preceding the first day of January then last past:

1. Total authorized capital stock and number of shares thereof.
2. Number of shares of stock issued and par value of each.
3. Amount paid into the treasury on each share and the total capital paid in.
4. Description of each tract of real estate owned by said corporation, and the amount of capital actually invested therein.
5. An itemized list of all other property owned by said corporation, except moneys and credits, together with the location thereof, and the amount of capital actually invested therein.
6. Date, rate per cent, and amount of each dividend declared, and the amount of capital on which each such dividend was declared.
7. Gross and net earnings, respectively, during the year, and amount of surplus.
8. Amount of profit added to sinking fund.
9. Highest price of sales of stock between the first and tenth days of January of the current year.
10. Highest price of sales of stock during the preceding year, and average price of such sales. [C97, §1323; C24, 27, §7009.]

Referred to in §§6982, 7007, 7010, 7026.

7010. Valuation of stock. If the assessor is not satisfied with the appraisement and valuation furnished as provided in the two preceding sections, he may make a valuation of the shares of stock based upon the facts contained in the statements above required, or upon any information within his possession, or that shall come to him, and shall, in either case, assess to the owners the stock at the valuation made by him. [C97, §1324; C24, 27, §7010.]

Referred to in §7026.

7011. Refusal to make statement. If the officers of any corporation refuse or neglect to make the statement required, the assessor shall make a valuation of the capital stock of the defaulting corporation from the best information obtainable. [C97, §1324; C24, 27, §7011.]

Referred to in §7026.


7013. Corporations liable to pay tax. Sections 7007-a1 to 7007-a4, inclusive, shall be applicable to the corporations hereinbefore described in this chapter. [C97, §1325; C24, §§7013, 7014; C29, §7013.]

Referred to in §7026.


BUILDING, SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

7017-d1. Shares assessed against association. The value of the shares of each mutual building and loan or savings and loan association exclusively engaged in such business shall be assessed against each association at its principal place of business. [44GA, ch 178, §2.]

7017-d2. Sworn statement required. On or before the first day of February of each year every mutual building and loan or savings and loan association shall furnish to the assessor a sworn statement showing the total amount to the credit of the shareholders at the close of business on the preceding December thirty-first; said statement shall contain the following information:

1. The total amount credited on all the shares of nonborrowing members.
2. The total amount credited on all the shares of borrowing members whose share credits are in excess of their indebtedness to the association less the amount owing to the association by such borrowing members.
3. The total amount of contingent reserve and all other funds.
4. A legal description of each tract of real estate owned by such association and the amount actually invested therein.
5. The actual value of all furniture, fixtures and other equipment used in the conduct of the business of the association.
6. The actual value of all bonds owned by the association. [44GA, ch 178, §§.]

Referred to in §7017-d3, 7017-d4.

7017-d3. Refusal. If any officer of a mutual building and loan or savings and loan association, upon demand being made, fails or refuses to furnish the assessor with the statement required in the preceding section he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [44GA, ch 178, §4.]

7017-d4. Determination of value. In arriving at the value of the shares of each mutual building and loan or savings and loan association the assessor shall allow as a deduction the total amount of indebtedness of all borrowing members to the association and shall fix and determine the value of the shares based upon the information contained in the statement provided for in section 7017-d2, and upon such other information as he may secure. [44GA, ch 178, §§.]

7017-d5. Amount of tax. In addition to the tax provided for in section 6987, there is hereby levied and imposed against each mutual building and loan or savings and loan association a tax of one mill on the dollar on the actual value of the shares of stock of each such association. [44GA, ch 178, §6.]

7017-d6. Apportionment of tax. Each such association shall apportion against the owners of the shares of stock upon the value of which the said tax is so levied their pro rata share of said tax. [44GA, ch 178, §6.]

7017-d7. Lien. The association shall have a lien upon the shares of each such shareholder for his portion of said tax and may deduct the same from the amount of earnings credited to such shareholder. [44GA, ch 178, §6.]

7017-d8. Deductions. From the total actual value of the contingent, reserve and/or other funds of each such association there shall be deducted the actual value of the real estate, personal property and tax exempt bonds owned by the association and the balance obtained after making the deductions herein provided for shall be taxed and assessed against such association at its prin-
7017-d9. Taxation of real estate, furniture and fixtures. The real estate, furniture and fixtures of each mutual building and loan or savings and loan association shall be assessed and taxed to the association in the same manner and at the same rate as is real estate and personal property in the hands of individuals. [44GA, ch 178, §7]

7017-d10. Association liable. Each building and loan or savings and loan association shall be liable for the payment of the taxes levied and assessed against it and such taxes shall be paid by the association and collected in the same manner and subject to the same penalties as are general taxes. [44GA, ch 178, §§8]

7017-d11. Tax exclusive. Taxes herein provided for shall be in lieu of all other taxes against building and loan or savings and loan associations and against the shares of stock of such association, excepting that said shares of stock shall be subject to the one mill levy for soldiers' bonus bonds provided by section 6987. [44GA, ch 178, §10.]

CHAPTER 335
INSURANCE COMPANIES

7018. Foreign company—statement required—duty of auditor of state. The auditor of state shall, on or before the tenth day of February of each year, send to the county auditor of each county a statement of the name and post office address of each stockholder of a foreign building and loan, or savings and loan association residing in their respective counties, together with the number of shares owned by each person on the first day of January preceding, and the actual value of each share of stock on said first day of January, which facts shall be reported to him by such associations under the law governing building and loan, or savings and loan associations. [C97, §1326; S13, §1326; C24, 27, §7018.]

7019. County auditor—duty. It shall be the duty of the county auditor to immediately furnish to each assessor in his county the name of each stockholder in such foreign association residing in such assessor's district, together with the number of shares held by each person, and the actual value of each share on the first day of January preceding. [C97, §1326; S13, §1326; C24, 27, §7019.]


7021. Alien companies—tax on gross premiums. Every insurance company or association organized or incorporated under the laws of any state or nation other than the United States, and every other insurance company whose charter may be owned or a majority of whose stock may be controlled or whose business shall be carried on in the interest or for the benefit of any insurance company or association incorporated under the laws of any state or nation other than the United States, shall, at the time of making the annual statements as required by law, pay into the state treasury as taxes two and one-half per cent of the gross amount of premiums received by it or its agents, in cash, promissory obligation, or other form of settlement for business done in this state during the preceding year. [C51, §464; R60, §718; C73, §807; C97, §1333; S13, §1333; C24, 27, §7022.]

7022. Foreign companies—tax on gross premiums. Every insurance company incorporated under the laws of any state of the United States other than the state of Iowa, not including associations operating under the provisions of chapter 400, or fraternal benefit associations doing business in the United States, shall, at the time of making the annual statements as required by law, pay into the state treasury as taxes two and one-half per cent of the gross amount of premiums received by it for business done in this state. [C97, §1333; S13, §1333; C24, 27, §7024.]

7023. Receipts—certificate of authority. At the time of paying said taxes, said companies and associations shall take duplicate receipts therefor, one of which shall be filed with the commissioner of insurance, and upon filing of said receipt, and not till then, the commissioner of insurance shall issue the annual certificate as provided by law. [C73, §807; C97, §1333; S13, §1333; C24, 27, §7023.]

7024. Deduction for debts. No deduction or exemption from the taxes herein provided shall be allowed for or on account of any indebtedness owing by any such insurance company or association; provided, however, that companies doing a fire insurance business may deduct from the gross amount of premiums received, the amount of premiums returned upon canceled policies issued upon property situated in this state. [C97, §1333; S13, §1333; C24, 27, §7024.]

TAXATION—INSURANCE COMPANIES, Ch 335, §7021

Referred to in §§7008, 7112, 7141.

7021. Alien companies—tax on gross premiums.
7022. Foreign companies—tax on gross premiums.
7023. Receipts—certificate of authority.
7024. Deduction for debts.
7025. Domestic companies—tax on gross premiums.
7026. Domestic companies—shares of stock.
7027. Personal and real property.
7028. Assessment.
7029. Moneys and credits.
7030. Debts deductible.

Referred to in §§7008, 7112, 7141.
§7025. Domestic companies—tax on gross premiums. Every insurance corporation or association of whatever kind or character, organized under the laws of the state of Iowa, not including county mutuals or fraternal beneficiary associations, which county mutuals and fraternal beneficiary associations are not organized for pecuniary profit, shall, on or before the first day of March of each year, pay to the treasurer of state a sum equivalent to one per cent of the gross receipts from premiums, assessments, fees, and promissory obligations required by insurance contracts which are received during the next year preceding the first day of January last past, after deducting the amounts actually paid for losses, matured endowments, dividends to policyholders, and the increase in the amount of the reserve as certified by the department actuary in his official statement to the commissioner of insurance on the thirty-first day of December previous, based on the actuaries' table of mortality and four per cent, and the amounts returned to members upon canceled policies, certificates, and rejected applications, during said year, and not until such payment shall the commissioner of insurance issue the annual certificate, as provided by law; provided that insurance companies organized under the provisions of chapter 404 shall only be required to pay to the treasurer of state a sum equivalent to one per cent of the gross receipts from premiums, assessments, fees, and promissory obligations for business done within this state, including all insurance upon property located in the state, or on claims arising within the state, and the amount returned upon canceled policies and rejected applications covering property situated in the state, after deducting the amount actually paid for losses on property located within the state, or on claims arising within the state, and the amount returned upon canceled policies, certificates, and rejected applications covering property situated on business done within this state, including all insurance upon property located within the state, or on claims arising within the state, and the amount returned upon canceled policies and rejected applications covering property situated in the state, or on business done within this state.

Referred to in §8458.

§7026. Domestic companies—shares of stock. The shares of stock of every insurance corporation or association having capital stock, organized under the laws of this state, shall be assessed for taxation in the manner provided for the assessment of the shares of corporate stock in sections 7008 to 7013, inclusive, and said shares of stock shall not be otherwise assessed. In addition to the statement required in section 7009, the corporation shall furnish to the assessor a copy of its annual report made to the auditor of state.

Referred to in §8458.

§7027. Personal and real property. Every insurance corporation or association organized under the laws of this state, not including corporations with capital stock, county mutuals, and fraternal beneficiary associations, which county mutuals and fraternal beneficiary associations are not organized for pecuniary profit, shall, on or before the twenty-sixth day of January in each year, for the purpose of assessment of its property, furnish to the assessor of the assessment district in which its principal place of business is located, a statement verified by its president, showing specifically with reference to the year next preceding the first day of January then last past.

1. A duplicate of the statement required by law to be made to the commissioner of insurance for the said year last past.

2. A detailed statement of all its property and assets of every kind and nature whatsoever, and the value of each item thereof, including surplus, guaranty, and reserve fund, and the amount of each. [S13,§1333-b; C24, 27,§7027.]

Referred to in §7028.

§7028. Assessment. It shall be the duty of the assessor, upon the receipt of said statements, and from other information acquired by him, to assess against every corporation or association referred to in the preceding section, the value of all personal property owned by such corporation or association, together with the actual value of each parcel of real estate situated in the assessment district of such assessor, and all the said property shall be assessed at the same rate, and for the same purposes as the property of private individuals, as provided in section 7109. [S13,§1333-b; C24, 27,§7028.]

§7029. Moneys and credits. In assessing for taxation the moneys and credits of every insurance corporation, company, or association organized under the laws of this state, except county mutuals and fraternal beneficiary associations, which county mutuals and fraternal beneficiary associations are not organized for pecuniary profit, the assessor shall ascertain the debts or liabilities, if any, of such corporation, company, or association to its shareholders or other persons, which debts and liabilities shall be deducted, as provided in sections 6988 to 6992, inclusive. [S13,§1333-c; C24, 27,§7029.]

§7030. Debts deductible. In ascertaining the indebtedness or liability of such corporation, company or association, a debt shall be deemed to exist on account of its liability on the policies, certificates or other contracts of insurance issued by it equal to the amount of the surplus or other funds accumulated by any such corporation or association for the purpose of fulfilling its policies, certificates or other contracts of insurance, and which can be used for no other purpose. [S13,§1333-c; C24, 27,§7030.]
CHAPTER 336
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES

7031. Statement required.
7032. Additional statement.
7033. Failure to make statement.
7034. Assessment.
7035. Actual value per mile.
7036. Taxable value.
7037. Hearing.
7038. Assessment in each county—how certified.

7031. **Statement required.** Every telegraph and telephone company operating a line in this state shall, on or before the first day of May in each year, furnish to the state board of assessment and review a statement verified by its president or secretary showing:

1. The total number of miles owned, operated, or leased within the state, with a separate showing of the number leased.
2. The average number of poles per mile, and the whole number of poles on its lines in this state.
3. The total number of miles in each separate line or division thereof, also the average number of separate wires thereon.
4. The whole number of stations on each line, and the value of the same, including furniture.
5. The whole number of instruments on each separate line, and the gross rental charges per instrument, where the same are rented to patrons of the company making the return, together with the number of stations maintained, other than railroad stations.
6. The gross receipts and operating expenses of said company for the year ending December thirty-first next preceding, on business originating and terminating in this state.
7. The gross receipts and operating expenses of said company for the year ending December thirty-first next preceding, and not included in the statement made under subsection 6 hereof.
8. The total capital stock of said company.
9. The number of shares of capital stock issued and outstanding, and the par or face value of each share.
10. The market value of such shares of stock on the first day of January next preceding, and if such shares have no market value, the actual value thereof.
11. All real estate and other property owned by such company and subject to local taxation within this state.
12. The specific real estate, together with the permanent improvements thereon, owned by such company and situated outside this state and taxed as other real estate in the state where located, with a specific description of each piece, where located, and the purpose for which the same is used, and the actual value thereof in the locality where situated.

13. All mortgages upon the whole or any part of its property, together with the dates and amounts thereof.
14. The total length of the lines of said company.
15. The total length of the lines of said company outside this state. [C97,§1328; S13,§1328; C24, 27,§7031; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

7032. **Additional statement.** Upon the receipt of said statements from the several companies, the state board of assessment and review shall examine said statements and if it shall deem the same insufficient and that further information is requisite, it shall require the officer making same to make such other or further statement as it may desire. [C97,§1329; S13, §1329; C24, 27,§7032; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

7033. **Failure to make statement.** In case of failure or refusal of any company to make out or deliver to the state board of assessment and review the statements required in the second preceding section, such company shall forfeit and pay to the state one hundred dollars for each day such report is delayed beyond the first day of May, to be sued and recovered in any proper form of action in the name of the state, and on the relation of the state board of assessment and review, and such penalty, when collected, shall be paid into the general fund of the state. [C97,§1329; S13,§1329; C24, 27,§7033; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

7034. **Assessment.** The state board of assessment and review shall, at its meeting on the second Monday in July of each year, proceed to find the actual value of the property of such companies in this state, taking into consideration the information obtained from the statements above required, and any further information it can obtain, using the same as a means for determining the actual cash value of the property of such companies within this state; also taking into consideration the valuation of all property of such companies, including franchises and the use of the property in connection with lines outside the state, and making such deductions as may be necessary on account of extra value of property outside the state as compared with the value of property in the state, in order that the actual cash value of the property of the company within this state may
be ascertained. Said assessment shall include all property of every kind and character whatsoever, real, personal, or mixed, used by said companies in the transaction of telegraph and telephone business; and the property so included in said assessment shall not be taxed in any other manner than as provided in this chapter and section 6944, subsection 20. [C97, §1330; S13, §1330; C24, 27, §7034; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

7035. Actual value per mile. The state board of assessment and review shall ascertain the value per mile of the property of each of said companies within this state by dividing the total value, as above ascertained, by the number of miles of line of such company within the state, and the result shall be deemed and held to be the actual value per mile of line of the property of such company within this state. [S13, §1330-a; C24, 27, §7035; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

7036. Taxable value. The taxable value shall be determined by taking the percentage of the actual value so ascertained, as provided by section 7109, and the ratio between the actual value and the assessed or taxable value of the property of each of said companies shall be the same as in the case of property of private individuals. [S13, §1330-a; C24, 27, §7056.]

7037. Hearing. At such meeting in July any company interested shall have the right to appear by its officers or agents, before the state board of assessment and review and be heard on the question of the valuation of its property for taxation. [S13, §1330-a; C24, 27, §7037; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

7038. Assessment in each county—how certified. The state board of assessment and review shall, for the purpose of determining what amount shall be assessed to any one of said companies in each county of the state into which the line of the said company extends, multiply the assessed or taxable value per mile of line of said company, as above ascertained, by the number of miles in each of said counties, and the result thereof shall be by said state board of assessment and review and be heard on the taxation of its property when filed when no map of the line or lines of said company is correctly shown. The map of any line situated upon any street or highway which is the dividing line between said county, except its line within any platted city or town, drawn to a scale of not less than one inch to four miles, on which the location of the line or lines of said company is correctly shown. The map of any line situated upon any highway or street which is the dividing line between taxing districts shall show on which side of said street or highway said line is situated and shall locate all points at which said line may cross said street or highway. A statement showing the length of pole line in each taxing district of each county shall be filed when no map of the pole lines of such company is required under the terms of this section. A telephone or telegraph company whose line is situated upon the right of way of a railway may file, in lieu of the map required to be filed by the provisions of this section, a certificate setting forth along what lines of railway said company's telephone or telegraph line extends. On or before the first day of March, 1905, and annually thereafter, like maps, statements, or certificates shall be filed with the several county auditors of counties in which any part of said lines may have been extended, constructed,
relocated, or taken down entirely, during the preceding calendar year, showing the correct location of all such new or relocated lines, and the location of any part abandoned or taken down, as the same existed on the thirty-first day of December preceding; provided county auditors of the several counties shall, upon application of any company owning or operating a telephone or telegraph line in their respective counties, furnish a map or maps accurately showing the boundaries of all taxing districts in said county, and the public highways located within such taxing districts. [S13,§1400-a; C24, 27, §7044.]
Referred to in §§7046, 7108.

7045. Failure to file. In the event of the failure or refusal of any telephone or telegraph company, owning or operating any telephone or telegraph line not situated upon the right of way of a railway, to file the map required under the provisions of the preceding section, at the time and according to the conditions named, then the county auditor may cause the same to be prepared by the county surveyor and the cost thereof shall, in the first place, be audited and paid by the board of supervisors of the county, out of the county fund, and the amount thereof shall be by said board levied as a special tax against said company and the property of said company, which shall be collected in the same manner as county taxes and become a part of the county fund. [S13,§1400-b; C24, 27,§7045.]
Referred to in §7108.

CHAPTER 337
RAILWAY COMPANIES
Referred to in §§7008, 7112, 7141.

7046. When assessed—statement required.
7047. Real estate holdings—statement required.
7048. Continuing record.
7049. Additional statements.
7050. Record of railway lands.
7051. Sleeping and dining cars.
7052. Gross earnings.
7054. Net earnings.
7055. Reports additional.
7056. Additional rules and regulations.
7057. Refusal to obey.

7046. When assessed—statement required.
On the second Monday in July of each year, the state board of assessment and review shall assess all the property of any railway corporation in the state, excepting the lands, lots, and other real estate belonging thereto not used in the operation of any railway, and excepting railway bridges across the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and excepting grain elevators; and for the purpose of making such assessment its president, vice president, general manager, general superintendent, receiver, or such other officer as the state board may designate, shall, on or before the first day of April in each year, furnish a verified statement showing in detail for the year ended December thirty-first next preceding:

1. The whole number of miles of railway owned, operated, or leased by such corporation or company within and without the state.
2. The whole number of miles of railway owned, operated, or leased within the state, including double tracks and sidetracks, the mileage of the main line and branch lines to be stated separately, and showing the number of miles of track in each county.
3. A full and complete statement of the cost and actual present value of all buildings of every description owned by said railway company within the state not otherwise assessed.
4. The total number of ties per mile used on all its tracks within the state.
5. The weight of rails per yard in main line, double tracks and sidetracks.
6. The number of miles of telegraph lines owned and used within the state.
7. The total number of engines, and passenger, chair, dining, official, express, mail, baggage, freight, and other cars, including handcars and boarding cars used in constructing and repairing such railway, in use on its whole line, and the sleeping cars owned by it, and the number of each class on its line within the state, each class to be valued separately.
8. Any and all other movable property owned by said railway within the state, classified and scheduled in such manner as may be required by said state board.
9. The gross earnings of the entire road, and the gross earnings in this state.
10. The operating expenses of the entire road, and the operating expenses within this state.
11. The net earnings of the entire road, and the net earnings within this state. [C73, §§810, 1317, 1318; C97, §1334; S13, §1334; C24, 27, §7046; 43GA, ch 205, §34.]
Referred to in §§7047, 7059. Blanks for reports, §283.

7047. Real estate holdings—statement required. Each railway or other corporation required by law to report to the state board of assessment and review under the provisions of the law as it appears in the preceding section shall, on or before the first day of April, 1905, make to the state board of assessment and review a detailed statement showing the amount of real estate owned or used by it on December 31, 1904, for railway purposes, in each county in the state in which said real estate is situated,
including the right of way, roadbed, bridges, culverts, depot grounds, station buildings, yards, section and tool houses, roundhouses, machine and repair shops, water tanks, turntables, gravel beds and stone quarries, and for all other purposes, with the estimated actual value thereof, in such manner as may be required by the state board of assessment and review. [S13,§1334-a; C24,27,§7047; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

Referred to in §7050.

7048. Continuing record. Only one such detailed statement by any corporation shall be necessary, and when received by the state board it shall become the record of railway lands of such corporation, and be deemed as annually thereafter reported for valuation and assessment by the state board of assessment and review. [S13,§1334-a; C24,27,§7048; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

Referred to in §7050.

7049. Additional statements. On or before the first day of April of each subsequent year such corporation shall in like manner report all real estate acquired for any of the railway purposes above named during the preceding calendar year; and also a list of any real estate, previously reported, disposed of during the same period, which disposition shall be noted by the state board in an appropriate column opposite to the description of said tract in the original report of the same in the record of railway lands. [S13,§1334-a; C24,27,§7049; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

Referred to in §7050.

7050. Record of railway lands. The state board of assessment and review shall, by some convenient method of binding, arrange the statements required to be made under the provisions of the three preceding sections so as to form a consolidated list of all real estate reported to it as being owned or used for railway purposes within the state of Iowa, which list shall be known as the record of railway lands. [S13, §1334-b; C24,27,§7050; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

Referred to in §7050.

7051. Sleeping and dining cars. In addition to the matters required to be contained in the statement made by the company for the purposes of taxation, such statement shall show the number of sleeping and dining cars not owned by such corporation, but used by it in operating its railway in this state during each month of the year for which the return is made, the value of each car so used, and also the number of miles each month said cars have been run or operated on such railway within the state, and the total number of miles said cars have been run or operated each month within and without the state. Such statement shall show the average daily sleeping car and dining car service or wheelage operated on each part or division of the line or system within the state, designating the points on the line where variations occur, with the mileage of that part having the same daily service or wheelage. [C97, §1340; S13, §1340; C24,27,§7051.]

Referred to in §7051.

7052. Gross earnings. For the purpose of making reports to the state board of assessment and review, the gross earnings of railway companies, owning or operating a line or lines of railway partly within this state and partly within another state, or other states, or territory, or territories, upon their line or lines within this state, shall be ascertained and reported by said railway companies as follows, to wit: The aggregate of the earnings upon business originating and terminating within this state, upon business originating in this state and terminating elsewhere, upon business originating elsewhere and terminating in this state, and upon business neither originating nor terminating in this state but carried on or done over the line or lines in this state or over some part thereof, shall be reported; and with respect to all such interstate business the earnings in this state for the purpose of report shall be actually computed upon the basis of the length of haul or carriage in this state as compared with the length of haul or carriage elsewhere. It is hereby declared that for the purpose of making reports looking to the assessment of railway property for taxation, the gross earnings or business done or carried partly within this state and partly in another state, or other states, or territories, shall be that proportion of the entire earnings of such business that the haul or carriage in this state bears to the entire haul or carriage. [S13,§1340-a; C24,27,§7052; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

Referred to in §§7055, 7057.

7053. Method of accounting. The state board of assessment and review shall have the power to prescribe such rules and regulations with respect to the keeping of accounts by the railway companies doing business in this state as will insure the accurate division of earnings as aforesaid, and uniformity in reporting the same to the state board of assessment and review. [S13,§1340-b; C24,27,§7053; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

Referred to in §§7055, 7057.

7054. Net earnings. The state board of assessment and review shall have the power to prescribe a method for all railway companies doing business in this state, together with the rules and regulations, for the ascertaining of the net earnings of the railway lines in this state, to the end that all such railway companies, in ascertaining and making report of net earnings, shall proceed upon the same basis and in a uniform manner. [S13,§1340-c; C24,27,§7054; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

Referred to in §§7055, 7057.

7055. Reports additional. The reports provided for in the three preceding sections are not in lieu of, but in addition to, the reports provided for by law, and they shall be made at the time and as a part of the reports already required. [S13,§1340-d; C24,27,§7055.]

Referred to in §7057.

7056. Additional rules and regulations. The rules, regulations, method, and requirements herein provided to be made by the state board
of assessment and review shall be made and communicated in writing or print to the said several railway companies and shall be and become binding upon said railway companies from the time they are so communicated; provided, however, that the said state board of assessment and review shall have the power to prescribe supplemental or additional rules, regulations, and requirements at any time, and communicate them to the several railway companies in the manner aforesaid, and with respect to such additional or supplemental rules, regulations, and requirements, they shall be and become binding upon the said railway companies within thirty days after they are so communicated. [S13, §1340-e; C24, 27, §7056; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

Referred to in §7057.

7057. Refusal to obey. If any railway company shall fail or refuse to obey or conform to the rules, regulations, method, and requirements so made or prescribed by the state board of assessment and review pursuant to the provisions of the five preceding sections, or to make the reports therein provided, the state board of assessment and review shall proceed to assess the property of such railway company so failing or refusing, according to the best information obtainable, and shall then add to the taxable valuation of such railway company twenty-five per cent thereof, which valuation and penalty shall be separately shown, and together shall constitute the assessment for that year. [S13, §1340-f; C24, 27, §7057; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

7058. Operating expenses. There shall not be included in said operating expenses any payments for interest or discount, or construction of new tracks except needed sidings, for raising or lowering tracks above or below crossings at grade in cities or towns, for new equipment except replacements, for reducing any bonded or permanent debt, nor for any other item of operating expenses not fairly and reasonably chargeable as such in railway accounts. [C97, §1335; C24, 27, §7058.]

7059. Amended statement. The state board may demand, in writing, detailed, explanatory and amended statements of any of the items mentioned in section 7046, or any other items deemed by it important, to be furnished it by such railway corporation within thirty days from such demand, in such form as it may designate, which shall be verified as required for the original statement. The returns, both original and amended, shall show such other facts as the state board, in writing, shall require. [C73, §1318; C97, §1335; C24, 27, §7059; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

7060. Assessment of railways. The said property shall be valued at its actual value, and the assessments shall be made upon the taxable value of the entire railway within the state, except as stated and provided, and shall include the right of way, roadbed, bridges, culverts, rolling stock, depots, station grounds, shops, buildings, gravel beds, and all other property, real and personal, exclusively used in the operation of such railway. In assessing said railway and its equipment, said state board shall take into consideration the gross earnings per mile for the year ending January first, preceding, and any and all other matters necessary to enable said state board to make a just and equitable assessment of said railway property. If a part of any railway is without this state, then, in estimating the value of its rolling stock and movable property, it shall take into consideration the proportion which the business of that part of the railway lying within the state bears to the business of the railway without this state. [C73, §1319; C97, §1336; C24, 27, §7060; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

7061. Assessment of sleeping and dining cars. The state board shall, at the time of the assessment of other railway property for taxation, assess for taxation the average number of sleeping and dining cars as provided in section 7051 so used by such corporation each month, and the assessed value of such cars shall bear the same proportion to the entire value thereof that the monthly average number of miles such cars have been run or operated within the state shall bear to the monthly average number of miles such cars have been used or operated within and without the state. Such valuation shall be in the same ratio as that of the property of individuals, and shall be added to the assessed valuation of the corporation, fixed under the preceding sections. [C97, §1341; C24, 27, §7061; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

7062. Certification to county auditors. On or before the third Monday in August of each year, the state board shall transmit to the county auditor of each county, through and into which any railway may extend, a statement showing the length of the main track within the county, and the assessed value per mile of the same, as fixed by a ratable distribution per mile of the assessed valuation of the whole property. [C73, §1320; C97, §1337; C13, §1337; C24, 27, §7062; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

7063. Plats. Every railroad company owning or operating a line of railroad within this state shall, on or before the first day of August, 1902, place on file in the office of the county auditor of each county in the state into which any part of the lines of any said company lies, a plat of the lines of said companies within said county, showing the length of their said lines and the area of the land owned or occupied by said companies in each government subdivision of land not included within the platted portion of any city or town, within each of said counties, and the length of the said lines within the platted portion of cities and towns. Companies having on file such plats of part or all of their lines, in any of said counties, shall be required to file plats only of that part of their lines not fully shown as above required on the plats now on file. On the first day of January of each year hereafter, like plats shall be filed of all new lines or extensions of existing lines built or completed within the calendar year preceding. [S13, §1337-a; C24, 27, §7063.]

Referred to in §7064.
7064. Failure to file. In the event of the failure or refusal of any railroad company to file the plats required under the provisions of the preceding section, at the time or according to the conditions named, then the county auditor may cause the same to be prepared by the county surveyor and the cost thereof shall, in the first place, be audited and paid by the board of supervisors out of the county fund, and the amount thereof shall be said board levied as a special tax against said company and the property of said company, which shall be collected as county taxes and when collected be paid into the county fund. [S13,§1337-b; C24, 27,§7064.]

7065. Property assessed by local authorities. Lands, lots, and other real estate belonging to any railroad company, not used exclusively in the operation of the several roads, and all railway bridges across the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and grain elevators, shall be subject to assessment and taxation on the same basis as property of individuals in the several counties where situated. [C73,§808; C97,§1342; C24, 27,§7065.]

7066. Roadbeds. No real estate used by railway corporations for roadbeds shall be included in the assessment to individuals of the adjacent property, but all such real estate shall be the property of such companies for the purpose of taxation. [C73,§809; C97,§1344; C24, 27,§7066.]

7067. Levy and collection of tax. At the first meeting of the board of supervisors held after said statement is received by the county auditor, it shall cause the same to be entered on its minute book, and make and enter therein an order stating the length of the main track and the assessed value of each railway lying in each city, town, township or lesser taxing district in its county, through or into which said railway extends, as fixed by the state board of assessment and review, which shall constitute the taxable value of said property for taxing purposes; and the taxes on said property, when collected by the county treasurer, shall be disposed of as other taxes. The county auditor shall transmit a copy of said order to the council or trustees of the city, town or township. [C79,§1321; C97,§1338; C24, 27,§7067; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

7068. Rates—purposes. All such railway property shall be taxable upon said assessment at the same rates, by the same officers, and for the same purpose as the property of individuals within such counties, cities, towns, townships, and lesser taxing districts. [C73,§1322; C97, §1339; C24, 27,§7068.]
superintendent or general manager.
5. The name and post office address of the chief officer or managing agent of the company in Iowa.
6. The aggregate number of miles traveled within the state of Iowa by its cars during the preceding calendar year.
7. The average number of miles traveled by the cars of each class of its cars during the preceding calendar year. The number of cars necessary for the mileage traveled within the state of Iowa, under the circumstances that ordinarily attend the use of such cars, and where different classes of cars are used by said company, as to the matters embraced in this and the preceding paragraph, it shall furnish the required information as to each class of said cars, in the form prescribed by blanks to be furnished by the state board of assessment and review.
8. The actual cash value, on the first day of January next preceding, of the said number of cars necessary to provide for the mileage, to be reported as required by paragraph 6 of this section.
9. The real estate, personal property, structure, machinery, fixtures and appliances, owned by said company, subject to local taxation within the state, and the location and the actual value thereof in the county, township or district where the same is assessed for local tax—

Referred to in §§7074, 7075.

Blanks for reports, §283.

7073. Additional statements. Upon the filing of such statements the state board of assessment and review shall examine each of them, and if it shall deem the same insufficient, or if they fail to fully set out the matters required to be reported, it shall require such officer or agent to make such other and further statements as to such matters as it may deem proper. [S13, §1342-c; C24, 27, §7073; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

7074. Failure to furnish. In case of the failure or refusal of any company to make and deliver to the state board of assessment and review any statement or statements required by the second preceding section, such company shall forfeit and pay to the state of Iowa one hundred dollars for each day such report is delayed beyond the first Monday of June, to be sued and recovered in any proper form of action, in the name of the state of Iowa, and such penalty when collected shall be paid into the general fund of the state. [S13, §1342-d; C24, 27, §7074; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

7075. Assessment. At the meeting of the state board of assessment and review on the second Monday in July of each year, it shall value and assess as the property of said company within this state, the cars of the said company necessary, under the circumstances ordinarily attending the use of such cars, for the mileage necessary, under the circumstances ordinarily attending the use of such cars, for the mileage traveled within the state of Iowa, after examining such statements and after ascertaining the actual value of said property of such company therefrom, and from such other information as it may have or obtain. For that purpose the state board of assessment and review may require such company, by its agents or officers, to appear before said state board with such books, papers, or additional statements as the state board may require, and may compel the attendance of witnesses in case said state board shall deem it necessary to enable it to ascertain the actual value of such property. From the entire actual value of the property within the state so ascertained, there shall be deducted by the said state board the actual value of all cars locally assessed, and one-fourth of the residue of such actual value so ascertained shall be by the state board of assessment and review assessed to said company. [S13, §1342-e; C24, 27, §7075; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

7076. Rate of tax—payment—distress and sale. The state board shall also at said meeting determine the rate of tax to be levied and collected upon said assessments, which shall be equal, as nearly as may be, to the average rate of taxes, state, county, municipal, and local, levied throughout the state during the previous year, which rate shall be ascertained from the records and files in the auditor's office, and said tax shall be in full of all taxes except on real estate, personal property locally assessed, and special assessments, and shall become due and payable at the state treasury on the first day of February, following the levy thereof, and if not so paid, the state treasurer shall collect the same by distress and sale of any property belonging to such company in the state in the same manner as is required of county treasurers in like cases; and the order of the state board of assessment and review in such cases shall be sufficient authority therefor. [S13, §1342-e; C24, 27, §7076; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

CHAPTER 339
EXPRESS COMPANIES
Referred to in §§7008, 7112, 7141.

7077. “Company” defined.
7078. “Express company” defined.
7079. Statement required.
7080. Additional statements.
7081. Failure to furnish.
7082. Assessment—additional statements—hearing.

7077. “Company” defined. The word “company”, as used in this chapter, shall be deemed

7083. Actual value—how ascertained.
7084. Actual value per mile—taxable value.
7085. Assessment in each county—how certified.
7086. Entry of certificate.
7087. Levy of tax—rates.
7088. Action to collect.

and construed to mean and include any person, copartnership, association, corporation, or syn-
dicate that may own or operate, or be engaged in operating, any express route as herein defined, whether formed or organized under the laws of this state, any other state or territory, or of any foreign country. [S13, §1346-1; C24, 27, §7077.]

7078. "Express company" defined. Every company engaged in conveying to, from, through, in, or across this state, or any part thereof, money, packages, gold, silver, plate, merchandise, or any other article, by express, under a contract, express or implied, with any railroad company, or the managers, lessees, agents, or receivers thereof, provided such company is not a railroad company, a freight line company, nor an equipment company, shall be deemed and held to be an express company within the meaning of this chapter. [C97, §1345; S13, §1346-a; C24, 27, §7078.]

7079. Statement required. Every such express company shall, annually, between the first day of February and the first day of March, make out and deliver to the state board of assessment and review a statement verified by the oath of an officer or agent of said company, making such statement, with reference to the first day of January next preceding, showing:
1. The name of the company, and whether a corporation, partnership, or person, and under the laws of what state or country organized.
2. The principal place of business, and the location of its principal office and the name and post office address of its president, secretary, and superintendent or general manager and the name and post office address of its principal officers or managing agent in Iowa.
3. The total capital stock of said company; (a) authorized; (b) issued.
4. The number of shares of capital stock issued and outstanding, and the par face value of each share, and in case no shares of stock are issued, in what manner the capital stock thereof is divided, and in what manner such holdings are evidenced.
5. The market value of said shares of stock on the first day of January next preceding, and if such shares have no market value then the actual value thereof; and in case no shares of stock have been issued state the market value, or the actual value, in case there is no market value of the capital thereof, and the manner in which the same is divided.
6. The real estate, buildings, machinery, fixtures, appliances, and personal property owned by said company and subject to local taxation within the state of Iowa, and the location and actual value thereof in the county, township, or district where the same is assessed for local taxation.
7. The specific real estate, together with the improvements thereon, and all bonds, mortgages, and other personal property owned by said company, situated outside of the state of Iowa, and used exclusively outside the conduct of the business, with a specific description of all bonds, mortgages, and other personal property, and the cash value thereof, the purposes for which the same are used, and where the same are kept or deposited and each piece of real estate, where located, the purpose for which the same is used, and the actual value thereof, in the locality where situated.
8. All mortgages upon the whole or any part of its property, together with the dates and amounts thereof.
9. a. The total length of lines or routes over which the company transports such merchandise, freight, or express.
b. The total length of such lines or routes as are outside of the state of Iowa.
c. The length of such lines or routes within each of the counties, townships, and assessment districts within the state of Iowa. [C73, §811; C97, §1346; S13, §1346-a; C24, 27, §7079; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

Referred to in §§7080, 7081.

7080. Additional statements. Upon the filing of such statements, the state board of assessment and review shall examine each of them, and if it shall deem the same insufficient, or in case it shall deem that other information is requisite, it shall require such officer or agent to make such other and further statements as the state board of assessment and review may call for. [S13, §1346-b; C24, 27, §7080; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

Referred to in §7081.

7081. Failure to furnish. In the case of the failure or refusal of any company to make out and deliver to the state board of assessment and review any statement or statements required by sections 7079, 7080, and 7082, such company shall forfeit and pay to the state of Iowa one hundred dollars for each day such report is delayed beyond the first Monday in March of that year, to be sued and recovered in any proper form of action in the name of the state of Iowa, on the relation of the state board of assessment and review, and such penalty when collected shall be paid into the general fund of the state. [S13, §1346-b; C24, 27, §7081; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

7082. Assessment — additional statements — hearing. The state board of assessment and review shall meet on the second Monday in July of each year, and it shall thereupon value and assess the property of such company, in the manner hereinafter set forth, after examining such statements, and after ascertaining the actual value of the property of such company therefrom, and from such other information as it may have or obtain. For that purpose the state board of assessment and review may require such company, by its agents or officers, to appear before said state board with such books, papers, or statements as the state board may require, or it may require additional statements to be made by such company, and may compel the attendance of witnesses, in case said state board shall deem it necessary, to enable it to ascertain the actual value of such property. Any such company interested may, upon written application, appear before the state board of assessment and review at such meeting and be heard in the matter of the valuation of the property.
of such company for taxation. [S13,§1346-c; C24, 27,§7082; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

Referred to in §7081. Contempta, ch 536.

7083. Actual value—how ascertained. The state board of assessment and review shall first ascertain the actual value of the entire property owned by said company, from said statements or otherwise, for that purpose taking the aggregate market value of all shares of capital stock, in case said shares have a market value, and, in case they have none, taking the actual value thereof or of the capital of said company, in whatever manner the same is divided, in case no shares of capital stock have been issued; provided, however, that in case the whole or any portion of the property of said company shall be incumbered by a mortgage or mortgages, such state board shall ascertain the actual value of such property by adding to the market value or the aggregate shares of stock or to the value of the capital, in case there shall be no such shares, the aggregate amount of the market or cash value of such mortgage or mortgages, and the result shall be deemed and treated as the actual value of the property of such company. The state board of assessment and review shall, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual value of the property within the state of Iowa, next ascertain from such statements or otherwise the actual value of the property, both real and personal, owned by the company, and which is used exclusively outside the general business of the company, and also the actual value of that part of its property, if any, without the state which cannot lawfully be considered in determining the mileage value of its routes; and the aggregate of such values shall be deducted from the actual value of the property as above ascertained. The state board of assessment and review shall next ascertain and deduct the actual value of the sea or ocean routes of any such company, or may ascertain their value in any other practicable manner, and may require that the reports herefore provided for shall show such earnings. Thereupon the board of assessment and review shall ascertain the actual value of the property of such company within the state of Iowa, and for that purpose may take into consideration the earnings, both gross and net per mile, of such sea or ocean routes, as compared with the earnings, gross and net, of the land routes of such company, or may ascertain their value in any other practicable manner, and may require that the reports herefore provided for shall show such earnings. Thereupon the state board of assessment and review shall ascertain the actual value of the property of such company within the state of Iowa, and for that purpose may take into consideration the proportional value of the company's property without and within the state, and shall take as a basis of valuation of the company's property in this state the proportion of the whole aggregate value of the property of said company, as above ascertained, after making the deductions above provided for which the length of the routes within the state of Iowa bears to the whole length of the routes of such company other than sea or ocean routes, and such amount so ascertained shall be considered and taken to be the entire actual value of the property of such company within the state of Iowa. From the entire actual value of the property within the state so ascertained, there shall be deducted by the said state board the actual value of all the real estate, buildings, machinery, appliances, and personal property not used exclusively in the conduct of the business within the state that are subject to local taxation within the counties, townships, and other assessment districts as hereinbefore described in the sixth item of section 7079. [S13, §1346-d; C24, 27,§7083; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

7084. Actual value per mile—taxable value. The state board of assessment and review shall thereupon ascertain the value per mile of the property within the state, by dividing the total value as above ascertained, after deducting the specific properties locally assessed within the state, by the number of miles within the state, and the result shall be deemed and held to be the actual value per mile of the property of such company within the state of Iowa. The assessed or taxable value shall be determined by taking that percentage of the actual value so ascertained, as is provided by section 7109, and such value shall be assessed and laid in the ratio as that of the property of individuals. [S13,§1346-e; C24, 27,§7084; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

7085. Assessment in each county—how certified. Said state board of assessment and review shall thereupon, for the purpose of determining what amount shall be assessed by it to said company in each county of the state through, across, into, or over which the route of said company extends, multiply the value per mile, as above ascertained, by the number of miles in each of said counties, as reported in said statements, or as otherwise ascertained, and the result thereof, with the mileage and the rate of assessment per mile, shall be by said state board certified to the auditors respectively of the several counties through, into, over, and across which the routes of said company extend. [S13,§1346-f; C24, 27,§7085; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

7086. Entry of certificate. At the first meeting of the board of supervisors held after such certificate is received by the county auditor, it shall cause the same to be entered in its minute book, and make and enter therein an order stating the length of the routes and the assessed value of each in each city, town, township, or other taxing district in its county, through or into which said routes extend, which shall constitute the taxable value of said property for taxing purposes, and the taxes on said property, which shall be collected by the county treasurer, shall be disposed of as other taxes. [S13,§1346-g; C24, 27,§7086.]

Referred to in §7007.

7087. Levy of tax—rates. The county auditor shall immediately thereafter transmit a copy of said order to the councils of cities, or towns, and to the trustees of each township in the county, and shall also add to the value so apportioned the assessed value of the real estate, buildings, machinery, fixtures, appliances, and personal property not used exclusively in the conduct of the business situated in any township or taxing district as returned by the as-
sessor thereof, and extend the taxes thereon upon the tax list as in other cases. All such property shall be taxable upon said assessment at the same rates, by the same officers, and for the same purposes as the property of individuals within such counties, townships, or taxing districts. The property so included in said assessment shall not be otherwise taxed. [§13, §1346-g; C24, 27, §7087.]

Referred to in §7067.

7088. **Action to collect.** In case any such company shall fail or refuse to pay any taxes assessed against it in any county, township, or assessment district in the state, in addition to other remedies provided by law for the collection of taxes, an action may be prosecuted in the name of the state of Iowa by the county attorneys of the different counties of the state, on the relation of the auditors of the different counties of the state, and judgment in such action shall include a penalty of fifty per cent of the amount of the taxes so assessed and unpaid, together with reasonable attorney's fees for the prosecution of such action, which action may be prosecuted in any county into, through, over, or across which the routes of any such company shall extend, or in any county where such company shall have an officer or agent for the transaction of business. [§13, §1346-h; C24, 27, §7088.]

CHAPTER 340

ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINES

Referred to in §§7008, 7112, 7141.

7089. **“Company” defined.** The word “company” as used in this chapter and section 6944, subsection 20, shall be deemed and considered to mean and include any person, copartnership, association, corporation, or syndicate (except cooperative corporations or associations which are not organized or operated for profit) that shall own or operate transmission line or lines for the conducting of electric energy and which line or lines are located within the state and wholly or partly outside cities and towns, whether formed or organized under the laws of this state or elsewhere. [SS15, §1346-r; C24, 27, §7089.]

Referred to in §§6944, 7007.

7090. **Statement required.** Every company owning or operating a transmission line or lines for the conducting of electric energy and which line or lines are located within the state, and which said line or lines are also located wholly or partly outside cities and towns, shall, on or before the first day of May in each year, furnish to the state board of assessment and review a verified statement as to its entire line or lines within this state, when all of said line or lines are located outside cities and towns, and as to such portion of its line or lines within this state as are located outside cities and towns, when such line or lines are located partly outside and partly inside cities and towns, showing:

1. The total number of miles of line owned, operated, or leased, located outside cities and towns within this state, with a separate showing of the number of miles leased.

2. The location and length of each division within the state and the character of poles, towers, wires, substation equipment and other construction of each such division, designating the length and portion thereof in each separate county into which each such division extends. [SS15, §1346-k; C24, 27, §7090; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

Referred to in §§7090, 7094, 7096, 7101, 7103.

Blanks for reports, §283.

7091. **Verification.** The verification of any statement required by law shall, in the case of a person, be made by such person; in the case of a corporation, by the president or secretary thereof; and in the case of a copartnership, association, or syndicate, by some member, officer, or agent thereof having knowledge of the facts. [SS15, §1346-r; C24, 27, §7091.]

Referred to in §7097.

7092. **Additional statement.** Upon receipt of said statements from the several companies, the state board of assessment and review shall examine such statements, and if it shall deem same insufficient, and that further information is requisite, it shall require the company making same to make such other or further statement as it may desire, notifying such company thereof by registered mail. [SS15, §1346-l; C24, 27, §7092; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

Referred to in §7090.

Blanks for reports, §283.

7093. **Failure to furnish.** In case of the total failure or refusal to make any statement required by sections 7090 and 7092 to be made by May first in any year, or of failure or refusal to make such other or further statement within thirty days from the time the registered notice thereof is received by said company that the same is required by the state board of assessment and review, such company shall forfeit and pay to the state of Iowa, one hundred dollars for each day the total failure or refusal to make any report is continued beyond the said first day of May of the year in which it is required, or in case of any such other or further report re-
quired by the state board of assessment and review for each day the same is delayed beyond thirty days from the receipt of the notice by said company that same is required, such forfeiture to be sued for and recovered in any proper form of action in the name of the state and on relation of the state board of assessment and review of the state of Iowa, and such penalty when collected, shall be paid into the general fund. [SS15,§1346-l; C24, 27,§7093; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

7094. Actual value. The state board of assessment and review shall, at its meeting on the second Monday in July of each year, proceed to find the actual value of that part of such transmission line or lines referred to in section 7090, owned or operated by any company, that is located within this state but outside cities and towns, including the whole of such line or lines when all of such line or lines owned or operated by said company is located wholly outside of cities and towns, taking into consideration the information obtained from the statements required by this chapter, and any further information it can obtain, using the same as a means of determining the actual cash value of such transmission line or lines or part thereof, within this state, located outside of cities and towns. The state board of assessment and review shall then ascertain the value per mile of such transmission line or line or lines owned or operated by each company specified in section 7090, by dividing the total value as above ascertained by the number of miles of line of such company within the state located outside of cities and towns, and the result shall be deemed and held to be the actual value per mile of said transmission line or lines of each of said companies within the state located outside of cities and towns. [SS15,§1346-m; C24, 27,§7094; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

Referred to in §7099.

7095. Taxable value. The taxable value of such line or lines of which said state board of assessment and review finds the actual cash value as required by this chapter, shall be determined by taking the percentage of the actual value so ascertained, as provided by section 7109, and the ratio between the actual value and the assessed or taxable value of the transmission line or lines of each of said companies located outside of cities and towns shall be the same as in the case of the property of private individuals. [SS15,§1346-m; C24, 27,§7095; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

Referred to in §7099.

7096. Hearing. At said meeting in July, any company interested shall have the right to appear by its officers, agents, and attorneys before the state board of assessment and review, and be heard on the question of the value of its property for taxation. [SS15,§1346-m; C24, 27,§7096; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

Referred to in §7099.

7097. County assessment—certification. The state board of assessment and review shall, for the purpose of determining what amount shall be assessed to any one of said companies in each county of the state into which the line or lines of the company extend, multiply the assessed or taxable value per mile of line of said company, as ascertained according to the provisions of this chapter, by the number of miles of line in each of said counties, and the result thereof shall be by said state board certified to the several county auditors of the respective counties into, over, or through which said line or lines extend. [SS15,§1346-n; C24, 27,§7097; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

Referred to in §7099.

7098. Entry of certificate. At the first meeting of the board of supervisors held after said statements are received by the county auditor, it shall cause such statement to be entered in its minute book and make and enter therein an order stating the length of the lines and the assessed value of the property of each of said companies situated in each township or lesser taxing district in each county outside cities and towns, as fixed by the state board of assessment and review, which shall constitute the taxable value of said property for taxing purposes. The county auditor shall transmit a copy of said order to the trustees of each township and to the proper taxing boards in lesser taxing districts into which the line or lines of said company extend in the county. The taxes on said property when collected by the county treasurer shall be disposed of as other taxes on real estate. [SS15,§1346-o; C24, 27,§7098; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

7099. Rate—purposes. Such portions of the transmission line or lines within the state referred to in section 7090, as are located outside cities and towns, shall be taxable upon said assessment provided for by sections 7094 to 7097, inclusive, at the same rate, by the same officers and for the same purposes as property of individuals within such counties, townships or lesser taxing districts, outside cities and towns, and the county treasurer shall collect said taxes at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes, and the same penalties shall be due and collectible as for the nonpayment of individual taxes. [SS15,§1346-p; C24, 27,§7099.]

7100. Assessment exclusive. Every transmission line or part thereof, of which the state board of assessment and review is required by this chapter to find the value, shall be exempt from other assessment or taxation either under sections 6979 to 6983, inclusive, or under any other law of this state except as provided in this chapter. [SS15,§1346-q; C24, 27,§7100; 43GA, ch 205,§24.]

7101. Local assessment. All lands, buildings, machinery, poles, towers, wires, station and substation equipment, and other constructions owned or operated by any company referred to in section 7090, and where such property is located within any city or town within this state, shall be listed and assessed for taxation in the same manner as provided in sections 6979 and 6980 for the listing and assessment of that
part of the lands, buildings, machinery, tracks, poles and wires within the limits of any city or town belonging to individuals or corporations furnishing electric light or power, and where such property, except the capital stock, is situated partly within and partly without the limits of a city or town. All personal property of every company owning or operating any such transmission line referred to in section 7090, used or purchased by it for the purpose of such transmission line, shall be listed and assessed in the assessment district where usually kept and housed and under sections 6981 and 6982. [SS15, §1346-q; C24, 27, §7101.]

CHAPTER 340-D1

PIPE LINE COMPANIES

7103-d1. Taxation procedure.
7103-d2. Definitions.
7103-d3. Statement required.
7103-d4. Real estate holdings.
7103-d5. Statement deemed permanent.
7103-d6. Additional corrective statements.
7103-d7. Consolidated list of real estate.
7103-d8. Gross earnings.

7103-d1. Taxation procedure. Every person, copartnership, association, corporation or syndicate engaged in the business of transporting or transmitting gas, gasoline, oils, or motor fuels by means of pipe lines, whether such pipe lines be owned or leased, shall be taxed as herein provided. [44GA, ch 179, §1.]

7103-d2. Definitions. The words "pipe line company" as used in this chapter shall be deemed and construed to mean any person, copartnership, association, corporation or syndicate that may own or operate or be engaged in operating or utilizing pipe lines for the purposes described in the preceding section. The word "board" wherever it appears in provisions of this chapter shall, on or before the first day of April, 1932, make to the state board of assessment and review a statement showing the amount of real estate held, including a classification of the size, kind and actual present value of all buildings of every description owned by said pipe line company making such statement, showing in detail for the year ended December thirty-first next preceding:
1. The name of the company.
2. The nature of the company, whether a person or persons, an association, copartnership, corporation or syndicate, and under the laws of what state organized.
Referred to in §1703-d12.
3. The location of its principal office or place of business.
4. The name and post office address of the president, secretary, auditor, treasurer and superintendent or general manager.

7102. Interest of cooperative members. The value of the interests of members in such cooperative corporations or associations which are not organized or operated for profit shall, for the purpose of taxation, be deemed real estate, and be assessed as part of the real estate served by such transmission line or lines. [C24, 27, §7102.]

7103. Reassessment—procedure and requirements. Sections 7044, 7045, 7104, and 7105 shall apply to the property of transmission lines which are referred to in section 7090. [SS15, §1346-t; C24, 27, §7103.]

5. The name and post office address of the chief officer or managing agent of the company in Iowa.
6. The whole number of miles of pipe line owned, operated or leased within the state, including a classification of the size, kind and weight thereof, separated, so as to show the mileage in each county, and each lesser taxing district.
7. A full and complete statement of the cost and actual present value of all buildings of every description owned by said pipe line company within the state and each lesser taxing district, not otherwise assessed.
8. The number, location, size and cost of each pressure pump or station.
9. Any and all other property owned by said pipe line company within the state which property must be classified and scheduled in such a manner as the board may by rule require.
10. The gross earnings of the entire company, and the gross earnings on business done within this state.
11. The operating expenses of the entire company and the operating expenses within this state.
12. The net earnings of the entire company and the net earnings within this state. [44GA, ch 179, §§3.]

7103-d4. Real estate holdings. Every pipe line company required by law to report to the state board of assessment and review under the provisions of this chapter shall, on or before the first day of April, 1932, make to the state board of assessment and review a detailed statement showing the amount of real estate owned or used by it on December 31, 1931, for pipe line purposes, the county in which said real estate is situated, including the rights of
way, pumping or station grounds, buildings, storage or tank yards, equipment grounds for any and all purposes, with the estimated actual value thereof, in such manner as may be required by the board. [44GA, ch 179, §4.]

Referred to in §7103-d7.

7103-d5. Statement deemed permanent. Only one such detailed statement by any pipe line company shall be necessary, and when received by the board, it shall become the record of the pipe line lands of such company, and be deemed as annually thereafter reported for valuation and assessment by the board. [44GA, ch 179, §4.]

Referred to in §7103-d7.

7103-d6. Additional corrective statements. On or before the first day of April of each subsequent year, such company shall, in like manner, report all real estate acquired for any of the pipe line purposes above named during the preceding calendar year; and also, a list of any real estate, previously reported, disposed of during the same period, which disposition shall be noted by the board in an appropriate column opposite to the description of said tract in the original report of the same in the record of pipe line land. [44GA, ch 179, §4.]

Referred to in §7103-d7.

7103-d7. Consolidated list of real estate. The board shall, by some convenient method of binding, arrange the statements required to be made by sections 7103-d4 to 7103-d6, inclusive, as aforesaid, and to form a consolidated list of all real estate reported to it as being owned or used for pipe line purposes within the state of Iowa. [44GA, ch 179, §4.]

7103-d8. Gross earnings. For the purpose of making reports to the state board of assessment and review, the gross earnings of a pipe line company, owning or operating a line or lines within this state, shall be computed and reported by said company upon such bases as the board may by rule require. [44GA, ch 179, §8.]

7103-d9. Accounts—regulation. The state board of assessment and review shall have power to prescribe such rules and regulations with respect to the keeping of accounts by the pipe line companies doing business or having property in this state as will insure the accurate division of the accounts and the information to be reported, and uniformity in reporting the same to said board. [44GA, ch 179, §6.]

7103-d10. Rules and regulations—promulgation. The rules, regulations, method and requirements herein provided to be made by the state board of assessment and review, shall be made and communicated in writing or printing to the said several pipe line companies, and shall be and become binding upon said pipe line companies from the time they are so communicated; provided that the said board shall have the power to prescribe supplemental or additional rules, regulations and requirements at any time, and communicate them to the several pipe line companies in the manner aforesaid, and with respect to such additional supplemental rules, regulations and requirements, they shall be and become binding upon the said pipe line companies within thirty days from the time they are so communicated. [44GA, ch 179, §7.]

7103-d11. Refusal to comply—penalty. If any pipe line company shall fail or refuse, or neglect by its officers, agents or employees, or any of them, to furnish to the state board as required above, the necessary information, or shall fail or refuse to furnish, any and all other information required by the rules, regulations, method and requirements so made and prescribed by the state board of assessment and review under the provisions of this chapter, or to make the reports herein provided, the board shall proceed to assess the property of such pipe line company so failing or refusing, according to the best information obtainable, and shall then add to its valuation of such pipe line company twenty-five per cent thereof, which valuation and penalty shall be separately shown, and together shall constitute the assessment for that year. [44GA, ch 179, §8.]

7103-d12. Amended and explanatory statements. The board may demand, in writing, detailed, explanatory and amended statements of any of the items mentioned in section 7103-d3, or any other item deemed to be important, to be furnished it by such pipe line company within thirty days from such demand in such form as it may designate, which shall be verified as required at the original statement. The returns, both original and amended, shall show such other facts as the board, in writing, shall require. [44GA, ch 179, §9.]

7103-d13. Basis of valuation and assessment. The said property shall be valued at its actual value, and the assessments shall be made upon the taxable value of the entire pipe line property within the state, except as otherwise provided; and shall include the rights of way, easements, the pipe lines, stations, grounds, shops, buildings, pumps and all other property, real and personal exclusively used in the operation of such pipe line. In assessing said pipe line company, and in ascertaining its equitable value, the state board shall take into consideration the gross earnings and the net earnings for the entire property, and per mile, for the year ending December thirty-first preceding, and any and all other matters necessary to enable said board to make a just and equitable assessment of said pipe line property. [44GA, ch 179, §10.]

7103-d14. Valuation and certification thereof. The state board of assessment and review shall on or before the third Monday in August of each year determine the value of pipe line property located in each taxing district of the state, and in fixing said value shall take into consideration the structures, equipment, pumping stations, etc., located in said taxing districts, and shall transmit to the county auditor of each such county through and into which any pipe line may extend, a statement showing the assessed value of said property in each of the taxing districts of said county. The said property shall then be taxed in said county and lesser taxing districts, based upon the valuation so certified, in the same manner as in other property. [44GA, ch 179, §11.]
7103-d15. Assessed value in each taxing district—record. At the first meeting of the board of supervisors held after said statement is received by the county auditor, it shall cause the same to be entered on its minute book, and make and enter therein an order describing and stating the assessed value of each pipe line lying in each city, town, township or lesser taxing district in its county, through or into which said pipe line extends, as fixed by the board of assessment and review, which shall constitute the assessed value of said property for taxing purposes; and the taxes on said property, when collected by the county treasurer, shall be disposed of as other taxes. The county auditor shall transmit a copy of said order to the council of the city or town, or the trustees of the township, as the case may be. 

7103-d16. Taxation procedure. All such pipe line property shall be taxable upon said assessment at the same rates, by the same officers, and for the same purpose as the property of individuals within such counties, cities, towns, townships, and lesser taxing districts. [44GA, ch 179, §12.]

7103-d17. Collection. If said tax is not paid, the county treasurer shall collect the same by whatever method may seem proper. [44GA, ch 179, §12.]

7103-d18. Nonpayment of tax—effect. If said tax is not paid within the calendar year in which the same is due, the company shall not be permitted thereafter to use the public or private property of the state of Iowa, or to operate in Iowa for any purpose. [44GA, ch 179, §12.]

7103-d19. Scope of chapter. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to a gas distributing plant or company located entirely within any city or town and not a part of a pipe line transportation company. Such local municipal plant shall be taxed in the municipality where located. [44GA, ch 179, §13.]

CHAPTER 341
REASSESSMENT BY STATE BOARD OF ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW

7105. Voluntary payments. When any person, company, association, or corporation, against whom any tax has been assessed and levied by the state board of assessment and review and held invalid or illegal, shall have paid the same voluntarily or shall otherwise waive such invalidity and illegality, the state board of assessment and review shall accept such tax in lieu of the tax to be raised by the reassessment and rellevy provided for in the preceding section. [S13, §1330-i; C24, 27, §7104; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

4. Reassessment and rellevy. When by reason of nonconformity to any law, or by any omission, informality, or irregularity, or for any other cause, any tax heretofore or hereafter levied and assessed against any person, company, association, or corporation by the state board of assessment and review is invalid or is adjudged illegal, the state board of assessment and review may assess and levy a tax against such person, company, association, or corporation for the year or years for which such tax is invalid or illegal, or when necessary may assess and certify the same to the proper county officers, who shall levy such tax as by law in such cases made and provided, with the same force and effect as though done at the proper time and under any valid law, whether in force at the time enacted. [S13, §1330-h; C24, 27, §7104; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

CHAPTER 341-A1
ASSESSMENT OF OMITTED PROPERTY BY STATE BOARD OF ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW

7105-a1. Assessment of omitted property.
7105-a2. Notice.
7105-a3. Form of notice.
7105-a4. Service of notice.

7105-a5. Procedure—penalty.
7105-a6. Fraudulent withholding—penalty.
7105-a7. Entry on tax books.
7105-a8. Delinquency.

7105-a9. Scope of chapter. Such notice shall contain a general description of said property and the year or years for which it is proposed to assess it. [C27, §7105-a2.]

7105-a10. Service of notice. Such notice shall be served in such manner and for such reasonable time prior to the hearing as the state board may determine. [C27, §7105-a4; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]
7105-a5. Procedure—penalty. If it is made to appear that said property is assessable by said state board as omitted property, the state board shall proceed in the manner in which it would have proceeded had the assessment not been omitted, except that it shall find the value of such omitted property for each year during which it has been omitted and shall add ten per cent to each yearly value as a penalty. [C27, §7105-a5; 43GA, ch 205, §24.]

7105-a6. Fraudulent withholding—penalty. In case the property has been fraudulently withheld from assessment, the state board may, in addition to said ten per cent add any additional penalty.

CHAPTER 342
LOCAL ASSESSOR
Referred to in §7141.

7106. Listing and valuation. Each assessor shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office immediately after the second Monday in January in each year, and shall, with the assistance of each person assessed, or who may be required by law to list property belonging to another, enter upon the assessment rolls furnished him for that purpose the several items of property required to be entered for assessment. He shall personally affix values to all property assessed by him. [C51, §473; R60, §733; C73, §822; C97, §1352; C24, 27, §7106.]

7107. Owner to assist. The assessor shall list every person in his township and assess all the property therein, personal and real, except such as is heretofore exempted or otherwise assessed. Any person who shall refuse to assist in making out a list of his property, or of any property which he is by law required to assist in listing, or who shall refuse to make either of the oaths or affirmations or combinations thereof required by the next section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars. [C51, §477; R60, §734; C73, §828; C97, §1354; S13, §1354; C24, 27, §7107.]

7108. Oath. The assessor shall administer the oath or affirmation printed on the assessment rolls hereinafter prescribed, or combination thereof, to each person assessed, and require the person taking such oath to subscribe the same, and, in case anyone refuses so to do, he shall not the fact in the column of remarks opposite such person’s name. [C51, §§474, 475; R60, §735; C73, §824; C97, §1355; S13, §1355; C24, 27, §7108.]

7109. Actual, assessed, and taxable value. All property subject to taxation shall be valued at its actual value which shall be entered opposite each item, and, except as otherwise provided, shall be assessed at twenty-five per cent of such actual value.

Such assessed value shall be taken and considered as the taxable value of such property upon which the levy shall be made.

In arriving at said actual value the assessor shall take into consideration its productive and earning capacity, if any, past, present, and prospective, its market value, if any, and all other matters that affect the actual value of the property; and the burden of proof shall be upon any complainant attacking such valuation as excessive, inadequate, or inequitable. [C97, §1905; S13, §1905; C24, 27, §7109.]

7110. Forest and fruit-tree reservations. Forest reservations fulfilling the conditions of sections 2604 to 2617, inclusive, shall be assessed on a taxable valuation of one dollar per acre. Fruit-tree reservations shall be assessed on a taxable valuation of one dollar per acre for a period of eight years from the time of planting. In all other cases where trees are planted upon any tract of land, without regard to area, for forest, fruit, shade, or ornamental purposes, or for windbreaks, the assessor shall not increase the valuation of such property be-
§7111, Ch 342, LOCAL ASSESSOR

cause of such improvements. [S13,§1400-1; C24, 27,§7110.]

7111. Notice of valuation. The assessor shall, at the time of making the assessment, inform the person assessed, in writing, of the valuation put upon his property, and notify him, if he feels aggrieved, to appear before the board of review and show why the assessment should be changed. [C97,§1356; C24, 27,§7111.]

7112. Refusal to furnish statement. If any corporation or person refuse to furnish the verified statements required in chapters 331 to 342, inclusive, or to list his property, or to take or subscribe the oath required, the state board of assessment and review, or assessor, as the case may be, shall proceed to list and assess such property according to the best information obtainable, and shall add to the taxable valuation one hundred per cent thereof, which valuation and penalty shall be separately shown, and shall constitute the assessment; and if the valuation of such property shall be changed by any board of review, or on appeal therefrom, a like penalty shall be added to the valuation thus fixed. [C51,§475; R60,§734; C73,§§823, 1318; C97,§1357; C24, 27,§7112; 43GA, ch 205,§33.]

7113. False statement. Any person making any verified statement or return, or taking any oath required by this title, who knowingly makes a false statement therein, shall be guilty of perjury. [C97,§1358; C24, 27,§7113.]

7114. Meeting of assessors. The county auditor of each county shall, before the third day of January annually, issue a call to all the assessors of his county to meet at his office, or some other place at the county seat, within ten days, for consultation, and to receive from such auditor such information as shall tend to the proper discharge by them of their official duties. It shall be the duty of each of such assessors to attend such meeting, and they shall be allowed pay of one day for such attendance, and mileage at ten cents per mile one way. [C97, §1359; C24, 27,§7114.]

7115. Assessment rolls and books. The auditor shall procure and furnish to each assessor a supply of blank assessment rolls on which to enter, separately, the names of all persons, partnerships, corporations, or associations assessed, which rolls shall be made in duplicate, except that the oath form in the original may be omitted and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "If you are not satisfied that the foregoing assessment is correct, you can appear before the board of review, which meets at ............ on the first Monday of April next. Dated ............ day of ............ 19 .........

Assessor". In assessment districts where the board of review meets at any other time than the date fixed herein, the assessor shall change the date to correspond with the date upon which the board meets. Said duplicate shall be signed by the assessor, detached from the original, and delivered to the person assessed. He shall also furnish to each assessor a supply of blanks in this chapter described as "Assessment Roll, Form No. 2", which shall be in duplicate, and subject to the same conditions as the roll above provided for. The auditor shall also furnish to the assessor two assessment books, each page of which shall be headed "Assessor's book for ............ township, ............ county, Iowa, independent district of ............" and shall contain columns ruled and headed for the information required by this chapter, which rolls and books shall be substantially in the following form:
### ASSESSMENT ROLL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>No. Dogs</th>
<th>male</th>
<th>female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Address No.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lands</th>
<th>Exemptions</th>
<th>Description of Personal Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Part of Section or Town**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of School district</th>
<th>Section or lot</th>
<th>Township or block</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Value of new buildings</th>
<th>No of acres improved</th>
<th>No of acres unimproved</th>
<th>Total Number of Acres</th>
<th>Total Taxable value of real estate</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total number of acres**

**Total actual value of real estate**

**Total taxable value of real estate**

**Total exemptions**

**Net total value of lands and lots**

---

**Date of Inventory** .............................................

Report name of soldier or sailor; or widow of soldier or sailor, and names of persons who by reason of age or infirmity claim to be unable to contribute to public revenue.

Notice of right to appear before board of review given ................................ A. D. ..........

Changes by board of review are as follows:

---

**STATE OF IOWA,** .......................... COUNTY SS.

........................................... do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am the person assessed above, that I have read the foregoing assessment roll of property listed or assessed to me, and that the same is a full, true and correct list of my taxable property, both real and personal property, subject to taxation within this district, and all property which should be listed on this assessment roll to me or by me.

........................................... day of .................................. A D ............. before me

........................................... Assessor.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Heifers 1 year old.</th>
<th>Owner's name.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Under 45.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Over 45.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of road district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Name or number of school district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Part of section or name of town.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Section or lot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Township or block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of acres improved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of acres unimproved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acres. Total No. of acres taxable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Value of new buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Actual value per acre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Actual value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total actual value of real estate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For Roads. Exemption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For Homesteads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Net actual value of lands and lots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total taxable value of real estate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number. Colts 1 year old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Actual value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number. Colts 2 years old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Actual value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number. Horses 3 years old and over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Actual value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number. Stallions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Actual value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number. Males.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Actual value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female. Dogs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Actual value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ASSESSMENT ROLL—Form No. 2.**

**ASSESSMENT OF MONEYS AND CREDITS.**

Of ................. of ................. township of ................. state of Iowa, January 1, .................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes, Bonds and Other Evidence of Credit.</th>
<th>Actual Value.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate amount of notes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate amount of bonds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate amount of other written evidence of credit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate amount of money in bank.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate amount of other money.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate amount of book accounts—doubtful.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate amount of checks, drafts and other cash items.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total moneys and credits</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total amount of notes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount of other debts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total amount of debts</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net amount of moneys and credits.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The party assessed need list only such of his liabilities as he may desire to have subtracted from his moneys and credits.

**STATE OF IOWA,................. County, ss.**

I, ................., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the above is a full, true and correct statement of all moneys and credits owned by me, and that the liabilities above given to be deducted therefrom are obligations in good faith actually owed by me.

Signed .................

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me by ................. this ................. day of ................. Assessor.

[C51,§§471, 473; R60,§§732, 733; C73,§821; C97,§1360; S13,§1360; C24, 27,§7115.]

Referred to in §§7116, 7118.

**7116. Schedules furnished.** The assessor shall furnish to each person, partnership, corporation, or association, except those otherwise assessed as provided by law, a blank known as "Assessment Roll—Form No. 2", as provided in the preceding section, upon which such person, partnership, corporation, or association shall enter and set out all moneys and credits of whatsoever kind or nature belonging to such person, partnership, corporation, or association, and such liabilities as they claim should be deducted from the total of their moneys and credits. The assessor shall carry the aggregate moneys and credits of such persons, partnerships, corporations, or associations to the regular schedule. [C97,§1361; S13,§1361; C24, 27, §7116.]

**7117. Affidavits combined.** It shall be lawful to combine the affidavit with reference to real and personal property, and the affidavit as to moneys and credits, into one affidavit. [S13, §1361; C24, 27,§7117.]

**7118. Schedules preserved.** The assessor shall return all schedules with the assessment books to the county auditor as is provided in this chapter, and the county auditor shall carefully keep all schedules known and described in this chapter as “Assessment Roll—Form No. 2”, for the period of five years from the time of filing of the same in his office. [C97,§1361; S13, §1361; C24, 27,§7118.]

**7119. Uniform assessment rolls.** The state board of review shall from time to time prepare and certify to each county auditor such instructions as to a uniform method of making up the assessment rolls as it thinks necessary to secure a compliance with the law and uniform returns, which shall be printed upon each assessment roll, and also prepare instructions for the same purpose as to making up the assessment books, which shall be printed therein. [C97,§1362; C24, 27,§7119.]

**7120. Plat book.** The county auditor shall furnish to each assessor a plat book on which shall be platted the lands and lots in his assessment district, showing on each subdivision or part thereof, written in ink or pencil, the name of the owner, the number of acres, or the boundary lines and distances in each, and showing as to each tract the number of acres to be deducted for railway right of way and for roads and for rights of way for public levees and open public drainage improvements. [C51,
§7129. Local board of review.

7130. Clerk—assessment correction.

7131. Notice of assessments raised.

7132. Complaint to board of review.

7135. Appeal on behalf of public.

7136. Power of court.

7129. Local board of review. The township trustees shall constitute the local board of review for the township or the portion thereof not included within any city or town, and the city or town council shall constitute such board for such city or town.

7137. County board of review.

7138. Appeals.

7139. Abstract to state board.

7140. State board of review.

7141. Adjusting county valuations.

7142. Notice of increase.

7143. Adjustment by county auditor.

7124. Recapulations—return to city and township clerk. The county auditor shall foot up each column of numbers and values on each page and enter such footings in recapitulation sheets, and not later than the tenth day of May, return one of the books to the township clerk, and to the city or town clerk.

In cities of ten thousand population and over, one of the assessment books shall be returned to the city clerk not later than the tenth day of June. [C51, §478; R60, §736; C73, §825; C97, §1366; S13, §1366; C24, 27, §7124.]

7125. Persons subject to poll tax. The assessor shall furnish to the clerk of the city, town or township, as the case may be, a list of all persons subject to poll tax. [C24, 27, §7125.]

7126. Failure to perform duty. If any assessor or member of any board of review shall knowingly fail or neglect to make or require the assessment of property for taxation to be made and for its taxable value as provided by law or to perform any of the duties required of him by law, at the time and in the manner specified, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action in the district court in the name of the county and for its use, and the action against the assessor shall be against him and his bondsmen. [R60, §738; C73, §827; C97, §1367; C24, 27, §7126.]

7127. Examination of assessors. It shall be lawful for the boards of supervisors, the trustees of townships, and councils of cities and incorporated towns as boards of review to summon any assessor or assessors to appear before them, respectively, to be inquired of under oath with respect to the method by which he or they have or have ascertained and fixed any valuation or valuations returned by him or them, and as to the correctness of any such valuation or valuations, and to administer the oath by any one of their members to the assessor or assessors so summoned before them; and any assessor so summoned who shall fail without good cause to appear, or, appearing, shall refuse to submit to such inquiry, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly. [C97, §1368; C24, 27, §7127.]

Punishment. §12864.

The board shall meet on the first Monday of April, at the office of the township, city or town clerk or recorder, and sit from day to day until its duties are completed, which shall be not later than the first day of May, and shall adjust assessments for the township, city or town by raising or lowering the assessment of any person, partnership, corporation, or association as to any or all of the items of his assessment, in such manner as to secure the listing of property at its assessed value and the assessment of property at its taxable value, and shall also add to the assessment rolls any taxable property not included therein, assessing the same in the name of the owner thereof, as the assessor should have done; provided that:

1. In townships having a population of twenty thousand or more, and situated entirely within the limits of a city under special charter, and in cities having a population of twenty thousand or more, including cities under special charters, the board of review may begin the performance of the duties herein defined on and after the first day of March each year.

2. In cities having a population of ten thousand or over, such board shall meet on the first Monday of May and shall complete its duties not later than the first day of June.

In townships having a population of twenty thousand or more, and situated entirely within the limits of a city under special charter, and in cities under special charters having a population of twenty thousand or more, the city council of said city shall be the board of review, except that the township trustees of said townships may, in the event the city council does not act as such board of review for such townships, be the board of review, the same as township trustees would be in townships in which the township lines are not coterminous with city limits. [C73,§829,830; C97,§1370; S13,§1377; C24, 27,§7129.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6870.

Boards of review, Ch 343, §7130

17130. Clerk — assessment correction. The clerk or recorder of the township, city or town, as the case may be, shall be clerk of the board of review and keep a record of its proceedings, and the assessor shall be present at its meeting and make upon the assessment rolls all corrections or additions directed by the board. At such meetings it shall be the duty of the assessor to read each and every taxpayer's name and assessment on the assessment rolls, and, if the assessment is approved, pass to the next name. After checking the same, the board shall then take up the uncheckered names in alphabetical order, and raise or lower the same as in their opinion will be just, checking off each taxpayer as the same is adjusted. [R60,§740; C73,§831; C97,§1371; S13,§1371; C24, 27,§7130.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6870.

7131. Notice of assessments raised. In case the value of any specific property or the entire assessment of any person, partnership, corporation, or association is raised, or new property is added by the board, the clerk shall give immediate notice thereof by mail to each at the post office address shown on the assessment rolls, and at the conclusion of the action of the board therein the clerk shall post an alphabetical list of those whose assessments are thus raised and added, in a conspicuous place in the office or place of meeting of the board, and enter upon the records a statement that such posting has been made, which entry shall be conclusive evidence of the giving of the notice required. The board shall hold an adjourned meeting, with at least five days intervening after the posting of said notices, before final action with reference to the raising of assessments or the adding of property to the rolls is taken, and the posted notices shall state the time and place of holding such adjourned meeting, which time and place shall also be stated in the proceedings of the board. [C97,§1372; S13,§1372; C24, 27,§7131.]

Referred to in §7132.

17132. Complaint to board of review. Any person aggrieved by the action of the assessor in assessing his property may make oral or written complaint thereof to the board of review, which shall consist simply of a statement of the errors complained of, with such facts as may lead to their correction, and any person whose assessment has been raised or whose property has been added to the assessment rolls, as provided in the preceding section, and any member of the board of review aggrieved by any action of the board of review of which he was, at the time complained of, a member, shall make such complaint before the meeting of the board for action with reference thereto, as provided in said section. [R60,§740; C73,§831; C97,§1373; S13,§1373; C24, 27,§7132; 43GA, ch 205,§29.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6870.

17133. Appeal. Appeals may be taken from the action of the county board of review with reference to such complaints to the district court of the county in which such board holds its sessions, within twenty days after its adjournment. Appeals shall be taken by a written notice to that effect to the chairman or presiding officer of the reviewing board, and served as an original notice. [C73,§831; C97,§1373; S13,§1373; C24, 27,§7133; 43GA, ch 205,§30.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6870.

Manner of service, §11060.

17134. Trial on appeal. The court shall hear the appeal in equity and determine anew all questions arising before the board which relate to the liability of the property to assessment or the amount thereof, and its decision shall be certified by the clerk of the court to the county auditor, who shall correct the assessment books in his office accordingly. [C97,§1373; S13,§1373; C24, 27,§7134.]

Referred to in §7134.

Applicable to special charter cities, §6870.

17135. Appeal on behalf of public. Any officer of a county, city, town, township or school district interested or a taxpayer thereof may in like manner make complaint before said board of review in respect to the assessment of any property in the township, city, or town and an
§7136, Ch 343, BOARDS OF REVIEW

appeal from the action of the board of review in fixing the amount of assessment on any property concerning which such complaint is made, may be taken by any of such aforementioned officers.

Such appeal is in addition to the appeal allowed to the person whose property is assessed and shall be taken in the name of the county, city, town, township, or school district interested and tried in the same manner, except that the notice of appeal shall also be served upon the owner of the property concerning which the complaint is made and affected thereby or person required to return said property for assessment. [S13, §1373; C24, 27, §7135.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6870.

7136. Power of court. Upon trial of any appeal from the action of the board of review fixing the amount of assessment upon any property concerning which complaint is made, the court may increase, decrease, or affirm the amount of the assessment appealed from. [S13, §1373; C24, 27, §7136.]

Referred to in §7114.

Applicable to special charter cities, §6870.

7137. County board of review. The board of supervisors shall constitute a county board of review, and shall adjust the assessments of the several townships, cities, and towns of their county at their regular meeting in June, and add to or deduct from the assessed value of the property substantially as the state board adjusts assessments of the several counties of the state. [R60, §739; C73, §832; C97, §1375; C24, 27, §7137.]

7138. Appeals. Appeals may be taken from any action or decision of a county board of review by the board of review of any city, town, or township aggrieved thereby, within the same time and in the same manner as appeals are taken from the local board of review. [C97, §1376; C24, 27, §7138.]

7139. Abstract to state board. Each auditor shall, on or before the third Monday in June, make out and transmit to the state board of assessment and review an abstract of the real and personal property in his county, in which he shall set forth:

1. The number of acres of land and the aggregate actual and taxable values of the same, exclusive of town lots, returned by the assessors, as corrected by the county board of review.

2. The aggregate actual and taxable values of real estate in each township, city, and town in the county, returned as corrected by the county board of review.

3. The aggregate actual and taxable values of personal property.

4. An abstract as to the number and value of all animals as the same are returned by the assessor, showing the aggregate actual and taxable values and number of each kind or class, and such other facts as may be required by the state board of review. [R60, §741; C73, §833; C97, §1377; C24, 27, §7139; 43GA, ch 205, §34.]

7140. State board of review. The state board of assessment and review shall constitute the state board of review, and shall meet at the seat of government on the second Monday of July in each year. [C51, §§481, 482; R60, §742; C73, §834; C97, §1378; S13, §1378; C24, 27, §7140; 43GA, ch 205, §§33, 34.]

7141. Adjusting county valuations. It shall adjust the valuation of property in the several counties, adding to or deducting from the valuation of each kind or class of property such percentage in each case as will bring the same to its taxable value as fixed in chapters 330 to 344, inclusive. [C51, §§481, 482; R60, §742; C73, §834; C97, §1379; C24, 27, §7141.]

7142. Notice of increase. Before such state board of assessment and review shall add to the valuation of any kind or class of property any such percentage, it shall serve ten days' notice by mail, on the auditor of the county whose valuation is proposed to be raised and shall hold an adjourned meeting after such ten days' notice, at which time such county may appear by its board of supervisors, county attorney, or otherwise, and make written or oral protest against such proposed raise, which protest shall consist simply of a statement of the error, or errors, complained of with such facts as may lead to their correction, and at such adjourned meeting final action may be taken in reference thereto. [C24, 27, §7142; 43GA, ch 205, §33.]
CHAPTER 344  
TAX LIST

7144. Consolidated tax.  All taxes which are uniform throughout any township or school district shall be formed into a single tax and entered upon the tax list in a single column, to be known as a consolidated tax, and each receipt shall show the percentage levied for each separate fund.  [C73,§883; C97,§1383; S13,§1383; C24, 27,§7144; 44GA, ch 180.]

Referred to in §§7144, 7145, 7146, 7147.

7145. Tax list.  Before the first day of January in each year, the county auditor shall transcribe the assessments of the several townships, towns, or cities into a book, to be known as the tax list, properly ruled and headed, with separate columns, in which shall be entered the names of the taxpayers, descriptions of lands, number of acres and value, numbers of town lots and value, value of personal property and each description of tax, with a column for polls and one for payments, and shall complete the same by entering the amount due on each installment, separately, and carrying out the total of both installments.  He shall also complete each page by footling all columns and balancing with tax totals.  [C51,§486; R60,§745; C73,§837; C97,§1383; S13,§1383; C24, 27,§7145.]

Referred to in §§7007, 7100, 7105.

7146. Correction—tax apportioned.  At the time of transcribing said assessments into the tax list, the county auditor shall correct all transfers up to date and place the legal descriptions of all real estate in the name of the owner at said date as shown by the transfer book in his office.  At the end of the list for each township, town, or city he shall make an abstract thereof, and apportion the consolidated tax among the respective funds to which it belongs, according to the number of mills levied for each.  [C97,§1383; S13,§1383; C24, 27,§7146.]

Referred to in §§7007, 7100.

7147. Tax list delivered—informality and delay.  He shall make an entry upon the tax list showing what it is, for what county and year, and deliver it to the county treasurer on or before the thirty-first day of December, taking his receipt therefor; and such list shall be a sufficient authority for the treasurer to collect the taxes therein levied.  No informality therein, and no delay in delivering the same after the time above specified, shall affect the validity of any taxes, sales, or other proceedings for the collection of such taxes.  [C51,§487; R60,§748; C73,§843; C97,§1387; C24, 27,§7147.]

7148. Aggregate valuations certified.  At the time of delivering the list to the treasurer, the auditor shall furnish to the auditor of state a certified statement showing separately the aggregate full and taxable valuations of the real and personal property in the county, and also the aggregate amount of each separate tax as shown by the tax list.  [R60,§745; C73,§844; C97,§1388; C24, 27,§7148.]

7149. Corrections by auditor.  The auditor may correct any error in the assessment or tax list, and may assess and list for taxation any omitted property.  [R60,§747; C73,§841; C97,§1386; S13,§1385-b; C24, 27,§7149.]

7150. Notice.  Before assessing and listing for taxation any omitted property, the auditor shall notify by registered letter the person, firm, corporation, or administrator or other person in whose name the property is taxed, to appear before him at his office within ten days from the time of said notice and show cause, if any there be, why such correction or assessment should not be made.  [S13,§1385-b; C24, 27,§7150.]

7151. Right of appeal.  Should such party feel aggrieved at the action of said auditor he shall have the right of appeal therefrom to the district court.  [S13,§1385-b; C24, 27,§7151.]

Referred to in §7154.

7152. Adjustment of accounts.  If such correction or assessment is made after the books have passed into the hands of the treasurer he shall be charged or credited therefor as the case may be.  [S13,§1385-b; C24, 27,§7152.]

7153. Expense—report to supervisors.  All expense incurred in the making of said correction or assessment shall be borne pro rata by the funds which are affected by said correction and the proceedings shall be reported to the board of supervisors.  [S13,§1385-b; C24, 27,§7153.]

7154. Procedure on appeal.  The appeal provided for in section 7151 shall be taken within ten days from the time of the final action of the auditor, by a written notice to that effect to the auditor, and served as an original notice.  The
court on appeal shall hear and determine the rights of the parties in the same manner as appeals from the board of review, as prescribed in sections 7134 and 7136. [S13, §1385-c; C24, 27, §7154.]

7155. Corrections by treasurer. When property subject to taxation is withheld, overlooked, or from any other cause is not listed and assessed, the county treasurer shall, when apprised thereof, at any time within five years from the date at which such assessment should have been made, demand of the person, firm, corporation, or other party by whom the same should have been listed, or to whom it should have been assessed, or of the administrator thereof, the amount the property should have been taxed in each year the same was so withheld or overlooked and not listed and assessed, together with six per cent interest thereon from the time the taxes would have become due and payable had such property been listed and assessed. [C97, §1374; C24, 27, §7155.]

7156. Action by treasurer — apportionment. Upon failure to pay such sum within thirty days, with all accrued interest, he shall cause an action to be brought in the name of the treasurer for the use of the proper county, to be prosecuted by the county attorney, or such other person as the board of supervisors may appoint, and when such property has been fraudulently withheld from assessment, there shall be added to the sum found to be due a penalty of fifty per cent upon the amount, which shall be included in the judgment. The amount thus recovered shall be by the treasurer apportioned ratably as the taxes would have been if they had been paid according to law. [C97, §1374; C24, 27, §7156.]

7157. Duty of treasurer. The treasurer shall assess any real property subject to taxation which may have been omitted by the assessor, board of review, or county auditor, and collect taxes thereon, and in such cases shall note, opposite the tract or lot assessed, the words “by treasurer”. [C51, §491; R60, §752; C73, §851; C97, §1398; C24, 27, §7157.]

7158. Time limit. Such assessment shall be made within four years after the tax list shall have been delivered to the treasurer for collection, and not afterwards, if the property is then owned by the person who should have paid the tax. [C73, §851; C97, §1398; C24, 27, §7158.]

7158-d1. Entry by treasurer — details required. When the county treasurer makes an entry of taxes on the tax list, or an entry of the correction of a tax, he shall, immediately in connection with the entry, enter the year, month, day, hour, and minute when the entry was made. [44GA, ch 181.]

7159. Real estate—duty of owner. In all cases where real estate subject to taxation has not been assessed, the owner, by himself or agent, shall have the same done by the treasurer, and pay the taxes thereon; and if he fails to do so the treasurer shall assess the same and collect the tax assessed as he does other taxes. [R60, §753; C73, §852; C97, §1399; C24, 27, §7159.]

7160. Irregularities, errors, and omissions—effect. No failure of the owner to have such property assessed or to have the errors in the assessment corrected, and no irregularity, error or omission in the assessment of such property, shall affect in any manner the legality of the taxes levied thereon, or affect any right or title to such real estate which would have accrued to any party claiming or holding under any by virtue of a deed executed by the treasurer as provided by this title, had the assessment of such property been in all respects regular and valid. [R60, §753; C73, §852; C97, §1399; C24, 27, §7160.]

7161. Discovery of property not listed. It shall be lawful for the board of supervisors of any county to employ any person, corporation, or firm for a reasonable salary or per diem to assist the proper officers in the discovery of property not listed or assessed for taxation as required by law. [S13, §1407-f; C24, 27, §7161.]

Refer to in §7007.

CHAPTER 345

TAX LEVIES

CERTIFICATION OF TAXES

7162. Basis for amount of tax.
7163. Amounts certified in dollars.
7164. Computation of rate.
7165. Permissible excess rate.
7166. Fractional rates disregarded.
7167. Interpretative clause.
7168. Record of rates.
7169. Excessive tax prohibited.
7170. Mandatory provisions.

COUNTY LEVIES

7171. Annual levies.
7172. Court expense.
7173. County orphan fund.

PEDDLERS

7174. Peddlers.
7175. Payment—license.

7176. “Peddlers” defined.
7177. Exceptions.
7178. Peddling without license.

PUBLIC SHOWS AND CIRCUSES

7179. Public shows—license.
7180. Violations.

LEVIES BY STATE BOARD OF ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW

7181. Levy to pay municipal bonds.
7182. Annual levy.
7183. Rate certified to county auditor.
7183-a1. Bonus bond levy.
7183-a2. Certification as to amount.
7183-a3. Rate fixed by state board.
CERTIFICATION OF TAXES

7162. Basis for amount of tax. In all taxing districts in the state, including townships, school districts, cities, towns, and counties, when by law then existing the people are authorized to determine by vote, or officers are authorized to estimate or determine, a rate of taxation required for any public purpose, such rate shall in all cases be estimated and based upon the adjusted taxable valuation of such taxing district for the preceding calendar year. [C24, 27, §7162.]

Referred to in §7170.

7163. Amounts certified in dollars. When any authorized tax rate within any taxing district, including townships, school districts, cities, towns, and counties, shall have been thus determined as provided by law, the officer or officers charged with the duty of certifying said authorized rate to the county auditor or board of supervisors shall, before certifying the same, compute upon the adjusted taxable valuation of such taxing district for the preceding calendar year (not including moneys and credits, and other moneyed capital taxed at a flat rate as provided in section 6985), the amount of tax provided shall be obligatory on all officers within the several counties of the state upon whom devolves the duty of determining, certifying, and levying taxes. [C24, 27, §7163.]

Referred to in §§7007, 7170.

7164. Computation of rate. When the valuations for the several taxing districts shall have been adjusted by the several boards for the current year, the county auditor shall thereupon apply such a rate, not exceeding the rate authorized by law, as will raise the amount required for such taxing district, and no larger amount.

Provided, that the county auditor shall, in computing the tax rate for any taxing district, deduct from the total budget requirements certified by any such district all of the tax to be derived from the moneys and credits and other moneyed capital taxed at a flat rate as provided in section 6985 and shall then apply such rate to the adjusted taxable value of the property in the district, necessary to raise the amount required after the deductions herein provided have been made.

Provided further, that the county auditor shall in computing the tax rate for any taxing district, deduct from the total budget requirements certified by any such district eighty per cent of the tax collected and distributed to such district for the preceding year from the moneys and credits and other moneyed capital taxed at a flat rate as provided in section 6985 and shall then apply such rate to the adjusted taxable value of the property in the district, necessary to raise the amount required after the deductions herein provided for have been made. [C24, 27, §7164; 44GA, ch 182.]

Referred to in §§7007, 7170.

7165. Permissible excess rate. In fixing such rate the auditor, with the approval of the board of supervisors, may provide for an excess in the amount to be raised, not exceeding five per cent on the amount of the tax, for the purpose of meeting possible shrinkage due to exemptions or other cause. [C24, 27, §7165.]

Referred to in §§7007, 7170.

7166. Fractional rates disregarded. If in adjusting the rate to be levied in any taxing district to conform to law, such rates shall make necessary the levying of a fraction of a mill in excess of one-half of one-tenth of a mill, said fractional excess may be computed as one-tenth of a mill, which latter shall be the smallest required to be spread upon the tax lists for any purpose except rates applicable to a state purpose. [C24, 27, §7166.]

Referred to in §§7007, 7170.

7167. Interpretative clause. Nothing herein shall be construed as interfering with the right of any taxing district to receive its due proportion of the taxes on moneys and credits and other moneyed capital taxed at a flat rate as provided in section 6985. [C24, 27, §7167.]

Referred to in §§7007, 7170.

7168. Record of rates. On the determination by the auditor of the necessary rates as herein directed, it is made his duty to enter a record of such rates for each taxing district upon the permanent records of his office in a book to be kept for that purpose. [C24, 27, §7168.]

Referred to in §7170.

7169. Excessive tax prohibited. It is hereby made a misdemeanor for the board of supervisors to authorize, or the county auditor to carry upon the tax lists for any year, an amount of tax for any public purpose in excess of the amount certified or authorized as provided by law. [C24, 27, §7169.]

Referred to in §7170.

7170. Mandatory provisions. The provisions of the eight preceding sections, and the methods of computation, certification, and levy therein provided shall be obligatory on all officers within the several counties of the state upon whom devolves the duty of determining, certifying, and levying taxes. [C24, 27, §7170.]

COUNTY LEVIES

7171. Annual levies. The board of supervisors of each county shall, annually, at its September session, levy the following taxes upon the assessed value of the taxable property in the county:

1. For state revenue, such rate of tax as shall be fixed by the state board of assessment and review as hereinafter provided.

2. For ordinary county revenue, not to exceed six mills on a dollar, with a poll tax of fifty cents on each male resident over twenty-one years of age. [C51, §454; R60, §710; C73, §796; C97, §1303; SS15, §1303; C24, 27, §7171; 45GA, ch 205, §83.]

7172. Court expense. In any county where, by reason of extraordinary or unusual litigation the rates herein fixed for ordinary county revenue are found to be insufficient to pay the same, the board of supervisors may create an additional fund to be known as court expense fund,
and may levy for such fund such rate of taxes as shall be necessary to pay all court expenses chargeable to said county. Such fund shall be used for no other purpose, and the levy therefor shall be dispensed with when the authorized levy for the ordinary county revenue is sufficient to meet the necessary county expenditures including such court expenses. Provided, further, that the levy for the purpose of providing an additional fund shall not exceed three mills on a dollar. [C97,§1303; SS15,§1303; C24, 27, §7172.]

Salaries payable from, §6235-a1.

§7173. County orphan fund. The board of supervisors may levy a tax, not exceeding one-half mill on the dollar in any one year, on all the taxable property in its county, at the same time other taxes are levied, and to be collected in the same manner, to aid in and for the maintenance and education of destitute orphans. The fund thus raised shall be called the "county orphan fund", and shall be expended in such sums and manner as the exigencies of each case may demand. If there be such children who are without guardian, or, having one, are neglected, they shall be cared for through some suitable person to be appointed by the board. [C78, §§1638–1641; C97,§2067; C24, 27,§7173.]

PEDDLERS

§7174. Peddlers. Peddlers plying their vocation in any county in this state outside of a city or incorporated town shall pay an annual county tax of twenty-five dollars for each pack peddler or hawker on foot, fifty dollars for each one-horse or two-wheeled conveyance, and seventy-five dollars for each two-horse conveyance, automobile, or any motor vehicle having attached thereto or made a part thereof a conveyance for merchandise or samples. [C51, §510; R60,§791; C73,§908; C97,§1347; S13, §1347-a; C24, 27,§7174.]

Referred to in §§7176, 7177, 7178.

§7175. Payment—license. Such tax shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall issue to the person making such payment duplicate receipts therefor and upon presentation of one of the same to the county auditor, he shall issue to the person presenting such receipt a license which shall not be transferable authorizing such person to ply the vocation of a peddler in such county for the term of one year from the date thereof. The license shall be good only in the county in which issued, and shall not authorize peddling in cities and towns. [C97,§1348; S13, §§1347-a, 1348; C24, 27,§7175.]

Referred to in §§7176, 7177.

§7176. "Peddlers" defined. The word "peddlers" under the provisions of the two preceding sections, and wherever found in the code, shall be held to include and apply to all transient merchants and itinerant vendors selling by sample or by taking orders, whether for immediate or future delivery. [S13,§1347-a; C24, 27,§7176.]

Referred to in §7177.

§7177. Exceptions. The provisions of the three preceding sections shall not be construed to apply to persons selling at wholesale to merchants, nor to transient vendors of drugs, nor to persons running a huckster wagon, or selling and distributing fresh meats, fish, fruit, or vegetables, nor to persons selling their own work or production either by themselves or employees. [C97,§1347; S13,§1347-a; C24, 27,§7177.]

§7178. Peddling without license. Any person peddling outside the limits of a city or town without such license or after the expiration thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, whether he be the owner of the goods sold or carried by him or not, and, on conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay into the county treasury, in addition to the penalty imposed therefor, double the amount of the tax for one year as fixed in section 7174. [C51, §§511, 512; R60,§792; C73, §907; C97,§1348; S13,§1348; C24, 27,§7178.]

Punishment, §12894.

PUBLIC SHOWS AND CIRCUSES

§7179. Public shows — license. No person shall exhibit any traveling show or circus, nor show any natural or artificial curiosity, or exhibition of horsemanship in a circus or otherwise for any price, gain, or reward in any county outside the limits of a city or town, until he shall have obtained a license therefor from the county auditor, upon the payment to the county treasurer of such sum as may be fixed by the board of supervisors, not exceeding one hundred dollars for each place in the county at which such show or circus may exhibit. [C97,§1349; C24, 27,§7179.]

§7180. Violations. Any person exhibiting any such show without first having obtained such license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall also forfeit and pay to the county treasurer double the amount fixed for such license, for the benefit of the school fund. [C97,§1349; C24, 27,§7180.]

Punishment, §12894.

LEVIES BY STATE BOARD OF ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW

§7181. Levy to pay municipal bonds. Whenever any municipal corporation, board, or tribunal is charged with the duty of levying a tax to pay any bonds or interest thereon, and fails to make such levy, the holder thereof may, after obtaining final judgment thereon, in addition to any other remedies he may have, file a transcript thereof with the auditor of state, taking his receipt therefor, and the same shall be registered in his office, and the state board of assessment and review at its regular annual session shall levy upon the taxable property of the county, city, town, or school district for which such bonds were issued a sufficient rate of taxation to realize the amount of interest, or principal and interest, due or to become due on the bonds so filed, prior to the next levy, and the money arising from such levy shall be known as the bond fund, and collected as a part of the state tax, paid into the state treasury, and placed to the credit of such county, city, town, or school district for the payment of said bonds and inter-
est, and shall be paid out as the interest install­
ments or the principal may mature, by warrants 
drawn by the auditor of state in favor of the 
holder of such bonds, as shown by the register 
in his office, until the same shall be paid; and, 
when paid, the bonds and coupons shall be can­
celled and returned to the treasurer of the county, 
city, town, or school district issuing the same, 
who shall receipt therefor. [C97,§1381; C24, 27, 
§7181; 43GA, ch 205,§33.]  

Similar provision, §6521.  

7182. Annual levy. In each year the state 
board of assessment and review shall fix the rate 
in percentage to be levied upon the valuation of 
the taxable property of the state necessary to 
raise such amount for general state purposes as 
shall be designated by the general assembly, 
either by statute or joint resolution. [S13, 
§1380-c; C24, 27,§7182; 43GA, ch 205,§33.]  

7183. Rate certified to county auditor. The 
state board of assessment and review shall cer­
tify the rate so fixed to the auditor of each 
county. [S13,§1380-d; C24, 27,§7183; 43GA, ch 
205,§33.]  

7183-a1. Bonus bond levy. To provide for 
the payment of the principal of the soldiers’ 
bond, so issued and sold and the interest 
thereon as the same become due and mature, 
is hereby imposed and levied upon all the 
taxable property within the state in addition to 
all other taxes, a direct annual tax for each of 
the years said bonds are outstanding, sufficient 
in amount to produce the sum of one million one 
hundred thousand dollars each year for twenty 
years for the payment of principal of said bonds 
and sufficient in amount to produce such addi­
tional sums as may be needed to pay the interest 
on such bonds. [C27,§7183-a1.]  

7183-a2. Certification as to amount. The 
treasurer of state shall annually certify to the 
state board of assessment and review prior to 
the time for the levy of general state taxes, the 
amount of money required to be raised to pay 
the principal and interest on such bonds ma­
turing in the ensuing year. [C27,§7183-a2; 
43GA, ch 205,§33.]  

7183-a3. Rate fixed by state board of assess­
ment and review. Said state board of assess­
ment and review shall annually fix the rate per 
cent necessary to be levied and assessed upon 
the valuation of the taxable property within this 
state to produce funds sufficient to pay the prin­
cipal of and interest upon such bonds as the 
same become payable. [C27,§7183-a3; 43GA, ch 
205,§33.]  

7183-a4. Certification and collection. Such 
additional annual direct tax shall be levied, cer­
tified, assessed, and collected at the same time 
and in the same manner as are taxes for gen­
eral state purposes. [C27,§7183-a4.]  

CHAPTER 346  
COLLECTION OF TAXES  

7184. Duty of treasurer.  
7185. Resistance.  
7186. Actions authorized.  
7187. Statutes applicable—attachment—damages.  
7188. Receipt.  
7189. Distress and sale.  
7190. Distress warrant—form.  
7191. Delinquent personal tax list.  
7192. Record—contents.  
7193. Former delinquent real estate taxes.  
7193-d2. Additional data.  
7193-d3. Entries—delivery to treasurer.  
7193-d4. Entries on general tax list.  
7193-d5. Limitations.  
7193-a1. Compromising tax.  
7193-a2. Filing of compromise agreement.  
7193-a3. Effect of compromise payment.  
7193-b1. Compromising tax on personal property.  
7194. Penalty and interest limited—unavailable 
taxes.  
7195. County credited.  
7196. Subsequent collection.  
7197. Certificate of taxes due.  
7198. Effect of certificate and receipt.  
7199. Treasurer liable.  
7200. Information as to taxes due.  
7201. Penalty.  
7202. Lien of taxes on real estate.  
7203. Lien of personal taxes.  
7204. Lien between vendor and purchaser.  
7205. Lien follows certain personal property.  
7206. Lien follows building assessed as personality.  

7184. Duty of treasurer. The treasurer, after 
making the entry provided in section 7193, shall 

proceed to collect the taxes, and the list shall be 
his authority and justification against any
illegality in the proceedings prior to receiving the list; and he is also authorized and required to collect, as far as practicable, the taxes remaining unpaid on the tax books of previous years, his efforts to that end to include the sending by mail of a statement to each delinquent taxpayer not later than the first day of November of each year. [R60, §751; C73, §846; C97, §1390; C24, 27, §7184.]

7185. Resistance. If the treasurer, his deputy, or collector is resisted or impeded in the execution of the duties of his office, he may require any person to assist him therein, and if such person refuses, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to be recovered by civil action in the name of the county, and the person resisting shall be punished as in the case of resisting an officer in the execution of legal process. [C51, §494; R60, §758; C73, §860; C97, §1408; C24, 27, §7185.]

7186. Actions authorized. In addition to all other remedies and proceedings now provided by law for the collection of taxes on personal property, the county treasurer is hereby authorized to bring or cause an ordinary suit at law to be commenced and prosecuted in his name for the use and benefit of the county for the collection of taxes from any person, persons, firm, or corporation as shown by the tax list in his office, and the same shall be in all respects commenced, tried, and prosecuted to final judgment the same as provided by the code for ordinary actions. [S13, §1452-a; C24, 27, §7186.]

Referred to in §7187.

7187. Statutes applicable — attachment — damages. All the provisions of chapters 510 and 513 are hereby made applicable to any proceedings instituted by a county treasurer under the preceding section, and a writ of attachment shall be issued upon the county treasurer complying with the provisions of said chapters, for taxes due and not due, except that no bond shall be required from the treasurer or county in such cases, but the county shall be liable for damages, only, as provided by section 12090. [S13, §1452-b; C24, 27, §7187.]

7188. Receipt. The treasurer shall in all cases make out and deliver to the taxpayer a receipt, stating the time of payment, the description and assessed value of each parcel of land, and the assessed value of personal property, the amount of each kind of tax, the interest on each and costs, if any, giving a separate receipt for each year; and he shall make the proper entries of such payments on the books of his office. Such receipt shall be in full of the first or second half or all of such person’s taxes for that year, but the treasurer shall receive the full amount of any county, state, or school tax whenever the same is tendered, and give a separate receipt therefor. [R60, §760; C73, §867; C97, §1405; C24, 27, §7188.]

7189. Distress and sale. The treasurer shall collect all delinquent taxes by distress or sale of any personal property belonging to the person to whom such taxes are assessed, and not exempt from taxation, or any real or personal property upon which they are a lien, but he shall continue to receive the same until collected, and any owner or claimant of any real estate advertised for sale may pay to the county treasurer, at any time before the sale thereof, the taxes due thereon, with accrued penalties, interest, and costs to the time of payment. [C51, §§495, 497; R60, §§759, 760, 769; C73, §§865, 866; C97, §1414; C24, 27, §7189.]

Certain property of national guardsmen exempt, §461.

7189-d1. Distress warrant — form. Distress warrants issued by the county treasurer for the collection of delinquent personal taxes shall be substantially in the following form:

State of Iowa

To the sheriff or any constable or tax collector of

Whereas, personal taxes have been duly assessed and levied and entered upon the tax lists in ....... county, Iowa, against ....... of ....... , Iowa, in the amount and for the years ....... as follows:

Personal tax ....... $ ....... Interest ....... $ ....... Penalty ....... $ ....... Total ....... $ ....... And, whereas, said taxes and interest remain unpaid as shown by said tax list,

Now, therefore, you are hereby commanded to forthwith distrain, seize, levy upon, and sell, as provided by law, any personal property belonging to the said ....... , not exempt from taxation, and any personal property upon which said taxes are a lien, sufficient to make the full amount of said taxes, interest, penalty and costs, and to make due and prompt return to my office of the taxes, interest and penalty so collected.

Witness my hand and official signature at ....... , Iowa, this ....... day of ....... , 19 ....... .

Treasurer of ....... county, Iowa

[44GA, ch 185.]

7190. Delinquent personal tax list. The treasurer shall, after October first, and before December thirty-first, of each year, enter in a book to be kept in his office as a part of the records thereof, to be known as the delinquent personal tax list, all delinquent personal taxes and delinquent poll taxes of any preceding year which do not appear thereon. [C51, §488; R60, §750; C73, §845; C97, §1389; S13, §1389-a; C24, 27, §7190; 43GA, ch 200.]

7191. Record — contents. Such entry of tax on delinquent personal tax list shall give the names of delinquents alphabetically arranged, with amounts of tax and for what year or years, and where property was located when assessed. [R60, §750; C73, §845; C97, §1389; S13, §1389-b; C24, 27, §7191.]

7193. Former delinquent real estate taxes. The treasurer shall each year, upon receiving the tax list, enter upon the same in separate columns opposite each parcel of real estate upon which the tax remains unpaid for any previous year, the amount of such unpaid tax, and unless such delinquent real estate tax is so brought forward and entered it shall cease to be a lien upon the real estate upon which the same was levied, or upon any other real estate of the owner. But to preserve such lien it shall only be necessary to enter such tax, as aforesaid, opposite any tract upon which it was a lien. Any sale for the whole or any part of such delinquent tax not so entered shall be invalid. [R60,§750; C73,§845; C97, §1389; S13,§1898-d; C24, 27,§7193.]

Referred to in §§7184, 7195-b1, 7193-d4, 7193-d5.

Limitation on section, §7193-d5.

7193-d1. Special assessment book. Upon the record of the levy of any special assessment within any county coming into the hands of the county auditor, the county auditor shall, in blue or black ink, prepare in a book to be known as a special assessment book, the list of the persons owning real estate to be affected thereby, in alphabetical or numerical order, which book shall contain a description of the real estate so affected, the date of the assessment, the total amount so assessed, and the installments to be paid, together with the amounts of the respective installments if said assessment is payable in installments. [44GA, ch 184.]

7193-d2. Additional data. Said special assessment tax list shall also contain space for showing penalties, if any, that may be incurred, a column showing payments and amounts thereof, a column showing number of receipt to be issued by the county treasurer, and a column that may be used to show the date of payment of said assessment, or any installment thereof. [44GA, ch 184.]

7193-d3. Entries—delivery to treasurer—informalities. Said county auditor shall make an entry upon the special assessment tax list showing what it is, for what county, and deliver it to the county treasurer on or before the thirty-first day of December, taking his receipt therefor; [44GA, ch 184.]

7193-d4. Entries on general tax list. The county treasurer shall each year, upon receiving the tax list referred to in section 7193 enter in red ink upon the same, in separate columns opposite each parcel of real estate upon which the special assessment remains unpaid for any previous year, the book, page and line number of the special assessment tax list where such special assessment levy and the amount so levied may be found. [44GA, ch 184.]

7193-d5. Limitations. Nothing contained in sections 7145 and 7193 shall apply to special assessment levies. [44GA, ch 184.]

7193-a1. Compromising tax. When any property in this state has been offered by the county treasurer for sale for taxes for two consecutive years and not sold, or sold for only a portion of the delinquent taxes, then and in that event the board of supervisors of the county is hereby authorized to compromise the delinquent taxes against said property antedating any tax sale certificate; or being a part of the taxes due for the year for which such property was sold for taxes, and may enter into a written agreement with the owner of the legal title or with any lienholder for the payment of a stipulated sum in full liquidation of all delinquent taxes included in such agreement. [C27,§7193-a1.]

Referred to in §7193-b1.

7193-a2. Filing of compromise agreement. A copy of such agreement shall be filed with the county treasurer and county auditor. [C27, §7193-a2.]

Referred to in §7193-b1.

7193-a3. Effect of compromise payment. When payment is made, as by such agreement provided, all taxes included in such agreement shall be thereby fully satisfied and canceled and the county auditor and county treasurer shall cause their books to show such satisfaction. [C27, §7193-a3.]

Referred to in §7193-b1.

7193-b1. Compromising tax on personal property. When personal property taxes are not a lien upon any real estate and are delinquent for one or more years, the board may, when it is evident that such tax is not collectible in the usual manner, compromise such tax as provided in sections 7193, 7193-a1 to 7193-a3, inclusive. [C27, §7193-b1.]

7194. Penalty and interest limited—unavailable taxes. No penalty or interest, except for the first four years, shall be collected upon taxes remaining unpaid four years or more from the thirty-first day of December of the year in which the tax books containing the same were first placed in the hands of the county treasurer, and the board of supervisors at the January meeting may declare such tax unavailable, and when so declared by the board, the amount shall be credited to the treasurer by the auditor as unavailable and he shall apportion such tax among the funds to which it belongs. [C97,§1391; SS15,§1391; C24, 27,§7194.]

Referred to in §7195.

7195. County credited. Any portion of such tax belonging to the state shall be reported by him in his semiannual settlement sheets to the auditor of state as unavailable, whereupon the auditor of state shall credit the county with the amount so reported, but nothing in this or the preceding section shall be construed to in any way release the county treasurer from any duty required of him in the collection of delinquent taxes, nor to release the taxpayer from his liability for the same. [SS15,§1391; C24, 27,§7195.]

7196. Subsequent collection. Should any of such tax afterward be collected, the county treasurer shall distribute the net amount collected
among the several funds the same as though it had never been declared unavailable, and the portion belonging to the state shall be credited back to the state and included in the treasurer's remittance of other state taxes to the treasurer of state and shall be reported by the county auditor in his semiannual settlement sheets to the auditor of state, who shall recharge the same to the county. [S51, §1391; C24, 27, §7196.]

7197. Certificate of taxes due. The county treasurer, when requested to do so by anyone having an interest therein, shall certify in writing the entire amount of taxes and assessments due upon any parcel of real estate, together with all taxes of the same for unpaid taxes or assessments shown by the books in his office, with the amount required for redemption from the same, if still redeemable, if he is paid or tendered his fees for such certificate at the rate of fifty cents for the first parcel in each township, town, or city, and ten cents for each subsequent parcel in the same township, town, or city, and in computing such fees each description in the tax list shall be accounted a parcel. [C73, §848; C97, §1395; C24, 27, §7197.]

7198. Effect of certificate and receipt. Such certificate, with the treasurer's receipt showing the payment of all the taxes therein specified, and the auditor's certificate of redemption from the tax sales therein mentioned, shall be conclusive evidence for all purposes, and against all persons, that the parcel of real estate in said certificate and receipt described was, at the date thereof, free and clear of all taxes and assessments, and sales for taxes or assessments, except where the time of redemption had already expired and the tax purchaser had received his deed. [C73, §849; C97, §1394; C24, 27, §7198.]

7199. Treasurer liable. For any loss resulting to the county, or any subdivision thereof, or to any tax purchaser, or taxpayer, from an error in said certificate or receipt, the treasurer and his sureties shall be liable on his official bond. [C73, §850; C97, §1395; C24, 27, §7199.]

7200. Information as to taxes due. The treasurer, when applied to by letter and receiving thirty cents in postage stamps or money, and ten cents additional for each tract of one hundred sixty acres in excess of three hundred twenty acres, in no case to exceed fifty cents, shall correct answer the same by mail, giving the amount and interest of unpaid taxes and of any tax sales thereof as the same appear upon the tax list in his office, and upon the return of the letter or a copy, before the last day of the current month, with the demand due as shown therein, he shall pay the taxes and forward to the sender a tax receipt without further charge. [C73, §8794; C97, §1396; C24, 27, §7200.]

Referred to in §7201.

7201. Penalty. Any treasurer who shall neglect for twenty days after the receipt of any such letter, with money or stamps inclosed as aforesaid, to answer the same fully as required in the preceding section, or who shall directly or indirectly receive or be concerned in receiving any greater compensation for the service mentioned than as above provided, shall forfeit to the person aggrieved, for each offense, the sum of fifty dollars, which may be recovered in a civil action. [C73, §3795; C97, §1397; C24, 27, §7201.]

7202. Lien of taxes on real estate. Taxes upon real estate shall be a lien thereon against all persons except the state. [C51, §495; R60, §759; C73, §§853, 865; C97, §1400; S13, §1400; C24, 27, §7202.]

7203. Lien of personal taxes. All poll taxes and taxes due from any person upon personal property shall, for a period of ten years after December thirty-first following the levy, be a lien upon any and all real estate owned by such person or to which he may acquire title, and situated in the county in which the tax is levied. At the expiration of said period said lien shall cease. This section shall apply to all poll taxes and all taxes on personal property whether levied prior or subsequent to July 4, 1927. [C73, §855; C97, §1400; S13, §1400; C24, 27, §7203; 43GA, ch 200.]

7204. Lien between vendor and purchaser. As against a purchaser, such liens shall attach to real estate on and after the thirty-first day of December in each year. [C97, §1400; S13, §1400; C24, 27, §7204.]

7205. Lien follows certain personal property. Taxes upon stocks of goods or merchandise, fixtures and furniture in hotels, restaurants, rooming houses, billiard halls, moving picture shows and theaters, shall be a lien thereon and shall continue a lien thereon when sold in bulk, and may be collected from the owner, purchaser, or vendee, and such owner, purchaser, or vendee of any of such goods, merchandise, furniture, or fixtures shall be personally liable for all taxes thereon. [C24, 27, §7205.]

7206. Lien follows building assessed as personally. In all cases where buildings are assessed as personal property, the taxes shall be and remain a lien on said buildings from the date of levy until paid. [S13, §1400; C24, 27, §7206.]

7207. Payment—what receivable. The treasurer is authorized and required to receive in payment of all taxes by him collected, together with the interest and principal of the school fund, the circulating notes of national banking associations organized under and in accordance with the conditions of the act of the congress of the United States, entitled, "An act to provide a national currency secured by the pledge of the United States stocks, and to provide for the redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and acts amendatory thereto, United States legal tender notes, and other notes and certificates of the United States payable on demand and circulating or intended to circulate as currency. [C73, §855; C97, §1402; C24, 27, §7207.]

7208. Certain warrants receivable. Auditor's warrants shall be received by the county treasurer in full payment of state taxes, and county warrants shall be received by the treasurer of the proper county for ordinary county taxes, but money only shall be received for the school tax. [C51, §814; R60, §§756, 757, 2057, 2059; C73, §§854, 1779; C97, §1401; C24, 27, §7208; 44 GA, ch 180.]

§7197, Ch 346, COLLECTION OF TAXES 956
7209. Warrants not receivable. Warrants issued by any city or town shall not be received by the county treasurer in payment of the city or town taxes. [C97, §900; C24, 27, §7209.]

7210. Payment—installments. No demand of taxes shall be necessary, but it shall be the duty of every person subject to taxation to attend at the office of the treasurer, at some time between the first Monday in January and the first day of March following, and pay his taxes in full, or one-half thereof before the first day of March succeeding the levy, and the remaining half before the first day of September following. [C51, §492; R60, §756; C73, §857; C97, §1403; C24, 27, §7210.]

7211. When delinquent. In all cases where the half of any taxes has not been paid before the first day of April succeeding the levy, the amount thereof shall become delinquent from the first day of April after due; and in case the second installment is not paid before the first day of October succeeding its maturity, it shall become delinquent from the first day of October after due. [C97, §1403; C24, 27, §7211.]

7212. Apportionment. In all cases where taxes are paid by installment, each of such payments shall be apportioned among the several funds for which taxes have been assessed in their proper proportions. [C97, §1403; C24, 27, §7212; 44GA, ch 180.]


7214. Interest as penalty. If the first installment of taxes shall not be paid by April first, said installment shall become due and draw interest, as a penalty, of one per cent per month until paid, from the first day of April following the levy; and if the last half shall not be paid by October first following such levy, then a like interest shall be charged from the date such last half became delinquent. [C51, §8495, 497; R60, §759, 760; C73, §866; C97, §1413; C24, 27, §7214.]

7215. Penalty on personal taxes. On all personal taxes not paid on or before the first Monday in December a penalty of five per cent shall be added and collected in addition to the one per cent per month penalty herein provided; and the tax with all penalties shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner. [C73, §866; C97, §1413; C24, 27, §7215.]

7216. When interest penalty omitted. No interest as a penalty shall be added to taxes levied by any court to pay a judgment on county, city, town, or school district indebtedness, other than the interest which such judgment may draw, nor upon taxes levied in aid of the construction of any railroad. [C73, §866; C97, §1413; C24, 27, §7216.]

7217. Assessment of migratory property of nonresident. All personal property, the owner of which is a nonresident of the state, and which property is by the owner thereof intended for sale or consumption at a place or shipment to a place other than where said property is located, shall be assessed in the owner’s name, if the owner is known, and if the owner is unknown or uncertain the same shall be assessed to “unknown owner”, and shall be by the assessor sufficiently described so that said property may be identified. [C97, §1404; C24, 27, §7217.]

7218. Lien on migratory personal property—maturity of tax. A lien for the tax upon said property as herein provided shall relate back to and exist from the first day of January of the year for which it is assessed, and if anyone seeks to remove the said property from the county before the tax for said year shall be paid, the tax shall immediately become due and collectible. [C97, §1404; C24, 27, §7218.]

7219. Enforcement of lien. It shall be the duty of the assessor to notify the county auditor if said property is being, or is about to be, removed from the county. In such event, or if the knowledge of the removal of or intent to remove said property shall come to him in any other authentic manner, the said auditor shall certify such fact to the county treasurer, with a full description of the property as the same appears on the assessor's books, giving assessment district, where located, and the amount of said assessment, and the county treasurer shall thereupon proceed by distress to restrain the removal of said property and secure the lien of the tax due or to become due. [C97, §1404; C24, 27, §7219.]

7220. Release of lien by bond. If at the time of such distress the levy for the year is unknown, the auditor is authorized to release the lien of such tax upon a good and sufficient bond, with sureties resident in the county, being filed with said auditor, to be by him approved, which bond shall obligate all parties thereto to pay all taxes due on said property when same are payable. Upon the filing and approving of such bond, the auditor shall make a certificate releasing the said personalty from the lien of such tax. [C97, §1404; C24, 27, §7220.]

7221. Payment—effect. The payment of said tax shall be a bar against the collection of taxes for same year on said property in any other county in this state. [C97, §1404; C24, 27, §7221.]

7222. Collectors—appointment. Immediately after the taxes become delinquent, each county treasurer shall proceed to collect the same by distress and sale of the personal property of the delinquent taxpayers, and for this purpose he may appoint one or more collectors to assist him in collecting the same. [C73, §859; C97, §1407; S13, §1407; C24, 27, §7222.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §8995.

7223. Compensation and accounting. Each collector appointed shall receive for his services and expenses the sum of five per cent on the amount of all taxes collected and paid over by him, which percentage he shall collect from the delinquent, together with the whole amount of delinquent taxes and interest; and pay the same to the treasurer at the end of each month. [C73, §859; C97, §1407; S13, §1407; C24, 27, §7223.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §8995.

7224. Sheriff or constable as collector. In the discharge of his duties as collector, should
it become necessary to make the delinquent taxes by distress and sale, or should no collector be appointed, or should the collector fail to institute proceedings to collect said delinquent taxes, the treasurer shall place the same in the hands of the sheriff, or of a constable, who shall proceed to collect the same, and either shall be entitled to receive the same compensation, in addition to the five per cent, as constables are entitled to receive for the sale of property on execution. [C73,§859; C97,§1407; S13,§1407; C24, 27,§7224.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §696.

7225. Personal property tax collectors. The boards of supervisors may in their discretion authorize the appointment by the treasurer of one or more collectors to assist in the collection of such delinquent personal tax as the board may designate, and may pay such collector as full compensation for all services rendered and expenses incurred a sum not to exceed ten per cent of the amount collected, which sum shall in no event be paid or allowed until all such taxes collected have been paid over to the county treasurer by such collector. [C73,§859; C97,§1407; S13,§1407; C24, 27,§7225.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §696.

7226. Current taxes — when delivered for collection. In no case shall delinquent taxes of the current year be turned over for collection, whether designated by the board or otherwise, before the first day of November. The provisions of this section shall not apply to counties having a population of eighty thousand or more. [C24, 27,§7226; 43GA, ch 201.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §696.

7227. Interest and penalties — apportionment — compensation of collectors. The interest and penalty on delinquent taxes collected shall be apportioned to and become a part of the general fund of the county, and the amount allowed as compensation to delinquent tax collectors shall be paid from said fund. [S13,§1407-1a; C24, 27, §7227.]

7228. Taxes certified to another county. In all cases of delinquent taxes in any county, where the person upon whose property the same were levied shall have disposed of or removed the said property and the treasurer of the county where the taxes were levied can find no property within said county out of which said taxes can be made, the treasurer of the county where said taxes are delinquent shall make out a certified abstract thereof and forward the same to the treasurer of the county in which the delinquent resides or has property, when the treasurer transmitting the said abstract has reason to believe that said taxes can be collected thereby. [C73,§861; C97,§1409; SS15,§1409; C24, 27, §7228.]

7229. Collection in such case. The treasurer forwarding and the one receiving said abstract shall each keep a record thereof, and, upon receipt and filing in the office of the treasurer to whom sent, it shall have the effect of a levy of taxes in that county, and the collection of the same shall be proceeded with in the same manner as in the collection of other taxes. [C73, §862; C97,§1410; C24, 27,§7229.]

7230. Penalties collectible. The officer collecting taxes so certified into another county shall, in addition to the penalties on delinquent taxes, assess and collect the further penalty of twenty per cent on the whole amount of such taxes, inclusive of the penalties thereon. [C73, §863; C97,§1411; C24, 27,§7230.]

Referred to in §7231.

7231. Return. The officer receiving said abstract shall, when in his opinion the taxes are uncollectible, return the same with the endorsement thereon "uncollectible", and, if collected, he shall remit the amount to the treasurer of the county where said taxes were levied, less the penalty provided by the preceding section. [C73,§864; C97,§1412; C24, 27,§7231.]

7232. Monthly apportionment. On or before the tenth day of each month, the treasurer shall apportion all taxes collected during the preceding month among the several funds to which they belong according to the number of mills levied for each fund, and the interest and penalties thereon to the general fund, and shall enter the same upon his cash account, and report the amount of each tax and the interest and penalties collected on said tax to the county auditor, who shall charge him in each fund with the same. [C73,§868; C97,§1415; S13,§1415; C24, 27,§7232.]

7233. Misapplied interest or penalty. Any interest or penalty on delinquent taxes apportioned or transferred to any fund other than the general fund, together with a penalty of ten per cent and interest at six per cent on the aggregate, from the time such tax is due and payable, may be recovered in a civil action brought against the county treasurer and his bondsmen by any person in control of the fund affected thereby. [S13,§1415; C24, 27,§7233.]

7234. Record of separate funds. The auditor shall keep a complete account with the treasurer, with each separate fund or tax by itself, and in each account he shall charge him with the amounts in his hands at the opening of such account whether it be delinquent taxes, notes, cash, or other assets belonging to such fund, the amount of each tax for each year when the tax list is received by him, and all additions to each tax or fund whether by additional assessments, interest on delinquent taxes, amount received for licenses, or other items, and upon proper vouchers shall credit him for money disbursed for double and erroneous assessments, including all improper and illegal assessments the correction or remission of which causes a diminution of the tax, and for unavailable or uncollectible taxes, as directed by the board of supervisors. [R60,§761; C73,§869; C97,§1416; C24, 27,§7234.]

7235. Refunding erroneous tax. The board of supervisors shall direct the treasurer to refund to the taxpayer any tax or portion thereof found to have been erroneously or illegally exacted or paid, with all interest and costs actually paid thereon. [R60,§762; C73,§870; C97,§1417; C24, 27,§7235.]
7236. Sale for erroneous tax. In case any real estate subject to taxation shall be sold for the payment of such erroneous tax, interest or costs, the error or irregularity in the tax may be corrected at any time provided in this chapter, but such correction shall not affect the validity of the sale or the right or title conveyed by a treasurer’s deed, if the property was subject to taxation for any of the purposes for which any portion of the taxes for which the land was sold was levied, and the taxes were not paid before the sale, or the property redeemed from sale. [R60,§762; C73,§870; C97,§1417; C24,27,§7236.]

7237. Remission in case of loss. The board of supervisors shall have power to remit in whole or in part the taxes of any person whose buildings, crops, stock, or other property has been destroyed by fire, tornado, or other unavoidable casualty, if said property has not been sold for taxes, or if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days at the time of the destruction. The loss for which such remission is allowed shall be such only as is not covered by insurance. [R60,§818; C73,§800; C97,§1307; C24,27,§7237.]

CHAPTER 347

TAX SALE

Referred to in §7272.

7238. Sale shown. The auditor, when making up the tax list, before it is placed in the hands of the county treasurer, shall designate each piece or parcel of real estate sold for taxes, and not redeemed, by writing opposite the same the year in which it was sold in a column made for that purpose and headed “sold in”. [C73, §842; C97,§1386; C24,27,§7238.]

7239. Notice of previous sale. Each county treasurer, when any person offers to pay taxes on any real estate marked “sold”, shall notify him of such fact and inform him for what taxes and when the sale was made. [C73,§847; C97, §1392; C24,27,§7239.]

7240. Sale of personal property. If anyone neglects to pay his taxes at or before maturity, the treasurer may collect the same by distress and sale of his personal property not exempt from taxation, and the tax list alone shall be sufficient warrant therefor. When the treasurer distrains goods, and the owner refuses to give a sufficient bond for the delivery of the same on the day of sale, he may keep them at the expense of the owner. [C51,§492,493; R60,§8756,757; C73,§8857,858; C97,§1406; C24,27,§7240.]

7241. Notice of time and place of sale. The treasurer shall give notice of the time and place of their sale within five days after the taking, in the manner constables are required to give notice of the sale of personal property under execution. [C51,§493; R60,§757; C73,§858; C97, §1406; C24,27,§7241.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6896. Sales by constable, §11724.

7242. Time of sale—adjournment. The time of sale shall not be more than twenty days from the day of taking, but he may adjourn the sale from time to time, not exceeding five days in all, and shall adjourn at least once when there are no bidders, and, in case of adjournment, he shall post up a notice thereof at the place of sale, announcing the time to which the adjournment is ordered. [C51,§493; R60,§757; C73, §858; C97,§1406; C24,27,§7242.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6896.

7243. Surplus. Any surplus remaining above the taxes, charges of keeping, and fees for sale, shall be returned to the owner, and the treasurer shall, on demand, render an account in writing of the sale and charges. [C51,§493; R60,§757; C73,§858; C97,§1406; C24,27,§7243.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6896.

7244. Annual tax sale. Annually, on the first Monday in December, the treasurer shall offer at his office at public sale all lands, town lots, or other real property on which taxes of any description for the preceding year or years are delinquent, which sale shall be made for the total amount of taxes, interest, and costs due and unpaid thereon. [C51,§496; R60,§763; C73,§871; C97,§1418; C24,27,§7244.]

[959 TAX SALE, Ch 347, §7238]
§7245, Ch 347, TAX SALE

7245. Dual county seats. In counties having two county seats and divided into two districts for the collection of taxes, such sale may be made by the deputy treasurer and the recorder or his deputy at the county seat where the taxes for the district are collected, and the records thereof shall be kept thereat. Such deputy treasurer and the recorder or his deputy shall have all the powers conferred by law upon the treasurer and auditor in relation to the collection of the revenue, sales for delinquent taxes, redemption therefrom, the execution of tax deeds thereunder, and every other matter connected therewith. [C97, §1418; C24, 27, §7245.]

7246. Notice of sale—service. Notice of the time and place of such sale shall be given by the treasurer, and shall contain a description of each separate tract to be sold as taken from the tax list, the amount of taxes for which it is liable delinquent for each year, and the amount of penalty, interest, and costs thereon, the name of the owner, if known, or the person, if any, to whom it is taxed, by publication in some newspaper in the county, once each week, for three consecutive weeks, the last of which shall be at least one week before the day of sale, and by immediately posting a copy of the first publication thereof at the door of the courthouse, if there be one, or, if not, at the door of the place where the last term of district court was held. [C51, §498; R60, §764; C73, §§872–874, 833; C97, §1419; S13, §1419; C24, 27, §7246.]

7247. Costs. The compensation for such publication shall not exceed forty cents for each description, and shall be paid by the county. The amount paid therefor shall be collected as a part of the costs of sale and paid into the county treasury. [C51, §498; R60, §764; C73, §§872–874, 833; C97, §1419; S13, §1419; C24, 27, §7247.]

7248. Substituted service. If the treasurer cannot procure the publication of the notice for the sum herein fixed, then the notice may be given by posting the same in four of the most public places in the county, to be selected by him, for four weeks, and filing a copy thereof with the auditor before the day of sale, with his verified statement thereon that it had been posted as and for the time herein required, and that he could not obtain a publication thereof at the legal rate. [C51, §498; R60, §764; C73, §§872–874, 833; C97, §1419; S13, §1419; C24, 27, §7248.]

7249. Certificate of publication. The treasurer shall obtain a copy of the notice of sale, with a certificate of the publication thereof, from the printer or publisher, and file it in the office of the auditor, which certificate shall be substantially in the following form:

I, A. B., publisher (or printer) of the , a newspaper printed and published in the county of , and state of Iowa, do hereby certify that the foregoing notice and list were published in said newspaper once in each week for three successive weeks, the last of which publications was made on the day of , A. D. , and that copies of each number of said paper in which said notice and list were published were delivered by carrier or transmitted by mail to each of the subscribers to said paper, according to the accustomed mode of business in this office.

State of Iowa, ss.

The above certificate of publication was subscribed and sworn to before me by the above named A. B., who is personally known to me to be the identical person described therein, on the day of , A. D.

Auditor County, Iowa.

[C51, §500; R60, §771; C73, §881; C97, §1420; C24, 27, §7249.]

7250. Method of describing lands, etc. In all entries required to be made by the auditor, treasurer, or other officer, letters and figures may be used to denote townships, ranges, sections, parts of sections, lots, blocks, date, and the amount of taxes, interest, and costs. [R60, §770; C73, §880; C97, §1421; C24, 27, §7250.]

7251. Irregularities in advertisement. No irregularity or informality in the advertisement shall affect the legality of the sale or the title to any real estate conveyed by the treasurer’s deed under this and the two following chapters, and in all cases its provisions shall be sufficient notice to the owners of the sale thereof. [R60, §770; C73, §880; C97, §1421; C24, 27, §7251.]

7252. Offer for sale. The treasurer shall, on the day of the sale, at ten o’clock in the forenoon, at his office, offer for sale, separately, each tract or parcel of real estate advertised for sale on which the taxes and costs shall not have been paid. [C51, §499; R60, §765; C73, §875; C97, §1422; C24, 27, §7252.]

7253. Bid—purchaser. The person who offers to pay the amount of taxes which are a lien on any parcel of land or town lot for the smallest portion thereof shall be the purchaser, and when such purchaser shall designate the portion of any tract of land or town lot for which he will pay the whole amount of taxes for which it may be sold, the portion thus designated shall be an undivided portion. [C51, §501; R60, §766; C73, §875; C97, §1423; C24, 27, §7253.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §655.

7254. Sale continued. The treasurer shall continue the sale from day to day as long as there are bidders, or until the taxes are all paid. [C51, §499; R60, §767; C73, §877; C97, §1424; C24, 27, §7254.]

7255. Prior advertised property—notice and sale. Each treasurer shall, on the day of the regular tax sale each year or any adjournment thereof, offer and sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, all real estate which remains liable to sale for delinquent taxes, and shall have previously been advertised and offered for
two years or more and remained unsold for want of bidders, general notice of such sale being given at the same time and in the same manner as that given of the regular sale. [C97, §1425; C24, 27, §7255.]

7255-b1. County as purchaser. The county in which said real estate is located, through its board of supervisors, may be a purchaser at such sale and be entitled to all the rights of purchasers at tax sales. [C27, §7255-b1.]

Similar provisions, ch 449.

7256. Unavailable tax — credit given. Any taxes on such real estate, in excess of the amount for which the same was sold, shall be credited to the treasurer by the auditor as unavailable, and he shall apportion such excess among the funds to which it belongs, and if any of such excess belongs to the state, it shall be reported by the auditor of state as unavailable, who shall give the county credit therefor. [C97, §1425; C24, 27, §7256.]

7257. Resale. The person purchasing any parcel or part thereof shall forthwith pay to the treasurer the amount bid, and on failure to do so the same shall at once be again offered as if no such sale had been made. Such payments may be made in the funds receivable in payment of taxes. [C51, §§502; R60, §768; C73, §878; C97, §1426; C24, 27, §7257.]

7258. Record of sales. The auditor shall keep a record of sales of real estate for taxes, and keep a record thereof in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, therein describing each tract of real estate on which the taxes and costs were paid by the purchaser as they are described in the copy of the notice on file in his office, stating in separate columns the amount, as obtained from the treasurer's tax list, of each kind of tax, interest, and costs for each tract, how much and what part of each parcel was sold, to whom, and date thereof. The treasurer shall also keep a book of sales in which he shall make the same record. He shall also note in the tax list, opposite the description of the property sold, the fact and date thereof. [R60, §772; C73, §882; C97, §1427; C24, 27, §7258.]

7259. Sale adjourned. When all the real estate advertised for sale has been offered, and a part remains unsold for want of bidders, the treasurer shall adjourn the sale to some day not exceeding two months from adjournment, during which day shall be given at the place thereof, and by keeping such notice posted in a conspicuous place in his office, and no further notice shall be necessary. On the day fixed by the adjournment, the same proceedings shall be had as in the first instance. Further adjournment shall be made from time to time, not exceeding two months, and the sales thus continued until the next regular annual sale, or until all the taxes are paid. [R60, §773; C73, §883; C97, §1428; C24, 27, §7259.]

7260. Misconduct of officers. Any treasurer or auditor failing to attend a sale of lands in person or by deputy shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action in the name of the county and for its use. If such officer or deputy shall sell or assist in selling any real estate, knowing it is not subject to taxation, or that the taxes for which it is sold have been paid, or shall knowingly and wilfully sell or assist in selling any real estate for taxes to defraud the owner thereof, or shall knowingly and wilfully execute a deed for property so sold, he shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not less than one thousand nor more than three thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both fined and imprisoned, and shall be liable to pay the injured party all damages sustained by him on account thereof, and all such sales shall be void. [R60, §774; C73, §884; C97, §1429; C24, 27, §7260.]

7261. Fraud of officers. If any treasurer or auditor shall be directly or indirectly concerned in the purchase of any real estate sold for the nonpayment of taxes, he and his sureties shall be liable on his official bond for all damages sustained by the owner of such property, and all such sales shall be void. In addition thereto, the officer so offending shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not more than one thousand dollars. [R60, §775; C73, §885; C97, §1430; C24, 27, §7261.]

7262. Subsequent sale. If, from neglect of officers to make returns, or other good cause, real estate cannot be advertised and offered for sale on the first Monday of December, the treasurer shall make the sale on the first Monday of the next succeeding month in which the required notice can be given. [R60, §776; C73, §886; C97, §1431; C24, 27, §7262.]

7263. Certificate of purchase. The treasurer shall prepare, sign, and deliver to the purchaser of any real estate sold for the nonpayment of taxes a certificate of purchase, describing it as shown in the record of sales, giving the part of each tract or lot sold, the amount of each kind of tax, interest, and costs for each tract or lot as described in such record, and that payment was sustained by the owner of such property, and all such sales shall be void. Not more than one such parcel or description shall be entered upon each certificate of purchase. [C51, §§503; R60, §777; C73, §887; C97, §1432; S13, §1432; C24, 27, §7263.]

7264. Loss of certificate. In case of loss of said certificate of purchase, the owner thereof, as appears on record, may, by filing an affidavit of such loss or destruction with the county treasurer, receive a duplicate thereof, which shall take the place of the original certificate and have the same force and effect in law and be subject to the same rules and regulations. [S13, §1432; C24, 27, §7264.]

7265. Assignment — presumption from deed recitals. The certificate of purchase shall be assignable by indorsement and entry in the register of tax sales in the office of county treasurer of the county from which said certificate issued, and when such assignment is so entered, it shall vest in the assignee or his legal representatives.
all the right and title of the assignor. The statement in the treasurer's deed of the fact of the assignment shall be presumptive evidence thereof. [R60,§778; C73,§888; C97,§1433; S13, §1433; C24, 27,§7265.]

7266. Payment of subsequent taxes by purchaser. The treasurer shall also prepare, sign, and deliver to the purchaser of any real estate sold for taxes duplicate receipts for taxes, interest, and costs paid by him after the date of his purchase for any subsequent year or years, one of which receipts shall be filed in the office of the auditor and noted on the register of sales therein. [C73,§889; C97,§1434; C24, 27,§7266.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6895.

7267. Failure to file duplicate receipt. If such duplicate receipt is not so filed before redemption, such tax shall not be a lien upon the land, and the person paying the tax shall not be entitled to recover it of the owner of the real estate. [C73,§889; C97,§1434; C24, 27,§7267.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6895.

7268. School, agricultural college, or university land. When any school, agricultural college, or university land sold on credit is sold for taxes, the purchaser shall acquire only the interest of the original purchaser therein, and no sale of any such lands for taxes shall prejudice the rights of the state, agricultural college, or university. In all cases where the real estate is mortgaged or otherwise incumbered to the school, agricultural college, or university fund, the interest of the person who holds the fee shall alone be sold for taxes, and in no case shall the lien or interest of the state be affected by any sale thereof. The foregoing provision shall include all lands exempt from taxation by law, and any legal or equitable estate therein held, possessed, or claimed for any public purpose, and no assessment or taxation of such lands, nor the payment of any such tax by any person, or the sale and conveyance for taxes of any such lands, shall in any manner affect the right or title of the public therein, or confer upon the purchaser or person who pays such taxes any right or interest in such land. [R60,§810, 811; C73,§900; C97,§1455; C24, 27,§7268.]

7269. Assessment to wrong person. No sale of real estate for taxes shall be invalid on account of its having been taxed in any other name than that of the rightful owner, if it is in other respects sufficiently described. [R60,§787; C73, §904; C97,§1450; C24, 27,§7269.]

Referred to in §6894.

7270. Certified copies of records as evidence. The books and records belonging to the offices of the auditor and treasurer, or copies thereof properly certified, shall be sufficient evidence to prove the sale of any real estate for taxes, the redemption thereof, or the payment of taxes thereon. [R60,§788; C73,§905; C97,§1451; C24, 27,§7270.]

Referred to in §6894. Similar provision, §11296.

7271. Failure to obtain deed—cancellation of sale. After eight years have elapsed from the time of any tax sale, and no action has been taken by the holder of a certificate to obtain a deed, it shall be the duty of the county auditor and county treasurer to cancel such sales from their tax sale index and tax sale register. [C97, §1452; C24, 27,§7271.]

CHAPTER 348
TAX REDEMPTION

Referred to in §7251.

7272. Redemption—terms.

7273. Nonallowable penalties.

7274. Agricultural college lands.

7275. Redemption from sale for part of tax.


7276-cl. Erasures prohibited.

7277. Minors and lunatics.

7272. Redemption—terms. Real estate sold under the provisions of this chapter and chapter 347 may be redeemed at any time before the right of redemption is cut off, by the payment to the auditor, to be held by him subject to the order of the purchaser, of the amount for which the same was sold and eight per cent of such amount added as a penalty, with eight per cent interest per annum on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and the amount of all taxes, interest, and costs paid by the purchaser or his assignee for any subsequent year or years, with a similar penalty added as before on the amount of the payment for each subsequent year, and eight per cent per annum on the whole of such amounts from the day or days of payment. [C51,§505; R60,§779; C73,§890; C97,§1436; S13,§1436; C24, 27,§7272.]

Referred to in §7277.

7273. Nonallowable penalties. The penalty for nonpayment of taxes of any subsequent year or years shall not attach, unless the same shall have remained unpaid until the first day of April after they become due and have become delinquent, nor shall said penalties apply to taxes voted in aid of the construction of any railroad. [C73,§890; C97,§1436; S13,§1436; C24, 27,§7273.]

Referred to in §7277.

7274. Agricultural college lands. In redeeming from a sale of a leasehold interest in agricultural college land, the amount to be paid shall include any amount paid by the holder of the certificate as interest or principal due by the terms of the lease or otherwise to prevent a forfeiture thereof, as provided by law, and for which proper voucher shall have been filed with
the auditor, with interest thereon at eight per cent per annum from date of payment, which amount shall be paid by the auditor to the holder of the certificate, and the certificate of redemption shall show the amount so paid by the party redeeming. [C51,§505; R60,§779; C73,§890; C97,§1436; S13,§1436; C24, 27,§7274.]

Referred to in §7277.

7275. Redemption from sale for part of tax. In case a redemption is made of any real estate sold for a less sum than the taxes, penalty, interest, and costs, the purchaser shall receive only the amount paid and a ratable part of such penalty, interest, and costs. In determining the interest and penalties to be paid upon redemption from such sale, the sum due on any parcel sold shall be taken to be the full amount of taxes, interest, and costs due thereon at the time of such sale, and the amount paid for any such parcel at such sale shall be apportioned ratably among the several funds to which it belongs. Real estate so sold shall be redeemable in the same manner and with the same penalties as that sold for the taxes of the preceding year. [C97,§1437; C24, 27,§7275.]

7276. Certificate of redemption—counter­signed by treasurer. The auditor shall, upon application of any party to redeem real estate sold for taxes, and being satisfied that he has a right to redeem the same upon the payment of the proper amount, issue to such party a certificate of redemption, setting forth the facts of the sale substantially as contained in the certificate thereof, the date of the redemption, the amount paid, and by whom redeemed, and make the proper entries in the book of sales in his office, and immediately give notice of such redemption to the treasurer. The certificate of redemption shall then be presented to the latter, who shall countersign it, noting such fact in the sale book opposite the entry of the sale, and no certificate of redemption shall be evidence of such redemption without the signature of the treasurer. [R60,§780; C73,§891; C97,§1458; C24, 27,§7276.]

7276-c1. Erasures prohibited. Said entries by the auditor and treasurer shall be made in ink, and in case errors are subsequently discovered such entries shall not be erased but shall be corrected by drawing a line through the erroneous entries with ink accompanied by the initials of the person who made the alteration and the date when made. [43GA, ch 202.]

7277. Minors and lunatics. If real property of any minor, lunatic, or person of unsound mind is sold for taxes, it may be redeemed at any time within one year after such disability is removed, in the manner specified in the following section, or redemption may be made by the guardian or legal representative under sections 7272 to 7274, inclusive, at any time before the delivery of the deed. [R60,§779; C73,§892; C97,§1439; C24, 27,§7277.]

Applicable to special charter cities, §6889.

7278. Redemption after delivery of deed. Any person entitled to redeem lands sold for taxes after the delivery of the deed shall do so by an equitable action in a court of record, in which all persons claiming an interest in the land derived from the tax sale, as shown by the record, shall be made defendants, and the court shall determine the rights, claims, and interest of the several parties, including liens for taxes and claims for improvements made on the land by the person claiming under the tax title. No person shall be allowed to redeem land sold for taxes in any other manner after the service of the notice provided for by the next section and the execution and delivery of the treasurer's deed. [C73,§893; C97,§1440; C24, 27,§7278.]

Referred to in §7277.

Applicability to special charter cities, §6889.

7279. Notice of expiration of right of rede­mption. After two years and nine months from the date of sale, the holder of the certificate of purchase may cause to be served upon the person in possession of such real estate, and also upon all persons in whose name the same is taxed, if such person resides in the county where the land is situated, in the manner provided for the service of original notices, a notice signed by him, his agent, or attorney, stating the date of sale, the description of the property sold, the name of the purchaser, and that the right of redemption will expire and a deed for the land be made unless redemption is made within ninety days from the completed service thereof. [R60,§781; C73,§894; C97,§1441; S13,§1441; C24, 27,§7279.]

Referred to in §6889, 7007, 7279.

Applicability to special charter cities, §6889.

7280. Service of notice. Service may be made upon nonresidents of the county by publishing the same once each week, for three consecutive weeks, in some newspaper of said county, or by personal service thereof elsewhere in the same manner as original notices may be served. [C73,§894; C97,§1441; S13,§1441; C24, 27,§7280.]

Referred to in §6889, 7007.

Applicability to special charter cities, §6889.

7281. Agent of nonresident. Any such non­resident may in writing appoint a resident of the county in which such land is situated as agent, and file said appointment with the treasurer of said county, who shall forthwith record the same in a record kept in his office therefor, and index the same, after which personal service of said notice shall be made upon said agent. [C73,§894; C97,§1441; S13,§1441; C24, 27,§7281.]

Referred to in §6889, 7007.

Applicability to special charter cities, §6889.

7282. When service deemed complete—pres­umption. Service shall be complete only after an affidavit has been filed with the treasurer, showing the making of the service, the manner thereof, the time when and place where made, and under whose direction the same was made; such affidavit to be made by the holder of the certificate or by his agent or attorney, and in either of the latter cases stating that such agent is the agent or attorney, as the case may be, of the holder of such certificate; which affidavit shall be filed by the treasurer and entered upon the sale book opposite the entry of the
sale, and said record or affidavit shall be presumptive evidence of the completed service of said notice, and the right of redemption shall not expire until ninety days after service is complete. [C73, §894; C97, §1441; S13, §1441; C24, 27, §7282.]

Referred to in §§6890, 7007, 7284.
Applicability to special charter cities, §6889.

7283. Cost—fee—report. The cost of serving the notice and affidavit of publication shall be added to the amount necessary to redeem. The fee for serving the notice shall be the same as for service of an original notice, including copy fee and mileage. The treasurer shall, upon the filing of proof of service and statement of costs, forthwith report the same in writing to the auditor, who shall enter it on the sale book against the proper tract of real estate. The holder of the certificate of sale or his agent may report in writing to the county auditor the amount of costs incurred in giving such notice, and the auditor shall enter the same in the sale book. No redemption shall be complete until such costs are paid. [C73, §894; C97, §1441; S13, §1441; C24, 27, §7283.]

Referred to in §§6890, 7007.
Applicability to special charter cities, §6889.
Costs of service, §§6891, 6895.

CHAPTER 349
TAX DEED

7284. Deed executed. Deed executed. Immediately after the expiration of ninety days from the date of completed service of the notice provided in section 7282 the treasurer then in office shall make out a deed for each lot or parcel of land sold and unredeemed, and deliver it to the purchaser upon the return of the certificate of purchase. The treasurer shall receive twenty-five cents for each notice and affidavit of service, including copy for each parcel. The treasurer shall, upon the return of the certificate of purchase. The treasurer shall report in writing to the county auditor the amount of costs incurred in giving such notice, and the auditor shall enter the same in the sale book. No redemption shall be complete until such costs are paid. [C73, §894; C97, §1441; S13, §1441; C24, 27, §7283.]

Referred to in §§6890, 7007.
Applicability to special charter cities, §6889.

7285. Form. Deeds executed by the treasurer shall be substantially in the following form:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the following described real estate, viz: (here follows the description), situated in the county of _______ and state of Iowa, was subject to taxation for the year (or years) A. D. _______, and the taxes assessed thereon for the year (or years) aforesaid remained due and unpaid at the date of _______ A. D. _______, by virtue of the authority in him vested by law, at (an adjournment of) the sale begun and publicly held on the first Monday of December, A. D. _______, exposed to public sale at the office of the county treasurer in the county aforesaid, in substantial conformity with all the requirements of the statute, the real property above described, for the payment of the taxes, interest and costs then due and remaining unpaid on said property, for (here follows the description of the property sold) which was the least quantity bid for, and payment of said sum having been made by him to said treasurer, the property was stricken off to him at that price; and the said _______ A. D. _______, did, on the _______ day of _______ A. D. _______, duly assign the certificate of the sale of the property as aforesaid and all his right, title and interest to said property to _______ F. _______ of the county of _______ and state of _______; and by the affidavit of _______, filed in said treasurer’s office on the _______ day of _______, A. D. _______, it appears that notice has been given more than ninety days before the execution of these presents to _______; and _______ of the expiration of the time of redemption allowed by law; and three years having elapsed since the date of said sale, and said property having not been redeemed therefrom:

Now, I, C. _______ D. _______, treasurer of said county, for the consideration of said sum to the treasurer paid as aforesaid and by virtue of law, have granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell to the said _______ B. _______ (or E. _______ F. _______), his heirs and assigns, the real property hereinbefore described, to have and to hold unto him (or E. _______ F. _______), his heirs and assigns, forever; subject, however, to all the rights of redemption provided by law. In witness whereof, I, C. _______ D. _______, treasurer as aforesaid, by virtue of the authority aforesaid, have hereunto subscribed my name on this _______ day of _______, A. D. _______.

STATE OF IOWA,  
______ County.  

I hereby certify that before me, ________, in and for said county, personally appeared the above named C. _______ D. _______, treasurer of
said county, personally known to me to be the treasurer of said county at the date of the execution of the above conveyance, and to be the identical person whose name is affixed to and who executed the above conveyance as treasurer of said county, and acknowledged the execution of the same to be his voluntary act and deed as treasurer of said county, for the purposes therein expressed.

Given under my hand (and seal) this...... day of, A. D.,

[Referred to in §6892.]

7286. Execution and effect of deed. The deed shall be signed by the treasurer as such, and acknowledged by him before some officer authorized to take acknowledgments, and when substantially thus executed and recorded in the proper record in the office of the recorder of the county in which the property is situated, shall vest in the purchaser all the right, title, interest, and estate of the former owner in and to the land conveyed, and all the right, title, interest, and claim of the state and county thereto. [C51, §503; R60, §784; C73, §897; C97, §1444; C24, 27, §7285.]

7287. Presumptive evidence. The deed shall be presumptive evidence in all the courts of this state in all controversies and actions in relation to the rights of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, to the land thereby conveyed, of the following facts:

1. That the real property conveyed was subject to taxation for the year or years stated in the deed.
2. That the taxes were not paid at any time before the sale.
3. That the real property conveyed had not been redeemed from the sale at the date of the deed.
4. That the property had been listed and assessed.
5. That the taxes were levied according to law.
6. That the property was duly advertised for sale.
7. That the property was sold for taxes as stated in the deed. [C51, §503; R60, §784; C73, §897; C97, §1444; C24, 27, §7287.]

7288. Conclusive evidence. The deed shall be conclusive evidence of the following facts:

1. That the manner in which the listing, assessment, levy, notice and sale were conducted was in all respects as the law directed.
2. That the grantee named in the deed was the purchaser.
3. That all the prerequisites of the law were complied with by all the officers who had, or whose duty it was to have had, any part or action in any transaction relating to or affecting the title conveyed or purporting to be conveyed by the deed, from the listing and valuation of the property up to the execution of the deed, both inclusive, and that all things whatsoever required by law to make a good and valid sale and to vest the title in the purchaser were done, except in regard to the points named in the last preceding section wherein the deed shall be presumptive evidence only. [C51, §503; R60, §784; C73, §897; C97, §1444; C24, 27, §7288.]

7289. Facts necessary to defeat deed. In all actions involving the title to real estate claimed and held under a deed executed substantially as aforesaid by the treasurer, the person claiming title adverse to the title conveyed thereby shall be required to prove, in order to defeat the title, either:

1. That the real property was not subject to taxation for the year or years named in the deed.
2. That the taxes had been paid before the sale,
3. That the property had been redeemed from the sale and that such redemption was had or made for the use and benefit of persons having the right of redemption,
4. That there had been an entire omission to list or assess the property, or to levy the taxes, or to give notice of the sale, or to sell the property. [C51, §503; R60, §784; C73, §897; C97, §1445; C24, 27, §7289.]

7290. Additional facts necessary. No person shall be permitted to question the title acquired by a treasurer's deed without first showing that he, or the person under whom he claims title, had title to the property at the time of the sale, or that the title was obtained from the United States or this state after the sale, and that all taxes due upon the property have been paid by such person, or the person under whom he claims title. [R60, §784; C73, §897; C97, §1445; C24, 27, §7290.]

7291. Sale made by mistake. In any case where a person had paid his taxes, and through mistake in the entry made in the treasurer's books, or in the receipt, the land upon which the taxes were paid was afterward sold, the treasurer's deed shall not convey the title. [R60, §784; C73, §897; C97, §1445; C24, 27, §7291.]

7292. Fraudulent sale. In all cases where the owner of the lands sold for taxes shall resist the validity of the tax title, he may prove fraud committed by the officer selling the same, or in the purchaser, to defeat the same, and, if fraud is established, the sale and title shall be void. [R60, §784; C73, §897; C97, §1445; C24, 27, §7292.]

7293. Wrongful sales—purchaser indemnified. When, by mistake or wrongful act of the treasurer, land has been sold on which no tax was due at the time, or when land is sold in consequence of error in describing it in the tax receipt, the county shall hold the purchaser harmless by paying him the amount of principal, interest, and costs to which he would have been entitled had the land been rightfully sold, and the treasurer and his bondsmen shall be liable to the county therefor to the amount of

R60, §783; C73, §896; C97, §1443; C24, 27, §7285.
§7297. Application.
§7298. Notice.
§7299. Order—record.
§7300. Correction of books.

7297. Application. When a tract of real estate has been assessed and taxed as one item of property, and there after and before the tax is paid, the title to different portions of said real estate becomes vested in different parties in severalty, and the said owners are unable to agree as to what portion of the total tax each portion of the real estate should bear, any of said parties may file with the board of supervisors a written application for the apportionment of said tax. [C24, 27,§7297.]

7298. Notice. In the absence of the appearance of all interested parties, the board shall prescribe the notice which nonappearing parties shall receive, and the time and manner of the service thereof. [C24, 27,§7298.]  

7299. Order—record. On the hearing, the board shall apportion said tax to the different portions of the real estate owned in severalty, in accordance with the values thereof. All orders and determinations of the board shall be entered of record in its minutes. An order of apportionment shall definitely identify each portion of said real estate so owned in severalty. [C24, 27,§7299.]

7300. Correction of books. The county auditor shall, upon the making of an order of apportionment, at once correct the tax books in his possession, in accordance with said order, and if said books have been delivered to the county treasurer, the said auditor shall at once certify said order of apportionment to the said treasurer who shall make said correction. [C24, 27,§7300.]

7301. Effect of order. [C24, 27,§7301.]  

7302. Appeal. A party aggrieved by an order of apportionment may appeal therefrom to the district court at any time within ten days from the date of said order, by serving written notice of said appeal on all other parties to said proceeding. Should personal service of said notice within the county be impossible as to any party, any judge of the district court may prescribe the manner of such service. [C24, 27,§7302.]

7303. Trial on appeal. The district court shall try said appeal anew and in equity. The final order of the court shall be certified by the clerk of the district court to the county auditor and shall be treated in the same manner as though originally made by the board of supervisors. [C24, 27,§7303.]

7304. Interpretative clause. This chapter shall not be construed as exclusive of other legal remedies. [C24, 27,§7304.]

7295. Limitation of actions. No action for the recovery of real estate sold for the nonpayment of taxes shall be brought after five years from the execution and recording of the treasurer's deed, unless the owner is, at the time of the sale, a minor, insane person, or convict in the penitentiary, in which case such action must be brought within five years after such disability is removed. [R60,§790; C73,§902; C97,§1448; C24, 27,§7295.]  

Referred to in §6894. Applicable to special charter cities, §6996.

7296. Officers de facto. In all actions and controversies involving the question of title to real property held under a treasurer's deed, all acts of assessors, treasurers, auditors, supervisors and other officers de facto shall be of the same validity as acts of officers de jure. [R60,§786; C73,§903; C97,§1449; C24, 27,§7296.]

Referred to in §6894.

APPORTIONMENT OF TAXES

CHAPTER 350

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS

his official bond; or the purchaser, or his assignee, may recover the same directly of him and his bondsmen. [C51,§509; R60,§785; C73,§899; C97,§1446; C24, 27,§7293.]

Referred to in §6894. Applicable to special charter cities, §6896.

This chapter applies to special charter cities, §6895. Referred to in §6894.

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Referred to in §6894.
CHAPTER 351
INHERITANCE TAX
Referred to in §§7397-c2, 7397-cl2.

7305. "Person" defined—authority of county attorney. In the construction of this chapter the word "person" shall include plural as well as singular, and artificial as well as natural persons. In the construction of this chapter attorney. [C97,§1467; S13,§1481-a; C24, 27,§7306.

7306. Estates taxable. The estates of all deceased persons in any property whether the decedents be inhabitants of this state or not, and whether such estates consist of real, personal, or mixed property, tangible or intangible, and any interest in, or income from, any such estate or property which estate or property is, at the death of the decedent owner within this state, or is subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state, or thereafter is brought within this state and becomes subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state; or the property of any decedent, domiciled within this state at the time of the death of such decedent, even though the property of such decedent so domiciled was situated outside of the state, passing in fee from the decedent owner, which shall pass in any manner herein described shall be subject to tax as herein provided. [C97,§1467; §13,§1481-a; C24, 27,§7306.]
§7307. Property included. The tax hereby imposed shall be collected upon the net market value and shall go into the general fund of the state to be determined as herein provided, of any property passing:

1. By will or under the statutes of inheritance of this or any other state or country.
2. By deed, grant, sale, gift or transfer made in contemplation of death of the grantor or donor, and any such transfer of property made by any person within two years prior to the death of the grantor or donor shall, unless shown to the contrary, be deemed to have been made in contemplation of death.
3. By deed, grant, sale, gift or transfer made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor or donor. A transfer of property in respect of which the transferor reserves to himself a life income or interest shall be deemed to have been intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at death, provided, that if the transferor reserves to himself less than the entire income or interest, the transfer shall be deemed taxable thereunder only to the extent of a like proportion of the value of the property transferred.
4. Under power of appointment hereafter exercised whether the power was created before or after the taking effect of this chapter.
5. Property which is held jointly or as tenants in the entirety by the decedent and any other person or persons or any deposit in banks, or other institution in their joint names and payable to either or to the survivor, except such part as may be proven to have belonged to the survivor; or any interest of a decedent in property owned by a joint stock or other corporate body whereby the survivor or survivors become beneficially entitled to the decedent's interest upon the death of a shareholder. The tax imposed upon the property under the provisions of this paragraph shall apply to property held under all such contracts or agreements whether made before or after the taking effect of this chapter.
6. When the decedent shall have disposed of his estate in any manner to take effect at his death with a request secret or otherwise that the beneficiary give, pay to, or share the property or any interest therein received from the decedent, with other person or persons, or to so dispose of beneficial interests conferred by the decedent upon the beneficiaries as that the property so passing would be taxable under the provisions of this chapter if passing directly by will or deed from the decedent owner to those to receive the gift from the beneficiary, compliance with such request shall constitute a transfer taxable under the provisions of this chapter, at the highest rate possible in like cases of transfers by will or deed. [C97, §1467; S13, §1481-a; C24, 27, §7307; 44GA, ch 185, §1.]

§7308. Exemptions. The tax imposed by this chapter shall not be collected:

1. When the entire estate of the decedent does not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars after deducting the debts, as defined in this chapter.
2. When the property passes in any manner to societies, institutions or associations incorporated or organized under the laws of this state for charitable, educational, or religious purposes, and which are not operated for pecuniary profit, or to cemetery associations, including humane societies or to resident trustees for such uses within this state.
3. When the property passes to public libraries or public art galleries within this state, open to the public and not operated for gain, or to hospitals within this state, or to trustees for such uses within this state, or to municipal corporations for purely public purposes.
4. Bequests for the care and maintenance of the cemetery or burial lot of the decedent or his family, and bequests not to exceed five hundred dollars in any estate of a decedent for the performance of a religious service or services by some person regularly ordained, authorized, or licensed by some religious society to perform such service, which service or services are to be performed for or in behalf of the testator or some person named in his last will. [S13, §1481-a; C24, 27, §7308; 44GA, ch 185, §2.]

§7309. Liability for tax. Any person becoming beneficially entitled to any property or interest therein by any method of transfer as herein specified, and all administrators, executors, referees, and trustees of estates or transfers taxable under the provisions of this chapter, shall be respectively liable for all such taxes to be paid by them respectively. [C97, §1467; S13, §1481-a; C24, 27, §7309.]

§7310. Accrual of tax—maturity—extension of time. The tax hereby imposed shall be for the use of the state, shall accrue at the death of the decedent owner, and shall be paid to the treasurer of state within eighteen months after the death of the decedent owner except when otherwise provided in this chapter. When in the opinion of the treasurer of state additional time should be granted for payment to avoid hardship, said treasurer may extend the period to a date not exceeding three years from date of death of decedent, but in case of any such extension the tax shall bear six per cent interest from the expiration of eighteen months from decedent's death. [S13, §1481-a; C24, 27, §7310.]

§7311. Lien of tax. The tax shall be and remain a legal charge against and a lien upon such estate, and any and all the property thereof from the death of the decedent owner until paid, provided that said lien shall not continue longer than five years from the date such tax becomes due and payable; provided further, such five year limitation shall not apply to estates or beneficiaries embraced in paragraph 2 of section 7313, in cases where decedent died prior to the taking effect of this chapter. [C97, §1467; S13, §1481-a; C24, 27, §7311.]

§7312. Transfers in contemplation of death. If the decedent makes a transfer of, or creates a trust with respect to, any property in contemplation of his death, or intended to take effect after his death (except in the case of a bona fide sale for a fair consideration in money or money's worth), and if the tax in respect thereto is not paid when due, the transferee or trustee shall be
In computing the tax on the net estate passing to the surviving spouse, heirs or beneficiaries of the deceased the following credits or exemptions shall be allowed:

1. Wife, forty thousand dollars.
2. Husband, forty thousand dollars.
3. Each son and/or daughter including legally adopted sons and/or daughters, or illegitimate sons and/or daughters entitled to inherit under the law of this state, fifteen thousand dollars.
4. Father or mother, ten thousand dollars.
5. Any other lineal descendant of the deceased, five thousand dollars. [44GA, ch 185, §3.]

7313. Rate of tax. The property or any interest therein or income therefrom, subject to the provisions of this chapter, shall be taxed as herein provided:

1. When such property, interest, or income passes to the wife or the husband of the deceased, grantor, donor, or vendor, or to the father or mother, or to any child or lineal descendant of such decedent, grantor, donor or vendor, including a legally adopted child or illegitimate child entitled to inherit under the laws of this state, the tax imposed shall be on the individual share so passing in excess of the exemptions herein allowed and shall be as follows:

   - One per cent on the first ten thousand dollars.
   - Two per cent on any amount in excess of ten thousand dollars and up to twenty-five thousand dollars.
   - Three per cent on any amount in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars and up to fifty thousand dollars.
   - Four per cent on any amount in excess of fifty thousand dollars and up to one hundred thousand dollars.
   - Five per cent on any amount in excess of one hundred thousand dollars and up to one hundred fifty thousand dollars.
   - Six per cent on any amount in excess of one hundred fifty thousand dollars and up to two hundred thousand dollars.
   - Seven per cent on any amount in excess of two hundred thousand dollars and up to three hundred thousand dollars.
   - Eight per cent on any amount in excess of three hundred thousand dollars.

2. When the property or any interest therein or income therefrom taxable under the provisions of this chapter passes to any person not included in paragraphs one and two hereof, the rate of tax imposed on the individual share so passing shall be as follows:

   - Ten per cent on any amount up to one hundred thousand dollars.
   - Twelve per cent on any amount in excess of one hundred thousand dollars.

Fifteen per cent on all sums in excess of two hundred thousand dollars.

4. When the property or any interest therein or income therefrom, taxable under the provisions of this chapter, passes to any firm, corporation, or society organized for profit either under the laws of this state or of any other state, territory, province or country, the rate of tax imposed shall be as follows:

   - Ten per cent on the entire amount so passing.
   - Fifteen per cent on the entire amount so passing. [C97, §1467; S13, §1481-a; C24, 27, §7313; 44GA, ch 185, §4.]


7315. Alien beneficiaries. When property or any interest therein shall pass to heirs, devisees, or other beneficiaries subject to the tax imposed by this chapter, who are aliens, nonresidents of the United States, the same shall be subject to a tax of twenty per cent of its true value except when such foreign beneficiaries are brothers or sisters of the decedent owner or are within the class described in paragraph 1 of section 7313, when the rate of tax to be assessed and collected therefrom shall be ten per cent of the value of the property or interest so passing. [C97, §1467; S13, §1481-a; C24, 27, §7315.]


7317. Deductions of debts. There shall be deducted from the gross value of the estate as fixed by the inheritance tax appraisers appointed under the provisions of this chapter, or as fixed by the court, the debts defined as follows:

   - One. From the estate of such decedent who at the time of his death was domiciled within this
§7318, Ch 351, INHERITANCE TAX 970

state, there shall be deducted the debts owing by the decedent at the time of his death, the local and state taxes due from the estate in January of the year of his death, and federal taxes, a reasonable sum for funeral expenses, temporary allowance for the widow and children under fifteen years of age as granted by the probate court or judge thereof, court costs, the costs of appraisement made for the purpose of assessing the inheritance tax, the statutory fee of executors, administrators, or trustees estimated upon the appraised value of the property, the amount paid by the executor or administrator for a bond, the attorney fee in a reasonable amount to be approved by the court for the ordinary probate proceedings in said estate, and no other sum; provided, however, that the debt of such decedent owing for or secured by property outside of this state is not to be deducted in estimating the tax, except when the foreign debt exceeds the value of the property securing it or for which it was contracted, when the excess may be deducted, provided that satisfactory proof of the value of the foreign property and the amount of the debt is furnished to the treasurer of state.

Said debts shall not be deducted unless the same are approved and allowed by the court within eighteen months from the death of the decedent, unless otherwise ordered by the judge or court of the proper county.

2. From the estate of such decedent who at the time of his death is domiciled outside of this state, the state treasurer shall deduct such debts and expenses as are chargeable to the property under the laws of this state, provided that in the event that the executor, administrator, or trustee of such estate files with the clerk of the court having ancillary jurisdiction and with the treasurer of state, or with the treasurer of state in case there is no administration of the estate within this state, a duly certified statement exhibiting the true market value of the entire estate of the decedent owner, and the indebtedness for which the said estate has been adjudged liable, which statement shall be duly attested by the judge of the court having original jurisdiction, the beneficiaries of the said estate shall then be entitled to have deducted such proportion of the said indebtedness of the decedent from the value of the property as the value of the property within this state bears to the value of the entire estate.

3. An amount equal to the value at the time of the decedent's death of any property, real, personal, or mixed, which can be identified as having been received by the decedent as a share in the estate of any person who died within two years prior to the death of the decedent, or which can be identified as having been acquired by the decedent in exchange for property so received, if an estate tax under this chapter was collected from such estate, and if such property is included in decedent's gross estate. [S13, §1481-a2; C24, 27, §7317.]

7318. Inheritance tax and lien book. The clerk of the district court in and for each county shall provide and keep a suitable book, substantially bound and suitably ruled, to be known as the inheritance tax and lien book, in which shall be kept a full and accurate record of all proceedings in cases where property is charged or sought to be charged with the payment of an inheritance tax under the laws of this state, to be printed and ruled so as to show upon one page:

1. The name, place of residence, and date of death of the decedent.
2. Whether the decedent died testate, or intestate, and, if testate, the record and page where the will was probated and recorded.
3. The name and post office address of the executor, administrator, trustee, or grantee, with date of appointment or transfer.
4. The names, post office addresses, and relationship, if known, of all the heirs, devisees, and grantees.
5. The appraised valuation of the personal property.
6. The amount of inheritance tax due upon said personal property.
7. A record of payment with amount and date.
8. Date of filing objections and names of objectors.
9. Blank for index and reference to all proceedings and for memorandum entries of the court or judge in relation thereto.

Upon the opposite page of such record shall be printed:

1. Real estate derived from .......... (naming decedent) which is subject to the lien prescribed by the statute for inheritance tax.
2. A full and accurate description of such real estate, by forty-acre or fractional tracts, or by lots, or other complete individual description.
3. The appraised valuation as reported by the appraisers, with a reference to the record of their report, as to each piece of such real estate.
4. The amount of the inheritance tax due upon each such piece.
5. A record of payments, with dates and amounts. [S13, §1481-a25; C24, 27, §7318.]


7320. Report required—blanks. The treasurer of state shall furnish the clerk of the court with blanks upon which to make the report and inventory required by section 11913. [S13, §1481-a26; C24, 27, §7320.]

7321. Copy for treasurer of state. Upon the filing of such report, the clerk of the court shall immediately forward a true copy thereof to the treasurer of state. [S13, §1481-a26; C24, 27, §7321.]

7322. Entry of lien. If it appears from the inventory or report so filed that the real estate or any part of it is subject to an inheritance tax, it shall be the duty of the executor or administrator or of any person interested in the property if there be no administration, to cause the lien of the same to be entered upon the lien book in the office of the clerk of the court in each county where each particular tract of said real estate is situated. [S13, §1481-a26; C24, 27, §7322.]

Referred to in §7324.
7323. Conveyance—effect. When said real estate or any interest therein, is subject to such tax, no conveyance either before or after the entering of said lien, shall discharge the real estate so conveyed from said lien. [S13,§1481-a26; C24, 27,§7323.]

7324. Acceptance of final report. No final settlement of the account of any executor, administrator, or trustee shall be accepted or allowed unless a strict compliance has been had by such person with the provision relative to the making and filing of said report, and with section 7222. [S13,§1481-a26; C24, 27,§7324.]

Report required, §11913.

7325. Record of estates by treasurer. The treasurer of state shall record in a book kept in his office for that purpose, all estates reported to him as liable for a tax under the provisions of this chapter, showing:
1. The name of the decedent.
2. The place of his residence or county from which such estate was reported.
3. The date of his death.
4. The name of the administrator, executor, or trustee.
5. The appraised value of the property, or the value of any taxable pecuniary legacy.
6. The amount of indebtedness that was deducted before estimating the tax.
7. The amount of tax collected.
8. The amount of fees paid for reporting and collecting such tax.
9. The amount of tax, if any, refunded. [S13, §1481-a46; C24, 27,§7325.]

7326. Record of deferred estates. He shall also keep a separate record of any deferred estate upon which the tax due is not paid within eighteen months from the death of the decedent, showing substantially the same facts as are required in other cases, and also showing:
1. The date and amount of all bonds given to secure the payment of the tax with a list of the sureties thereon.
2. The name of the person beneficially entitled to such estate or interest, with place of residence.
3. A description of the property or a statement of conditions upon which such deferred estate is based or limited. [S13,§1481-a46; C24, 27,§7326.]

7327. Administration on application of treasurer. If, upon the death of any person leaving an estate that may be liable to a tax under the provisions of this chapter, a will disposing of such estate is not offered for probate, or an application for administration made within four months from the death of the decedent, the treasurer shall fix a time and place for appraisement, except that if the only interest that is subject to such tax is a remainder or deferred interest upon which the tax due is not paid within eight months from the death of the decedent, the treasurer shall issue a commission to the appraisers, who shall value the estate so conveyed from said lien. [S13,§1481-a5; C24, 27,§7327.]

7328. Administration avoided. When the heirs or persons entitled to inherit the property of an estate subject to the tax hereby imposed, desire to avoid the appointment of an administrator as provided in the preceding section, they or one of them shall, before the expiration of four months from the death of the decedent, file an application for administration made within four months from the death of the decedent, showing:

1. The name of the decedent.
2. The place of his residence or county from which such estate was reported.
3. The date of his death.
4. The name of the administrator, executor, or trustee of such estate.
5. The appraised value of the property, or the value of any taxable pecuniary legacy.
6. The amount of indebtedness that was deducted before estimating the tax.
7. The amount of tax collected.
8. The amount of fees paid for reporting and collecting such tax.
9. The amount of tax, if any, refunded. [S13, §1481-a46; C24, 27,§7328.]

7329. Nonresident administrator. A nonresident of this state shall not be appointed as executor, administrator, or trustee of any estate that may be subject to the tax imposed by this chapter, unless such nonresident first file a bond conditioned upon the payment of all tax, interest and costs for which the estate may be liable, such bond to be signed by not less than two resident freeholders or by an approved surety company and in an amount not less than twenty-five per cent of the total value of the estate, or of the property within the state if the estate is a foreign estate. [S13,§1481-a3; C24, 27,§7329.]

7330. Appraisers. In each county the court shall, annually, at the first term of the court, or by a judge in vacation, appoint three competent residents and freeholders of said county to act as appraisers of all property within its jurisdiction which is charged or sought to be charged with an inheritance tax. Said appraisers shall serve for one year, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. They shall each take an oath to faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office, and shall not be required to give bond. They shall be subject to removal at any time at the discretion of the court, and the court, or judge thereof in vacation, may also in its discretion, either before or after the appointment of the regular appraisers, appoint other appraisers to act in any given case. Vacancies occurring otherwise than by expiration of term shall be filled by appointment of the court or by a judge in vacation. No person interested in any manner in the estate to be appraised may serve as an appraiser of such estate. [S13,§1481-a4; C24, 27,§7330.]

7331. Commission to appraisers. Whenever it appears that an estate or any property or interest therein, including any property or interest therein which has been transferred either in contemplation of death, or to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death is or may be subject to a tax under the provisions of this chapter, the clerk shall issue a commission to the appraisers, who shall fix a time and place for appraisement, except that if the only interest that is subject to such tax is a remainder or deferred interest upon which the tax due is not payable until the determination of a prior estate or interest for life or term of years, he shall not issue such commission until the determination of such prior estate, except at the request of parties in interest who desire to remove the lien thereon. [S13,§1481-a5; C24, 27,§7331; 44GA, ch 185,§7.]

7332. Notice of appraisement. It shall be the duty of all appraisers appointed under the provisions of this chapter, upon receiving a commission as herein provided, to forthwith give no-
tice to the treasurer of state and other persons known to be interested in the property to be appraised, of the time and place at which they will appraise such property, which time shall not be less than ten days from the date of such notice. The notice shall be served in the same manner as is prescribed for the commencement of civil actions, and if not practicable to serve the notice provided for by statute, they shall apply to the court or a judge thereof in vacation for an order as to notice. [S13, §1481-a6; C24, 27, §7332.]

Manner of service, §11060.

7333. Returns required. Upon service of such notice and the making of such appraisement, the said notice, return thereon and appraisement shall be filed with the clerk, and a copy of such appraisement shall at once be filed by the clerk with the treasurer of state. [C97, §1476; S13, §1481-a6; C24, 27, §7333.]

7334. Property in different counties. When property is located in more than one county, the apnaesses of the county in which the estate is being administered may appraise the whole estate, or those of the several counties may serve for the property within their respective counties or other appraisers be appointed as the district court if in session, or judge thereof in vacation, may direct. [C97, §1476; S13, §1481-a6; C24, 27, §7334.]

7335. Objections. The treasurer of state or any person interested in the estate or property appraised may, within twenty days thereafter, file objections to said appraisement and give notice thereof as in beginning civil actions, on the hearing of which as an action in equity either party may produce evidence competent or material to the matters therein involved. [S13, §1481-a7; C24, 27, §7335.]

Manner of service, §11060.

7336. Hearing—order. If upon such hearing the court finds the amount at which the property is appraised is its value on the market in the ordinary course of trade, and the appraisement was fairly and in good faith made, it shall approve such appraisement; but if it finds that the appraisement was made at a greater or less sum than the value of the property in the ordinary course of trade, or that the same was not fairly or in good faith made, it shall set aside the appraisal, appoint new appraisers and so proceed until a fair and good appraisement of the property is made at its value in the market in the ordinary course of trade. [S13, §1481-a7; C24, 27, §7336.]

7337. Appeal and notice. The treasurer of state or anyone interested in the property appraised may appeal to the supreme court from the order of the district court approving or setting aside any appraisement to which exceptions have been filed. Notice of appeal shall be served within sixty days from the date of the order appealed from, and the appeal shall be perfected in the time now provided for appeals in equitable actions. [S13, §1481-a7; C24, 27, §7337.]

Perfecting appeal, §12982, 12887 et seq.

7338. Bond on appeal. In case of appeal the appellant, if he is not the treasurer of state, shall give bond to be approved by the clerk of the court, which bond shall provide that the said appellant and sureties shall pay the tax for which the property may be liable with cost of appeal. [S13, §1481-a7; C24, 27, §7338.]

Presumption of approval, §12759-c1.

7339. Cancellation of lien. If upon the hearing of objections to the appraisement the court finds that the property is not subject to the tax, the court shall upon expiration of time for appeal, when no appeal has been taken, order the clerk to enter upon the lien book a cancellation of any claim or lien for taxes. If at the end of twenty days from the filing of the appraisement with the clerk, no objections are filed, the appraisement shall stand approved. [S13, §1481-a7; C24, 27, §7339.]


7341. Appraisal of other property. If there be an estate or property subject to said tax wherein the records in the clerk’s office do not disclose that there may be a tax due under the provisions of this chapter, the person or persons interested in the property shall report the matter to the clerk with an application that the property be appraised. [S13, §1481-a8; C24, 27, §7341.]

7342. Market value. The appraised value of the property shall in all cases be its market value in the ordinary course of trade, and in domestic estates the tax shall be calculated thereon after deducting the debts as defined herein. [S13, §1481-a8; C24, 27, §7342.]

7343. Deduction of debts. The debt of a domestic estate owing for or secured by property outside of the state, shall not be deducted before estimating the tax, except when the property for which the debt is owing or by which it is secured is subject to the tax imposed by this chapter, or when the foreign debt exceeds the value of the property securing it or for which it was contracted, when the excess may be deducted provided that satisfactory proof of the value of the foreign property and the amount of such debt is furnished to the treasurer of state. [S13, §1481-a8; C24, 27, §7343.]

7344. Relief from appraisement. All estates subject in whole or in part to the tax imposed by this chapter shall be appraised for the purpose of computing said tax by the regular inheritance tax appraisers; provided that estates liable for the payment of the inheritance tax upon specific legacies, annuities, bequests of money or other property the value of which may be determined without appraisement, and estates which consist of money, book accounts, bank deposits, notes, mortgages, and bonds, need not be appraised by the inheritance tax appraisers if the administrator, executor, or trustee, or the persons entitled to or claiming such property are willing to charge themselves with the full face value of such bequests or property, together with the interest, earnings, or undivided profits which may be due on said properties, at the time of death of the testator or intestate, as the basis for the assessment of said tax. [S13, §1481-a9; C24, 27, §7344.]

7345. Approval of court and treasurer. In all cases the relief from appraisement for the
INHERITANCE TAX, Ch 351, §7346

inheritance tax is dependent upon the consent of the treasurer of state, and the subsequent approval thereof by the court or judge thereof in vacation. [S13, §1481-a; C24, 27, §7345.]

7346. Procedure for relief. In the event that the estate has been duly appraised under the ordinary statutes of inheritance or the property has been sold and such appraisement or selling price is accepted by the treasurer of state as satisfactory for inheritance tax purposes, the court or judge thereof in vacation may, upon proper application, relieve the estate from the appraisement by the inheritance tax appraisers; but in order to obtain such relief, the administrator, executor, trustee, or other party interested must file an application for relief with the consent of the treasurer of state thereto in the office of the clerk of the court before said clerk issues a commission to the inheritance tax appraisers. [S13, §1481-a; C24, 27, §7346.]

7347. Record as to exempt estate. The court or judge thereof in vacation may, upon application of the representatives of the estate or parties interested, relieve the estate of the appraisement for tax purposes if it be shown to said court that the market value of the entire estate will not exceed one thousand dollars; provided that prior to the application to said court or judge the written consent of the treasurer of state to such relief is procured. [S13, §1481-a; C24, 27, §7347.]

7348. Record as to relief from appraisement. In all cases where an estate is relieved from an appraisement for inheritance tax purposes, the order granting relief shall be recorded in the clerk's office, and the fact of such relief and reasons therefor shall be duly noted in the decree or order of final settlement made by the court. [S13, §1481-a; C24, 27, §7348.]

7349. Remainers—appraisement. When any person, whose estate over and above the amount of his debts, as defined in this chapter, exceeds the sum of one thousand dollars, shall bequest or devise or otherwise transfer any real property to or for the use of persons exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter, during life or for a term of years, and the remainder to a person or persons not thus exempt, said property, upon the determination of such estate for life or years, shall be appraised at its then actual market value from which shall be deducted the value of any improvements thereon, or betterments thereto, if any, made by the remainderman during the time of the prior estate, to be ascertained and determined by the appraisers and the tax on the remainder shall be paid by such remainderman as provided in section 7351. [S13, §1481-a; C24, 27, §7349.] Referred to in §7351.

7350. Life and term estates—appraisement. Whenever any real property of a decedent shall be subject to such tax and there be an estate or interest for life or term of years given to a party other than those especially exempt by this chapter, the clerk shall cause such property to be appraised at the actual market value thereof, as is provided in ordinary cases, and the party entitled to such estate or interest shall, within one year from the death of decedent owner, pay such tax, and in default thereof the court shall order such interest in said estate, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay such tax and interest, to be sold. [S13, §1481-a; C24, 27, §7350.]

7351. Deferred estate—appraisement. Upon the determination of any prior estate or interest, when the remainder or deferred estate or interest or any part thereof is subject to such tax and the tax upon such remainder or deferred interest has not been paid, the person or persons entitled to such remainder or deferred interest shall immediately report to the clerk of the proper court the fact of the determination of the prior estate, and upon receipt of such report, or upon information from any source, of the determination of any such prior estate when the remainder interest has not been appraised for the purpose of assessing such tax, the clerk shall forthwith issue a commission to the inheritance tax appraisers, who shall immediately proceed to appraise the property as provided in section 7349 and the tax upon such remainder interest shall be paid by the remainderman within one year next after the determination of the prior estate. If such tax is not paid within said time the court shall then order said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay such tax and interest, to be sold. [S13, §1481-a; C24, 27, §7351.]

7352. Life and term estates in personal property. Whenever any personal property shall be subject to the tax imposed by this chapter and there be an estate or interest for life or term of years given to one or more persons and remainder or deferred estate to others, the clerk shall cause the property so devised or conveyed to be appraised as provided herein in ordinary estates and the value of the several estates or interests so devised or conveyed shall be determined as provided in section 7356, and the tax upon such estates or interests as are liable for the tax imposed by this chapter shall be paid to the treasurer of state from the property appraised or by the persons entitled to such estate or interest within eighteen months from the death of the testator, grantor, or donor; provided, however, that payment of the tax upon any deferred estate or remainder interest may be deferred until the determination of the prior estate by the giving of a good and sufficient bond as provided in the next succeeding section. [S13, §1481-a; C24, 27, §7352.]

7353. Payment deferred—bond. When in case of deferred estates or remainder interests in personal property or in the proceeds of any real estate that may be sold during the time of a life, term, or prior estate, the persons interested who may desire to defer the payment of the tax until the determination of the prior estate, shall file with the clerk of the proper district court a bond as provided herein in other cases, such bond to be renewed every two years until the tax upon such deferred estate is paid. If at the end of any two-year period the bond is not promptly renewed as herein provided and the tax has not been paid, the bond shall be
declared forfeited, and the amount thereof forthwith collected. When the estate of a decedent consists in part of real and in part of personal property, and there be an estate for life or for a term of years to one or more persons and a deferred or remainder estate to others, and such deferred or remainder estate is in whole or in part subject to the tax imposed by this chapter, if the deferred or remainder estates or interests are so disposed that good and sufficient security for the payment of the tax for which such deferred or remainder estates may be liable can be had because of the lien imposed by this chapter upon the real property of such estate, then payment of the tax upon such deferred or remainder estates may be postponed until the determination of the prior estate without giving bond as herein required to secure payment of such tax, and the tax shall remain a lien upon such real estate until the tax upon such deferred estate or interest is paid. [S13, §1481-al3; C24, 27, §7353.]
Referred to in §7352.

7354. Bonds—conditions. All bonds required by this chapter shall be payable to the treasurer of state and shall be conditioned upon the payment of the tax, interest, and costs for which the estate may be liable, and for the faithful performance of all the duties hereby imposed upon and required of the person whose acts are by such bond to be guaranteed, and shall be in an amount equal to twice the amount of the tax, interest, and costs that may be due, but in no case less than five hundred dollars, and must be secured by not less than two resident freeholders or by a fidelity or surety company authorized by the commissioner of insurance to do business in this state. [S13, §1481-a14; C24, 27, §7354.]
Referred to in §7355.

7355. Removal of property from state—bond. It shall be unlawful for any person to remove from this state any property, or the proceeds thereof, that may be subject to the tax imposed by this chapter, without paying the sales tax to the treasurer of state, except in cases where security is given for payment of the tax, in the same manner as is now provided by law for the sale of such property for the payment of debts of testators or intestates. [S13, §1481-a17; C24, 27, §7355.]

7356. Annuities—life and term estates. The value of any annuity, deferred estate, or interest, or any estate for life or term of years, subject to the inheritance tax, shall be determined for the purpose of computing said tax by the rule of standards of mortality and of value commonly used in actuaries’ combined experience tables as now provided by law. The taxable value of annuities, life or term, deferred or future estates, shall be computed at the rate of four per cent per annum of the appraised value of the property in which such estate or interest exists or is founded. [S13, §1481-a16; C24, 27, §7356.]
Referred to in §7352.

7357. Deferred estates—removal of lien. Whenever it is desired to remove the lien of the inheritance tax on remainders, reversions, or deferred estates, parties owning the beneficial interest may pay at any time the said tax on the present worth of such interests determined according to the rules herein fixed. [S13, §1481-a16; C24, 27, §7357.]

7358. Duty of executor to pay tax. It is hereby made the duty of all executors, administrators, trustees, or other persons charged with the management or settlement of any estate subject to the tax provided for in this chapter, to collect and pay to the treasurer of state the amount of the tax due from any devisee, grantee, donee, heir, or beneficiary of the decedent, except in cases where payment of the tax is deferred until the determination of a prior estate, in which cases the treasurer of state shall collect the same. [S13, §1481-a17; C24, 27, §7358.]

7359. Sale to pay tax. Executors, administrators, trustees, or the state treasurer, shall have power to sell so much of the property of the decedent as will enable them to pay said tax, in the same manner as is now provided by law for the sale of such property for the payment of debts of testators or intestates. [S13, §1481-a17; C24, 27, §7359.]
Sale of property. §11932 seq.

7360. Action to collect. The treasurer of state may bring, or cause to be brought in his name of office, suit, for the collection of said tax, interest, and costs, against the executor, administrator, or trustee, or against the person entitled to property subject to said tax, or upon any bond given to secure payment thereof, either jointly or severally, and obtaining judgment may cause execution to be issued thereon as is provided by statute in other cases. The proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to those for the collection of ordinary debt by suit. [S13, §1481-a17; C24, 27, §7360.]

7361. Time of payment extended. If because of necessary litigation or other unavoidable cause of delay enforced payment of the tax hereby imposed, by suit and execution, would result in loss or be to the detriment of the best interests of the estate, the court may extend the time for the payment of the tax. Such extensions of time shall not be granted except in cases where security is given for payment of the tax, interest, and costs and the application for such extension is made before the tax is delinquent. [S13, §1481-a17; C24, 27, §7361; 44GA, ch 185, §89.]
INHERITANCE TAX, Ch 351, §7362

7362. Tax deducted from legacy or collected. Every executor, administrator, referee, or trustee having in charge or trust any property of an estate subject to said tax, and which is made payable by the person entitled to said property, or shall collect the tax thereon, or shall collect the tax therefrom from the legatee or person entitled to said property and pay the same to the treasurer of state, and he shall not deliver any specific legacy or property subject to said tax to any person until he has collected the tax thereon. [S13, §1481-a18; C24, 27, §7362.]

7363. Final settlement to show payment. No final settlement of the account of any executor, administrator, or trustee shall be accepted or allowed unless it shall show, and the court shall find, that all taxes imposed by the provisions of this chapter upon any property or interest therein, that is hereby made payable by such executors, administrators, or trustees, and to be settled by said account, shall have been paid, and the receipt of the treasurer of state for such tax shall be the proper voucher for such payment. Any order contravening the provision of this section shall be void. Upon the filing of such receipt showing payment of the tax, the clerk shall record the same upon the inheritance tax lien book in his office. [S13, §1481-a19; C24, 27, §7363.]

7364. Jurisdiction of court. The district court in the county in which some part of the property is situated, or the circuit court where a resident or the person entitled to the property was a resident, or the circuit court in the county of which the deceased was a resident at the time of his death or where such estate is administered, shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all questions regularly brought before it in relation to said tax that may arise affecting any devise, legacy, annuity, transfer, grant, gift, or inheritance, subject to appeal as in other cases. [S13, §1481-a20; C24, 27, §7364.]

7365. Treasurer to represent state. The treasurer of state shall in his name of office, when so authorized and empowered to issue a citation to any person who he may believe or have reason to believe has any knowledge or information concerning any property which he believes or has reason to believe has been transferred by any person and as to which there is or may be a tax due to the state under the provisions of the inheritance tax laws of this state, and by such citation require such person to appear before him or anyone designated by him at the county seat of the county where said person resides and at a time to be designated in such citation, and testify under oath as to any fact or information within his knowledge touching the quantity, value, and description of any such property and the disposition thereof which may have been made by any person, and to produce and submit to the inspection of the treasurer of state, any books, records, accounts, or documents in the possession of or under the control of any person so cited. [C24, 27, §7370.]

7371. Investigation by treasurer. The treasurer of state is hereby authorized and empowered to issue a citation to any person who he may believe or have reason to believe has any knowledge or information concerning any property which he believes or has reason to believe has been transferred by any person and as to which there is or may be a tax due to the state under the provisions of the inheritance tax laws of this state, and by such citation require such person to appear before him or anyone designated by him at the county seat of the county where said person resides and at a time to be designated in such citation, and testify under oath as to any fact or information within his knowledge touching the quantity, value, and description of any such property and the disposition thereof which may have been made by any person, and to produce and submit to the inspection of the treasurer of state, any books, records, accounts, or documents in the possession of or under the control of any person so cited. [C24, 27, §7371.]

7372. Inspection of books, records, etc. The treasurer of state shall also have the power to inspect and examine the books, records, and accounts of any person, firm, or corporation, including the stock transfer books of any corporation, for the purpose of acquiring any information deemed necessary or desirable by him for the proper enforcement of the inheritance tax laws of this state, and the collection of the full amount of the tax which may be due to the state thereunder. [C24, 27, §7372.]

7373. Information confidential. Any and all information acquired by the treasurer of state under and by virtue of the means and methods provided for by the two preceding sections shall be deemed and held by him as confidential and
shall not be disclosed by him except so far as the same may be necessary for the enforcement and collection of the inheritance tax provided for by the laws of this state. [C24, 27, §7373.]

7374. Contempt. Refusal of any person to attend before the treasurer of state in obedience to any such citation, or to testify, or produce any books, accounts, records, or documents in his possession or under his control and submit the same to inspection of the treasurer of state when so required, may, upon application of the treasurer of state, be punished by any district court in the same manner as if the proceedings were pending in such court. [C24, 27, §7374.]

Contempts, ch 535.

7375. Fees. Witnesses so cited before the treasurer of state, and any sheriff or other officer serving such citation shall receive the same fees as are allowed in civil actions; to be audited by the board of audit and paid upon the certificate of the treasurer of state out of funds not otherwise appropriated. [C24, 27, §7375.]

Sheriff's fees, §5191; witness fees, §11326.

7376. Proof of amount of tax due. Before issuing his receipt for the tax, the treasurer of state may demand from administrators, executors, trustees, or beneficiaries such information as may be necessary to verify the correctness of the amount of the tax and interest, and when such demand is made they shall send to said treasurer certified copies of wills, deeds, or other papers, or of such parts of their reports as he may demand, and upon the refusal or neglect of said parties to comply with the demand of the treasurer of state, it is the duty of the clerk of the court to comply with such demand, and the expenses of making such copies and transcripts shall be charged against the estate, as are other costs in probate, or the tax may be assessed without deducting debts for which the estate may be liable. [S13, §1481-a24; C24, 27, §7376.]

Sheriff's fees, §5191; witness fees, §11326.

7377. Extension of time of appraisement. Whenever, by reason of the complicated nature of an estate, or for reason of the confused condition of the decedent's affairs, it is impracticable for the executor, administrator, trustee, or beneficiary of said estate to file with the clerk of the court a full, complete, and itemized inventory of the personal assets belonging to the estate, within the time required by statute for filing inventories of the estates, the court may, upon the application of such representatives or parties in interest, extend the time for making the inheritance appraisement for a period not to exceed three months beyond the time fixed by this chapter. [S13, §1481-a27; C24, 27, §7377.]

7378. Heirs at law to make report. Whenever any property passing under the intestate laws may be subject to the tax imposed by this chapter, the person or persons entitled to such property shall make or cause to be made to the clerk of the courts of the county wherein such property is located, within ninety days next following the death of such intestate, a report in writing embodying therein substantially the information required by section 11913. Failure to furnish such report or to probate the will in a testate estate shall not relieve the estate from the lien created hereby or the persons entitled to the property of such decedent from payment of the tax, interest, or other penalties imposed by this chapter. [S13, §1481-a28; C24, 27, §7378.]

7379. Taxable estates—record by clerk. The clerk shall enter upon the inheritance tax and lien book the title of all estates subject to the inheritance tax as shown by the inventories or lists of heirs filed in his office, or as reported to him by the county attorney, treasurer of state, or other person, and shall enter in said book as against each estate or title at the appropriate place, all such information relating to the situation and condition of the estate as he may be able to obtain from the papers filed in his office, or from any other source, as may be necessary to the collection and enforcement of the tax. He shall also immediately index in the book kept in his office for that purpose, all liens entered upon the inheritance tax and lien book.

Failure to make such entries as are herein required shall not operate to relieve the estate from the lien or defeat the collection of the tax. [S13, §1481-a30; C24, 27, §7380.]

7380. Probate record. In all cases entered upon the inheritance tax and lien book, the clerk shall make a complete record in the proper probate record of all the proceedings, orders, reports, inventory, appraisements, and all other matters and proceedings therein. [S13, §1481-a30; C24, 27, §7380.]

7381. Clerk to report taxable estates. It shall be the duty of each clerk of the district court to make examination from time to time of all reports filed with him by administrators, executors, and trustees, pursuant to law; also to make examination of all foreign wills offered for probate or recorded within his county, as well as of the record of deeds and conveyances in the recorder's office of said county, and if from such examination or from information or knowledge coming to him from any other source, he finds or believes that any property within his county, or within the jurisdiction of the district court of said county, has, since July 4, 1896, passed by will or by intestate laws of this state, or other state, or by deed or other method of conveyance, made in anticipation of or intended to take effect in possession or in enjoyment after the death of the testator, donor, or grantor, to any person other than to or for the use of the persons, societies, or organizations exempt from the tax hereby imposed, he shall make report thereof in writing to the treasurer of state, embodying in such report such information as he may be able to obtain as to the name and residence of decedent, date of death, name and address of administrator, executor, or trustee, the description of any property liable to said tax and the county in which it is located, and name and relationship of all beneficiaries or heirs. [S13, §1481-a31; C24, 27, §7381.]
7382. Information by citizen. Any citizen of the state having knowledge of property liable to such tax, against which no proceeding for enforcing collection thereof is pending, may report the same to the clerk and it shall be the duty of such officer to investigate the case, and if he has reason to believe the information to be true, he shall forthwith enter the estate and report the same substantially as above indicated. [S13,§1481-a31; C24, 27,§7382.]

7383. Reporting fee. For reporting such estates or property the clerk shall receive a compensation of one dollar for each one hundred dollars or fraction thereof of tax paid, but not to exceed the sum of five dollars in any one estate, the same to be in addition to the compensation now allowed him by law. [S13,§1481-a31; C24, 27,§7383.]

Referred to in §7383-a1. Appropriation. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of the preceding section. [C27,§7383-a1.]

7384. Payment of fee. Except when this information has first been received from another source, the treasurer of state, when he has issued his receipt for the tax in such estate, shall certify to the auditor of state the amount due the clerk for such service and the auditor of state shall issue his warrant on the treasurer of state in favor of said clerk for the sum due as herein provided. [S13,§1481-a31; C24, 27,§7384.]

7385. Duty of recorder. Each county recorder shall, upon the filing in his office of any deed, bill of sale, or other transfer of any description whatsoever which shows upon its face that it was made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after the death of the maker of such instrument, forward to the treasurer of state a certified copy thereof. [C24, 27,§7385.]

7386. Conflicting claims for fees. In the event of uncertainty or of conflicting claims as to fees due county attorneys or clerks under this chapter, the treasurer of state is empowered to determine the amount of fees, to whom payable, and when the same are due and, as far as possible, such determination shall be in accord with fixed rules made by the treasurer of state. [S13,§1481-a33; C24, 27,§7386.]

7387. Inspection of records by court—newly discovered estates—notice—hearing. On the first day of each regular term, the court shall require the clerk to present for its inspection the inheritance tax and lien book hereinbefore provided for, together with all reports of administrators, executors, and trustees which have been filed pursuant to this chapter since the last preceding term. If, from information obtained from the records or reports, or from any other source, the court has reason to believe that there is property within its jurisdiction liable to the payment of an inheritance tax, against which proceedings for collection are not already pending, it shall enter an order of record directing the clerk to notify the treasurer of state of such fact, and the clerk shall enter said estate on the inheritance tax book. Should any estate, or the name of any grantee or grantees be placed upon the book at the suggestion of the clerk or by order of court, in which the papers already on file in the clerk’s office do not disclose that an inheritance tax is due or payable, the clerk shall forthwith give to all parties in interest such notice as the court or judge may prescribe, requiring them to appear on a day to be fixed by the said court or judge, and show cause why the property should not be appraised and subjected to said tax. At any such hearing any person may be required to appear and answer as to his knowledge of any such estate or property, and it shall be the duty of the clerk to notify the treasurer of state of the time and place of such hearing. If upon any such hearing the court is satisfied that any property of the decedent, or any property devised, granted, or donated by him is subject to the tax, the same proceeding shall be had as in other cases, so far as applicable. [S13,§1481-a34; C24, 27,§7387.]

7388. Costs charged against estate—exceptions. In all cases where an estate or interest therein so passes as to be liable to taxation under this chapter, all costs of the proceedings had for the assessment of such tax shall be chargeable to such estate as other costs in probate proceedings and, to discharge the lien, all costs as well as the taxes must be paid. In all other cases the costs are to be paid as ordered by the court. When a decision adverse to the state has been rendered, with an order that the state pay the costs, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court in which such action was pending to certify the amount of such costs to the treasurer of state, who shall, if said costs be correctly certified and the case has been finally terminated and the tax if any due has been paid, present the claim to the state board of audit to audit and, said claim being allowed by said board, the auditor of state is directed to issue a warrant on the treasurer of state in payment of such costs. [S13,§1481-a35; C24, 27,§7388.]

Referred to in §7388-a1. Appropriation. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of the preceding section. [C27,§7388-a1.]

7388-a1. Appropriation. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of the preceding section. [C27,§7388-a1.]

7389. Securities and assets held by bank, etc. No safe deposit company, trust company, bank, or other institution, person or persons holding securities or assets of the decedent shall deliver or transfer the same to the executor, administrator, or legal representative of said decedent unless the tax for which such securities or assets are liable under this chapter shall be first paid, or the payment thereof is secured by bond as herein provided. It shall be lawful for and the duty of the treasurer of state personally, or by any person by him duly authorized, to examine such securities or assets
at the time of any proposed delivery or transfer. Failure to serve ten days' notice of such proposed transfer upon the treasurer of state or to allow such examination on the delivery of such securities or assets to such executor, administrator, or legal representative shall render such safe deposit company, trust company, bank, or other institution, person or persons liable for the payment of the tax upon such securities or assets as provided in this chapter. [S13, §1481-a36; C24, 27, §7389.]

7390. Transfer of corporation stock. If a foreign executor, administrator, or trustee shall assign or transfer any corporate stock or obligations in this state standing in the name of a decedent, or in trust for a decedent, liable to such tax, the tax shall be paid to the treasurer of state on or before the transfer thereof; otherwise the corporation permitting its stock to be so transferred shall be liable to pay such tax, interest, and costs, and it is the duty of the treasurer of state to enforce the payment thereof. [S13, §1481-a37; C24, 27, §7390.]

7391. Corporations to report transfers. Every Iowa corporation organized for pecuniary profit shall, on July first of each year, by its proper officers under oath, make a full and correct report to the treasurer of state of all transfers of its stocks made during the preceding year by any person who appears on the books of such corporation as the owner of such stock, when such transfer is made to take effect at or after the death of the owner or transferor, and all transfers which are made by an administrator, executor, trustee, referee, or any person other than the owner or person in whose name the stocks appeared of record on the books of such corporation, prior to the transfer thereof. Such report shall show the name of the owner of such stocks and his place of residence, the name of the person at whose request the stock was transferred, his place of residence and the authority by virtue of which he acted in making such transfer, the name of the person to whom the transfer was made, and the residence of such person, together with such other information as the officers reporting may have relating to estates of persons deceased who may have been owners of stock in such corporation. If it appears that any such stock so transferred is subject to tax under the provisions of this chapter, and the tax has not been paid, the treasurer of state shall notify the corporation in writing of its liability for the payment thereof, and shall bring suit against such corporation as provided herein, provided unless the payment of the tax is made within sixty days from the date of such notice. [S13, §1481-a38; C24, 27, §7391.]

7392. Foreign estates—deduction of debts. Whenever any property belongs to a foreign estate, which estate in whole or in part passes to persons not exempt herein from such tax, the said tax shall be assessed upon the market value of said property remaining after the payment of such debts and expenses as are chargeable to the property under the laws of this state. In the event that the executor, administrator, or trustee of such foreign estate files with the clerk of the court having ancillary jurisdiction, and with the treasurer of state, duly certified statements exhibiting the true market value of the entire estate of the decedent owner, and the indebtedness for which the said estate has been adjudged liable, which statements shall be duly attested by the judge of the court having original jurisdiction, the beneficiaries of said estate shall then be entitled to have deducted such proportion of the said indebtedness of the decedent from the value of the property as the value of the property within this state bears to the value of the entire estate. [S13, §1481-a39; C24, 27, §7392.]

7393. Property in this state belonging to foreign estate. Whenever any property, real or personal, within this state belongs to a foreign estate and said foreign estate passes in part exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter and in part subject to said tax and there is no specific devise of the property within this state to exempt persons or if it is within the authority or discretion of the foreign executor, administrator, or trustee administering the estate to dispose of the property not specifically devised to exempt persons in the payment of debts owing by the decedent at the time of his death, or in the satisfaction of legacies, devises, or trusts given to direct or collateral legatees or devisees or in payment of the distributive shares of any direct and collateral heirs, then the property within the jurisdiction of this state belonging to such foreign estate shall be subject to the tax imposed by this chapter, and the tax due thereon shall be assessed as provided in section 7392 relating to the deduction of the proportionate share of indebtedness; provided, however, that if the value of the property so situated exceeds the total amount of the estate passing to other persons than those exempt herefrom, the tax imposed by this chapter, such excess shall not be subject to said tax. [S13, §1481-a40; C24, 27, §7393.]

7393-cl. Foreign estates—reciprocity—personal property. The tax imposed by this chapter in respect to personal property of nonresidents (other than tangible personal property having an actual situs in this state) shall not be payable (1) if the decedent at the time of his death was a resident of a state or territory of the United States which at the time of his death did not impose a transfer tax or death tax of any character in respect to personal property of residents of this state (other than tangible personal property having an actual situs in such state or territory), or (2) if the laws of the state or territory of residence of the decedent at the time of his death contained a reciprocal provision under which nonresidents were exempted from transfer taxes or death taxes of every character in respect of personal property (other than tangible personal property having an actual situs therein) provided the state or territory of residence of such nonresi-
7394. Compromise settlement. Whenever an estate charged or sought to be charged with the inheritance tax is of such a nature, or is so disposed, that the liability of the estate is doubtful, or the value thereof cannot with reasonable certainty be ascertained under the provisions of law, the treasurer of state may, with the written approval of the attorney general, which approval shall set forth the reasons therefor, compromise with the beneficiaries or representatives of such estates, and compound the tax thereon; but said settlement must be approved by the district court or judge of the proper court, and after such approval the payment of the amount of the taxes so agreed upon shall discharge the lien against the property of the estate. [S13,§1481-a41; C24, 27,§7394.]

7395. Unknown heirs. Whenever the heirs or persons entitled to any estate or any interest therein are unknown or their place of residence cannot with reasonable certainty be ascertained, a tax of five per cent shall be paid to the treasurer of state upon all such estates or interests, subject to refund as provided herein in other cases; provided, however, that if it be afterwards determined that any estate or interest passes to aliens, there shall be paid within sixty days after such determination and before delivery of such estate or property, an amount equal to the difference between five per cent, the amount paid, and the amount which such person should pay under the provisions of this chapter. [S13,§1481-a42; C24, 27,§7395.]

7396. Refund of tax improperly paid. When, within five years after the payment of the tax, a court of competent jurisdiction may determine that property upon which an inheritance tax has been paid is not subject to or liable for the payment of such tax, or that the amount of tax paid was excessive, so much of such tax as has been overpaid to the treasurer of state shall be returned or refunded to the executor or administrator of such estate, or to those entitled thereto. When a certified copy of the record of such court showing the fact of nonliability of such property to the payment of such tax has been filed with the executive council of the state, the executive council shall, if the case has been finally determined, issue an order to the auditor of state directing him to issue a warrant upon the treasurer of state to refund such tax. Such order of court shall not be given until fifteen days' notice of the application therefor shall have been given to the treasurer of state of the time and place of the hearing of such application, which notice shall be served in the same manner as provided for original notices. [S13,§1481-a43; C24, 27,§7396.]

7396-a1. Appropriation. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of the preceding section. [C27,§7396-a1.]

7397. Contingent estates. Estates in expectancy which are contingent or defeasible and in which proceedings for the determination of the tax have not been taken or where the taxation thereof has been held in abeyance, shall be appraised at their full, undiminished value when the persons entitled thereto shall come into the beneficial enjoyment or possession thereof, without diminution for or on account of any valuation theretofore made of the particular estates for purposes of taxation, upon which said estates in expectancy may have been limited. When an estate, devise, or legacy can be divested by the act or omission of the legatee or devisee, it shall be taxed as if there were no possibility of such divesting. When a devise, bequest, or transfer is one in part contingent, and in part vested so that the beneficiary will come into possession and enjoyment of a portion of his inheritance on or before the happening of the event upon which the possible defeating contingency is based, a tax shall be imposed and collected upon such bequest or transfer as upon a vested interest, at the highest rate possible under the terms of this chapter if no such contingency existed; provided that in the event such contingency reduces the value of the estate or interest so taxed, and the amount of tax so paid is in excess of the tax for which such bequest or transfer is liable upon the removal of such contingency, such excess shall be refunded as is provided in the two preceding sections in other cases. [S13,§1481-a44; C24, 27,§7397.]
CHAPTER 351-C1  
IOWA ESTATE TAX

7397-cl. Definitions. When used in this chapter—
1. The term “executor” means the executor of the will or administrator of the estate of the decedent, or if there is no such executor or administrator appointed, qualified and acting, then any person in actual or constructive possession of any property included in the gross estate of the decedent.
2. The term “gross estate” means the gross estate as determined under the provisions of section 7397-c3.
3. The term “net estate” means the net estate as determined under the provisions of section 7397-c3.
4. The term “month” means a calendar month.
5. The term “federal estate tax act” means title 3 of chapter 27 of the acts of the sixty-ninth congress of the United States, first session, appearing in 44 statutes at large, chapter 27, or any amendments thereof.
6. The term “federal estate tax” means the tax imposed by the provisions of said federal estate tax act referred to in paragraph 5 of this section.
7. The term “Iowa estate tax” means the tax imposed by this chapter. [43GA, ch 204, §1.]

7397-c2. Additional tax. (a) In addition to the tax imposed by chapter 351, a tax for general state purposes to be known as the Iowa estate tax, equal to the sum of the following percentages of the value of the net estate, determined as therein provided.
1. Four-fifths of one per cent of the amount by which the net estate not in excess of fifty thousand dollars;
2. One and three-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds fifty thousand dollars and does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars;
3. Two and two-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds one hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed two hundred thousand dollars;
4. Three and one-fifth per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds two hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed four hundred thousand dollars;
5. Four per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds four hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed six hundred thousand dollars;
6. Four and four-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds six hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed eight hundred thousand dollars;
7. Five and three-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds eight hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed one million dollars;
8. Six and two-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds one million dollars and does not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars;
9. Seven and one-fifth per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds one million five hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed three million dollars;
10. Eight per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds two million dollars and does not exceed five million dollars;
11. Nine and three-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds five million dollars and does not exceed six million dollars;
12. Ten and two-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds six million dollars and does not exceed eight million dollars;
13. Eleven and one-fifth per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds eight million dollars and does not exceed nine million dollars;
14. Twelve and four-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds nine million dollars and does not exceed ten million dollars;
15. Thirteen and three-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds ten million dollars and does not exceed twelve million dollars;
16. Fourteen and two-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds twelve million dollars and does not exceed fourteen million dollars;
17. Fifteen and four-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds fourteen million dollars and does not exceed sixteen million dollars;
18. Sixteen and one-fifth per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds sixteen million dollars and does not exceed eighteen million dollars;
19. Seventeen and two-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds eighteen million dollars and does not exceed twenty million dollars;
20. Eighteen and three-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds twenty million dollars and does not exceed twenty-five million dollars;
21. Nineteen and four-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds twenty-five million dollars and does not exceed thirty million dollars;
22. Twenty per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds thirty million dollars and does not exceed forty million dollars;
23. Twenty-one and one-fifth per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds forty million dollars and does not exceed fifty million dollars;
24. Twenty-two and two-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds fifty million dollars and does not exceed sixty million dollars;
25. Twenty-three and three-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds sixty million dollars and does not exceed seventy million dollars;
26. Twenty-four and four-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds seventy million dollars and does not exceed eighty million dollars;
27. Twenty-five and one-fifth per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds eighty million dollars and does not exceed one hundred million dollars;
28. Twenty-six and two-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds one hundred million dollars and does not exceed one hundred fifty million dollars;
29. Twenty-seven and three-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds one hundred fifty million dollars and does not exceed two hundred million dollars;
30. Twenty-eight and four-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds two hundred million dollars and does not exceed two hundred fifty million dollars;
31. Twenty-nine and one-fifth per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds two hundred fifty million dollars and does not exceed three hundred million dollars;
32. Thirty per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds three hundred million dollars and does not exceed forty million dollars;
33. Thirty-one and one-fifth per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds forty million dollars and does not exceed fifty million dollars;
34. Thirty-two and two-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds fifty million dollars and does not exceed sixty million dollars;
35. Thirty-three and three-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds sixty million dollars and does not exceed seventy million dollars;
36. Thirty-four and four-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds seventy million dollars and does not exceed eighty million dollars;
37. Thirty-five and one-fifth per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds eighty million dollars and does not exceed ninety million dollars;
38. Thirty-six and two-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds ninety million dollars and does not exceed one hundred million dollars;
39. Thirty-seven and three-fifths per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds one hundred million dollars and does not exceed one hundred twenty million dollars;
19. Fifteen and one-fifth per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds nine million dollars and does not exceed ten million dollars;

20. Sixteen per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds ten million dollars.

(b) The tax imposed by this section shall be credited with the amount of any estate, inheritance, legacy or succession taxes actually paid to any state or territory of the United States or to the District of Columbia, in respect of any property included in the gross estate, including the amount paid to the state of Iowa as inheritance taxes under the law as it appears in chapter 351, provided that in no case shall a tax be collected hereunder, which, together with the credits allowed by this paragraph, shall exceed the maximum credits allowed by said federal estate tax act for any estate, inheritance, legacy or succession taxes actually paid to any state or territory of the United States or to the District of Columbia. [43GA, ch 204,§2.]

7397-c3. Gross and net estate. (a) 1. In the case of a resident of this state, there shall be included in the value of the gross estate the value of all property, wherever situated, (except real estate situated outside this state and tangible personal property having an actual situs outside this state), which is included in the gross estate of such decedent under the provisions of the federal estate tax act.

(a) 2. In the case of a nonresident of this state, there shall be included in the value of the gross estate the value of so much of the property of such decedent, which is included in his gross estate under the provisions of the federal estate tax act, as is, at the time of his death, situated in this state, or is subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state, or is thereafter brought within this state and becomes subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state.

(b) In computing the value of the net estate of a decedent, whether a resident of this state or not, there shall be deducted from the value paid to the gross estate, as determined under the provisions of this chapter, all the items of expense, indebtedness, exemptions or other deductions provided for in said federal estate tax act in the proportion that the value of the gross estate, as determined under the provisions of this chapter, bears to the value of the gross estate as determined under the provisions of the federal estate tax act; provided, however that, for the purposes of this paragraph, the value of real estate situated outside this state, shall be calculated on the basis of its value as determined under the provisions of the federal estate tax act; and no indebtedness incurred for, or in respect of, or secured by, real estate situated outside this state, shall be allowed as a deduction from the value of the gross estate, as determined under the provisions of this chapter. [43GA, ch 204,§5.]

Disposal of tax. The proceeds of this tax shall be paid into the general fund of the state. [43GA, ch 204,§6.]

7397-c8. Claim for credit or refund. If the executor of a resident decedent shall have paid to the treasurer of the United States or to a collector of internal revenue an estate tax under the provisions of said federal estate tax act in respect of property included in the gross estate, determined as herein provided, and shall have claimed as credits against said federal estate tax a sum less than the maximum credits allowed by the provisions of said federal estate tax act for any estate, inheritance, legacy or succession taxes actually paid to any state or territory of the United States, or to the District of Columbia, it shall be his duty, with due diligence, to file in the bureau of internal revenue a claim for credit or refund for such amount, if any, as such estate shall be properly entitled to receive under the provisions of said federal estate tax act and of this chapter. [43GA, ch 204,§7.]

7397-c9. Appeal. If any claim for refund or credit, or any part thereof, shall be denied or disallowed by the commissioner of internal revenue, the executor, the state treasurer, or any person having an interest in said estate which may be adversely affected by such denial or disallowance, may apply to the judge of the court having
jurisdiction of such estate, for an order directing such executor to take, perfect, and prosecute an appeal from the decision of the commissioner of internal revenue to such court or tribunal as may have jurisdiction of such matter, and, upon the granting of such order, the state treasurer may, at his option, assist in the prosecution of such appeal. The judge of the court granting such order may make a reasonable allowance for attorneys' fees for the prosecution of such appeal, and direct the manner in which the same, together with any other costs or expenses which may be allowed by said court in connection therewith, shall be paid. [43GA, ch 204,§§.]

7397-c10. Effect of allowance. If any claim for credit or refund, or any part thereof, shall be finally determined in favor of such executor, any amount refunded or credited thereon shall inure to the benefit of such estate. [43GA, ch 204,§9.]

7397-c11. Effect of disallowance. If any claim for credit or refund or any part thereof, shall be finally determined adversely to such executor, for any reason other than lack of diligence or other failure of duty on his part, the amount so denied or disallowed, or so much thereof as shall have been paid to the state treasurer under the provisions of this chapter, shall, upon a claim duly filed with, and proper showing made to, the state treasurer, be refunded by the state treasurer to such executor, and shall inure to the benefit of such estate. [43GA, ch 204,§9.]

CHAPTER 352
SECURITY OF THE REVENUE

7398. County responsible to state. Each county is responsible to the state for the full amount of tax levied for state purposes, excepting such amounts as are certified to be unavailable, double, or erroneous assessments. [R60,§793; C73,§908; C97,§1453; C24, 27,§7398.]

7399. Rep. by 42GA, ch 182. 7400. Interest on warrants. When interest is due and allowed by the treasurer of any county or the treasurer of state on the redemption of auditor's warrants or county warrants, the same shall be received on the warrants by the holder, with the date of the payment, and no interest shall be allowed by the auditor of state or board of supervisors except such as is thus received. [R60,§795; C73,§910; C97,§1455; C24, 27,§7400.]

7401. Discounting warrants. If the state treasurer or any county treasurer, by himself or through another, discounts auditor's warrants, either directly or indirectly, he shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars. [R60,§796; C73,§911; C97,§1456; C24, 27,§7401.]

7402. Loans by county treasurer. A county treasurer shall be liable to a like fine for loaning out, or in any manner using for private purposes, state, county, or other funds in his hands. [R60,§797; C73,§912; C97,§1457; S13, §1457; C24, 27,§7402.]

7403. Loans by state treasurer. The state treasurer shall be liable to a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars for a like misdemeanor. [R60,§797; C73,§912; C97,§1457; S13, §1457; C24, 27,§7403.]


7397-c12. Applicable statutes. All the provisions of the law as it appears in chapter 351 with respect to the determination, imposition, payment and collection of the tax thereby imposed, including interest upon delinquent taxes, are hereby made applicable to the provisions of this chapter, except as the same may be in conflict with the provisions hereof. The state treasurer shall adopt and promulgate all rules and regulations necessary for the enforcement of this chapter. [43GA, ch 204,§10.]

7397-c13. Invalidation. This chapter shall become void and of no effect in respect to the estates of persons who die after the effective date of the repeal of the federal estate tax act, or of the provisions thereof providing for a credit of the taxes paid to the several states of the United States not exceeding eighty per cent of the tax imposed by said federal estate tax act, or after such federal estate tax act, or the eighty per cent credit provisions thereof, may be declared, by the supreme court of the United States, to be void by reason of any contravention of the constitution of the United States. [43GA, ch 204,§11.]

7397-c14. Interpretation. The provisions of this chapter shall be deemed to be severable, and in case any section, paragraph, sentence or clause hereof shall be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional, the remaining provisions hereof shall continue to be in full force and effect. [43GA, ch 204,§12.]
7408. Settlement with treasurer. At the meetings in January and June of each year, the board of supervisors shall make a full and complete settlement with the treasurer, and shall certify to the auditor of state all credits to him for double or erroneous assessments and unavailable taxes, and all dues for state revenue, interest, or delinquent taxes, sales of land, peddlers' licenses, and other dues, the amounts collected therefor, and revenues still delinquent, each year to itself, which reports shall be forwarded by mail. [C51,§157, 158; R60,§798; C73,§913; C97,§1458; C24, 27,§7408.]

7409. Settlement by retiring treasurer. When a county treasurer goes out of office, he shall make a full and complete settlement with the board of supervisors, and deliver up all books, papers, moneys, and all other property pertaining to the office, to his successor, taking his receipt therefor. [R60,§802; C73,§917; C97, §1461; C24, 27,§7409.]

7410. Supervisors to report to state auditor. The board of supervisors shall make a statement of state dues to the auditor of state, showing all charges against the treasurer during his term of office, and all credits made, the delinquent taxes and other unfinished business charged over to his successor, and the amount of money paid over to his successor, showing to what year and to what account the amount so paid over belongs. [R60,§802; C73,§917; C97, §1461; C24, 27,§7410.]

7411. Correct balances. The board of supervisors shall also see that the books of the treasurer are correctly balanced before passing into the possession and control of the treasurer elect. [R60,§802; C73,§917; C97, §1461; C24, 27,§7411.]

7412. Custody of public funds. The state treasurer and each county treasurer shall at all times keep all funds coming into their possession as public money, in a vault or safe, to be provided for that purpose, or in some bank legally designated as a depository for such funds. [R60,§804; C73,§918; C97,§1462; S13, §1462; C24, 27,§7412.]

7413. Manner and details of settlement. At the time of any examination of any such office, or at the time of any settlement with the treasurer in charge of any such public funds, the treasurer shall produce and count in the presence of the officer or officers making such examination or settlement, all moneys or funds then on deposit in the safe or vault in his office, and shall produce a statement of all money or funds on deposit with any depository wherein he is authorized to deposit such funds, which statement shall be certified by one or more officers of such depository, and shall correctly show the balance remaining on deposit in such depository at the close of business on the day preceding the day of such settlement. The treasurer shall also file a statement setting forth the numbers, dates, and amounts of all outstanding checks, or other items of difference, reconciling the balance as shown by the treasurer's books with those of the depositories. [R60,§804; C73,§918; C97,§1462; S13,§1462; C24, 27,§7413.]

Referred to in §7416.

7414. Duty of examining officer. It shall be the duty of the officer or officers making such settlement to see that the amount of money produced and counted, together with the amounts so certified by the legally designated depositories, agrees with the balance with which such treasurer should be charged, and he shall make a report in writing of any such settlement or examination, and attach thereto the certified statement of all such depositories. [S13,§1462; C24, 27,§7414.]

Referred to in §7416.

7415. Report of settlement filed. The report of any such settlement with the treasurer of state shall be filed in the office of the auditor of state, and the report of a settlement with a county treasurer with the auditor of the county. [S13,§1462; C24, 27,§7415.]

Referred to in §7416.

7416. False statements or reports. Any officer or other person making a false statement or report or in any manner violating any of the provisions of sections 7412 to 7415, inclusive, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars. [S13,§1462-a; C24, 27,§7416.]

7417. Official delinquency. If any auditor or treasurer or other officer shall neglect or refuse to perform any act or duty specifically required of him, such officer shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and he and his bondsmen shall be liable on his official bond for such fine, and for the damages sustained by any person through such neglect or refusal. [R60,§§744, 749, 805; C73, §919; C97,§1463; C24, 27,§7417.]

7418. Refund to counties. The auditor of state shall draw his warrant on the state treasurer in favor of any county in the state for the amount of any excess in any fund or tax due the state from said county, excepting the state taxes. [C97,§1464; C24, 27,§7418.]

7419. Warrant for excess. When it shall appear from the books in the office of the auditor of state that there is a balance due any county in excess of any revenue due the state, except state taxes, he shall draw his warrant for such excess in favor of the county entitled thereto, and forward the same by mail, or otherwise, to the county auditor of the county to which it belongs, and charge the amount so sent to such county. [C97,§1465; C24, 27,§7419.]

7420. Delivery to treasurer. The auditor to whom said warrant is sent shall immediately, upon receipt thereof, deliver it to the treasurer of his county, and charge the amount thereof to the treasurer, and shall acknowledge the receipt of the amount to the state auditor. [C97, §1466; C24, 27,§7420.]
CHAPTER 352-D1
DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC FUNDS

7420-d1. Deposits in general. The treasurer of state, and of each county, city, town, and school corporation, and each township clerk and each county recorder, auditor, sheriff, and clerk of the district court, and each secretary of a school board shall deposit all public funds in their hands in such banks as are first approved by the executive council, board of supervisors, city or town council, board of school directors, or township trustees, respectively. The term “bank” shall embrace any corporation, firm, or individual engaged in a general banking business. [C24, 27, §§139, 4319, 5548, 5651, 7404; 44GA, ch 2, §1.]

Referred to in §7420-a6.

7420-d2. Approval—requirements. The approval of a bank as a depository shall be by written resolution or order which shall be entered of record in the minutes of the approving board, and which shall distinctly name each bank approved, and specify the maximum amount which may be kept on deposit in each such bank. [C24, 27, §§139; 44GA, ch 2, §2.]

Referred to in §7420-a6.

7420-d3. Increase conditionally prohibited. The maximum amount so permitted to be deposited in a named bank shall not be increased except with the approval of the treasurer of state. [C27, §1090-b2; 44GA, ch 2, §3.]

Referred to in §7420-a6.

7420-d4. Location of depositories. Deposits by the treasurer of state shall be in banks located in this state; by a county officer, in banks located in his county or in an adjoining county within this state; by a city or town treasurer, in banks located in the city or town, but in the event there is no bank in such city or town then in any other bank within the borders of the county in which the city or town is located; by a school treasurer or by a school secretary, in banks located within the county or counties in which the corporation is located, or within five miles of the border of said county or counties; by a township clerk, in banks conveniently located in the county. Provided, that deposits may be made in banks outside of Iowa for the purpose of paying principal and interest on bonded indebtedness of any municipality when such deposit is made not more than ten days before the date such principal or interest becomes due. [C24, 27, §§139, 4319, 5548, 5651, 7404; 44GA, ch 2, §4.]

Referred to in §7420-a6.

7420-d5. Refusal of deposits—procedure. If none of the duly approved banks will accept said deposits under the conditions herein prescribed or authorized, said funds may be deposited in any approved bank or banks conveniently located within the state. [C24, 27, §5653; 44GA, ch 2, §5.]

Referred to in §7420-a6.

7420-d6. Interest on deposits. Said deposits shall draw interest at the rate of not less than two per cent per annum on ninety per cent of the collected daily balances, payable by the bank at the end of each month, provided that interest at the rate of one per cent per annum on ninety per cent of the daily balance shall be required on such funds deposited by any treasurer of a school, city or town corporation, by a county treasurer, or by a township clerk for the months of April and October. [C24, 27, §§140, 4319, 5548, 5651, 7404; 44GA, ch 2, §6.]

Referred to in §7420-a6.

7420-d7. Interest credited. Said interest, except when legally diverted to the state sinking fund for public deposits, shall be credited to the general fund of the governmental body making the deposit, except that interest on township funds shall be credited to such township fund or funds as the township trustees may determine. [44GA, ch 2, §7.]

Referred to in §7420-a6.

7420-d8. Liability of public officers. No treasurer or other county officer or township clerk shall be liable for loss of public funds by reason of the insolvency of the depository bank when said funds have been deposited as herein provided. [C27, §1090-a20; 44GA, ch 2, §8.]

Referred to in §7420-a6.
CHAPTER 352-A1
STATE SINKING FUND FOR PUBLIC DEPOSITS

7420-al. State sinking fund. There is hereby created in the office of the treasurer of state a separate fund to be known as the state sinking fund for public deposits. [C27, §1090-a1.]

7420-a2. Purpose of fund. The purpose of said fund shall be to secure the payment of their deposits to state, county, township, municipal, and school corporations having public funds deposited in any bank in this state, when such deposits have been made by authority of and in conformity with the direction of the local governing council or board which is by law charged with the duty of selecting depository banks for said funds. [C27, §1090-a2.]

7420-a3. How constituted. There shall be paid into said sinking fund by the treasurer of state all collections either from assessments or diversions of interest as well as receipts received from the collection of claims assigned or paid whether from security, bonds, or other sources. [C27, §1090-a3.]

7420-a4. Availability of funds. Any sums in the sinking fund shall be available for the payment of claims. [C27, §1090-a4.]

7420-a5. Investment of funds. All above amounts constituting said fund shall be invested in United States government bonds under the direction of the executive council. [C27, §1090-a5.]

7420-a6. Interest diverted. All interest hereafter collected under sections 7420-d1 to 7420-d8, inclusive, and any other interest hereafter collected from depositories of public funds, as provided by statute, is hereby diverted from the general fund or township fund, as the case may be, and shall be paid into the state treasury and kept in the fund created by this chapter, or so much thereof as shall be ordered so paid by the treasurer of state. [C27, §1090-a6; 44GA, ch 2, §10.]

7420-a7. Limitations. No part of said interest above two per cent per annum on ninety per cent of the collected daily balances shall be so diverted or collected for said sinking fund. No interest shall be diverted until the necessity thereof shall arise. [C27, §1090-a7; 44GA, ch 2, §11.]

7420-a8. Duty of treasurers. It shall be the duty of all school treasurers, city and town treasurers, and township clerks of the county to keep on file with the county treasurer a list of such depositories, and when so ordered by the county treasurer such depositor shall cause the interest upon such funds to be paid to the county treasurer for the benefit of the state sinking fund. [C27, §1090-a8.]

7420-a9. Certification of deposits. Whenever any such depository bank is hereafter closed and placed in the hands of a receiver or a trustee in bankruptcy, and the amount of the several deposits of public funds deposited therein by authority of and in conformity with the direction of the legal governing council or board which is by law charged with the duty of selecting depository banks for said funds and fixing the amount thereof has been ascertained and fixed by an order of court, the superintendent of banking shall then certify such list of public deposits so approved by the court to the treasurer of state and the auditor of state. [C27, §1090-a9.]

7420-a10. Duty of treasurer of state. The treasurer of state shall thereupon simultaneously divert all interest coming into his hands from state deposits and deposit the same in said sinking fund and shall issue an order to the county treasurers of the several counties directing them to collect from the depository banks the interest upon all public deposits of their counties, including all interest on school funds, city and town funds, township and county funds, from the date of said order. [C27, §1090-a10.]

7420-a11. Duty of depositories. It shall then become the duty of all depository banks to pay such interest to the county treasurers. [C27, §1090-a11.]

7420-a12. Duty of county treasurers. The county treasurers of the several counties shall...
so collect such funds in accordance with such order and shall remit the same to the treasurer of state. [C27, §1090-a12.]

7420-a13. Liability of depository. The failure on the part of any depository bank to pay to the county treasurer or the state treasurer any such interest on or before the tenth day of the month in which the same becomes due, shall render such bank liable for a ten per cent penalty on the amount of interest due and the same may be recovered by the state treasurer or the county treasurer from the assets of such bank ratably with the other depositors, and the sum received from such distribution shall be paid to the receiver to the treasurer of state and deposited in said sinking fund. [C27, §1090-a13; 49GA, ch 45.]

7420-a14. Liability of public officers. The fiscal governing officers of every county, township, school district, city, or town shall be personally liable to the sinking fund for any misappropriation of such interest on public balances or for withholding the same when proper call has been made by the state treasurer as herein provided. [C27, §1090-a14.]

7420-a15. Termination of diversion of interest. The diversion of such funds shall continue until such claims are paid and it shall then be the duty of the treasurer of state to discontinue such diversions of interest on state funds and collection of interest on other funds as herein provided, and to so notify the county treasurers of the various counties fixing in such notice the date of such termination. [C27, §1090-a15.]

7420-b1. Amount of deposit—determination—effect—objections. Immediately upon the closing of a bank the treasurer having public funds on deposit therein under this chapter, and amendments thereto, shall furnish to the treasurer of state a statement of the amount of the deposit, a certified copy of the resolution under which the deposit was made, and any other information demanded by him.

With the advice of the attorney general, the treasurer of state shall determine the amount thereof deposited by authority of and in conformity with the direction of the legal governing council or board, and send a copy of his decision by registered mail to the claimant and to the bank and deliver a copy to the superintendent of banking, which decision shall be final except as to such depositors as within ten days after the mailing of such decision make objections to such decision in writing to the treasurer of state, and shall have the same force and effect as the court order and certificate of the superintendent of banking, as provided in this chapter.

If objections are made within the time and as above provided, the same shall be forwarded to the receiver, and shall be presented and heard and determined by the court as otherwise provided. If objections are not made as above provided, the decision of the treasurer of state shall be final. [C27, §1090-b1.]

7420-a16. Order of payment. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of banking to direct the order in which such deposits shall be paid. [C27, §1090-a16.]

7420-a17. Certification of claims. As soon as the money is available in such sinking fund the superintendent of banking shall certify to the auditor of state the amount due the several depositors of public funds as shown by such certified list and showing the order in which they shall be paid. [C27, §1090-a17.]

7420-a18. Warrant—payment—subrogation. Upon such certification the auditor of state shall issue his warrant upon such sinking fund in the hands of the treasurer of state payable to such depositor of public funds in the order certified by the superintendent of banking, and the same shall be paid to such depositor of public funds, and the treasurer of state shall thereupon be subrogated to all of the title, interest, and rights of the depositor in such deposit of public funds and shall share in the distribution of the assets of such bank ratably with the other depositors, and the sum received from such distribution shall be paid to the receiver to the treasurer of state and deposited in said sinking fund. [C27, §1090-a18.]

7420-a19. Bonds—subrogation. Where public funds are secured by bond and the same are paid or advanced by the treasurer of state as herein provided, said treasurer shall be subrogated to all of the rights of the holder of such bond and is hereby authorized to enforce and collect the same and shall deposit the same in said sinking fund. However, no suit shall be maintained upon any such bond if the money was legally deposited by authority of the governing council or board, and no premium has been paid for the bond. [C27, §1090-a19.]


7420-a21. Rule of construction. This chapter is deemed to be separable and if any section thereof is held to be void, it shall not affect the other sections of this chapter. [C27, §1090-a21.]

7420-a22. Omnibus repeal. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed. [C27, §1090-a22.]


ANTICIPATORY WARRANTS

7420-b3. Anticipatory warrants. Whenever duly allowed and certified claims are on file with the treasurer of state to the amount of fifty thousand dollars or more, and the state sinking fund for public deposits contains insufficient funds for the immediate payment of said claims, the treasurer of state shall issue anticipatory warrants for the purpose of raising funds for the immediate payment of said claims, but said warrants, outstanding and unpaid, shall not exceed at any one time the sum of three million five hundred thousand dollars. [C27, §1090-b3.]

Referred to in §§7420-b12, 12775-b1.
7420-b5. Form of warrants. Said warrants shall, subject to the foregoing limitations, be issued in such individual and gross amounts and in such form and at such rate of interest as the executive council shall approve.

Each certificate or warrant issued under the provisions of this act [42GA, ch 92] shall have printed on the face thereof the words: “This warrant is an obligation of the state sinking fund for public deposits only.” [C27,§1090-b5.]

7420-b6. Sale and negotiation. Said warrants shall be sold by the treasurer of state at a price not less than par plus accrued interest.

Preference shall be given in the sale of said warrants to individuals residing in Iowa, corporations organized under the laws of this state, and resident partnerships, who may file an application with the treasurer of state for an allotment of a definite amount of said warrants. The treasurer of state shall then apportion to the several applicants therefor such an amount of warrants as he may see fit, provided that no allotment shall be made in an amount less than two thousand dollars. [C27,§1090-b6.]

7420-b7. Record of sales. Said treasurer shall make and retain in his office a complete record of all warrants sold to each purchaser and of the post office address of such purchaser. [C27,§1090-b7.]

7420-b8. Change in addresses. Purchasers of warrants may at any time notify said treasurer of their post office addresses, or of any change in said addresses, and of the warrants owned or held by them, and said treasurer shall change his sale record accordingly. [C27,§1090-b8.]

7420-b9. Payment. Said warrants and all interest thereon shall be payable by the treasurer of state solely from the funds paid into said state sinking fund for public deposits, and said funds are hereby exclusively and irrevocably pledged to such payment in the consecutive order in which said warrants are issued. [C27,§1090-b9.]

Referred to in §7420-b12.

7420-b10. Application of funds. All funds which are derived from the sale of said warrants shall be applied exclusively to the payment of the allowed and certified claims on account of which such warrants were issued. [C27,§1090-b10.]

Referred to in §7420-b12.

7420-b11. Termination of interest. After the sale of any series of warrants, the treasurer of state shall, at least by the twentieth day of each month thereafter, if he has funds in the state sinking fund for public deposits sufficient to pay one or more of said outstanding warrants, mail to the purchaser or holder of said warrant or warrants at his post office address as shown by the record of sale, a notice that said warrant or warrants will be paid on presentation and that interest thereon will cease after the expiration of ten days from the mailing of said notice. Upon the expiration of ten days from the mailing of said notice interest shall cease on said warrant or warrants. [C27,§1090-b11.]

Referred to in §7420-b12.

7420-b12. Applicability. The nine preceding sections shall apply to all unpaid claims allowed and certified either before or after said sections take effect. [C27,§1090-b12.]
TITLE XVII
CERTAIN INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

CHAPTER 353
LEVEE AND DRAINAGE DISTRICTS AND IMPROVEMENTS ON PETITION
OR BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT

Referred to in §§7602, 7612, 7613, 7617, 7621, 7626-a4, 7698, 7648, 7703, 7747, 7751, 7757, 7766.

7421. Jurisdiction to establish.
7422. Presumption.
7423. “Levee” defined—bank protection.
7424. Definition of terms.
7425. General rule for location.
7426. Location across railroad.
7427. Number of petitioners required.
7428. Straightening creek or river.
7429. Petition.
7430. Bond.
7431. Additional bond.
7432. Engineer—bond.
7433. Compensation.
7434. Discharge.
7435. Assistants.
7436. Record of work.
7437. Survey.
7439. Procedure on report.
7440. Notice of hearing.
7441. Service by publication—proof.
7442. Service on agent.
7443. Personal service.
7444. Waiver of notice.
7445. Waiver of objections and damages.
7446. Adjournment for service—jurisdiction retained.
7447. Hearing of petition—dismissal.
7448. Establishment—further investigation.
7448-al. Settling basins—purchase or lease of lands.
7449. Appraisers.
7450. Assessment—report—adjournment—other appraisers.
7451. Award by board.
7452. Dismissal or establishment.
7453. Dismissal on remonstrance.
7454. Dissolution.
7455. Permanent survey, plat, and profile.
7456. Paying or securing damages.
7457. Division of improvement.
7458. Supervising engineer—bond.
7459. Advertisement for bids.
7460. Bids—letting of work.
7461. Manner of making bids—deposit.
7462. Performance bond—return of check.
7463. Contracts.
7464. Commissioners to classify and assess.
7465. Duties—time for performance—scale of benefits.
7468. Assessment for lateral ditches.
7469. Railroad property—collection.
7470. Public highways.
7472. Notice of hearing.
7473. Hearing and determination.
7474. Evidence—conclusive presumption.
7475. Notice of increased assessment.
7476. Classification as basis for future assessments.
7477. Levy—interest.
7478. Lien of tax.
7479. Levy for deficiency.
7480. Record of drainage taxes.
7481. Funds—disbursement—interest.
7482. Assessments—maturity and collection.
7483. Payment before bonds or certificates issued.
7484. Installment payments—waiver.
7486. Installment payments after appeal.
7487. Notice of half and full completion.
7488. Lien of deferred installments.
7489. Laterals—return of excess levy.
7490. Subdrainage district.
7491. Presumption—jurisdiction.
7492. Reclassification.
7493. Bids required.
7494. Procedure governing reclassification.
7495. Drainage warrants received for assessments.
7496. Unpaid warrants—interest.
7497. Notice of assignment.
7498. Call for unpaid warrants.
7499. Improvement certificates.
7500. Form, negotiability, and effect.
7501. Interest—place of payment.
7502. Sale at par—right to pay.
7503. Drainage bonds.
7504. Form.
7505. Amount—interest—maturity.
7506. Maturity—interest—highway benefits.
7507. When issued.
7508. Sale or application at par—premium.
7509. Deficiency levy—additional bonds.
7509-al. Funding or refunding indebtedness.
7510. Record of bonds.
7511. Assessments payable in cash.
7512. Payment before bonds issued.
7513. Appeals.
7514. Appeals in intercounty districts.
7515. Time and manner.
7516. Transcript.
7517. Petition—docket fee—waiver—dismissal.
7518. Pleadings on appeal.
7519. Proper parties—employment of counsel.
7520. Plaintiffs and defendants.
7521. Right of board and district to sue.
7522. Trial on appeal—consolidation.
7523. Conclusion of presumption on appeal.
7524. Order as to damages—duty of clerk.
7525. Costs.
7526. Decree as to establishing district or including lands.

988
7421. Jurisdiction to establish. The board of supervisors of any county shall have jurisdiction, power, and authority at any regular, special, or adjourned session, to establish a drainage district or districts, and to locate and establish levees, and cause to be constructed as hereinafter provided any levee, ditch, drain, or watercourse, or in the general course of natural streams and drainage, but may straighten, shorten, or change any natural watercourse, in such county, as far as practicable, be surveyed and located along the general course of the natural streams and drainage, but may straighten, shorten, or change any natural watercourse, in such county, whenever the same will be of public utility or to improvements along or adjacent to the Missouri river the word “levee” shall be construed to include, in addition to its ordinary and accepted meaning, embankments, revetments, retards, or any other approved system of construction which may be deemed necessary to adequately protect the banks of any river or stream, within or adjacent to any county, from wash, cutting, or erosion. [C24, 27, §7421.]

7422. Presumption. The drainage of surface waters from agricultural lands or the protection of such lands from overflow shall be presumed to be a public benefit and conducive to the public health, convenience, and welfare. [§13, §1989-al; C24, 27, §7422.]

7423. “Levee” defined—bank protection. For the purpose of this chapter and with reference to improvements along or adjacent to the Missouri river the word “levee” shall be construed to include, in addition to its ordinary and accepted meaning, embankments, revetments, retards, or any other approved system of construction which may be deemed necessary to adequately protect the banks of any river or stream, 7424. Definition of terms. Within the meaning of this chapter, the term “board” shall embrace the board of supervisors, the joint boards of supervisors in case of intercounty levee or drainage districts, and the board of trustees in case of a district under trustee management. The term “commissioners” shall mean the men appointed and qualified to classify lands, fix percentages of benefits, apportion and assess costs and expenses in any levee or drainage district, unless otherwise specifically indicated by law. The term “appraisers” shall mean the men appointed and qualified to ascertain the value of all land taken and the amount of damage arising from the construction of levee or drainage improvements. [C24, 27, §7424.]

7425. General rule for location. The levees, ditches, or drains herein provided for shall, so far as practicable, be surveyed and located along the general course of the natural streams and watercourses or in the general course of natural drainage of the lands of said district; but where it will be more economical or practicable such ditch or drain need not follow the course of such natural streams, watercourses, or course of natural drainage, but may straighten, shorten, or
change the course of any natural stream, watercourse, or general course of drainage. [S13, §1989-a2; C24, 27, §7425.]

7426. Location across railroad. When any such ditch or drain crosses any railroad right of way, it shall when practicable be located at the place of the natural waterway across such right of way, unless said railroad company shall have provided another place in the construction of the roadbed for the flow of the water; and if located at the place provided by the railroad company, such company shall be estopped from afterwards objecting to such location on the ground that it is not at the place of the natural waterway. [S13, §1989-a2; C24, 27, §7426.]

7427. Number of petitioners required. The owner or owners of at least twenty-five per cent of the land named in the petition described in section 7429 may file in the office of the county auditor a petition for the establishment of a levee or drainage district. If the district described in the petition is a subdistrict, one or more of the owners of the land affected by the improvement may petition for such subdistrict. [S13, §1989-a2, -a23; C24, 27, §7427.]

7428. Straightening creek or river. When the proposed drainage district involves only the straightening of a creek or river, the board of supervisors shall refuse to consider the petition unless the same is signed by owners of at least thirty-five per cent of the acreage affected by or assessed for the expense of the proposed improvement. This section shall not affect drainage projects involving the draining of swamps or sloughs not in the congressional forty-acre tracts abutting upon such creek or river. [C24, 27, §7428.]

7429. Petition. The petition shall set forth:
1. An intelligible description of the lands sought to be reclaimed, by congressional divisions or otherwise.
2. That said lands are subject to overflow or are too wet for cultivation.
3. That the public benefit, utility, health, convenience, or welfare will be promoted by leveeing, constructing settling basins, ditching, tilting, or draining said lands, or by changing the watercourses thereon.
4. The starting point, route, terminus, and lateral branches of the proposed improvement. [S13, §§1989-a2, -a25; C24, 27, §7429.]

7430. Bond. There shall be filed with the petition a bond in an amount fixed and with sureties approved by the auditor, conditioned for the payment of all costs and expenses incurred in the proceedings in case the district is not finally established. [S13, §1989-a2; C24, 27, §7430.]

7431. Additional bond. No preliminary expense shall be incurred before the establishment of such proposed improvement district by the board in excess of the amount of bond filed by the petitioners. In case it is necessary to incur any expense in addition to the amount of such bond, the board of supervisors shall require the filing of an additional bond by the petitioners and shall not proceed with the preliminary survey or authorize any additional expense until the additional bond is filed in a sufficient amount to cover such expense. [C24, 27, §7431.]

7432. Engineer—bond. The board shall at its first session thereafter, regular, special, or adjourned, appoint a disinterested and competent civil engineer who shall give bond to the county for the use of the proposed levee or drainage district, if it be established, and if not established, for the use of the petitioners, in amount and with sureties to be approved by the auditor, and conditioned for the faithful and competent performance of his duties. [S13, §1989-a2; C24, 27, §7432.]

7433. Compensation. Any engineer employed under the provisions of this chapter shall receive such compensation per diem as shall be fixed and determined by the board of supervisors. [S13, §1989-a41; C24, 27, §7433.]

7434. Discharge. The board may at any time terminate the contract with, and discharge the engineer. [S13, §1989-a2; C24, 27, §7434.]

7435. Assistants. Assistants may be employed by the engineer only with the approval of the board, and shall receive their compensation. [S13, §1989-a42; C24, 27, §7435.]

7436. Record of work. The engineer shall keep an accurate record of the kind of work done by himself and each assistant, the place where done, and the time engaged therein, and shall file an itemized statement thereof with the auditor. No expenses shall be incurred by the engineer except upon authority of the board, and vouchers shall be filed with the claims therefor. [S13, §1989-a42; SS15, §1527-s21b; C24, 27, §7436.]

7437. Survey. The engineer shall examine the lands described in the petition and any other lands which would be benefited by said improvement or necessary in carrying out the same.

He shall locate and survey such ditches, drains, levees, settling basins, pumping stations, and other improvements as will be necessary, practicable, and feasible in carrying out the purposes of the petition and which will be of public benefit or utility, or conducive to public health, convenience, or welfare. [S13, §1989-a2; C24, 27, §7437.]

7438. Report. The engineer shall make full written report to the county auditor, setting forth:
1. The starting point, route, and terminus of each ditch, drain, and levee and the character and location of all other improvements.
2. A plat and profile, showing all ditches, drains, levees, settling basins, and other improvements, the course, length, and depth of each ditch, the length, width, and depth of each drain, and the length, width, and height of each levee, through each tract of land, and the particular descriptions and acreage of the land required from each forty-acre tract or fraction thereof as right of way, or for settling basin or
basins, together with the congressional or other description of each tract and the names of the owners thereof as shown by the transfer books in the office of the auditor.

3. The boundary of the proposed district, including therein by color or other designation other lands that will be benefited or otherwise affected by the proposed improvements, together with the location, size, and elevation of all lakes, ponds, and deep depressions therein.

4. Plans for the most practicable and economic place and method for passing machinery, equipment, and material required in the construction of said improvements across any highways, railroads, and other utilities within the proposed district.

5. The probable cost of the proposed improvements, together with such other facts and recommendations as he shall deem material. [S13, §1989-a2; C24, 27,§7438.]

7439. - Procedure on report. Upon the filing of the report of the engineer recommending the establishment of the levee or drainage district, the board shall at its first regular, adjourned, or special meeting examine and consider the same, and, if the plan is not approved the board may employ said engineer or another disinterested engineer to report another plan or make additional examination and surveys and file an additional report covering such matters as the board may direct. Additional surveys and reports must be made in accordance with the provisions of the last two preceding sections. At any time prior to the final adoption of the plans they may be amended, and as finally adopted by the board shall be conclusive unless the action of the board in finally adopting them shall be appealed from as hereinafter provided. [S13, §1989-a3; C24, 27,§7439.]

7440. Notice of hearing. When any plan and report of the engineer has been approved by the board, such approval shall be entered of record in its proceedings as a tentative plan only for the proposed improvement. Thereupon it shall enter an order fixing a date for the hearing upon the petition not less than forty days from the date of the order of approval, and directing the auditor immediately to cause notice to be given to the owner of each tract of land or lot within the proposed levee or drainage district as shown by the transfer books of the auditor's office, including railroad companies having right of way in the proposed district and to each lienholder or incumbrancer of any land within the proposed district as shown by the county records, and also to all other persons whom it may concern, including actual occupants of the land in the proposed district, without naming individuals, of the pendency and prayer of the said petition, the favorable report thereon by the engineer, and that such report may be amended before final action, the approval thereof by the board as a tentative plan, and the day and the hour set for hearing on said petition and report, and that all claims for damages except claims for land required for right of way, and all objections to the establishment of said district for any reason must be made in writing and filed in the office of the auditor at or before the time set for such hearing. [S13,§1989-a3; C24, 27,§7440.]

7441. Service by publication—proof. The notice provided in the preceding section shall be served, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, by publication thereof once each week for two consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation published in the county, the last of which publications shall be not less than twenty days prior to the day set for hearing of the said petition. Proof of such service shall be made by affidavit of the publisher, and be on file with the auditor at the time the hearing begins. [S13,§1989-a3; C24, 27,§7441.]

7442. Service on agent. If any person, corporation, or company owning or having interest in any land or other property affected by any proposed improvement under chapters 353 to 362, inclusive, and chapter 354-A1, shall file with the auditor an instrument in writing designating the name and post office address of his or its agent upon whom service of notice of said proceeding shall be made, the auditor shall, not less than twenty days prior to the date set for hearing upon said petition, send a copy of said notice by registered mail addressed to the agent so designated. Proof of such service shall be made by affidavit of the auditor filed by him in said proceeding at or before the date of the hearing upon the petition, and such service shall be in lieu of all other service of notice to such persons, corporations, or companies. This designation when filed shall be in force for a period of five years thereafter and shall apply to all proceedings under said chapters during such period. The person, company, or corporation making such designation shall have the right to change the agent appointed therein or to amend it in any other particular. [S13, §1989-a3; C24, 27,§7442.]

7443. Personal service. In lieu of publication, personal service of said notice may be made upon any owner of land in the proposed district, or upon any lienholder or other person interested in the proposed improvement, in the manner and for the time required for service of original notices in the district court. Proof of such service shall be on file with the auditor on the date of said hearing. [S13,§1989-a3; C24, 27,§7443.]

Time and manner of service, §§11059, 11060.

7444. Waiver of notice. No service of notice shall be required upon any person who shall file with the auditor a statement in writing, signed by him, waiving notice, or who enters an appearance in the proceedings. The filing of a claim for damages or objections to the establishment of said district or other pleading shall be deemed an appearance. [S13,§1989-a3; C24, 27,§7444.]
7445. Waiver of objections and damages. Any person, company, or corporation failing to file any claim for damages or objections to the establishment of the district at or before the time fixed for said hearing, except claims for land required for right of way, or for settling basins, shall be held to have waived all objections and claims for damages. [S13, §1989-a; C24, 27, §7445.]

7446. Adjournment for service—jurisdiction retained. If at the date set for hearing, it shall appear that any person entitled to notice has not been properly served with notice, the board may postpone said hearing and set another time for the same not less than thirty days from said date, and notice of such hearing as hereinbefore provided shall be served on such omitted parties. By fixing such new date for hearing and the adjournment of said proceeding to said date, the board shall not lose jurisdiction of the subject matter of said proceeding nor of any parties already served with notice. [S13, §1989-a; C24, 27, §7446.]

7447. Hearing of petition—dismissal. At the time set for hearing on said petition the board shall hear and determine the sufficiency of the petition in form and substance (which petition may be amended at any time before final action thereon), and all objections filed against the establishment of such district, and the board may view the premises included in the said district. If it shall find that the construction of the proposed improvement will not materially benefit said lands or would not be for the public benefit or utility nor conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare, or that the cost thereof is excessive it shall dismiss the proceedings. [S13, §1989-a; C24, 27, §7447.]

7448. Establishment—further investigation. If the board shall find that such petition complies with the requirements of law in form and substance, and that such improvement would be conducive to the public health, convenience, welfare, benefit, or utility, and that the cost thereof is not excessive, and no claim shall have been filed for damages, it may locate and establish the said district in accordance with the recommendation of the engineer and the report and plans on file; or it may refuse to establish the proposed district if it deem best, or it may direct the engineer or another one employed for that purpose to make further examination, surveys, plats, profiles, and reports for the modification of said plans, or for new plans in accordance with sections 7437 and 7438, and continue further hearing to a fixed date. All parties over whom the board then has jurisdiction shall take notice of such further hearing; but any new parties rendered necessary by any modification or change of plans shall be served with notice as for the original establishment of a district. The county auditor shall appoint three appraisers to assess damages, one of whom shall be an engineer, and two freeholders of the county who shall not be interested in nor related to any person interested in the proposed improvement, and the said appraisers shall take and subscribe an oath to examine the said premises, ascertain and impartially assess all damages according to their best judgment, skill, and ability. [S13, §1989-a; C24, 27, §7449.]

7448-a1. Settling basins—purchase or lease of lands. If a settling basin or basins are provided as a part of a drainage improvement, the board of supervisors may buy or lease the necessary lands in lieu of condemning said lands. [C27, §7448-a1.]

7449. Appraisers. If the board shall find that such improvement will materially benefit said lands, will be conducive to the public health, convenience, welfare, benefit, or utility, and that the law has been complied with as to form and substance of the petition, the service of notice, and the survey and report of the engineer, and that said improvement should be made, then if any claims for damages shall have been filed, further proceedings shall be continued to an adjourned, regular, or special session, the date of which shall be fixed at the time of adjournment, and of which all interested parties shall take notice, and the auditor shall appoint three appraisers to assess damages, one of whom shall be an engineer, and two freeholders of the county who shall not be interested in nor related to any person interested in the proposed improvement, and the said appraisers shall take and subscribe an oath to examine the said premises, ascertain and impartially assess all damages according to their best judgment, skill, and ability. [S13, §1989-a; C24, 27, §7449.]

7450. Assessment — report — other appraisers. The appraisers appointed to assess damages shall view the premises and determine and fix the amount of damages to which each claimant is entitled, and shall place a separate valuation upon the acreage of each owner taken for right of way for open ditches or for settling basins, as shown by plat of engineer, and shall, at least five days before the date fixed by the board to hear and determine the same, file with the county auditor reports in writing, showing the amount of damage sustained by each claimant. Should the report not be filed in time, or should any good cause for delay exist, the board may postpone the time of final action on the subject, and, if necessary, the auditor may appoint other appraisers. [S13, §1989-a; C24, 27, §7450.]

7451. Award by board. At the time fixed for hearing and after the filing of the report of the appraisers, the board shall examine said report, and may hear evidence thereon, both for and against each claim for damages and compensation, and shall determine the amount of damages and compensation due each claimant, and may affirm, increase, or diminish the amount awarded by the appraisers. [S13, §1989-a; C24, 27, §7451.]

7452. Dismissal or establishment. The board shall at said meeting, or at an adjourned session thereof, consider the costs of construction of said improvement as shown by the reports of the engineer and the amount of damages and compensation awarded to all claimants, and if, in its opinion, such costs of construction and amount of damages awarded create a greater burden than should justly be borne by the lands...
benefited by the improvement, it shall then dis­
miss the petition and assess the costs and ex­
penses to the petitioners and their bondsmen,
but if it finds that such cost and expense is not
a greater burden than should be justly borne by
the land benefited by the improvement, it shall
finally and permanently locate and establish
said district and improvement. [S13, §1989-a6; 
C24, 27, §7453.]

7453. Dismissal on remonstrance. If, at or
before the time set for final hearing as to the
establishment of a proposed levee, drainage, or
improvement district, except subdrainage dis­
trict, there shall have been filed with the county
auditor, or auditors, in case the district extends
into more than one county, a remonstrance
signed by a majority of the landowners in the
district, and these remonstrants must in the ag­
gregate own seventy per cent or more of the
lands to be assessed for benefits or taxed for
said improvements, remonstrating against the
establishment of said levee, drainage, or im­
provement district, setting forth the reasons
therefor, the board or boards as the case may
be, shall assess to the petitioners and their
bondsmen or the remonstrators, or apportion
the costs among them as the board or boards
may deem just or as said parties may agree
upon. When all such costs have been paid, the
board or boards of supervisors shall dismiss
said proceedings and cause to be filed with the
county auditor all surveys, plats, reports, and
records in relation to the proposed district. [C24,
27, §7453.]

7454. Dissolution. When for a period of
two years from and after the date of the estab­
ishment of a drainage district, or when an ap­
peal is taken or litigation brought against said
district within two years from the date such
appeal or litigation is finally determined, no con­
tract shall have been let or work done or drain­
age certificates or bonds issued for the con­
struction of the improvements in such district,
a petition may be filed in the office of the audi­
tor, addressed to the boards of supervisors,
signed by a majority of the persons owning land
in such district and who, in the aggregate, own
seventy per cent or more of all the land em­
braced in said district, setting forth the above
facts and reciting that provision has been made
by the petitioners for the payment of all costs
and expenses incurred on account of such dis­
trict. The board shall examine such petition
at its next meeting after the filing thereof, and
if found to comply with the above requirements,
shall dissolve and vacate said district by reso­
lution entered upon its records, to become ef­
fective upon the payment of all the costs and
expenses incurred in relation to said district.
In case of such vacation and dissolution and
upon payment of all costs as herein provided,
the auditor shall note the same on the drain­
age record, showing the date when such dissolu­
tion became effective. [C24, 27, §7454.]

7455. Permanent survey, plat, and profile.
When the improvement has been finally located
and established, the board may if necessary ap­
point the said engineer or a new one to make a
permanent survey of said improvement as so
located, showing the levels and elevations of
each forty-acre tract of land and file a report
of the same with the county auditor together
with a plat and profile thereof. [S13, §1989-a8; 
C24, 27, §7455.]

7456. Paying or securing damages. The
amount of damages or compensation finally
determined in favor of any claimant shall be paid
in the first instance by the parties benefited by
the said improvement, or secured by bond in
the amount of such damages and compensation
with sureties approved by the auditor. [S13,
§1989-a7; C24, 27, §7456.]

7457. Division of improvement. After the
damages as finally fixed, shall have been paid
or secured, the board shall divide said improve­
ment into suitable sections, having regard to
the assessment of said levee, drainage, or im­
provement district, setting forth the amount of
such damages and compensation finally de­
termined in favor of any claimant shall be paid
in the first instance by the parties benefited by
the said improvement, or secured by bond in
the amount of such damages and compensation
with sureties approved by the auditor. [S13,
§1989-a7; C24, 27, §7456.]

7458. Supervising engineer — bond. Upon
the payment or securing of damages, the board
shall appoint a competent engineer to have
charge of the work of construction thereof, who
shall be required before entering upon the work
to give a bond to the county for the use and
benefit of the levee or drainage district, to be
approved by the auditor in such sum as the
board may fix, conditioned for the faithful dis­
charge of his duties. [S13, §1989-a7; C24, 27,
§7458.]

7459. Advertisement for bids. The board
shall cause notice to be given by publication
once each week for two consecutive weeks in
some newspaper published in the county where­
in such improvement is located, and such addi­
tional advertisement and publication elsewhere
as it may, direct, of the time and place of let­
ting the work of construction of said improve­
ment, specifying the approximate amount of work
to be done in each numbered section of the district,
the time fixed for the commencement, which
shall not be prior to the date on which the as­
essment shall be fixed by the board, and the
time of the completion thereof, that bids will be
received on the entire work and in sections or
divisions thereof, and that each bidder will be
required to deposit with the board, as a condi­tion
for being heard, a check on and certified by a bank
in Iowa, payable to the auditor or his order, at his
office, in an amount equal to ten per cent of his bid,
in no case to exceed ten thousand dollars. When
the estimated cost of the improvement exceeds
fifteen thousand dollars, the board shall make
additional publication of such notice as the
board may prescribe for two consecutive weeks
in some contractors' journal of general circu­
lation. All notices shall fix the date to which
 Said engineer or a new one to make a
permanent survey of said improvement as so
located, showing the levels and elevations of
each forty-acre tract of land and file a report
of the same with the county auditor together
with a plat and profile thereof. [S13, §1989-a8; 
C24, 27, §7455.]
7460. Bids—letting of work. The board shall award contract or contracts for each section of the work to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders therefor, bids to be submitted, received and acted upon separately as to the main drain and each of the laterals, and each settling basin, if any, exercising their own discretion as to letting such work as to the main drain as a whole, or as to each lateral as a whole, or by sections as to both main drain and laterals, and reserving the right to reject any and all bids and readvertise the letting of the work. [SS15,§1989-a8; C24, 27,§7460.]

7461. Manner of making bids—deposit. Each bid shall be in writing, specifying the portion of the work upon which the bid is made, and filed with the auditor, accompanied with a deposit of cash or a certified check on and certified by a bank in Iowa, payable to the auditor or his order at his office in a sum equal to ten per cent of the amount of the bid, but in any event not to exceed ten thousand dollars. The checks of unsuccessful bidders shall be returned to them, but the checks of successful bidders shall be held as a guarantee that they will enter into contract in accordance with their bids. [SS15,§1989-a8; C24, 27,§7461.]

7462. Performance bond—return of check. Each successful bidder shall be required to execute a bond with sureties approved by the auditor in favor of the county for the use and benefit of the levee or drainage district and all persons entitled to liens for labor or material in an amount not less than seventy-five per cent of the contract price of the work to be done, conditioned for the timely, efficient, and complete performance of his contract, and the payment, as they become due, of all just claims for labor performed and material used in carrying out said contract. When such contract is executed and bond approved by the board, the certified check deposited with the bid shall be returned to the bidder. [SS15,§1989-a8; C24, 27,§7462.]

7463. Contracts. All agreements and contracts for work or materials in constructing the improvements of such district shall be in writing, signed by the chairman of the board of supervisors for and on behalf of the district and the parties who are to perform the work or furnish the materials specified in such contract. Such contract shall specify the particular work to be done or materials to be furnished, the time when it shall begin and when it shall be completed, the amount to be paid and the times of payment, with such other terms and conditions as to details necessary to a clear understanding of the terms thereof. [C24, 27,§7463.]

7464. Commissioners to classify and assess. When a levee or drainage district shall have been located and finally established, and the contracts for construction let, or, unless otherwise provided by law, when the required proceedings have been taken to enlarge, deepen, widen, change, or extend any of the ditches, laterals, settling basins, or drains of such district, or the required proceedings have been had to annex additional lands to such district, the board shall appoint three commissioners to assess benefits and classify the lands affected by such improvement. One of such commissioners shall be a competent civil engineer and two of them shall be resident freeholders of the county in which the district is located, but not living within, nor interested in any lands included in, said district, nor related to any party whose land is affected thereby. The commissioners shall take and subscribe an oath of their qualifications and to perform the duties of classification of said lands, fix the percentages of benefits and apportion and assess the costs and expenses of constructing the said improvement according to law and their best judgment, skill, and ability. If said commissioners or any of them fail or neglect to act or perform the duties in the time and as required of them by law, the board shall appoint others with like qualifications to take their places and perform said duties. [SS15,§1989-a12; C24, 27,§7464.]

7465. Duties—time for performance—scale of benefits. At the time of appointing said commissioners, the board shall fix the time within which said assessment, classification, and apportionment shall be made, which may be extended for good cause shown. Within twenty days after their appointment, they shall begin to inspect and classify all the lands within said district, or any change, extension, enlargement, or relocation thereof in tracts of forty acres or less according to the legal or recognized subdivisions, in a graduated scale of benefits to be numbered according to the benefit to be received by each of such tracts from such improvement, and pursue said work continuously until completed and, when completed, shall make a full, accurate, and detailed report thereof and file the same with the auditor. The lands receiving the greatest benefit shall be marked on a scale of one hundred, and those benefited in a less degree with such percentage of one hundred as the benefits received bear in proportion thereto. They shall also make an equitable apportionment of the costs, expenses, fees, and damages computed on the basis of the percentages fixed. [SS15,§1989-a12; C24, 27,§7465.]


7467. Rules of classification. In the report of the appraisers so appointed they shall specify each tract of land by proper description, and the ownership thereof, as the same appears on the transfer books in the auditor's office. In estimating the benefits as to the lands not traversed by said improvement, they shall not consider what benefits such land shall receive after some other improvements shall have been constructed, but only the benefits which will be received by reason of the construction of the improvement in question as it affords an outlet to the drainage of such lands, or brings an outlet nearer to said lands or relieves the same from overflow. [S13,§1989-a13; SS15, §1989-a12; C24, 27,§7467.]

Referred to in §7462.
7468. Assessment for lateral ditches. In fixing the percentages and assessment of benefits and apportionment of costs of construction on lands benefited by lateral ditches and drains as a part of the entire improvement to be made in a drainage district, the commissioners shall ascertain and fix the percentage of benefits and apportionment of costs to the lands benefited by said lateral ditches on the same basis and in the same manner as if said lateral was, with its sublaterals, being constructed as a subdistrict as provided in this chapter, reporting separately:

1. The percentage of benefits and amount accruing to each forty-acre tract or less on account of the construction of the main ditch, drain, or watercourse including pumping plant, if any.

2. The percentage of benefits and amount accruing to each forty-acre tract or less on account of the construction of such lateral improvement. [S13, §1989-a23; SS15, §1989-a12; C24, 27, §7468.]

Referred to in §7462.

7469. Railroad property — collection. The commissioners to assess benefits and make apportionment of costs and expenses shall determine and assess the benefits to the property of any railroad company extending into or through the levee or drainage district, and make return thereof showing the benefit and the apportionment of costs and expenses of construction. Such assessment when finally fixed by the board shall constitute a debt due from the railroad company to the district, and unless paid it may be collected by ordinary proceedings for the district in the name of the county in any court having jurisdiction. All other proceedings in relation to railroads, except as otherwise provided, shall be the same as provided for individual property owners within the levee or drainage district. [S13, §1989-a18; C24, 27, §7469.]

7470. Public highways. When any public highway extends into or through a levee or drainage district, the commissioners to assess benefits shall ascertain and return in their report the amount of benefits and the apportionment of costs and expenses to such highway, and the board of supervisors shall assess the same against such highway.

Such assessments against primary highways shall be paid by the state highway commission from the primary road fund on due certification of the amount by the county treasurer to said commission, and against all secondary roads, from the secondary road construction fund or from the secondary road maintenance fund, or from both of said funds. [S13, §§1989-a19, -a26; C24, 27, §7470; 43GA, ch 20, §767.]

7471. Report of commissioners. The commissioners, within the time fixed or as extended, shall make and file in the auditor’s office a written verified report in tabulated form as to each forty-acre tract, and each tract of less than forty acres, setting forth:

1. The names of the owners thereof as shown by the transfer books of the auditor’s office or the reports of the engineer on file, showing said entire classification of lands in said district.

2. The amount of benefits to highway and railroad property and the percentage of benefits to each of said other tracts and the apportionment and amount of assessment of cost and expense against each:
   a. For main ditches, and settling basins.
   b. For laterals, and sublaterals.
   c. For levees and pumping station.

3. The aggregate amount of all assessments. [SS15, §1989-a12; C24, 27, §7471.]

7472. Notice of hearing. The board shall fix a time for a hearing upon the report of the commissioners, and the auditor shall cause notice to be served upon each person whose name appears as owner, naming him, and also upon the person or persons in actual occupancy of any tract of land without naming him, of the day and hour of such hearing, which notice shall be for the same time and served in the same manner as is provided for the establishment of a levee or drainage district, and shall state the amount of assessment of costs and expenses of construction apportioned to each owner upon each forty-acre tract or less, and that all objections thereto must be in writing and filed with the auditor at or before the time set for such hearing. [SS15, §1989-a12; C24, 27, §7472.]

7473. Hearing and determination. At the time fixed or at an adjourned hearing, the board shall hear and determine all objections filed to said report and shall fully consider the said report, and may affirm, increase, or diminish the percentage of benefits or the apportionment of costs and expenses made in said report against any body or tract of land in said district as may appear to the board to be just and equitable. [SS15, §1989-a12; C24, 27, §7473.]

7474. Evidence — conclusive presumption. At such hearing, the board may hear evidence both for and against the approval of said report or any portion thereof, but it shall not be competent to show that any of the lands in said district assessed for benefits or against which an apportionment of costs and expenses has been made will not be benefited by such improvement in some degree. Any interested party may be heard in argument by himself or counsel. [SS15, §1989-a12; C24, 27, §7474.]

Similar provision, §7523.

7475. Notice of increased assessment. The board shall cause notice to be served upon the owner of any tract of land against which it is proposed to increase the assessment, requiring him to appear at a fixed date, not less than ten nor more than twenty days from the date of service, and show cause why such assessment should not be so increased, which notice shall be served in the same manner as an original notice upon residents of the county or counties in which the district is located, and upon nonresidents of the county or counties by service on any tenant or occupant of the land affected, and upon any agent of any railroad com-
pany affected. [SS15, §1989-a12; C24, 27, §7475.]

Service of notice, §11060 et seq.

7476. Classification as basis for future assessments. A classification of land for drainage purposes, when finally adopted, shall remain the basis of all future assessments for the purpose of said district unless revised by the board in the manner provided for reclassification, except that where land included in said classification has been destroyed, in whole or in part, by the erosion of a river, or where additional right of way has been subsequently taken for drainage purposes, said land which has been so eroded and carried away by the action of a river or which has been taken for additional right of way, may be removed by said board from said district as classified, without any reclassification, and no assessment shall thereafter be made on the land so removed. Any deficiency in assessment existing as the result of said action of the board shall be spread by it over the balance of lands remaining in said district in the same ratio as was fixed in the classification of the lands, payable at the next taxpaying period. [SS15, §1989-a12; C24, 27, §§7466, 7476; 44GA, ch 186.]

7477. Levy—interest. When the board has finally determined the matter of assessments of benefits and apportionment, it shall levy such assessments as fixed by it upon the lands within such district, and all assessments shall be levied at that time as a tax and shall bear interest at six per cent per annum from that date, payable annually, except as hereinafter provided as to cash payments thereof within a specified time. [SS15, §1989-a12; C24, 27, §7477.]

7478. Lien of tax. Such taxes shall be a lien upon all premises against which they are assessed as fully as taxes levied for state and county purposes. [S13, §1989-a45; C24, 27, §7478.]

7479. Levy for deficiency. If the first assessment made by the board for the original cost or for repairs of an improvement is insufficient, the board shall make an additional assessment and levy in the same ratio as the first for either purpose, payable at the next taxpaying period after such indebtedness is incurred subject, however, to the provisions of section 7484. [S13, §1989-a26; C24, 27, §7479.]

7480. Record of drainage taxes. All drainage or levee tax assessments shall be entered in the drainage record of the district to which they apply, and also upon the tax records of each county. [C24, 27, §7480.]

7481. Funds—disbursement—interest. Such taxes when collected shall be kept in a separate fund known as the drainage or levee fund of the district to which they belong, and shall be paid out only for purposes properly connected with and growing out of the drainage or levee improvement of such district, and on order of the board. Interest collected by the treasurer on drainage or levee districts funds shall be credited to the drainage or levee district to which such funds belong. [S13, §1989-a13; C24, 27, §7481.]

7482. Assessments—maturity and collection. All drainage or levee tax assessments shall become due and payable at the same time as other taxes, and shall be collected in the same manner with the same penalties for delinquency and the same manner of enforcing collection by tax sales. [S13, §1989-a26; C24, 27, §7482.]

Collection of taxes, ch 846.

7483. Payment before bonds or certificates issued. All assessments for benefits, as corrected and approved by the board, shall be levied at one time against the property benefited, and when levied and certified by the board, shall be payable at the office of the county treasurer. Each person or corporation shall have the right, within twenty days after the levy of assessments, to pay his or its assessment in full without interest, and before any improvement certificate or drainage bond is issued therefor, and any certificate at any time after issue, with accrued interest. [S13, §1989-a26; C24, 27, §7483.]

7484. Installment payments—waiver. If the owner of any premises against which a levy exceeding twenty dollars has been made and certified shall, within thirty days from the date of such levy, agree in writing indorsed upon any improvement certificate referred to in section 7499, or in a separate agreement, that in consideration of having a right to pay his assessment in installments, he will not make any objection as to the legality of his assessment for benefit, or the levy of the taxes against his property, then such owner shall have the following options:

1. To pay one-third of the amount of such assessment at the time of filing such agreement; one-third within twenty days after the engineer in charge shall certify to the auditor that the improvement is one-half completed; and the remaining one-third within twenty days after the improvement has been completed and accepted by the board. All such installments shall be without interest if paid at said times, otherwise said assessments shall bear interest from the date of the levy at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable annually, and be collected as other taxes on real estate, with like penalty for delinquency.

2. To pay such assessments in not less than ten nor more than twenty equal installments, the number to be fixed by the board and interest at the rate fixed by the board, not exceeding six per cent per annum. One such installment shall be payable at the March semiannual taxpaying date in each year; provided, however, that the county treasurer shall, at the March semiannual taxpaying date, require only the payment of a sufficient portion of the assessments to meet the interest and the amount maturing on bonds or certificates prior to the regular time for the payment of the second installment of taxes and the balance shall be collected with such second installment and without penalty. [S13, §1989-a26, a27; S15, §1989-a12; C24, 27, §7484.]

Referred to in §§7470, 7487.

7486. Installment payments after appeal. When an owner takes an appeal from the assessment against any of his land, the option to pay in installments whatever assessment is finally established against such land in said appeal shall continue, if within twenty days after the final determination of said appeal he shall file in the office of the auditor a written election to pay in installments, and within said period pay such installments as would have matured prior to that time if no appeal had been taken, together with all accrued interest on said assessment to the last preceding interest-paying date. [C24, 27, §7486.]

7487. Notice of half and full completion. Within two days after the engineer has filed a certificate that the work is half completed and within two days after the board of supervisors has accepted the completed improvement as in this chapter provided, the county auditor shall notify the owner of each land or parcel of land who has signed an agreement of waiver as provided in section 7484, of such fact. Such notice shall be given by registered mail sent to such owners, respectively, at the addresses filed with the auditor at the time of making such agreement of waiver. [C24, 27, §7487.]

7488. Lien of deferred installments. No deferred installment of the amount assessed as between vendor and vendee, mortgagor and mortgagee shall become a lien upon the property against which it is assessed and levied until the thirty-first day of December of the year next preceding that in which it is due and payable. [SS15, §1989-a12; C24, 27, §7488.]

7489. Laterals—return of excess levy. In all cases where a drainage district has been constructed consisting of main ditches which are beneficial to the entire district, and also of laterals, and where the apportionments have been made based upon the estimated cost of such main ditches and laterals, and it can be ascertained that the actual cost of constructing such main ditches and laterals was less than such estimated cost thereof and that there remains a surplus in the fund of such drainage district when all assessments have been paid in, then the board of supervisors or joint board of supervisors, or other officers having control of such drainage district shall be, and hereby are, authorized and directed to refund to such parties the respective proportional parts of such excess assessments or surplus made for such main ditches and laterals by the issue of warrants drawn upon the district fund.

When the assessments on a tract of land have been paid by the different equitable or legal owners thereof, the refund herein provided for shall be made to the several parties in proportion to the amounts paid by each, unless otherwise provided. [C24, 27, §7489; 43GA, ch 208.]

7490. Subdrainage district. After the establishment of a drainage district, any person, company, or corporation owning land within such district which has been assessed for benefits, but which is separated from the main ditch, drain, or watercourse for which it has been so assessed, by the land of others, who desires a ditch or drain constructed from his land across the land of such others in order to connect with the main ditch, drain, or watercourse, and shall be unable to agree with such intervening owners on the terms and conditions on which he may enter upon their lands and cause to be constructed such connecting drain or ditch or, if he shall file a petition for the establishment of a subdistrict and thereafter the proceedings shall be the same as provided for the establishment of an original district. [S13, §1989-a23; C24, 27, §7490.]

Referred to in §7502.

7491. Presumption—jurisdiction. Such connecting ditch or drain which he shall cause to be constructed shall be presumed conducive to the public health, welfare, convenience, and utility the same as if it had been so constructed as a part of the original improvement of said district. When such subdistrict has been established and constructed it shall become and be a part of the improvement of such drainage district as a whole and be under the control and supervision of the board to the same extent and in every way as if it had been a part of the original improvement of such district. [S13, §1989-a23; C24, 27, §7491.]

7492. Reclassification. After a drainage or levee district has been established and the improvements thereof constructed and put in operation, if the board or boards shall find that the original assessments are not equitable as a basis for the expenses of any enlargement or extension thereof which may have become necessary, they shall order a new classification of all the lands in said district by resolution, and appoint three commissioners, one of whom shall be a civil engineer with qualifications as provided in this chapter and two of whom shall be resident freeholders of the county not living within any township into which the improvement extends, and not interested therein nor related to any party whose land is affected thereby, who shall be duly sworn and hereinafter be provided for such commissioners. [C24, 27, §7492.]

7493. Bids required. In case the board shall finally determine that any such changes shall be made involving an expenditure of five thousand dollars or more, said work shall be let by bids in the same manner as is provided for the original construction of such improvements. [C24, 27, §7493.]

7494. Procedure governing reclassification. The proceedings for such reclassification shall in all particulars be governed by the same rules as for original classification. The commissioners shall fix the percentage of actual benefits and make an equitable apportionment of the costs and expenses of construction, enlargement, or extension and file a report thereof with the auditor in the same form and manner as for original classification. Thereafter, all the proceedings in relation hereto as to notice, hearing, and fixing of percentage of benefits and amount of assessments shall be as in this chapter provided in relation to original classification.
and assessments, and at such hearing the board may affirm, increase, or diminish the percentage and assessment of benefits and apportionment of costs and expenses so as to make them just and equitable, and cause the record of the original classification, percentage of benefits, and assessments to be modified accordingly. [C24, 27, §7494.]

7495. Drainage warrants received for assessments. Warrants drawn upon the funds of any district shall be accepted by the treasurer in payment of assessments levied upon any lands in that district owned by the persons to whom said warrants were issued, and when the amount of the warrants exceeds the amount of the assessment, the treasurer shall cancel the said warrant, and give the holder thereof a certificate for the amount of such excess, which certificate shall be filed with the auditor, who shall issue a warrant for the amount of such excess, and charge the treasurer therewith. Such certificate is transferable by indorsement, and will entitle the holder to the new warrant, made payable to his order, and bearing the original number, preceded by the words, "Issued as unpaid balance due on warrant number ............". [S13,§1989-a13; C24, 27,§7495.]

7496. Unpaid warrants—interest. All warrants drawn upon the funds of any drainage district, which cannot be paid for want of funds, shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable annually, from and after the date of presentation thereof to the treasurer. The treasurer shall indorse such warrants "Not paid for want of funds", keep a record of the same, together with the name and post office address of the holder, issue calls for outstanding warrants at such times as he may have funds to pay the same, and pay such warrants under the same procedure as is provided by law in relation to county warrants generally. No additional presentation of warrants shall be required to entitle the holder to interest on overdue annual interest. [S13,§1989-a9; C24, 27, §7496.]

7497. Notice of assignment. When such drainage warrant shall be assigned and transferred after having been so indorsed by the treasurer, the assignee thereof shall notify the treasurer of such assignment, giving the treasurer his name and post office address; and upon receipt of such notice by the treasurer he shall make a memorandum in the record kept of such warrant, showing the name and address of each successive assignee or holder. [C24, 27,§7497.]

7498. Call for unpaid warrants. When the treasurer shall have funds on hand to pay any such warrant or warrants, he shall, in addition to the call provided by law for calling for payment of county warrants generally, mail a written notice of such call to the then holder thereof as shown by his said record, and shall make a record of the date of mailing such notice, and at the expiration of thirty days thereafter if such warrants are not presented for payment, interest thereon shall cease. [C24, 27, §7498.]

7499. Improvement certificates. The board may provide by resolution for the issuance of improvement certificates payable to bearer or to the contractors, naming them, who have constructed the said improvement or completed any part thereof, in payment or part payment of such work. [S13,§1989-a26; C24, 27, §7499.]

Referred to in §7484, 7503.

7500. Form, negotiability, and effect. Each of such certificates shall state the amount of one or more drainage assessments or part thereof made against the property, designating it and the owner thereof liable for the payment of such assessments. Said certificates shall be negotiable and transfer to the bearer all right and interest in and to the tax in every such assessment or part thereof described in such certificates, and shall authorize such bearer to collect and receive every assessment embraced in said certificate by or through any of the methods provided by law for their collection as the same mature. [S13,§1989-a26; C24, 27, §7500.]

Referred to in §7603.

7501. Interest—place of payment. Such certificates shall bear interest not to exceed six per cent per annum, payable annually, and shall be paid by the taxpayer to the county treasurer, who shall receipt for the same and cause the amount to be credited on the certificates issued therefor. [S13,§1989-a26; C24, 27, §7501.]

Referred to in §7603.

7502. Sale at par—right to pay. Any person shall have the right to pay the amount of his assessment represented by any outstanding improvement certificate, with the interest thereon to the date of such payment, at any time. No improvement certificate shall be issued or negotiated for the use of the drainage district for less than par value with accrued interest up to the delivery or transfer thereof. Every such certificate, when paid, shall be delivered to the treasurer and by him surrendered to the party to whose assessment it relates. [S13, §§1989-a26,-a27; C24, 27, §7502.]

Referred to in §7603.

7503. Drainage bonds. When a drainage district has been established or the making of any subsequent repair or improvement determined upon, if the board of supervisors shall find that the cost of such improvement will create assessments against the land included therein in greater than should be levied in a single year upon the lands benefited by such improvement, then, instead of issuing improvement certificates, as provided in the four preceding sections, the board may fix the amount that shall be levied and collected each year until such cost and expenses are paid, and may issue drainage bonds of the county covering all assessments exclusive of assessments of twenty dollars and less. [C97, §1953; S13, §1989-a27; C24, 27, §7503.]

Referred to in §7507.

7504. Form. Each of such bonds shall be numbered and have printed upon its face that it is a "Drainage Bond," stating the county and number of the district for which it is issued,
the date and maturity thereof, that it is in pursuance of a resolution of the board of supervisors, that it is to be paid only from taxes for levee and drainage improvement purposes levied and collected on the lands assessed for benefits within the district for which the bond is issued. [S13,§1989-a27; C24, 27,§7504.]

Referred to in §7507.

7505. Amount—interest — maturity. In no case shall the aggregate amount of all bonds issued exceed the benefits assessed. Such bonds shall not be issued for a greater amount than the aggregate amount of assessments for the payment of which they are issued, nor for a longer period of maturity than twenty years, and bear a rate of interest not to exceed five per cent per annum, payable semiannually, on June first and December first of each year. [C97,§1953; S13,§1989-a27; C24, 27,§7505.]

Referred to in §7507.

7506. Maturity—interest—highway benefits. The board shall fix the amount, maturity, and interest of all bonds to be issued. It shall determine the amount of assessments to highways within the district to be covered by each bond issue. The taxes levied for benefits to highways within any drainage or levee district shall be paid at the same times and in the same proportion as assessments against the lands of private owners. [S13,§1989-a27; C24, 27,§7506.]

Referred to in §7507.

7507. When issued. The bonds issued under the provisions of the four preceding sections or the proceeds thereof shall be issued in time to be available for the use of the district at a date not later than ninety days after the actual commencement of the work on the improvements of such district; but in districts where an appeal or appeals have been taken, not later than ninety days after such appeals have been finally determined. [C24, 27,§7507.]

Referred to in §7515.

7508. Sale or application at par—premium. Such bonds may be sold at par with accrued interest to the payment of work as it progresses upon the improvements of the district, or, the board may sell, through the county treasurer, said bonds at not less than par with accrued interest and devote the proceeds to such payment. Any premium derived from the sale of said bonds shall be credited to the drainage fund of the district. [C97,§1953; S13,§1989-a27; C24, 27,§7508.]

7509. Deficiency levy—additional bonds. If any levy of assessments is not sufficient to meet the interest and principal of outstanding bonds, additional assessments may be made on the same classification as the previous ones. Additional bond issues may be made when necessary to complete full payment for improvements, by the same proceedings as previous issues. [C97,§1953; S13,§1989-a27; C24, 27,§7509.]

7509-a1. Funding or refunding indebtedness. Drainage districts may settle, adjust, renew, or extend the time of payment of the legal indebtedness they may have, or any part thereof, in the sum of one thousand dollars or upwards, whether evidenced by bonds, warrants, certificates, or judgments, and may fund or refund the same and issue bonds therefor in the manner provided in section 7663. [C27,§7509-a1.]

Additional provisions, ch 358-B1.

7510. Record of bonds. A record of the numbers, amounts, and maturities of all such bonds shall be kept by the auditor showing specifically the lands embraced in the district upon which the tax has not been previously paid in full. [S13,§1989-a27; C24, 27,§7510.]

7511. Assessments payable in cash. All assessments of twenty dollars and less shall be paid in cash. [C24, 27,§7511.]

7512. Payment before bonds issued. The board at the time of making the levy, shall fix a time within which all assessments in excess of twenty dollars may be paid in cash, and before any bonds are issued, publish notice in an official newspaper in the county where the district is located, of such time. After the expiration of such time, no assessments may be paid except in the manner and at the times fixed by the board in the resolution authorizing the issue of the bonds. [C24, 27,§7512.]

7513. Appeals. Any person aggrieved may appeal from any final action of the board in relation to any matter involving his rights, to the district court of the county in which the proceeding was held. [S13,§1989-a6,-a11,-a14; C24, 27,§7513.]

7514. Appeals in intercounty districts. In districts extending into two or more counties, appeals from final orders resulting from the joint action of the several boards or the board of trustees of such district may be taken to the district court of any county into which the district extends. [S13,§1989-a35; C24, 27,§7514.]

7515. Time and manner. All appeals shall be taken within twenty days after the date of final action or order of the board from which such appeal is taken by filing with the auditor a notice of appeal, designating the court to which the appeal is taken, the order or action appealed from, and stating that the appeal will come on for hearing at the next succeeding term of the court and designating such term. This notice shall be accompanied by an appeal bond with sureties to be approved by the auditor conditioned to pay all costs adjudged against the appellant and to abide the orders of the court. [S13,§1989-a6,-a14,-a35; C24, 27,§7515.]

Referred to in §7516, 7714-bb.

7516. Transcript. When notice of any appeal with the bond as required by the preceding section shall be filed with the auditor, he shall forthwith make and certify a transcript of the notice of appeal and appeal bond, and file the same with the clerk. [S13,§1989-a14; C24, 27,§7516.]

7517. Petition — docket fee — waiver — dismissal. On or before the first day of the next succeeding term of court, the appellant shall file a petition setting forth the order or final
action of the board appealed from and the grounds of his objections and his complaint, with a copy of his claim for damages or objections filed by him with the auditor. He shall pay to the clerk the filing fee as provided by law in other cases. A failure to pay the filing fee or to file such petition shall be deemed a waiver of the appeal and in such case the court shall dismiss the same. [S13,§1989-a14; C24, 27, §7517.]

Fee, §10837, par. 1.

7518. Pleadings on appeal. It shall not be necessary for the appellees to file an answer to the petition unless some affirmative defense is made thereto, but they may do so. [S13, §1989-a14; C24, 27, §7518.]

7519. Proper parties—employment of counsel. In all actions or appeals affecting the district, the board of supervisors shall be a proper party for the purpose of representing the district and all interested parties therein, other than the adversary parties. The employment of counsel by the board shall be for the purpose of protecting the rights of the district and interested parties therein other than the adversary parties. [S13,§1989-a14; C24, 27,§7519.]

7520. Plaintiffs and defendants. In all appeals or actions adversary to the district, the appellant or complaining party shall be entitled the plaintiff, and the board of supervisors and drainage district it represents, the defendants. [S13,§1989-a14; C24, 27,§7520.]

7521. Right of board and district to sue. In all appeals or actions for or in behalf of the district, the board and the drainage district it represents may sue as the plaintiffs. [S13, §1989-a14; C24, 27,§7521.]

7522. Trial on appeal—consolidation. Appeals from orders or actions of the board fixing the amount of compensation for lands taken for right of way or the amount of damages to which any claimant is entitled shall be tried as ordinary proceedings. All other appeals shall be triable in equity. The court may, in its discretion, order the consolidation for trial of two or more of such equitable cases. [S13,§§1989-a6, -a14, -a35; C24, 27,§7522.]

7523. Conclusive presumption on appeal. On the trial of an appeal from the action of the board in fixing and assessing the amount of benefits to any land within the district as established, it shall not be competent to show that any lands assessed for benefits within said district as established are not benefited in some degree by the construction of the said improvement. [SS15,§1989-a12; C24, 27,§7523.]

Similar provision, §7474.

7524. Order as to damages—duety of clerk. If the appeal is from the action of the board as to the amount of damages or compensation awarded, the amount found by the court shall be entered of record, but no judgment shall be rendered therefor. The amount thus ascertained shall be certified by the clerk of said court to the board of supervisors who shall thereafter proceed as if such amount had been by it allowed to the claimant. [S13,§1989-a6; C24, 27,§7524.]

7525. Costs. Unless the result on the appeal is more favorable to the appellant than the action of the board, all costs of the appeal shall be taxed to the appellant, but if more favorable, the cost shall be taxed to the appellees. [S13, §1989-a6; C24, 27,§7525.]

7526. Decree as to establishing district or including lands. On appeal from the action of the board in establishing or refusing to establish said district, or in including land within the district, the court may enter such order or decree as may be equitable and just in the premises, and the clerk of said court shall certify the decree or order to the board of supervisors which shall proceed thereafter in said matter as if such order had been made by the board. The taxation of costs among the litigants shall be in the discretion of the court. [S13,§1989-a6; C24, 27,§7526.]

7527. Appeal as exclusive remedy—nonappealants. Upon appeal the decision of the court shall in no manner affect the rights or liabilities of any person who did not appeal. The remedy by appeal provided for in this chapter shall be exclusive of all other remedies. [S13, §1989-a6; C24, 27,§7527.]

7528. Reversal by court — rescission by board. In any case where the decree has been entered setting aside the establishment of a drainage district for errors in the proceedings, and such decree becomes final, the board shall rescind its order establishing the drainage district, assessing benefits, and levying the tax based thereon, and shall also cancel any contract made for construction work or material, and shall refund any and all assessments paid. [S13,§1989-a14; C24, 27,§7528.]

7529. Setting aside establishment—procedure. After the court on appeal has entered a decree reversing or modifying the action of the board, the board shall fix a new date for hearing, and proceed in all particulars in the manner provided for the original establishment of the district, avoiding the errors and irregularities for which the original establishment was set aside, and after a valid establishment thereof, proceed in all particulars as provided by law in relation to the original establishment of such districts. [S13,§1989-a14; C24, 27,§7529.]

7530. Reassessment to cure illegality. Whenever any special assessment upon any lands within any drainage district shall have been heretofore adjudged to be void for any jurisdictional defect or for any illegality or uncertainty as to the terms of any contract and the improvement shall have been wholly completed, the board or boards of supervisors shall have power to remedy such illegality or uncertainty as to the terms of any such contract with the consent of the person with whom such contract shall have been entered into and make certain the terms of such contract and shall then cause a reassessment of such land to be made on an equitable basis with the other land in the district by taking the steps required by law in the
making of an original assessment and relieving the tax in accordance with such assessment, and such tax shall have the same force and effect as though the board or boards of supervisors had jurisdiction in the first instance and no illegality or uncertainty existed in the contract. [C24, 27, §7530.]

7531. Monthly estimate — payment. The supervising engineer shall, on or before the tenth day of each calendar month, furnish the contractor and file with the auditor estimates for work done during the preceding calendar month under the contract on each section, and the auditor shall at once draw warrants in favor of such contractor on the drainage funds of the district or give him an order directing the county treasurer to deliver to him or them improvement certificates, or drainage bonds as the case may be, for eighty per cent of the estimate on work done. Such monthly estimates shall remain on file in the office of the auditor as a part of the permanent records of the district to which they relate. [C97, §1944; S13, §§1944, 1989-a9; C24, 27, §7531.]

7532. Completion of work — report — notice. When the work to be done under any contract is completed to the satisfaction of the engineer in charge of construction, he shall so report and certify to the board, which shall fix a day to consider said report and shall give notice of the time and purpose of such meeting by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation published in said county and the date fixed for considering said report shall be not less than five days after the date of such publication. [S13, §§1989-a9; C24, 27, §7532; 44GA, ch 187.]

7533. Objections. Any party interested in the said district or the improvement thereof may file objections to said report and submit any evidence tending to show said report should not be accepted. [C24, 27, §7533.]

7534. Final settlement. If it finds the work under any contract has been completed and accepted, the board shall compute the balance due, and if there are no liens on file against such balance, it shall enter of record an order directing the auditor to draw a warrant in favor of said contractor upon the levee or drainage fund of said district or give him an order directing the county treasurer to deliver to him improvement certificates or drainage bonds, as the case may be, for such balance found to be due, but such warrants, improvement certificates or bonds shall not be delivered to the contractor until the expiration of thirty days after the acceptance of the work. [C73, §1212; C97, §1944; S13, §§1944, 1989-a9; C24, 27, §7534.]

7535. Abandonment of work. In case any contractor abandons or fails to proceed diligently and properly with the work before completion, or in case he fails to complete the same in the time and according to the terms of the contract, the board shall make written demand on him and his surety to proceed with the work within ten days. Service of said demand may be personal, or by registered mail addressed to the contractor and the surety, respectively, at their places of residence or business, as shown by the records in the auditor's office. [S13, §§1944, 1989-a10; C24, 27, §7535.]

7536. New contract — suit on bond. Unless the contractor or the surety on his bond shall appear and in good faith proceed to comply with the demand, and resume work under the contract within the time fixed, the board shall proceed to let contracts for the unfinished work in the same manner as original contracts, and apply all funds not paid to the original contractor toward the completion of the work, and if not sufficient for such purpose, may cause suit to be brought upon the bond of the defaulting contractor for the benefit of the district, and the amount of recovery thereon shall be credited to the district. [C73, §1212; C97, §1944; S13, §§1944, 1989-a10; C24, 27, §7536.]

7537. Construction on or along highway. When a levee or drainage district shall have been established by the board and it shall become necessary or desirable that the levee, ditch, drain, or improvement shall be located and constructed within the limits of any public highway, it shall be so built as not materially to interfere with the public travel thereon. [S13, §1989-a20; C24, 27, §7537.]

7538. Establishment of highways. The board shall have power to establish public highways along and upon any levee or embankment along any such ditch or drain, but when so established the same shall be worked and maintained as other highways and so as not to obstruct or impair the levee, ditch, or drain. [S13, §1989-a20; C24, 27, §7538.]

7539. Bridges. When such levee, ditch, drain, or change of any natural watercourse crosses a public highway, necessitating moving or building or rebuilding any secondary road bridge, the board of supervisors shall move, build, or rebuild the same, paying the costs and expenses thereof from either or both of the secondary road funds. If the bridge be a primary road bridge, the work aforesaid shall be done by the state highway commission and paid for out of the primary road fund. [S13, §1989-a19; C24, 27, §7539; 45GA, ch 20, §777.]

Primary road act, ch 241-B1.

7540. Construction across railroad. Whenever the board of supervisors shall have established any levee, or drainage district, or change of any natural watercourse and the levee, ditch, drain, watercourse as surveyed and located crosses the right of way of any railroad company the county report auditor shall immediately cause to be served upon such railroad company, in the manner provided for the service of original notices, a notice in writing stating the nature of the improvement to be constructed, the place where it will cross the right of way of such company, and the full requirements for its complete construction across such right of way as shown by the plans, specifications, plat, and profile of the engineer appointed by the board, and di-
recting such company to construct such improvement according to said plans and specifications at the place designated, across its right of way, and to build and construct or rebuild and reconstruct the necessary culvert or bridge where any ditch, drain, or watercourse crosses its right of way, so as not to obstruct, impede, or restrict the free flow of the water therein, within thirty days from the time of the service of such notice upon it. [S13, §1989-a18; C24, 27, §7540.]

Referred to in §7541.
Manner of service, §10600 et seq.

7541. Duty to construct. Upon receiving the notice provided in the preceding section, such railroad company shall construct the improvement across its right of way according to the plans and specifications prepared by the engineer for said district, and build or rebuild the necessary culvert or bridge and complete the same within the time specified. [S13, §1989-a18; C24, 27, §7541.]

7542. Bridges at natural waterway—costs. The cost of building, rebuilding, constructing, reconstructing, changing, or repairing, as the case may be, any culvert or bridge, when such improvement is located at the place of the natural waterway or place provided by the railroad company for the flow of the water, shall be borne by such railroad company without reimbursement therefor. [S13, §1989-a18; C24, 27, §7542.]

7543. Construction when company refuses. If the railroad company shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with said notice, the board shall cause the same to be done under the supervision of the engineer in charge of the improvement, and such railroad company shall be liable for the cost thereof to be collected by the county for said district in any court having jurisdiction. [S13, §1989-a18; C24, 27, §7543.]

7544. Cost of construction across railway. The cost of constructing the improvement across the right of way of such company, not including the cost of building or rebuilding and constructing or reconstructing any necessary culvert or bridge, when such improvement is located at the place of the natural waterway or place provided by the railroad company for the flow of the water, shall be considered as an element of such company’s damages by the appraiser to appraise damages. [S13, §1989-a18; C24, 27, §7544.]

7545. Passing drainage equipment across railway. It shall be the duty of any steam or electric railway company to furnish the contractor unrestricted passage across its right of way, telegraph, telephone, and signal lines for his machines and equipment, whenever recommended by the engineer and approved by the board of supervisors, and the cost thereof shall be considered as an element of such company’s damages by the appraisers thereof; provided that if such company shall fail to do so within thirty days after written notice from the auditor, the engineer shall cause the same to be done under his direction and the company shall be liable for the cost thereof to be collected by the county in any court having jurisdiction. Provided, further, that the railway company shall have the right to designate the day and hours thereof within said period of thirty days above mentioned when such crossing shall be made. [C24, 27, §7545.]

7546. Passage across other public utilities. The owner or operator of a public utility, whether operated publicly or privately other than steam and electric railways shall afford the contractor of any drainage project under this chapter unrestricted passage for his machines and equipment across the right of way lines or other equipment of such utility whenever recommended by the engineer and approved by the board of supervisors. [C24, 27, §7546.]

7547. Failure to comply. If the owner or operator of the utility fails to afford such passage within fifteen days after written notice from the drainage engineer so to do, the contractor, under the supervision of the engineer, may proceed to do such crossing or such passage and to place said utility in the same condition as before said passage; but the owner or operator shall have the right to designate the hours of the day when such crossing or passage shall be made. [C24, 27, §7547.]

7548. Expenses attending passage. The work necessary to afford such passage shall be deemed to be covered by and included in the contract with the district under which the contractor is operating, and if the work is done by the owner or operator of such utility the reasonable expense thereof shall be paid out of the drainage funds of the district and charged to the account of the contractor. [C24, 27, §7548.]

7549. Annexation of additional lands. After the establishment of a levee or drainage district, if the board becomes convinced that additional lands are benefited by the improvement and should have been included in the district as originally established, it may adopt a resolution of necessity for annexation of such additional land and appoint an engineer with the qualifications provided in this chapter to examine such additional lands, to make a survey and plat thereof showing their relation, elevation, and conditions of drainage with reference to such established district, and to make and file with the auditor a report as in this chapter provided for the original establishment of such district. [S13, §1989-a54; C24, 27, §7549.]

7550. Proceedings on report. If said report recommends the annexation of such lands or any portion thereof, the board shall consider such report, plats, and profiles and if satisfied that any of such lands are materially benefited by the district and that such annexation is feasible, expedient, and for the public good, it shall proceed in all respects as to notice, hearing, appointment of appraisers to fix the market and as to hearing thereon; and if such annexation is finally made, as to classification and assessment of benefits, to the same extent and in the same manner as provided in the establishment
of an original district. All parties shall have the right to receive notice, to make objections, to file claims for damages, to have hearing, to take appeals and to do all other things to the same extent and in the same manner as provided in the establishment of an original district. [S13,§1989-a54; C24, 27,§7550.]

7551. Petition for annexation. Annexation may be made and brought under the jurisdiction of the board for all of said purposes upon the petition of the owners of all the lands to be annexed. [S13,§1989-a54; C24, 27,§7551.]

7552. Use of former and abandoned surveys. In cases where proceedings have been taken for the establishment of a levee or drainage district and an engineer has been appointed who has made a survey, return, and plat thereof and for any reason the improvement has been abandoned and the proceedings dismissed, and afterwards proceedings are instituted for the establishment of a levee or drainage district which will benefit any territory surveyed in said former proceedings, the engineer shall use so much of the return, levels, surveys, plat, and proceedings in said former proceedings as may be applicable. He shall specify in his reports the parts thereof so used, and in case the cost of said returns, levels, surveys, plat, and proceedings in said former proceedings has been paid by the former petitioners or their bondsmen, then a reasonable amount shall be allowed said petitioners or bondsmen for the use of the same. [S13,§1989-a16; C24, 27,§7552.]

7553. Unsuccessful procedure—re-establishment. When proceedings have been instituted for the establishment of a drainage district or for any change or repair thereof, or the change of a natural watercourse, and the establishment thereof has failed for any reason either before or after the improvement is completed, the board shall have power to re-establish such district or improvement and any new improvement in connection therewith as recommended by the report of the engineer. As to all lands benefited by such re-establishment, repair, or improvement, the board shall proceed in the same manner as in the establishment of an original district, using as a basis for assessment the entire cost of the proceedings, improvement, and maintenance from the beginning; but in awarding damages and in the assessment of benefits account shall be taken of the amount of damages and taxes, if any, theretofore paid by those benefited, and credit therefor given accordingly. All other proceedings shall be the same as for the original establishment of the district, making of improvements, and assessment of benefits. [S13,§§1989-a17,-a50; C24, 27,§7553.]

7554. New district including old district. If any levee or drainage district or improvement established either by legal proceedings or by private parties shall be insufficient to properly drain all of the lands tributary thereto, the board upon petition as for the establishment of an original levee or drainage district, shall have power to establish a new district covering and including such old district or improvement together with any additional lands deemed necessary. All outstanding indebtedness of the old levee or drainage district shall be assessed only against the lands included therein. [S13,§1989-a25; C24, 27,§7554.]

7555. Credit for old improvement. When such district as contemplated in the preceding section and the new improvement therein shall include the whole or any part of the former improvement, the commissioners, for classification of lands for assessment of benefits and apportionment of costs and expenses of such new improvement, shall take into consideration the value of such old improvement in the construction of the new one and allow proper credit therefor to the parties owning the old improvement as their interests may appear. In all other respects the same proceedings shall obtain as are provided for the original establishment of levee and drainage districts. [S13,§1989-a25; C24, 27,§7555.]

7556. Repair. When any levee or drainage district shall have been established and the improvement constructed the same shall be at all times under the supervision of the board of supervisors except as otherwise provided for control and management by a board of trustees, and it shall be the duty of the board to keep the same in repair and for that purpose it may cause the ditches, drains, and watercourses thereof to be enlarged, reopened, deepened, widened, straightened or lengthened, or the location changed for better service, or may cause any part thereof to be converted into a closed drain when considered for the best interest of the public, and in connection with said work may construct settling basins.

Where under laws in force prior to 1904 drainage ditches and levees were established and constructed without fixing at the time of establishment a definite boundary line for the body of land to be assessed for the cost thereof, the body of land which was last assessed to pay for the repair thereof shall also be considered as an established drainage district for the purpose of maintaining such drainage improvements. [S13,§1989-a21; C24, 27,§7556.]

Referred to in §7561.

7557. Payment. Such repairs shall be paid for out of the funds of the levee or drainage district in the hands of the county treasurer, if there be any. [S13,§1989-a21; C24, 27,§7557.]

Referred to in §7561.

7558. Assessment without notice. If such funds are not sufficient and the cost thereof does not exceed ten per cent of the original cost of the improvements in the district a new assessment shall be made on the basis of the old apportionment and no notice of such assessment shall be necessary. [S13,§1989-a21; C24, 27,§7558.]

Referred to in §7561.

7559. Assessment with notice. If the cost thereof does exceed ten per cent of the original cost of the improvements in the district, and the
nature and/or amount of work proposed differs from mere repairs as defined in section 7561, then the board shall order a new apportionment of, and assessment upon, the lands in the district to be made; and the same proceedings shall be had and the same rules shall be applied as are provided in this chapter for an original establishment and assessment; and the same right to appeal shall be given to any interested party. [S13, §1989-a21; C24, 27, §7569; 43GA, ch 209.]

Referred to in §7561.

7560. Additional land. If additional land is required in making such repairs or changes then the same proceedings shall be had as to such additional land as are provided in this chapter for the original establishment of the district and the same rights shall be given all interested parties including the right of appeal from the decision of the board concerning any inclusion of land, damages, apportionment of benefits, and assessment for costs. [S13, §1989-a21; C24, 27, §7560.]

Referred to in §7561.

7561. Separate assessments for main ditch and laterals. Notwithstanding the provisions of the five preceding sections, so much of the cost of the work and materials as is required to clean out any specific open ditch or main so as to restore it to its original efficiency or capacity and to preserve its sides at a practical slope must be assessed to the lands in the whole district in the same proportion as the costs and expenses of the construction of such specific open ditch was originally assessed to said lands; and so much of the cost of the work and materials as is required to restore any tile line or tile lateral to its original efficiency, or to clean any tile line, or to replace broken or defective tile, or to rebuild any bulkhead, must be assessed to the lands benefited by such specific tile line or tile lateral in the same proportion as the original cost thereof. [C24, 27, §7561; 43GA, ch 210.]

Referred to in §§7569, 7663.

7562. Reclassification required. If, however, it shall appear that the original assessment or apportionment did not designate separately the amount each tract should pay for the main ditch and drain and the amount it should pay for the tile lateral drain, then the board shall make such reclassification whenever a new assessment is necessary for repairs or changes according to the principles and rules set forth in sections 7467 and 7468. [C24, 27, §7562; 43GA, ch 210.]

Referred to in §7563.

7563. Improvement of common outlet. When two or more drainage districts outlet into the same ditch, drain, or natural watercourse and the board determines that it is necessary to clean out, deepen, enlarge, extend, or straighten said ditch, drain, or natural watercourse in order to expeditiously carry off the combined waters of such districts, the board may proceed as provided in the two preceding sections. Each district shall be assessed for the cost of such work in proportion to the benefits derived. [S13, §1989-a24; C24, 27, §7563.]

7564. Commissioners to apportion benefits. For the purpose of ascertaining the proportionate benefits, the board shall appoint commissioners having the qualifications of benefit commissioners, one of whom shall be an engineer, to determine the percentage of benefits and the sum total to be assessed to each district for the improvement. [C24, 27, §7564.]

7565. Time of report. When said commissioners are appointed, the board shall, by proper order, fix the time when the commissioners shall report their findings, but a report filed within thirty days of the time so fixed shall be deemed a compliance with said order. [C24, 27, §7565.]

7566. Report and review. The commissioners shall file with the board a detailed report of their findings. Said board shall review said report and may, by proper order, increase or decrease the amount which shall be charged to each district. [C24, 27, §7566.]

7567. Levy under original classification. If the amount finally charged against a district does not exceed ten per cent of the original cost of the improvement in said district, the board shall proceed to levy said amount against all lands, highways, and railway rights of way and property within the district, in accordance with the original classification and apportionment. [C24, 27, §7567.]

7568. Levy under reclassification. If the amount finally charged against a district exceeds ten per cent of the original cost of the improvement, the board shall order a reclassification as provided for the original classification of a district and upon the final adoption of the new classification and apportionment shall proceed to levy said amount upon all lands, highways, and railway rights of way and property within the district, in accordance with said new classification and apportionment. [C24, 27, §7568.]

7569. Removal of obstructions. The board shall cause to be removed from the ditches, drains, and laterals of any district any obstructions which interfere with the flow of the water, including trees, hedges, or shrubbery and the roots thereof, and may cause any tile drain so obstructed to be relaid in concrete or any other adequate protection, such work to be paid for from the drainage funds of the district. [C24, 27, §7569.]

7570. Trees and hedges. When it becomes necessary to destroy any trees or hedges outside the right of way of any ditch, lateral, or drain in order to prevent obstruction by the roots thereof, if the board and the owners of such trees or hedges cannot agree upon the damage for the destruction thereof, the board may proceed to acquire the right to destroy and remove such trees or hedges by the same proceedings provided for acquiring right of way for said drainage improvement in the first instance. [C24, 27, §7570.]

Similar provision, §7650.
7571. Outlet for lateral drains—specifications. The owner of any premises assessed for the payment of the costs of location and construction of any ditch, drain, or watercourse as in this chapter provided, shall have the right to use the same as an outlet for lateral drains from his premises. The board of supervisors shall make specifications covering the manner in which such lateral drains shall be connected with the main ditches or other laterals and be maintained, and the owner shall follow such specifications in making and maintaining any such connection. [S13, §1989-a22; C24, 27, §7571.]

7572. Subdistricts in intercounty districts. The board of supervisors of any county shall have jurisdiction to establish subdrainage districts of lands included within a district extending into two or more counties when the lands to compose such subdistricts lie wholly within such county, and to make improvements therein, repair and maintain the same, fix and levy assessments for the payment thereof, and the provisions of this section shall apply to all such drainage subdistricts, the lands of which lie wholly within one county. The proceedings for all such purposes shall be the same as for the establishment, construction, and maintenance of an original levee or drainage district the lands of which lie wholly within one county, so far as applicable, except that one or more persons may petition for a subdistrict as provided in section 7490. [S13, §1989-a37; C24, 27, §7572.]

7573. District by mutual agreement—presumption. The owners of lands may provide by mutual agreement in writing duly signed, acknowledged, and filed with the auditor for combined drainage of their lands by the location and establishment of a drainage district for such purposes and the construction and maintenance of ditches, settling basins, and watercourses upon and through their said lands. Such drainage district shall be presumed to be conducive to the public welfare, health, convenience, or utility. [S13, §1989-a28; C24, 27, §7573.]

7574. What the agreement shall contain. Such agreement shall contain the following:
1. A description of the lands by congressional divisions, metes, and bounds, or other intelligible manner, together with the names of the owners of all said lands.
2. The location of the drains and ditches to be constructed, describing their sources and outlets and the courses thereof.
3. The character and extent of drainage improvement to be constructed, including settling basins, if any.
4. The assessment of damages, if any.
5. The classification of the lands included in such district, the amount of drainage taxes or special assessments to be levied upon and against the several tracts, and when the same shall be levied and paid.
6. Such other provisions as may be mutually agreed upon relating to establishment and maintenance of such joint and mutual drainage district. [S13, §1989-a28; C24, 27, §7574.]

7575. Board to establish. When such agreement is filed with the auditor he shall record it in the drainage record. The board shall at a regular, special, or adjourned session thereafter locate and establish a drainage district and locate the ditches, drains, settling basins, and watercourses thereof as provided in said agreement, and enter of record an order accordingly. The board thereafter shall carry out the object, purpose, and intent of such agreement and cause to be completed and constructed the said improvement and shall retain jurisdiction of the same as fully as in districts established in any other manner. It shall cause to be levied upon and against the lands of such district, the drainage taxes and assessments according to said agreement and when collected said taxes and assessments shall constitute the drainage funds of said district to be applied upon order of the board as in said agreement provided. [S13, §1989-a28; C24, 27, §7575.]

7576. Procedure. The board shall proceed to carry out the provisions of the agreement, advertising for and receiving bids, letting the work, making contracts, levying assessments, paying on estimates, issuing warrants, improvement certificates, or drainage bonds as the case may be, in the same manner as in districts established on petition, except as in said mutual agreement otherwise provided. [S13, §1989-a28; C24, 27, §7576.]

7577. Outlet in adjoining county. When a drainage district is established in any county in the state and no practicable outlet can be obtained except through lands in an adjoining county, the board of the county in which the district is located shall have power to purchase a right of way for such outlet in such adjoining county and pay for the same out of the funds of such district. In case the board and the owners of the land required for such outlet cannot agree upon the price to be paid as compensation for the land taken, such board is hereby empowered to exercise the right of eminent domain in order to procure such necessary right of way. [S13, §1989-a55; C24, 27, §7577.]

Condemnation procedure, ch 366.

7578. Outlet in another state. When a district is, or has been established in this state and no practicable outlet therefor can be obtained except through lands in an adjoining state, the board of supervisors of the county where such district is situated shall, as drainage commissioners, have power to purchase a right of way and to construct a ditch for such outlet in any adjoining state or to contribute to the construction of such a ditch, in an adjoining state and to pay for the same out of the funds of such district. [S13, §1989-a39; C24, 27, §7578; 43GA, ch 211.]

Referred to in §7578-cl.

7578-cl. Tax. The board of supervisors shall have authority to levy a tax on the lands in said drainage district established in this state to provide funds from which to pay for the improvement referred to in the preceding section should such levy be necessary. [43GA, ch 211.]
§7579. Injuring or diverting—damages. Any person who shall wilfully break down or through or injure any levee or bank of a settling basin, or who shall dam up, divert, obstruct, or wilfully injure any ditch, drain, or other drainage improvement authorized by law shall be liable to the person or persons owning or possessing the lands for which such improvements were constructed in double the amount of damages sustained by such owner or person in possession; and in case of a subsequent offense by the same person he shall be liable in treble the amount of such damages. [C73, §1227; C97, §1961; C24, 27, §7579.]

Punishment, §12894.

7580. Obstructing or damaging. Any person or persons wilfully diverting, obstructing, impeding, or filling up, without legal authority, any ditch, drain, or watercourse or breaking down or injuring any levee or the bank of any settling basin, established, constructed, and maintained under any provision of law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly. [C24, 27, §7580.]

7581. Nuisance — abatement. Any ditch, drain, or watercourse which is now or hereafter may be constructed so as to prevent the surface and overflow water from the adjacent lands from entering and draining into and through the same is hereby declared a nuisance and may be abated as such. [S13, §1989-a15; C24, 27, §7581.]

Nuisances, ch 523.

7582. Waste banks—private use. The landowner may have any beneficial use of the land to which he has fee title and which is occupied by the waste banks of an open ditch when such use does not interfere in any way with the easement or rights of the drainage district as contemplated by this chapter. For the purpose of gaining such use the landowner may smooth said waste banks, but in doing so he must preserve the berms of such open ditch without depositing any additional dirt upon them. [C24, 27, §7582.]

7583. Preliminary expenses—how paid. If the proposed district is all in one county, the board of supervisors is authorized to pay all necessary preliminary expenses in connection therewith from the general fund of the county. If it extends into other counties, the boards of the respective counties are authorized to pay from the general fund thereof, such proportion of said expenses as the work done or expenses created in each county bears to the whole amount of work done or expenses created. Said amounts shall be ascertained and reported by the engineer in charge of the work and be approved by the respective boards which shall, as soon as paid, charge the amount to said district in favor of the general fund of the counties, as their interest may appear, as soon as the said district is established. If said district shall not be established, the said amounts shall be collected upon the bond or bonds of the petitioners. [S13, §1989-a41; C24, 27, §7583.]

7584. Additional help for auditor. If the work in the office of the auditor by reason of the existence of drainage districts is so increased that the regular officer is unable by diligence to do the same, the board of supervisors may employ such additional help as may be necessary to keep the records and transact the business of the drainage districts. The expense of such help shall be paid by the districts in proportion to the amount of work done therefor. [S13, §1989-a42; C24, 27, §7584.]

7585. Employment of counsel. The board is authorized to employ counsel to advise and represent it and drainage districts in any matter in which they are interested. Attorney's fees and expenses shall be paid out of the drainage fund of the district for which the services are rendered, or may be apportioned equitably among two or more districts. Such attorneys shall be allowed reasonable compensation for their services, also necessary traveling expenses while engaged in such business. Attorneys rendering such services shall file with the auditor an itemized, verified account of all claims therefor, and statement of expenses, and the same shall be audited and allowed by the board in the amount found to be due. [S13, §1989-a14; C24, 27, §7585.]

7586. Compensation of appraisers. Persons appointed to appraise and award damages and make classification of lands and assess benefits, other than the engineer, shall receive such compensation as the board may fix, not to exceed, however, five dollars per day each, and in addition thereto, the necessary expense of transportation of said persons while engaged upon their work. They shall file with the auditor an itemized, verified account of the amount of time employed upon said work and their expenses. [S13, §1989-a41; C24, 27, §7586.]

7587. Fees for publications. Fees for publication of all notices required to be published by the provisions of this chapter shall be fixed by the board not exceeding thirty-three and one-third cents for each insertion for each ten lines of brevior type or its equivalent. [S13, §1989-a41; C24, 27, §7587.]

7588. Payment. All compensation for services rendered, fees, costs, and expenses when properly shown by itemized and verified statement shall be filed with the auditor and allowed by the board in such amounts as shall be just and true, and when so allowed shall be paid on order of the board from the levee or drainage funds of the district for which such services were rendered or expenses incurred, by warrants drawn on the treasurer by the auditor. [S13, §1989-a41; C24, 27, §7588.]

7589. Purchase at tax sale. When land in a levee, drainage, or improvement district is being sold at a tax sale for delinquent taxes or assessment, the board of supervisors or the district trustees, as the case may be, shall have authority to bid in such land or any part of it, paying the amount of the bid from the funds of the district, and taking the certificate of sale in their names as trustees for such district, and may thereafter pay any assessments for taxes or benefits levied against said premises from
the district funds. The amount paid for redemption which shall include such additional payment, shall be credited to the district. [C24, 27, §7589.]

Similar provisions, ch 449.

7590. Tax deed—sale or lease. If no redemption shall be made the board of supervisors or trustees, as the case may be, shall receive the tax deed as trustees for the district. They shall credit the district with all income from said property. They may lease or sell and convey said property as trustees for such district and shall deposit all money received therefrom to the credit of such district. [C24, 27, §7590.]

7590-c1. Purchase of tax certificate. When land in a drainage or levee district, or subdistrict, is subject to an unpaid assessment and levy for drainage purposes and has been sold for taxes the board of supervisors of that county, or if control of the district has passed to trustees then such trustees, may purchase the certificate of sale issued by the county treasurer by depositing with the county auditor the amount of money to which the holder of the certificate would be entitled if redemption was made at that time, and on account to the rights of the holder of the certificate and the ownership thereof shall vest in the board of supervisors, or the trustees of that district, as the case may be, in trust for said drainage district or subdistrict. [43GA, ch 212.]

7590-c2. Terms of redemption. Redemption from said tax sale shall be made on such terms as may be agreed upon between the such* board of supervisors or such trustees and the owner of the land involved; but in any case in which the owner of said land will pay as much as fifty per cent of the value of the land at the time of redemption he shall be permitted to redeem. If the parties cannot agree upon such value, either of them may bring an action against the other in the circuit court of the county where the land is situated, and the court shall determine the matter. The proceeding shall be triable in equity. [43GA, ch 212.]

*According to enrolled bill.

7590-c3. Payment—assignment of certificate. When such money is deposited with the county auditor he shall by mail notify the purchaser at said tax sale, or the latter's assignee if of record, and shall pay to the holder of such certificate the sum of money deposited with him for that purpose on surrender of the certificate with proper assignment thereon to the board of supervisors, or to the trustees of said district, as the case may be, as trustee for said district. [43GA, ch 212.]

7590-c4. Funds. Payment to the county auditor for such certificate shall be from the fund of said drainage or levee district, or subdistrict, or from the warrant issued against that fund which shall have precedence over all other outstanding warrants drawn against that fund in the order of their payment. Should there not be a sufficient amount in the fund of said district, or subdistrict, to pay said warrant then the board of supervisors, or the trustees of the district, as the case may be, are authorized to borrow a sum of money sufficient for that purpose on a warrant for that amount on the fund of the district, or subdistrict, which warrant shall bear interest from date at six per cent per annum and shall have preference in payment over all other unpaid warrants on said fund, and the county treasurer shall so enter the same on the list of warrants in his office and call the same for payment as soon as there is sufficient money in said fund. [43GA, ch 212.]

7590-c5. Lease or sale of land. If said certificate goes to deed to the board or to the trustees, all leases and sales of the land shall be affected and record thereof made in the same manner in which leases and sales are affected and record thereof made when the county acquires title as a purchaser under execution sale. [43GA, ch 212.]

7590-c6. Duty of treasurer. When any lands in a drainage or levee district, or subdistrict, are subject to an unpaid assessment and levy for drainage purposes and are sold for a less sum of money than the amount of delinquent taxes thereon the county treasurer shall immediately report that fact to the board of supervisors, or to the trustees for the district, as the case may be. [43GA, ch 212.]

7591. Voting power. In case any proposition arises in said district to be determined by the vote of parties owning land therein, notice of such hearing shall be given and the board of supervisors or trustees, as the case may be, while holding title in trust to any such land, shall have the same right to vote for or against such proposition as the former owner would have had if he had not been divested of the title to said land. [C24, 27, §7591.]

7592. Inspection of improvements. The board of any county into which a levee or drainage improvement extends shall cause a competent engineer to inspect such levee or drainage improvement as often as it deems necessary for the proper maintenance and efficient service thereof. The engineer shall make report to the board of the condition of the improvement, together with such recommendations as he deems necessary. For any claim for services and expenses of inspection, the engineer shall file with the auditor an itemized and verified account of such service and expense to be allowed by the board in such amount as it shall find due and paid out of the drainage funds of the district. If the district extends into two or more counties, such action shall be had jointly by the several boards, and the expenses equitably apportioned among the lands in the different counties. [S13, §1989-a44; C24, 27, §7592.]

7593. Watchmen. When a levee has been established and constructed in any county, the board shall be empowered to employ one or more watchmen, and fix their compensation, whose duty it shall be to watch such levee and make repairs thereon in case of emergency. Such employee shall file with the auditor an itemized, verified account for services rendered, and cost
and expense incurred in watching or repairing such levee, and the same shall be audited and allowed by the board as other claims and paid by the county from funds belonging to such district. [S13, §1989-a40; C24, 27, §7593.]

7594. Construction of drainage laws. The provisions of this chapter and all other laws for the drainage and protection from overflow of agricultural or overflow lands shall be liberally construed to promote leveeing, ditching, draining, and reclamation of wet, swampy, and overflow lands. [S13, §1989-a46; C24, 27, §7594.]

7595. Technical defects. The collection of drainage taxes and assessments shall not be defeated where the board has acquired jurisdiction of the interested parties and the subject matter, on account of technical defects and irregularities in the proceedings occurring prior to the order of the board locating and establishing the district and the improvements therein. [S13, §1989-a46; C24, 27, §7595.]

7596. Conclusive presumption of legality. The final order establishing such district when not appealed from, shall be conclusive that all prior proceedings were regular and according to law. [S13, §1989-a46; C24, 27, §7596.]

7597. Drainage record. The board shall provide a drainage record book, which shall be in the custody of the auditor, who shall keep a full and complete record therein of all proceedings relating to drainage districts, so arranged and indexed as to enable any proceedings relative to any particular district to be examined readily. [S13, §§1989-a14, a42; C24, 27, §7597.]

7598. Records belong to district. All reports, maps, plats, profiles, field notes, and other documents pertaining to said matters, including all schedules, and memoranda relating to assessment of damages and benefits, shall belong to the district to which they relate, remain on file in the office of the county auditor, and be matters of permanent record of drainage proceedings. [C24, 27, §7598.]

7599. Petition and bond. When the levee or drainage district embraces land in two or more counties, a duplicate of the petition of any owner of land to be affected or benefited by such improvement shall be filed with the county auditor of each county into which said levee or drainage district will extend, accompanied by a duplicate bond to be filed with the auditor of each of the said counties as provided when the district is wholly within one county, in an amount and with sureties approved by the auditor of the county in which the largest acreage of the district is situated, which bond shall run in favor of the several counties in which it is filed. [S13, §1989-a29; C24, 27, §7599.]

7600. Commissioners. Upon the filing of such petition in each county and the approval of such duplicate bond by the proper auditor, the board of each of such counties shall ap-
609 INTERCOUNTY LEVEE OR DRAINAGE DISTRICTS, CH 354, §7601

point a commissioner and the commissioners of the several counties so appointed shall meet within thirty days thereafter and appoint a competent engineer who shall also act as a commissioner. [S13, §1989-a29; C24, 27, §7601.]

Referred to in §7606-a1.

601. Examination and report. The commissioners thus appointed shall examine the application and make an inspection of all the lands embraced in the proposed district and shall determine what improvements in the way of levees, ditches, drains, settling basins, or change of natural watercourse are necessary for the drainage of the lands described in the petition. Such commissioners, including the engineer, shall file a detailed report of their examination and their findings and file a duplicate thereof in the office of the auditor of each of said counties. [S13, §1989-a29; C24, 27, §7601.]

602. Duty of engineer. In addition to the report of the commissioners as a whole, the engineer so appointed shall perform the same duties and in the same manner required of the engineer by chapter 353 when the proposed district is located wholly within one county, and his surveys, plats, profiles, field notes, and reports of his surveys shall be made and filed in duplicate in each county. [S13, §1989-a29; C24, 27, §7602.]

603. Notice. Immediately upon the filing of the report of the commissioners and the engineer, if the same recommends the establishment of such district, notice shall be given by the auditor of each county to the owners of all the lots and tracts of land in his own county respectively embraced within such district as recommended by the commissioners as shown by the transfer books in the office of the auditor of each of said counties, and also to the persons in actual occupancy of all the lots or tracts of land in such district, and also to each lienholder or incumbrancer of any of such lots or tracts as shown by the records of the respective counties. [S13, §1989-a29; C24, 27, §7603.]

604. Contents of notice—service. Such notice shall state the time and place, when and where the boards of the several counties will meet in joint session for the consideration of said petition and the report of the commissioners and engineer thereon, and shall in other respects be the same and served in the same time and manner as required when the district is wholly within one county, except that the auditor of each county shall give notice only to the owners, occupants, incumbrancers, and lienholders of the lots and tracts of land embraced within the proposed district in his own county as shown by the records of such county. [S13, §1989-a29; C24, 27, §7604.]

Notice and service, §7449 et seq.

605. Claims for damages—filing—waiver. Any person filing objections or claiming damages or compensation on account of the construction of such improvement shall file the same in writing in the office of the auditor of the county in which his land is situated, at or before the time set for hearing. He may, however, file it at the time and place of hearing. If he shall fail to file such claim at the time specified he shall be held to have waived his right thereto, but claims for land taken for right of way for any open ditch or for settling basins need not be filed. [S13, §1989-a20; C24, 27, §7605.]

606. Organizations—procedure—adjournments. At the time set for hearing such petition, the boards of the several counties shall meet at the place designated in said notice. They shall organize by electing a chairman and a secretary, and when deemed advisable may adjourn to meet at the call of such chairman at such time and place as he may designate, or may adjourn to a time and place fixed by said joint boards. They shall sit jointly in considering the petition, the report and the recommendations of the engineer, in the same manner as if the district were wholly within one county. [S13, §1989-a31; C24, 27, §7606.]

607. Tentative adoption of plans. The said boards by their joint action may dismiss the petition and refuse to establish such district, or they may approve and tentatively adopt the plans and recommendations of the engineer for the said district. [C24, 27, §7607.]

608. Appraisers. If the said boards shall adopt a tentative plan for the district, the board of each county shall select an appraiser and the several boards by joint action shall employ an engineer, and the said appraisers and engineer shall constitute the appraisers to appraise the damages and value of all right of way required for open ditches and of all lands required for settling basins. [S13, §1989-a31; C24, 27, §7608.]

609. Duty of appraisers—procedure. The appraisers shall proceed in the same manner and make return of their findings and appraise the same as when the district is wholly within one county, except that a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the auditor's office of each of the several counties. After the filing of the report of the appraisers, all further proceedings shall be the same as where the district is wholly within one county, except as otherwise provided. [S13, §1989-a31; C24, 27, §7609.]

Procedure, §7449 et seq.

610. Meetings of joint boards. The board of supervisors of any county in which a petition for the establishment of a levee or drainage district to extend into or through two or more counties is on file, may meet with the board or boards of any other county or counties in which such petition is on file, for the purpose of acting jointly with such other board or boards in reference to said petition or any business relating to such district. Any such joint meetings held in either of the counties in which such petition is on file shall constitute a valid and legal meeting of said joint boards for the transaction of any business pertaining to said petition or to the business of such district. [S13, §1989-a37; C24, 27, §7610.]
7611. Equalizing voting power. When the boards are of unequal membership, for the purpose of equalizing their voting power each member of the smallest board shall cast a full vote and each member of a larger board shall cast such fractional part of a vote as results from dividing the smallest number by such larger number. [S13,§1989-a29; C24, 27,§7611.]

7612. Commissioners to classify and assess. If the boards of the several counties acting jointly shall establish the district, they shall appoint a commission consisting of one from each county, and in addition thereto a competent engineer who shall within twenty days begin to inspect the premises and classify the lands in said district fixing the percentages and assessments of benefits and the apportionment of costs and expenses and shall complete said work within the time fixed by the boards. The qualifications of said commissioners, their classification of lands, fixing percentages and assessments of benefits and apportionment of costs and the report thereof in all details shall be governed in all respects by the provisions of chapter 353 for districts wholly in one county. [S13,§1989-a32; C24, 27,§7612.]

7613. Notice and service thereof — objections. Upon the filing of the report of the commissioners to classify lands, fix and assess benefits and apportion costs and expenses, the auditors of the several counties, acting jointly, shall cause notice to be served upon all interested parties of the time when and the place where the boards will meet and consider such report and make a final assessment of benefits and apportionment of costs, which notice shall be the same and served for the time and in the manner and all proceedings thereon shall be the same as provided in chapter 353 in districts wholly in one county, except publication of notice as provided in section 7441 shall be in each of the counties into which the district extends, and also except that the objections not filed prior to the date of the hearing shall be filled with the boards at the time and place of such hearing. [S13,§1989-a32; C24, 27,§7613.]

7614. Levies — certificates and bonds. After the amount to be assessed and levied against the several tracts of land shall have been finally determined, the several boards, acting separately, and within their own counties, shall levy and collect the taxes apportioned and levied in their respective counties. They may issue warrants, improvement certificates, or bonds for the payment of the cost of such improvement within their respective counties, with the same right of landowners to pay without interest or in installments all as provided where the district is wholly in one county. [S13,§1989-a32; C24, 27,§7614.]

7615. Bonds or proceeds made available. When drainage bonds are to be issued under the provisions of the preceding section they shall be issued at such time that they or the proceeds thereof shall be available for the use of the district at a date not later than ninety days after the actual commencement of the work on the improvement as provided in relation to districts wholly within one county, and subject to the same exceptions in cases of appeals set forth in section 7507. [C24, 27,§7615.]

7616. Supervising engineer. At the time of finally establishing the district, the boards of the several counties, acting jointly, shall employ a competent engineer to have charge and supervision of the construction of the improvement and they shall fix his compensation and he shall, before entering upon said work, give a bond running to the several counties for the use and benefit of the district in the same amounts and of like tenor and effect as is provided in districts wholly within one county. A duplicate of such bond shall be filed with the auditor of each of said counties. [S13,§1989-a34; C24, 27,§7616.]

Bond, §7448.

7617. Duty of engineer. The duties of the supervising engineer shall be the same in all respects as is provided by chapter 353 for districts wholly in one county. [S13,§1989-a34; C24, 27,§7617.]

7618. Notice of letting work — applicable procedure. If the boards, acting jointly, shall establish such district, the auditors of the several counties shall immediately thereafter, acting jointly, cause notice to be given of the time and place of the meeting of the boards for letting contracts for the construction of the improvement. The notices, bids, bonds, and all other proceedings in relation to letting contracts shall be the same as provided where the district is wholly within one county, but duplicates of contractors' bonds shall be filed with the auditor of each county. [S13,§1989-a33; C24, 27,§7618.]

7619. Contracts. All contracts made for engineering work and the work of constructing improvements of an intercounty district shall be made by written contract executed by the contractor and such person as may be authorized by the boards of the several counties and by joint resolution and shall specify the work to be done, the amount of compensation therefor and the times and manner of payment, all as provided in relation to districts wholly within one county. [S13,§1989-a33; C24, 27,§7619.]

7620. Monthly estimate — payment. The engineer in charge of the work shall furnish the contractor monthly estimates of the amount of work done on each section and the amount thereof done in each county, a duplicate of which shall be filed with the auditor of each of the several counties. Upon the filing of such statement, each auditor shall draw a warrant for the contractor or give him an order directing the treasurer to deliver to him improvement certificates or drainage bonds, as the case may be, in favor of the contractor for eighty per cent of the amount due from his county. [S13,§1989-a34; C24, 27,§7620.]
7621. Final settlement. When the work to be done on any contract is completed to the satisfaction of the supervising engineer he shall so report and certify to the boards of the several counties, which by joint action shall fix a day to consider said report, and all the provisions shall apply in relation to objections to said report and the approval of the same and the completion of any unfinished or abandoned work as is provided in chapter 353 relating to completion of work and final settlement in districts wholly within one county, except that, when the completed work is accepted by the joint action of the boards of supervisors of the several counties into which the district extends such acceptance shall be certified to the auditor of each county who shall draw a warrant for the balance due from the portion of the district wholly within one county. [S13,§1989-a34; C24, 27,§7621.]

7622. Failure of board to act. When the establishment of a district, extending into two or more counties, is petitioned for as hereinbefore provided and one or more of such boards fails to take action thereon, the petitioners may cause notice in writing to be served upon the chairman of each board demanding that action be taken upon the petition within twenty days from and after the service of such notice. [S13, §1989-a36; C24, 27,§7622.]

7623. Transfer to district court. If such boards shall fail to take action thereon within the time named, or fail to agree, the petitioners may cause such proceedings to be transferred to the district court of any of the counties into which such proposed district extends by serving notice upon the auditors of the several counties within ten days after the expiration of said twenty days' notice, or after the failure of such boards to agree. [S13,§1989-a36; C24, 27,§7623.]

7624. Transcript, docket, and trial. Upon the giving of such notice the auditors shall, acting jointly, prepare and certify to the clerk of the district court a full and complete transcript of all proceedings had in such case, on or before the first day of the next succeeding term of said court. The clerk of the district court shall thereupon docket the case and the appeal shall be tried as in equity and the appearance term shall be the trial term. [S13, §1989-a36; C24, 27,§7624.]

7625. Decree. The court shall enter judgment and decree dismissing the case or establishing such district and may by proper orders and writs enforce the same. [S13,§1989-a36; C24, 27,§7625.]

7626. Law applicable. Except as otherwise stipulated in this chapter the provisions and procedure set forth in chapter 353 shall govern and apply to the formation, establishment, and conduct of every levee or drainage district extending into two or more counties, the petition thereof, the giving or publication or service of notice therein, the appointment and duties of all officers or appraisers or commissioners, the making or filing of waivers, reports, plats, profiles, recommendations, notices, contracts, and papers, the classification and apportionment and assessment of lands and all other property, the taking and hearing of appeals, the issuance and delivery of warrants, bonds and assessment certificates, the payment of taxes and assessments, the making of improvements, ditches, drains, settling basins, changes, enlargements, extensions, and repairs, the inclusion of lands, and the making or performance of every other matter or thing whatsoever relevant to or in any wise connected with such joint drainage or levee district, and the rights, privileges, and duties of all persons, landowners, officers, appellants, and courts. [S13,§1989-a37; C24, 27,§7626.]

CHAPTER 354-A1
CONVERTING INTRACOUNTY DISTRICTS INTO INTERCOUNTY DISTRICT

7626-a1. Intracounty districts converted into intercounty district.

7626-a2. Benefited land only included.

7626-a1. Intracounty districts converted into intercounty district. Whenever one or more drainage districts in one county outlet into a ditch, drain, or natural water course, which ditch, drain, or natural water course is the common carrying outlet for one or more drainage districts in another county, the boards of superintendents of such counties acting jointly may by resolution, and on petition of the trustees of any one of such districts or one or more landowners therein, in either case such petition to be accompanied by a bond as provided in section 7599, must initiate proceedings for the establishment of an intercounty drainage district by appointing commissioners as provided in section 7600 and by requiring a bond as provided in section 7599 and by proceeding as provided by chapter 354, and all powers, duties, limitations, and provisions of this chapter and chapter 354, shall be applicable thereto. [C27,§7626-a1.] 7626-a2. Benefited land only included. Neither any land nor any previously organized drainage district shall be included within, or assessed for, the proposed new intercounty district unless such land or unless such previously organized district shall receive special benefits from the improvements in the proposed new intercounty district. [C27,§7626-a2.]

7626-a3. Appeal by landowner. Any landowner affected by the establishment of the new
intercounty district may appeal to the district court of the county where his land lies from the action of the joint boards in establishing the new district or in including his land within it. [C27,§7626-a3.]

7626-a4. Procedure on appeal. The procedure for taking such appeal and for hearing and determining it shall be that provided for similar appeals in chapter 353. [C27,§7626-a4.]

CHAPTER 355
DRAINAGE DISTRICTS EMBRACING PART OR WHOLE OF CITY OR TOWN
Referred to in §§7442, 7648, 7751, 7766.

7627. Authority to include city. The board of any county shall have the same power to establish a drainage district that includes the whole or any part of any incorporated town or city, including cities under special charter, as they have to establish districts wholly outside of such cities and towns, including assessment of damages and benefits within such cities and towns, but no board of supervisors shall have power or authority to establish a drainage district which lies wholly within the corporate limits of any city or town, nor in any case to establish any district for sewer purposes. [S13,§1989-a38; C24, 27,§7627.]

7628. Inclusion of city—notice. Notice of the filing of the petition for such district and the time of hearing thereon, shall be set forth the boundaries of the territory included within such city or town and directed to the town or city clerk and the owners and lienholders of the property within such boundaries without naming individuals, to be served in the same manner as notices where the district is wholly outside of such city or town. [S13,§1989-a38; C24, 27,§7628.]

7629. Assessments—notice. When the streets, alleys, public ways, or parks or lots or parcels including railroad rights of way of any incorporated town or city, or city under special charter, so included within a levee or drainage district, will be beneficially affected by the construction of any improvement in such district, it shall be the duty of the commissioners appointed to classify and assess benefits to such streets, alleys, public ways, and parks, or lots or parcels including railroad rights of way and notice thereof shall be served upon the clerk of such incorporated town or city, irrespective of the form of government, and upon owners of lots, parcels, and railroad rights of way so assessed. [S13,§1989-a38; C24, 27,§7629.]

7631. Assessments—interest. Such assessment as finally made shall draw interest at the same rate and from the same time as assessment against lands. [S13,§1989-a38; C24, 27,§7631.]

7632. Bonds, certificates, and waivers. The board of supervisors and the town or city council shall have the same power in reference to issuing improvement certificates or drainage bonds and executing waivers on account of such assessment for benefits to streets, alleys, public ways, and parks as is herein conferred upon the board of supervisors and the township trustees in reference to assessment for benefits to highways. [S13,§1989-a38; C24, 27,§7632.]

7633. Funding bonds. Such cities or towns may issue their funding bonds for the purpose of securing money to pay any assessment against it as provided by law. [C24, 27,§7633.]

7634. Jurisdiction relinquished. When the board of any county has heretofore established any drainage district which is located wholly within the corporate limits of any city or town, including those the outlets of which are outside of such limits, and the drains thereof have been wholly or partially constructed of sewer tile, or when the ground that is used for said drains is needed by the city or town for storm sewer and drainage purposes, said board shall relinquish all authority or control of all of said drain that is included within such corporate limits, to the city or town upon request of the city or
town council as provided in the next section. [C24, 27,§7634.]

7635. Request for relinquishment. It is hereby made the duty of any city or town council, if it deems the same for the best interest of the said city or town, to pass, by a majority vote, a resolution requesting the board of supervisors to permit the city or town to take over and control the drains within its corporate limits which resolution shall be certified to the board of supervisors of the county and filed by the auditor, who shall spread the same upon the records of the drainage district. [C24, 27,§7635.]

7636. Duty to relinquish. Upon the request of the city or town council, as provided in the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the board to pass a resolution and have the same made a part of its proceedings, relinquishing all authority and control of the drainage district which is within the corporate limits, to the said city or town. [C24, 27,§7636.]

7637. Jurisdiction of municipality. After the drainage district has been taken over by the city or town, it shall have complete control thereof, and may use the same for any purpose that said city or town through its city or town council deems proper and necessary for the advancement of the city or town or its health or welfare, and the city or town shall be responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of said drainage district only from and after its relinquishment by the board of supervisors to the city or town. [C24, 27,§7637.]

CHAPTER 356
HIGHWAY DRAINAGE DISTRICTS
Referred to in §§7442, 7751, 7756.

7638. Establishment. Whenever, in the opinion of the board of supervisors, it is necessary to drain any part of any public highway under its jurisdiction, and any land abutting upon or adjacent thereto, it may proceed without petition or bond to establish a highway drainage district by proceeding in all other respects as provided in chapter 353. [SS15, §§1989-b, -b2-b6, -b8, -b12, -b13; C24, 27,§7638; 43GA, ch 20,§78.]

7639. Powers. Such district, when established, shall have the powers granted to drainage and levee districts, and all parties interested shall have the same rights so far as applicable. [SS15, §§1989-b, -b2-b6, -b8, -b12, -b13; C24, 27,§7639.]

7640. Initiation without petition. When the board of supervisors determines on its own action to proceed to the establishment of a highway drainage district, it shall do so by the adoption of a resolution of necessity to be placed upon its records, in which it shall describe in a general way the portion of any highway or highways to be included in such district, together with the description of abutting or adjacent land and railroad rights of way to be included in such district and made subject to assessment for such improvement. [SS15, §1989-b; C24, 27,§7640.]

7641. Engineer. The board shall appoint a competent engineer for the district. If the county engineer is appointed, he shall serve without additional compensation. In no case shall the county engineer act as a member of the assessment commission in a drainage district provided for in this chapter. [SS15, §§1989-b, -b11; C24, 27,§7641.]

7642. Survey and report. The engineer shall make a survey of the proposed district and report the same to the board, being governed in all respects as provided by sections 7437 and 7438 and designate particularly any portion of the secondary road system, or the primary road system, or any portion of either or both of said systems, as well as all lands adjoining and adjacent thereto, including lands and rights of way of railway companies which in his judgment will be benefited by drainage of highways in such district, and which should be embraced within the boundaries of such district. [SS15, §1989-b1; C24, 27,§7642; 43GA, ch 20,§79.]

7643. Assessment—report. The commission for assessment of benefits and classifying the property assessed shall determine and report:
1. The separate amount which shall be paid by the county on account of the secondary road system.
2. The separate amount which shall be paid by the state on account of the primary road system.
3. The amounts which shall be assessed against the right of way or other real estate of each railway company within such district.
4. The amounts which shall be assessed against each forty-acre tract or less within such district. [SS15, §1989-b5; C24, 27,§7643; 43GA, ch 20,§86.]

7644. Advanced payments. The board on construction of such improvement may advance out of the secondary road construction fund or the secondary road maintenance fund, or out of both of said funds that portion to be collected by special assessment, the amount so advanced.
to be replaced in said road funds as the first special assessments are collected. The board may in lieu of making such advancements, issue warrants to be known as “Drainage Warrants”, said warrants to draw not to exceed six per cent interest per annum payable annually from the date of issue and to be paid out of the special assessments levied therefor, when the same are collected. [SS15, §1989-b7; C24, 27, §7644; 43GA, ch 20, §870.]

7645. Payment from road funds. The amount fixed by the final order of the board to be paid:
1. On account of the primary road system, shall be payable by the state highway commission on due certification of the amount by the county treasurer to said commission out of the primary road fund.
2. On account of the secondary road system, may be payable from the secondary road construction fund, or from the secondary road maintenance fund, or from both of said funds. [SS15, §1989-b5; C24, 27, §7645; 43GA, ch 20, §877.]

7646. Dismissal—costs. If such proceedings are dismissed or said improvement abandoned, all costs of such proceedings shall be paid out of the road system for the benefit of which said proceeding was initiated. [SS15, §1989-b10; C24, 27, §7646.]

7647. Condemnation of right of way. When in the judgment of the board of supervisors, it is inadvisable to establish a drainage district but necessary to acquire right of way through private lands for the construction of ditches or drains as outlets for the drainage of highways, the board of supervisors may cause such right of way to be condemned by proceedings in the manner required for the exercise of the right of eminent domain as for works of internal improvement, except that no attorney fee shall be taxed, and pay the costs and expense of such condemnation from either or both of said secondary road funds. [S13, §1989-a43; C24, 27, §7647; 43GA, ch 20, §81.]

Condemnation procedure, ch 366.

7648. Laws applicable. All proceedings for the construction and maintenance of highway drainage districts except as provided for in this chapter shall be as provided for in the four preceding chapters. [C24, 27, §7648.]

7649. Removal of trees from highway. When the roots of trees located within a highway obstruct the ditches or tile drains of such highway, the board of supervisors shall remove such trees from highways, except shade or ornamental trees adjacent to a dwelling house or other farm buildings or feed lots, or any tree or trees for windbreaks upon cultivated lands consisting of sandy or other light soils. [C24, 27, §7649; 43GA, chs 20, 24.]

7650. Trees outside of highways. When the roots of trees and hedges growing outside a highway obstruct the ditches or tile drains of any highway, the board of supervisors may acquire the right to destroy such trees in the manner provided for taking private property for public use. Ornamental trees adjacent to any dwelling, orchard trees and trees used as windbreaks for a dwelling house, outbuildings, barn or feed lots, shall be exempt from the provisions of this section. [C24, 27, §7650; 43GA, ch 20, §83.]

Condemnation procedure, ch 366.

Similar provision, §7660.

CHAPTER 357

DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICTS WITH PUMPING STATIONS

7651. Authorization.
7652. Petition—procedure.
7653. Additional pumping station.
7654. Transfer of pumps.
7655. Costs.
7656. Dividing districts.
7657. Notice—publication.
7658. Hearing—jurisdiction of divided districts.
7659. Division in other cases.
7660. Assessments not affected—maintenance tax.
7661. Election and appointment of trustees.
7662. Setting basin—condemnation.
7663. Funding bonds.
7664. Form of bonds.
7665. Formal execution.
7667. Registration.
7668. Liability of treasurer—reports.
7669. Sale—application of proceeds.
7670. Levy.
7671. Scope of act.
7672. Funds available to pay bonds.
7673. Limitation of actions.

7651. Authorization. The board of supervisors of any county or counties in which a drainage or levee district has been organized as by law provided, may establish and maintain a pumping station or stations, when and where the same may be necessary to secure a proper outlet for the drainage of the land comprising the district or any portion thereof, and the cost of construction and maintenance of said pumping station or stations shall be levied upon and collected from the lands in the district benefited by such pumping station or stations, in the same manner as provided for in the construction and maintenance of said districts. [S13, §§1989-a49, -a52; C24, 27, §7651.]

7652. Petition—procedure. Such pumping station shall not be established or maintained unless a petition therefor shall be presented to the board signed by not less than one-third of the owners of lands benefited thereby. The lands benefited by such pumping station shall be determined by the board on said petition and report of the engineer, and such other evidence as it may hear. No additional land shall be taken into any such drainage district after the improvements therein have been substantially
completed, unless one-third of the owners of the land proposed to be annexed have petitioned therefor or consented in writing thereto. [S13, §1989-a49; C24, 27,§7652.]

7653. Additional pumping station. After the establishment of a drainage district, including a pumping plant, and before the completion of the improvement therein, the board or boards may, if deemed necessary to fully accomplish the purposes of said improvement, by resolution authorize the establishment and maintenance of such additional pumping station or stations as the engineer may recommend, and if a petition is filed by one-third of the owners of land within such district asking the establishment of such pumping station or plants, the board or boards must direct the engineer to investigate the advisability of the establishment thereof and upon the report of said engineer the board or boards shall determine whether such additional pumping plants or plants shall be established. [C24, 27,§7653.]

7654. Transfer of pumps. If the board or boards determine that additional pumping plant or plants shall be established and maintained, a pump or pumps may be removed from any pumping station already established and may be installed in any such additional plant, if such removal can be made without injuring the efficient operation of the plant from which removed. [C24, 27,§7654.]

7655. Costs. The cost of the establishment of such additional pumping plant or plants shall be paid in the same manner and upon the same basis as is provided for the cost of the original improvement. [C24, 27,§7655.]

7656. Dividing districts. When a drainage district has been created and more than one pumping plant is established therein, the board or boards of supervisors may, and upon petition of one-third of the owners of land within said district shall, appoint an engineer to investigate the advisability of dividing said district into two or more districts so as to include at least one pumping plant in each of such districts. [C24, 27,§7656.]

7657. Notice—publication. If the engineer recommends such division the board of supervisors shall fix a time for hearing upon the question of such division and shall publish notice directed to all whom it may concern of the time and place of such hearing, for the time and in the manner as is required for the publication of notice of the establishment of said district, except that said notice need not name the owners and lienholders. [C24, 27,§7657.]

7658. Hearing—jurisdiction of divided districts. At the time fixed, the board shall determine the advisability of such division and shall make such order with reference thereto as shall be deemed proper, having consideration for the interests of all concerned. If such division is made, the board or boards having jurisdiction of the original district shall retain jurisdiction of the new districts created by such division for the purpose of collecting assessments theretofore made and making such additional assessments as are necessary to pay the obligations theretofore contracted. For all other purposes, each division shall be under the jurisdiction of the board or boards of supervisors which would have had jurisdiction thereof if originally established as an independent district. [C24, 27,§7658.]

7659. Division in other cases. After a levee or drainage district operating a pumping plant shall have been established and the improvement constructed and accepted, if it shall become apparent that the lands can be more effectually drained, managed, or controlled by a division thereof, then the said board or boards, or trustees, may, and if the district is divided by a stream, they shall, divide the district. [C24, 27,§7659.]

7660. Assessments not affected—maintenance tax. Each district after the division shall be conducted as though established originally as a district. Nothing herein shall affect the legality or collection of any assessments levied before the division; but the maintenance tax, if any, shall be divided in proportion to the amount paid in by each district. [C24, 27,§7660.]

7661. Election and apportionment of trustees. If said district, before the division was made, was under the control and management of trustees, then each trustee shall continue to serve in the district in which he is situated, and other trustees shall be elected in each new district. The election for said new trustees shall be called by the old board of trustees in each district within ten days after said division is made and shall be conducted as provided for the election of trustees. [C24, 27,§7661.]

Election of trustees, ch 388.

7662. Settling basin—condemnation. If, before a district operating a pumping plant is completed and accepted, it appears that portions of the lands within said district are wet or nonproductive by reason of the floods or overflow waters from one or more streams running into, through, or along said district and that said district or some other district of which such district shall have formed a part, shall have provided a settling basin to care for the said floods and overflow waters of said stream or watercourse, but no channel to said settling basin has been provided, said board or boards are hereby empowered to lease, buy, or condemn the necessary lands within or without the district for such channel. Proceedings to condemn shall be as provided for the exercise of the right of eminent domain. [C24, 27,§7662.]

Condemnation procedure, ch 386.

7663. Funding bonds. When the owners of ten per cent of the land in a drainage or levee district having and operating a pumping station shall petition the board of supervisors to extend the time of payment of the taxes assessed against the lands within said district for a period not exceeding twenty years, under such
rules and regulations as said board may direct, the interest on such assessments to be paid an-
ually the same as other taxes levied against
the property, the amounts, but not less than one-twentieth of the
principal of said extended tax to be paid each
year until the entire tax is paid, and the lien of
such tax to continue until fully paid, the board of
supervisors may settle, adjust, renew, or
extend the legal indebtedness of such district
as shown by the assessments levied against the
lands therein whether evidenced by certificates,
warrants, bonds, or judgments by refunding all
such indebtedness and issuing coupon bonds
therefor when such indebtedness amounts to
one thousand dollars or upwards, but for no
other purpose. [C24, 27,§7663.]
Referred to in §7509-al.
Refunding bonds, ch 33-B1.

7664. Form of bonds. Such bonds shall be
issued in sums of not less than one hundred
dollars or more than one thousand dollars each,
running not more than twenty years, bearing
interest not exceeding six per cent per annum,
payable annually or semiannually, and shall
be substantially in the form provided by law
for funding bonds issued for drainage purposes.
[C24, 27,§7664.]
Form of bond, §7694.

7665. Formal execution. Such bonds shall
be numbered consecutively, signed by the chair-
man of the board of supervisors, attested by
the county auditor. The interest coupons at-
tached thereto shall be executed in the same
manner. [C24, 27,§7665.]

7666. Resolution—requisites—record. All
bonds issued under the provisions of this chap-
ter shall be issued pursuant to and in con-
formity with a resolution adopted by the board
of supervisors, which shall specify the amount
authorized to be issued, the purpose for which
issued, the rate of interest they shall bear and
whether payable annually or semiannually, the
place where the principal and interest shall be
payable and when it becomes due, and such
other provisions not inconsistent with law in
reference thereto as the board of supervisors
shall think proper, which resolution shall be entered of record upon the minutes of the pro-
cedings of the said board and a complete copy
thereof printed on the back of each bond, which
resolution shall constitute a contract between
the drainage district and the purchasers or
holders of said bonds. [C24, 27,§7666.]

7667. Registration. When bonds have been
executed as aforesaid they shall be delivered to
the county treasurer and his receipt taken
therefor. He shall register the same in a book
provided for that purpose, which shall show the
number of each bond, its date, date of sale,
amount, date of maturity, and the name and
address of the purchaser, and if exchanged what
evidences of debt were received therefor, which
record shall at all times be open to the inspec-
tion of the owners of property within the dis-

7668. Liability of treasurer—reports. The treasurer
shall stand charged on his official bond with all bonds so delivered to him and the
proceeds thereof. He shall report under oath to the board of supervisors, at each first
regular session thereof in each month, a state-
ment of all such bonds sold or exchanged by
him since his last report and the date of such
sale or exchange and when exchanged a de-
scription of the indebtedness for which ex-
changed. [C24, 27,§7668.]

7669. Sale—application of proceeds. He
shall, under a resolution and the direction of the said county board of supervisors, sell the
bonds for cash on the foregoing or other terms
for exchange them on like terms for a legal indebted-
ness of the said district evidenced by bonds,
warrants, or judgments outstanding at the date
of the passage of the resolution authorizing the
issue thereof, and the proceeds shall be applied
and exclusively used for the purpose for which
said bonds are issued. In no case shall they
be sold or exchanged for a less sum than their
face value and all interest accrued at the date
of sale or exchange. After registration the
 treasurer shall deliver said bonds to the pur-
cusher thereof and when exchanged for in-
debtedness of said district shall at once cancel
all warrants or bonds or secure proper credits
therefor on judgments. [C24, 27,§7669.]

7670. Levy. Drainage districts issuing fund-

ing or refunding bonds under this chapter shall
levy taxes for the payment of the principal and
interest thereof, where there has not been a
prior levy covering same, in accordance with
the provisions of the law relating to taxation.
[C24, 27,§7670.]

7671. Scope of act. Refunding bonds for the
purposes set out in this chapter may be issued
to pay off and take up bonds issued in payment
for drainage improvements under prior laws or
to refund any part thereof. Bonds thus issued
shall substantially conform to the provisions of the law relating to drainage

7672. Funds available to pay bonds. When
refunding bonds shall be issued to pay for
drainage improvements under the provisions of
this chapter, all special assessments, taxes, and
sinking funds applicable to the payment of such
bonds previously issued shall be applicable in
the same manner and the same extent to the
payment of the refunding bonds issued here-
under, and all the powers and duties to levy and
collect special assessments and taxes or create
liens upon property shall continue until all re-


The drainage district shall collect the special assessments out of which the said bonds are payable and hold the same separate and apart in trust for the payment of said refunding bonds but the provisions of this chapter shall not apply to assessments or bonds adjudicated to be void. [C24, 27, §7672.]

CHAPTER 358
MANAGEMENT OF DRAINAGE OR LEVEE DISTRICTS BY TRUSTEES
Referred to in §§7442, 7751, 7766.

7674. Trustees authorized. In the manner provided in this chapter, any drainage or levee district in which the original construction has been completed and paid for by bond issue or otherwise, may be placed under the control and management of a board of three trustees to be elected by the persons owning land in the district that has been assessed for benefits. [SS15, §§1989-a52a, -a61; C24, 27, §7674.]

7675. Petition. A petition shall be filed in the office of the auditor signed by a majority of the persons including corporations owning land within the district assessed for benefits. [S13, §1989-a52b; SS15, §1989-a52a; C24, 27, §7675.]

7676. Election. The board, at the next regular, adjourned, or special session shall canvass the petition and if signed by the requisite number of landowners, it shall order an election to be held at some convenient place in the district not less than forty nor more than sixty days from the date of such order, for the election of three trustees of such district. It shall appoint from the freeholders of the district who reside in the county or counties, three judges and two clerks of election. [S13, §1989-a52b; SS15, §1989-a63; C24, 27, §7676.]

7677. Intercounty district. If the district extends into two or more counties, a duplicate of the petition shall be filed in the office of the auditor of each county. The boards of supervisors shall, within thirty days after the filing of such petition, meet in joint session and canvass the same, and if found to be signed by a majority of the owners of land in the district assessed for benefits, they shall by joint action order such election and appoint judges and clerks of election as provided in the preceding section. [S13, §1989-a52b; SS15, §§1989-a62, -a63; C24, 27, §7677.]

7678. Election districts. When a petition has been filed for the election of trustees to manage a district containing three thousand acres or more, the board, or, if the district extends into more than one county, the boards of such counties by joint action, shall, before the election, divide the district into three election districts for the purpose of securing a proper distribution of trustees in such district, and such division shall be so made that each election district will have substantially equal voting power and acreage, as nearly as may be. After such division is made there shall be elected one trustee for each of said election districts, but at such election all the qualified voters for the entire district shall be entitled to vote for each trustee. The division here provided for shall be for the purposes only of a proper distribution of trustees in the district and shall not otherwise affect said district or its management and control. [C24, 27, §7678.]

7679. Record and plat of election districts. At the time of making a division into election districts, as provided in the preceding section, the board or boards shall designate by congressional divisions, subdivisions, metes and bounds, or other intelligible description, the lands embraced in each election district, and
the auditor, or auditors if more than one county, shall make a plat thereof in the drainage record of the district indicating thereon the boundary lines of each election district, numbering them, one, two, and three, respectively. [C24, 27, §7679.]

7680. Eligibility of trustees. Each trustee shall be a citizen of the United States not less than twenty-one years of age, a resident of the county, and the owner of land in the election district for which he is elected. [C24, 27, §7680.]

7681. Notice of election. The board, or, if in more than one county, the boards acting jointly, shall cause notice of said election to be given, setting forth the time and place of holding the same and the hours when the polls will open and close. Such notice shall be published for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper in which the official proceedings of the board are published in the county, or if the district extends into more than one county, then in such newspaper of each county. The last of such publications shall not be less than ten days before the date of said election. [SS15, §1989-a52c; SS15, §1989-a64; C24, 27, §7681.]

7682. Assessment to determine right to vote. Before any election is held, the election board shall obtain from the county auditor or auditors a certified copy of so much of the record of the establishment of such district as will show the lands embraced therein, the assessment and classification of each tract, and the name of the person against whom the same was assessed for benefits, and the present record owner, and such certified record shall be kept by the trustees after they are elected, for use in subsequent elections. They shall, preceding each subsequent election, procure from the county auditor or auditors additional certificates showing changes of title of land assessed for benefits and the names of the new owners. [SS15, §1989-a73; C24, 27, §7682.]

7683. New owner entitled to vote. Anyone who has acquired ownership of assessed lands since the latest certificate from the auditor shall be entitled to vote at any election if he presents to the election board for its inspection at the time he demands the right to vote evidence showing that he has title. [SS15, §1989-a75; C24, 27, §7683.]

7684. Qualifications of voters. Each landowner over twenty-one years of age without regard to sex and any railway or other corporation owning land in said district assessed for benefits shall be entitled to one vote only, except as provided in the next section. [SS15, §1989-a73; C24, 27, §7684.]

7685. Votes determined by assessment. When a petition asking for the right to vote in proportion to assessment of benefits at all elections for any purpose thereafter to be held within said district, signed by a majority of the landowners owning land within said district assessed for benefits, is filed with the board of trustees, then, in all elections of trustees thereafter held within said district, any person whose land is assessed for benefits without regard to age, sex, or condition shall be entitled to one vote for each ten dollars or fraction thereof of the original assessment for benefits against the land actually owned by him in said district at the time of the election, but in order to have such ballot counted for more than one vote the voter shall write his name upon the ballot. The vote of any resident of a county in which the district is located in whole or in part must be cast in person. [SS15, §1989-a73; C24, 27, §7685.]

7686. Vote by agent. Any nonresident of the county or any corporation owning land or right of way lying wholly or in part within the district and assessed for benefits may have his or its vote cast by some resident taxpayer of the district or agent of such corporation when authorized by a power of attorney signed and acknowledged by such nonresident landowner or duly authorized officer of such corporation. Such power of attorney shall be filed with the auditor of the county where such election is held at least five days prior to the election at which it is to be effective. Every such power of attorney shall specify the particular election for which it is to be used, indicating the day, month, and year of such election, and shall be void for all elections subsequently held. [SS15, §1989-a73; C24, 27, §7686.]

7687. Vote of minor or insane. The vote of any person who is a minor, insane, or under other legal incompetency shall be cast by the parent, guardian, or other legal representative of such minor, insane, or other incompetent person and in order to be counted it shall be cast in person. The person casting such vote shall deliver to the judges and clerks of election a written sworn statement giving the name, age, and place of residence of such minor, insane, or other incompetent person, and any false statement knowingly made to secure permission to cast such vote shall render the party so making it guilty of the crime of perjury. [C24, 27, §7687.]

7688. Ballots. Each ballot for election of trustees shall have the name of each person voted for printed or legibly written thereon, and the number of the election district for which he is a candidate. [C24, 27, §7688.]

7689. Candidates voted for. Each qualified voter for the whole district shall be entitled to vote for one candidate for each district for which a trustee is to be elected. [C24, 27, §7689.]

7690. Election—canvass of votes—returns. On the day designated for said election the polls shall open at eight o'clock a.m. and remain open until seven o'clock p.m. The judges of election shall canvass the vote and certify the result, and deposit with the auditor the ballots cast, together with the poll books showing the names of the voters; but if there is more than one county in the district, the returns shall be filed with the auditor of the county having the greatest acreage of said district. [SS15, §1989-a52c; SS15, §1989-a64; C24, 27, §7690.]
7691. canvass—certificates of election. The canvass of the returns by the board or boards of supervisors shall be on the next Monday following said election and if or they shall make a return of the results of such canvass to the auditor, who shall issue certificates to the trustees elected, and when the district extends into more than one county, then the auditor with whom the election returns were filed shall issue such certificates. [S13, §1989-a52e; SS15, §1989-a64; C24, 27, §7691.]

7692. tenure of office. Except as provided in the next section, the trustees so elected shall hold office until the fourth Saturday in January next succeeding their election and until their successors are elected and qualified. On the third Saturday in the January next succeeding their original election, an election shall be held at which three trustees shall be chosen, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and each shall qualify and enter upon the duties of his office on the fourth Saturday of January. On the third Saturday in each succeeding January, an election shall be held to choose a successor to the trustee whose term is about to expire, and the term of his office shall be for three years and until his successor has qualified. [SS15, §§1989-a52d, a65-a67; C24, 27, §7692.]

7693. levee and pumping station districts. In a levee district or drainage district having a pumping station an election of trustees shall be held biennially on the third Saturday in January, at which election two trustees shall be elected for a term of three years, but the term of one shall begin one year from the fourth Saturday in January after his election. Ballots shall indicate which of said trustees is for the term beginning on the first Saturday after his election and which for the term beginning one year from such period. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section the terms of trustees in any such districts shall expire on the fourth Saturday of January, 1925, and on the third Saturday of January, 1925, an election of trustees shall be held at which there shall be two trustees elected for two years, and one for three years, and thereafter biennially two trustees shall be elected with terms of office as first above provided. [S13, §1989-a52d; SS15, §1989-a52e; C24, 27, §7693.]

7694. division of districts under trustees. In all districts already under trustee management, the board of trustees shall, prior to the election of trustees in the year 1925, divide the district for which they are trustees, into election districts, and at the election for that and each succeeding year, when a trustee is to be elected, it shall be for a specified election district within such district. [C24, 27, §7694.]

7695. elections—how conducted. After the first election of trustees, the trustees shall act as judges of election; the clerk of the board shall act as one of the clerks; and some owner of land in the district shall be appointed by the board to act as another clerk. The trustees shall fill all vacancies in the election board. The result of each election shall be certified to the auditor or the several county auditors if the district is located in more than one county. [SS15, §1989-a69; C24, 27, §7695.]

7696. change of time. The date on which said annual election shall be held may be changed by the choice of a majority of electors of such district expressed by ballot at any such annual election, and the return of such vote shall be certified in the same manner as the returns for election of trustees. [S13, §1989-a52e; C24, 27, §7696.]

7697. vacancies. If any vacancy occurs in the membership of the board of trustees between the annual elections, the remaining members of the board shall have power to fill such vacancies by appointment of persons having the same qualifications as themselves. The persons so appointed shall qualify in the same manner and hold office until the next annual election when their successors shall be elected. In the event that all places on the board become vacant, then a new board shall be appointed by the auditor, or if more than one county, then by the auditor of the county in which the greater acreage of the district is located. The persons so appointed shall hold office until the next annual election and until their successors are elected and qualify. [SS15, §1989-a68; C24, 27, §7697.]

7698. bonds. The trustees shall qualify by giving a bond in the sum of not less than one thousand dollars or more than five thousand dollars each, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties, said bond to be fixed and approved by the auditor of the county, and if more than one, then of the county in which the greater acreage of the district is located. [S13, §1989-a67; SS15, §§1989-a52f, a71; C24, 27, §7698.]

7699. organization. As soon as the trustees have qualified, they shall organize by electing one of their own number as chairman and may select some other taxpayer of the district as clerk of the board who shall serve during the pleasure of the board of trustees. [S13, §1989-a70; C24, 27, §7699.]

7700. power and duties of trustees. Trustees shall have control, supervision, and management of the district for which they are elected and shall be clothed with all of the powers now conferred on the board or boards of supervisors for the control, management, and supervision of drainage and levee districts under the laws of the state, unless otherwise specially provided. Such authority shall extend only to the district for which they are elected. [S13, §§1989-a52f, a71; C24, 27, §7700.]

7701. costs and expenses. All costs and expenses necessary to discharge the duties by this chapter conferred upon trustees shall be levied and collected as provided by law and such levy shall be upon certificate by the trustees to the board or boards of supervisors of the amount necessary for such levy. [S13, §§1989-a52f, a71; C24, 27, §7701.]
§7702. Disbursement of funds. Drainage and levee taxes when so levied and collected shall be kept by the treasurer of the county in a separate fund to the credit of the district for which it is collected, shall be expended only upon the orders of trustees, signed by the president of the board, upon which warrants shall be drawn by the auditor upon the treasurer. [SS15,§1989-a52f; C24, 27,§7702.]

§7703. Certificates and bonds. The board of trustees of any district shall have the same power to issue improvement certificates and levee and drainage bonds under the same conditions and with like tenor and effect as is provided by chapter 353 for such issuance by the board of supervisors, except that in case of the issue of levee or drainage bonds, the same shall be approved by a judge of the district court in and for the county or counties in which such district lies, which approval shall be printed upon such bonds before the same are negotiated. [SS15,§1989-a52f; C24, 27,§7703.]

§7704. Reclassification and other changes. If a reclassification of lands or a readjustment of assessments of property or any important change of the district shall be deemed advisable by the said trustees, they shall submit such questions to the vote of the owners of land of said district assessed for benefits, by ballot, at the next regular election of trustees, or they shall have the power to call a special election therefor, with like notice as for regular elections which shall state the proposition to be submitted. Should the proposition receive the sanction of the majority of the voters at said election, the trustees shall proceed in the same manner in the reclassification and readjustment of the assessments as is now provided for governing the actions of the board or boards of supervisors. [SS15,§1989-a71; C24, 27,§7704.]

§7705. Form of ballot. For the purpose of any election under the preceding section, the trustees shall prepare the form of ballot to be used for such election and shall distinctly and separately state on each ballot the propositions to be submitted. If it is a question of reclassification and readjustment of the assessments of the district, the ballot shall so state, and be arranged so that the voter may vote for or against said proposition. If the question is one of extensive improvements or important changes of the district, the form of ballot shall specify the extent and estimated cost of such improvements or changes, and be so arranged that each voter may vote for or against such proposition. [C24, 27,§7705.]

§7706. Ballots distinguished — record. Said ballot shall be separate from any ballot for the election of trustees and when voted, such ballot shall be deposited in a separate box and be kept separate; and the returns of election shall be certified by the judges and clerks of election to the auditor, or if more than one county, to each auditor, and the ballots deposited with the auditor of the county having the largest acreage of the district, and a record made thereof in the drainage record of said district. [C24, 27,§7706.]

§7707. Report to auditor. Such trustees shall, from time to time, and with reasonable promptness, furnish the auditor of each county in which any part of said district is situated, with a correct report of their acts and proceedings, which report shall be signed by the chairman and the clerk of the board and shall be recorded by the auditor in the drainage record, and shall be published in one official paper in the county having a general circulation in the district. [S13,§1989-a52f; SS15,§1989-a72; C24, 27,§7707.]

§7708. Compensation — statements required. The compensation of the trustees and the clerk of the board is hereby fixed at three dollars per day and necessary expenses, to be paid out of the funds of the drainage or levee district for each day necessarily expended in the transaction of the business of the district, but no one shall draw compensation for services as trustee and as clerk at the same time. They shall file with the auditor or auditors, if more than one county, itemized, verified statements of their time devoted to the business of the district and of the expenses incurred. [SS15, §1989-a52f-a74; C24, 27,§7708.]

§7709. Change to supervisor management. Any district which has been placed under the management of trustees may be placed back under the management of the board or boards of supervisors in the manner provided in the next section. [C24, 27,§7709.]

§7710. Petition—canvass. For such purposes a petition signed by a majority of persons, including corporations, owning land within the district assessed for benefits and who in the aggregate own more than one-half the acreage of such lands, may be filed in the office of the auditor and if more than one county, then a duplicate shall be filed in the office of the auditor of each county.

The trustees shall fix a date not less than ten nor more than thirty days from the date such petition is filed for the canvass of such petition, and the trustees and auditor or auditors shall canvass said petition and certify and record in the drainage record the result. [C24, 27,§7710.]

§7711. Remonstrance. Remonstrances signed by the same persons who are qualified to sign the petition may be filed in the office of the auditor and if the same persons petition and remonstrate they shall be counted on the remonstrance only. Such remonstrances shall be filed not less than five days before the time set for hearing. [C24, 27,§7711.]

§7712. When change effective. If the result of the canvass shows a majority in favor of such change, then it shall become effectual on the date at which the next annual election of trustees would be held, and on such date the trustees shall surrender and turn over to the board or boards of supervisors the full and complete management and control of such dis-
trict, together with all books, contracts, and other documents relating thereto. [C24, 27, §7712.]

7713. Final report of trustees. On or before the date such change becomes effective, the said trustees shall make and file with the auditor, or if more than one county, a duplicate with each auditor, a final report setting forth:
1. The amount of cash funds on hand or to the credit of the district.
2. The amount of outstanding indebtedness of the district, and the form thereof, whether in warrants, improvement certificates, or bonds and the amount of each.

CHAPTER 358-B1
DRAINAGE REFUNDING BONDS
Referred to in §7766. Additional provision. §7509-a1.

7714-b1. Refunding bonds. When outstanding drainage bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of drainage assessments levied upon property within a drainage district are due or are about to become due and funds are not and will not be available for the payment thereof at maturity, the board of supervisors of any county may extend the time of payment of such unpaid assessments or any installment or installments thereof and may renew or extend the time of payment of such legal bonded indebtedness or any part thereof, for account of such drainage districts, in the sum of five thousand dollars or more, and may refund the same and issue drain­age refunding bonds. [C27,§7714-b2.]

7714-b2. Petition for refunding. Before the time of payment of said assessments or any installment or installments thereof shall be extended and before the board shall institute proceedings for the issuance of drainage refunding bonds, the owners of not less than fifteen per cent of the land within a drainage district as shown by the transfer books in the auditor's office upon which drainage assessments are unpaid, shall file a petition with the board requesting the extension of the time of payment of assessments levied in said drainage district or of any installment or installments thereof, setting forth the date said assessments to be extended were levied, the aggregate amount thereof unpaid, and requesting the issuance of drainage refunding bonds, stating the amount and purpose of said bonds. [C27,§7714-b2.]

3. Any outstanding contracts for repairs or other work to be done.

4. A statement showing the condition of the improvements of the district, and specifying any portion thereof in need of repair. [C24, 27,§7713.]

7714. Management by supervisors. After such change is made it shall be the duty of the board or boards of supervisors to manage and control the affairs of said district as fully and to the same extent as if it had never been under trustee management. They shall carry out any pending contracts lawfully made by the trustees as fully as if made by the board. [C24,27,§7714.]

7714-b3. Sufficiency of petition — hearing. Upon the receipt of any such petition the board shall, at the next regular meeting or regular adjourned meeting, determine the sufficiency thereof and fix a date of meeting of the board at which it is proposed to extend the time of payment of said unpaid assessments and to take action for the issuance of drainage refunding bonds. [C27, §7714-b3.]

7714-b4. Notice. The board shall give ten days' notice of said meeting as required in rela­tion to the issuance of bonds under chapter 23. [C27,§7714-b4.]

7714-b5. Requirements of notice. Said no­tice shall be directed to each person whose name appears upon the transfer books in the auditor's office as owner of lands within said drainage district upon which said drainage assessments are unpaid, naming him, and also to the person or persons in actual occupancy of any of said tracts of land without naming them, and shall state the amount of unpaid assessments upon each forty-acre tract of land or less, and that all of said unpaid assessments, installment or installments thereof as proposed to be extended, may be paid in cash on or before the time fixed for said hearing, and that after the expiration of such time no assessments may be paid except in the manner and at the times fixed by the board in the resolution authorizing the issuance of said drainage refunding bonds. [C27, §7714-b5.]

7714-b6. Extending payment of assessments. In case no appeal is taken to the issuance of said bonds as provided by chapter 23, the board
may extend the time of payment of said unpaid assessment or any installment or installments thereof as requested in the petition and may issue drainage refunding bonds, or, in case of an appeal, issue and sell such bonds in accordance with the decision of the director of the budget provided said assessments, installment or installments thereof have not been entered on the delinquent tax lists and have not been previously extended. [C27,§7714-b6.]

7714-b7. Appeal. Any person aggrieved by the final action of the board extending the time of payment of said unpaid assessment, installment or installments thereof may appeal therefrom to the district court of the county in which such action was taken. [C27,§7714-b7.]

7714-b8. Time and manner of appeal. All appeals shall be taken in the manner provided in section 7515 except that said appeal shall be taken within ten days after the date of the final action of the board. [C27,§7714-b8.]

7714-b9. Maximum extension. The unpaid assessments against said lands within said drainage district shall not be extended for a period exceeding fifteen years from the time any assessment, installment or installments thereof to be extended become due. The board shall fix the amount that shall be levied and collected each year and may issue drainage refunding bonds covering all said unpaid assessments. [C27,§7714-b9.]

7714-b10. Form of bonds. Drainage refunding bonds shall be issued in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, each, running not more than fifteen years, bearing interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable semiannually, and shall be substantially in the form provided by law relating to drainage bonds, with such changes as shall be necessary to conform with this chapter. [C27,§7714-b10.]

7714-b11. Numbering, signing, and attestation. Said bonds shall be numbered consecutively, signed by the chairman of the board and attested by the county auditor with the seal of the county affixed. The interest coupons attached thereto shall be executed by the county auditor. [C27,§7714-b11.]

7714-b12. Resolution required. All bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter shall be issued pursuant to and in conformity with a resolution adopted by the board of supervisors which shall specify the amount of unpaid assessments to be extended, the times when the installment or installments of extended assessments shall become due, the amount of drainage refunding bonds authorized to be issued, the purpose for which said bonds are to be issued, the place where the principal and interest shall be payable and the time or times when they shall become due, and such other provisions not inconsistent with law in reference thereto, as the board shall deem proper. [C27,§7714-b12.]

7714-b13. Record of resolution. Said resolution shall be entered of record upon the minutes of proceedings of said board and shall constitute a contract between the drainage district and the purchasers or holders of said bonds and shall be full authority for the revision of the tax rolls to accord therewith. [C27,§7714-b13.]

7714-b14. Record of bonds. When the bonds have been executed as aforesaid they shall be delivered to the county treasurer and his receipt taken therefor. He shall register said bonds in a book provided for that purpose which shall show the number of each bond, its date, date of sale, amount, date of maturity, and the name and address of the purchaser, and if exchanged what evidences of indebtedness were received therefor, which record shall at all times be open to the inspection of the owners of property within said drainage district. The treasurer shall thereupon certify on the back of each bond as follows:

“This bond duly and properly registered in my office this … day of …, 19…

Treasurer of the County of …

[C27,§7714-b14.]

7714-b15. Liability of treasurer — reports. The treasurer shall stand charged on his official bond with all bonds so delivered to him and the proceeds thereof. He shall report under oath to the board, at each first regular session thereof in each month, a statement of all such bonds sold or exchanged by him since his last report and the date of such sale or exchange and when exchanged a description of the indebtedness for which exchanged. [C27,§7714-b15.]

7714-b16. Sale, exchange, and cancellation. He shall, under a resolution and the direction of the said county board of supervisors, sell the bonds for cash on the best available terms or exchange them on like terms for the legal indebtedness of the said drainage district evidenced by the outstanding drainage bonds, authorized to be refunded by the resolution authorizing the issue of said refunding bonds, and the proceeds shall be applied and exclusively used for the purpose for which said bonds are issued. In no case shall they be sold or exchanged for a less sum than their face value and all interest accrued. After registration the treasurer shall deliver said refunding bonds to the purchaser thereof and when exchanged for said bonded indebtedness of said district, shall at once cancel a like amount of said drainage bonds. [C27,§7714-b16.]

7714-b17. Effect of extension. The extension of the time of payment of any unpaid assessments or installment or installments thereof, in the manner aforesaid shall in no way impair the lien of said assessments as originally levied or the priority thereof, nor the right, duty, and power of the officers authorized by law to levy, collect, and apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of said drainage refunding bonds. [C27,§7714-b17.]

7714-b18. Additional assessments. If said assessments should for any reason be insufficient to meet the interest and principal of said drainage refunding bonds additional assessments shall
be made to provide for such deficiency. [C27, §7714-b18.]

7714-b19. Applicability of funds. All special assessments, taxes, and sinking funds applicable to the payment of the indebtedness refunded by said drainage bonds shall be applicable in the same manner and to the same extent to the payment of such refunding bonds issued hereunder, and the powers, rights, and duties to levy and collect special assessments or taxes, or create liens upon property shall continue until all refunding bonds shall be paid. [C27, §7714-b19.]

7714-b20. Trust fund. The special assessments out of which said bonds are payable shall be collected and held separate and apart in trust for the payment of said refunding bonds. [C27, §7714-b20.]

7714-b21. Liens unimpaired. When drainage refunding bonds are issued hereunder, nothing in this chapter shall be construed as impairing the lien of any unpaid drainage assessments or installments in such drainage district, the time of payment of which is not extended, nor shall this chapter be construed as impairing the priority of the lien thereof nor the right, duty, and power of the officers authorized by law to levy, collect, and apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of outstanding drainage bonds issued in anticipation of the collection thereof. [C27, §7714-b21.]

7714-b22. Limitation of action. No action shall be brought questioning the validity of any of the bonds authorized by this chapter from and after three months from the time the same are ordered issued by the proper authorities. [C27, §7714-b22.]

7714-b23. Void bonds or assessments. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to bonds or assessments adjudicated to be void. [C27, §7714-b23.]

7714-b24. Interpretative clause. This chapter shall be construed as granting additional power without limiting the power already existing for the extension of the time of payment of drainage assessments and the issuance of drainage bonds. [C27, §7714-b24.]

CHAPTER 359

INDIVIDUAL DRAINAGE RIGHTS

Referred to in §§7442, 7751, 7766.

7715. Drainage through land of others—application. When the owner of any land shall desire to construct any levee, open ditch, tile, or other underground drain, for agricultural, sanitary, or mining purposes, or for the purpose of securing more complete drainage or a better outlet, across the lands of others or across or through the right of way and roadbed of a railroad, and shall be unable to agree with the owner of any such lands or with any such railroad company upon the terms upon which such rights may be obtained, he may file with the township clerk of the township in which any such land or right of way is situated, an application in writing, setting forth a description of the land or other property through which he is desirous of constructing any such levee, ditch, or drain, the starting point, route, terminus, character, size, and depth thereof. [C73, §1217; C97, §1955; S13, §1955; C24, 27, §7715.]

7716. Notice of hearing—service. Upon the filing of any such application, the clerk shall forthwith fix a time and place for hearing thereon before the township trustees of his township, which hearing shall be not more than ninety days nor less than thirty days from the time of the filing of such application, and cause notice in writing to be served upon any station agent. [C73, §1218; C97, §1955; S13, §1955; C24, 27, §7716.]

Manner of service. §11060.

7717. Service upon nonresident. In case any such owner is a nonresident of the county, such notice as to him shall be posted in three public
places within the township where his land is situated at least fifteen days before the time set for such hearing, one of which places shall be upon the land of which he is the owner. [C73, §1218; C97, §1955; S13, §1956; C24, 27, §7717.]

7718. Service on omitted parties—adjournment. If at the hearing it should appear that any person entitled to notice has not been served with notice, the trustees may postpone such hearing and fix a new time for the same, and notice of such new time of hearing may be served on such omitted persons in the manner and for the time provided by law and by fixing such new time for hearing and by adjournment to such time, the trustees shall not lose jurisdiction of the subject matter of such proceeding nor of any persons previously served with notice. [S13, §1955; C24, 27, §7719.]

7719. Claims for damages—waiver. Any person or corporation claiming damages or compensation for or on account of the construction of any such improvement shall file a claim in writing therefor with the township clerk at or before the time fixed for hearing on the application. A failure to file such claim at the time specified shall be deemed to be a waiver of the right to claim or recover such damage. [S13, §1955; C24, 27, §7719.]

7720. Hearing—sufficiency of application—damages. At the time set for hearing on the application, if the trustees shall find that all necessary parties have been served with notice as required, they shall proceed to hear and determine the sufficiency of the application as to form and substance, which application may be amended both as to form and substance before final action thereon. They shall also determine the merits of the application, all objections thereeto, and all claims filed for damages or compensation, and may view the premises. The trustees may adjourn the proceedings from day to day, but no adjournment shall be for a longer period than ten days. [C73, §1219; C97, §1956; S13, §1956; C24, 27, §7720.]

7721. Shall locate when—specifications. If the trustees find that the levee, ditch, or channel petitioned for will be beneficial for sanitary, agricultural, or mining purposes, they shall locate the same and fix the points of entrance and exit on such land or property, the course of the same through each tract of land, the size, character, and depth thereof, when and in what manner the same shall be constructed, how kept in repair, what connections may be made therewith, what compensation, if any, shall be made to the owners of such land or property or damages by reason of the construction of any such improvements, and any other question arising in connection therewith. [C73, §1220; C97, §1956; S13, §1956; C24, 27, §7721.]

7722. Findings—record. The trustees shall reduce their findings, decision, and determination to writing, which shall be filed with the clerk of such township, who shall record it in the official record of the trustees' proceedings, together with the application and all other papers filed in connection therewith, and he shall cause the findings and decision of the trustees to be recorded in the office of the recorder of the county in which such land is situated and said decision shall be final unless appealed from as provided in the next section. [C73, §1220; C97, §1956; S13, §1956; C24, 27, §7722.]

7723. Appeal—notice. Either party may appeal to the district court from any such decision by causing to be served, within ten days from the time it was filed with the clerk, a notice in writing upon the opposite party of the taking of such appeal, which notice shall be served in the same manner as is provided for the service of original notices. If the appellant is the party petitioning for the drain, he shall also file a bond, conditioned to pay all costs of appeal that may be assessed against him, which bond, if good and sufficient, shall be approved by the township clerk. [C73, §1222; C97, §1957; C24, 27, §7723.]

7724. Transcript. In case of appeal, the township clerk shall certify to the district court a transcript of the proceedings before the trustees, which shall be filed in said court with the appeal bond, the party appealing paying for said transcript and the docketing of said appeal, as in other cases. [C97, §1958; C24, 27, §7724.]

7725. Appeal—how tried—costs. The cause shall be tried in the district court by ordinary proceedings, upon such pleading as the court may direct, each party having the right to offer such testimony as shall be admissible under the rules of law. If the appellant does not recover a more favorable judgment in the district court than he received in the decision of the trustees, he shall pay all the costs of appeal. [C97, §1957; C24, 27, §7725.]

7726. Parties—judgment—orders. The party claiming damages shall be the plaintiff and the applicant shall be the defendant; and the court shall render such judgment as shall be warranted by the verdict, the facts, and the law upon all the matters involved, and make such orders as will cause the same to be carried into effect. [C73, §1224; C97, §1958; C24, 27, §7726.]

7727. Costs and damages—payment. The applicant shall pay the costs of the trustees and clerk and for the serving of notices for hearing, the fees of witnesses summoned by the trustees on said hearing, and the recording of the finding of said trustees by the county recorder. [C73, §1221; C97, §1959; S13, §1959; C24, 27, §7727.]

7728. Construction. Before entering on the construction of the drain, the party applying therefor shall pay to the party through whose land said drain is to be constructed the damages awarded to him, or shall pay the same to the trustees for his use. The applicant may proceed to construct said drain in accordance with the decision of the trustees, and the taking of an
appeal shall not delay such work. [C97, §1959; S13, §1959; C24, 27, §7728.]

7729. Construction through railroad property. If any such ditch or drain shall be located through or across the right of way of or other land of a railroad company, the trustees shall determine the cost of constructing the same and the railroad company shall have the privilege of constructing such improvement through its property in accordance with the specifications made by the trustees and recover the costs thereof as fixed by the trustees. Such railroad company before it may exercise such privilege shall file its election to that effect with the township clerk within five days after the decision of the trustees is filed. [S13, §1959; C24, 27, §7729.]

7730. Deposit. In case such election is filed the applicant shall within ten days thereafter pay to the township clerk, for the use of the railroad company, the cost of constructing the drainage improvement through its property, in addition to the amount that may be allowed as damages, and when the railroad company shall have completed the improvement through its property in accordance with such specifications it shall be entitled to demand and receive from the township clerk such cost. [S13, §1959; C24, 27, §7730.]

7731. Failure to construct. If the railroad company shall fail to so construct the improvement for a period of thirty days after filing its election so to do, the applicant may proceed to do so and may have returned to him the cost thereof deposited with the township clerk. [S13, §1959; C24, 27, §7731.]

7732. Repairs. In case any dispute shall thereafter arise as to the repair of any such drain, the same shall be determined by said trustees upon application in substantially the same manner as in the original construction thereof. [C73, §1226; C97, §1960; C24, 27, §7732.]

7733. Obstruction. Any person who shall dam up, obstruct, or in any way injure any ditch or drain so constructed, shall be liable to the owner or possessing the swamp, marsh, or other low lands, for the draining of which such ditch or ditches have been opened, double the damages that shall be sustained by the owner, and, in case of a second or subsequent offense by the same person, treble such damages. [C73, §1227; C97, §1961; C24, 27, §7733.]

7734. Drains on abutting boundary lines. When any watercourse or natural drainage line crosses the boundary line between two adjoining landowners and both parties desire to drain their land along such watercourse or natural drainage line, but are unable to agree as to the junction of the lines of drainage at such boundary line, the township trustees of the township in which said land is located shall have full power and authority upon the application of either party to hear and determine all questions arising between such parties after giving due notice to each of the time and place of such hearing, and may render such decision thereon as to said trustees shall seem just and equitable. [C97, §1962; C24, 27, §7734.]

Referred to in §7735.

7735. Boundary between two townships. If any controversy referred to in the preceding section relates to a boundary line between adjoining owners which is also the boundary line between two townships, then such controversy shall be determined by the joint action of the board of trustees in said two adjoining townships, and all the proceedings shall be the same as provided in the preceding section except that it shall be by the joint action of the boards of trustees of said two townships. [C24, 27, §7735.]

7736. Drainage in course of natural drainage. Owners of land may drain the same in the general course of natural drainage by constructing open or covered drains, discharging the same in any natural watercourse or depression whereby the water will be carried into some other natural watercourse, and when such drainage is wholly upon the owner's land he shall not be liable in damages thereof. Nothing in this section shall in any manner be construed to affect the rights or liabilities of proprietors in respect to running streams. [S13, §1989-a53; C24, 27, §7736.]

7737. Drainage connection with highway. When the course of natural drainage of any land runs to a public highway, the owner of such land shall have the right to enter upon such highway for the purpose of connecting his drain or ditch with any drain or ditch constructed along or across the said highway, but in making such connections, he shall do so in accordance with specifications furnished by the highway authorities having jurisdiction thereof, which specifications shall be furnished to him on application. He shall leave the highway in as good condition in every way as it was before the said work was done. [C97, §1963; C24, 27, §7737.]

7738. Private drainage system — record. Any person who has provided a system of drainage on land owned by him may have the same made a matter of record in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the drainage system is located as is hereinafter provided. [C24, 27, §7738.]

7739. Drainage plat book. The county recorder shall be provided with a loose leaf plat book, made to a scale not larger than sixteen inches to one mile, for each section of the land within the county in which such records shall be made. Such plat book shall consist of sheets of paper interbound by sheets of tracing cloth with proper heading, margin, and binding edge. Said plat book shall be used for keeping a record of drainage systems filed by any landowner. Plans shall be made or approved only by a registered engineer. Plats so offered for record shall be drawn to scale giving distances in feet, indicate the size of tile used, length of mains, submains, and laterals, and location with regard to boundary lines of tract or government corners and subdivisions. [C24, 27, §7739.]

Referred to in §7740.
$7740. Record book and index. The county recorder shall also be provided with a record book and index referring to the plats provided for in the preceding section, and which may be used to give the owner's name, description of tracts of land drained, stating the time when drainage system was established, the kind, quality, and brand of tile used, the name and place of manufacturing plant, the name of contractors who laid the tile, the name of the engineer in charge of the survey and installation, the cost of tile, delivery, installation, and engineering expense, depths, grades, outlets, connections, contracts for agreements with adjoining landowners as to connections, and any other matters or information that may be considered of value, all of said information to be furnished by the landowner or the engineer having charge of the installation of the same and certified to under oath, and shall be certified under oath by a registered engineer as being a true and accurate record. [C24, 27, §7740.]

CHAPTER 360
DRAINAGE DISTRICTS IN CONNECTION WITH UNITED STATES LEVEES
Referred to in §§7742, 7766.

7744. United States levees—cooperation of board.  Any United States government levee under the conditions mentioned in the preceding section may be taken into consideration by the board as a part of the plan of any levee or drainage district and improvements therein, and such board may, by agreement with the proper authorities of the United States government, provide for payment of such just and equitable portion of the costs of procuring the right of way and maintenance of such levee as shall be conducive to the public welfare, health, convenience, or utility. [C97, §1975; C24, 27, §7744.]
Referred to in §§7745, 7750.

7745. Manner of cooperation.  Any United States government levee under the conditions mentioned in the preceding section may be taken into consideration by the board as a part of the plan of any levee or drainage district and improvements therein, and such board may, by agreement with the proper authorities of the United States government, provide for payment of such just and equitable portion of the costs of procuring the right of way and maintenance of such levee as shall be conducive to the public welfare, health, convenience, or utility. [C97, §1975; C24, 27, §7745.]
Referred to in §§7746, 7750.

7746. Report of engineer—payment authorized.  In the proceedings to establish such a district the engineer shall set forth in his report, separately from other items, the amount of the cost for the right of way of such levee, of constructing and maintaining the same; and if the plan is approved and the district finally established in connection with such levee, the board shall make a record of any such cooperative arrangement and may use such part of the funds of the district as may be necessary to pay the amount so agreed upon toward the right of way and maintenance of such levee. [C97, §1976; C24, 27, §7746.]
Referred to in §7750.

7747. Costs assessed.  If said district is established, the entire costs and expenses incurred under this chapter shall be assessed against and collected from the lands lying within such district, by the levy of a rate upon the assessable value of the land within such district, sufficient to raise the required sum; provided that where the proposed improvement is for drainage only, the board may, in their discretion, classify the land within such district and graduate the tax thereon, as provided in chapter 353. [C97, §1982; S13, §1982; C24, 27, §7747.]
Referred to in §§7748, 7750.

7748. Annual installments.  If the proposed improvement is the maintenance of a levee, the amount collected in any one year shall not exceed fifty mills on the dollar of the assessment valuation, which said assessment shall be levied at a level rate on the assessable value of the said lands, easements, and railroads within the district. If the amount necessary to pay for the improvement exceeded said sum, it shall be levied and collected in annual installments. For all other improvements, the board shall levy a rate sufficient to pay for the same, and may, at their discretion, make the same payable in an-
nual installments of ten or less. [C97,§1984; C24, 27,§7748.]

Referred to in §§7749, 7750.

7749. Collection of tax. The assessment required under the two preceding sections shall be made by the board of supervisors at the time of levying general taxes, after the work has been authorized, and the same shall be entered on the records of the board of supervisors, then entered on the tax books by the county auditor as drainage taxes, and shall be collected by the county treasurer at the same time, in the same manner, and with the same penalties, as general taxes; and if the same is not paid he shall sell all such lands upon which such assessment remains unpaid, at the same time, and in the same manner, as is now by law provided for the sale of lands for delinquent taxes, including all steps up to the execution and delivery of the tax deed for the same. The landowners shall take notice of and pay such assessments without other or further notice than such as is provided for in this chapter. The funds realized from such assessments shall constitute the drainage fund, as contemplated in this chapter, and shall be disbursed on warrants drawn against that fund by the county auditor, on the order of the board of supervisors. [C97,§1983; C24, 27,§7749.]

Referred to in §7750.

7750. Cost of maintaining. The board of supervisors shall have the right and power to keep and maintain any such levee, ditches, drains, or system of drainage, either in whole or in part, established under the preceding sections of this chapter, as may in their judgment be required, and to levy the expense thereof upon the real estate within such drainage district as herein provided for, and collect and expend the same; provided, however, that no such work which shall impose a tax exceeding fifty mills on the dollar on the assessable value of the lands within the district shall be authorized by them, unless the same is first petitioned for and authorized in substantially the manner required by this chapter for the inauguration of new work. [C97,§1986; C24, 27,§7750.]

7751. Laws applicable. In the establishment and maintenance of levee and drainage districts in cooperation with the United States as in this chapter provided, all the proceedings for said purpose in the filing and the form and substance of the petition, assessment of damages, appointment of an engineer, his surveys, plats, profiles, and report, notice of hearings, filing of claims and objections, hearings thereon, appointment of commissioners to classify lands, assess benefits, and apportion costs and expenses, report, notice and hearing thereon, the appointment of a supervising engineer, his duties, the letting of work and making contracts, payment for work, levy and collection of drainage or levee assessments and taxes, the issue of improvement certificates and drainage or levee bonds, the taking of appeals and the manner of trial thereof, and all other proceedings relating to such district shall be as provided in chapters 353 to 359, inclusive, and chapter 354-A1, except as otherwise in this chapter provided. [C97,§§1976-1989; S13, §§1976, 1977, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1985, 1986-a, 1986, 1989; C24, 27,§7751.]

CHAPTER 361

INTERSTATE DRAINAGE DISTRICTS

Referred to in §§7442, 7766.

7752. Cooperation—procedure.

7753. Agreement as to costs.

7754. Contracts let by joint agreement.

7755. Cooperation—procedure. When proceedings for the drainage of lands bordering upon the state line are had and the total cost of constructing the improvement in this state, including all damage, has been ascertained, and the engineer in charge, before the final establishment of the district, reports that the establishment and construction of such improvement ought to be jointly done with like proceedings for the drainage of lands in the same drainage area in such an adjoining state and that drainage proceedings are pending in such state for the drainage of such lands, the said authorities of this state may enter an order continuing the hearing on the establishment of such district to a fixed date, of which all parties shall take notice. [SS15,§1989-a77; C24, 27,§7752.]


agreement as to the separate amounts which the property owners of each state should in equity pay toward the construction of the joint undertaking. When such amount is thus determined, the board or boards having jurisdiction in this state shall enter the same in the minutes of their proceedings and shall proceed therewith as though such amount to be paid by the portion of the district in this state had been originally determined by them as the cost of constructing the improvement in this state. [SS15, §1989-a77; C24, 27,§7763.]

7754. Contracts let by joint agreement. When the bids for construction are opened, unless the construction work on each side of the line can go forward independently, no contract shall be let by the authorities in this state, unless the acceptance of a bid or bids for the construction of the whole project is first jointly agreed upon by the authorities of both states. [SS15,§1989-a77; C24, 27,§7754.]
§7755. Separate contracts. The contract or contracts for the construction of that portion of the improvement within this state shall be entirely distinct and separate from the contract or contracts let by the authorities of the neighboring state; but the aggregate amount of the contract or contracts for the construction of the work within this state shall not exceed an amount equal to the amount of the benefits assessed in this state including damages and other expenses. [SS15,§1989-a77; C24, 27, §7755.]

§7756. Conditions precedent. No contract shall be let until the improvement shall be finally established in both states, and after the final adjustment in both states of damages and benefits. No bonds shall be issued until all litigation in both states arising out of said proceedings has been finally terminated by actual trial or agreements, or the expiration of all right of appeal. [SS15,§1989-a78; C24, 27, §7756.]

§7757. Assessments, bonds, and costs—limitation. All proceedings except as provided in this chapter in relation to the establishment, construction, and management of interstate drainage districts shall be as provided for the establishment and construction of districts wholly within this state as provided in chapter 353. All such proceedings shall relate only to the lands of such district which are located wholly within this state. Boards having jurisdiction in this state may make just and equitable agreements with like authorities in such adjoining state for the joint management, repair, and maintenance of the entire improvement, after the establishment and completed construction thereof. [SS15,§1989-a77; C24, 27, §7757.]

CHAPTER 362

DRAINAGE OF COAL AND MINERAL LANDS AND MINES

Referred to in §7442.

§7758. Drainage through lands of another.

§7759. Lead or zinc bearing lands.

§7760. Setting apart compensation.

§7761. Failure to pay compensation.

§7762. Notice to smelters—effect.

§7758. Drainage through lands of another. Any person or corporation owning or possessing any land underlaid with coal, who is unable to mine the same by reason of the accumulation of water in or upon it, may drain the same through, over, or under the surface of land belonging to another person, and if such person or corporation and the owner of the land cannot agree as to the amount of damages that will be sustained by such owner, the parties may proceed to have the necessary right of way condemned and the damages assessed in the manner provided in the chapter on eminent domain. [C73,§1228; C97,§1967; C24, 27, §7758.]

§7759. Lead or zinc bearing lands. Any person or corporation whose machinery, or by making drains or adit levels, or in any other way, shall rid any lead or zinc bearing lands or lead or zinc mines of water, thereby enabling the owners of mineral interests in said lands to make them productive and available for mining purposes, shall receive one-tenth of all the lead and zinc taken from said lands as compensation for said drainage. [C73,§1229; C97, §1968; S13,§1968; C24, 27, §7759.]

§7760. Setting apart compensation. The owners of the mineral interests in said lands, and persons mining upon and taking lead or zinc from said lands, shall jointly and severally set apart and deliver from time to time, when demanded, the said one-tenth of the mineral taken from said lands to the person or corporation entitled thereto, and the owners of the mineral interests therein shall allow the party entitled to such compensation and his agent at all times to descend into and examine said mines, and to enter any building occupied for mining purposes upon any of said lands and examine and weigh the mineral taken therefrom. [C73, §1230; C97,§1969; S13,§1969; C24, 27, §7760.]

§7761. Failure to pay compensation. Upon the failure or refusal of any owner of the mineral interests in said lands, or of any person taking the mineral therefrom to comply with the provisions of the preceding section, the person or corporation entitled to said compensation may recover the value of said mineral. If it shall appear that the defendant obstructed the plaintiff in the exercise of the right to examine such mines and to weigh such mineral, or concealed or secretly carried away any mineral taken from them, the court shall render judgment for double the amount proved to be due from such defendant. [C73,§1231; C97,§1970; C24, 27, §7761.]

§7762. Notice to smelters—effect. The person or corporation entitled to said drainage compensation may at any time leave with any smelter of lead or zinc mineral in this state a written notice, stating that said person or corporation claims of the persons named in said notice the amount to which said person or corporation may be entitled, which notice shall have the effect of notices in garnishment, and also require the said smelter to retain, for the use of the person entitled thereto, the one-tenth part of the mineral taken from said land and received from the person named in said notice. The payment or delivery of the one-tenth part of the mineral taken from any of said lands by any of the persons whose duty it is hereby made to pay or deliver the same, shall
discharge the parties liable jointly with him, except liability to contribute among themselves. [C73, §1232; C97, §1971; S13, §1971; C24, 27, §7762.]

### 7763. Right of way

Any person or corporation engaged in draining such mines and lead or zinc bearing lands, when he or they shall find it necessary for the prosecution of their work, may procure the right of way upon, over, or under the surface of such mineral lands and the contiguous and neighboring lands, for the purpose of conveying the water from said mineral lands by troughs, pipes, ditches, water races, or tunnels, and the right to construct and use shafts and air holes in and upon the same, doing as little injury as possible in making said improvements. [C73, §1233; C97, §1972; S13, §1972; C24, 27, §7763.]

### 7764. Condemnation

If the said person or corporation engaged in draining as aforesaid, and the owner of any land upon which said right of way may be deemed necessary, cannot agree as to the amount of damages which will be sustained by the owner by reason thereof, the parties may proceed to have the same assessed in the manner provided for the exercise of the right of eminent domain as provided in chapter 366. [C73, §1234; C97, §1973; C24, 27, §7764.]

### 7765. Limitation of provisions

The foregoing provisions shall not be construed to require the owners of the mineral interest in any of said lands to take mineral therefrom, or to authorize any other person to take the mineral from said lands without the consent of the owners. [C73, §1235; C97, §1974; C24, 27, §7765.]

### 7766. Interpretation of codification act

The amendment, revision, and codification of existing law contained in this and the ten preceding chapters of this title (not including chapter 358-B1) shall not affect litigation pending at the time said chapters go into effect, or the validity of the establishment, construction, or organization of any district then existing, the classification then existing of all lands, the assessment and levy of drainage taxes then made, existing contracts, and vested rights or any warrants, improvement certificates, or drainage bonds outstanding or already provided for under prior existing laws. [C24, 27, §7766.]

Above parenthetical clause inserted because chapter 358-B1 was enacted and inserted in the title after §7756 was enacted.

#### CHAPTER 363

**MILLDAMS AND RACES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7767.</td>
<td>Prohibition—permit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7768.</td>
<td>Application for permit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7769.</td>
<td>Notice of hearing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7770.</td>
<td>Hearing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7771.</td>
<td>When permit granted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7772.</td>
<td>Certificate of approval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7773.</td>
<td>Application for certificate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7774.</td>
<td>Granting or refusing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7775.</td>
<td>Permit fee—annual license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7776.</td>
<td>Construction and operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7777.</td>
<td>Access to works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7778.</td>
<td>Duty to enforce statutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7779.</td>
<td>Violations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7780.</td>
<td>Action to collect fees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7781.</td>
<td>Unlawful combination—receivership.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7782.</td>
<td>Nuisance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7783.</td>
<td>Condemnation—petition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7784.</td>
<td>Precept for jury—service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7785.</td>
<td>Guardian appointed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7786.</td>
<td>Lands in different counties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7787.</td>
<td>Oath—assessment of damages—costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7788.</td>
<td>Appeal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7789.</td>
<td>Protection of banks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7790.</td>
<td>Embankments—damages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7791.</td>
<td>Right to utilize fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7792.</td>
<td>Revocation or forfeiture of permit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7793.</td>
<td>Legislative control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7794.</td>
<td>Pending applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7795.</td>
<td>Permits for existing dams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7796.</td>
<td>State lands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7796-b1.</td>
<td>Cities and towns.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The name of the navigable, meandered, or other stream in or across which a dam is maintained or it is proposed to construct a dam or other obstruction, and a description of the site for such dam, including the name or names of the riparian owners of the site.

2. The purpose for which the dam is maintained or for which it is proposed to maintain the same, including the use to which the water is to be put.

3. A general description of the dam, raceways, canals, and other constructions, including the specifications as to the material and plan of construction and a general description of all booms, piers, and other protection works which are constructed in connection therewith, or which it is proposed to erect in connection therewith.

4. The approximate amount of hydraulic power that the dam is capable of developing and the amount of power to be used.
5. A map or blue-print on a scale of not less than four inches to the mile, showing the lands that are or may be affected by the construction, operation, or maintenance of the dam, and the ownership of each tract of land within the affected area.

6. Such additional information as may be required by the executive council. [R60,§1265; C73,§§1188, 1189; C97,§1921; C24, 27,§7768.]

Referred to in §7794.

§7769. Notice of hearing. When any application for a permit to construct, maintain, or operate a dam from and after the passage of this chapter is received, the executive council shall fix a time for hearing, and it shall give notice of the time and place of such hearing by publication once each week for two successive weeks in at least one newspaper in each county in which riparian lands will be affected by the dam. [R60, §§1266, 1270; C73,§1190; C97,§1922; C24, 27,§7769.]

§7770. Hearing. At the time fixed for such hearing or at any adjournment therefor, the council shall take evidence offered by the applicant and any other person, either in support of or in opposition to the proposed construction. [R60, §§1267, 1268; C73, §§1192, 1193; C97, §§1924, 1925; C24, 27,§7770.]

§7771. When permit granted. If it shall appear to the council that the construction, operation, or maintenance of the dam will not materially obstruct existing navigation, or materially affect other public rights, will not endanger life or public health, and any water taken from the stream in connection with the project is returned thereto at the nearest practicable place without being materially diminished in quantity or polluted or rendered deleterious to fish life, it shall grant the permit, upon such terms and conditions as it may prescribe. [R60,§1269; C73, §§1193, 1198; C97,§1930; C24, 27,§7771.]

§7772. Certificate of approval. No permit shall be granted for the construction or operation of a dam where the water is to be used for manufacturing purposes, except to develop power, until a certificate of the state department of health has been filed with the council showing its approval of the use of the water for the purposes specified in the application. [C24, 27,§7772.]

§7773. Application for certificate. When it is proposed to use the water for manufacturing purposes, except to develop power, or for condensation purposes, application must be made to the department of health, accompanied by a description of the proposed use of the water and what, if any, substances are to be deposited in such water and chemical changes made in the same, and such other information as the department of health may require to enable it to determine the advisability of the issuance of such certificate. [C24, 27,§7773.]

§7774. Granting or refusing. If the department of health is satisfied that the use of the water in any such project will not cause pollution of the same or render it materially unwhole-some or impure, or deleterious to fish life, it may issue a certificate, and if it is not so satisfied, it shall refuse to issue same. [C24, 27,§7774.]

§7775. Permit fee—annual license. Every person, firm, or corporation, excepting a municipality, to whom a permit is granted to construct or to maintain and operate a dam already constructed in or across any stream for the purpose herein specified, shall pay to the executive council a permit fee of one hundred dollars and shall pay an annual inspection and license fee, to be fixed by the executive council, on or before the first day of January, 1925, and annually thereafter, but in no case shall the annual inspection and license fee be less than twenty-five dollars. All fees shall be paid into the general fund of the state treasury.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to dams already constructed having less than twenty-five horsepower capacity. [C24, 27,§7775.]

§7776. Construction and operation. The executive council shall investigate methods of construction, reconstruction, operation, maintenance, and equipment of dams, so as to determine the best methods to preserve and protect as far as possible all public and riparian rights in the waters of the state and so as to protect the life, health, and property of the general public; and the method of construction, operation, maintenance, and equipment of any and all dams in such waters shall be subject to the approval of the executive council. [C24, 27,§7776.]

§7777. Access to works. Such council or any member, agent, or employee thereof shall at all times be accorded full access to all parts of any dam and its appurtenances being constructed, operated, or maintained in such waters. [C24, 27,§7777.]

§7778. Duty to enforce statutes. It shall be the duty of the council to require that all existing statutes of the state, including the provisions of this chapter, with reference to the construction of dams, shall be enforced. [C24, 27,§7778.]

§7779. Violations. The construction, maintenance, or operation of a dam for the purpose specified herein without a permit first being issued, as in this chapter provided, shall constitute a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. [C24, 27,§7779.]

§7780. Action to collect fees. If any dam is constructed, operated, or maintained without the provisions of this chapter having been first complied with, including the payment of the permit fee and the annual inspection and license fee, the permit fee and the inspection and license fee may be recovered in an action brought in the name of the state, and in addition to the recovery of the amount due, there shall be collected a penalty of one thousand dollars. [C24, 27,§7780.]
7781. Unlawful combination—receivership. If any dam for which a permit has been issued becomes owned, leased, possessed, or controlled in such manner as to be controlled by any unlawful combination or trust, or forms the subject or part of the subject of any contract or agreement to limit the output of any hydraulic or hydroelectric power derived therefrom for the purpose of price fixing as to such output, the state may take possession thereof by receivership proceedings instituted by the council, and such proceedings shall be conducted for the purpose of disposing of said property for lawful use and the proceeds shall be turned over to the persons found by the court to be entitled thereto, after the payment of all expenses of the receivership. [C24, 27, §7781.]

7782. Nuisances. If any dam is constructed, maintained, or operated for any of the purposes specified herein, in waters of this state in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or in violation of any provisions of an act of the legislature, the state may, in addition to the remedies herein prescribed, have such dam abated as a nuisance. [C24, 27, §7782.]

7783. Condemnation—petition. Any person, firm, corporation, or municipality owning land on one or both sides of a watercourse, desiring to construct or heighten any dam in such watercourse or to construct or enlarge a raceway, canal, or other construction necessary for the development or utilization of the water or waterpower for any of the purposes specified in this chapter therefor for the purpose of propelling any mill or machinery or developing any power by the use of the water, and to whom a permit has been granted as in this chapter provided, may file in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which such dam is, or is to be erected or heightened, a petition designating himself as plaintiff and the owners of the lands affected, or that will be affected, as defendants, and describing with reasonable certainty the locality where such dam is to be erected or improved, and also of the lands that will be overflowed or otherwise affected thereby. [R60, §§1264, 1265, 1274; C73, §§1188, 1189; C97, §1921; C24, 27, §7783.]

7784. Precept for jury—service. The clerk shall thereupon issue an order, with a copy of the petition attached, directed to the sheriff, commanding him to summon a jury of twelve disinterested electors of his county to meet on a day fixed therein, and upon the lands described, which order, including the copy of the petition, shall be served on the defendants in the same manner and for the same length of time previous to the day fixed in the order as is required for the service of original notices. Where the owner of any land affected is a nonresident of the state, service shall be made of the notice by publication in a newspaper in the county once each week for three successive weeks. [R60, §1266; C73, §1190; C97, §1922; C24, 27, §7784.]

Time and manner of service, §§11059, 11060.

7785. Guardian appointed. When service is made upon a minor or insane person having no guardian, the clerk at the time of issuing the order shall, by indorsement thereon, appoint a suitable person to make defense for him. [C73, §1190; C97, §1922; C24, 27, §7785.]

7786. Lands in different counties. If any of the lands are situated in a different county than that in which the petition is required to be filed, the proceedings shall apply thereto to the same extent as if such lands were situated in the county where it is filed. [R60, §1270; C73, §1191; C97, §1923; C24, 27, §7786.]

7787. Oath—assessment of damages—costs. The jury shall be sworn, impartially and to the best of their skill and judgment, to view the lands described in the petition, and ascertain and appraise the damages each of the defendants will sustain by reason of such lands being overflowed or otherwise injuriously affected by the dam or raceway or heightening or enlarging the same. They may, in addition to examining the premises, examine witnesses, and shall determine the amount of damages to which each of the defendants are, in their judgment, entitled, by reason of the construction or improvement of the dam or raceway, and shall report their findings in writing, attaching the same to the order and returning it to the sheriff. All costs and fees in connection with the assessment of damages under this chapter shall be the same as in condemnation cases and shall be paid by the plaintiff. [R60, §§1267, 1273; C73, §§1192, 1193, 1203; C97, §§1924, 1925, 1935; C24, 27, §7787.]

7788. Appeal. Either party may appeal from such assessment to the district court within thirty days after the assessment is made and such appeal and all further proceedings in connection with such matter, whether as to an appeal or the payment of damages and costs, and all other matters connected with the proceedings, shall be the same as provided by law for assessment of damages in taking under warranty for works of internal improvement. [C73, §1194; C97, §1926; C24, 27, §7788.]

Condemnation procedure, ch 366.

7789. Protection of banks. Where the water backed up by any dam belonging to any mill or machinery is about to break through or over the banks of the stream or raceway, or to wash a channel, so as to turn the water of such stream or raceway, or any part thereof, out of its ordinary channel, whereby such mill or machinery will be materially injured or affected, the owner or occupant of such mill or machinery, if he does not own such banks or the land lying contiguous thereto, may, if necessary, enter thereon and erect and keep in repair such embankments and other works as may be necessary to prevent such water from breaking through or over the banks, or washing a channel as aforesaid; such owner or occupier committing thereon no unnecessary waste or damage, and being liable to pay all damages which the owner of the lands may actually sustain by reason thereof. [R60, §§1275, 1276; C73, §1204; C97, §1936; C24, 27, §7789.]

MILDMAMS AND RACES, Ch 363, §7781
$7790. Embankments—damages. If any person shall injure, destroy, or remove any such embankment or other works, the owner or occupier of such mill or machinery may recover of such person all damages he may sustain by reason thereof. [R60, §1277; C73, §1205; C97, §1937; C24, 27, §7790.]

$7791. Right to utilize fall. Any person owning and using a water power for the purpose of propelling machinery shall have the right to acquire, maintain, and utilize the fall below such power for the purpose of improving the same, in like manner and to the same extent as provided in this chapter for the erection or heightening of spillways. After such right has been acquired, the fall shall be considered part and parcel of said water power or privilege, and the deepening or excavating of the stream, tail, or raceway, as herein contemplated, shall in no way affect any rights relating to such water power acquired by the owner thereof prior to such change. [C73, §1206; C97, §1938; C24, 27, §7791.]

$7792. Revocation or forfeiture of permit. If the person to whom a permit is issued under the provisions of this chapter does not begin the construction or the improvement of the dam or raceway within one year from the date of the granting of the permit, his permit may be revoked by the executive council, and if any permit holder does not finish and have in operation the plant for which the dam is constructed within three years after the granting of the permit, unless for good cause shown the council has extended the time for completion, such permit shall be forfeited. [R60, §1269; C73, §1199; C97, §1931; C24, 27, §7792.]

$7793. Legislative control. No permit granted or rights acquired hereunder shall be perpetual, but they shall be subject to restriction, cancellation, and regulation by legislative action, and subject to all the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §7793.]

$7794. Pending applications. All applications for a permit to construct a dam pending in the district courts of this state at the time of the passage of this chapter shall be heard and determined by the district court of the county in which same is pending under the laws of Iowa at the time of the making of the application to the district court, and where a permit has, prior to the passage of this chapter, been granted by the district court of any county, the applicant shall, in addition to the making of the application in the form provided in section 7768, file a transcript of the proceedings of the district court granting the said permit with said application, and thereupon a permit shall be issued to the applicant without further proceedings, upon payment of the required fees. [C24, 27, §7794.]

$7795. Permits for existing dams. The owner of a dam existing at the time of the taking effect of this chapter shall make application for a permit, which application shall be accompanied by such proofs and data as may be required by the executive council. Upon receipt of such application with proofs and data and payment of fees as required, the executive council shall grant a permit for the maintenance and operation of said dam as a matter of course. The owner of such dam shall, however, be subject to all of the regulatory provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §7795.]

$7796. State lands. Whenever the erection of any such dam will affect highways or state-owned lands, the applicant shall as a condition precedent secure a permit from the board, commission, or other official body charged with jurisdiction over and control of said highways or state-owned lands. [C24, 27, §7796; 44GA, ch 188.]

$7796-b1. Cities and towns. Cities and towns shall have the authority and power, by complying with the provisions of this chapter and the statutes relating to municipalities, to construct dams for recreational purposes and to acquire lands that may be necessary in the construction thereof, which may be obtained by condemnation or otherwise. [C27, §7796-b1.]

CHAPTER 364
WATER POWER IMPROVEMENTS

7797. Eminent domain.
7798. Use of highways.
7799. Public lands.

7797. Eminent domain. Any person, or any corporation organized for the purpose of utilizing and improving any water power within this state, or in the streams lying upon the borders thereof, may take and hold so much real estate as may be necessary for the location, construction, and convenient use of its canals, conduits, mains, and waterways, or other means employed in the utilization of such water power, and for the construction of such buildings and their appurtenances as may be required for the purposes aforesaid. Such person or corporation may also take, remove and use, for the construction and repair of its said canals, waterways, buildings, and appurtenances, any earth, gravel, stone, timber or other materials on or from the land so taken. Compensation shall be made for the lands and materials so taken and used by such person or corporation, to the owner, in the manner provided for taking private property for works of internal improvement. [C73, §1236; C97, §1990; C24, 27, §7797.]

Condemnation proceedings, ch 366.

7798. Use of highways. Such person or corporation may use, raise, or lower any road for the purpose of having its said canals, waterways, mains, and pipes pass over, along, or under the same, and in such case shall put such road, as soon as may be, in good repair and condition for
the safe and convenient use of the public. Any such person or corporation may construct and carry its canals, conduits, waterways, mains, or water pipes across, over, or under any railway, canal, stream, or watercourse, when it shall be necessary for the construction or operation of the same, but shall do so in such manner as not to impede the travel, transportation, or navigation upon, or other proper use of, such railway, canal, or stream. The powers conferred in this section can only be exercised in cities and towns with the consent and under the control of the council. [C73, §1237; C97, §1991; C24, 27, §7798.]

7799. Public lands. Such person or corporation is authorized to pass over, occupy, and enjoy any of the school, university, and saline or other lands of this state, whereof the fee or any use, easement, or servitude therein is in the public, making compensation therefor. No more of such land shall be taken than is required for its necessary use and convenience. [C73, §1238; C97, §1992; C24, 27, §7799.]

7800. Powers generally. Such corporation, in addition to other powers, shall have the following: To borrow money for the purpose of constructing, renewing, or repairing its works; to make, execute, and deliver contracts, bonds, notes, bills, mortgages, deeds of trust, and other conveyance charging or incumbering its property, including its franchises, or any part or parcel thereof; to erect, maintain, and operate canals, conduits, mains, waterways, mills, factories, and other buildings and machinery, including waterways, sluices, and conduits for the purpose of carrying waste water off from said premises to the stream from which the same was taken, or other convenient place; to let, lease, or sell and convey, any portion of their water supply, and any of the buildings, mills, or factories, or machinery, for such sums, prices, rents, tolls, and rates as shall be agreed upon between the parties; and to lay down, maintain, and operate such water mains, conduits, leads, and service pipes as shall be necessary to supply any building; village, town, or city with water; and the grantee of any such person or corporation, or purchaser of said property, franchise, right, and privileges under and by virtue of any judicial sale, shall take and hold the same as fully as the same were held and enjoyed by such person or corporation. [C73, §1239; C97, §1993; C24, 27, §7800.]

7801. Completion of work. Such person or corporation shall take, hold and enjoy the privilege of utilizing and improving the water power and the rights, powers, and privileges aforesaid, and shall proceed in good faith to make the improvements and employ the powers above conferred, and shall, within two years from the date of acquiring such powers, provide the necessary capital, complete the preliminary surveys, and actually commence the work of improving and utilizing the water power and furnishing the supply of water as contemplated; and said waterworks and canals shall be completed within five years thereafter. [C73, §1240; C97, §1994; C24, 27, §7801.]

7802. Legislative control. The rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this chapter shall be at all times subject to legislative control. [C73, §1240; C97, §1994; C24, 27, §7802.]

CHAPTER 365
EMINENT DOMAIN

7803. Exercise of power by state. Proceedings may be instituted and maintained by the state of Iowa, or for the use and benefit thereof, for the condemnation of such private property as may be necessary for any public improvement which the general assembly has authorized to be undertaken by the state, and for which an available appropriation has been made. The executive council shall institute and maintain such proceedings in cases authority to so do be not otherwise delegated. [C73, §1271; C97, §2024; S13, §2024-a; C24, 27, §7803.]

7804. On behalf of federal government. The executive council may institute and maintain such proceedings when private property is necessary for any use of the government of the United States. [S13, §2024-a; C24, 27, §7804.]

Condemnation by federal government. §4.

7805. Conveyance by state to federal government. When land or any easement therein is condemned by the state for the use and benefit of the United States, the governor, after the land has been finally acquired, shall have power to convey, to the United States, the easement or lands so acquired and all rights of the state therein. [S13, §2024-b; C24, 27, §7805.]

7806. Right conferred. The right to take private property for public use is hereby conferred:
1. Counties. Upon all counties for such lands as are reasonable and necessary for the erection of courthouses or jails.
§7807, Ch 365, EMINENT DOMAIN 1034

2. Agricultural societies. Upon all incorporated county fair societies, and county or district agricultural associations, when the property sought to be taken is necessary in order to enable such society or association to carry out the authorized purposes of its incorporation.

3. Corporations or persons in certain cases. Upon any corporation or person desiring to construct a canal, road, or bridge as a work of public utility, but the land taken shall not exceed one hundred feet in width.

4. Owners of land without way thereto. Upon the owner or lessee of lands, which have no public or private way thereto, for the purpose of providing a public way, not exceeding forty feet in width, which will connect with some existing public road. Such condemned roadway shall be located on a division, subdivision or "forty" line (or immediately adjacent thereto), and along the line which is the nearest feasible route to an existing public road. Such road shall not interfere with buildings, orchards, or cemeteries. When passing through inclosed lands, such roads shall be fenced on both sides thereof by the condemnor.

5. Owners of mineral lands. Upon all owners, lessees, or possessors of land, for a railway right of way thereto not exceeding one hundred feet in width and located wherever necessary or practical, when such lands have no railway thereto and contain coal, stone, gravel, lead, or other minerals and such railway is necessary in order to reach and operate any mine, quarry, or gravel bed on said land and transport the products thereof to market. Such right of way shall not interfere with public, orchards, or cemeteries and when passing through inclosed lands, fences shall be built and maintained on both sides thereof by the party condemning the land and by his assigns. The jury, in the assessment of damages, shall consider the fact that a railway is to be constructed thereon.

6. Cemetery associations. Upon any private cemetery or cemetery association which is incorporated under the laws of this state relating to corporations not for pecuniary profit, and have or may acquire lands outside the limits of a city or town, for the purpose of acquiring necessary grounds for cemetery use or reasonable additions thereto. The right granted in this subsection shall not be exercised until the board of supervisors, of the county in which the land sought to be condemned is located, has, on written application and hearing, on such reasonable notice to all interested parties as it may fix, found that the land, describing it, sought to be condemned, is necessary for cemetery purposes. The association shall pay all costs attending such hearing.

1. [S13,$2024-f; C24, 27,$7806.]
2. [C24, 27,$7806.]
3. [C51,$759; R60,$1278-1288; C73,$1269; C97,$2023; C24, 27,$7806.]
4. [C97,$2023; S13,$2023; C24, 27,$7806.]
5. [C97,$2028, 2031; S13,$2028; C24, 27, $7806.]
6. [S13,$1644-a-e; C24, 27,$7806.]

7807. Right to purchase. Whenever the power to condemn private property for a public use is granted to any officer, board, commission, or other official, or to any county, township, or municipality, such grant shall, unless otherwise declared, be construed as granting authority to the officer, board, or official body having jurisdiction over the matter, to acquire, at its fair market value, and from the parties having legal authority to convey, such right as would be acquired by condemnation. [R60,$1317; C73,$1244, 1247; C97,$1999, 2002, 2014, 2029; S13,$1644-a; C24, 27,$7807.]

7808. Railways. Any railway, incorporated under the laws of the United States or of any state thereof, may acquire by condemnation or otherwise so much real estate as may be necessary for the location, construction, and convenient use of its railway. Such acquisition shall carry the right to use for the construction and repair of said railway and its appurtenances any earth, gravel, stone, timber, or other material, on or from the land so taken. [R60,$1314; C73,$1241; C97,$1995; S13,$1995; C24, 27,$7808.]

7809. Cemetery lands. No lands actually platted, used, and devoted to cemetery purposes shall be taken for any railway purpose without the consent of the proper officers or owners thereof. [S13,$1995; C24, 27,$7809.]

7810. Limitation on right of way. Land taken for railway right of way, otherwise than by consent of the owner, shall not exceed one hundred feet in width unless greater width is necessary for excavation, embankment, or depositing waste earth. [R60,$1314; C73,$1241; C97,$1995; S13,$1995; C24, 27,$7810.]

7811. Additional purposes. Any such corporation owning, operating, or constructing a railway may, by condemnation or otherwise, acquire lands for the following additional purposes:

1. For necessary additional depot grounds or yards.
2. For the purpose of constructing a track or tracks to any mine, quarry, gravel pit, manufactory, warehouse, or mercantile establishment.
3. For additional or new right of way for constructing double track, reducing or straightening curves, changing grades, shortening or relocating portions of the line, and for excavations, embankments, or places for depositing waste earth.
4. For the purpose of constructing water stations, dams or reservoirs for supplying its engines with water. [R60,$1314; C73,$1241, 1242; C97,$1995, 1996, 1998; S13,$1995, 1998; C24, 27,$7811.]

Referred to in §712.

7812. Finding by railway commission. The company, before instituting condemnation proceedings under the last preceding section, shall apply in writing to the board of railroad commissioners, for permission to so condemn. Said board shall give notice to the landowner, and examine into the matter, and report by certificate to the clerk of the district court in the county in which the land is situated, the amount
and description of the additional lands necessary for such purposes, present and prospective, of such company; whereupon the company shall have power to condemn the lands so certified by the commissioners. [C97,§1998; S13,§1998; C24, 27,§7812.]

7813. Lands for water stations—how set aside. Lands which are sought to be condemned for water stations, dams, or reservoirs, including all the overflowed lands, if any, shall, if requested by the owner, be set aside in a square or rectangular shape by the board of railroad commissioners. [C73,§1242; C97,§1996; C24, 27,§7813.]

7814. Access to water—overflow limited. An owner of land, which has in part been condemned for water stations, dams, or reservoirs, shall not be deprived, without his consent, of access to the water, or the use thereof, in common with the company, on his own land, nor, without his consent, shall his dwelling, outbuildings, or orchards be overflowed, or otherwise injuriously affected by such condemnation. [C73,§1242; C97,§1996; C24, 27,§7814.]

7815. Change in streams. When a railway company would have the right to excavate a channel or ditch and thereby change and straighten the course of a stream or watercourse, which is too frequently crossed by such railway, and thereby protect the right of way and roadbed, or promote safety and convenience in the operation of the railway, it may, by condemnation or otherwise, acquire sufficient land on which to excavate such ditch or channel. [C97,§2014; C24, 27,§7815.]

7816. Unlawful diversion prohibited. Nothing in the last preceding section shall give such corporation the right to change the course of any stream or watercourse where such right does not otherwise exist, nor, without the owner's consent, to divert such stream or watercourse from any cultivated meadow or pasture land, when it only touches such lands at one point. [C97,§2014; C24, 27,§7816.]

7817. Abandonment of right of way. Where a railway constructed in whole or in part has ceased to be operated for more than five years; or where the construction of a railway has been commenced and work on the same has ceased and has not, in good faith, been resumed for more than five years, and remains unfinished; or where any portion of any such railway has not been operated for four consecutive years, and the rails and rolling stock have been wholly removed therefrom it shall be treated as abandoned. [C73,§1260; C97,§2015; C24, 27,§7817.]

Referred to in §7818, 7819.

7818. Right to condemn abandoned right of way. All rights of the person or corporation which constructed or operated any such railway, as is mentioned in the preceding section, over so much as remains unfinished or from which the rails and rolling stock have been wholly removed, may be entered upon and appropriated as provided in the next section. [C73,§1260; C97,§2015; C24, 27,§7818.]

Referred to in §7819.

7819. Procedure to condemn. In case of abandonment, as provided in the two preceding sections, any other corporation may enter upon such abandoned work, or any part thereof, and acquire the right of way over the same, and the right to any unfinished work or grading found thereon, and the title thereto, by proceeding as near as may be in the manner provided for an original condemnation. [C73,§1261; C97,§2016; C24, 27,§7819.]

Referred to in §7818.

7820. Parties entitled to damages. Parties who have previously received compensation in any form for the right of way on the line of such abandoned railway, which has not been refunded by them, shall not be permitted to recover the second time. The value of such roadbed and right of way, excluding the work done thereon, when taken for a new company, shall be assessed in the condemnation proceedings for the benefit of the former company or its legal representative. [C73,§1261; C97,§2016; C24, 27,§7820.]

7821. Interpretative clause. A grant in this chapter of right to take private property for a public use shall not be construed as limiting a like grant elsewhere in the code for another and different use. [C24, 27,§7821.]

CHAPTER 366

PROCEDURE UNDER POWER OF EMINENT DOMAIN

Referred to in §7764.

7822. Procedure provided.
7823. By whom conducted.
7824. Application for condemnation.
7825. Commission to assess damages.
7826. Vacancies.
7827. Commission when state is applicant.
7828. Commissioners to qualify.
7829. Notice of assessment.
7830. Form of notice.
7831. Signing of notice.
7832. Filing of notices and return of service.
7833. Notice to nonresidents.
7834. Service outside state.
7835. Appraisal—report.
7836. Guardianship.
7837. Power of guardian.
7838. When appraisement final.
7839. Appeal.
7840. Sheriff to file certified copy.
7841. Appeals—how docketed and tried.
7841-c1. Pleadings on appeal.
7842. Question determined.
7843. Reduction of damages.
7844. Right to take possession of lands.
7845. Disposition of owner.
7846. Erection of dam—limitation.
7847. Deposit pending appeal.
7848. Acceptance of deposit.
7849. Additional deposit.
7850. Payment by public authorities.
§7822. Procedure provided. The procedure for the condemnation of private property for works of internal improvement, and for other public uses and purposes, unless and except as otherwise provided by law, shall be in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §7822.]

7823. By whom conducted. Such proceedings shall be conducted:
1. By the attorney general when the damages are payable from the state treasury.
2. By the county attorney, when the damages are payable from funds disbursed by the county, or by any township, or school district.
3. By the city attorney, when the damages are payable from funds disbursed by the city or town.

This section shall not be construed as prohibiting any other authorized representative from conducting such proceedings. [C73, §1271; C97, §2024; S13, §§2024-a, d, f; C24, 27, §7823.]

7824. Application for condemnation. Such proceedings shall be instituted by a written application filed with the sheriff of the county in which the land sought to be condemned is located. Said application shall set forth:
1. A description of all the property in the county, affected or sought to be condemned, by its congressional numbers, in tracts not exceeding one-sixteenth of a section, or, if the land consists of lots in a city or town, by the numbers of the lot and block, and plat designation.
2. A plat showing the location of the right of way or other property sought to be condemned with reference to such description.
3. The names and places of residence of such commissioners, or corporations having any interest in the particular case pending, to wit:
4. The purpose for which condemnation is sought.
5. A request for the appointment of a commission to appraise the damages. [R60, §1230; C73, §1247; C97, §2002; C24, 27, §7824.]

7825. Commission to assess damages. The sheriff shall thereupon, except as otherwise provided, appoint six resident freeholders of his county, none of whom shall be interested in the same or a like question, who shall constitute a commission to assess the damages to all real estate desired by the applicant and located in the county. [R60, §§1317, 1318; C73, §§1244, 1245; C97, §§1999, 2029; C24, 27, §7825.]

Referred to in §7856.

7826. Vacancies. In case any appointee under the preceding section fails to act, the sheriff shall summon some other freeholder, possessing the required qualifications, to complete the membership. [R60, §1319; C73, §1251; C97, §2006; C24, 27, §7826.]

7827. Commission when state is applicant. When the damages are payable out of the state treasury, the sheriff, immediately upon receipt of the application, shall notify the chief justice of the supreme court of the filing of such application. Thereupon the chief justice shall appoint six resident freeholders of the state to assess all said damages. No commissioner, so appointed, shall be interested in the same or a like question. No two members of such commission shall be residents of the same county.

The names and places of residence of such commissioners shall be returned by said chief justice to, and filed with, the sheriff. The chief justice shall fill all vacancies which may occur in the commission appointed under this section. [S13, §2024-d; C24, 27, §7827.]

7828. Commissioners to qualify. Before proceeding with the assessment all commissioners shall qualify by filing with the sheriff a written oath that they will to the best of their ability faithfully and impartially assess said damages and make written report to the sheriff. [C24, 27, §7828.]

7829. Notice of assessment. The applicant, or the owner or any lienholder or incumbrancer of any land described in the application, may, at any time after the appointment of the commissioners, have the damages to the lands of any such owner assessed by giving the other party, if a resident of this state, ten days' notice, in writing. Such notice shall specify the day and the hour when the commissioners will view the premises, and be served in the same manner as original notices. [R60, §1318; C73, §1245; C97, §2000; C24, 27, §7829.]

Manner of service, §11060.

7830. Form of notice. Said notice shall be in substantially the following form, with such changes therein as will render it applicable to the party giving and receiving the notice, and to the particular case pending, to wit:
To .................. (here name each person whose land is to be taken or affected and each record lienholder or incumbrancer thereof) and all other persons, companies, or corporations having any interest in or owning any of the following described real estate:
(Here describe the land as in the application.)

You are hereby notified that .................. (here enter the name of the applicant) desires the condemnation of the following described land: (Here describe the particular land or portion thereof sought to be condemned, in such manner that it will be clearly identified.)

That such condemnation is sought for the following purpose: (Here clearly specify the purpose.)
That a commission has been appointed as provided by law for the purpose of appraising the damages which will be caused by said condemnation.

The time the commissioners will, on the day of ________, at ________ o'clock ________, view said premises and proceed to appraise said damages, at which time you may appear before the commissioners if you care to do so.

Applicant.”

[Sections R60, §1320; C73, §1247; C97, §2002; C24, 27, §7830.]

7831. Signing of notice. The notice may be signed by the applicant, by his attorney, or by any other authorized representative. [R60, §1320; C73, §1247; C97, §2002; C24, 27, §7831.]

7832. Filing of notices and return of service. Notices, immediately after the service thereof, shall, with proper return of service inserted therein or attached thereto, be filed with the sheriff. The sheriff shall at once cause the commissioners to be notified of the day and hour when they will be required to proceed with the appraisement. [C24, 27, §7832.]

7833. Notice to nonresidents. If the owner of such lands or any person interested therein is a nonresident of this state, or if his residence is unknown, no demand for the land for the purposes sought shall be necessary, but the notice aforesaid shall be published in some newspaper of the county and of general circulation therein, once each week for at least four successive weeks prior to the day fixed for the appraisement, which day shall be at least thirty days after the first publication of the notice. [R60, §1320; C73, §§1247, 1248; C97, §§2002, 2003; S13, §2003; C24, 27, §7833.]

7834. Service outside state. Personal service outside the state on nonresidents in the time and manner provided for the service of original notices shall have the same force and effect as publication service within the state. [C24, 27, §7834.]

7835. Appraisement—report. The commissioners shall, at the time fixed in the aforesaid notices, view, if necessary, the land sought to be condemned and assess the damages which the owner will sustain by reason of the appropriation, and file their written report with the sheriff. The appraisement and return may be in parcels larger than forty acres belonging to one person and lying in one tract, unless the agent or attorney of the applicant, or the commissioners, have actual knowledge that the tract does not belong wholly to the person in whose name it appears of record. In case of such knowledge the appraisement shall be made of the different portions as they are known to be owned. [C73, §1249; C97, §§2004, 2029; C24, 27, §7835.]

7836. Guardianship. In all cases where any interest in lands sought to be condemned is owned by a guardian who is under legal disability and has no guardian of his property, the applicant shall, prior to the filing of the application with the sheriff, apply to the district court for the appointment of a guardian of the property of such person. [C24, 27, §7836.]

7837. Power of guardian. If the owner of any lands is under guardianship, such guardian may, under the direction of the district court, or judge thereof, agree and settle with the applicant for all damages resulting from the taking of such lands, and give valid conveyances thereof. [R60, §1316; C73, §1246; C97, §2001; C24, 27, §7837.]

7838. When appraisement final. The appraisement of damages returned by the commissioners shall be final unless appealed from. [C24, 27, §7838.]

7839. Appeal. Any party interested may, within thirty days after the assessment is made, appeal therefrom to the district court, by giving the adverse party, his attorney or agent, and the sheriff, written notice that such appeal has been taken. [R60, §1317; C73, §1254; C97, §2009; S13, §2009; C24, 27, §7839.]

7840. Sheriff to file certified copy. The sheriff, when an appeal is taken, shall at once file with the clerk of the district court a certified copy of so much of the assessment as applies to the part appealed from. In case of such appeal the sheriff shall, as soon as all other unappealed assessments are disposed of, file with the clerk all papers pertaining to the proceedings and remaining in his hands. [R60, §1317; C73, §1254; C97, §2009; S13, §2009; C24, 27, §7840.]

7841. Appeals—how docketed and tried. The appeal shall be docketed in the name of the owner of the land, or of the party otherwise interested and appealing, as plaintiff, and in the name of the applicant for condemnation as defendant, and be tried as in an action by ordinary proceedings. [R60, §1317; C73, §1254; C97, §2009; S13, §2009; C24, 27, §7841.]

7841-cl. Pleadings on appeal. A written petition shall be filed by the plaintiff on or before the first day of the term to which the appeal is taken, stating specifically the items of damage and the amount thereof. The defendant shall file a written answer to plaintiff’s petition, or such other pleadings as may be proper. [T43GA, ch 213.]

7842. Question determined. On the trial of the appeal, no judgment shall be rendered except for costs, but the amount of damages shall be ascertained and entered of record. [C73, §1257; C97, §2011; C24, 27, §7842.]

7843. Reduction of damages. If the amount of damages awarded by the commissioners is decreased on the trial of the appeal, the reduced amount shall be paid to the landowner. [C73, §§1259, 2013; C24, 27, §7843.]

7844. Right to take possession of lands. Upon the filing of the commissioner’s report with the sheriff, the applicant may deposit with the sheriff the amount assessed in favor of a claimant, and thereupon the applicant shall, except as otherwise provided, have the right to take possession of the land condemned and proceed with the improvement. No appeal from said assess-
§7845, Ch 366, EMINENT DOMAIN—PROCEDURE

ment shall affect such right, except as otherwise provided. [R60, §1317; C73, §§1244, 1272; C97, §§1999, 2010, 2025, 2029; S13, §§2024-e, g, h; C24, 27, §7844.]

7845. Dispossession of owner. A landowner shall not be dispossessed, under condemnation proceedings, of his residence, dwelling house, outhouse, orchard, or garden, until the damages thereto have been finally determined and paid. This section shall not apply to condemnation proceedings for drainage or levee improvements. [C24, 27, §7845.]

7846. Erection of dam—limitation. If it appears from the finding of the commissioners that the dwelling house, outhouse, orchard, or garden of the owner of any land taken will be overflowed or otherwise injuriously affected by any dam or reservoir to be constructed as authorized by this chapter, such dam shall not be erected until the question of such overflow or other injury has been determined in favor of the corporation upon appeal. [C73, §1250; C97, §2005; C24, 27, §7846.]

7847. Deposit pending appeal. The sheriff shall not, after being served with notice of appeal by the applicant, pay to the claimant any deposit of damages held by the sheriff, but shall hold the same until the appeal is finally determined. [R60, §1317; C73, §1255; C97, §2010; C24, 27, §7847.]

7848. Acceptance of deposit. An acceptance by the claimant of the damages awarded by the commissioners or of the warrant tendered by public authorities, shall bar his right to appeal. Such acceptance after an appeal has been taken by him shall abate such appeal. [R60, §1317; C73, §1256; C97, §2010; C24, 27, §7848.]

7849. Additional deposit. If, on the trial of the appeal, the damages awarded by the commissioners are increased, the condemnor shall, if he is already in possession of the property, make such additional deposit with the sheriff, as will, with the deposit already made, equal the entire damages allowed. If the condemnor be not already in possession, he shall deposit with the sheriff the entire damages awarded, before entering on, using, or controlling the premises. [C73, §1256; C97, §2010; C24, 27, §7849.]

7850. Payment by public authorities. When damages, by reason of condemnation, are payable from public funds, the sheriff, or clerk of the district court, as the case may be, shall certify to the officer, board, or commission having power to audit claims for the purchase price of said lands, the amount legally payable to each claimant, and, separately, a detailed statement of the cost legally payable from such public funds. Said officer, board, or commission shall audit said claims, and the warrant issuing officer shall issue warrants therefor on any funds appropriated for, or otherwise legally available for the payment of the same. Warrants shall be drawn in favor of each claimant to whom damages are payable. The warrant in payment of costs shall be issued in favor of the officer certifying thereto. [C73, §1272; C97, §2025; S13, §§2024-b, e, g; C24, 27, §7850.]

7851. Removal of condemnor. The sheriff, upon being furnished with a copy of the assessment as determined on appeal, certified to by the clerk of the district court, may remove from said premises the condemnor and all persons acting for or under him, unless the amount of the assessment is forthwith paid or deposited and the lien therefor provided. [C73, §1255; C97, §2012; C24, 27, §7851.]

7852. Costs and attorney fees. The applicant shall pay all costs of the assessment made by the commissioners, and, in case no appeal is taken, shall pay all costs occasioned by the appeal, including reasonable attorney fees to be taxed by the court, unless on the trial thereof the same or a less amount of damages is awarded than was allowed by the tribunal from which the appeal was taken, provided that in all cases in which the state of Iowa is the applicant, no attorney fee shall be taxed. [R60, §1317; C73, §1252; C97, §2007; C24, 27, §7852; 43GA, ch 218.]

7853. Refusal to pay final award. Should the applicant decline, on the final determination of the appeal, to take the property and pay the damages awarded, he shall pay, in addition to the costs and damages actually suffered by the landowner, reasonable attorney fees to be taxed by the court. [C97, §2011; C24, 27, §7853.]

7854. Sheriff to file record. The sheriff, in case no appeal is taken, shall, immediately after the final determination of condemnation proceedings, and after the acquiring of the property by the condemnor, file, with the county recorder of the county in which the condemned land is situated, the following papers:
1. The application for condemnation.
2. All notices, together with all returns of service indorsed thereon or attached thereto.
3. The report of the commissioners.
4. All other papers filed in said proceedings.
5. A written statement by the sheriff of all money received in payment of damages, from whom received, to whom paid, and the amount paid to each claimant. [C73, §1253; C97, §2008; C24, 27, §7854.]

7855. Clerk to file record. The clerk of the district court, in case an appeal is taken in condemnation proceedings, shall file with the county recorder the records which the sheriff is required to file in case no appeal is taken, and in addition thereto the following:
1. A copy of the record entry of the court showing the amount of damages determined on appeal.
2. A written statement by the clerk of all money received by him in payment of damages, from whom received, to whom paid, and the amount paid to each claimant. [C24, 27, §7855.]

7856. Form of record — certificate. Said papers shall be securely fastened together, arranged in the order named above, and be accompanied by a certificate of the officer filing the same that said papers are the original files in the proceedings and that the statements ac-
companying the same are true. [C24, 27, §7856.]

7857. Record of proceedings. The county recorder shall record said papers, statements, and certificate in the record of deeds, properly index the same, and carefully preserve the originals as files of his office. [C73, §1253; C97, §2008; C24, 27, §7857.]

7858. Fee for recording. The sheriff or clerk, as the case may be, shall collect from the condemnor such fee as the county recorder would have legal right to demand for making such record, and pay such fee to the recorder upon presenting the papers for record. [C24, 27, §7858.]

Recorder fee, §5177.

7861. Relocation of railway. Such part of a railway right of way as is wholly abandoned for railway purposes by the relocation of the line of railway, shall revert to the persons who, at the time of the abandonment, are owners of the tract from which such abandoned right of way was taken. [C24, 27, §7861.]

7862. Failure to operate or construct railway. If a railway, or any part thereof, shall not be used or operated for a period of eight years, or if, its construction having been commenced, work on the same has ceased and has not been in good faith resumed for eight years, the right of way, including the roadbed, shall revert to the persons who, at the time of the reversion, are owners of the tract from which such right of way was taken. [C73, §1260; C97, §2015; C24, 27, §7862.]

7863. Quasi-public roads and right of ways. Roads established for the purpose of providing a public road to lands which theretofore had no such road, shall, when not used or operated for said purpose for eight consecutive years, revert to those persons who, at the time of the reversion, are owners of the tract from which such road was taken. [C97, §2030; C24, 27, §7863.]

7864. Lands for highway improvement. Lands condemned by a county, city, or town for the purpose of obtaining gravel or other suitable material for highway improvement, and not used for such purpose for five consecutive years, shall revert to those persons who, at the time of the reversion are owners of the tract from which the condemned lands were taken. [S13, §2024-1; C24, 27, §7864.]
7865. Eligibility of commissioners and secretary. No person in the employ of any common carrier, or owning any bonds, stock, or property in any railroad company, or who is in any way or manner pecuniarily interested in any railroad corporation, shall be eligible to the office of railroad commissioner or secretary of the board; and the entering into the employ of any common carrier, or the acquiring of any stock or other interest in any common carrier by any officer under this chapter, after his election or appointment, shall disqualify him to hold the office and to perform the duties thereof. [C97, §2111; C24, 27, §7865.]

7866. Election—organization. The board of railroad commissioners shall consist of three persons having the qualifications of electors. On the second Tuesday of January of each year, the board shall organize by electing one of its members as chairman, and appointing a secretary, who shall take the same oath as the commissioners; but this or a part of this may be done at a subsequent meeting. The board shall have power to employ such additional clerical help as it may find necessary. [C97, §2111; C24, 27, §7866.]

Oath, §1054.

7867. Proceedings. The board may in all cases conduct its proceedings, when not otherwise prescribed by law, in such manner as will best conduce to the proper dispatch of business and the attainment of justice. [C97, §2142; C24, 27, §7867.]

7868. Quorum—personal interest. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no commissioner shall participate in any hearing or proceeding in which he has any pecuniary interest. [C97, §2142; C24, 27, §7868.]

7869. Rules, forms, and service. It may from time to time make and amend such general rules or orders as may be necessary for the preservation of order and the regulation of proceedings before it, including forms of notice and the service thereof, which shall conform as nearly as may be to those in use in the courts of the state. [C97, §2142; C24, 27, §7869.]

Manner of commencing actions, ch 489.

7870. Appearances—record of votes—public hearings. Any party may appear before it and be heard in person or by attorney. Every vote and official action thereof shall be entered of record, and, upon the request of either party...
or person interested, its proceedings shall be public. [C97,§2142; C24, 27,§7871.]

7871. Seal. It shall have a seal, of which courts shall take judicial notice. [C97,§2142; C24, 27,§7871.]

7872. Office—time employed—expense. The board shall have an office at the seat of government and each member shall devote his whole time to the duties of the office, and the members and secretary and other employees shall receive their actual necessary traveling expenses while in the discharge of their official duties away from the general offices. [C97,§2121; SS15,§2121; C24, 27,§7872.]

7873. Free transportation. The commissioners, their secretary, experts, or other agents while in the performance of their official duties shall be transported free of charge by all railroad or other transportation companies operating in the state. [C97,§2151; C24, 27,§7873.]

7874. General jurisdiction. The board shall have general supervision of all railroads in the state, express companies, car companies, sleeping car companies, freight and freight line companies, interurban railway companies, motor carriers, and any common carrier engaged in the transportation of passengers or freight by railroads, except street railroads, and also all lines for the transmission, sale, and distribution of electrical current for light, heat, or power, except in cities and towns. It shall investigate any alleged neglect or violation of law by any such common carrier, its agents, officers, or employees. [C97,§2112; S13,§2120-n; C24, 27,§7874.]

7875. Inspection—notice to repair. It shall from time to time carefully examine into and inspect the condition of each railroad, its tracks, bridges, and equipment, and the manner of its conduct, operation, and management with regard to the public safety and convenience in the state. If found by it unsafe, it shall immediately notify the railroad company whose duty it is to put the same in repair, which shall be done by it within such time as the board shall fix. If any corporation fails to perform this duty, the board may forbid and prevent it from running trains over the defective portion while unsafe. [C97,§2113; S13,§2113; C24, 27,§7875.]

7876. Connections and shelter. Should any railroad or transportation company in this state fail to provide proper shelter for its patrons at stations where two or more tracks are operated, or fail or refuse to connect by proper switches or tracks with the tracks or lines of other railroad or transportation companies, the board may require such railroad or transportation company to provide the same in such manner and upon such conditions as it may determine. [C97,§2113; S13,§2113; C24, 27,§7876.]

7877. Changes in operation and improvements. When, in the judgment of the board, any railway corporation fails in any respect to comply with the terms of its charter or articles of incorporation or the laws of the state; or when in its judgment any repairs are necessary upon its road; or any addition to its rolling stock, or addition to or change in its stations or station houses, or the equipment thereof, for the health and convenience of the public, or change in its rates of fare for transporting freight or passengers, or change in the mode of operating its road or conducting its business, is reasonable and expedient in order to promote the security, convenience, and accommodation of the public, the board may make an order prescribing such improvements and changes as it finds to be proper and shall serve a notice upon such corporation, in the manner provided for the service of an original notice in a civil action, which notice shall be signed by its secretary. A report of such proceedings shall be included in its annual report to the governor. Nothing in this or the two preceding sections shall be so construed as relieving any railroad company from its responsibility or liability for damage to person or property. [C97, §2113; S13,§2115; C24, 27,§7877.]

7878. Investigation and inquiry. The board shall investigate and inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the jurisdiction of said board and keep itself well informed as to the manner and method in which the same is conducted. It shall have the right to obtain from them full and complete information necessary to enable the board to perform its duties. It shall have power to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses, the production of all books, papers, tariff schedules, contracts, agreements, and documents, relating to any matter under investigation, and to inspect the same and to examine under oath or otherwise any officer, director, agent, or employee of any common carrier; to issue subpoenas and to enforce obedience thereto. [C97,§§2115, 2133; C24, 27,§7878.]

7878-bl. Individual hearings. The board may authorize one of the members to hold hearings and take evidence in any particular case and a hearing so held shall have the same force and effect as a hearing by the board, but any finding or order as a result of such hearing must be agreed to by a majority of the board. [C27,§7878-b1.]

7879. Aid from courts. The board may invoke the aid of any court of record in any county where the carrier extends, in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, tariff schedules, agreements, and other documents. Any court or judge thereof having jurisdiction where any inquiry is carried on shall, in case of the refusal of any person to obey a subpoena or other process, issue an order requiring any of the officers, agents, or employees of any carrier or other person to appear before the board and produce all books and papers required by such order and testify in relation to any matter under investigation. A failure to obey any such order of the court shall be punished as a contempt. [C97, §2133; C24, 27,§7879.]

Contempts, ch 536.
7880. Hindering or obstructing board. Any person who shall wilfully obstruct it or its members in the performance of their duties, or who shall refuse to give any information within his possession that may be required by it within the line of its duty, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court. [C97,§2115; C24, 27,§7880.]

7881. Examination of rates. The board shall, upon the application of the mayor and council of any city or town, or the trustees of any township, make an examination of the rate of passenger fare or freight tariff charged by any railroad company, and of the condition or operation of any railroad, any part of whose location lies within the limits of such city, town, or township; and if twenty-five or more voters in any city, town, or township shall, by written petition, request the mayor and council of such city or town, or the trustees of such township, to make the said complaint and application, and they refuse, they shall state the reason therefor in writing upon the petition, and return the same to the petitioners, who may thereupon, within ten days from the date of such refusal and return, present the same to the board of commissioners, who shall, if it thinks the public good demands the examination, proceed to make it in the same manner as if called upon by the mayor and council of any city or town, or the trustees of any township. Before proceeding to make such examination, it shall give to the petitioners and the corporation reasonable notice, in writing, of the time and place of entering upon the same. If, upon such an examination, it shall appear to the board that the complaint is well founded, it shall, within ten days, inform the corporation operating such railroad of its finding, and shall report its doings to the governor. [C97,§2117; C24, 27,§7881.]

7882. Cumulative remedies. Nothing in this chapter 373 shall be construed to estop or hinder any persons or corporations from bringing action against any railway company for any violation of the laws of the state for the government of railroads. [C97,§2118; C24, 27,§7882.]

7883. Jurisdiction of courts to enforce order. The district courts of this state shall have jurisdiction to enforce, by proper decrees, injunctions, and orders, the rulings, orders and regulations affecting public rights, made by the board as authorized by law for the direction and observance of railroads in this state. The proceedings therefore shall be by equitable action in the name of the state, and shall be instituted by the commerce counsel, whenever advised by the board that any railroad corporation, or person operating a line of road in this state, is violating and refusing to comply with any rule, order, or regulation made by the board, and applicable to such railroad or persons. [C97,§2119; S13,§2119; C24, 27,§7883.]

7884. Mandatory injunction—contempt. It shall be the duty of the court in which any such cause shall be pending to require the issue to be made up at the first term of the court to which such cause is brought, which shall be the trial term, and to give the same precedence over other civil business. If the court shall find that such rule, regulation, or order is reasonable and just, and that in refusing compliance therewith said railway company is neglecting and omitting the performance of any public duty or obligation, the court shall decree a mandatory and perpetual injunction, compelling obedience to and compliance with such rule, order, or regulation by said railroad company or person, its officers, agents, servants, and employees, and may grant such other relief as may be deemed just and proper. All violations of such decree shall render the company, persons, officers, agents, servants and employees who are in any manner instrumental in such violation, guilty of contempt of court, and the court may punish such contempt by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars for each offense. Such decree shall continue and remain in effect and be enforced until the rule, order, or regulation shall be modified or vacated by the board. [C97,§2119; S13,§2119; C24, 27,§7884.]

7885. When order effective—violation. All rules, orders, and regulations affecting public rights, made by the board of railroad commissioners, as now or may hereafter be authorized for the direction and observance of railroads in this state, shall be in full force and effect from and after the date fixed by the board. If any railroad fails, neglects, or refuses to comply with any rule, order, or regulation made by the board within the time specified, it shall, for each day of such failure, pay a penalty of fifty dollars. [S13,§2119; C24, 27,§7885.]

7886. Time may be extended to test legality. The time for the taking effect of any rule, order, or regulation affecting public rights, made by the board, may, in its discretion, be extended, and said extension of time may be granted for the purpose of testing the legality thereof, upon application by any such aggrieved railroad, showing reasonable grounds therefor, and that said application is made in good faith and not for the purpose of delay. [S13,§2119; C24, 27,§7886.]

7887. Proceedings to vacate order. Any railroad aggrieved at any rule, order, or regulation made by the board may institute proceedings in any court of proper jurisdiction to have the same vacated. If found by the court, after due trial, not to be reasonable, equitable, or just, and if upon an appeal from any rule, order, or regulation of the board the complaining railroad is successful in having such rule, order, or regulation vacated, the aforesaid penalty shall be set aside. [S13,§2119; C24, 27,§7887.]

7888. Remitting penalty. When any common carrier shall fail upon appeal to secure a vacation of the order appealed from, it may apply to the court in which the appeal is finally adjudicated for an order remitting the penalty which has accrued during the pendency of the appeal. Upon a satisfactory showing that the appeal was
prosecuted in good faith and not for the purpose of delay, and that there were reasonable grounds to believe that the order appealed from was unreasonable or unjust or that the power of the board to make the same was doubtful, such court may remit the penalty that has accrued during the pendency of the appeal. [S13,§2119; C24, 27, §7888.]

Referred to in §§7889, 8118.

7889. Costs—attorney's fees. When a decree shall be entered against a railroad company or a person under the six preceding sections, the court shall render judgment for costs, and attorney's fees for counsel representing the state. [C97,§2120; C24, 27,§7889.]

7890. Interstate freight rates. The board shall exercise constant diligence to ascertain the rates, charges, rules, and practices of common carriers operating in this state, in relation to the transportation of freight in interstate business. When it shall ascertain from any source or have reasonable grounds to believe that the rates charged on such interstate business or the rules or practices in relation thereto discriminate unjustly against any of the citizens, industries, interests, or localities of the state, or place any of them at an unreasonable disadvantage as compared with those of other states, or are in violation of the laws of the United States regulating commerce, or in conflict with the rulings, orders, or regulations of the interstate commerce commission, the board shall take the necessary steps to prevent the continuance of such rates, rules, or practices. [S13,§2120-a; C24, 27,§7890.]

7891. Application to interstate commerce commission. When any common carrier has put in force any rates, rules, or practices in relation to interstate freight business, in violation of the laws of the United States regulating commerce, or of the orders, rules, or regulations of the interstate commerce commission, or shall unjustly discriminate against any of the citizens, industries, interests, or localities of the state, the board shall present the material facts involved to the interstate commerce commission. [C97,§2135; C24, 27,§7891.]

7892. Choice of remedies. Any person claiming damages from a common carrier on account of any violation of the provisions of chapter 373 may either make complaint to the board of railroad commissioners, or may bring action on his own behalf for the recovery of such damages; but he shall not have the right to pursue both of said remedies at the same time. [C97,§2136; C24, 27,§7892.]

7893. Complaints. Any person, firm, corporation, association, mercantile, agricultural, or manufacturing society, body politic, or municipal organization, may file with the board a petition setting forth any particular in which any common carrier has violated the law to which it is subject and the amount of damages sustained by reason thereof. The board shall furnish to the carrier against which complaint is filed, a copy thereof, and a reasonable time shall be fixed within which such carrier shall answer the petition or satisfy the demand therein made. If such carrier fails to satisfy the complaint within the time fixed or there shall appear to be reasonable grounds for investigating the matters set forth in said petition, the board shall hear and determine the questions involved and make such orders as it shall find to be proper. No petition so filed shall be dismissed on the grounds that the petitioner has not suffered any direct damage. When the board ascertains or has reason to believe that any carrier is violating any of the laws to which it is subject, it may institute an investigation and cause a hearing to be made before it in relation to such matters in all respects as fully as if a petition had been filed. [C97, §2134; C24, 27,§7893.]

7894. Investigation—report. When a hearing has been had before the board after notice, it shall make a report in writing setting forth the findings of fact and its conclusions and with its recommendations or orders as to what reparation, if any, the offending carrier shall make to any party who has suffered damage. Such finding of fact shall thereafter in all legal proceedings be prima facie evidence of every fact found. All reports of hearings and investigations made by the board shall be entered of record and a copy furnished to the carrier against which the complaint was filed, to the party complaining, and to any other person having a direct interest in the matter. [C97,§2135; C24, 27,§7894.]

7895. Orders—compliance—release. When the board finds as the result of any investigation that a common carrier has violated or is violating any of the provisions of law to which it is subject, or that any complainant or other person has sustained damages by reason of such violation, the board shall notify such carrier to cease such violation at once and shall fix a time within which it shall pay the amount of damage which has been found due to any person as a result of such violation. Upon a satisfactory showing to the board that the carrier has complied with the notice in the time and manner required, it shall thereupon be relieved from further liability or penalty for that particular violation of law, and the board shall enter of record such release. [C97,§2136; C24, 27,§7895.]

7896. Violation of order—petition—notice. When any common carrier shall violate or fail to obey any lawful order or requirement of the board, the board shall apply in a summary way to any other person having a direct interest in the matter. [C97,§2133; C24, 27,§7896.]

7888. Costs—attorney's fees. When a decree shall be entered against a railroad company or person under the six preceding sections, the court shall render judgment for costs, and attorney's fees for counsel representing the state. [S13,§2119; C24, 27, §7888.]

Referred to in §§7889, 8118.

7889. Costs—attorney's fees. When a decree shall be entered against a railroad company or person under the six preceding sections, the court shall render judgment for costs, and attorney's fees for counsel representing the state. [C97,§2120; C24, 27,§7889.]

7890. Interstate freight rates. The board shall exercise constant diligence to ascertain the rates, charges, rules, and practices of common carriers operating in this state, in relation to the transportation of freight in interstate business. When it shall ascertain from any source or have reasonable grounds to believe that the rates charged on such interstate business or the rules or practices in relation thereto discriminate unjustly against any of the citizens, industries, interests, or localities of the state, or place any of them at an unreasonable disadvantage as compared with those of other states, or are in violation of the laws of the United States regulating commerce, or in conflict with the rulings, orders, or regulations of the interstate commerce commission, the board shall take the necessary steps to prevent the continuance of such rates, rules, or practices. [S13,§2120-a; C24, 27,§7890.]

7891. Application to interstate commerce commission. When any common carrier has put in force any rates, rules, or practices in relation to interstate freight business, in violation of the laws of the United States regulating commerce, or of the orders, rules, or regulations of the interstate commerce commission, or shall unjustly discriminate against any of the citizens, industries, interests, or localities of the state, the board shall present the material facts involved to the interstate commerce commission. [C97,§2135; C24, 27,§7891.]

7892. Choice of remedies. Any person claiming damages from a common carrier on account of any violation of the provisions of chapter 373 may either make complaint to the board of railroad commissioners, or may bring action on his own behalf for the recovery of such damages; but he shall not have the right to pursue both of said remedies at the same time. [C97,§2136; C24, 27,§7892.]

7893. Complaints. Any person, firm, corporation, association, mercantile, agricultural, or manufacturing society, body politic, or municipal organization, may file with the board a petition setting forth any particular in which any common carrier has violated the law to which it is subject and the amount of damages sustained by reason thereof. The board shall furnish to the carrier against which complaint is filed, a copy thereof, and a reasonable time shall be fixed within which such carrier shall answer the petition or satisfy the demand therein made. If such carrier fails to satisfy the complaint within the time fixed or there shall appear to be reasonable grounds for investigating the matters set forth in said petition, the board shall hear and determine the questions involved and make such orders as it shall find to be proper. No petition so filed shall be dismissed on the grounds that the petitioner has not suffered any direct damage. When the board ascertains or has reason to believe that any carrier is violating any of the laws to which it is subject, it may institute an investigation and cause a hearing to be made before it in relation to such matters in all respects as fully as if a petition had been filed. [C97, §2134; C24, 27,§7893.]

7894. Investigation—report. When a hearing has been had before the board after notice, it shall make a report in writing setting forth the findings of fact and its conclusions and with its recommendations or orders as to what reparation, if any, the offending carrier shall make to any party who has suffered damage. Such finding of fact shall thereafter in all legal proceedings be prima facie evidence of every fact found. All reports of hearings and investigations made by the board shall be entered of record and a copy furnished to the carrier against which the complaint was filed, to the party complaining, and to any other person having a direct interest in the matter. [C97,§2135; C24, 27,§7894.]

7895. Orders—compliance—release. When the board finds as the result of any investigation that a common carrier has violated or is violating any of the provisions of law to which it is subject, or that any complainant or other person has sustained damages by reason of such violation, the board shall notify such carrier to cease such violation at once and shall fix a time within which it shall pay the amount of damage which has been found due to any person as a result of such violation. Upon a satisfactory showing to the board that the carrier has complied with the notice in the time and manner required, it shall thereupon be relieved from further liability or penalty for that particular violation of law, and the board shall enter of record such release. [C97,§2136; C24, 27,§7895.]

7896. Violation of order—petition—notice. When any common carrier shall violate or fail to obey any lawful order or requirement of the board, the board shall apply in a summary way to any other person having a direct interest in the matter. [C97,§2133; C24, 27,§7896.]
mencement of action. [C97, §2137; C24, 27, §7896.]

Referred to in §7897, 7898.

Manner of service, §11060.

7897. Interested party may begin proceedings. Any person, firm, or corporation interested in the matter of enforcing any order or requirement of the board, may file a petition against such carrier, alleging the failure to comply with such order or requirement and praying summary relief to the same extent and in the same manner as the board may do under the preceding section, and the proceedings after the filing of such petition shall be the same as in said section provided. [C97, §2137; C24, 27, §7897.]

Referred to in §7898.

7898. Duty of commerce counsel and county attorney. When any proceeding has been instituted under the two preceding sections, the commerce counsel shall prosecute the same, and the county attorney of the county in which such proceeding is pending shall render such assistance as the commerce counsel may require of him. [C97, §2137; C24, 27, §7898.]

7899. Hearing in equity—injunction. All such causes shall be in equity, and the order or report of the board in question shall be prima facie evidence of the matters contained therein. If the court shall find that the order or requirement in question is lawful and has been violated, it shall issue an injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to compel obedience to such order or requirement. [C97, §2137; C24, 27, §7899.]

7900. Violation of injunction. For a violation of any injunction or other process issued in such proceeding, any common carrier or any officer, agent, or employee thereof shall be fined for contempt in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars. In addition to any other penalty the court may fix a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars which each defaulting carrier, officer, or agent shall pay after a fixed date for each day such injunction or other process is disobeyed and render judgment for penalty which shall accrue from disobedience after the time fixed. One-half of such sums collected shall be paid into the treasury of the county where the judgment is rendered and one-half into the state treasury. [C97, §2137; C24, 27, §7900.]

7901. Appeal—effect. An appeal to the supreme court shall not stay or supersede the order of the court or the execution of any writ or process therein. When appeal is taken by the board, it shall not be required to give an appeal bond or security for costs. [C97, §2137; C24, 27, §7901.]

7902. Suits by commissioners. When the board has reason to believe that any common carrier has been guilty of extortion or unjust discrimination, it shall immediately cause actions to be commenced and prosecuted against such carrier. Such action may be brought in any county through or into which any line of railway owned or operated by such carrier may extend. No actions thus commenced shall be dismissed unless the board and the commerce counsel consent thereto. The court in which any such action is pending may, in its discretion, give preference as to the time of trial of such action over other business, except criminal cases. [C97, §§2149, 2150; C24, 27, §7902.]

7903. Uniform gauge—inspection—order. As often as it is deemed expedient, the board shall examine all the railroads in the state that are less than four feet eight and one-half inches gauge, and if in the judgment of the board, it is necessary and reasonable to change the gauge of any such railroad to four feet eight and one-half inches, it shall make an order in writing, fixing a reasonable time within which such gauge shall be changed, taking into consideration the life of the rolling stock of such narrow gauged road and all other facts and conditions bearing on the length of time required to make such change. [C24, 27, §7903.]

7904. Rights and remedies not exclusive. Nothing in this chapter shall abridge any rights or remedies existing at common law or by statute, but shall be in addition to such remedies. [C24, 27, §7904.]

7905. Accidents—investigation of—report. Upon the occurrence of any serious accident upon any railroad within this state, which shall result in personal injury, or loss of life, the corporation operating the road upon which the accident occurred shall give immediate notice thereof to the board of railroad commissioners whose duty it shall be, if they deem it necessary, to investigate the same, and promptly report to the governor the extent of the personal injuries, or loss of life, and whether the same was the result of mismanagement or neglect of the corporation on whose line the injury or loss of life occurred; but such report shall not be evidence or referred to in any case in any court. [S13, §2120-k; C24, 27, §7905.]

7906. Annual reports from companies. The board shall require annual reports from all common carriers subject to the provisions of chapter 373 to be made at the same time they make report to the executive council, to cover the same period, and prescribe the manner in which specific answers to all questions upon which it may need information shall be made. [C73, §1280; C97, §2143; C24, 27, §7906.]

7907. Details of report. Such report shall show in detail the amount of capital stock issued, the amounts paid therefor, and manner of payment; the dividends paid; surplus fund, if any; number of stockholders; the funded and floating debts and the interest paid thereon; the cost and value of the carrier's property, franchises, and equipment; the number of locomotive engines and cars used in the state, and the number supplied with automatic safety couplers, and the kind and number of brakes used, and the number of each; the number of employees and the salaries paid each class; the amounts expended for improvements each year, how and where expended and the character of such improvements; the earnings and receipts...
from each branch of business and from all sources; the operating and other expenses; the balance of profit and loss, and a complete exhibit of the financial operations thereof each year, including an annual balance sheet. [C73, §1280; C97,§2143; C24, 27,§7907.]

7908. Additional details. Such reports shall also contain such information in relation to rates or regulations concerning fares or freights, or agreements, arrangements, or contracts with other carriers, and other statistics of the road and its transportation, as the board may require. [C97,§2143; C24, 27,§7908.]

7909. Additional reports. The board may also require of any and all common carriers subject to the provisions of chapter 373 such other reports, and fix the time for filing the same, as in its judgment shall be necessary and reasonable, which reports shall be in such form, and concerning such subjects, and be from such sources as it shall direct, except as otherwise provided herein. [C97,§2143; C24, 27,§7909.]

7910. Uniform accounts. The board may prescribe uniformity and methods of keeping accounts, as near as may be, and fix a time when such regulations shall take effect. [C97,§2143; C24, 27,§7910.]

7911. Violations. Any corporation, company, or individual owning or operating a railway within the state, neglecting or refusing to make the required reports by the date fixed, or fixed by the board, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every day of delay in making the same after the date thus fixed. [C73, §§1281, 1282; C97,§2143; C24, 27, §7911.]

7912. Report. The board shall annually, on or before the first Monday in December, make a report to the governor of its doings for the preceding year, containing such facts, statements, and explanations as will disclose the working of such systems of railroad transportation in the state, and their relation to the general business and prosperity of the citizens thereof, with such suggestions and recommendations in respect thereto as may to the board seem appropriate. Said report shall also contain, as to every railroad corporation doing business in this state:

1. The amount of its capital.
2. The amount of its preferred stock, if any, and the condition of its preferment.
3. The amount of its funded debt and the rate of interest.
4. The amount of its floating debt.
5. The cost and actual present cash value of its road equipment, including permanent way, buildings, and rolling stock, all real estate used exclusively in operating the road, and all fixtures and conveniences for transacting its business.
6. The estimated value of all other property owned by it, with a schedule of the same, not including lands granted in aid of its construction.
7. The number of acres originally granted it by the United States or this state in aid of the construction of its road.
8. The number of acres of such land remaining unsold.
9. A list of its officers and directors, with their respective places of residence.
10. Such statistics of the road and of its transportation business for the year as may, in the judgment of the commissioners, be necessary and proper for the information of the general assembly or as may be required by the governor.
11. The average amount of tonnage that can be carried over each road in the state with an engine of given power.

Said report shall exhibit and refer to the condition of such corporation on the first day of July of each year, and the details of its transportation business transacted during the year ending June thirtieth. [C97,§2114; C24, 27, §7912.]


CHAPTER 369

COMMERCE COUNSEL

7913. Appointment—term.
7914. Vacancy.
7915. Disqualification.
7916. Political activity.

7913. Appointment—term. Within sixty days after the general assembly convenes in 1927, and every four years thereafter, the board of railroad commissioners shall appoint a competent attorney to the office of commerce counsel, subject to the approval of two-thirds of the members of the senate. His term of office shall be for four years and till his successor is appointed, and shall begin on the first day of July of the year he is appointed. [S13,§2121-h; C24, 27, §7913.]

7914. Vacancy. A vacancy in said office occurring while the general assembly is in session, shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as original appointments. If the general assembly is not in session, a vacancy shall be filled by an appointment made by the board, which appointment shall expire thirty days from the time the next general assembly convenes. [S13,§2121-h; C24, 27, §7914.]

7915. Disqualification. The existence of any fact which would disqualify a person from election or acting as a railroad commissioner shall disqualify such person from appointment or acting as commerce counsel. [S13,§2121-i; C24, 27, §7915.]

Eligibility, §7865.

7916. Political activity. The commerce counsel shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office; and during his term of office he shall
not be a member of any political committee or contribute to any political campaign fund or take any part in political campaigns or be a candidate for any political office. [S13,§2121-i; C24, 27, §7916.]

7917. Removal. The board may, with the approval of the senate, during a session of the general assembly, remove said counsel for malfeasance or nonfeasance in office, or for any cause which renders him ineligible for appointment, or incapable or unfit to discharge the duties of his office; and his removal, when so made, shall be final. [S13,§2121-h; C24, 27, §7917.]

General removal statutes, ch 66.

7918. Office—assistants—expenses. The office of commerce counsel shall be at the seat of government and he shall have free access to all the files, records, and documents in the office of the board. The commerce counsel, his assistants and office help shall be paid their actual necessary traveling expenses and other disbursements incurred in the discharge of official duties; such expenditures are to be approved by the board of railroad commissioners. [S13,§2121-j; C24, 27, §7918.]

7919. Duties. The commerce counsel shall:
1. Act as attorney for, and legal adviser of, the board of railroad commissioners.
2. Investigate the legality of all rates, charges, tariffs, rules, regulations, and practices of all common carriers and persons under the jurisdiction of the board, and institute civil proceedings before the board or any proper court to correct any illegality on the part of any common carrier and prosecute the same to final determination.
3. Investigate the reasonableness of rates, tariffs, charges, rules, regulations, and practices of all such common carriers in interstate transportation when directed by the board, or when in his judgment they are unlawful, prejudicial, and discriminate against any city, town, community, business, industry, or citizen of the state, and institute before the interstate commerce commission or any other tribunal having jurisdiction and prosecute to final determination any proceeding growing out of such matters.
4. Appear on behalf of any person or persons who shall file any complaint against any common carrier before the board in any matter within its jurisdiction.
5. Appear for and represent the board, the state, and any citizen, community, city, or town or business or industry of the state in all proceedings brought by or against any common carrier before the interstate commerce commission in which any or all of such parties are interested.
6. Appear for the board or for the state and the citizens and industries thereof in all actions instituted in any state or federal court wherein is involved the validity of any rule, order, or regulation of said board, or the validity of any rule, order, or regulation of the interstate commerce commission affecting the interests of the citizens and industries of the state, and prosecute in any state or federal court in the name of the state, all actions necessary to enforce, or to restrain the violation of, any rule, order, or regulation made by the board or by the interstate commerce commission. [S13,§2121-i; C24, 27, §7919.]

CHAPTER 370
GENERAL POWERS OF RAILWAY CORPORATIONS

7920. Change of name. Any corporation organized under the laws of this state for the purpose of constructing and operating a railway may, with the consent of two-thirds of all the stockholders in interest, change the corporate name thereof, but no such change shall be complete until the president and secretary shall file in the office of the secretary of state a statement under oath showing the consent of the stockholders thereto and the new name adopted, with a certified copy of the proceedings in relation thereto as appears in the records thereof, and from that time the corporation by its new name shall be entitled to all the rights, powers, and franchises that it possessed under the old one, and by such new name shall be liable upon all contracts and obligations entered into by or binding upon such corporation under the old name to the same extent and in the same manner as if no change had been made. [C73,§1273; C97,§2034; C24, 27, §7920.]

7921. Effect of change. If any railway company is organized under a corporate name, and has made contracts for payments to it upon delivery of stock in such company, and shall subsequently thereto change its name, or if the real ownership in the property, rights, and franchises has passed legally or equitably into any other
company, no such contract shall be enforced until tender or delivery of stock in such last named company or corporation is made. [C73,§1302; C97,§2068; C24, 27,§7921.]

7922. Where recorded. The secretary of state shall immediately record in the proper book in his office any document filed pertaining to such change in name, making references to the record of the articles of incorporation. [C73,§1274; C97,§2036; C24, 27,§7922.]

7923. Joinder at boundary line—consolidation. Any such corporation may join, intersect, and unite its railway with that of any other corporation at such point upon the boundary line of this state as may be agreed upon, and, with the consent of three-fourths in interest of all the stockholders, by purchase, sale, or otherwise, may merge and consolidate the stock, property, franchises, and liabilities of such corporations, making the same one corporation, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, not in conflict with law. [R60,§1332; C73,§1275; C97,§2036; C24, 27,§7923.]

Referred to in §1073.

7924. Connections with foreign carrier. Any such corporation which has constructed or may construct its railway so as to meet or connect with another railway in an adjoining state at the boundary line of this state, may make such contracts and agreements therewith for the transportation of freight and passengers, or the use of its railway, as the board of directors may see proper, and not inconsistent with law. [R60,§1334; C73,§1276; C97,§2037; C24, 27,§7924.]

7925. Extension into foreign state. Any such corporation organized for the purpose of constructing a railway from a point within the state may construct or extend the same into or through any other state, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the laws of such state, and its rights and privileges over such extension in the construction and use thereof, and in controlling and applying the assets, shall be the same as if its railway was constructed wholly within the state. [R60,§1333; C73,§1277; C97,§2038; C24, 27,§7925.]

7926. Powers in other states. Any railroad corporation organized under and by virtue of the laws of this state, and owning and operating a railroad therein, shall be authorized and empowered to exercise in any other state or territory of the United States, and to that end may purchase and control the stock, bonds, or securities of any such extension if not contrary to the laws of such other state or territory. [S13,§2038-a; C24, 27,§7926.]

Referred to in §7926.

7928. Duties and liabilities of lessees. All the duties and liabilities imposed by law upon corporations owning or operating railways shall apply to all lessees or other persons owning or operating such railways as fully as if they were expressly named herein; and any action which might be brought or penalty enforced against any such corporation by virtue of any provisions of law may be brought or enforced against such lessees or other persons. [C73,§1302; C97,§2039; C24, 27,§7928.]

7929. Offices—location. The offices of secretary and treasurer or assistant treasurer and general superintendent of railway corporations organized under the laws of the state shall be where its principal place of business is or is to be, in which the original record, stock, and transfer books and all the original papers and vouchers thereof shall be kept. [C73,§1279; C97,§2040; C24, 27,§7929.]

7930. Financial record. Such treasurer or assistant treasurer shall keep a record of the financial condition of the corporation, which shall be open to inspection by any stockholder, or any committee appointed by the general assembly, at all reasonable times. [C73,§1279; C97,§2040; C24, 27,§7930.]

7931. Stock transfer office—residence required. Such corporations may keep a transfer office in any other state, with a duplicate transfer book, but no transfer of shares of stock shall be legal or binding until the same is entered in the one kept in the state. The secretary and treasurer or assistant treasurer and general superintendent shall reside in this state. [C73,§1279; C97,§2040; C24, 27,§7931.]

7932. Bonds—mortgages. Any such corporation may issue its bonds for the construction and equipment of its railway in sums of not less than fifty dollars, payable to bearer or otherwise, with interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, and making them convertible into stock, and sell the same at such prices as is thought proper. If such bonds are sold below par they shall, nevertheless, be valid, and no plea of usury shall be allowed in any action or proceeding brought to enforce the collection thereof. Such corporation may also secure the payment of the bonds by mortgages or deeds of trust upon the whole or any part of its property and franchises. [R60,§1339; C73,§1283; C97,§2041; C24, 27,§7932.]

7933. After-acquired property. Such mortgages or deeds of trust may by their terms include and cover not only the property of the corporation making them, owned at the time of their date, but all property, real and personal, which may thereafter be acquired, and they shall be as valid and effectual for that purpose as if the property were in possession at the time of their execution. [R60,§1340; C73,§1284; C97,§2042; C24, 27,§7933.]
§7934. Execution of mortgages. They shall be executed in the manner the articles of incorporation or the by-laws of the corporation may provide, and be recorded in each county through which the railway of the company may be located, or in which any property mortgaged or conveyed may be situated, and when recorded shall be constructive notice of the rights of all parties thereunder; and for this purpose the rolling stock and personal property of the company belonging to the road shall be deemed a part thereof, and such mortgages and deeds so recorded shall protect the lien of the mortgagee or grantee upon the personal property to the same extent that it does upon real estate thus mortgaged or conveyed. [R60, §1341; C73, §1285; C97, §2043; C24, 27, §§7934.]

§7935. Bonds secured by mortgage. Any railway corporation organized under the laws of the state may mortgage its property and franchises, in whole or in part, to secure bonds issued by it to pay or refund its indebtedness, to improve or develop its property, or for the purpose of effecting the object of its incorporation, to be issued in such amounts, run for such length of time, be payable within or without this state, and bear such rate of interest, not to exceed the legal rate in the state at the time of issue, as may be prescribed by law, or the articles of incorporation, to issue. [C73, §1286; C97, §2044; C24, 27, §§7935.] 

§7936. Mortgage to secure bonds of lessee. Any railway corporation organized under the laws of the state may mortgage its property and franchises, in whole or in part, to secure bonds issued by any other railway corporation of this or any other state, which, at the time, is operating the road of such mortgagee under lease thereof; such bonds to be issued to refund or to secure the means to pay the indebtedness of such lessee, or to improve or develop its property, for the purpose of effecting the object of its incorporation. Such bonds may be issued in such amounts, run for such length of time, be made payable within or without the state, and bear such rate of interest, not exceeding the legal rate in the state at the time they are issued, as the company issuing the same shall determine. [C97, §2049; C24, 27, §§7936.]

§7937. Preferred stock. Any railway corporation may increase its capital stock by the issuance of preferred stock in one or more classes entitled to such rate or rates of preferred dividends not exceeding eight per cent per annum, and to such other preferences including accumulation thereon for future payment of any dividends not earned or paid in any fiscal or corporate year, and with such other privileges and rights as may be authorized by the stockholders pursuant hereto, and may issue the same either in exchange for property upon compliance with the provisions of sections 8412 to 8415, inclusive, or for sale for cash at par or for the retirement of its indebtedness at the rate of par for par; no such stock increase shall be made, and no such preferred stock shall be issued, unless authorized by the vote of not less than seventy-five per cent of the total amount of the capital stock of such corporation at the time outstanding, expressed at a meeting called for the purpose, upon not less than thirty days' notice inserted in a newspaper published in the city or town wherein such corporation may have its principal place of business in this state, and mailed to each stockholder of record at his address appearing upon the stock books of such corporation, provided that the plan and purpose for the issuance of any preferred stock under the provisions of this section, shall first be submitted to and receive the approval of the board of railroad commissioners. [C73, §1286; C97, §2044; C24, 27, §§7937.]

§7938. Conversion into common stock. Such preferred stock and any income or mortgage bond of the corporation shall, at the option of the holder, be convertible into common stock on such terms as the board of directors may prescribe; but the aggregate amount of the common and preferred stock shall not exceed the total amount of stock which the corporation may be authorized by law, or the articles of incorporation, to issue. [C73, §1287; C97, §2045; C24, 27, §§7938.]

§7939. Selection of directors by bondholders. Any railway corporation organized under any law of the state, including consolidated corporations created pursuant to the laws of this and any adjoining state, may in such manner, under such regulations, and to such an extent as may be prescribed by its board of directors, and consented to by at least two-thirds of the capital stock then outstanding, confer upon the holders of its bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, or upon the holders of any particular class of such bonds or evidences of indebtedness, the right to vote for directors thereof, one or more of whom may be chosen from among such bondholders. [C97, §2046; C24, 27, §§7939.]

§7940. Corporation may own stock. Any railway corporation organized under the laws of the state, or operating a road therein under the authority of the laws thereof, may acquire, own, and hold either the whole or any part of the stock, bonds, or other securities of any other railroad company of this or any adjoining state. [C97, §2047; C24, 27, §§7940.]

§7941. Foreign railway companies. Any railway corporation organized or created by or under the laws of any other state, owning and operating a line or lines of railroad in such state, may build its road or branches into this state, and shall possess all the powers and privileges, and be subject to the same liabilities, as like corporations organized and incorporated under the laws of this state, if it shall file with the secretary of state a copy of its articles of incorporation, if incorporated under a general law of such state, or a certified copy of the statute incorporating it where the charter thereof was granted by statute. [C97, §2048; C24, 27, §§7941.]

§7942. Sale or lease of railroad property. Any railway corporation may sell or lease its property and franchises to, or make joint running arrange-
ments not in conflict with law with any corporation owning or operating any connecting railway, and any corporation operating the railway of another shall be liable in the same manner and extent as though such railway belonged to it. [C73, §1300; C97, §2066; C24, 27, §7942.]

Referred to in §§7943, 11073.

7943. Mortgage of contract or lease. Any contract, lease, or benefit derived under the authority given in the preceding section may be mortgaged for the purpose of securing construction bonds in the same manner as other property of the corporation. [C73, §1301; C97, §2067; C24, 27, §7943.]

7944. Report to general assembly. When any railway has been completed and opened for use, the corporation owning, operating, or constructing it shall report under oath to the next general assembly the total cost thereof, specifying the amount expended for construction, engines, cars, depots, and other buildings, and the amount of all other expenses, together with the length of the railway, the number of planes with their inclination to the mile, the greatest curvature, the average width of roadbed, and the number of ties per mile. [C73, §1303; C97, §2069; C24, 27, §7944.]

CHAPTER 371
CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF RAILWAYS

7946. Crossing railway, canal, or watercourse. Any railroad company may build its railway across, over, or under any other railway, canal, or watercourse, when necessary, but shall not thereby unnecessarily impede travel, transportation, or navigation. It shall be liable for all damages caused by such crossing. [R60, §1325; C73, §1265; C97, §2020; C24, 27, §7946.]

7945. Rights reserved. All contracts, stipulations, and conditions regarding the right of controlling and regulating the charges for freight and passengers upon railways, heretofore made in granting land and other property or voting taxes to aid in the construction of or franchises to railway corporations, are expressly reserved, continued, and perpetuated in full force and effect, to be exercised by the general assembly whenever the public good or the public necessity requires such exercise thereof. [C73, §1306; C97, §2070; C24, 27, §7945.]

7945-c1. Motor busses—aerial transportation. Any railroad company operating a railroad in this state may own and operate over the highways of this state for hire and as a common carrier of passengers, freight, mail or express, automobile busses or motor vehicles, subject to the laws of the state applicable to the use of such highways by motor vehicle carriers, and may also own and operate equipment for, and engage in aerial transportation, subject to the laws of the state applicable thereto. Any such railroad company may purchase and own capital stock and securities of a corporation organized for or engaged in the business of a motor carrier, or of aerial transportation. [43GA, ch 133.]
§7948, Ch 371, CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF RAILWAYS 1050

of any neglect or violation of the provisions of this section. [R60,§§1326, 1327; C73,§§1266, 1267; C97,§2021; C24, 27,§7947.]

§7948. Rights of riparian owners. All owners or lessees of lands or lots situated upon the Iowa banks of the Mississippi or Missouri rivers upon which any business is carried on which is in any way connected with the navigation of either of said rivers, or to which such navigation is a proper or convenient adjunct, are authorized to construct and maintain in front of their property, piers, cribs, booms, and other proper and convenient erections and devices for the use of their respective pursuits, and the protection and harbor of rafts, logs, floats, and water craft, in such manner as to create no material or unreasonable obstruction to the navigation of the stream, or to a similar use of adjoining property. [C97, §2032; C24, 27,§7948.]

Referred to in §7949.

§7949. Railroad on riparian land or lots. No person or corporation shall construct or operate any railroad or other obstruction between the lots or lands referred to in the preceding section and either of said rivers, or upon the shore or margin thereof, unless the injury and damage to owners or lessees occasioned thereby shall be first ascertained and paid in the manner provided for taking private property for works of internal improvement. [C97, §2033; C24, 27,§7949.]

Condemnation procedure, ch 366.

§7950. Right to lay pipes. Such railway may lay, maintain, and repair pipes through any lands adjoining its tracks for a distance not to exceed three-fourths of a mile therefrom, in order to conduct water, for its engines, from any running stream. Said pipes shall not be laid to any spring, nor be so used as to injuriously withdraw the water from any farm. [C73, §1243; C97, §1997; C24, 27,§7950.]

§7951. Duty to restore natural surface. It shall, without unnecessary delay after such laying or repairing, restore the surface of the land to its natural grade, and replace any fence or other improvement which it may have disturbed. [C73, §1243; C97,§1997; C24, 27,§7951.]

§7952. Right of landowner. The owner of the land through which any such pipes may be laid shall have the right to use the land in any manner which will not interfere with such pipes. [C73, §1243; C97,§1997; C24, 27,§7952.]

§7953. Liability to landowner. Said corporation shall be liable to the owner of the land for any damages occasioned by laying, maintaining, or repairing such pipes. [C73,§1243; C97,§1997; C24, 27,§7953.]

§7954. Station telephones. It shall be the duty of all railway companies on all lines of railway operated by them to install a telephone in each passenger or freight depot in any city or town where the exchange is maintained for public service, said telephone to be connected with and for the use of the patrons of said exchange. [S13,§2077-a; C24, 27,§7954.]

Referred to in §7960.

§7955. Train bulletins required. It shall be the duty of all railway companies on all lines operated by them to keep posted in the waiting room of each passenger station a bulletin plainly showing the time of arrival and departure at such station of all trains carrying passengers, and at all stations where a telegraph or telephone operator is maintained, such bulletin shall indicate whether said trains are late or on time, and if late, the approximate number of minutes late. If the train is less than ten minutes late, the same shall be considered on time for the purpose of this section. [S13,§2077-a; C24, 27,§7955.]

Referred to in §7956.

§7956. Violations. Any railway company violating the provisions of the two preceding sections, and any agent, telephone or telegraph operator of such railroad company violating the provisions of the preceding section in relation to posting bulletins in the waiting room indicating when the trains are late or on time, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars. [S13,§2077-a; C24, 27,§7956.]

§7957. Automatic couplers. No corporation, company, or person operating a railroad and no car manufacturing or transportation company using or leasing cars shall operate upon any railroad in this state any car that is not equipped with safety automatic couplers, so constructed as to enable a person to couple and uncouple them without going between cars. [C73,§2079; 2080; S13,§2080; C24, 27,§7957.]

Referred to in §§7960, 7961.

§7958. Driver brake on engines. No corporation, company, or person operating any line of railroad in the state shall use any locomotive engine upon any railroad or in any railroad yard in the state that is not equipped with a proper and efficient power brake, commonly called a driver brake. [C97,§2081; C24, 27,§7958.]

Referred to in §§7960, 7961.

§7959. Power brake on cars. No corporation, company, or person operating a line of railroad in the state shall run any train of cars that shall not have therein a sufficient number of cars with some kind of efficient automatic or power brake to enable the engineer to control the train without requiring brakemen to go between the ends or on the top of the cars to use the hand brake. [C97, §2082; C24, 27,§7959.]

Referred to in §§7960, 7961.

§7960. Violations. Any corporation, company, or person operating a railroad in this state and using a locomotive engine, or running a train of cars, or using any freight, way, or other car contrary to the provisions of the three preceding sections, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars for each and every offense; but such penalties shall not apply to companies hauling cars belonging to railroads other than those of this state which are engaged in interstate traffic. [C97,§2083; C24, 27,§7960.]

References:
S13,§2077-a; C24, 27,§7955.
S13,§2077-a; C24, 27,§7956.
S13,§2077-a; C24, 27,§7957.
S13,§2077-a; C24, 27,§7958.
S13,§2077-a; C24, 27,§7959.
7961. Nonassumption of risk. Any railway employee who may be injured by the running of such engine, train, or car contrary to the provisions of sections 7957 to 7959, inclusive, shall not be considered as waiving his right to recover damage by continuing in the employ of the corporation, company, or person operating such engine, train, or cars. [C97, §2083; C24, 27, §7961.]

7962. Switch engines—safety devices. It shall be unlawful for any railway or terminal transfer company, or any corporation operating locomotives in switching or yard service, to operate, or permit the same to be operated, unless said locomotives are equipped with headlight on both front and rear of engine, when operated between sunset and sunrise, and all such engines shall be equipped with a footboard of substantially uniform height, width, and length, securely fastened and firmly braced to the pilot beam in front of engine, and a similar footboard on rear of tank or tender of engines upon which employees may stand or ride when their duties require them so to do, and that a substantial grab rail or rod be securely fastened upon said pilot beam at each end and in the center, at a convenient height for employees to reach and hold on to with their hands, said rod to extend across the full length of the said pilot beam, and also across the rear end beam of said tank or tender. [S13, §2083-c; C24, 27, §7962.]

7963. Exceptions. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to switching or yard service at stations or places where regular switch engines are not employed exclusively as switch engines, or during a period of not exceeding twelve hours, when a switch engine is being cleaned or washed out, and also switching by work trains; and where regular switch engines are disabled by accident, or in need of repairs, or there is an unusual or unexpected amount of work, switching, under such conditions, with ordinary engines, for a period of not to exceed forty-eight hours, shall not be considered a violation of this statute. [S13, §2083-c; C24, 27, §7963.]

7964. Violations. Any person, railway company, terminal transfer, or other corporation or company who violates any of the provisions of the second preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars for any such violation, and each day that every such engine is operated shall constitute a separate and distinct violation of said section. [S13, §2083-d; C24, 27, §7964.]

7965. Frost glass in cab windows. Every person, partnership, company, or corporation owning or operating a railway in the state, between November first and April first of each year, shall equip the cab of all locomotive engines in use, with frost glass, of not less than eight inches in width and eighteen inches in length on either side of the cab of said engine in front of the seats of the engineer and fireman; but when a frost glass is broken or becomes out of repair, a period of not to exceed seventy-two hours is allowed to repair or replace the same. [S13, §2083-e; C24, 27, §7965.]

Referred to in §7966.

7966. Violations. Any violation of the preceding section shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each day any locomotive engine is operated in violation thereof. [S13, §2083-f; C24, 27, §7966.]

7967. Headlights. It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation owning or operating any line of railway within the state, except lines under twenty miles in length operated wholly within this state, to equip all locomotives, power vehicles, power cars, or other equipment used as the equivalent of or in place of a locomotive, when used in the transportation of passengers or freight, with a headlight of sufficient candle power, measured with a reflector, to throw a light in clear weather that will enable the operator of same to plainly discern an object the size of a man lying prone on the track at a distance of eleven hundred feet from the headlight, and thereafter to maintain and use such headlamps upon every such locomotive, vehicle, car, or other equipment. [S13, §2083-g; C24, 27, §7967.]

Referred to in §§7963, 7965.

7968. Exceptions. The preceding section shall not be construed to apply to power cars used by street railways and operated wholly within the corporate limits of any city or town, nor to engines or other equipment used exclusively for switching purposes, nor to engines or other equipment running after sunrise and before sunset. [S13, §2083-p; C24, 27, §7968.]

7969. Violations. Any person, firm, or corporation owning such line of railway or the equipment operated thereon, who shall cause or permit any locomotive, power vehicle, power car, or other equipment used as the equivalent thereof, to be operated without being equipped with the headlight required by the provisions of the second preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense. [S13, §2083-h; C24, 27, §7969.]

7970. Exceptions. No punishment shall be imposed for the operation of any such locomotive or the equivalent thereof without such headlight, when such locomotive was properly equipped with such headlight at the commencement of the trip, providing it is shown that such headlight was in good and sufficient working condition when the trip was begun and became disabled during the trip. [S13, §2083-h; C24, 27, §7970.]

7971. Standard cabooses. The provisions of the next two sections shall apply to any corporation or to any person or persons while engaged as common carriers in the transportation by railroads of passengers or property within this state except interurban, to which the regulatory power of this state extends. [S13, §2083-i; C24, 27, §7971.]

Referred to in §7975.
§7972. Minimum length — construction — equipment. It shall be unlawful, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, for any such common carrier by railroad to use on its lines any caboose car or other car used for like purposes, unless such caboose or other car shall be at least twenty-four feet in length, exclusive of the platform, and equipped with two four-wheel trucks, and shall be provided with a door in each end thereof and an outside platform across each end of said car; each platform shall not be less than eighteen inches in width and shall be equipped with proper guard rails, and with grab irons and hand brakes, and steps for the safety of persons getting on and off said car; said steps shall be equipped with a suitable rod, board, or other guard at each end and at the back thereof, properly designed to prevent slipping from said step. Such caboose or other car used for like purposes shall be provided with cupolas and necessary closets and windows. Each caboose car shall be equipped with an emergency air valve, and air gauge, which shall be placed on inside of said car; but the provisions hereof shall not apply to work trains, transfer service, or emergencies not exceeding thirty-six hours. [S13, §2083-j; C24, 27, §7972.]

Referred to in §§7971, 7973.

§7973. Violations. Any common carrier as provided in section 7971 violating any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense. [S13, §2083-m; C24, 27, §7973.]

Referred to in §7971.

§7973-a1. Automatic fire box door. All steam railroad companies operating steam locomotive engines on its railroad or railroads in or through this state, shall provide and equip each and every such steam locomotive engine so operated over its road or roads in this state with an automatic door to the fire box of such locomotive engine. [C27, §7973-a1.]

Referred to in §§7973-a4, 7973-a5, 7973-a6.

§7973-a2. Motive power. Such automatic door shall be constructed and operated by steam, compressed air, or electricity, as deemed best and most efficient by the officers of such railroad. [C27, §7973-a2.]

Referred to in §§7973-a4, 7973-a5, 7973-a6.

§7973-a3. Manner of construction. The device for operating such door shall be so constructed that it may be operated by the fireman on said engine by means of a push button or other appliance located in the floor of the engine deck or floor of the tender at a suitable distance from such door to enable the fireman while firing such engine by pressure with his foot to open said door for the firing of such engine. [C27, §7973-a3.]

Referred to in §§7973-a4, 7973-a5, 7973-a6.

§7973-a4. Time of installation. The equipment provided for in the three preceding sections shall be installed when a locomotive undergoes general repair and the use of a locomotive before such general repairs are made shall not be regarded as a violation of said sections. [C27, §7973-a4.]

Referred to in §7973-a6.

§7973-a5. Penalty. Each and every steam railroad company failing to provide and maintain in good condition and working order an automatic fire box door as required and provided for in sections 7973-a1 to 7973-a3, inclusive, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every day such locomotive is operated in this state without such automatic door. [C27, §7973-a5.]

Referred to in §7973-a6.

§7973-a6. Exceptions. The provisions of the five preceding sections shall not apply to locomotive engines equipped with mechanical stokers. [C27, §7973-a6.]

§7974. Adequate stockyards required. Any person, firm, or corporation operating a railroad within the state shall provide at each of its stations where live stock is received for shipment, adequate stockyards, which shall be substantially provided with good gates, suitable chutes for loading live stock, suitable sheds for the protection of live stock from the inclemency of the weather, suitable troughs from which live stock may be watered and an ample water supply conveniently located and supplied by pipes from wells or other water supply, the amount of such water supply to be at all times sufficient for all live stock in said yards and also for the wetting down of cars in hot weather. [C24, 27, §7974.]

Referred to in §7975.

§7975. Duty to enforce. It shall be the duty of the said board of railroad commissioners to enforce the provisions of the preceding section, and, upon a complaint signed by five or more shippers of live stock, it shall be their duty to investigate the stockyards and loading facilities at any such station and determine their adequacy and shall have power to make such order for the improvement of said yards as shall, in their judgment, seem necessary. [C24, 27, §7975.]

§7976. Depots — closets — sanitation. At all railway stations in this state, where a depot and waiting rooms for passengers are maintained, there shall be within the same, or connected therewith, sanitary closets, including separate closets for women which, in cities or towns having a system of sewerage so located that the same can be reasonably used by the railroad property, shall be thoroughly drained, constructed, and plumbed according to approved sanitary principles and said depots and closets shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, free from any offensive odors. Depots in cities or towns not provided with a sewerage system, shall be provided with privies or closets properly screened and separated for the use of males and females, which shall be cleaned and disinfected as often as necessary to keep and maintain them in an approved sanitary condition. [S13, §2514-y; C24, 27, §7976.]

Referred to in §§7977, 7978, 7979.
7977. Enforcement. It shall be the duty of the department of agriculture to see that the provisions of the preceding section are fully complied with and, on complaint being filed by an employee or patron of the railway company, shall inspect the same. [S13,§2514-y1; C24, 27, §7977.]

7978. Delinquency—notice to station agent. It shall be the duty of the department upon ascertaining by inspection or otherwise that any railroad company has not complied with the provisions of the second preceding section at any of its depots, to notify the station agent of such depot, in writing, stating in what respect it is delinquent and requiring it in a reasonable time, to be fixed by the department, to do or cause to be done the things necessary to make it comply with the law. [S13,§2514-y2; C24, 27, §7978.]

7979. Violations. Any railroad company which after receiving said notice fails to comply, within the time fixed, with the provisions of the third preceding section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense and the inspector shall file information in such a case. [S13,§2514-y3; C24, 27, §7979.]

7980. Fee. Such railroad companies shall pay a fee of five dollars to the person making the inspection. If there is no cause of complaint, the person complaining shall be liable for such fee. All fees shall be forthwith paid over to the state treasurer. [S13,§2514-y4; C24, 27, §7980.]

7981. Freight, passenger, express, and telegraph offices. All railroads terminating in the state shall establish and maintain at such terminus general freight and passenger offices, and express or telegraph offices when operating an independent express or telegraph company, at localities accessible and convenient to the public, and there keep for sale tickets over their respective roads, and, in advertising, correctly set forth their true connections, starting or terminal points, time-tables, and freight tariffs. [C97,§2108; C24, 27, §7981.]

7982. Sleeping car tickets. All railroad and sleeping car companies, running or operating sleepers or sleeping cars within the state upon railroads terminating therein, shall establish, maintain, and keep open to the public, at such termini, ticket offices at accessible and convenient places, in which they shall keep a diagram of the berths and staterooms in such sleepers or sleeping cars, and shall at all times during the daytime keep them open for the sale of tickets for such berths and staterooms. [C97,§2109; C24, 27, §7982.]

7983. Violations. If any officer, agent, or employee of any such company, or any lessee, engaged in operating any sleeper or sleeping car line terminating or operated within the state, shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of the two preceding sections, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not more than six months. [C97,§2110; C24, 27, §7983.]

7984. Employees' hours of service. It shall be unlawful for any railway company within the state, or any of its officers or agents, to require or permit any employee engaged in or connected with the movement of any rolling stock, engine, or train, to remain on duty more than sixteen consecutive hours, or to require or permit any such employee who has been on duty sixteen consecutive hours to perform any further service without having at least ten hours for rest, or to require or permit any such employee to be on duty at any time to exceed sixteen hours in any consecutive twenty-four hours. [S13,§2110-a; C24, 27, §7984.]

7985. Exceptions. The preceding section shall not apply to work performed in the protection of life or property in cases of accident, wreck, or other unavoidable casualty, or prevent train crews from taking a Pennsylvania train, or freight train loaded exclusively with live stock or perishable freight, to the next nearest division point upon such railroad; and it shall not apply to that time necessary for the trainmen to reach a resting place when an accident, wreck, washout, snow blockade, or other unavoidable cause has delayed their train; and provided further that said section shall not apply to employees of sleeping car companies. [S13,§2110-a; C24, 27, §7985.]

7986. Violations—investigation—prosecutions. Any superintendent, trainmaster, train dispatcher, yardmaster, or other official of any railroad in the state, violating any of the provisions of the second preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than five hundred dollars for each offense. [S13,§2110-b; C24, 27, §7986.]

7987. Investigation by commissioners. It shall be the duty of the board of railroad commissioners to receive written statements of violations of section 7984, and when so requested to hold the same without disclosure of the name of the person making such statement, and to investigate each and every complaint filed alleging such violation. [S13,§2110-b; C24, 27, §7987.]

7988. Hearing—report. The board in making such investigation shall have the power to administer oaths, interrogate witnesses, take testimony, and require the production of books and papers, and must file a report of such investigation in writing with a full statement of its finding to the governor. [S13,§2110-b; C24, 27, §7988.]

7989. Prosecutions. In all cases of violation of said provisions, the board of railroad commissioners, through the attorney general, must at once begin the prosecution of all parties against whom evidence of violation is found; but said provisions shall not be construed to prevent any
other person from beginning prosecution for violation thereof. [S13, §2110-b; C24, 27, §7999.]

7990. Semimonthly payment of wages. Every railway corporation operating or doing business in the state shall as often as semimonthly pay to every employee engaged in its business all wages or salaries earned by such employee to a day not more than eighteen days prior to the date of such payment. Any employee who is absent at the time fixed for payment, or who for any other reason is not paid at that time, shall be paid thereafter at any time upon six days' demand, and any employee leaving his or her employment or discharged therefrom shall be paid in full following his or her dismissal or voluntary leaving his or her employment at any time upon six days' demand. No corporation coming within the meaning of this section shall by special contract with the employees or by any other means secure exemption from the provisions of this section. Each and every employee of any corporation coming within the meaning hereof shall have his or her right of action against any such corporation for the full amount of his or her wages due on each regular pay day as herein provided in any court of competent jurisdiction of this state. [SS15, §2110-b; C24, 27, §7990.]

Referred to in §7991.

7991. Violations. Any corporation violating the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined in a sum not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, for each separate offense, and each and every failure or refusal to pay each employee the amount of wages due him or her at the time, or under the conditions required in the preceding section, shall constitute a separate offense. [SS15, §2110-b2; C24, 27, §7991.]

7992. Destruction of weeds. It shall be the duty of every corporation owning or operating a railroad in this state on written notice from the owner, lessee or occupant of any land abutting upon its right of way to cut and burn, or otherwise destroy once each year during the month of July, all cockleburs, burdock weeds, quack grass, and thistles on its right of way adjacent to said land. [S13, §2110-j; C24, 27, §7992.]

Referred to in §§7993, 7994.

7993. Violations. Any failure to comply with the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall be punished accordingly. [S13, §2110-j; C24, 27, §7993.]

Referred to in §7994.

Punishment, §12894.

7994. Enforcement. It shall be the duty of the county attorneys in the respective counties to enforce the provisions of the two preceding sections. [S13, §2110-k; C24, 27, §7994.]

7995. Profane language on trains. Any person who shall use profane or indecent language on any passenger railway car, or on any street car, or interurban car, in service, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [S13, §2461-f; C24, 27, §7995.]

Punishment, §12894.

7996. Power to eject passenger. Any conductor of a railway train, or street car, or interurban car carrying passengers shall have the right to refuse to permit any person, not in the custody of an officer, to enter any passenger car on his train, or street car, or interurban car in his charge, who shall be in a state of intoxication; and shall have the further right to eject from his train at any station, or from his street car, or interurban car at any regular stop, any person found in a state of intoxication or drinking intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or using profane or indecent language, and for that purpose may call to his aid any employee of the railway or street car or interurban company. [S13, §2461-g; C24, 27, §7996.]

7997. Changing names of stations. In all cases where any railway company shall fail or refuse to make the name of the railway station conform to the name of the village, incorporated town, or city within the limits of which it is situated, it shall be the duty of the railroad commissioners of the state to order a change of the name of said railway station to effect such uniformity, within sixty days after a petition in writing by the town council of said incorporated town or city, or, in the case of a village, by the township trustees, asking for such order, is filed with said railroad commissioners. [C97, §2105; C24, 27, §7997.]

7998. Notice. When the commissioners shall order a change in the name of a railway station, they shall give the company owning or operating the same notice of such order, and if it is not complied with within thirty days from the date of service of such notice, the commissioners shall notify the attorney general thereof, who shall begin proceedings in the proper court to compel the enforcement of said order. [C97, §2106; C24, 27, §7998.]

7999. Violations. A failure to comply with the order of the commissioners within thirty days from service of such notice shall also be a misdemeanor, for which said company shall be subject to a fine of one thousand dollars, and noncompliance for each thirty days thereafter shall constitute a separate and distinct offense, subject to a fine of one thousand dollars. [C97, §2107; C24, 27, §7999.]
CHAPTER 372
CATTLE GUARDS, FENCES, CROSSINGS, AND INTERLOCKING SWITCHES

8000. Cattle guards — crossings — signs. Every corporation constructing or operating a railway shall make proper cattle guards where the same enters or leaves any improved or fenced land, and construct at all points where such railway crosses any public road good, sufficient, and safe crossings and cattle guards, and erect at such points, at a sufficient elevation from such road as to admit of free passage of vehicles of every kind, a sign with large and distinct letters placed thereon, to give notice of the proximity of the railway, and warn persons of the necessity of looking out for trains. Any railway company neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable for all damages sustained by reason of such refusal or neglect, and it shall only be necessary, in order to recover, for the injured party to prove such neglect or refusal. [R60, §1331; C73, §1288; C97, §2054; C24, 27, §8000.]

8001. Railway fences required. All railway corporations owning or operating a line of railway within the state, shall construct, maintain, and keep in repair a fence on each side of the right of way, so connected with cattle guards at all public road crossings as to prevent live stock getting upon the tracks. All such rights of way shall be fenced within six months after the completion of the track or any part thereof. [C97, §2057; S13, §2057; C24, 27, §8001.]

Referred to in §8002.

8002. Exception. The preceding section shall not apply to a class C line of railway through the lands of any owner who by written agreement with the company owning or operating such line waives the fencing thereof. [C97, §2057; S13, §2057; C24, 27, §8002.]

8003. Specifications. All fences shall be not less than fifty-four inches high and may be of any of the following types:
1. Not less than five barbed wires, properly spaced.
2. Not less than three barbed wires above and not less than twenty-four inches of woven wire below.
3. Entirely of woven wire.
4. Five boards properly spaced.
5. Any other type which the fence viewers of any township through which it passes may determine as efficient as any of the above types. Each of the above types shall be securely nailed to posts firmly set, not more than twenty feet apart for the first three types, nor more than eight feet apart for the fourth. [C97, §2057; S13, §2057; C24, 27, §8003.]

8004. Hog-tight fences. When any person owning land abutting on the right of way is maintaining a hog-tight fence on all sides thereof or any division of such land except along such right of way, the railway company owning such right of way shall, on written request of the landowner, make such right of way fence along such enclosed land hog-tight by the addition of barbed or woven wire or other equally efficient means. [S13, §2057; C24, 27, §8004.]

8005. Failure to fence. Any corporation operating a railway and failing to fence its right of way against live stock running at large or to maintain proper and sufficient cattle guards at all points where the right to fence or maintain cattle guards exists, shall be liable to the owner of any stock killed or injured by reason of the want of such fence or cattle guards for the full amount of the damages sustained by the owner, unless it was occasioned by the wilful act of such owner or his agent; and to recover the same it shall only be necessary for him to prove the loss of or injury to his property. [C73, §1289; C97, §2055; C24, 27, §8005.]

Referred to in §8160.

8006. Double damages. If such corporation fails or neglects to pay such damages within thirty days after notice in writing that a loss or injury has occurred, accompanied by an affi-
§8007, Ch 372, GUARDS, FENCES, CROSSINGS, AND INTERLOCKING SWITCHES 1056
davit thereof, served upon any officer or station or ticket agent employed by said corporation in the county where such loss or injury occurred; such damages shall be entitled to recover from the corporation double the amount of damages actually sustained by him. [C73,§1289; C97,§2055; C24, 27,§8006.]
Referred to in §8160.

8007. Laws and local regulations not applicable. No law of the state or any local or police regulations of any county, township, city, or town, relating to the restraint of domestic animals, or in relation to the fences of farmers or landowners, shall be applicable to railway rights of way, unless specifically so stated in such law and regulation. [C73,§1289; C97, §2055; C24, 27,§8007.]
Referred to in §8160.

8008. Depot grounds—speed limit. Upon depot grounds necessarily used by the public and the corporation, the operating of trains at a greater rate of speed than eight miles an hour where no fence is built, shall be negligence, and shall render such corporation liable for all damages occasioned thereby, in the same manner and to the same extent, except as to double damages, as in cases where the right to fence exists. [C73,§1289; C97,§2055; C24, 27,§8008.]
Referred to in §8160.

8009. Penalty—killing of stock. If the corporation, officer thereof or lessee owning or engaged in the operation of any railroad in the state refuses or neglects to comply with any provision of this chapter relating to the fencing of the tracks, such corporation, officer, or lessee shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offense, and every thirty days' continuance of such refusal or neglect shall constitute a separate and distinct offense. [C97, §2058; C24, 27,§8009.]

8010. Killing of stock—interpretative clause. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve the corporation from liability arising from the killing or maiming of live stock on said track or right of way by its negligence or that of its employees, nor shall anything in this chapter interfere with the right of open or private crossings, or with the right of persons to such crossings, nor in any way limit or qualify the liability of any corporation or person owning or operating a railway that fails to fence the same against live stock running at large for any stock injured or killed by reason of the want of such fence. [C97,§2058; C24, 27,§8010.]

8011. Private crossings. When any person owns land on both sides of any railway, or when a railway runs parallel with a public highway thereby separating a farm from such highway, the corporation owning or operating such railway, on request of the owner of such land or farm, shall construct and maintain a safe and adequate farm crossing or roadway across such railway and right of way at such reasonable place as the owner of the land may designate, and shall construct and maintain a cattle guard on each side of such roadway where it crosses the track, connected by wing or cross fences to the fences on each side of the right of way. [R60,§1329; C73,§1292—1295; C97,§2033; §18,§2022; C24, 27,§8011.]

8012. Overhead, underground, or more than one crossing. Such owner of land may serve upon such railroad company a request in writing for more than one such farm or private crossing, or for an overhead or underground crossing, accompanied by a plat of his land designating thereon the location and character of crossing desired. If the railroad company refuses or neglects for thirty days after such service to comply with such request, the owner of the land may make written application to the board of railroad commissioners to hear and determine his rights in said respect. Such board, after reasonable notice to the railroad company, shall hear said application and all objections thereto, and make such order as shall be reasonable and just, and if it requires the railroad company to construct any crossing or roadway, fix the time for compliance with such order. The matter of costs shall be in the discretion of the board. [S13,§2022; C24, 27,§8012.]

8013. Station houses at crossings. All railway corporations shall, at all points of connection, crossings, or intersection with the roads of other corporations, unite therewith in establishing and maintaining suitable platforms and station houses for the convenience of passengers desiring to transfer from one road to the other, and for the transfer of passengers, baggage, or freight, whenever the same shall be ordered by the railroad commission; and shall, when ordered by it, keep such depot or passenger house warmed, lighted, and opened a reasonable time before the arrival, and until after the departure of all trains carrying passengers. [C97,§2103; C24, 27,§8013.]
Referred to in §8017.

8014. Expense. The expense of constructing and maintaining such station houses and platforms shall be paid by such corporations in such proportions as may be fixed by the commission. [C97,§2103; C24, 27,§8014.]
Referred to in §8017.

8015. Stopping of trains. Said railway companies shall stop all trains at said depots for the transfer of passengers, baggage, and freight when so ordered by the commission. [C97, §2103; C24, 27,§8015.]
Referred to in §8017.

8016. Connecting tracks. Such corporations whose roads so connect or intersect shall, when ordered by the commission, so unite and connect the tracks of the several roads as to permit the transfer of cars from the track of one to that of the other. [C73,§§1292—1295; C97,§2103; C24, 27,§8016.]
Referred to in §8017.

8017. Violations. Any railway corporation or company which, after having received ninety days' notice from the commissioners, shall neg-
lect or refuse to comply with the provisions of the four preceding sections shall, for every day it fails, neglects, or refuses to comply therewith, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars, which may be recovered in the name of the state for the use of the school fund of the county wherein such crossing or intersection is situated, and the county attorney of such county shall prosecute the same. [C97,§2104; C24, 27, §8017.]

8018. Signals at road crossings. A bell and a steam whistle shall be placed on each locomotive engine operated on any railway, which whistle shall be twice sharply sounded at least sixty rods before a road crossing is reached, and after the sounding of the whistle the bell shall be rung continuously until the crossing is passed; but at street crossings within the limits of cities or towns the sounding of the whistle may be omitted, unless required by ordinance or resolution of the council thereof; and the company shall be liable for all damages which shall be sustained by any person by reason of such neglect. [C97,§2072; C24, 27, §8018.]

Referred to in §8019.

8019. Violations. Any officer or employee of any railway company violating any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense. [C97,§2072; C24, 27, §8018.]

8020. Railway and highway crossing at grade. Wherever a railway crosses or shall hereafter cross a highway at grade, the railway company and the board of supervisors of the county in which such crossing is located, if a primary or secondary highway, or such railway company and the trustees of the township in which such crossing is located, if a township highway, may agree upon any change, alteration, vacation, or relocation of such highway so as to carry such highway over or under such railway or eliminate such crossing entirely, and the expenses thereof and the expense for making such changes. [R60,§1322; C73, §1263; C97,§2018; C24, 27, §8024.]

8021. Disagreement — application — notice. If the railway company and said highway authorities cannot agree upon the changes to be made, either party may make written application to the board of railroad commissioners, setting forth the changes and alterations desired, and said board shall fix a date for hearing and give the other party ten days' written notice by mail of such date. [SS15,§2017; C24, 27, §8021.]

8022. Hearing — order. The board of railroad commissioners shall hear and determine such application, taking into consideration the necessity of such changes and the expense therefor, the location of any crossing and the manner in which it shall be constructed and maintained, or whether a crossing is to be eliminated and the provisions therefor, and may make such order in relation thereto as shall be equitable, including authority to condemn and take additional land for such purposes when necessary, and shall determine what portion of the expense shall be paid by any party to such controversy. [SS15,§2017; C24, 27, §8022.]

8023. Railway company to hold in trust. Any portion of the expense of making such crossing changes and alterations borne by any municipal corporation or township, the state or any person, shall forever be held in trust by such railroad corporation or its successors, and no part of such funds shall constitute any part of the value of its property on which it is entitled to receive a return. [SS15,§2017; C24, 27, §8023.]

8024. Repairs — aid by court. If the board of supervisors, township trustees, city or town council, or any official having jurisdiction over such highway, shall determine that such crossing is unsafe or is in need of further repairs or alterations, and cannot agree with the railroad company as to such repairs or additional alterations, the proper board, council, or officer shall file a petition in the district court of the county in which the crossing is located, setting forth the facts and conditions on which relief is sought and serve the railroad company with written notice thereof in the time and manner required for original notices. [R60,§1322; C73, §1263; C97,§2018; C24, 27, §8024.]

Time and manner of service, §§11059, 11060.

8025. Issues — hearing — order. The railroad company may join issue by answer. The court or a judge thereof shall hear the controversy in a summary manner in equity in term time or vacation and make such order or decree as may be found equitable and fix a reasonable time for compliance therewith and, on default of the railroad company, it may enjoin the operation of trains over that portion of the railway during the continuance of such default. The court may award costs against the party injuring its own position. [R60,§1322; C73, §1263; C97,§2018; C24, 27, §8025.]

8026. Condition after change — temporary ways. When a railroad company changes, alters, or repairs a highway crossing, it shall upon completion of the work leave it free from obstructions to travel and in good condition. If travel will be obstructed while any alterations or repairs are being made, the railroad company shall provide safe and convenient temporary ways for the public to avoid or pass such obstructions. [R60,§§1321, 1324; C73, §§1262, 1264; C97,§§2017, 2019; SS15,§2017; C24, 27, §8026.]

8027. Railway crossings near Mississippi river. When in the construction of a railway it becomes necessary to cross another railway near the shore of the Mississippi river, each shall be so constructed and maintained at the point of crossing that the respective roadbeds thereof shall be above high water mark in such river; but where the crossing occurs within the limits of any city or town containing six thousand or more inhabitants, the council or other governing authorities thereof may establish the crossing grade. [C73,§1290; C97,§2059; C24, 27, §8027.]
8028. Grade crossings. The board of railroad commissioners of the state shall have jurisdiction over all crossings at grade of steam and interurban railways within the state. Upon the application of any interurban railway or upon its own motion, the board may require the trains of any steam railway to stop at any crossing of such railway tracks at grade or at grade crossings and except as otherwise provided in this section, all trains run upon any steam railway at grade, the steam railway shall, except where required to stop by order of the railroad commissioners, have the right of way and not be compelled to stop its trains and the interurban company operating its line shall cause its cars to come to a full stop not nearer than ten feet nor more than fifty feet from such crossing. Before proceeding to cross said steam railway tracks some employee of the interurban company shall first cross said track ahead of its car or cars and ascertain if the way is clear and free from danger for the passage of such interurban cars. The interurban car or cars shall not proceed to cross until signaled to do so by such person employed as aforesaid. No steam railway in the operation of its engine and cars shall obstruct the free passage of cars of an intersecting interurban railway at such crossing except in the exercise of its right of way as provided in this section. [S13,§2033-e; C24, 27, §8029.]

8029. Duties of employees. Wherever the tracks of an interurban railway cross the tracks of any steam railway at grade, the steam railway shall, except where required to stop by order of the railroad commissioners, have the right of way and not be compelled to stop its trains and the interurban company operating its line shall cause its cars to come to a full stop not nearer than ten feet nor more than fifty feet from such crossing. Before proceeding to cross said steam railway tracks some employee of the interurban company shall first cross said track ahead of its car or cars and ascertain if the way is clear and free from danger for the passage of such interurban cars. The interurban car or cars shall not proceed to cross until signaled to do so by such person employed as aforesaid. No steam railway in the operation of its engine and cars shall obstruct the free passage of cars of an intersecting interurban railway at such crossing except in the exercise of its right of way as provided in this section. [S13,§2033-e; C24, 27, §8029.]

8030. Stopping at crossings — exceptions. Except as otherwise in this chapter provided in relation to interlocking switches at railway grade crossings and except as otherwise provided in the preceding section, all trains run upon any steam railway in this state which intersects and crosses any other railroad upon the same level, shall be brought to a full stop at a distance of not less than two hundred nor more than eight hundred feet from the point of intersection or crossing, before such intersection or crossing is passed. [C97,§2073; C24, 27, §8030.]

8031. Violations. Any person in charge of an interurban car or cars, who shall violate the provisions of the second preceding section and any engineer or person in charge of an engine, who shall violate the provisions of the preceding section shall be fined for each offense not exceeding one hundred dollars; and the corporation or company on whose road such offense is committed, shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for each offense. [C97,§2073; S13,§2033-e; C24, 27, §8031.]

8032. Interlocking switches. When in any case two or more railroads cross each other at a common grade, or a railroad crosses a stream by swing or drawbridge, they may be equipped therewith an interlocking switch system, or other suitable safety device rendering it safe for engines or trains to pass thereover without stopping. The plans for such proposed interlocking system or other safety device shall be first submitted to the board of railroad commissioners for approval, and after the same has been installed no engines or trains shall pass over such crossings or bridges without stopping until the board of railroad commissioners have inspected and issued a certificate of approval of such interlocking system or safety device. [C97,§2060; C24, 27, §8032.]

8033. Changing plan. In the event any railroad company desires to make a change in the mechanical construction, arrangement, or location of any interlocking system or other safety device, or in any of the parts of such system or device, the plans showing specifically the nature of the changes proposed shall be filed with the board of railroad commissioners, and such system or device as changed shall not be operated until a certificate of approval thereof has been issued by the board. [C24, 27, §8033.]

8034. Condemnation—reconstruction. Any interlocking system or other safety device now or hereafter constructed or operated, which may be found by the board of railroad commissioners, after inspection, to be unsafe or dangerous, may be condemned by the said board, and the railroad company or companies required to reconstruct the same in accordance with the rules governing the construction, operation, and maintenance of interlocking plants adopted by said board of railroad commissioners. [C24, 27, §8034.]

8035. Compulsory establishment. Whenever in the judgment of the board of railroad commissioners it is necessary for the public safety, said board may require the establishment of an interlocking system or other safety device at any railroad crossing, junction, or drawbridge. [C24, 27, §8035.]
CHAPTER 373
REGULATION OF CARRIERS

Referred to in §§7882, 7892, 7906, 7909.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

8036. Applicability of chapter.
8037. Definition of terms.
8038. Duty to furnish cars and transport freight.
8039. Cars of connecting roads.
8040. Passenger service — frequency — presumption.
8041. Burden of proof.
8042. Limitation on liability.
8043. Limitation on liability.
8044. Preference prohibited — exception.
8045. Interchange of traffic — switching and forwarding.
8046. Unjust discrimination — exceptions.
8047. Reconsignment without charge.
8048. Charges to be reasonable.
8049. Long and short haul — fair rate.
8050. Pooling contracts.
8051. Continuous shipments.
8052. Violations — treble damages.
8053. Criminal liability.
8054. "Extortion" defined — penalty.
8056. "Competition" no defense — exceptions.
8057. Other evidence.
8058. Railways included.
8059. Exceptions.
8060. Switching charges.
8061. Discrimination as to quantity.
8062. New industries — limitation.
8063. Prima facie evidence of violation.
8064. Penalty for discrimination.
8065. Civil forfeiture.
8066. Free or reduced freight rates permitted.

JOINT RATES

8067. Authorization.
8068. Discrimination against stations.
8069. Connecting lines.
8069-d1. Routing intrastate shipments.
8070. Reasonable through rates.
8071. Schedules of joint rates.
8072. Matters considered.
8073. Transfer at stations.
8074. When effective — presumption.
8075. Copies.
8076. Share of each company — effect.
8077. Revision of joint rates.
8078. Permissible rate for long haul.
8079. Interurban railways included.
8080. Division of joint rates.
8081. Unreasonable charges.

RATE SCHEDULES

8082. Definitions.
8083. Rate schedules — filing and publication.
8084. Detailed requirements.
8085. Printing — accessible to public.
8086. Right to inspect.
8087. Notice as to schedules.
8088. Form of schedules.
8089. Interstate commerce schedules.
8090. Partial schedules.
8091. Changes in schedules.
8092. Joint tariff schedules.
8093. Contracts affecting rate.
8094. Transportation prohibited.
8095. Change in rate.
8096. Notice of change.
8097. Changes without notice.
8098. Indicating change.
8099. Schedule charge mandatory — refunds and discrimination.
8100. Power to revise rates.
8101. Suspension of rates.
8102. Decision.
8103. When rates effective.
8104. Posting and filing of revised schedules.
8105. Commissioners' schedules of rates — effect.
8106. Complaint of violation.
8107. Hearing — evidence.
8108. Determination.

LIVE STOCK

8109. Shipment — free transportation.
8110. Violations.
8111. Misuse of transportation.
8112. Water-closets in cabooses.
8113. Violations.
8114. Movement of live stock — burden of proof.
8115. Power to prescribe speed.
8116. Commissioners to prescribe speed.
8117. Order — when effective.
8118. Enforcement.
8119. Unloading live stock.
8121. Care of unloaded animals — lien.
8122. When unloading not required — violations.

CLASSIFICATION AND PASSENGER RATES

8123. Classification of railroads.
8124. Basis of classification.
8125. Classification by executive council.
8126. Passenger rates — limitation.
8127. Free passes and reduced passenger rates prohibited.
8128. Exceptions.
8129. Interchange of passes.
8130. Burden of proof.
8131. Violations.
8132. Names of free pass beneficiaries reported.
8133. Passenger tickets — redemption — time limit.
8134. Notice as to limitation and transferability.
8135. Violations.
8136. Mileage books.

WEIGHING OF COAL

8137. Coal in car lots.
8138. Where weighed — bills of lading.
8139. Weight at destination — fee.
8140. How weighed.
8141. Prima facie evidence.
8142. Violations — penalty.

APPROPRIATION OF FUEL

8143. Fuel in transit.
8144. Application for permission.
8145. Modification of orders.
8146. State or public utility as consignee.
8147. Notice of application.
8148. Notification of owner — payment.
8149. Violations.
8036. Applicability of chapter. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to the transportation of passengers and property, and to the receiving, delivering, storing, and handling of property wholly within this state, and shall apply to all railroad corporations, express companies, car companies, sleeping car companies, freight or freight line companies, and to any common carrier engaged in this state in the transportation of passengers or property by railroad therein, and to shipments of property made from any point within the state to any point within the state, whether the transportation of the same shall be wholly within this state or partly within this state and partly within an adjoining state. [C97, §2122; C24, 27, §8036.]

8037. Definition of terms. The terms "railroad" and "railway" as used in this chapter shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any corporation, receiver, trustee, or other person operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under contract, agreement, lease, or otherwise.

The term "transportation" shall include all instrumentalities of shipment or carriage.

The term "railway corporation" shall mean all corporations, companies, or individuals owning or operating any railroad or carrier in whole or in part in this state, except street railways.

The term "switching service" is hereby defined to be shifting of a car or of cars between two points, both of which points are within the industrial vicinity of an industry, a group of industries, a station, a village, or a city, as such industrial vicinity may be defined by the board of railroad commissioners. [C97, §2122; SS15, §2125; C24, 27, §8037.]

8038. Duty to furnish cars and transport freight. Every railway corporation shall upon reasonable notice, and within a reasonable time, furnish suitable cars to any and all persons who may apply therefor, for the transportation of any and all kinds of freight, and receive and transport such freight with all reasonable dispatch, and provide and keep suitable facilities for the receiving and handling thereof at any depot on the line of its road. [C97, §2116; SS13, §2116; C24, 27, §8038.]

8039. Cars of connecting roads. It shall receive and transport in like manner the empty or loaded cars furnished by any connecting road, to be delivered at any station or stations on the line of its road, to be loaded or discharged or reloaded and returned to the road so connecting.

8150. Time limit for adjustment. 
8151. Failure to adjust. 
8152. No division of claims.

TERMINATING CARRIER’S LIABILITY
8153. Notice of arrival of shipment. 
8154. Notice prescribed. 
8155. Exceptions.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

For compensation it shall not demand or receive any greater sum than is accepted by it from any person who shall have furnished proof that no contract, receipt, rule, or regulation shall exempt any person from the liability of a common carrier, or carrier of passengers, which would exist had no contract, receipt, rule, or regulation been made or entered into. [C73, §2184; C97, §3136; C24, 27, §8043.]
ing to their respective powers, afford all reasonable, proper, and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines, and for the receiving, forwarding, and switching of cars, passengers, and property to and from their several lines, and to and from other lines and places connected therewith; and shall not discriminate in their accommodations, rates, and charges between such connecting lines. Any common carrier may be required to switch and transfer cars for another, for the purpose of being loaded or unloaded, upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the board of railroad commissioners. [C97, §2125; SS15, §2125; C24, 27, §8045.]

8046. Unjust discrimination—exceptions. If any common carrier subject to the provisions of this chapter shall directly or indirectly, by any special rate, rebate, drawback, or other device, charge, demand, collect, or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in the transportation of passengers or property subject to the provisions of this chapter, than it charges, demands, collects, or receives from any other person or persons for doing for him or them a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic, such common carrier shall be guilty of unjust discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful; but this section shall not be construed as prohibiting a less rate per one hundred pounds in a carload lot than is charged, collected, or received for the same kind of freight in less than a carload lot. [C97, §2124; C24, 27, §8046.]

8047. Reconsignment without charge. Upon request of the consignee it shall be the duty of any common carrier of freight to reconsign, rebill, and reship from any place of destination within the state to any other place within the state any property in carload lots, whether accepted by any person or not brought to said place of destination over its own or other line and treat the same in all respects as an original shipment between such places, provided the charges to first place of destination are paid or secured to the satisfaction of such company. [S13, §2157-r; C24, 27, §8047.]

8048. Charges to be reasonable. All charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property in this state, or for the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of such property, shall be reasonable and just, and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful. [C97, §2125; C24, 27, §8048.]

8049. Long and short haul—fair rate. No common carrier, subject to the provisions of this chapter, shall charge more for the transportation of persons or property to or from any point on its railroad than a fair and just rate or charge.

No such common carrier, or carriers, shall charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of persons or of a like kind of property for a shorter than for a longer distance, over the same line or route in the same direction within this state, the shorter being included within the longer distance, or charge any greater compensation as a through rate than the aggregate of the intermediate rates; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any such common carrier or carriers to charge or receive as great a compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance or haul; provided that upon application to the board of railroad commissioners such common carrier or carriers may, in special cases, after investigation, be authorized by the board of railroad commissioners to charge less for a longer than for a shorter distance for the transportation of persons or property; and the board of railroad commissioners may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier or carriers may be relieved from the operation and requirement of this section; but, in exercising the authority conferred upon it in this proviso, the board of railroad commissioners shall not permit the establishment of any charge to or from the more distant point that is not reasonably compensatory for the service performed; and, if a circuitous rail line or route is, because of such circuitry, granted authority to meet the charges of a more direct line or route to or from competitive points and to maintain higher charges to or from intermediate points on its line, the authority shall not include intermediate points as to which the haul of the petitioning line or route is not longer than that of the direct line or route between the competitive points. [C97, §2126; C24, 27, §8049.]

8050. Pooling contracts. It shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this chapter to enter into any contract, agreement, or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freight of different and competing railroads, or divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion thereof; and in case of an agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid, each day of its continuance shall be a separate offense. [C73, §§1297-1299; C97, §2127; C24, 27, §8050.]

8051. Continuous shipments. It shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this chapter to enter into any combination, contract or agreement, expressed or implied, to prevent, by change of time schedules, carriage in different cars, or, by other means or device, the carriage of freights from being continuous from place of shipment to the place of destination in the state; and no break of bulk, stoppage, or interruption made by such common carrier shall prevent the carriage of freights from being treated as one continuous carriage from the place of shipment to the place of destination, unless such break, stoppage, or interruption was made in good faith for some necessary purpose, and without any intent to avoid or unnecessarily interrupt such continuous carriage, or to evade any of the pro-
8052. Violations—treble damages. In case any common carrier subject to the provisions of this chapter shall do, cause, or permit to be done anything herein prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or shall omit to do anything in this chapter required to be done, it shall be liable to the person or persons injured thereby for three times the amount of damages sustained in consequence, together with costs of suit, and a reasonable attorney's fee to be fixed by the court, on appeal or otherwise, which shall be taxed and collected as part of the costs in the case; but in all cases demand in writing shall be made for the money damages sustained before action is brought for a recovery under this section, and no action shall be brought until the expiration of fifteen days after such demand. [C97, §2129; C24, 27, §8051.]

8053. Criminal liability. Except as otherwise specially provided for in this chapter, and unless relieved from the consequences of a violation of the law as provided herein, any common carrier subject to the provisions hereof, or, when such common carrier is a corporation, any director or officer thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent, or person acting for or employed by such corporation, who, alone or with any other corporation, company, person, or party shall wilfully do or cause to be done, or shall wilfully suffer or permit to be done any act, matter, or thing in this chapter prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or who shall aid or abet therein, or shall wilfully omit or fail to do any act, matter, or thing in this chapter required to be done, or shall cause or willingly suffer or permit any act, matter, or thing, so directed or required by the provisions of this chapter to be done, not to be so done; or shall aid or abet any such omission or failure, or shall be guilty of any infraction of the provisions of this chapter, or shall aid or abet therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than five thousand nor less than five hundred dollars for each offense. [C97, §2130; C24, 27, §8052.]

8054. “Extortion” defined—penalty. If any railway corporation or carrier subject to the provisions of this chapter shall charge, collect, demand, or receive more than a fair and reasonable rate of toll or compensation for the transportation of passengers or freight of any description, or for the use and transportation of any railway car upon its track or any of the branches thereof, or upon any railroad within the state which it has the right, license or permission to use, operate, or control; or shall make any unjust and unreasonable charge prohibited in this chapter, it shall be deemed guilty of extortion, and be dealt with as hereinafter provided; and if any such railway corporation or common carrier shall be found guilty of any unjust discrimination as defined in this chapter, it shall, upon conviction thereof, be dealt with as hereinafter provided. [C97, §2140; C24, 27, §8054.]

8055. Discrimination—prima facie evidence. If any such railway corporation shall:

1. Charge, collect or receive for the transportation of any passenger or freight of any description upon its railroad, for any distance within the state, a greater amount of toll or compensation than is at the same time charged, collected or received for the transportation in the same direction of any passenger or like quantity of freight of the same class, over a greater distance of the same railway; or

2. Charge, collect or receive at any point upon its road a higher rate of toll or compensation for receiving, handling, or delivering freight of the same class and quantity than it shall at the same time charge, collect, or receive at any other point upon the same railway; or

3. Charge, collect or receive for the transportation of any passenger or freight of any description over its railroad a greater amount as toll or compensation than shall at the same time be charged, collected, or received by it for the transportation of any passenger or like quantity of freight of the same class being transported in the same direction over any portion of the same railway of equal distance; or

4. Charge, collect, or receive from any person a higher or greater amount of toll or compensation than it shall at the same time charge, collect, or receive from any other person for receiving, handling, or delivering freight of the same class and like quantity at the same point upon its railway; or

5. Charge, collect, or receive from any person for the transportation of any freight upon its railway a higher or greater rate of toll or compensation than it shall at the same time charge, collect, or receive from any other person or persons for the transportation of the like quantity of freight of the same class being transported from the same point in the same direction over equal distances of the same railway; or

6. Charge, collect, or receive from any person for the use and transportation of any railway car or cars upon its railroad for any distance, a greater amount of toll or compensation than is at the same time charged, collected, or received from any other person for the use and transportation of any railway car of the same class or number, for a like purpose, being transported in the same direction over a greater distance of the same railway; or

7. Charge, collect, or receive from any person for the use and transportation of any railway car or cars upon its railway a higher or greater compensation in the aggregate than it shall, at the same time, charge, collect, or receive from any other person for the use and transportation of any railway car or cars of the same class for a like purpose, being transported from the same original point in the same direction, over an equal distance of the same railway; or

all such discriminating rates, charges, collections, or receipts, whether made directly or by means of any rebate, drawback, or other shift
or evasion, shall be received as prima facie evidence of the unjust discrimination prohibited by this chapter. [C97, §2145; C24, 27, §8056.]
Referred to in §§8057–8006.

8055. "Competition" no defense—exceptions. It shall not be a sufficient excuse or justification thereof on the part of said railway corporation that the station or point at which it shall charge, collect, or receive less compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of such passenger or freight, or for the use and transportation of such railway car the greater distance than for the shorter distance, is a station or point at which there exists competition with another railway or other transportation line.

Provided, however, where two or more railroads run into a city or village, one having a shorter mileage than the other from a given point through which they pass, terminate, or originate, the board of railroad commissioners may permit the railroad or railroads having the longer mileage to meet the rate made by the shortest line at such city or village; and

Provided, further, that where an industry or any commodity now is, or may hereafter be, located within the state of Iowa, and which is competitive with an industry or commodity located without the state of Iowa, the board of railroad commissioners may permit the railroad or railroads serving the industry within the state of Iowa to meet individually or jointly with other railroads, the freight and passenger rates established and charged by the railroad or railroads serving the industry located as aforesaid within the state of Iowa. [C97, §2145; C24, 27, §8057.]
Referred to in §§8058, 8059, 8060.

8057. Other evidence. The two preceding sections shall not be construed as to exclude other evidence tending to show any unjust discrimination in freight or passenger rates. [C97, §2145; C24, 27, §8058.]
Referred to in §§8057–8006.

8058. Railways included. The provisions of the three preceding sections shall apply to any railway, the branches thereof, and any road or roads which any railway corporation has the right, license or permission to use, operate or control, wholly or in part, within this state. [C97, §2145; C24, 27, §8058.]
Referred to in §§8057–8006.

8059. Exceptions. The provisions of the four preceding sections shall not be so construed as to prevent railway corporations from issuing commutation, excursion, or thousand-mile tickets, if the same are issued alike to all applying therefor. [C97, §2145; C24, 27, §8059.]
Referred to in §§8057–8006.

8060. Switching charges. Nothing in the five preceding sections shall be so construed as to prevent railroad companies or the board of railroad commissioners from establishing schedules of reasonable charges applicable to switching services only, and which shall be independent of any schedule of charges which may be provided for the regular line haul freight service of common carriers. [S13, §2145; C24, 27, §8060.]

Referred to in §8062.

8061. Discrimination as to quantity. For transporting freight over the same railway for the same distance in the same direction, no common carrier shall charge, collect, demand, or receive more for transporting a car of freight than it at the same time charges, collects, demands, or receives per ton for more than one car of a like class of freight; nor more for transporting a ton of freight than it charges, collects, demands, or receives per ton for more than one ton of freight but less than a carload of a like class; nor more for transporting one hundred pounds of freight than it charges, collects, demands, or receives per hundred for more than one hundred pounds of freight, but less than a ton of a like class. [C97, §2146; C24, 27, §8061.]
Referred to in §§8065, 8066.

8062. New industries—limitation. For the protection and development of any new industry, including existing coal mines and agricultural enterprises in the state, any common carrier may grant concessions or special rates on freight shipments from such new industry or such coal mines, on any agreed number of cars or for a specified period of time, which rates and period of time, shall be fixed and approved by the board of railroad commissioners, and a copy thereof filed in its office:

Provided that any concessions or special rates fixed and approved under the provisions of this section shall not affect or otherwise disturb existing rates on points intermediate between the origin and destination of the shipment as to which such concession or special rates shall be so fixed and approved; and

Provided further that the provisions of the seven preceding sections shall not apply to any concessions or special rates fixed and approved by the board of railroad commissioners as provided in this section, and when any concessions or special rates shall be fixed and approved, as provided for herein, the provisions of this section shall apply thereto to the exclusion of all other provisions of law in real or apparent conflict therewith; and

Provided further that “new industries” as used in this section shall include any and all industries that have not been operating within this state for a period exceeding ten years, and “existing coal mines” shall mean all coal mines being operated, or now being developed, or now partially developed for operation, within this state. [C97, §2146; C24, 27, §8062; 43GA, ch 132.]

8063. Prima facie evidence of violation. Any such discriminating rates, charges, collections, or receipts whether made directly or indirectly by means of any rebate, drawback, or other method or means, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of the provisions of section 8061. [C97, §2146; C24, 27, §8063.]

8064. Penalty for discrimination. Any such corporation guilty of extortion, or of making any unjust discrimination as to passenger or
§8065, Ch 373, REGULATION OF CARRIERS—JOINT RATES

freight rates, or the rates for the use and transportation of railway cars, or in receiving, handling, or delivering freights, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense not less than five thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars—such fine to be imposed in a criminal prosecution by indictment; or shall be subject to the liability prescribed in the next succeeding section, to be recovered as therein provided. [C97,§2147; C24,27,§8064.]

Referred to in §8066.

8065. Civil forfeiture. Any such railway corporation guilty of extortion, or of making any unjust discrimination as to passenger or freight rates, or the rates for the use and transportation of railway cars, or in receiving, handling, or delivering freights, shall forfeit and pay to the state not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars for the first offense, and not less than five thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars for each subsequent offense, to be recovered in a civil action in the name of the state; and the release from liability or penalty provided for in this chapter shall not apply to a criminal prosecution under the last preceding section, or to a civil action under this section. [C97,§2148; C24,27,§8065.]

Referred to in §8064.

8066. Free or reduced freight rates permitted. Nothing in this chapter shall apply to free or reduced rates for the transportation, storage, or handling of:

1. Property for the United States, this state, or municipal governments.
2. Materials to be used by public authorities in constructing or maintaining public highways outside of the corporate limits of cities and towns.
3. Property for charitable purposes.
4. Property for exhibition at fairs or exposition.
5. Private property or goods for the family use of such employees as are entitled to free passenger transportation. [C97,§2150; C24,27,§8066.]

JOINT RATES

8067. Authorization. The preceding sections of this chapter shall not be construed to prohibit the making of rates by two or more railway companies for the transportation of property over two or more of their respective lines within the state; and a less charge by each of said companies for its portion of such joint shipment than it charges for a shipment for the same distance wholly over its own line within the state shall not be considered a violation of said chapter, and shall not render such company liable to any of the penalties thereof. [C97,§2152; C24,27,§8067.]

Referred to in §8068.

8068. Discrimination against stations. The provisions of the preceding section shall not be construed to permit railway companies establishing joint rates to make thereby any unjust discrimination between the different shipping points or stations upon their respective lines between which joint rates are established, and any such unjust discrimination shall be punished in the manner and by the penalties provided by this chapter. [C97,§2152; C24,27,§8068.]

8069. Connecting lines. Every owner or consignor of freight to be transported by railway from any point within this state to any other point within this state shall have the right to require that the same shall be transported over two or more connecting lines of railway, to be transferred at the connecting point or points without change of car or cars if in carload lots, and with or without change of car or cars if in less than carload lots, whenever the distance from the place of shipment to destination, both being within this state, is less over two or more connecting lines of railway than it is over a single line of railway, or where the initial line does not reach the place of destination; and it shall be the duty, upon the request of any such owner or consignor of freight, made to the initial company, of such railway companies whose lines so connect, to transport the freight without change of car or cars if the shipment be in a carload lot or lots, and with change of car or cars if it be in less than carload lots, from the place of shipment to destination, whenever the distance from the place of shipment to destination, both being within this state, is less than the distance over a single line, or when the initial line does not reach the point of destination, for a reasonable joint through rate. This section shall apply to interurban railways and their connection with ordinary steam railways. [C97,§2153; S13,§2153; C24,27,§8069.]

8069-dl. Routing intrastate shipments. It shall be the duty of every common carrier subject to the provisions of this chapter, when shipments are tendered for transportation between points in this state, to route such shipments from shipping point to point of destination over the cheapest available route between such points except in cases where the shipper, in shipping orders or bills of lading, specifically designates a particular route over which it is desired such shipments shall be moved. [44GA, ch 189.]

8070. Reasonable through rates. When shipments of freight to be transported between different points within the state are required to be carried by two or more railway companies operating connecting lines, such railway companies shall transport the same at reasonable through rates, and shall at all times give the same facilities and accommodations to local or state traffic as they give to interstate traffic over their lines of road. [C97,§2154; C24,27,§8070.]

8071. Schedules of joint rates. The board of railroad commissioners shall make and publish a schedule of joint through railway rates for such traffic and on such routes as in its
judgment the fair and reasonable conduct of business requires shall be done by carriage over two or more lines of railway, and will promote the interests of the people of this state. [C97, §2155; S13, §2155; C24, 27, §8071.]

0872. Matters considered. In the making thereof, and in changing, revising, or adding to the same, the board shall be governed as nearly as may be by the preceding sections of this chapter, and shall take into consideration, among other things, the rates established for shipments within this state for like distances over single lines. The rates charged by the railway companies operating such connecting lines for joint interstate shipments, and the increased cost, if any, of a joint through shipment as compared with a shipment over a single line for like distances. [C97, §2155; S13, §2155; C24, 27, §8072.]

0873. Transfer at stations. In establishing such rates for shipments in less than carload lots, in cases where at the connecting point or points in the line of shipment the connecting railways have not and are not required to have a common station or stopping place for loading or unloading freight, the board shall make such lawful regulations as in its judgment will be fair and just respecting the transportation of such freight from the usual unloading place of one railway to the usual loading place of the other. [S13, §2155; C24, 27, §8073.]

0874. When effective — presumption. The joint through rates thus established shall be promulgated by mailing a printed copy thereof to each railway company affected thereby, and shall go into effect within ten days after they are so promulgated; and from and after that time an official printed schedule thereof shall be prima facie evidence, in all the courts of this state, that the rates therein fixed are just and reasonable for the joint transportation of such freight between the points and over the lines described therein. [C97, §2155; S13, §2155; C24, 27, §8074.]

0875. Copies. The said board shall deliver a printed copy of said schedule to any person making application therefor. [S13, §2155; C24, 27, §8075.]

0876. Share of each company — effect. The share of any railway company of any joint through rate shall not be construed to fix the charge that it may make for transportation for a similar distance over any part of its line for any single rate shipment or the share of any other joint rate. [S13, §2155; C24, 27, §8076.]

0877. Revision of joint rates. The board, upon such reasonable notice as it may prescribe, may, upon its own motion or upon the application of any person, firm, or corporation interested therein, revise, change, or add to any joint through rates fixed or promulgated hereunder; and any such revised, changed, or added joint rates shall have the same force and effect as the rate or rates originally established. [S13, §2155; C24, 27, §8077.]

0878. Permissible rate for long haul. The said board is empowered to authorize, upon proper hearing, any railway company whose line connects the point of shipment with the point of destination but requires a longer haul than the joint haul over which a joint rate has been established, to charge the joint rate without affecting the charge upon any other part of its line, except that the charge for a like kind of property must not be greater for a shorter than for a longer distance over its railroad, all of the shorter haul being included within the longer. [S13, §2155; C24, 27, §8078.]

0879. Interurban railways included. The eight preceding sections shall apply to interurban railways and their connection with ordinary steam railways. [S13, §2155; C24, 27, §8079.]

0880. Division of joint rates. Before the promulgation of such rates, the board shall notify the railroad companies interested of the schedule of joint rates fixed, and give them a reasonable time thereafter to agree upon a division of the charges provided for therein. If such companies fail to agree upon a division, and to notify the board thereof, it shall, after a hearing of the companies interested, decide the same, taking into consideration the value of terminal facilities and all the circumstances of the haul, and the division so determined by it shall, in all controversies or actions between the railway companies interested, be prima facie evidence of a just and reasonable division thereof. [C97, §2155; C24, 27, §8080.]

0881. Unreasonable charges. Every unjust and unreasonable charge for the transportation of freight and cars over two or more railroads in this state is prohibited, and every company making such unreasonable and unlawful charges, or otherwise violating the provisions of this chapter, shall be punished as provided in this chapter for the making of unreasonable charges for the transportation of freight and cars over a single line of railroad by a single railway company. [C97, §2155; C24, 27, §8081.]

RATe SCHEDULES

0882. Definitions. The term "board" as employed in this chapter means the board of railroad commissioners. The term "rates" embraces fares, tariffs, tolls, charges, and all classifications, contracts, practices, rules, and regulations of common carriers relating to such rates. The term "joint tariffs" embraces joint rates, tolls, contracts, classifications, and charges. [C24, 27, §8082.]

0883. Rate schedules—filing and publication. Every common carrier, subject to the provisions of this chapter shall file with the board and shall print and keep open to public inspection
schedules showing the rates for the transportation within this state of persons and property from each point upon its route to all other points thereon and from all points upon its route to all points upon any route leased, operated, or controlled by it; and from each point on its route or upon any route leased, operated, or controlled by it to all points upon the route of any other common carrier, whenever a through route and a joint rate shall have been established or ordered between any two such points. If no joint rate over a through route has been established, the schedules of the several carriers in such through route shall show the separately established rates, applicable to the through transportation. [C73, §1304; C97, §2128; C24, 27, §8083.]

8084. Detailed requirements. The schedules aforesaid shall plainly state the places between which such property and persons will be carried, and, separately, all terminal charges, storage charges, icing charges, and all other charges which the board may require to be stated, all privileges or facilities granted or allowed, and all rules or regulations which may in any wise change, affect, or determine any part or the aggregate of such rates, or the value of the various services rendered to the passenger, shipper, or consignee. [C73, §1304; C97, §2128; C24, 27, §8084.]

8085. Printing—accessible to public. Subject to such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe, such schedules shall be plainly printed in large type and a copy thereof shall be kept by every such carrier readily accessible to and for inspection by the public in every station or office of such carrier where passengers or property are respectively received for transportation when such station or office is in charge of an agent, and in every station or office of such carrier where passenger tickets or tickets for sleeping cars, parlor cars, or other train accommodations are sold, or bills of lading or waybills or receipts for property are issued. [C73, §1304; C97, §2128; C24, 27, §8085.]

8086. Right to inspect. Any or all of such schedules kept aforesaid shall be immediately produced by such carrier for inspection upon the demand of any person. [C24, 27, §8086.]

8087. Notice as to schedules. A notice printed in bold type and stating that such schedules are on file with the agent and open to inspection by any person, and that the agent will assist any person to determine from such schedules any rate, shall be kept posted by the carrier in two public and conspicuous places in every such station or office. [C97, §2128; C24, 27, §8087.]

8088. Form of schedules. The form of every such schedule shall be prescribed by the board and shall conform, in the case of common carriers subject to an act of congress entitled "An Act to Regulate Commerce", approved February 4, 1887, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, as nearly as may be to the form of schedule prescribed by the inter-state commerce commission under said act. [C24, 27, §8088.]

8089. Interstate commerce schedules. When schedules and classifications required by the interstate commerce commission contain in whole or in part the information required by the provisions of this chapter, the posting, publishing, and filing of a copy or copies of such schedules and classifications shall be deemed a compliance with the requirements of this chapter in so far as such schedules and classifications contain the information required by this chapter, and any additional or different information may be posted, published, and filed in a supplementary schedule. [C24, 27, §8089.]

8090. Partial schedules. In lieu of filing its entire schedule in each station or office, any common carrier may, subject to the regulations of the board, file or keep posted at such stations or offices, schedules of such rates as are applicable at, to, and from the places where such stations or offices are located. [C97, §2128; C24, 27, §8090.]

8091. Changes in schedules. The board shall have power from time to time, in its discretion, to determine and prescribe by order such changes in the form of the schedules referred to in this chapter as it may find expedient, and to modify the requirements of any of its orders, rules, or regulations in respect thereto. [C97, §2128; C24, 27, §8091.]

8092. Joint tariff schedules. The names of the several common carriers which are parties to any joint tariff, shall be specified in the schedule or schedules showing the same. Unless otherwise ordered by the board, a schedule showing such joint tariff need not be filed with the board by only one of the parties if there is also filed with the board, in such form as the board may require, a concurrence in such joint tariff by each of the other parties thereto. [C97, §2128; C24, 27, §8092.]

8093. Contracts affecting rate. Every common carrier shall file with the board, copies of all contracts, agreements, or arrangements with other common carriers in relation to any service, affected by the provisions of this chapter, to which it may be a party, and copies of all other contracts, agreements, or arrangements with any other person or corporation affecting in the judgment of the board the cost to such common carrier of any service. [C97, §2128; C24, 27, §8093.]

8094. Transportation prohibited. No common carrier shall undertake to perform any service nor engage or participate in the transportation of persons or property between points within this state, until its schedule of rates shall have been filed and published as herein provided. [C24, 27, §8094.]

8095. Change in rate. Unless the board otherwise orders, no change shall be made by any common carrier in any rate, except after thirty days' notice to the board and to the public as herein provided. [C97, §2128; C24, 27, §8095.]
8096. Notice of change. Such notice shall be given by filing with the board and by keeping open for public inspection new schedules or supplements stating plainly the change or changes to be made in the schedule or schedules then in effect, and the time when the change or changes will go into effect. [C97, §2128; C24, 27, §8096.]

8097. Changes without notice. The board, for good cause shown, may allow changes without requiring said thirty days' notice by an order specifying the changes so to be made and the time when they shall take effect, and the manner in which they shall be filed and published. [C97, §2128; C24, 27, §8097.]

8098. Indicating change. When any change is proposed in any rate, such proposed change shall be plainly indicated on the new schedule filed with the board, by some character immediately preceding or following the item. [C97, §2128; C24, 27, §8098.]

8099. Schedule charge mandatory—refunds and discrimination. No common carrier, except as otherwise provided, shall charge, demand, collect, or receive a greater or less or different compensation for the transportation of persons or property or for any service in connection therewith than the rates, fares, and charges applicable to such transportation as specified in its schedules filed and in effect at the time; nor shall any such carrier refund or remit in any manner or by any device any portion of the rates, fares, or charges so specified except upon order of the courts or of the board as may be now or hereafter by law provided, nor extend to any shipper or person any privilege or facility in the transportation of passengers or property except such as are specified in such schedules. [C97, §2128; C24, 27, §8099.]

8100. Power to revise rates. Whenever there shall be filed with the board any schedule, stating an individual or joint rate, the board shall have power, either upon complaint or upon its own motion, at once, and, if it so orders, without answer or formal pleadings by the interested common carrier or carriers, but upon reasonable notice, to enter upon a hearing concerning the propriety of such rate. [C24, 27, §8100.]

8101. Suspension of rates. Pending the hearing and the decision thereon, such rate shall not go into effect; but the period of suspension of such rate shall not extend more than one hundred twenty days beyond the time when such rate would otherwise go into effect, unless the board, in its discretion, extends the period of suspension for a further period of not exceeding thirty days. [C24, 27, §8101.]

8102. Decision. On such hearing the board shall establish the rates, in whole or in part, or others in lieu thereof, which it shall find to be just and reasonable. [C24, 27, §8102.]

8103. When rates effective. All such rates not so suspended shall, on the expiration of thirty days from the time of filing the same with the board or of such less time as the said board may grant, go into effect and be the established and effective rates, subject to the power of the board after a hearing had upon its own motion or upon complaint, as herein provided, to alter or modify the same. [C24, 27, §8103.]

8104. Posting and filing of revised schedules. After such changes have been authorized by the board, copies of the new or revised schedules shall be posted or filed as provided in this chapter within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the board. [C24, 27, §8104.]

8105. Commissioners' schedules of rates—effect. The schedules of reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of freight and cars, together with the classification of such freights now in effect, shall remain in force until changed by the board according to law, which, in all matters brought against the railway corporations, wherein there is involved the charges thereof for the transportation of any freight or cars, or any unjust discrimination in relation thereto, shall be taken as prima facie evidence in all courts that the rates fixed therein are reasonable and just maximum rates of charge for which said schedules have been prepared. The board shall from time to time, and as often as circumstances may require, change and revise such schedules, but the rates fixed shall not be higher than established by law. The board shall give notice of its intention to revise or change such schedules, by publishing a notice thereof in two weekly newspapers published at the seat of government, for two successive weeks, and the last publication of such notice shall be at least ten days before the time fixed for considering the matter, and such notice shall contain, in general terms, a statement of the matters the board proposes to consider, and the date when and the place where the matter will be taken up, and shall be addressed to all persons interested therein. When any schedule is thus revised the board must cause notice thereof to be published for two successive weeks in some public newspaper printed at the seat of government, which shall state the date of the taking effect thereof, and it shall take effect at the time so stated. A printed copy of such revised schedule shall be conspicuously posted by said common carrier in each freight office and passenger depot upon all lines affected thereby, and, when certified by the board that the same is a true copy prepared by it for the railway company or corporation therein named, and that notice thereof had been published as required by law, shall be received in evidence in all actions as prima facie the schedule of such board. [C97, §2138; C24, 27, §8105.]

Referred to in §8108.

8106. Complaint of violation. When any person in his own behalf, or in behalf of a class of persons similarly situated, or a firm, corporation, or association, or a mercantile, agricultural, or manufacturing society, or any body politic or municipal organization, shall make complaint to the board of railroad commissioners that the rate charged or published by any railway company, or the maximum rates fixed by
§8107, Ch 373, REGULATION OF CARRIERS—LIVE STOCK 1068

the board in the schedule of rates made by it, or the maximum rate fixed by law, is unreasonably high or discriminating, the board shall investigate the matter, and, if the charge appears to the board to be excessive, may, on due notice to the party aggrieved, give the railway company notice of the time and place thereof by mail, directed to any division superintendent, general or assistant superintendent, general manager, president, or secretary of such company, which notice shall contain the substance of the complaint, also the person or persons complaining. [C97,§2139; C24, 27,§8106.]

§8107. Hearing—evidence. Upon the hearing the board shall receive any evidence and listen to any arguments offered or presented by either party relevant to the matter under investigation, and the burden of proof shall not be upon the party or parties making the complaint; but it shall add to the showing made at such hearing whatever information it may then have, or can obtain from any source, including schedules of rates actually charged by any railway company for substantially the same kind of service, in this or any other state. The lowest rates published or charged by any railway company for substantially the same kind of service whether in this or another state, shall, at the instance of the person or persons complaining, be accepted as prima facie evidence of a reasonable rate for the services under investigation; and if the railway company complained of is operating a line of railroad beyond the state, or has a traffic arrangement with any such railway company, the same shall be taken into consideration in determining what is a reasonable rate; if it be operating a line of railroad beyond the state, the rate charged or established for substantially a similar or greater service by it in the state shall also be considered. [C97, §2140; C24, 27,§8107.]

§8108. Determination. After such hearing and investigation, the board shall fix and determine the charges to be thereafter made by the railroad company or common carrier complained of, which charge shall in no event exceed the one now or hereafter fixed by law; and the board shall render their decision in writing, and shall spread the same at length in the record to be kept for that purpose; such decision shall specifically set out the sums or rates which the railroad company or common carrier so complained of may thereafter charge or receive for the service therein named, and including a classification of such freight; and the board shall not be limited in their said decision and the schedule to be contained therein to the specific case or cases complained of, but it shall be extended to all such rates between points in this state, and whatever part of the line of railway of such company or common carrier within this state may have been fairly within the scope of such investigation; and any such decisions so made and entered into the record of the board, including any such schedules and classifications so made, shall be taken into consideration in determining what is a reasonable rate; and the board shall receive any evidence and listen to any arguments offered or presented by either party relevant to the matter under investigation; and the burden of proof shall not be upon the party or parties making the complaint; but it shall add to the showing made at such hearing whatever information it may then have, or can obtain from any source, including schedules of rates actually charged by any railway company for substantially the same kind of service, in this or any other state. The lowest rates published or charged by any railway company for substantially the same kind of service whether in this or another state, shall, at the instance of the person or persons complaining, be accepted as prima facie evidence of a reasonable rate for the services under investigation; and if the railway company complained of is operating a line of railroad beyond the state, or has a traffic arrangement with any such railway company, the same shall be taken into consideration in determining what is a reasonable rate; if it be operating a line of railroad beyond the state, the rate charged or established for substantially a similar or greater service by it in the state shall also be considered. [C97, §2140; C24, 27,§8107.]

§8109. Shipment—free transportation. Common carriers of live stock, in carload lots, upon receiving, in this state, for shipment one or more carloads of horses or mules or two or more carloads of other live stock, shall upon demand of the owner of such animals offered for shipment, issue to such owner, or the actual agent or employee of such owner, without other consideration, transportation from the place of receiving such shipment to the place of destination, and return; such transportation to be limited to one person for each shipment, as is above set out. When a single shipment aggregates six cars or more, such owner shall be entitled, on demand, as is above provided, to transportation for one additional person, such additional person to be an actual agent or employee of such owner, and such common carrier shall in like manner and under similar conditions issue transportation for one person to destination of shipment only to the shipper of one carload of cattle, hogs, or sheep. The return transportation herein provided for is to be delivered, upon demand, at the office of the carrier at the place of destination, upon proper identification of the person so entitled to same, and shall be good for transportation if presented within forty-eight hours from the time of the delivery of such shipment at place of destination. [S13,§2157-a; C24, 27,§8109.]

Referred to in §8111.

§8110. Violations. Any common carrier violating the above provisions shall forfeit and pay to the owner of any shipment, as is above provided, three times the amount of the regular fare expended by such owner for himself, or his agent, in going from point of shipment to point of destination, and return, of a shipment of stock as herein provided. [S13,§2157-b; C24, 27,§8110.]

Referred to in §8111.

§8111. Misuse of transportation. Any person other than the owner, his agent, or employees, as is described in the two preceding sections, attempting to use, or using, the transportation therein provided for, shall be considered a trespasser upon the trains or premises of such common carrier. [S13,§2157-c; C24, 27,§8111.]

§8112. Water-closets in cabooses. The cabooses or cars attached to such stock trains, and in which the holders of such transportation are required to ride when accompanying such live stock to market, shall be provided with
suitable water-closets for the use of such persons while in transit. [S13, §2157-d; C24, 27, §8112.]

Referred to in §8113.

8113. Violations. Any railroad in this state engaged in the transportation of live stock, and failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of the foregoing section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars for each day’s negligence or refusal to comply therewith, and all moneys so collected as fines shall be paid into the public school funds of the state. [S13, §2157-e; C24, 27, §8113.]

8114. Movement of live stock—burden of proof. It is hereby made the duty of all common carriers of freight within this state to move cars of live stock at the highest practicable speed consistent with reasonable safety, and the reasonable movement of its general traffic. The burden of proof that cars of live stock are so moved shall be upon the carrier, and proof that such cars were moved according to schedule or time-table shall not be prima facie evidence that they were moved at the highest practicable speed consistent with reasonable safety. [S13, §2157-a; C24, 27, §8114.]

Referred to in §§8116, 8118.

8115. Power to prescribe speed. The power to prescribe speed and determine conditions for the movement of cars of live stock within this state is hereby expressly conferred upon the said board of railroad commissioners. [S13, §2157-t; C24, 27, §8115.]

Referred to in §8116.

8116. Commissioners to prescribe speed. In order to enforce the duty prescribed in the second preceding section, the board of railroad commissioners shall from time to time investigate the practice of the common carriers with respect to the movement of live stock; and if it ascertains at any time that the common carriers or any of them are not moving cars of live stock within the state with the proper speed, then upon notice to any such common carrier or carriers, the said board shall prescribe the speed at which and the conditions under which cars of live stock shall be moved within this state by any such carrier or carriers. [S13, §2157-t; C24, 27, §8116.]

Referred to in §8117.

8117. Order — when effective. The order shall specify the time at which it shall go into effect, which shall be as soon as, in the judgment of the board, the carrier or carriers affected can, with reasonable diligence, readjust its or their time-tables. [S13, §2157-t; C24, 27, §8117.]

Referred to in §8118.

8118. Enforcement. Any order, ruling, or regulation made by the board under the four preceding sections shall be enforceable as provided in sections 7883 to 7888, inclusive. [S13, §2157-u; C24, 27, §8118.]

8119. Unloading live stock. No railway company in this state, in the carrying or transportation of cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals, shall confine the same in cars for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours, unless delayed by storm or other accidental cause, without unloading for rest, water, and feeding for a period of at least five consecutive hours; provided that upon the written request of the owner or person in custody of that particular shipment, which written request shall be separate and apart from any printed bill of lading, or other railroad form, the time of confinement may be extended to thirty-six hours. [C73, §4032; C97, §4970; C24, 27, §8119.]

Referred to in §8122.

8120. Estimating time. In estimating such confinement, the time the animals have been confined without such rest on connecting railways from which they are received shall be computed, it being the intention of this section to prevent their continuous confinement beyond twenty-eight hours, except upon the continuance of the provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply. Any railway company, owner or custodian of such animals, who shall fail to comply with the provisions of the three preceding sections, shall, for each and every such offense, be liable for and forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars. [C73, §4032; C97, §4970; C24, 27, §8120.]

Referred to in §8122.

8122. When unloading not required—violation. When such animals shall be carried in cars in which they shall and do have proper food, water, space and opportunity for rest, the foregoing provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply. Any railway company, owner or custodian of such animals, who shall fail to comply with the provisions of the three preceding sections, shall, for each and every such offense, be liable for and forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars. [C73, §4032; C97, §4970; C24, 27, §8122.]

CLASSIFICATION AND PASSENGER RATES

8123. Classification of railroads. All railroads of the state shall be classified in accordance with the gross amount of their several annual earnings within the state, per mile, for the preceding year, as follows:
1. Class A shall include those whose gross annual earnings per mile shall be four thousand dollars or more.
2. Class B shall include those whose gross annual earnings per mile shall be three thousand dollars or any sum in excess thereof less than four thousand dollars.
3. Class C shall include those whose gross annual earnings per mile shall be less than three thousand dollars. All steam railroads
operating wholly within this state, and not to exceed twenty-five miles in length, shall be included in and classified as class C railroads.

[§73, §2157-f; C24, 27, §8127.]

Referred to in §§8131, 8132.

8128. Exceptions. The persons to whom tickets, free passes, free transportation, or discriminating reduced rates may be issued, furnished, or given, shall be as follows:

1. The railroad commissioners, their secretary and experts or other agents, and the commerce counsel, while engaged in the performance of their respective duties.

2. The general officers of such common carrier.

3. The officers, agents, employees, attorneys, physicians, and surgeons of such common carriers, whose chief and principal occupation is to render service to common carriers of passengers, to the families of such persons, to physicians and surgeons actually employed by such common carriers to render medical service in behalf of said common carriers and to attorneys actually employed by such common carriers to render legal service in behalf of said common carriers.

4. Sleeping car and express company employees, linemen of telegraph and telephone companies operated in connection with such carrier, railway mail service employees, postoffice inspectors, customs inspectors, immigration inspectors, newsboys on trains, and baggage agents.

5. Persons injured in wrecks and physicians and nurses attending such persons.

6. Persons traveling for the purpose of providing relief in cases of railroad accident, general epidemic, pestilence, or other calamitous visitation.

7. The necessary caretakers of live stock, vegetables, and fruit, including return transportation to forwarding station.

8. The officers, agents, or regularly accredited representatives of labor organizations composed wholly of employees of railway companies.

9. Inmates of homes for the reform or rescue of the vicious or unfortunate, including those about to enter and those returning home after discharge, and boards of managers, including officers and superintendents of such homes.

10. Superannuated and pensioned employees and members of their families, widows of employees who die while in the service of such common carrier, and widows of pensioned employees.
11. Employees crippled and disabled in the service of such common carrier.

12. Mall carriers and firemen and all peace officers (except state policemen and agents of the department of justice) of any city, within the limits of such city, while wearing the insignia of their office.

13. Ministers of religion, traveling secretaries of railroad young men's christian associations, inmates of hospitals and charitable and eleemosynary institutions, and persons exclusively engaged in charitable and eleemosynary work.

14. Indigent, homeless, and destitute persons, while being transported by charitable societies or hospitals, and the necessary agents or employees accompanying such persons.

15. School children to and from public, private, or parochial schools.

16. The state game warden, his car and necessary assistants accompanying the same, when engaged in the performance of official duties.

17. The adjutant general of Iowa for the transportation of officers or enlisted men of the Iowa national guard or other military organization of the state, when traveling under the order of the commander in chief. [C97,§2150; S13,§2157-g; C24,27,§8128.]

8129. Interchange of passes. The provisions of the preceding section shall not prohibit the officers of any railway from interchanging passes and tickets with other railway companies for their officers and employees, or the interchange of passes by railway companies for the persons to whom free tickets, passes, or transportation may lawfully be given or furnished, nor to invalidate any existing contract between a street railway company and a city where a condition of any franchise granted requires the furnishing of transportation to policemen, firemen, and city officers, while in the performance of their duties. [C97,§2150; S13,§2157-g; C24,27,§8129.]

8130. Burden of proof. In any prosecution wherein it is charged that a free ticket, pass, or transportation was wrongfully issued or given to or accepted by a physician, surgeon, attorney, agent or employee of a common carrier, the burden of proof shall be upon the defendant to prove the amount and character of the service rendered or to be rendered. [S13,§2157-g; C24,27,§8130.]

8131. Violations. Any common carrier, its officer, agent, or representative, violating any of the provisions of the four preceding sections shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars and not more than ten hundred dollars for each offense, or in the discretion of the court shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirty and not more than ninety days; and any person other than the person exceeded in sections 8128 and 8129 who accepts or uses any free ticket, free pass, or free transportation for carriage or passage within this state shall be subject to a like penalty. [S13,§2157-i; C24,27,§8131.]

Referred to in §8132.

8132. Names of free pass beneficiaries reported. Every common carrier of passengers within the provisions of the five preceding sections shall on or before the first day of February of each year, file with the executive council a sworn statement showing the names of all persons within this state to whom, during the preceding calendar year, it issued, furnished, or gave a free ticket, free pass, free transportation, or a discriminating reduced rate, except wage earners of common carriers in their ordinary employment and families of such wage earners, and disclosing such further information as will enable the council to determine whether the person to whom it was issued was within the exception of said provisions. [S13,§2157-j; C24,27,§8132.]

8133. Passenger tickets — redemption — time limit. It shall be the duty of every railroad company, corporation, person, or persons acting as common carriers of passengers in the state to provide for the redemption, at the place of purchase and at the general passenger agent's office of said carrier, of the whole or any integral part of any passenger ticket or tickets that such carrier may have sold, as the purchaser or owner has not used for passage or received transportation for which such ticket should have been surrendered; and said carrier shall there redeem the same at a rate which shall equal the difference between the price paid for the whole ticket and the cost of a ticket between the points for which said ticket has been actually used, and no carrier shall limit the time in which redemption shall be made to less than ten days from date of sale at the place of purchase and six months from date of sale at general passenger agent's office. [S13,§2128-a; C24,27,§8133.]

Referred to in §§8134, 8136.

8134. Notice as to limitation and transferability. No railroad company, corporation, person, or persons doing business in the state, as common carrier of passengers, whose rate of fare is regulated by statute of this state, shall sell or issue to any person, at the maximum rate allowed by law, any ticket or tickets bearing any condition of limitation as to the time of use, or as to transferability, without first providing for the redemption of said ticket, as directed by the preceding section, and also having notice of such provision and privilege of redemption conspicuously posted at each place where sales of tickets are made by such common carriers in this state. A failure to provide for the redemption of such ticket or to give notice as above provided shall make all conditions and limitations as to time of use or transferability of no force or effect. [S13,§2128-b; C24,27,§8134.]

Referred to in §8136.

8135. Violations. Any railroad company, corporation, person, or persons, who as common carriers shall sell or issue tickets as set forth in the preceding sections, and shall refuse or
neglect to redeem the same, as by said sections provided, within ten days of date of demand, shall forfeit and pay to the owner of such ticket the purchase price of said ticket, and the further sum of one hundred dollars. [S13, §2128-c; C24, 27, §8135.] Referring to §8136.

8136. Mileage books. Nothing in the three preceding sections shall prohibit the sale of mileage books or tickets, at less than the maximum rates allowed by law, bearing reasonable conditions of limitation, as to the right of use for passage. [S13, §2128-d; C24, 27, §8136.]

WEIGHING OF COAL

8137. Coal in car lots. Every person, firm, or corporation engaged in operating any railroad within the state shall equip the line of its track and thereafter maintain thereon in good order, track scales of sufficient capacity to weigh all carloads of coal that may be transported over the said railroad, and shall weigh the same at the request of any owner, consignor, or consignee of such commodities, and furnish written certificates of such weights to such owner, consignor, or consignee as hereinafter provided. Such track scales shall be so installed and maintained at all division stations along the line of such railroads within the state, and at such other stations as the board of railroad commissioners shall from time to time direct. [S13, §2157-1; C24, 27, §8137.]

Referred to in §8142.

8138. Where weighed—bills of lading. Every person, firm, or corporation engaged in operating any railroad within the state over which coal in carload lots shall be transported for hire, shall weigh such coal at point where such shipment originates unless covered by weight agreement between consignor and railway company, provided such point is equipped with track scales. If not so equipped, it shall be weighed at first practicable point en route where track scales are provided. Said person, firm, or corporation shall furnish to said shipper a bill of lading showing date and place weighed, also the gross, tare, and net weights for each carload of coal so weighed. The tare weight shall be determined by using actual weight of empty car at loading station, provided track scales are maintained at such point. [S13, §2157-m; C24, 27, §8138.]

Referred to in §8142.

8139. Weight at destination—fee. Such coal shall be weighed at destination upon request of consignee when there are track scales at such point. If not equipped with track scales at such point, then at nearest practicable point en route where such scales are maintained, and certificate of weight, showing actual gross, tare, and net weights, shall be furnished to consignee and settlement of freight charges based on these weights. A reasonable charge of not more than one dollar per car may be made for such weighing on request. [S13, §2157-n; C24, 27, §8139.]

Referred to in §8142.

8140. How weighed. Cars when weighed on track scales shall be uncoupled, clear and unhampered at both ends, carefully weighed by competent weighmen and certificates issued upon request of consignees, showing gross, tare, and net weights. [S13, §2157-o; C24, 27, §8140.]

Referred to in §8142.

8141. Prima facie evidence. Certificates mentioned in the preceding sections shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein recited in any action arising between consignors and consignees and common carriers. [S13, §2157-p; C24, 27, §8141.]

Referred to in §8142.

8142. Violation—penalty. Any common carrier operating in this state violating any of the provisions of the five preceding sections by neglecting or refusing to weigh cars or to furnish certificates of weights as therein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be, upon conviction thereof, fined in the sum of not more than one hundred twenty-five dollars for each and every violation. [S13, §2157-q; C24, 27, §8142.]

APPROPRIATION OF FUEL

8143. Fuel in transit. It shall be unlawful for any common carrier doing business in this state, or any director, officer, receiver, trustee, agent, or employee, acting for or employed by such common carrier, to take, use, divert, or appropriate, any coal, coke, or oil received for shipment, without having obtained written consent of the state railroad commission as hereinafter provided. [C24, 27, §8143.]

Referred to in §8149.

8144. Application for permission. Whenever it appears to a corporation operating a common carrier that it does not have a sufficient supply of fuel to adequately operate its motive power for thirty days next ensuing, an application in writing, duly verified by its proper officer or employee in charge of motive power, setting forth the amount of fuel on hand, and the amount of fuel needed for that specific purpose, for the next thirty days, and that said corporation does not have sufficient fuel in transit, or is unable to obtain a sufficient supply of fuel, and that unless permitted to take fuel in transit, the operation of its motive power will be materially lessened, and to be supplemented by such other facts and showing as may be required by said railroad commission, may in the discretion of such commission be permitted by written order to take and use such fuel in transit for the period, and in such amount as shall by such commission be deemed reasonable or adequate. [C24, 27, §8144.]

Referred to in §8149.

8145. Modification of orders. The railroad commission in its discretion may modify or annul any order or orders made, without notice or additional showings. [C24, 27, §8145.]

Referred to in §8149.

8146. State or public utility as consignee. Fuel consigned to the state, or to a person, firm, or corporation operating a public utility, shall
not be included in any order made by the railroad commission. [C24, 27, §8146.]

Referred to in §8149.

8147. Notice of application. The commission in its discretion may require notice to be served upon the owner of fuel sought to be taken by virtue hereof, the manner and form of such notice, and the time and place of the hearing, to be fixed by said commission. [C24, 27, §8147.]

Referred to in §8149.

8148. Notification of owner — payment. Whenever a common carrier is permitted to take fuel in transit by order of the railroad commission, it shall be the duty of the common carrier to promptly notify the owner of such taking and the owner thereof may, at his option, accept as payment therefor, the full value of such fuel, plus twenty per cent of such value, to be promptly paid by such carrier; but if the owner does not so elect, nothing herein shall be construed to affect any other right or remedy. [C24, 27, §8148.]

Referred to in §8149.

8149. Violations. Any common carrier subject to the provisions of the six preceding sections, or any director or officer thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent, or employee, who alone, or with any other director, officer, receiver, trustee, lessee, agent, or employee, shall wilfully take, use, divert, or appropriate, any coal, coke, or oil, or suffer or permit the same to be taken, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than five thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred dollars for each offense. [C24, 27, §8149.]

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS

8150. Time limit for adjustment. Every claim for loss of or damage to property while in the possession of any common carrier, or for delay in delivering freight or baggage or express, or for a charge in excess of the legal and regular charge for the service rendered, shall be adjusted and paid within forty days in case of shipments wholly within this state, and within ninety days in case of shipments from without the state after the filing of such claim with the agent or agent’s carrier at the point of origin or of destination of each shipment; but no such claim shall be filed until after the arrival of the shipment or of some part thereof at the point of destination or until after the lapse of a reasonable time for the arrival thereof; and if such claim is not filed within sixty days from the time it accrues, the penalty provided in the following section shall not apply. [S13, §2074-c; C24, 27, §8150.]

Referred to in §8152.

8151. Failure to adjust. Failure to adjust and pay such claim, within the period herein prescribed shall subject the common carrier, so failing, to the penalty of a sum which in amount shall be equal to the amount of the claim originally filed; but it shall in no case be less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each and every failure, to be recovered by the party aggrieved in any court of competent jurisdiction; and said claim shall be filed in proper form, including such information possessed by the claimant as will aid in establishing his claim. The penalty shall not apply unless the claimant shall recover the full amount claimed by him, nor when the claim exceeds five hundred dollars. [S13, §2074-d; C24, 27, §8151.]

Referred to in §§8150, 8152.

8152. No division of claims. The claimant shall not be permitted under this chapter to divide his claims arising from loss, damage, or injury to one shipment or consignment of goods, but only one claim within the meaning of this and the two preceding sections shall be filed for one shipment. [S13, §2074-e; C24, 27, §8152.]

TERMINATING CARRIER’S LIABILITY

8153. Notice of arrival of shipment. All companies, corporations, or individuals that now, or hereafter, may own or operate any railroads, in whole or in part, in the state, and all persons, firms, or companies, and all associations of persons, whether incorporated or not, that shall do business as a common carrier upon any of the lines of railway in this state, shall be and remain liable as a common carrier upon all less than carload shipments until the consignee shall be notified of the arrival of the shipment and has reasonable time and opportunity to receive same. [S15, §2074-f; C24, 27, §8153.]

Referred to in §§8154, 8155.

8154. Notice prescribed. A deposit in the United States post office or public mailing box of a written notice addressed to the consignee at the address given upon the bill of lading will constitute service of the notice required by the preceding section, and forty-eight hours from the date of the mailing of such notice shall be a reasonable time in which to receive said shipment. [S15, §2074-f; C24, 27, §8154.]

Referred to in §§8156, 8157.

8155. Exceptions. The provisions of the two preceding sections shall not apply to shipments to stations or platforms where no agent is regularly employed. [S15, §2074-f; C24, 27, §8155.]

NEGLIGENCE OF EMPLOYEES

8156. Liability for negligence of employees. Every corporation operating a railway shall be liable for all damages sustained by any person, including employees of such corporation, in consequence of the neglect of the agents, or by any mismanagement of the engineers, or other employees thereof, and in consequence of the wilful wrongs, whether of commission or omission, of such agents, engineers, or other employees, when such wrongs are in any manner connected with the use and operation of any railway or about which they shall be employed, and no contract which restricts such liability shall be legal or binding. [C73, §1307; C97, §2071; S13, §2071; C24, 27, §8156.]

Referred to in §§8157, 8158.

8157. Relief or indemnity contract. No contract of insurance, relief, benefit, or indemnity in case of injury or death, entered into prior to the injury, between the person so injured and such corporation, or any other person or association acting for such corporation, and no acceptance
of any such insurance, relief, benefit, or indemnity by the person injured, his widow, heirs, or legal representatives after the injury, from such corporation, person, or association, shall constitute no bar or defense to any cause of action brought under the provisions of the preceding section; but nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent or invalidate any settlement for damages between the parties subsequent to injuries received. [S13,§2071; C24, 27,§8167.]

8158. Contributory and comparative negligence. In all actions brought against any railway corporation to recover damages for the personal injury or death of any employee under or by virtue of any of the provisions of section 8156, the fact that the employee may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery; but the damages shall be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employee. [S13,§2071; C24, 27,§8158.]

Burden of proof, §11210.

8159. Unallowable pleas. No such employee who may be injured or killed shall be held to have been guilty of contributory negligence in any case where the violation by such common carrier or corporation of any statute enacted for the safety of employees contributed to the injury or death of such employee; nor shall it be any defense to such action that the employee who was injured or killed assumed the risks of his employment. [S13,§2071; C24, 27,§8159.] Assumption of risk, §1495.

8160. Damages by fire. Any corporation operating a railway shall be liable for all damages sustained by any person on account of loss of or injury to his property occasioned by fire set out or caused by the operation of such railway. Such damages may be recovered by the party injured in the manner set out in sections 8005 to 8008, inclusive, and to the same extent, save as to double damages. [C73,§1289; C97,§2056; C24, 27,§8160.]

8161. Baggage—liability. Omnibus and transfer companies or other common carriers, and their agents, shall be liable for damages occasioned to baggage or other property belonging to travelers through careless or negligent handling while in the possession of said companies or carriers, and, in addition to the damages, the plaintiff shall be entitled to an allowance of not less than five dollars for every day's detention caused thereby, or by action brought to recover the same. [C73,§2183; C97,§1355; C24, 27,§8161.]

CHAPTER 374
RELOCATION OF LINE


8163. Notice. A public notice to all whom it may concern of the time of filing such petition, the object thereof, and the term of court at which the application will be made for authority to make the change, and requiring all persons desiring the repayment of money or return of property, as in this chapter provided, to appear and present their claims therefor, must be published in a newspaper printed in each county in which the change is to be made, once each week, for a period of ten successive weeks before the term of court at which the application is to be heard. The court may order any additional notice or publication that it may think proper. [C97, §92093; S13,§2093; C24, 27,§8163.]

8164. Conditions. No railway company shall be allowed to change or remove the line of its road, after the same has been permanently located and constructed, may file a petition in the district court in any county wherein the change or removal is proposed to be made, describing with reasonable accuracy that portion of its line which it seeks to have changed or removed, and asking the court to grant authority to make such change or removal. All trustees, mortgagees, and other lienholders, and all townships, cities, and counties which have aided by taxation to build the road, must be made defendants and served with notice as in other actions. [C97,§2092; C24, 27,§8162.]

Method of service, §11060.

8165. Order of court. If the court finds that notice has been given, and the consent of the proper parties has been obtained, it shall ascertain the amount of money or property contributed to the company by any person or party thereto or appearing therein that was so contributed exclusively in consideration that the road should be located on the line from which it is proposed to remove it, which shall be repaid in case of money, and returned if property, or its value fixed, and in either case shall render judgment therefor, and may also enter a decree authorizing, if the public interest demands it, the removal of
CHAPTER 375
PRIVATE BUILDINGS AND SPUR TRACKS

8166. Effect. All mortgage liens or other incumbrances on the line of road which the company is authorized by the court to change shall attach to the line to which said road is removed, and have the same priority over other liens that they held on the original line. [C97,§2096; C24, 27,§8166.]

8167. Notice to township trustees—vested rights. For the purpose of this chapter, the trustees of each township shall be served with notice and shall represent and act for it. No vested right of any person or persons living on and along the line of any railroad thus removed shall be defeated or affected by the removal. [C97,§2097; C24, 27,§8167.]

8168. Cuts and banks. When any railway company shall take up its track and relocate the same under the provisions of this chapter, it shall within two years therefrom fill up the cuts and level down the banks, or cause the same to be done. [C97,§2098; C24, 27,§8168.]

8169. Buildings on railroad lands. When a disagreement arises between a railroad company and the owner of any building used for receiving, storing, or manufacturing any article of commerce transported or to be transported, situated on the railroad right of way or any land owned or controlled by the railroad company for railroad purposes, as to the terms and conditions on which the same is to be continued thereon or removed therefrom, or when application is made by any person, firm, or corporation for a site on such lands for the erection and maintenance of such improvements, and the railway company and the applicant cannot agree as to whether such improvement shall be placed on such lands, or as to the character and location of the buildings to be erected and maintained thereon, or as to the terms and conditions under which the same may be placed or operated, such railway company, person, firm, or corporation may make written application to the board of railroad commissioners and such board shall, as speedily as possible after the filing of such application, hear and determine such controversy and make such order in relation thereto as shall be just and equitable between the parties, which order shall be enforced in the same manner as other orders of the board. [S13,§2110-1; C24, 27,§8169.]

8170. Destruction of buildings. In the event that any building referred to in the preceding section, situated on the right of way or other land of a railroad company used for railway purposes, shall be injured or destroyed by the negligence of the railroad company, or the servants or agents thereof in the conduct of the business of such company, the railroad company causing such injury or destruction shall be liable therefor to the same extent as if such building used for said purposes was situated on the right of way or other land of such railroad company used for railway purposes, any provision in any lease or contract to the contrary notwithstanding. [S13, §2110-m; C24, 27,§8170.]

8171. Spur tracks. Every railroad, whether operated by steam or electricity, shall acquire the necessary rights of way for, by condemnation or purchase, and shall construct, connect, and operate and maintain a reasonably adequate and suitable spur track, whenever such spur track does not necessarily exceed three miles in length, and is required for the successful operation of any existing or proposed mill, elevator, storehouse, warehouse, dock, wharf, pier, manufacturing establishment, lumber yard, coal dock, or other industry or enterprise, and its construction and operation is not unusually unsafe and dangerous, and is not unreasonably harmful to public interest. No such track is required to be constructed until, or if hereafter constructed need not be maintained unless, the board of railroad commissioners, after hearing, shall have declared the same to be necessary. [C24, 27,§8171.]

8172. Cost of construction. Such railroad company may require the person or persons, firm, corporation, or association primarily to be served thereby to pay the legitimate cost and expense of acquiring, by condemnation or purchase, the necessary right of way for such spur track and of constructing the same as shall be determined in separate items by the board of railroad commissioners. Except as in the next section provided, the total estimated cost thereof as ascertained by said board shall be deposited with the railroad company before it shall be required to incur any expense whatsoever therefor. [C24, 27,§8172.]

8173. Bond for construction. When the total estimated cost has been ascertained by the board such person, firm, corporation, or association shall have the option to either deposit said amount with the railroad company or to file with such company its written election to build and construct such spur track accompanied by a good and sufficient bond running to such railroad company and conditioned upon the construction of such spur track in a good and workmanlike manner according to plans and
specifications furnished by such railroad company and approved by the commission. If such person, firm, corporation, or association so elects to build such spur track it shall only be required to deposit with such railroad company the estimated cost of the necessary right of way for such spur track as ascertained by the commission, and the total amount stated in such written election. [C24, 27,§8173.]

Referred to in §§8172, 8176.

8174. Costs in excess of deposit. In any event before the railroad company shall be required to incur any expense whatever in the construction of such spur track the person, firm, corporation, or association primarily to be served thereby shall give the railroad company a bond to be approved by the commissioners as to form, amount, and surety, securing the railroad company against loss on account of any expense incurred beyond the amount so deposited with the railroad company. [C24, 27,§8174.]

Referred to in §8176.

8175. Failure of company to act. In case of failure, neglect, or refusal of any railroad company to comply with any of the provisions of the three preceding sections, the person, firm, corporation, or association primarily to be served thereby may file a complaint with the board of railroad commissioners setting forth the facts upon which such grievance is based. The said commissioners after reasonable notice to the railroad company shall investigate and determine all matters in controversy and make such order as the facts in relation thereto will warrant. Any such order shall have the same force and effect as other orders made by said board in other proceedings within its jurisdiction and shall be enforced in the same manner. [C24, 27,§8175.]

8176. Connections with original spurs. Whenever such spur track is so connected with the main line, as provided in this chapter, at the expense of the owner of such proposed or existing mill, elevator, storehouse, dock, wharf, pier, manufacturing establishment, and any person, firm, corporation, or association shall desire a connection with such spur track, application therefor shall be made to the commission, and such person, firm, corporation, or association shall be required to pay to the person, firm, corporation, or association that shall have paid or contributed to the primary cost and expense of acquiring the right of way for such original spur track, and of constructing the same, an equitable proportion thereof, to be determined by the commission, upon such application and notice, to the persons, firms, corporations, or associations that have paid or contributed towards the original cost and expense of acquiring the right of way and constructing the same. [C24, 27,§8176.]

CHAPTER 376
UNION DEPOTS

8177. Corporations authorized.
8178. Eminent domain.

8177. Corporations authorized. Any number of persons or railway corporations, or both persons and railway corporations, may form a body corporate under the laws of this state relating to corporations for pecuniary profit, for the purpose of acquiring, establishing, constructing, and maintaining at any place in the state union station houses or depots for freight or passengers, or both, with necessary offices for express, baggage, or postal rooms in the same or separate buildings, and railroad tracks and other appurtenances of such depots. Any railroad company operating a road in the state, or interested therein, whether organized under its laws or elsewhere, may become a stockholder in such corporation. A copy of the by-laws, if any are adopted, shall be posted in the passenger or waiting rooms of the depot and in the office of the company. [C97,§2099; C24, 27,§8177.]

Referred to in §8178.

8178. Eminent domain. Every corporation formed under the provisions of the preceding section shall have power to take and hold, for the purposes therein mentioned, such real estate as may be found necessary by the railroad commissioners for the location of its depot and approaches, which it may acquire by purchase or condemnation as provided for the taking of private property for works of internal improvement. [C97,§2100; C24, 27,§8178.]

Condemnation procedure, ch 366.

8179. Connecting tracks.
8180. Liability for damages.

8179. Connecting tracks. Such corporations, with the consent of the council of any city or town in which any such depot is located, shall have the right to lay its tracks to make necessary connection with all railways desiring to use such depot, upon the streets or alleys of such city or town, and, by and with the consent of the council, may erect such depot upon or across any street or alley; but no railway track can thus be located, nor can any such depot be so erected, until after the injury to property abutting upon the streets or alleys thus appropriated has been ascertained and paid in the manner provided for taking private property for works of internal improvement. [C97,§2101; C24, 27,§8179.]

8180. Liability for damages. Nothing in this chapter contained, or in the articles of incorporation or by-laws of such corporation, shall release the railroad companies using such union depots, tracks, or appurtenances from the same liability for all damages on account of injuries to persons, stock, baggage, or freight, or for the loss of baggage or freight in or about such union depot grounds, as they would be under if said depot tracks and appurtenances belonged to and were operated by the railway companies using the same. [C97,§2102; C24, 27,§8180.]
CHAPTER 377

RAILWAYS—TAX AID, Ch 377, §8181

TAX AID

8181. Tax aid authorized.
8182. Requisites for petition.
8183. Exception—approval by board.
8184. Filing of petition.
8185. Proceedings on petition.
8186. Form of notice.
8187. Manner of giving notice.
8188. Form of ballot.
8189. Election returns.
8190. Canvas of returns.
8191. District in more than one county.

8181. Tax aid authorized. The qualified voters of the following named districts may file a petition under the conditions hereinafter specified to vote taxes not exceeding five percent on the assessed value of the real property within the district for any of the following purposes:
1. To aid any railway incorporated under the laws of this state in constructing a projected steam railway into, through, or along a district composed of a township, a town, or a city.
2. To aid in the construction of a projected electric railroad or in electrifying an existing steam railroad into, through, or along a district contiguous to and within five miles of such railroad.
3. To aid in the construction of a proposed railroad or in reconstruction, improvement, repair, or maintenance of a railroad heretofore constructed, the operation of which has been abandoned, into, through, or along a district contiguous to and within a distance not exceeding two and one-half miles from the center line of the right of way thereof measured at right angles thereto. [C97, §§2084, 2086; S13, §§2084, 2086, 2091-b; C24, 27, §8181.]

8182. Requisites for petition. The petition shall show:
1. The name and the location of the principal office of the company to be aided.
2. For which of the purposes stated in the preceding section it is proposed to vote the taxes.
3. The rate of tax proposed and the number of years not exceeding five in which it shall be levied and paid in equal installments.
4. The location of the line of railway for which it is proposed to vote the tax.
5. The limits of the proposed district and the county or counties in which the same is located.
6. The amount of work required to be done and when and where the same shall be done before any of the tax shall be payable.
7. Any other conditions which shall be performed before any part of the tax shall be payable.
8. The signatures of a majority of the resident freehold taxpayers of the proposed district; except that in cities of any form of government having a population of twenty-five thousand or over, not more than two thousand such signatures shall be required. [C97, §2085; S13, §§2085, 2091-c; C24, 27, §8182.]

8183. Exception—approval by board. No tax shall be levied to aid in the electrification of any steam railway for the benefit of any person, firm, or individual, who is not the owner in fee simple of said steam railway, unless with or prior to the presentation of the petition to the board of supervisors asking for said election, the agreement between the person, firm, or corporation proposing to electrify said steam railway and the owner of said steam railway, for its electrification and use, has been presented to the board of railroad commissioners, and its duration, terms, and conditions found suitable by said board, and said approval made a matter of record in the proceedings of said board, and certified to such board of supervisors. [S13, §2091-e; C24, 27, §8183.]

8184. Filing of petition. Said petition shall be filed in the office of the auditor of the county in which the district is wholly located or of the county in which the greater acreage of the proposed district is located. [C97, §2085; S13, §§2085, 2091-c; C24, 27, §8184.]

8185. Proceedings on petition. At its next regular adjourned or special session after such petition is filed, the board of supervisors shall canvass the petition, and if found to meet the requirements of law, it shall fix a time and place for holding a special election in the proposed district, appoint judges and clerks of such election, fix the hours when the polls shall open and close and cause notice to be given as hereinafter provided. The date of such election shall be at least ten days after completed service of such notice.

The railroad company for whose benefit such election is held shall pay the expense thereof, including publication of notice and printing of ballots. [C97, §2085; S13, §§2085, 2091-c; C24, 27, §8185.]

8186. Form of notice. The notice shall be addressed to the qualified electors of the township, city, town, district, or territory in which the election is to be held and shall state:
1. The time and place of holding such election and the hours at which the polls will open and close.
2. The name and location of the principal office of the corporation to which it is proposed to vote the tax.

3. The purpose for which it is proposed to vote such tax.

4. The rate of such tax, the installments into which it shall be divided, the years in which it is payable, and the rate of interest on deferred payments.

5. The amount of work to be done, or any other conditions to be performed before the tax is payable.

6. From what point to what point the improvement shall extend and within what time it is to be completed.

7. Any other special conditions set forth in the petition. [C97,§2085; S13, §§2085, 2091-c; C24, 27, §8186.]

8187. Manner of giving notice. The auditor shall cause such notice to be published for three consecutive weeks in the official newspapers of each county in which the election is to be held, and if in a district or territory extending into more than one county, then the official newspapers of each of such counties, and the last publication shall be not less than ten days before such election. Proof of such publication, by affidavit of the publisher, shall be filed with the auditor on completion of the publication.

The auditor shall also cause such notice to be posted in five public places in the proposed district, not less than ten days before the date of the election, and proof of such posting by affidavit of the parties who did or saw it done, shall be filed in the office of the auditor. [C97, §2085; S13, §§2085, 2091-c; C24, 27, §8187.]

8188. Form of ballot. The auditor shall cause to be prepared and printed the ballots for such election on which shall be plainly stated the proposition to be voted upon, placed in interrogatory form with the words "yes" and "no" so arranged as to enable the voter to clearly indicate his vote for or against such proposition, which ballots shall be delivered to the judges of election by the time the polls are open. [C97, §2085; S13, §§2085, 2091-c; C24, 27, §8188.]

8189. Election returns. The judges and clerks shall count the ballots cast as soon as the polls close and certify and file the returns, with all the ballots cast, in the office of the auditor. [C97, §2085; S13, §§2085, 2091-c; C24, 27, §8189.]

8190. Canvass of returns. On the filing of the returns, the board shall convene and canvass the same and certify the result to the auditor. If a majority of the votes cast are in favor of such taxes, the board shall, at the time of levying the ordinary taxes next following, levy such taxes as are voted and cause the same to be placed on the tax lists of the proper township, city, town, or district as the case may be. [C97, §2085; S13, §§2085, 2091-c; C24, 27, §8190.]

8191. District in more than one county. If the district or territory in which taxes are voted extends into more than one county, the auditor in whose office the returns are filed shall make and certify a copy of such returns and file the same in the office of the auditor of every other county into which the district extends. The board of supervisors of such other counties shall levy the tax upon the real estate in the portion of the district located in such county and cause such tax to be entered upon the tax list of such county. [C97, §2085; S13, §2085; C24, 27, §8191.]

8192. Terms and conditions entered. In all cases where a tax has been voted and levied in aid of a railroad there shall be entered upon the tax lists of the county all the terms and conditions upon which such taxes are payable. [C97, §2085; S13, §§2085, 2091-c; C24, 27, §8192.]

8193. Collection of special tax. Special taxes voted for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes, with the same penalties for delinquency and the same manner of enforcing collection by sale as ordinary taxes. When collected they shall be kept in a separate fund and paid out only for the purposes for which and on the terms and conditions upon which they were voted, all of which shall be shown by the records and files of the auditor's office relating thereto. [C97, §2085; S13, §§2085, 2091-c; C24, 27, §8193.]

8194. Limitation. The aggregate amount of taxes on property in aid of railroads shall not during any ten years exceed five per cent on the value thereof. [C97, §2086; S13, §§2086, 2091-f; C24, 27, §8194.]

8195. Money paid out—certificate. The moneys collected under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid out by the county treasurer to the treasurer of the railway company for whom the same was voted, upon the orders of the president or managing director thereof, at any time after the trustees of such township or council of such town or city voting the same, or a majority thereof, shall have certified to the county treasurer that the conditions required of the railway company and set forth in the notice for the special election have been complied with, which certificate said township trustees or council of such town or city shall make when conditions have been sufficiently complied with to entitle the railway company thereto, or when the conditions are fully complied with on the part of the railway company; but if the costs and expenses of holding the election and of recording the certificates have not been paid, then the treasurer shall first deduct from the moneys collected the amount thereof, and pay same to the parties entitled thereto. [C97, §2087; C24, 27, §8195.]

8196. Certificates exchangeable for stock or bonds—exception. The county treasurer, when required, shall, in addition to a tax receipt, issue to each taxpayer, on the payment of any taxes voted under the provisions of this chapter, a certificate showing the amount of tax paid, the name of the railway company entitled thereto, and when the same was paid; and he may charge
twenty-five cents for each certificate issued. Said certificates shall be assignable, and, when presented by any person holding the legal title thereto to the president, managing director, treasurer, or secretary of the railroad company receiving the taxes paid, as shown by such certificates, in sums of one hundred dollars or more of taxes, it shall issue or cause to be issued to said person the amount of stock of the company desiring the benefit from said taxes, to the amount of said certificate or certificates, and if the taxes paid as shown by said certificate or certificates amount in the aggregate to more or less than any certain number of shares of stock, then the holder thereof shall be entitled to receive the full number of shares of stock covered by said certificates, and may make up in money the balance of any share when the certificates held by him are not equal to one full share of such stock, which stock for such purpose shall be estimated at par. When it shall be proposed in the petition and notice calling an election to issue first mortgage bonds not exceeding the sum of eight thousand dollars per mile for a railroad of three feet gauge, and not exceeding the sum of eighteen thousand five hundred dollars per mile for the ordinary four feet eight and one-half inch gauge in lieu of stock, it shall be lawful to issue bonds of the denomination of one hundred dollars in the same manner as is provided for the issue of stock, and in such case the petition and notice shall state the amount of bonds per mile to be issued, the rate of interest, and the time of payment of the interest and principal thereof; but the provisions of this section shall not be applicable to taxes that are voted and paid in aid of the construction of railroads that are interurban in character. [C97, §2088; S13, §2088; C24, 27, §8196.]

8197. Liability of directors. The board of directors of any railway company receiving taxes voted in aid thereof under the provisions of this chapter, or any member thereof, who shall vote to bond, mortgage, or in any manner incumber said road to an amount exceeding the sum of eight thousand dollars per mile for a railroad of three feet gauge, or exceeding the sum of eighteen thousand five hundred dollars per mile for the ordinary four feet eight and one-half inch gauge, not including in either case any debt for ordinary operating expenses, shall be liable to the stockholders or either of them for double the amount, estimated at its par value, of the stock by him held, if the same should be rendered of less value or lost thereby. [C97, §2089; C24, 27, §8197.]

8198. Forfeiture of tax. Should the taxes voted in aid of any railroad under the provisions of this chapter remain in the county treasury for more than one year after the same have been collected, the right to them by the railroad company shall be forfeited, and the persons who paid the same entitled to receive back from the county treasurer their pro rata shares thereof remaining; and in all cases where any taxes have been voted or levied upon the real or personal property in any township, town, or city to aid in the construction of any railroad, and the road in aid of which they were voted or levied has not been built, completed, or operated into or through such township, town, or city, it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors of the county where such aid taxes have been levied and still remain on the tax books to give the railway company in aid of which the tax was voted at least thirty days' notice in writing, to be served like original notices, of their intention to cancel such taxes, and thereupon to cause the same to be canceled and stricken from the tax books of the county, which cancellation shall remove all liens created by the levy thereof.

In all cases where the railway company to whom taxes have been voted neglects or refuses to receive such taxes, or to require or permit the same to be collected and certificates therefor to be issued, for the period of one year after they become due and collectible, and in all cases where taxes have been voted in aid of any railroad, and the conditions upon which the same were voted have not in fact been complied with, and the time in which said conditions were to be fulfilled has expired, the same shall be forfeited, and the county officers of the county in which they have been levied and entered upon the tax books shall enter cancellation thereof upon the proper records.

In all cases where any taxes to aid in the construction of any railroad may be voted upon the inducement or promise offered on the part of said railroad company, or any duly authorized agent thereof, for any rebates or exemptions from said tax or any part thereof, or any agreed price to be paid for the stock that may be issued in lieu of said tax, or a division of said tax, or any portion or percentage thereof, with any of the voters or taxpayers as an inducement to procure said tax to be voted, all taxes so procured to be voted shall be void. [C97, §2090; C24, 27, §8198.]

8199. Taxes paid in labor or supplies. Nothing contained in this chapter shall preclude any taxpayer who may contract with a railroad company for which taxes may be voted to pay his tax, or any part thereof, in labor upon the line of said railroad, or in material for its construction, or supplies furnished or money paid for the construction thereof, in pursuance of the terms and conditions stipulated in the notices of election, in lieu of a payment to the county treasurer. Upon presenting to the county treasurer a receipt from such railroad company or its duly authorized agent, specifying the amount of such payment, the same shall be credited by the treasurer on his tax, with the same effect as though paid to him in money, and when such receipts have been presented and credited they shall have the same validity in his settlement with the board of supervisors as the orders from the railroad company provided for in this chapter. Laborers shall have a lien upon any tax voted in aid of a railroad company for the amount due them for labor performed in the construction of said railroad. [C97, §2091; C24, 27, §8199.]
8200. Trolley or electric railways. All of the provisions of this chapter relating to tax in aid of railways are hereby made applicable to trolley or electric railways. And wherever the word “railroad” appears in any of said provisions the same shall be held to include trolley or electric railroad; and wherever the words “railroad company” or “railway company” appear in said provisions the same shall be held to include trolley railway company, and electric railway company; no stock shall be issued by any such company except upon payment therefor of the full par value thereof in cash or its equivalent. [S13,§2091-a; C24, 27,§8200.]

CHAPTER 378
INTERURBAN RAILWAYS

8201. Definition. Any railway operated upon the streets of a city or town by electric or other power than steam, which extends beyond the corporate limits of such city or town to another city, town, or village, or any railway operated by electric or other power than steam, extending from one city, town, or village to another city, town, or village, shall be known as an interurban railway, and shall be a work of internal improvement. [S13,§2033-a; C24, 27,§8201.]

8202. When deemed a street railway. Any interurban railway shall, within the corporate limits of any city or town, or of any city acting under a special charter, upon such streets as it shall use for transporting passengers, mail, baggage, and such parcels, packages, and freight as it may carry in its passenger or combination baggage cars only, be deemed a street railway, and be subject to the laws governing street railways. [S13,§2033-c; C24, 27,§8202.]

Exception, §8028.

8203. Applicable statutes. The words railway, railway company, railway corporation, railroad, railroad company, and railroad corporation, as used in the code and acts of the general assembly, now in force or hereafter enacted, are hereby declared to apply to and include all interurban railways, and all companies or corporations constructing, owning, or operating such interurban street railways, and all provisions of the code and acts of the general assembly, now in force or hereafter enacted, affecting railways, railway companies, railroad corporations, railroads, railroad companies, and railroad corporations, are hereby declared to affect and apply in full force and effect to all interurban railways, and to all interurban railway companies or railway corporations constructing, owning, or operating such interurban railways. [S13,§2033-b; C24, 27,§8203.]

8204. On highway. Any interurban or street railway operated by any motive power other than steam, may build and operate its line over, along, and upon any public highway which is not less than one hundred feet wide, outside the limits of any city or town. The board of supervisors may, without expense to the county, accept conveyances of real estate abutting on any highway, or any part thereof, for the purpose of increasing such highway or part thereof to the width of one hundred feet or more for said purposes. [C97,§2026; S13,§2026; C24, 27,§8204.]

8205. Narrow highways. When the board of supervisors shall find that it is not practicable or expedient to widen a highway to one hundred feet or more for the purpose aforesaid and when there is filed with the county auditor the written consent of two-thirds of the residents of the county owning real estate abutting upon the portion of the highway upon and along which it is proposed to build and operate such railway, the board may grant the right to build and operate such line upon and along the portion of such highway to which such written consent applies. [C97,§2026; S13,§2026; C24, 27,§8205.]

Referred to in §8206.

8206. Damages. The signing of written consent as provided in the preceding section shall not be a waiver of any damages which may accrue to any owner of abutting land on account of the building and operation of such railway upon and along such highway, or resulting from the negligence of any officer, agent, or servant of such railway company in the building or operation of such railway. [S13,§2026; C24, 27,§8206.]

8207. Waiver — condemnation. Unless the owners of land abutting each side of said road shall make written waiver of any damages, the railway company shall pay all damages sustained by such abutting owners caused by building said road. If the parties cannot agree, the amount of such damages shall be ascertained and paid in the same manner as is provided for taking private...
property for works of internal improvement. [C97, §2027; C24, 27, §8207.]

8208. Sixty-foot highways. The board of supervisors may without such written consent grant the right to such interurban or street railway company to build and operate its line for a distance not exceeding two miles outside the limits of any city or town upon and along any highway not less than sixty feet wide. [C97, §2026; C24, 27, §8209.]

8209. Regulations. All rights to build and operate any such railway upon and along any public highway shall be subject to such restrictions and regulations as shall be prescribed from time to time by the board of supervisors. The construction and operation of such railway shall be so conducted as to cause the least interference with the convenient use of such highway by the public, and such highway shall, as soon as practicable, be placed in as good condition as it was before the location of such railway thereon. [C97, §2026; C24, 27, §8210.]

8210. Eminent domain. All questions as to damages sustained by owners of land abutting on a highway along and upon which has been constructed such railway, shall be subject to proceedings relating to eminent domain. [S13, §2033-d; C24, 27, §8211.]

8211. Franchises. Cities and towns under any form of government may, as provided by law, authorize or forbid the construction and operation of such railways upon, over, or along the streets, alleys, and public grounds within their limits and prescribe the conditions and regulations for such construction and operation. The right to operate as a street railway shall not be granted for a period exceeding twenty-five years. [S13, §2033-d; C24, 27, §8212.]

8212. Contracts and rates. Nothing in the preceding section shall impair the obligation of contracts of any city under any form of government or town entered into prior to April 8, 1902, nor affect any provisions of law relating to free or reduced or discriminating rates of transportation. [S13, §2033-d; C24, 27, §8212.]

8213. Terminal facilities. Any person or corporation owning or operating an electric street railway in any city or town, shall permit the use of its tracks, poles, wires, and terminal facilities within such city or town by any interurban railway entering such city or town for interurban business only in the transportation of passengers, mail, express, and baggage in passenger or in combination baggage cars, but shall not be required to permit the use of its car houses or barns by such interurban railway. [S13, §2110-c; C24, 27, §8213.]

8214. Electric power. When the power plant of a street railway is sufficient therefor and during the hours its street cars are in operation, and to the extent it can do so without interference with its own traffic, it shall furnish power for the operation of interurban passenger and combination baggage cars on such portions of such street railway tracks as such interurban railway has the right to use. It shall have preference in the use of its own power and tracks so that its cars shall not be delayed in transit. [S13, §2110-c; C24, 27, §8214.]

8215. Interurban to furnish facilities and power. Any interurban electric railway company carrying on a street railway business in a city or town shall furnish to any other interurban electric railway company entering said city or town, for interurban purposes only, the same privileges and facilities which an electric street railway is required to furnish under the two preceding sections. [S13, §2110-f; C24, 27, §8215.]

8216. Compensation — disagreement — proceedings. Any interurban railway company shall pay a reasonable compensation for the privileges and facilities furnished to it by a street railway company and in case of disagreement as to the facilities to be furnished or the conditions for their use or the compensation therefore, the question shall be submitted to and heard and determined by the board of railroad commissioners, on petition of either party, and on ten days' written notice of such hearing served on the opposite party. Any order made by the board or the court on appeal shall be subject to review and modification from time to time on ten days' written notice by either party setting forth the grounds of the application. [S13, §2110-c; C24, 27, §8216.]

8217. Appeal — notice — transcript. Either party shall have the right to appeal from any order or decision of the board to the district court of the county in which the street railway is located, within twenty days from the date of the order or decision, by serving written notice of appeal on the other party and filing the same with proof of service with the secretary of the board. Such secretary shall forthwith make and file in the office of the clerk of said court a transcript of the petition and such other documents as are on file in said cause, including the order or decision and notice of appeal. [S13, §2110-d; C24, 27, §8217.]

8218. Trial—bond. The appeal shall be tried in equity and have precedence over all other civil causes. The first term after the transcript is filed shall be the trial term. No appeal shall suspend the order or decision appealed from, if the interurban company on whose behalf the order or decision is made shall file with the secretary of the board a bond with sureties approved by the board, conditioned for the payment of any judgment for costs and compensation and for obedience to any order or decree of the court. [S13, §2110-d; C24, 27, §8218.]

Presumption of approval of bond, §12759-cl.

8219. Trackage acquired. Any interurban railway company doing a street railway business on its own tracks in a city or town, may, for the purpose of completing a terminal loop for its interurban cars only, acquire under the foregoing provisions the use of so much of the track, poles,
§8220, Ch 378, INTERURBAN RAILWAYS

and wire of a street railway as shall be necessary for said purposes. [S13,§2110-f; C24, 27,§8219.]

8220. Right to furnish power. Street railroad companies desiring so to do shall be authorized to furnish to interurban railway companies, power for the operation of the cars of interurban railway companies outside of cities and towns, but no street railroad company shall be required to furnish such power. [S13, §2110-e; C24, 27,§8220.]

8221. Water supply. Any interurban railway company requiring an electric generating plant for its operation, shall have the power of eminent domain to acquire, by condemnation, the right of access to all necessary streams or other sources for the purpose of supplying its power house with water, and of making the necessary changes and improvements, and to repair or renew the same from time to time, in such streams, or upon the lands from which it is to obtain said water supply, in the same manner provided by law for the taking of private property for works of internal improvement. Such company shall pay to the owner of any lands or water rights all damages arising out of the exercises of such right. [S15,§2033-l; C24, 27,§8221.]

8222. Limitations. In exercising such right, the owner of any water right or supply shall not be deprived of access thereto or the use thereof in common with such railway corporation, and no dwelling house or other buildings, orchard, or garden shall be overflowed or injuriously affected. [S15,§2033-1; C24, 27,§8222.]

8223. Proceedings to acquire. Before proceeding to condemn any property rights to acquire or reach a water supply, such railway company shall make written application to the board of railroad commissioners, accompanied by a drawing showing in detail the land required, the water supply to be obtained and the changes and improvements to be made, and giving the names and addresses of all persons whose rights will be affected thereby. [S15,§2033-1; C24, 27,§8223.]

8224. Notice of application—expense. Such board shall forthwith give written notice to all persons whose rights will be affected by the proposed changes of the date on which a hearing will be had on said application. If upon examination into the matter the board finds that any rights of the public will be affected by such improvements, it shall give such notice as it deems sufficient to advise the public thereof. Any person having any interest may file objections to the application. The expenses of all such notices shall be paid by the company or person making the application. [S15,§2033-1; C24, 27,§8224.]

8225. Findings—certificate. If the board finds that such proposed changes or improvements are necessary and proper and the exercise of the power of eminent domain is reasonable, it shall grant the application as made, or with such modifications as shall be proper and just, and file in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the improvements are to be made a certified transcript of the proceedings and order accompanied by plans and specifications showing in reasonable detail the land and water rights to be acquired for present and prospective use of such company, whereupon such company may proceed to acquire the same by condemnation, but shall not take possession of such property and water rights till the damages awarded by the condemnation commission have been deposited with the sheriff. [S15,§2033-l; C24, 27,§8225.]

8226. Applicable statutes. Except as in this chapter otherwise provided, all provisions relating to eminent domain conferring upon railway companies the right to condemn land for reservoirs and to interurban railway companies for reaching and acquiring water supplies for their power plants. [S15,§2033-l; C24, 27,§8226.]

8227. Heating of passenger cars. Every person, partnership, company, or corporation owning or operating an interurban line or a street railway in a city of more than twenty thousand population in this state shall, from November fifteenth of each year to April first following, heat all cars, used for the transportation of passengers, while in service, to at least forty degrees Fahrenheit; provided that open cars may be operated during the month of November for special trips to transport heavy traffic. [C24, 27,§8227.]

8228. Violations. Every person, partnership, company, or corporation owning or operating a street railway in this state who shall fail to comply with the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Any failure to comply with the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed a separate offense. [C24, 27,§8228.]

8229. Automobile railway—statutes applicable. Any system of railway operating cars within the state over or upon any track other than steel or iron shall be known as an automobile railway, and shall be a work of internal improvement. The words “railway”, “railway company”, “railway corporation”, “railroad”, “railroad company” or “railroad corporation”, as used in the code and acts of the general assembly now in force or hereafter enacted, are hereby declared to apply to, and include, automobile railways, and all companies or corporations owning or operating such automobile railways, and all provisions of the code and acts of the general assembly now in force or hereafter enacted affecting railways, railway companies, railway corporations, railroads, railroad companies, or railroad corporations, are hereby declared to affect and apply in full force and effect to all automobile railways and to all automobile railway companies owning or operating such automobile railways. [S13,§2033-f; C24, 27,§8229.]
CHAPTER 379
INTERURBAN RAILWAYS IN CERTAIN CITIES

§8230. Use of other tracks — relocation — compensation.


§8232. Appeal — trial.

§8233. Order not suspended by appeal — bond.

§8234. Appliances — specifications for construction.

§8235. Rules — enforcement of orders.

Use of other tracks — relocation — compensation. When any corporation has heretofore, or hereafter shall be authorized by any city of this state having not less than thirty thousand nor more than thirty-five thousand inhabitants according to the federal census of 1910, to construct and operate an interurban railway upon any of the streets of such city, and shall desire to extend, construct and operate its said interurban railway upon other streets of said city upon which railroad track or tracks are located, and shall be authorized by the city council of said city by resolution so to do, and such streets are so occupied by railroad tracks that it is not practicable to construct and operate said interurban railway thereon, the owners, lessees and operators of said railroad tracks are authorized and required, if practicable, to relocate such of their tracks on said streets as are necessary to permit of the construction and operation of said interurban railway, and if it is not practicable to relocate said railroad tracks, then the owners, lessees and operators are authorized and required to permit said interurban railway to use such of their said tracks as are necessary for the operation and carrying on of the business of said interurban railway, and to permit to be made such alterations in, attachments to and connections with said railroad tracks and to be installed and maintained such trolley system or other construction or equipment as will permit the use in common of said railroad tracks by said interurban railway for railway purposes and by the owners, lessees or other operators thereof for ordinary steam railway purposes.

Where it is practicable to relocate said railroad tracks, and it is also practicable to operate said interurban railway over said tracks without relocating the same, the owners, lessees and operators of such railroad tracks may elect to grant the use thereof to said interurban railway and permit to be made such alterations in, attachments to, and connections with the same and to the installation and maintenance of such trolley system or other construction or equipment as will permit the use in common of said railroad tracks by said interurban railway and the said owners, lessees, and operators thereof, and signify such election in writing, filed in the proceeding before the commencement of the hearing of said proceeding on appeal in the district court as hereinafter provided, then said tracks may be so used in place of being relocated.

The owner of said interurban railway shall pay just compensation to the owners, lessees, or operators of any railroad tracks for the relocation or use and alteration of said railroad tracks, and for the exercise of such other privileges as are granted such interurban railway under the provisions of this chapter. [SS15, §2033-g; C24, 27, §8230.]

Referred to in §8235.

Disputes — notice — hearing — procedure — modification of orders. If an agreement cannot be made between the said owner of said interurban railway and the owners, lessees, and operators of such railroad tracks for the relocation or use of such railroad tracks, or as to the alterations, attachments, and connections that shall be made therein or thereto, or as to the manner of the installation and maintenance of the trolley system or other construction or equipment such as will permit such common use of such tracks, or the terms and conditions of or the compensation to be paid for such relocation or use and the alterations or attachments to said railroad tracks and the exercise of such other privileges as are granted to such interurban railway under the provisions of this chapter, then all said matters shall be heard and determined by the board of railroad commissioners upon petition to said board by the owner of said interurban railway or other party to the controversy.

Upon filing of said petition said board shall fix a time for the hearing thereof, and twenty days' notice of the filing of said petition and of the time fixed for the hearing thereof shall be given by the petitioner to the opposite parties. Said notice shall be served in the manner provided by law for the service of notices of the commencement of a civil action in the district court.

The commission shall have the power and, upon the demand of any party appearing in said proceeding, shall appoint a shorthand reporter who shall take the evidence offered or introduced upon the hearing, and the commission shall have power to require any party to said hearing to produce books, records, papers, or other documents material to said inquiry, and shall have the power to subpoena and require the attendance of witnesses.

All orders of the commission or revisions or modifications of said orders shall be subject to revision or modification by the commission upon application of any party to the original proceeding, made in the same manner and under the same procedure as is provided for applications for original orders, provided that there shall be no revisions or modification of any order for the relocation of railroad tracks or of compensation if the total compensation was fixed at one definite sum; provided, further, that in the event of additional cost of construction or additional cost of maintenance occasioned by viaducts, track elevation or depression, crossing gates, or other safety
appliances or the installation of more expensive types of track construction, the compensation shall be subject to revision and modification in the manner and by the method as in this chapter provided. [SS15,§2033-h; C24, 27,§8231.]

8232. Appeal—trial. Any party to said proceeding may appeal to the district court of the county where said city is located from any order made by the board of railroad commissioners under this chapter within twenty days from the date of the order appealed from.

Such appeal shall be taken and perfected by the party appealing by serving a notice in writing upon the other parties to said proceeding, specifying the order or part thereof appealed from, and by filing in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county to which said appeal is taken, a petition stating the general nature of the proceeding before said board of railroad commissioners and of the order or part thereof appealed from, and that an appeal has been taken and asking the court to determine the matter in controversy.

Such notice of appeal shall be served and proof of service thereof made in the same manner as an original notice in a civil action, and shall be filed with the secretary of the board of railroad commissioners. Service of such notice of appeal may be made upon any attorney appearing for any party in the proceedings before the board of railroad commissioners with the same force and effect as if served upon such party.

Such petition filed in the office of the clerk of the district court to which an appeal is taken shall be entitled in the name of the interurban railway company as plaintiff and the other parties to the appeal as defendants.

Immediately after twenty days from the date of any order appealed from, said board of railroad commissioners shall certify to the clerk of the district court to which an appeal or appeals have been taken, a transcript of the papers and proceedings before said board and its order thereon and all notices of appeal therefrom with proofs of service thereof.

All appeals growing out of a single order of said board of railroad commissioners shall be consolidated and tried together, provided that if the owners, lessees, and operators of said railroad tracks have filed their election to permit the use of said tracks by said interurban railway after an appeal has been taken by any party to the proceedings as herein provided, each and all of the matters and things heard and determined by the board of railroad commissioners shall, subject to such election, be heard and determined by the district court the same as if each of the parties to said proceeding had appealed from the entire order of said board.

The proceedings upon appeal shall be in equity and subject to all of the rules of equity practice, except that the court shall require the issues to be made up at the first term after the petition is filed and give the proceedings precedence over other civil business and try the same thereat, if possible. The action shall be triable de novo upon said appeal; provided, however, that the question of the amount of compensation for the relocation or use of any tracks and for the other privileges granted shall be tried in the same manner and with the same effect as trials upon appeal from assessments for the taking of private property for works of internal improvement.

Upon trial to determine the amount of compensation, the court shall first determine the basis, whether as rental or otherwise, upon which compensation shall be paid, and the terms and conditions of such payment, and all questions of the amount of compensation shall, upon such appeal, be tried before the same jury, who shall return a separate verdict fixing the amount of compensation to which each party to the proceedings is entitled, and in the event of appeal to the supreme court, the proceedings tried before a jury shall be heard and determined the same as in a law action. [SS15,§2033-i; C24, 27,§8232.]

8233. Order not suspended by appeal—bond. The appeal shall not suspend any order appealed from, if the interurban railway company in whose behalf any order is made by the board of railroad commissioners shall file in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county to which such appeal is taken, a bond in such amount and upon such conditions as the district court to which such appeal is taken, or a judge thereof, may, upon application of said interurban railway, require. [SS15,§2033-j; C24, 27,§8233.]

8234. Appliances—specifications for construction. The railroad commission is hereby authorized, directed, and empowered to inspect any and all wires and appliances authorized by this section and to condemn and order removed, or placed in safe condition, all wires and appliances erected or maintained in violation of the terms and conditions hereof.

1. No wire or cable used to conduct electricity for light and power shall be erected or maintained on any pole or appliance attached to such pole, within a less distance than thirteen inches from the center line of such pole; nor shall any wire or cable be erected or maintained in the vicinity of any pole, and unattached thereto, within the distance of thirteen inches from the center line of such pole.

2. Nor shall any wire or cable carrying less than six hundred volts of electricity be erected or maintained within a distance of forty inches from any wire or cable which carries at any time more than six hundred volts of electricity.

3. Nor shall any wire or cable which carries at any time more than six hundred volts of electricity be erected or maintained within a distance of forty inches from any wire or cable carrying less than six hundred volts of electricity.

4. Nor shall any wire be erected or maintained running parallel, crossing, or attached to same pole at a less distance than seven feet from any wire carrying thirteen thousand volts or more.
5. No wire or cable carrying more than thirteen thousand volts of electricity shall be erected or maintained across or above any wire or cable carrying less than thirteen thousand volts at point of crossing without at all times maintaining approved methods of construction to prevent falling and coming in contact with wires of lesser voltage.

6. No guy wire or guy cable attached to any pole or appliance to which is attached any wire or cable used to conduct electricity for light and power shall be stretched within four feet of any building without being attached to and insulated therefrom. No wires shall hang within a less distance than twenty-two feet of the ground at the lowest point of sag. In case of leads crossing each other, each lead must pass above or below the other, and under no circumstances shall any wire of one lead run through the other lead.

14. Primary or high potential wire must be provided with approved line cut-outs on all branches, and at all transformers; and mains shall be divided into sections by approved cut-outs located as directed by the railroad commission. All wires and cut-outs on same cross-arm must be at least fourteen inches apart, except pole wires, which must be twenty-six inches apart. [SS15, §2033-k; C24, 27, §8234.]

Referred to in §8235.

8235. Rules—enforcement of orders. In any case where it is found impracticable to comply with the foregoing requirements or when to the satisfaction of the railroad commission it is found that in the advancement of the art or trade, improved methods, appliances, fixtures, and requirements will the better conserve persons and property, including the operation of such property, the railroad commission is hereby empowered, upon application made in writing, to allow such reasonable deviation therefrom as may be deemed reasonably safe and necessary.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association, or corporation including a municipal corporation to place, construct, keep, or maintain any fixture, appliance, or other thing contrary to the terms and provisions of this and the preceding section, and the railroad commission is hereby empowered to enforce the provisions of this and the preceding section with reference to such matter.

The railroad commission is hereby authorized and empowered to make such other rules and regulations and fix standards of and for appliances and fixtures as may be deemed reasonably necessary from time to time for the purpose of protecting persons and property; and such order made by the commission shall be deemed reasonable and necessary and the burden of proof shall rest upon any complainant to prove the contrary.

The railroad commission shall give reasonable notice of any order or requirement within the contemplation of this chapter and cause the same to be enforced by an action in equity.

The terms, conditions, and provisions of this and the preceding section shall only apply to such interurban railway construction and conditions contemplated by section 8230. [SS15, §2033-k; C24, 27, §8235.]
CHAPTER 380
EXPRESS COMPANIES

8236. Regulation—statutes applicable. All express companies operating and doing business in this state are declared to be common carriers, and it shall be the duty of every such express company or common carrier to transport all property, parcels, money, merchandise, packages, and other things of value which may be offered to them for transportation, at a reasonable charge or rate therefor; and all laws so far as applicable, now in force or hereafter enacted, regulating the transportation of property by railroad companies, shall apply with equal force and effect to express companies. [C97,§2165; S13,§2165-a; C24, 27,§8236.]

8237. Supervision—joint rates. The railroad commissioners of this state shall have general supervision of all express companies operating and doing business in this state; and shall inquire into any unjust discrimination, neglect, or violation of the laws of this state governing common carriers, by any express company doing business therein, or by the officers, agents, or employees thereof; and they shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to fix and establish reasonable, fair, and just rates of charges including a schedule of maximum joint rates for each kind or class of property, money, parcels, merchandise, packages, and other things to be charged for and received by each express company or carriers by express, separately or conjointly, on all such property, money, parcels, merchandise, packages, and other things which by the contract of carriage are to be transported separately or conjointly by such express companies, or carriers by express, doing business over the line of any railroad or other carrier between points wholly within the state, which rates or charges shall be made to apply to all such express companies or express carriers, and may be changed or modified by said commissioners from time to time in such manner as may become necessary. [C97,§2166; S13,§2165-b; C24, 27,§8237.]

8238. Schedule of rates. It shall be the duty of said railroad commissioners, and they are hereby directed, to prepare and make for each express company doing business in this state a schedule of reasonable maximum charges of rates for transporting property, money, parcels, merchandise, packages, and other things carried by such express company or companies between points wholly within the state. [C97, §2166; S13,§2165-c; C24, 27,§8238.]

8239. Presumption. In all actions brought against such common carriers wherein there are involved the charges thereof for the transportation of any property, or any unjust discrimination in relation thereto, the schedules or reasonable maximum rates of charges so made by the railroad commissioners shall be taken as prima facie evidence in all courts that the rates fixed therein are reasonable and just maximum rates of charges for which said schedules have been prepared. [C97,§2166; S13, §2165-c; C24, 27,§8239.]

8240. Posting of schedules. It shall be the duty of every such company or common carrier engaged in transporting property, money, parcels, merchandise, packages and other things, to print in clear and legible type the schedules of rates for transportation of such property, money, parcels, merchandise, packages, and other things, so made by such railroad commissioners, and shall post in each of its offices or places of business where patrons visit for the purpose of making and receiving shipments, and keep displayed in each office or place of business within convenient access, and for the inspection and use of the public during customary business hours such printed schedule of rates of charges and any amendments thereto, and shall also post and display in similar manner any special rules and regulations which may be promulgated by them or said railroad commissioners for the information of their patrons. [S13,§2165-d; C24, 27,§8240.]

8241. Excessive charges. It shall be unlawful for any express company or common carrier to charge, demand, collect, or receive a greater compensation for such transportation of property, or for any service in connection therewith, between the points named in such schedules than the rates and charges which are specified in the schedules made by said railroad commissioners and in effect at the time. [S13,§2165-e; C24, 27,§8241.]

8242. Violations. Any such express company or common carrier, any officer, representative, or agent of any express company, or carrier, who knowingly violates the provisions of this chapter shall forfeit to the state the sum of five hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered as by law provided. [S13,§2165-e; C24, 27,§8242.]

8243. Duty to transport. Each and every express company or carrier by express, as herein defined, doing business within the state, shall at all convenient times during the hours of business accept and receive for prompt transportation and shipment destined to points on their own line, or to points on the lines of other express companies operating within the state,
or for points beyond said state, all property, parcels, money, merchandise, packages, and other things of value which may be offered to them, or either of them for transportation by the public. [§13, §2165-f; C24, 27, §8245.]

8244. Damages and penalty. Any express company or other common carrier refusing to transport goods as above provided taking the same in the order presented, shall be liable to the party injured for damages sustained by reason of its refusal, and in addition thereto shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered in each case by the owner of the goods in any court having jurisdiction in the county where the wrong is done, or where the common carrier resides or has an agent, and each case of refusal shall be construed as a separate offense under this section. [§13, §2165-f; C24, 27, §8244.]

Similar provision, §11041.

CHAPTER 381

UNIFORM BILLS OF LADING LAW

Bracketed numbers indicate the corresponding section of the uniform act.

PART I

THE ISSUE OF BILLS OF LADING

8245. [§1.] Bills governed. Bills of lading issued by any common carrier shall be governed by this chapter. [§13, §3138-b; C24, 27, §8245.]

8246. [§2.] Essential terms. Every bill must contain:

1. The date of its issue,
2. The name of the person from whom the goods have been received,
3. The place where the goods have been received,
4. The place to which the goods are to be transported,
5. A statement whether the goods received will be delivered to a specified person, or to the order of a specified person,
6. A description of the goods or of the packages containing them which may, however, be in such general terms as are referred to in section 8267, and
7. The signature of the carrier.

A negotiable bill shall have the words “order of” printed thereon immediately before the name of the person upon whose order the goods received are deliverable.

A carrier shall be liable to any person injured thereby for the damage caused by the omission from a negotiable bill of any of the provisions required in this section. [S13,§3138-b1; C24, 27, §8246.]

§8247.[§3.] What terms may be inserted. A carrier may insert in a bill, issued by him, any other terms and conditions, provided that such terms and conditions shall not:
1. Be contrary to law or public policy, or
2. In any wise impair his obligation to exercise at least that degree of care in the transportation and safe-keeping of the goods intrusted to him which a reasonably careful man would exercise in regard to similar goods of his own. [S13,§3138-b2; C24, 27,§8247.]

§8248.[§4.] Nonnegotiable or straight bill. A bill in which it is stated that the goods are consigned or destined to a specified person, is a nonnegotiable or straight bill. [S13,§3138-b3; C24, 27,§8248.]

§8249.[§5.] Negotiable or order bill. A bill in which it is stated that the goods are consigned or destined to the order of any person named in such bill, is a negotiable or order bill. Any provision in such a bill that it is nonnegotiable shall not affect its negotiability within the meaning of this chapter. [S13,§3138-b4; C24, 27,§8249.]

§8250.[§6.] Negotiable bills must not be issued in sets. Negotiable bills issued in this state for the transportation of goods to any place in the United States on the continent of North America, except Alaska, shall not be issued in parts or sets. If so issued the carrier issuing them shall be liable for failure to deliver the goods described therein to anyone who purchases a part for value in good faith, even though the purchase be after the delivery of the goods by the carrier to a holder of one of the other parts. [S13,§3138-b5; C24, 27,§8250.]

§8251.[§7.] Duplicate negotiable bills must be so marked. When more than one negotiable bill is issued in this state for the same goods to be transported to any place in the United States on the continent of North America, except Alaska, the word “duplicate” or some other word or words indicating that the document is not an original bill shall be placed plainly upon the face of every such bill, except the one first issued. A carrier shall be liable for the damage caused by his failure so to do to anyone who has purchased the bill for value in good faith as an original, even though the purchase be after the delivery of the goods by the carrier to the holder of the original bill. [S13,§3138-b6; C24, 27,§8251.]

§8252.[§8.] Nonnegotiable bill shall be so marked. A nonnegotiable bill shall have placed plainly upon its face by the carrier issuing it “nonnegotiable” or “not negotiable”. This section shall not apply, however, to memoranda or acknowledgments of an informal character. [S13,§3138-b7; C24, 27,§8252.]

§8253.[§9.] Insertion of name of person to be notified. The insertion in a negotiable bill of the name of a person to be notified of the arrival of goods shall not limit the negotiability of the bill, or constitute notice to a purchaser thereof of any rights or equities of such person in the goods. [S13,§3138-b8; C24, 27,§8253.]

§8254.[§10.] Acceptance of bill indicates assent to its terms. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, where a consignee receives a bill and makes no objection to its terms or conditions at the time he receives it, neither the consignor nor any person who accepts delivery of the goods, nor any person who seeks to enforce any provision of the bill, shall be allowed to deny that he is bound by such terms and conditions, so far as they are not contrary to law or public policy. [S13,§3138-b9; C24, 27,§8254.]

PART II

OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS OF CARRIERS UPON THEIR BILLS OF LADING

§8255.[§11.] Obligation of carrier to deliver. A carrier, in the absence of some lawful excuse, is bound to deliver goods upon a demand made either by the consignee named in the bill for the goods, or if the bill is negotiable, by the holder thereof, if such demand is accompanied by:
1. An offer in good faith to satisfy the carrier’s lawful lien upon the goods,
2. An offer in good faith to surrender, properly indorsed, the bill which was issued for the goods, if the bill is negotiable, and
3. A readiness and willingness to sign, when the goods are delivered, an acknowledgment that they have been delivered, if such signature is requested by the carrier.

In case the carrier refuses or fails to deliver the goods in compliance with a demand by the consignee or holder so accompanied, the burden shall be upon the carrier to establish the existence of a lawful excuse for such refusal or failure. [S13,§3138-b10; C24, 27,§8255.]

§8256.[§12.] Justification of carrier in delivering. A carrier is justified, subject to the provisions of the three following sections, in delivering goods to one who is:
1. A person lawfully entitled to the possession of the goods, or
2. The consignee named in a nonnegotiable bill for the goods, or
3. A person in possession of a negotiable bill for the goods by the terms of which the goods are deliverable to his order, or which has been indorsed to him or in blank by the consignee or by the mediate or immediate indorsee of the consignee. [S13,§8138-b;11; C24, 27,§8256.]

8257.[§13.] Carrier's liability for misdelivery. Where a carrier delivers goods to one who is not lawfully entitled to the possession of them the carrier shall be liable to anyone having a right of property or possession in the goods if he delivered the goods otherwise than as authorized by subdivisions 2 and 3 of the preceding section; and, though he delivered the goods as authorized by either of said subdivisions, he shall be so liable if prior to such delivery he:

1. Had been requested, by or on behalf of a person having a right of property or possession in the goods, not to make such delivery, or
2. Had information at the time of the delivery that it was to a person not lawfully entitled to the possession of the goods. A request or information to be effective within the meaning of this section must be given to an officer or agent of the carrier, the actual or apparent scope of whose duties includes action upon such a request or information, and must be given in time to enable the officer or agent to whom it is given, acting with reasonable diligence, to stop delivery of the goods. [S13,§8138-b;12; C24, 27,§8257.]

Referred to in §8256.

8258.[§14.] Negotiable bill must be canceled when goods delivered. Except as provided in section 8271, and except when compelled by legal process, if a carrier delivers goods for which a negotiable bill had been issued, the negotiation of which would transfer the right to the possession of the goods, and fails to take up and cancel the bill, such carrier shall be liable for failure to deliver the goods to anyone who for value and in good faith purchases such bill, whether such purchaser acquired title to the bill before or after the delivery of the goods by the carrier, and notwithstanding delivery was made to the person entitled thereto. [S13,§8138-b;13; C24, 27,§8258.]

Referred to in §8256.

8259.[§15.] Negotiable bills must be canceled or marked when part of goods delivered. Except as provided in section 8271, and except when compelled by legal process, if a carrier delivers part of the goods for which a negotiable bill had been issued and fails either:

1. To take up and cancel the bill, or
2. To place plainly upon it a statement that a portion of the goods has been delivered, with a description, which may be in general terms, either of the goods or packages that have been so delivered or of the goods or packages which still remain in the carrier's possession, he shall be liable for failure to deliver all the goods specified in the bill, to anyone who for value and in good faith purchases it, whether such purchaser acquired title to it before or after the delivery of any portion of the goods by the carrier, and notwithstanding such delivery was made to the person entitled thereto. [S13,§8138-b;14; C24, 27,§8259.]

Referred to in §8266.

8260.[§16.] Altered bills. Any alteration, addition, or erasure in a bill after its issue without authority from the carrier issuing the same either in writing or noted on the bill shall be void, whatever be the nature and purpose of the change, and the bill shall be enforceable according to its original tenor. [S13,§8138-b;15; C24, 27,§8260.]

8261.[§17.] Lost or destroyed bill. Where a negotiable bill has been lost or destroyed, a court of competent jurisdiction may order the delivery of the goods upon satisfactory proof of such loss or destruction and upon the giving of a bond with sufficient surety to be approved by the court to protect the carrier or any person injured by such delivery from any liability or loss, incurred by reason of the original bill remaining outstanding. The court may also in its discretion order the payment of the carrier's reasonable costs and counsel fees. The delivery of the goods under an order of the court as provided in this section, shall not relieve the carrier from liability to a person to whom the negotiable bill has been or shall be negotiated for value without notice of the proceedings or of the delivery of the goods. [S13,§8138-b;16; C24, 27,§8261.]

8262.[§18.] Effect of duplicate bills. A bill upon the face of which the word "duplicate" or some other word or words indicating that the document is not an original bill is placed plainly shall impose upon the carrier issuing the same the liability of one who represents and warrants that such bill is an accurate copy of an original bill properly issued, but no other liability. [S13,§8138-b;17; C24, 27,§8262.]

8263.[§19.] Carrier cannot set up title in himself. No title to goods or right to their possession, asserted by a carrier for his own benefit, shall excuse him from liability for refusing to deliver the goods according to the terms of a bill issued for them, unless such title or right is derived directly or indirectly from a transfer made by the consignor or consignee after the shipment, or from the carrier's lien. [S13,§8138-b;18; C24, 27,§8263.]

8264.[§20.] Interpleader of adverse claimants. If more than one person claims the title or possession of goods, the carrier may require all known claimants to be added to or to appear as a defense to an action brought against him for non-delivery of the goods, or as an original suit, whichever is appropriate. [S13,§8138-b;19; C24, 27,§8264.]

Referred to in §8266.

8265.[§21.] Carrier has reasonable time to determine validity of claims. If some one other than the consignee or person in possession of the bill, has a claim to the title or possession of the goods, and the carrier has information of such claim, the carrier shall be excused from liability for refusing to deliver the goods either to the consignee or person in possession of the bill, or
§8266, Ch 381, UNIFORM BILLS OF LADING

to the adverse claimant, until the carrier has had a reasonable time to ascertain the validity of the adverse claim or to bring legal proceedings to compel all claimants to interplead. [S13, §3138-b20; C24, 27, §8265.]

Referred to in §8266.

§8266.[§22.] Adverse title is no defense, except as above provided. Except as provided in the two preceding sections and in section 8256, no right or title of a third person unless enforced by legal process shall be a defense to an action brought by the consignee of a nonnegotiable bill or by the holder of a negotiable bill against the carrier for failure to deliver the goods on demand. [S13, §3138-b21; C24, 27, §8266.]

§8267.[§23.] Liability for nonreceipt or misdescription of goods. If a bill of lading has been issued by a carrier or on his behalf by an agent or employee the scope of whose actual or apparent authority includes the issuance of bills of lading, the carrier shall be liable to:

1. The consignee named in a nonnegotiable bill, or
2. The holder of a negotiable bill, who has given value in good faith relying upon the description therein of the goods, for damages caused by the nonreceipt by the carrier or a connecting carrier of all or part of the goods or their failure to correspond with the description thereof in the bill at the time of its issue.

If, however, the goods are described in the bill merely by a statement of marks or labels upon them or upon packages containing them, or by a statement that the goods are said to be goods of a certain kind or quantity, or in a certain condition, or it is stated in the bill that packages are said to contain goods of a certain kind or quantity or in a certain condition, or that the contents or the condition of contents of packages are unknown, or words of like purport are contained in the bill, such statements, if true, shall not make liable the carrier issuing the bill, although the goods are not of the kind or quantity or in the condition which the marks or labels upon them indicate, or of the kind or quantity or in the condition they were said to be by the consignor. The carrier may, also, by inserting in the bill the words "shipper's load and count" or other words of like purport, indicate that the goods were loaded by the shipper and the description of them made by him; and if such statement be true, the carrier shall not be liable for damages caused by the improper loading or by the nonreceipt or by the misdescription of the goods described in the bill. [S13, §3138-b22; C24, 27, §8267.]

Referred to in §8266.

§8268.[§24.] Attachment or levy upon goods for which a negotiable bill has been issued. If goods are delivered to a carrier by the owner or by a person whose act in conveying the title to them to a purchaser for value in good faith would bind the owner and a negotiable bill is issued for them, they cannot thereafter, while in the possession of the carrier, be attached or levied upon under an execution, unless the bill be first surrendered to the carrier or its negotiation enjoined. The carrier shall in no such case be compelled to deliver the actual possession of the goods until the bill is surrendered to him or impounded by the court. [S13, §3138-b23; C24, 27, §8268.]

§8269.[§25.] Creditor's remedies to reach negotiable bills. A creditor whose debtor is the owner of a negotiable bill shall be entitled to such aid from courts of appropriate jurisdiction by injunction and otherwise in attaching such bill; or in satisfying the claim by means thereof as is allowed at law or in equity in regard to property which cannot readily be attached or levied upon by ordinary legal process. [S13, §3138-b24; C24, 27, §8269.]

§8270.[§26.] Negotiable bill must state charges for which lien is claimed. If a negotiable bill is issued the carrier shall have no lien on the goods therein mentioned except, for charges on those goods for freight, storage, demurrage, and terminal charges, and expenses necessary for the preservation of the goods or incident to their transportation subsequent to the date of the bill, unless the bill expressly enumerates other charges for which a lien is claimed. In no case shall there also be a lien for the charges enumerated so far as they are allowed by law and the contract between the consignor and the carrier. [S13, §3138-b25; C24, 27, §8270.]

§8271.[§27.] Effect of sale. After goods have been lawfully sold to satisfy a carrier's lien, or because they have not been claimed, or because they are perishable or hazardous, the carrier shall not thereafter be liable for failure to deliver the goods to the consignee or owner of the goods, or to a holder of the bill given for the goods when they were shipped, even if such bill be negotiable. [S13, §3138-b26; C24, 27, §8271.]

Referred to in §8266, §8259.

PART III
NEGOTIATION AND TRANSFER OF BILLS

§8272.[§28.] Negotiation of negotiable bills by delivery. A negotiable bill may be negotiated by delivery where, by the terms of the bill, the carrier undertakes to deliver the goods to the order of a specified person, and such person or a subsequent indorsee of the bill has indorsed it in blank. [S13, §3138-b27; C24, 27, §8272.]

§8273.[§29.] Negotiation of negotiable bills by indorsement. A negotiable bill may be negotiated by indorsement of the person to whose order the goods are deliverable by the tenor of the bill. Such indorsement may be in blank or to a specified person. If indorsed to a specified person, it may be negotiated again by the indorsement of such person in blank or to another specified person. Subsequent negotiation may be made in like manner. [S13, §3138-b28; C24, 27, §8273.]

§8274.[§30.] Transfer of bills. A bill may be transferred by the holder by delivery, accompanied with an agreement, express or implied, to transfer the title to the bill or to the goods represented thereby. A nonnegotiable bill cannot be negotiated, and the indorsement of such a bill gives the transferee no additional right. [S13, §3138-b29; C24, 27, §8274.]

Similar provisions, ch 422.
8275. [§31.] Who may negotiate a bill. A negotiable bill may be negotiated by any person in possession of the same, however such possession may have been acquired if, by the terms of the bill, the carrier undertakes to deliver the goods to the order of such person, or if at the time of negotiation the bill is in such form that it may be negotiated by delivery. [§13, §3138-b30; C24, 27, §8275.]

8276. [§32.] Rights of person to whom a bill has been negotiated. A person to whom a negotiable bill has been duly negotiated acquires thereby:

1. Such title to the goods as the person negotiating the bill to him had or had ability to convey to a purchaser in good faith for value, and also such title to the goods as the consignee and consignor had or had power to convey to a purchaser in good faith for value, and

2. The direct obligation of the carrier to hold possession of the goods for him according to the terms of the bill as fully as if the carrier had contracted directly with him. [§13, §3138-b31; C24, 27, §8276.]

8277. [§33.] Rights of person to whom a bill has been transferred. A person to whom a bill has been transferred but not negotiated acquires thereby as against the transferee, the title to the goods, subject to the terms of any agreement with the transferee. If the bill is nonnegotiable, such person also acquires the right to notify the carrier of the transfer to him of such bill, and thereby to become the direct obligee of whatever obligations the carrier owed to the transferee of the bill immediately before the notification.

Prior to the notification of the carrier by the transferee or transferee of a nonnegotiable bill, the title of the transferee to the goods and the right to acquire the obligation of the carrier may be defeated by garnishment or by attachment or execution upon the goods by a creditor of the transferee, or by a notification to the carrier by the transferee or a subsequent purchaser from the transferee of a subsequent sale of the goods by the transferee.

A carrier has not received notification within the meaning of this section unless an officer of the carrier, the actual or apparent scope of whose duties includes action upon such notification, has been notified; and no notification shall be effective until the officer or agent to whom it is given has had time with the exercise of reasonable diligence to communicate with the agent or agents having actual possession or control of the goods. [§13, §3138-b32; C24, 27, §8277.]

8278. [§34.] Transfer of negotiable bill without indorsement. Where a negotiable bill is transferred for value by delivery, and the indorsement of the transferee is essential for negotiation, the transferee acquires a right against the transferee to compel him to indorse the bill, unless a contrary intention appears. The negotiation shall take effect as of the time when the indorsement is actually made. This obligation may be specifically enforced. [§13, §3138-b33; C24, 27, §8278.]

UNIFORM BILLS OF LADING, Ch 381, §8275

8279. [§35.] Warranties on sale of bill. A person who negotiates or transfers for value a bill by indorsement or delivery, including one who assigns for value a claim secured by a bill, unless a contrary intention appears, warrants:

1. That the bill is genuine,

2. That he has a legal right to transfer it,

3. That he has knowledge of no fact which would impair the validity or worth of the bill, and

4. That he has a right to transfer the title to the goods, and that the goods are merchantable or fit for a particular purpose whenever such warranties would have been implied, if the contract of the parties had been to transfer without a bill the goods represented thereby.

In the case of an assignment of a claim secured by a bill, the liability of the assignor shall not exceed the amount of the claim. [§13, §3138-b34; C24, 27, §8279.]

8280. [§36.] Indorser not a guarantor. The indorsement of a bill shall not make the indorser liable for any failure on the part of the carrier or previous indorsers of the bill to fulfill their respective obligations. [§13, §3138-b35; C24, 27, §8280.]

8281. [§37.] No warranty implied from accepting payment of a debt. A mortgagee or pledgee, or other holder of a bill for security who in good faith demands or receives payment of the debt for which such bill is security, whether from a party to a draft drawn for such debt or from any other person, shall not be deemed by so doing to represent or to warrant the genuineness of such bill or the quantity or quality of the goods therein described. [§13, §3138-b36; C24, 27, §8281.]

8282. [§38.] When negotiation not impaired by fraud, accident, mistake, duress, or conversion. The validity of the negotiation of a bill is not impaired by the fact that such negotiation was a breach of duty on the part of the person making the negotiation, or by the fact that the owner of the bill was deprived of the possession of the same by fraud, accident, mistake, duress, or conversion, if the person to whom the bill was negotiated, or a person to whom the bill was subsequently negotiated, gave value therefor, in good faith, without notice of the breach of duty, or fraud, accident, mistake, duress, or conversion. [§13, §3138-b37; C24, 27, §8282.]

8283. [§39.] Subsequent negotiation. Where a person having sold, mortgaged, or pledged goods which are in a carrier's possession and for which a negotiable bill has been issued, or having sold, mortgaged, or pledged the negotiable bill representing such goods, continues in possession of the negotiable bill, the subsequent negotiation thereof by that person under any sale, pledge, or other disposition thereof to any person receiving the same in good faith, for value and without notice of the previous sale, shall have the same effect as if the first purchaser of the goods or bill had expressly authorized the subsequent negotiation. [§13, §3138-b38; C24, 27, §8283.]

8284. [§40.] Form of the bill as indicating rights of buyer and seller. Where goods are shipped by the consignor in accordance with a
contract or order for their purchase, the form in which the bill is taken by the consignor shall indicate the transfer or retention of the property or right to the possession of the goods as follows:

1. Where by the bill the goods are deliverable to the buyer or to his agent, or to the order of the buyer or of his agent, the consignor thereby transfers the property in the goods to the buyer.

2. Where by the bill the goods are deliverable to the seller or to his agent, or to the order of the seller or of his agent, the seller thereby reserves the property in the goods. But if, except for the form of the bill, the property would have passed to the buyer on shipment of the goods, the seller’s property in the goods shall be deemed to be only for the purpose of securing performance by the buyer of his obligation under the contract.

3. Where by the bill the goods are deliverable to the order of the buyer or his agent, but possession of the bill is retained by the seller or his agent, the seller thereby reserves a right to the possession of the goods, as against the buyer.

4. Where the seller draws on the buyer for the price and transmits the draft and bill together to the buyer to secure acceptance or payment of the draft, the buyer is bound to return the bill if he does not honor the draft, and if he wrongfully retains the bill he acquires no added right thereby. If, however, the bill provides that the goods are deliverable to the buyer, or to the order of the buyer, or is indorsed in blank or to the buyer by the consignee named therein, one who purchases in good faith, for value, the bill or goods from the buyer, shall obtain the title to the goods, although the draft has not been honored, if such purchaser has received delivery of the bill indorsed by the consignee named therein, or of the goods, without notice of the facts making the transfer wrongful. [§8285, §3138-42; C24, 27, §8284.]

§8285. [§41.] Sight draft — assumptions of buyer. Where the seller of goods draws on the buyer for the price of the goods and transmits the draft and a bill of lading for the goods either directly to the buyer or through a bank or other agency, unless a different intention on the part of the seller appears, the buyer and all other parties interested shall be justified in assuming:

1. If the draft is by its terms or legal effect payable on demand or presentation or at sight, or not more than three days thereafter, whether such three days be termed days of grace or not, that the seller intended to require payment of the draft before the buyer should be entitled to receive or retain the bill.

2. If the draft is by its terms payable on time, extending beyond three days after demand, presentation, or sight, whether such three days be termed days of grace or not, that the seller intended to require acceptance, but not payment of the draft before the buyer should be entitled to receive or retain the bill.

The provisions of this section are applicable whether by the terms of the bill the goods are consigned to the seller, or to his order, or to the buyer, or to his order, or to a third person, or to his order. [§8285, §3138-43; C24, 27, §8285.]

§8286. [§42.] Negotiation defeats vendor’s lien. Where a negotiable bill has been issued for goods, no seller’s lien or right of stoppage in transit shall defeat the right of any purchaser for value in good faith to whom such bill has been negotiated, whether such negotiation be prior or subsequent to the notification to the carrier who issued such bill of the seller’s claim to a lien or right of stoppage in transit. Nor shall the carrier be obliged to deliver or justified in delivering the goods to an unpaid seller unless such bill is first surrendered for cancellation. [§8286, §3138-42; C24, 27, §8286.]

§8287. [§43.] When rights and remedies under mortgages and liens are not limited. Except as provided in the preceding section, nothing in this chapter shall limit the rights and remedies of a mortgagee or lienholder whose mortgage or lien on goods would be valid, apart from this chapter, as against one who for value and in good faith purchased from the owner, immediately prior to the time of their delivery to the carrier, the goods which are subject to the mortgage or lien and obtained possession of them. [§8287, §3138-42; C24, 27, §8287.]

PART IV

CRIMINAL OFFENSES

§8288. [§44.] Issue of bill for goods not received. Any officer, agent, or servant of a carrier, who with intent to defraud issues or aids in issuing a bill knowing that all or any part of the goods for which such bill is issued have not been received by such carrier, or by an agent of such carrier, or by a connecting carrier, or are not under the carrier’s control at the time of issuing such bill, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by both. [§8288, §3138-43; C24, 27, §8288; 44GA, ch 190.]

§8289. [§45.] Issue of bill containing false statement. Any officer, agent, or servant of a carrier, who with intent to defraud issues or aids in issuing a bill for goods knowing that it contains any false statement, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both. [§8289, §3138-44; C24, 27, §8289; 44GA, ch 190.]

§8290. [§46.] Issue of duplicate bills not so marked. Any officer, agent, or servant of a carrier, who with intent to defraud issues or aids in issuing a duplicate or additional negotiable bill for goods in violation of the provisions of section 8251 knowing that a former negotiable bill for the same goods or any part of them is outstanding and uncanceled, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding five thou-
8291.[§47.] Negotiation of bill for mortgaged goods. Any person who ships goods to which he has not a title, or upon which there is a lien or mortgage, and who takes for such goods a negotiable bill which he afterwards negotiates for value with intent to deceive and without disclosing his want of title or the existence of the lien or mortgage, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both. [S13,§3138-b45; C24,27,§8290; 44GA, ch 190.]

Referrer in §8294-d1.

8292.[§48.] Negotiation of bill when goods are not in carrier's possession. Any person who with intent to deceive negotiates or transfers for value a bill knowing that any or all of the goods which by the terms of such bill appear to have been received for transportation by the carrier which issued the bill, are not in the possession or control of such carrier, or of a connecting carrier, without disclosing this fact, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by both. [S13,§3138-b46; C24,27,§8291; 44GA, ch 190.]

Referrer in §8294-d1.

8293.[§49.] Inducing carrier to issue bill when goods have not been received. Any person who with intent to defraud secures the issue of a carrier by a bill knowing that at the time of such issue, any or all of the goods described in such bill as received for transportation have not been received by such carrier, or an agent of such carrier, or a connecting carrier, or a person not under the carrier's control, by inducing an officer, agent, or servant of such carrier falsely to believe that such goods have been received by such carrier, or are under its control, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by both. [S13,§3138-b47; C24,27,§8292; 44GA, ch 190.]

Referrer in §8294-d1.

8294.[§50.] Issue of nonnegotiable bill not so marked. Any person who with intent to defraud issues or aids in issuing a nonnegotiable bill without the words "not negotiable" placed plainly upon the face thereof, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment not exceeding five years or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by both. [S13,§3138-b49; C24,27,§8294; 44GA, ch 190.]

Referrer in §8294-d1.

8294-d1. Place of imprisonment. The imprisonment referred to in the seven preceding sections shall be in the penitentiary or men's or women's reformatory, as the case may be. [44GA, ch 190.]

8295.[§51.] Rule for cases not provided for in this chapter. In any case not provided for in this chapter, the rules of law and equity including the law merchant, and in particular the rules relating to the law of principal and agent, executors, administrators, and trustees, and to the effect of fraud, misrepresentation, duress, or coercion, accident, mistake, bankruptcy, or other invalidating cause, shall govern. [S13,§3138-b50; C24,27,§8295.]

8296.[§52.] Interpretation shall give effect to purpose of uniformity. This chapter shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it. [S13,§3138-b51; C24,27,§8296.]

8297.[§53.] Definitions. 1. In this chapter, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires: "Action" includes counterclaim, set-off, and suit in equity.

"Consignee" means the person named in the bill as the person to whom delivery of the goods is to be made. "Consignor" means the person named in the bill as the person from whom the goods have been received for shipment.

"Goods" means merchandise or chattels in course of transportation, or which have been or are about to be transported.

"Holder" of a bill means a person who has both actual possession of such bill and a right of property therein. "Order" means an order by indorsement on the bill. "Owner" does not include mortgagee or pledgee.

"Person" includes a corporation or partnership or two or more persons having a joint or common interest.

"Purchaser" includes mortgagee and pledgee. "Value" is any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract. An antecedent or preexisting obligation, whether for money or not, constitutes value where a bill is taken either in satisfaction thereof or as security therefor.

"Purchaser" includes mortgagee and pledgee. "Value" is any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract. An antecedent or preexisting obligation, whether for money or not, constitutes value where a bill is taken either in satisfaction thereof or as security therefor.

Similar provision, §§4835, 9718, 10056. 2. A thing is done "in good faith", within the meaning of this chapter, when it is in fact done honestly, whether it be done negligently or not. [S13,§3138-b52; C24,27,§8297.]

8298.[§54.] Chapter does not apply to existing bills. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to bills made and delivered prior to the taking effect thereof. [S13,§3138-b53; C24,27,§8298.]

8299.[§57.] Name of chapter. This chapter may be cited as the "Uniform Bills of Lading Law". [S13,§3138-b56; C24,27,§8299.]

UNIFORM BILLS OF LADING, Ch 381, §8291

PART V

INTERPRETATION

...
CHAPTER 382

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES AND COMPANIES

8300. Right of way. Any person or firm, and any corporation organized for such purpose, within or without the state, may construct a telegraph or telephone line along the public roads of the state, or across the rivers or over any lands belonging to the state or any private individual, and may erect the necessary fixtures therefor. [C51, §780; R60, §1348; C73, §1324; C97, §2158; C24, 27, §8300.]

8301. Removal of lines. When any road along which said line has been constructed shall be changed, the person, firm or corporation shall, upon ninety days' notice in writing, remove said lines to said road as established. The notice may be served upon any agent or operator in the employ of such person, firm or corporation. [C73, §1324; C97, §2158; C24, 27, §8301.]

8302. Construction—damages. Such fixtures shall not be so constructed as to inconvenience the public in the use of any road or the navigation of any stream; nor shall they be set up on the private grounds of any individual without paying him a just equivalent for the damage he thereby sustains. [C51, §781; R60, §1349; C73, §1325; C97, §2159; C24, 27, §8302.]

8303. Condemnation. If the person over whose lands such telegraph or telephone line passes claims more damages therefor than the proprietor of such line is willing to pay, the amount thereof may be determined in the same manner as provided for taking private property for works of internal improvement. [C51, §782; R60, §1350; C73, §1326; C97, §2160; C24, 27, §8303.]

8304. Equal facilities—delay. If the proprietor of any telegraph or telephone wire within the state, or the person having the control and management thereof, refuses to furnish equal facilities to the public and to all connecting lines for the transmission of communications in accordance with the nature of the business which it undertakes to carry on, or to transmit the same with fidelity and without unreasonable delay, the law in relation to limited partnerships, corporations, and to the taking of private property for works of internal improvement, shall not longer apply to them, and property taken for the use thereof without the consent of the owner may be recovered by him. [C51, §783; R60, §1351; C73, §1327; C97, §2161; C24, 27, §8304.]

8305. Delay—wilful error—revealing contents. Any person employed in transmitting messages by telegraph or telephone must do so with fidelity and without unreasonable delay, and if anyone wilfully fails thus to transmit them, or intentionally transmits a message erroneously, or makes known the contents of any message sent or received to any person except him to whom it is addressed, or his agent or attorney, or wilfully and wrongfully takes or receives any telegraph or telephone message, he is guilty of a misdemeanor. [C51, §784; R60, §1352; C73, §1328; C97, §2162; C24, 27, §8305.]

8306. Mistakes and delays. The proprietor of a telegraph or telephone line is liable for all mistakes in transmitting or receiving messages made by any person in his employment, or for any unreasonable delay in their transmission or delivery, and for all damages resulting from failure to perform the foregoing or any other duty required by law, the provisions of any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. [C51, §785; R60, §1353; C73, §1329; C97, §2163; C24, 27, §8306.]

8307. Negligence presumed. In any action against any telegraph or telephone company for damages caused by erroneous transmission of a message, or by unreasonable delay in delivery of a message, negligence on the part of the telegraph or telephone company shall be presumed upon proof of erroneous transmission or of unreasonable delay in delivery, and the burden of proof that such error or delay was not due to negligence upon its part shall rest upon such company. [C97, §2164; C24, 27, §8307.]

8308. Presentation of claim. No action for the recovery of such damages shall be maintained unless a claim therefor is presented in writing to such company, officer or agent thereof within sixty days from time cause of action accrues. [C97, §2164; C24, 27, §8308.]
CHAPTER 383

ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINES

8309. Franchise. No individual, company, or corporation shall erect, maintain, or operate any transmission line, wire, or cable along, over, or across any public highway or grounds outside of cities and towns for the transmission, distribution, or sale of electric current, without first procuring from the board of railroad commissioners, or from the board of supervisors in the county or each of the respective counties in which such transmission line is to be constructed or operated, a franchise granting authority so to do as in this chapter provided. [S13, §§1527-c, 2120-n; C24, 27, §8309.]

Authorization in cities and towns, ch 304.

8310. Petition for franchise. Any person, corporation, or company authorized to transact business in the state including cities and towns may file a verified petition asking for a franchise to erect, maintain, and operate a line or lines for the transmission, distribution, use, and sale of electric current outside cities and towns and for such purpose to erect, use, and maintain poles, wires, guy wires, towers, cables, conduits, and other fixtures and appliances necessary for conducting electric current for light, heat, or power over, along, and across any public lands, highways, streams, or the lands of any person, company, or corporation, and to acquire necessary interests in real estate for such purposes.

Where the application is made to a board of supervisors the applicant shall file a copy of such petition with the board of railroad commissioners at least ten days before the time of the hearing thereon. The board of railroad commissioners must furnish the applicant with a certificate showing the fact with reference to the filing of such copy. [S13, §82120-n; C24, 27, §8310.]

8311. Petition—requirements. The petition shall set forth:

1. The name of the individual, company, or corporation asking for the franchise.

2. The principal office or place of business.

3. The starting points, routes, and termini of the proposed lines, accompanied with a map or plat showing such details.

4. A general description of the public or private lands, highways, and streams over, across, or along which any proposed line will pass.

5. General specifications as to materials and manner of construction.

6. The maximum voltage to be carried over each line. [S13, §82120-n; C24, 27, §8311.]

8312. Notice of hearing. Upon the filing of such petition, the board shall fix a date for hearing thereon and cause a notice, addressed to the citizens of each county through which the proposed line or lines will extend, to be published in one of the official newspapers of each such county for two consecutive weeks. Said notice shall contain a general statement of the contents and purpose of the petition, a general description of the lands and highways to be traversed by the proposed line or lines, the date and place fixed for hearing thereon, and that all objections thereto must be filed at least five days before said date. Said hearing shall be not less than ten days from the date of the last publication and at the offices of the board before which said matter is pending, unless a different place in such notice is specified. [S13, §82120-n; C24, 27, §8312.]

8313. Objections—hearing. Any person, company, city, town, or corporation whose rights or interests may be affected, shall have the right to file written objections to the proposed improvement or to the granting of such franchise; but all such objections shall be on file with the board at least five days before the date fixed for said hearing. The board may allow objections to be filed later in which event the applicant must be given reasonable time to meet such late objections. The board may examine the proposed route or cause any engineer selected by it to do so. It shall consider said petition and any objections filed thereto, and may hear such testimony as may aid it in determining the propriety of granting such franchise. It may grant such franchise in...
whole or in part upon such terms, conditions, and restrictions, and with such modifications as to location and route as may seem to it just and proper. The petitioners shall pay all costs and expenses of said proceeding, including cost of publishing notice, before such franchise shall become effective. [§8313,§2120-n; 24, 27, §8313.]

8314. Form of franchise. The commerce counsel shall prepare a blank form of franchise for such purposes, which shall provide space for a general description of the improvement authorized thereby, the name and address of the person or corporation to whom granted, the general terms and conditions upon which it is granted, and such other things as may be necessary. This blank form shall be filled out and signed by the chairman of the board which grants the franchise, and the official seal shall be attached. Such franchise shall be subject to such regulations and restrictions as the general assembly from time to time may prescribe, and to such rules, not inconsistent with statutes, as the board of railroad commissioners may establish from time to time. [§8313,§2120-n; 24, 27,§8314.]

Legislative control in general, §8376.

8315. Valuation of franchise. No financial consideration shall be charged for such franchise. In fixing the value for rate-making purposes of the property of any person, company, or corporation owning it or operating under it no account shall be taken of, and no increased value shall be allowed for, any such franchise, except that the reasonable cost to the petitioners of obtaining said franchise may be included in the cost of constructing said line. [24, 27, §8315.]

8316. Exclusive rights — duration of franchise. No exclusive right shall ever be given by franchise or otherwise to any person, company, corporation, town, or city to conduct electrical energy, or to place electric wires, along or over or across any public highway or public place or ground; and no franchise or privilege shall ever be granted for any such purpose for a longer period than twenty-five years. [24, 27, §8316.]

8317. Franchise transferable — notice. When any such electric transmission line or lines are sold and transferred either by voluntary or judicial sale, such transfer shall carry with it the franchise under which the said improvement is owned, maintained, or operated. If a transfer of such franchise is made before the improvement for which it was issued is constructed, in whole or in part, such transfer shall not be effective till the person, company, or corporation to whom it was issued shall file in the office of the board granting the franchise a notice in writing stating the date of such transfer and the name and address of the transferee. [24, 27, §8317.]

8318. Record of franchises. The board granting the franchise shall keep a record of all such franchises granted and issued by it, when and to whom issued, with a general statement of the location, route, and termini of the transmission line or lines covered thereby. When any transfer of such franchise has been made as provided in this chapter, the board shall also make note upon its record of the date of such transfer and the name and address of the transferee.

Every person, company, or corporation which secures a franchise for transmission lines from any board of railroad commissioners must file with the board of railroad commissioners a copy of the order or resolution granting the franchise, certified by the county auditor. The franchise shall be effective when such copy is filed. When so filed the board of railroad commissioners shall issue a statement showing that fact. [24, 27, §8318.]

8319. Acceptance of franchise. Any person, company, or corporation obtaining a franchise as in this chapter provided, or owning or operating under one, shall be conclusively held to an acceptance of the provisions thereof and of all laws relating to the regulation, supervision, or control thereof which are now in force or which may be hereafter enacted, and to have consented to such reasonable regulation as the commission may, from time to time, prescribe. The provisions of this chapter shall apply equally to assignees as well as to original owners. [§8312-o; 24, 27, §8319.]

8320. Extension of franchise. Any person, firm, or corporation owning a franchise granted under this chapter or previously existing law, desiring to acquire extensions of such franchise, may petition the board in the manner provided for the granting of a franchise, and the same proceeding shall be had as on an original application. Such petition shall be accompanied by the written consent of the applicant that the provisions of all laws relating to public utilities, franchises, and transmission lines, or to the regulation, supervision, or control thereof which are then in force or which may be thereafter enacted shall apply to its existing line or lines, franchises, and rights with the same force and effect as if such franchise had been granted or such lines had been constructed or rights had been obtained under the provisions of this chapter. [§8312-o; 24, 27, §8320.]

8321. Service furnished. Any city or town which owns or operates a system for the distribution of electric light or power, and which has obtained electric energy for such distribution from any person or firm or corporation owning or operating an electric light and power plant or transmission line, shall be entitled to have the service reasonably needed by such municipality and its patrons continued at and for a reasonable rate and charge and under reasonable rules of service.

It shall be unlawful for the owner or operator of such light and power plant or transmission line to disconnect or discontinue such service (except during nonpayment of reasonable charges) so long as such operator holds or enjoys any franchise to go upon or use any public streets, highways, or grounds.
Until the municipality and the operator shall agree upon a rate or charge for such service, the municipality shall pay and the operator shall accept the rate provided in the expired contract if any existed, and if none existed then the rate before paid. This shall be without prejudice, however, to the right of either party to test in court or before any lawfully constituted rate-making tribunal the reasonableness of such rate.

This section shall not apply if the original service to the municipality was given in case of emergency or for any other temporary purpose. [C24, 27, §8321.]

### 8322. Eminent domain — procedure.
Any person, company, or corporation having secured a franchise as provided in this chapter, shall thereupon be vested with the right of eminent domain to such extent as may be necessary and as prescribed and approved by the board, not exceeding one hundred feet in width for right of way and not exceeding one acre in any one location, in addition to right of way, for the location of transformer or other stations to carry out the purposes of said franchise. If agreement cannot be made with the private owner of lands as to damages caused by the construction of said transmission line, the same proceedings shall be taken as provided for taking private property for works of internal improvement. [S13, §2120-q; C24, 27, §8322.]

### Condemnation procedure, ch 366.

### 8323. Injury to person or property.
In case of injury to any person or property by any such transmission line, negligence will be presumed on the part of the person or corporation operating said line in causing said injury, but this presumption may be rebutted by proof. Such presumption shall not exist in favor of employees of the person or corporation operating said transmission line who are charged with or engaged in the construction, reconstruction, repair, or maintenance thereof, unless otherwise provided by the employers' liability and workmen's compensation laws of the state. [S13, §2120-r; C24, 27, §8323.]

### 8324. Access to lines — damages.
Individuals or corporations operating such transmission lines shall have reasonable access to the same for the purpose of constructing, reconstructing, enlarging, repairing, or locating the poles, wires, or construction and other devices used in or upon such line, but shall pay to the owner of such lands and of crops thereon all damages to said lands or crops caused by enter- ing, using, and occupying said lands for said purposes. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the execution of an agreement between the person or company owning or operating such line and the owner of said land or crops with reference to the use thereof. [S13, §2120-s; C24, 27, §8324.]

### 8325. Supervision of construction — location.
The board of railroad commissioners shall have power of supervision over the construction of said transmission line and over its future operation and maintenance. Said transmission line shall be constructed near and parallel to the right of way of the railways of the state or along the division lines of the lands, according to the government survey thereof, wherever the same is practicable and reasonable, and so as not to interfere with the use by the public of the highways or streams of the state, nor unnecessarily interfere with the use of any lands by the occupant thereof. [S13, §2120-r; C24, 27, §8325.]

### Removal from highway, ch 248.

### 8326. Manner of construction.
Such lines shall be built of strong and proper wires attached to strong and sufficient supports properly insulated at all points of attachment; all wires, poles, and other devices which by ordinary wear or other causes are no longer safe shall be removed and replaced by new wires, poles, or other devices, as the case may be, and all abandoned wires, poles, or other devices shall be at once removed. Where wires carrying current are carried across, either above or below wires used for other service, the said transmission line shall be constructed in such manner as to eliminate, so far as practicable, damages to persons or property by reason of said crossing. There shall also be installed sufficient devices to automatically shut off electric current through said transmission line whenever connection is made whereby current is transmitted from the wires of said transmission line to the ground, and there shall also be provided a safe and modern improved device for the protection of said line against lightning. [S13, §2120-r; C24, 27, §8326.]

### 8327. Distance from buildings.
No transmission line shall be constructed, except by agreement, within one hundred feet of any dwelling house or other building, except where said line crosses or passes along a public highway or is located alongside or parallel with the right of way of any railway company. In addition to the foregoing, each person, company, or corporation shall conform to any other rules, regulations, or specifications established by the board of railroad commissioners, in the construction, operation, or maintenance of such lines. [S13, §2120-r; C24, 27, §8327.]

### 8328. Lines along or crossing highway — danger label.
At any crossing of any highway by such transmission line, the poles or towers next to the highway shall be labeled with the following words: "Danger ________ volts electricity", filling in the voltage. The stroke of said letters and numbers shall be at least four inches in length and not less than five-eighths of an inch in width, and the color of the letters and numbers shall be in contrast with the color of the background. The said labels shall show the maximum number of volts of electricity transmitted over said line, and shall face toward the highway. Where said poles or towers are extended along said highway and within the limits thereof or immediately adjacent thereto, the sign herein prescribed shall be placed at least every quarter of a mile. The board of railroad commissioners
shall have power to make and enforce such further and additional rules relating to location, construction, operation, and maintenance of said transmission line as may be reasonable. [S13,§2120-r; C24, 27,§8328.]

§8329. Nonuser. Unless the improvement for which a franchise is granted is constructed in whole or in part within two years from the granting thereof, it shall be forfeited and the board which granted the franchise shall cancel and revoke the same and make record thereof. [C24, 27,§8329.]

§8330. Forfeiture for violations. If any person, company, or corporation shall violate the provisions of this chapter or any rule established for the construction, maintenance, or operation of such electric transmission line, and shall fail for ninety days after notice from the board to comply therewith, such board shall have power to cancel and annul such franchise and order the removal of such line. Provided, however, that if proceedings are commenced within said ninety days in any court of competent jurisdiction to determine whether the provisions of this chapter, or whether any rule established for the construction or maintenance or operation of an electrical transmission line, have been violated, or are legal and enforceable rules or provisions, no forfeiture shall be declared or become effective if within sixty days from the date of the final decree or judgment in such proceedings the said rule or provisions have been fully complied with and the cause of forfeiture removed. [C24, 27,§8330.]

§8331. Prior franchises—legislative control. Any such franchise heretofore granted under previously existing law shall not be abrogated by the provisions of this chapter, or whether any rule established for the construction or maintenance or operation of an electrical transmission line, have been violated, or are legal and enforceable rules or provisions, no forfeiture shall be declared or become effective if within sixty days from the date of the final decree or judgment in such proceedings the said rule or provisions have been fully complied with and the cause of forfeiture removed. [C24, 27,§8331.]

§8332. Violations. Any person, company, or corporation constructing or undertaking to construct or maintain any electric transmission line, without first procuring a franchise for such purpose in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, shall be fined in the sum of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars; and for violating any of the other provisions of this chapter relating to electric transmission lines or disobeying any order or rule made by the board of railroad commissioners in relation thereto, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars. [S13, §1527-d; C24, 27,§8332.]

8333. Wire crossing railroads—supervision. The board of railroad commissioners shall have general supervision over any and all wires whatsoever crossing under or over any railway track and shall make rules prescribing the manner in which such wires shall cross such track; but in no case shall the board of railroad commissioners prescribe a less height for any wire than twenty-two feet above the top of the rails of any railroad track. [S13,§§2120-d,-e,-h; C24, 27,§8333.]

8334. Wires across railroad right of way at highways. The board of railroad commissioners shall prescribe the manner for the crossing of wires over and across railroad right of ways at highways and other places within the state. [S13, §2120-i; C24, 27,§8334.]

8335. Wires—how strung. No corporation or person shall place or string any such wire for transmitting electric current or any wire whatsoever across any track of a railroad except in the manner prescribed by the board of railroad commissioners. [S13,§2120-f; C24, 27,§8335.]

8336. Examination of existing wires. The board of railroad commissioners shall, either by personal examination or otherwise, obtain information where railroad tracks are crossed by wires contrary to, or not in compliance with, the rules prescribed by it. It shall order such change or changes to be made by the persons or corporations owning or operating such wires as may be necessary to make the same comply with said rules and within such reasonable time as it may prescribe. [S13,§2120-g; C24, 27,§8336.]

8337. Penalty—enforcement. Any person or corporation who shall string or maintain any wire across any railroad track in this state at a different height or in a different manner from that prescribed by the board of railroad commissioners shall forfeit and pay to the state the sum of one hundred dollars for each separate period of ten days during which such wire is so maintained. Such forfeiture shall be recovered in a civil action in the name of the state by the commerce counsel, or by the county attorney of the county in which such wire is situated, at the request of the board of railroad commissioners. [S13, §2120-j; C24, 27,§8337.]

8338. Crossing highway. Nothing in this chapter shall prevent any such individual or corporation having its high tension line on its own private right of way on both sides of any highway, from crossing such public highway under such rules and regulations as the board of railroad commissioners may prescribe, and subject from time to time to legislative control as to duration and use. [C24, 27,§8338.]
CHAPTER 383-C1
AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

8338-cl. Definitions. Whenever the word "aircraft" is used in this chapter, it shall mean any contrivance now known or hereafter invented, used or designed for navigation of or flight in the air, except a parachute designed for such navigation but used primarily as safety equipment.

Whenever the word "airman" is used in this chapter, it shall mean any person who engages in the navigation of aircraft while under way, and any individual who is in charge of the inspection, overhauling or repairing of aircraft.

Whenever the word "passenger" is used in this chapter, it shall mean any person riding in an aircraft other than its pilot or a member of its crew.

The term "public aircraft" means an aircraft used exclusively in the governmental service of the United States or of any of the states.

The term "civil aircraft" means any aircraft other than "public aircraft". [43GA, ch 135,§1.]

8338-c2. License required. It shall be unlawful for any person to navigate any civil aircraft within the state of Iowa, unless such aircraft is registered and licensed under or pursuant to the laws of the United States then in force. [43GA, ch 135,§2.]

8338-c3. Display of license—revocation—inspection. The aircraft license must be carried in the aircraft whenever it is in service, and must be conspicuously posted where it may readily be seen by any passenger or inspector. Whenever the craft is unairworthy the license must be removed from the craft, and when the license is suspended or revoked, or when it is no longer in force, it shall be surrendered to the authority issuing the same. The license must be produced for inspection upon demand of any passenger of such aircraft, or by any peace officer of the state of Iowa, or by an officer, manager or employee in charge of any airport, landing field or airdrome upon which such pilot has landed or from which he proposes to make a flight. [43GA, ch 135,§5.]

8338-c4. Pilot license. It shall be unlawful for any person within the state of Iowa to navigate any civil aircraft, carrying a passenger, unless such person is an airman licensed to operate aircraft by the United States government, in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations then in force. [43GA, ch 135,§4.]

8338-c5. Inspection of pilot's certificate. Pilots' certificates shall be kept in their personal possession when navigating aircraft within the state of Iowa, and shall be produced for inspection upon demand by any passenger of such aircraft, or by any peace officer of the state of Iowa, or by an officer, manager or employee in charge of any airport, landing field or airdrome upon which such pilot has landed or from which he proposes to make a flight. [43GA, ch 135,§5.]

8338-c6. Mechanics. It shall be unlawful for any person to have charge of the inspection, overhauling or repairing of aircraft within the state of Iowa, unless he is the holder of a mechanic's license, issued under or pursuant to the laws of the United States then in force. [43GA, ch 135,§6.]

8338-c7. Rules. The operation of civil aircraft in the state of Iowa shall be in accordance with the following rules:

A. Aircraft flying in established civil airways, when it is safe and practicable, shall keep to the right side of such airways.

B. Aircraft shall give way to each other in the following order:
   1. Airplanes.
   2. Airships.
   3. Balloons, fixed or free.

An airship not under control is classed as a free balloon.

Aircraft required to give way shall keep a safe distance, having regard to the circumstances of the case. Three hundred feet will be considered a minimum safe distance.

C. If the circumstances permit, the craft which is required to give way shall avoid crossing ahead of the other. The other craft may maintain its course and speed, but no engine-driven craft may pursue its course if it would come within three hundred feet of another craft, three hundred feet being the minimum distance within which aircraft other than military aircraft of the United States engaged in military maneuvers and commercial aircraft engaged in local industrial operations, may come within proximity of each other in flight.

D. When two engine-driven aircraft are on crossing courses the aircraft which has the other on its right side shall keep out of the way.

E. When two engine-driven aircraft are approaching head-on, or approximately so, and there is risk of collision, each shall alter its course to the right, so that each may pass on the left side of the other. This rule does not apply to cases where aircraft will, if each keeps on its respective course, pass more than three hundred feet from each other.

F. 1. An overtaking aircraft is one approaching another directly from behind or within seventy degrees of that position, and no subsequent alteration of the bearing between the two
shall make the overtaking aircraft a crossing aircraft within the meaning of these rules or relieve it of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken craft until it is finally past and clear. In case of doubt as to whether it is forward or abaft such position it should assume that it is an overtaking aircraft and keep out of the way.

3. The overtaking aircraft shall keep out of the way of the overtaken aircraft by altering its own course to the right, and not in the vertical plane.

G. Exclusive of taking off from or landing on an established landing field, airport, or on property designated for that purpose by the owner, and except as otherwise permitted by this chapter, aircraft shall not be flown—

1. Over the congested parts of cities, towns, or settlements, except at a height sufficient to permit of a reasonably safe emergency landing, which in no case shall be less than one thousand feet.

2. Elsewhere at height less than five hundred feet, except where indispensable to an industrial flying operation.

H. No flight under one thousand feet in height shall be made over any open-air assembly of persons except with the consent of the secretary of state. Such consent will be granted only for limited operations.

I. 1. Acrobatic flying means intentional maneuvers not necessary to air navigation.

2. No person shall acrobatically fly an aircraft—
   a. Over a congested area of any city, town, or settlement.
   b. Over any open-air assembly of persons or planes moving on the ground or taking off.
   c. Any acrobatic maneuvers performed over any other place shall be concluded at a height greater than fifteen hundred feet.
   d. No person shall acrobatically fly any airplane carrying passengers for hire.
   e. When an aircraft is in flight the pilot shall not drop or release, or permit any person to drop or release, any object or thing which may endanger life or injure property, except when necessary to the personal safety of the pilot, passengers, or crew.

J. Take-offs and landings shall be made upwind when practicable. The take-off shall not be commenced until there is no risk of collision with landing aircraft and until preceding aircraft are clear of the field. No take-off or landing shall be made from or on a public street or highway without the consent of the local governing authority and the approval of the board of railroad commissioners.

K. If practicable, when within one thousand feet horizontally of the leeward side of the landing field the airplane shall maintain a direct course toward the landing zone.

L. A landing plane has the right of way over planes moving on the ground or taking off.
U. The following signals, separately or together, shall, where practicable, be used in case of distress:
1. The international signal, S O S, by radio.
2. The international-code flag signal of distress, NC.
3. A square flag having either above or below it a ball, or anything resembling a ball.

V. When an aircraft is forced to land at night at a lighted airport it shall signal its forced landing by making a series of short flashes with its navigation lights if practicable to do so.

W. In fog, mist, or heavy weather an aircraft on the water in navigation lanes, when its engines are not running, shall signal its presence by a sound device emitting a signal for about five seconds in two-minute intervals. [43GA, ch 135,§7.]

8338-c8. Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [43GA, ch 135,§8.]

CHAPTER 383-D1
PIPE LINES

8338-d1. Definition. “Pipe line company” in so far as this chapter is concerned, shall include and mean any person, firm, copartnership, association, corporation or syndicate engaged in or organized for the purpose of owning pipe lines for the transportation or transmission of gas, gasoline, oils or motor fuels within or through this state, or, for the purpose of engaging in the transportation or transmitting of gas, gasoline, oils or motor fuels in or through pipe lines within or through this state. [44GA, ch 191,§1.]

8338-d2. Permit required. No pipe line company shall construct, maintain or operate any pipe line or lines outside of cities and towns under, along, over or across any public highway, grounds, waters or streams of this state without procuring from the board of railroad commissioners a permit granting permission so to do. [44GA, ch 191,§2.]

8338-d3. Petition for permit. Any pipe line company authorized to engage in business in this state before engaging in its said business in this state shall file with the board of railroad commissioners its verified petition asking for a permit to construct, maintain and operate its pipe line or lines along, over or across the public highways, grounds, waters and streams of this state or the lands of any person, company, or corporation and to acquire the necessary interests in real estate for such purposes. [44GA, ch 191,§3.]

8338-d4. Requirements. Said petition shall state:

1. The name of the individual, firm, corporation, company or association asking for said permit.
2. The applicant’s principal office and place of business.
3. The route of said proposed line or lines, together with a map thereof.
4. A general description of the public highways, grounds and waters and private lands along, over or across which said proposed line or lines will pass.
5. The specifications and manner of construction of said line or lines.
6. The maximum capacity of said line or lines.
7. The maximum pressure under which it is proposed to transport gas in said line or lines. [44GA, ch 191,§4.]

8338-d5. Notice of hearing—service. Upon the filing of said petition the board of railroad commissioners shall fix a date for hearing thereon and shall cause notice thereof to be published in some newspaper of general circulation in each county through which said proposed line or lines will extend; said notice to be published for two consecutive weeks. [44GA, ch 191,§5.]

8338-d6. Hearing. Said hearing shall be not less than ten days nor more than thirty days from the date of the last publication and shall be held in the office of said board of railroad commissioners. [44GA, ch 191,§5.]

8338-d7. Objections. Any person, corporation, company, city or town whose rights or interests may be affected by said pipe line or lines may file written objections to said proposed pipe
line or lines or to the granting of said permit. [44GA, ch 191, §6.]

§8338-d8. Filing of objections. All such objections shall be on file in the office of said board of railroad commissioners not less than five days before the date of hearing on said application but said board of railroad commissioners may permit the filing of said objections later than five days before said hearing, in which event the applicant must be granted a reasonable time to meet said objections. [44GA, ch 191, §6.]

§8338-d9. Examination of route—testimony. The said board of railroad commissioners may examine the proposed route of said pipe line or lines or may cause such examination to be made by an engineer selected by it. At said hearing the said board of railroad commissioners shall consider said petition and any objections filed thereto and may in its discretion hear such testimony as may aid it in determining the propriety of granting such permit. [44GA, ch 191, §6.]

§8338-d10. Granting of permit. It may grant such permit in whole or in part upon such terms, conditions and restrictions as to location and route as may be determined by it to be just and proper. [44GA, ch 191, §6.]

§8338-d11. Costs. Applicant shall pay all costs and expenses of said proceeding including the cost of publishing notice of hearing on said application. [44GA, ch 191, §6.]

§8338-d12. Fee. Upon the granting of said permit the said applicant shall pay to said board of railroad commissioners a permit fee of one dollar per mile, or any fraction thereof, for each inch of diameter of such pipe line located in the state of Iowa at the time said permit is granted and a like sum for any pipe lines thereafter constructed under permit and by authority of said board of railroad commissioners under the provisions of this chapter. [44GA, ch 191, §6.]

§8338-d13. Annual license fee. Every such pipe line company shall for the privilege and right to use or cross any of the public properties referred to in this chapter, and for the right to operate in the state of Iowa, pay an annual license fee in the sum of fifty cents per mile of pipe line or fraction thereof, for each inch of diameter of such pipe line located in the state of Iowa, said license fee to be paid for the calendar year in advance and before January first of that year, to the board of railroad commissioners. [44GA, ch 191, §6.]

§8338-d14. Fees to state general fund. Said fee, when collected, shall be paid by said board of railroad commissioners to the state treasurer for the use and benefit of the general fund of the state. [44GA, ch 191, §6.]

§8338-d15. Rules and regulations. The said board of railroad commissioners shall have full authority and power to promulgate such rules and regulations as it deems proper and expedient to insure the orderly conduct of the hearings herein provided for. [44GA, ch 191, §6.]

§8338-d16. Form of permit. The said board of railroad commissioners shall cause to be prepared a uniform blank form of permit which shall provide a space for a general description of the improvement authorized thereby, the name and address of the pipe line company to whom said permit is granted and the terms and conditions upon which it is granted. Said permit shall be signed by the chairman of the board of railroad commissioners and the official seal of said board shall be attached thereto. [44GA, ch 191, §7.]

§8338-d17. Exclusive rights prohibited—term of permit. No exclusive right shall ever be granted to any pipe line company to construct, maintain and operate its pipe line or lines along, over or across any public highway, grounds or waters and no such permit shall ever be granted for a longer period than twenty-five years. [44GA, ch 191, §8.]

§8338-d18. Sale of line—effect. When any such pipe line or lines are sold, either voluntarily or by judicial sale, such transfer shall carry with it the permit under which it is owned, maintained or operated. [44GA, ch 191, §9.]

§8338-d19. Transfer of permit—conditions. If a transfer of such permit is made before the improvement for which it was issued is constructed in whole or in part such transfer shall not be effective until the person, company or corporation to whom it was issued shall file in the office of said board of railroad commissioners a notice in writing stating the date of such transfer and the name and address of said transferee. [44GA, ch 191, §9.]

§8338-d20. Record of permits. The board of railroad commissioners shall keep a record of all permits granted and issued by it, showing when and to whom issued with a general statement of the location and route of said pipe line or lines covered thereby. When any transfer of such permit has been made as provided in this chapter the said board shall also note upon its record the date of such transfer and the name and address of such transferee. [44GA, ch 191, §10.]

§8338-d21. Presumptions. Any pipe line company obtaining a permit as in this chapter provided or operating under one shall be conclusively presumed to have accepted the provisions thereof and all laws relating to the regulation, supervision or control thereof which are now in force or which may hereafter be enacted and to have consented to such reasonable regulation as said commission may from time to time prescribe. And any pipe line company accepting and operating under such permit or franchise shall be conclusively presumed to have thereby consented that the state of Iowa may levy and impose such general property taxes and/or taxes on gross receipts and/or taxes on net income as the general assembly may hereafter prescribe. [44GA, ch 191, §11.]

§8338-d22. Extension of permit. Any pipe line company owning a permit granted under this chapter desiring to acquire an extension of such permit may petition the board in the same
manner provided for the granting of such permit and the same proceeding shall be had as on an original application. [44GA, ch 191, §12.]

8338-d23. Eminent domain. Any pipe line company having secured a permit as in this chapter provided shall thereupon be vested with the right of eminent domain to such extent as may be necessary and as prescribed and approved by said board of railroad commissioners, not exceeding seventy-five feet in width for right of way and not exceeding one acre in any one location in addition to right of way for the location of pumps, pressure apparatus or other stations or equipment necessary to the proper operation of its said pipe line or lines. If agreement cannot be made with the private owner of lands as to damages caused by the construction of said pipe line the same proceedings shall be taken as provided for taking private property for works of internal improvement. [44GA, ch 191, §13.]

8338-d24. Prohibited construction. Nothing in this chapter shall authorize the construction of a pipe line longitudinally on, over or under any public highway or railroad right of way without the consent of the public authority having control and supervision over the public highway or the railway company's consent, as the case may be, nor shall any provision of this chapter authorize or give the right of condemnation or eminent domain for any such purposes. [44GA, ch 191, §14.]

8338-d25. Proximity to buildings. No pipe line shall be constructed except by agreement within two hundred feet of any dwelling house or other building except where said pipe line passes along a public highway or is located alongside or parallel with the right of way of any railway company. [44GA, ch 191, §16.]

8338-d26. Right of access to lines—damages. Pipe line companies operating pipe lines shall have reasonable access to the same for the purpose of constructing, reconstructing, enlarging, repairing or locating its pipes, pumps, pressure apparatus or other stations, devices or equipment used in or upon such line but shall pay to the owner of such lands for the right of entry thereon and the owner of crops thereon all damages caused by entering, using or occupying said lands for said purposes; and shall pay to the owner or owners of such lands all damages caused after the completion of construction of said pipe line on account of wash or erosion of the soil at or along the location of said pipe line by reason of the construction thereof upon said lands on account of the setting of the soil along and above said pipe line, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the execution of an agreement between the pipe line company and the owner of said land or crops with reference to the use thereof. [44GA, ch 191, §14.]

8338-d27. Security for damages. Before any permit is granted under the provisions of this chapter the applicant must satisfy the board of railroad commissioners that the applicant has or will have within a reasonable time, property within this state other than pipe lines, subject to execution of a value in excess of fifty thousand dollars, or said applicant must file and maintain with said board a surety bond in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars with surety approved by the board, conditioned that said applicant will pay any and all damages legally recovered against it growing out of the operation of its said pipe line in the state of Iowa. When such pipe line company deposits with said board of railroad commissioners security satisfactory to said board as a guaranty for the payment of said damages, or furnishes to said board satisfactory proofs of its solvency and financial ability to pay said damages, the said pipe line company shall be relieved of the said provisions requiring bond. [44GA, ch 191, §14.]

8338-d28. Jurisdiction of court—commission as process agent. In all cases arising under this chapter the district court of any county, through which said pipe line company is located, shall have jurisdiction; and service of original notice on the pipe line company therein shall be had and made upon the chairman of the board of railroad commissioners. [44GA, ch 191, §14.]

8338-d29. Supervisory power—orders in re defects. The board of railroad commissioners shall have general supervision of all pipe lines in the state and shall from time to time inspect and examine into the condition of said pipe lines and whenever said board shall determine that any pipe line or any apparatus, device or equipment used in connection therewith is unsafe and dangerous it shall immediately in writing notify said pipe line company owning said pipe line, device, apparatus or other equipment to repair or replace any defective or unsafe part or portion of said pipe line, device, apparatus or equipment. [44GA, ch 191, §15.]

8338-d30. Action to enforce orders—appeal. If said pipe line company fails to obey said order within a time prescribed by said board the said board may commence an equitable action in the district court of the county where said defective, unsafe or dangerous portion of said pipe line, device, apparatus or equipment is located to compel compliance with its said order. If, after due trial of said action the court finds that said order is reasonable, equitable and just, it shall decree a mandatory injunction compelling obedience to and compliance with said order and may grant such other relief as may be just and proper. Appeal from said decree may be taken in the same manner as in other actions. [44GA, ch 191, §15.]

Procedure in civil actions, ch 655.
Who may incorporate. Any number of persons may become incorporated for the transaction of any lawful business, but such incorporation confers no power or privilege not possessed by natural persons, except as hereinafter provided. [C51, §673; R60, §1150; C73, §1058; C97, §1607; C24, 27, §8339.]

Single person. Except as otherwise provided by law, a single person may incorporate under the provisions of this chapter, thereby entitling himself to all the privileges and immunities provided for in, but if he adopts the name of an individual or individuals as that of the corporation, he must add thereto the word “incorporated”. [C51, §702; R60, §1179; C73, §1088; C97, §1608; C24, 27, §8340.]

Powers. Among the powers of such corporations are the following:
1. To have perpetual succession.
2. To sue and be sued by its corporate name.
3. To have a common seal, which it may alter at pleasure.
4. To render the interests of the stockholders transferable.
5. To exempt the private property of its members from liability for corporate debts, except as otherwise declared.
6. To make contracts, acquire and transfer property,—possessing the same powers in such respects as natural persons.
7. To establish by-laws, and make all rules and regulations necessary for the management
of its affairs. [C51, §674; R60, §1151; C73, §1059; C97, §1609; C24, 27, §8341.]

8342. Index book. The county recorder shall keep in his office an index book for articles of incorporation, which shall be ruled and headed substantially after the following form, and shall make entries therein in the order in which they are filed in his office.

8343. Articles adopted and recorded. Before commencing any business except their own organization, they must adopt articles of incorporation, which must be signed and acknowledged by the incorporators. Said articles shall then be forwarded to the secretary of state. Upon the filing of such articles, the secretary of state shall issue a certificate of incorporation and record said articles in a book kept for that purpose. The secretary of state shall then forward said articles to the county recorder of deeds of the county where the principal place of business is to be located and there be recorded in a book kept therefor, and the recorder shall indorse thereon the book and page where the record will be found.

Such articles shall contain,
1. Name of corporation and its principal place of business.
2. The objects for which it is formed.
3. The amount of authorized capital stock, the classes of stock authorized, with the par value and conditions of each class of such shares, and the time when and conditions under which it is to be paid in.
4. The time of commencement and termination of the corporation.
5. The names and addresses of the incorporators and the officers or persons its affairs are to be conducted by, and the times when and manner in which such officers will be elected.
6. Whether private property is to be exempt from corporate debts.
7. The manner in which the articles may be amended. [C51, §675; R60, §1152; C73, §1060; C97, §1610; S13, §1610; C24, 27, §8343; 43GA, ch 11.]

Referred to in §8348.

8344. Filing or refusal to file. When articles of incorporation are presented to the secretary of state for the purpose of being filed, if he is satisfied that they are in proper form to meet the requirements of law, that their object is a lawful one and not against public policy, that their plan for doing business, if any be provided for, is honest and lawful, he shall file them; but if he is of the opinion that they are not in proper form to meet the requirements of the law, or that their object is an unlawful one, or against public policy, or that their plan for doing business is dishonest or unlawful, he shall refuse to file them. [S13, §1610; C24, 27, §8344.]

Referred to in §8348.

8345. Question of legality submitted. Should a question of doubt arise as to the legality of the articles, he shall submit them to the attorney general whose duty it shall be to forthwith examine and return them with an opinion in writing touching the point or points concerning which inquiry has been made of him. [S13, §1610; C24, 27, §8345.]

Referred to in §8348.

8346. Action on opinion. If such opinion is in favor of the legality of the articles, and no other objections are apparent, they shall then, upon payment of the proper fee, be filed and otherwise dealt with as the law provides. If, however, such opinion be against their legality they shall not be filed. [S13, §1610; C24, 27, §8346.]

Referred to in §8348.

8347. Submission to executive council. Upon the rejection of any articles of incorporation by the secretary of state, except for the reason that they have been held by the attorney general to be illegal, they shall, if the person or persons presenting them so request, be submitted to the executive council, which shall, as soon as practicable, consider the said articles and if the council determines that the articles are in proper form, of honest purpose, not against public policy, nor otherwise objectionable, it shall so advise the secretary of state in writing, whereupon he shall, upon the payment of the proper fee, file the same and proceed otherwise as the law directs; but if the council sustains the previous action of the secretary of state in rejecting said
articles, such decision by the council shall be reported to the secretary of state in writing, and he shall then return said articles to the person or persons presenting them with such explanation as shall be proper in the case. [S13, §1610; 43GA, ch 11.]

§8348. Interpretative clause. Nothing in the five preceding sections shall be construed as repealing or modifying any statute now in force in respect to the approval of articles of incorporation relating to insurance companies, building and loan associations or investment companies. [S13, §1610; 43GA, ch 11.]

§8349. Incorporation fee. Such corporation shall pay to the secretary of state, before a certificate of incorporation is issued, a fee of twenty-five dollars together with a recording fee of ten cents per hundred words, and, for all authorized stock in excess of ten thousand dollars, an additional fee of one dollar per thousand. Should any corporation increase its capital stock, it shall pay a fee to the secretary of state of one dollar for each one thousand dollars of such increase, and a recording fee of ten cents per one hundred words, no recording fee to be less than fifty cents. [C97, §1610; S13, §1610; 43GA, ch 11.]

Foreign corporations, §8432.

§8350. Exemption from fee. Farmers' mutual cooperative creamery associations, whose articles of incorporation provide that the business of the association be conducted on a purely mutual and cooperative plan, without capital stock, and whose patrons shall share equally in expense and profits, domestic and domestic local building and loan associations and corporations organized for the manufacture of sugar from beets grown in the state, shall be exempt from the payment of the incorporation filing fee provided herein in excess of twenty-five dollars. [C97, §1610; S13, §1610; 43GA, ch 11.]

Similar provisions, §§8869.


§8353. Place of business. Any corporation organized under the laws of this state shall fix upon and designate in its articles of incorporation its principal place of business which must be in this state, and if outside the limits of a city or town then its post office address must be given. The place of business so designated shall not be changed except through an amendment to its articles of incorporation.

No change of the principal place of business of any corporation from one county to another county shall be valid until the articles of incorporation and all amendments shall have been recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county to which said corporation's principal place of business is changed, and proof of same duly certified to the secretary of state for filing. [C97, §1612; S13, §1612; 43GA, ch 11.]

§8354. Custody of office — business maintained. Its place of business shall be in charge of an agent of the corporation and shall be the place where it shall hold its stockholders' meetings, keep a record of its proceedings and its stock and transfer books. [C97, §1612; S13, §1612; 43GA, ch 11.]

§8355. Secretary of state as process agent. Any corporation organized under the laws of this state that does not maintain an office in the county of its organization, or transact business in this state, shall file with the secretary of state a written instrument duly signed and sealed, authorizing the secretary of state to acknowledge service of notice or process for and in behalf of such corporation in this state, and consenting that service of notice or process may be made upon the secretary of state, and when so made shall be taken and held as valid as if served according to the laws of this state, and waiving all claim or right or error by reason of such acknowledgment of service. [S13, §1612; 43GA, ch 11.]

Similar provisions, §§8421, 8766, 8902, 9087, 9376.

§8356. Acknowledgment of service. Such notice or process, with a copy thereof, may be mailed to the secretary of state at Des Moines, Iowa, in a registered letter addressed to him by his official title, and he shall immediately upon its receipt acknowledge service thereon in behalf of the defendant corporation by writing thereon, giving the date thereof, and shall immediately return such notice or process in a registered letter to the clerk of the court in which the suit is pending, addressed by his official title, and shall also forthwith mail such copy, with a copy of his acknowledgment of service written thereon, in a registered letter addressed to the corporation or person who shall be named or designated by the corporation in such written instrument. [C97, §1612; S13, §1612; 43GA, ch 11.]

Analogous section, §§8551-c9.

§8357. Notice of incorporation. A notice must be published once each week for four weeks in succession in some newspaper as convenient as practicable to the principal place of business, which must contain:

1. The name of the corporation and its principal place of business.
2. The general nature of the business to be transacted.
3. The amount of capital stock authorized, and the times and conditions on which it is to be paid in.
4. The time of the commencement and termination of the corporation.
5. By what officers or persons its affairs are to be conducted, and the times when and manner in which they will be elected.
6. Whether private property is to be exempt from corporate debts. [C51, §§677, 678; R60, §§1154, 1155; C79, §§1602, 1063; C97, §1613; S13, §1613; 43GA, ch 12.]

Referred to in §§8707, Legalizing acts, ch 465.

§8358. Proof of publication — filing. Proof of such publication, by affidavit of the publisher of the newspaper in which it is made, shall be filed with the secretary of state, and shall be
evidence of the fact. [C97,§1613; S13,§1613; C24, 27,§8358.]

8359. Commencement of business. The corporation may commence business as soon as the certificate is issued by the secretary of state, and its acts shall be valid if the publication in a newspaper is made within three months from the date of such certificate; providing that when the notice is not published within the time herein prescribed, but is subsequently published for the required time, and proof of the publication thereof filed with the secretary of state, the acts of such corporation after such publication shall be valid. [C51,§679; R60,§1156; C73, §1064; C97,§1614; C24, 27,§8359.]

8360. Amendments—fees. Amendments to articles of incorporation making changes in any of the provisions of the articles may be made at any annual meeting of the stockholders or special meeting called for that purpose, and they shall be valid only when recorded, approved and published as the original articles are required to be. If no increase is made in the amount of capital stock, a certificate fee of one dollar and a recording fee of ten cents per one hundred words must be paid; no recording fee less than fifty cents. Where capital stock is increased the certificate fee shall be omitted but a filing fee of one dollar per thousand dollars of such increase together with a recording fee of ten cents per one hundred words shall be paid. [C51,§680; R60,§1157; C73,§1065; C97,§1615; S13,§1615; C24, 27,§8360.]

8361. Signing and acknowledging of amendments. Such amendments need only be signed and acknowledged by such officers of the corporation as may be designated by the stockholders to perform such act. [C97,§1616; S13, §1615; C24, 27,§8361.]

8362. Individual property liable. A failure to substantially comply with the foregoing requirements in relation to organization and publicity shall render the individual property of the stockholders liable for the corporate debts; but corporators and stockholders in railway and street railway companies shall be liable only for the amount of stock held by them therein. [C51,§689; R60,§§1166,1338; C73,§1068; C97, §1616; C24, 27,§8362.]

8363. Dissolution—notice of. A corporation may be dissolved prior to the period fixed in the articles of incorporation, by unanimous consent, or in accordance with the provisions of its articles, and notice thereof must be given in the same manner and for the same time as is required for its organization; provided, however, that the notice of such dissolution shall be deemed sufficient if signed by the officers of such corporation and published as required by law. [C51,§§682,683; R60,§§1159,1160; C73,§§1066,1067; C97,§1617; C24, 27,§8363.]

Referred to in §§8445, 8448.

8364. Duration. Corporations for the construction and operation, or the operation alone, of steam railways, interurban railways, and street railways, for the establishment and conduct of savings banks, or for the transaction of the business of life insurance, may be formed to endure fifty years; those for other purposes, not to exceed twenty years. [C51,§681; R60, §1158; C73,§1069; C97,§1618; S13,§1618; C24, 27,§8364.]

8365. Renewal—conditions. In either case they may be renewed from time to time for the same or shorter periods, within three months before or after the time for the termination thereof, if a majority of the votes cast at any regular election, or special election called for that purpose, be in favor of such renewal, and if those voting for such renewal will purchase at its real value the stock voted against such renewal. [C51,§681; R60,§1158; C73,§1069; C97,§1618; S13,§1618; C24, 27,§8365.]

8366. Computation and duration. Such renewals shall date from the expiration of the corporate period which it succeeds and shall be limited in duration to a period not exceeding the time allowed by law to the same class of corporations. [S13,§1618; C24, 27,§8366.]

8367. Execution of renewal—record required. Within ten days after the said action of the stockholders for the renewal of any corporation, a certificate, showing the proceedings resulting in such renewal, sworn to by the president and secretary of the corporation, or by such other officers as may be designated by the stockholders, together with the articles of incorporation, which may be the original articles of incorporation or amended and substituted articles, shall be filed with the secretary of state and be by him recorded in a book kept for that purpose. The secretary of state shall then forward said renewal articles to the recorder of deeds of the county where the principal place of business is located, and the recorder shall record said renewal articles and indorse thereon the book and page where the record will be found. [S13,§1618; C24, 27,§8367; 43GA, ch 11.]

8368. Filing with secretary of state—record—fee—certificate of renewal. Upon filing with the secretary of state the said certificate and articles of incorporation, and upon the payment to the secretary of state of a fee of twenty-five dollars, together with a recording fee of ten cents per one hundred words and an additional fee of one dollar per thousand for all authorized stock in excess of ten thousand dollars, the secretary of state shall issue a proper certificate for the renewal of the corporation. [S13,§1618; C24, 27,§8368; 43GA, ch 11.]

Referred to in §§8469, 8373.

8368-d1. Erroneous certificate—correction. In all cases wherein the secretary of state, of the state of Iowa, has heretofore issued to a corporation organized or purporting to have been organized under the laws of this state a certificate renewing and extending its corporate existence from an erroneous date and/or for a period of time in excess of that provided by law, the secretary of state shall, upon the surrender of such certificate, issue to such corporation a new certificate, extending and renewing the corporate existence thereof from the correct date
8369. Exemption from fee. Farmers’ mutual cooperative creamery associations, domestic and domestic local building and loan associations, and corporations organized for the manufacture of sugar from beets grown in the state of Iowa, shall be exempt from the payment of the incorporation fee, provided in section 8368, in excess of twenty-five dollars. [S13, §1618; C24, 27, §8369; 45GA, ch 11.]

Similar provision, §8350.

8370. Notice of renewal—publication. Within three months after the filing of the certificate and articles of incorporation with the secretary of state, the corporation so renewed shall publish a notice of renewal. Said notice shall be published once each week for four weeks in a newspaper as convenient as practicable at the principal place of business of the corporation, and proof of publication filed in the office of the secretary of state, and shall contain the matters and things required to be published by section 8557, relating to original incorporations. [S13, §1618; C24, 27, §8370.]

8371. Renewal of banks—conditions. The corporate existence of any state or savings bank may be renewed or extended, from time to time, for a period not longer than the time for which such banks may organize, by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the shareholders thereof, at a stockholders’ meeting held for that purpose, within three months before or after the time of the expiration of its charter as shown by its certificate of incorporation issued by the secretary of state. [S13, §1618-a; C24, 27, §8371.] Refer to in §§8451, 9304.

8372. Meeting and notice thereof. Such meeting shall be called upon a notice signed by at least two of the officers of the bank and by a majority of its directors, specifying the object of the meeting, and the time and place thereof, published once a week for four consecutive weeks before the time at which the same is to be held, in some newspaper in the county wherein the bank is located. [S13, §1618-a; C24, 27, §8372.] Refer to in §§8451, 9304.

8373. Execution of renewal—record and fees. If at such meeting the required vote is given, a certificate of the proceedings showing compliance with the foregoing provisions and the time to which the corporate period is to be continued, shall be signed and verified by the affidavit of the chairman and secretary of the meeting, certified to by a majority of the board of directors, and together with the articles of incorporation, as they exist at the date of the meeting, shall be submitted to the superintendent of banking for approval, filed, recorded, and fees paid, as provided in section 8368, and shall be by the secretary of state certified to the superintendent of banking. [S13, §1618-a; C24, 27, §8373; 45GA, ch 13.]

Chapter 8374. Amendments to articles. When the meeting is held previous to the expiration of the charter of the bank, such amendments may be made to the articles of incorporation, subject to the provisions thereof, as may be deemed necessary and whether held before or after the extension of the corporate period, such changes may be made in the articles as are necessary to show the time to which the corporate period is extended and the names of the officers and directors at the time of the renewal or extension. [S13, §1618-a; C24, 27, §8374.]

Refer to in §§8451, 9304.

8375. Certificate of renewal—notice. When the above has been complied with, the superintendent of banking shall issue to such bank a certificate as provided in section 9161, notice of which shall be published as required by the provisions of said section. [S13, §1618-a; C24, 27, §8375.]

Refer to in §§8451, 9304.

8375-d1. Consolidation of interstate bridge companies. Any corporation heretofore or hereafter organized under the laws of this state for the purpose of constructing and/or operating a bridge, one extremity of which shall rest in an adjacent state, may merge and/or consolidate the stock, property, rights, franchises, privileges, assets and liabilities of such corporation with the stock, property, rights, franchises, privileges, assets and liabilities of a corporation organized for a similar purpose under the laws of such adjacent state, upon such terms not in conflict with law as may be mutually agreed upon, and thereafter such merged and/or consolidated corporations shall be one corporation with such name as may be agreed upon, and shall have all of the property, rights, privileges, assets and franchises, and be subject to all of the liabilities, of the merging or consolidating corporations. [44GA, ch 193.]

8376. Legislative control. The articles of incorporation, by-laws, rules and regulations of corporations hereafter organized under the provisions of either title 19, 20, 21, or 22 or (4) Savings banks, (5) State Banks, (6) Banks generally, and (7) Building and Loan associations. Therefore, the two words “this title” as they appeared in Title IX, §1619, code, 1897, embraced and referred to all the above subject matters. In compiling the code, 1924, the law contemplated that “titles” would be used but did not limit the code supervising committee or code editor as to what subject matters should be inserted under any particular title. (40 Ex.GA, ch 8; also code, 1924, §168 et seq.)
8377. Fraud—penalty for. Intentional fraud in failing to comply substantially with the articles of incorporation, or in deceiving the public or individuals in relation to their means or their liabilities, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall subject those guilty thereof to fine and imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person who has sustained injury from such fraud may also recover damages therefor against those guilty of participating in such fraud. [C51, §686; R60, §1163; C73, §1071; C97, §1620; C24, 27, §8377.]

8378. Diversion of funds—unlawful dividends. The diversion of the funds of the corporation to other objects than those mentioned in its articles and in the notice published, if any person be injured thereby, and the payment of dividends which leaves insufficient funds to meet the liabilities thereof, shall be such fraud as will subject those guilty thereof to the penalties of the preceding section; and such dividends, or their equivalent, in the hands of stockholders, shall be subject to such liabilities. If the directors or other officers or agents of any corporation shall declare and pay any dividend when such corporation is known by them to be insolvent, or any dividend the payment of which would render it insolvent, or any dividend of dividends which leaves insufficient funds to meet the liabilities thereof, shall be such fraud as will subject those guilty thereof to the penalties of the preceding section; and such dividends, or their equivalent, in the hands of stockholders, shall be subject to such liabilities. If the directors or other officers or agents of any corporation shall declare and pay any dividend when such corporation is known by them to be insolvent, or any dividend the payment of which would render it insolvent, or any dividend of dividends which leaves insufficient funds to meet the liabilities thereof, shall be such fraud as will subject those guilty thereof to the penalties of the preceding section; and such dividends, or their equivalent, in the hands of stockholders, shall be subject to such liabilities.

8379. Forfeiture. Any intentional violation by the board of directors or the managing officers of the corporation of the provisions of the two preceding sections shall work a forfeiture of the corporate privileges, to be enforced as provided by law. [C51, §690; R60, §1167; C73, §1074; C97, §1622; C24, 27, §8379.]


8381. Keeping false accounts. The intentional keeping of false books or accounts shall be a misdemeanor on the part of any officer, agent, or employee of the corporation guilty thereof, or of anyone whose duty it is to see that such books or accounts are correctly kept. [C51, §691; R60, §1168; C73, §1075; C97, §1623; C24, 27, §8381.]

8382. By-laws posted. A copy of the by-laws of the corporation, with the names of all of its officers, must be posted in the principal places of business subject to public inspection. [C51, §684; R60, §1161; C73, §1076; C97, §1624; C24, 27, §8382.]

8383. Statement of stock and indebtedness. A statement of the amount of capital stock subscribed, the amount of capital actually paid in, and the amount of the indebtedness in a general way, must also be kept posted in like manner, which shall be corrected as often as any material change takes place in relation to any part of the subject matter thereof. [C51, §685; R60, §1162; C73, §1077; C97, §1625; C24, 27, §8383.]

8384. Stockholders entitled to names of stockholders. The secretary of each corporation shall, upon a written request, furnish to the stockholders of said corporation a printed or typewritten list, giving the names of the stockholders and their post office address, and the number of shares owned by each stockholder. Said list shall be prepared and ready for delivery upon said request not later than thirty days prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders and not more than sixty days prior to said annual meeting. Said written request must be made at least forty days prior to said annual meeting. [C24, 27, §8384.]

8385. Stock book and transfers. The books of the corporation must be so kept as to show the original stockholders, their interests, the amount paid on their shares, and all transfers thereof; which books, or a copy thereof, so far as the items mentioned in this and section 8386 are concerned, shall be subject to the inspection of any person desiring the same. [C51, §692; R60, §1169; C73, §1078; C97, §1626; C24, 27, §8385.]

8385-d. Stock certificates—signing. A corporation organized and existing under the laws, either general or special, of this state, may designate in its articles or by-laws the officer or officers who shall be empowered to sign stock certificates issued by the corporation. If the articles or by-laws provide for the signature of a registrar or the signature or countersignature of a transfer agent on stock certificates issued by it, the corporation may likewise provide in the articles or by-laws that in lieu of the actual signature of the officer or officers authorized to sign stock certificates, the facsimile thereof may be either engraved or printed thereon. [44GA, ch 194.]

8385-d2. Noninvalidating fact. The fact that at the time of the actual issue or delivery of a stock certificate, the officer whose signature either actual or facsimile, appears on such stock certificate, shall prior thereto have ceased to be such officer, shall not invalidate the signature, nor such certificate. [44GA, ch 194.]

8386. Transfer of shares. The transfer of shares is not valid, except as between the parties thereto, until regularly entered upon the books of the company, showing the name of the person by and to whom transferred, the numbers or other designation of the shares, and the date of the transfer; but such transfer shall not exempt the person making it from any liability of said cor-
poration created prior thereto. [C51,§692; R60, §1169; C73,§1078; C97,§1626; C24, 27,§8386.]
Referred to in §8385.

3837. Transfer of shares as collateral.
When any shares of stock shall be transferred to any person, firm, or corporation as collateral security, such person, firm, or corporation may notify in writing the secretary of the corporation whose stock is transferred as aforesaid, and from the time of such notice, and until written notice that said stock shall have ceased to be held as collateral security, said stock so transferred and noticed as aforesaid shall be considered in law as transferred on the books of the corporation which issued said stock, without any actual transfer on the books of such corporation of such stock. [C79,§1626; C24, 27,§8387.]

3838. Release of shares held as collateral.
In such case, it shall be the duty of the secretary or cashier of the corporation or of the person or firm to which such stock shall have been transferred as collateral security, at once upon its ceasing to be so held, to inform the secretary of the corporation issuing such stock of such fact. [C79,§1626; C24, 27,§8388.]

3839. Record of transfers as collateral.
The secretary of the company whose stock is transferred as collateral shall keep a record showing such notice of transfer as collateral, and notice of discharge as collateral, subject to public inspection. [C97,§1626; C24, 27,§8389.]

3840. Liability of collateral holder.
No holder of stock as collateral security shall be liable for assessments on the same. [C97,§1626; C24, 27,§8390.]

3841. Right to vote stock — attachment.
Every executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee shall represent the stock in his hands at all corporate meetings, and may vote the same as a stockholder.
Every person who shall pledge his stock, in the absence of a written agreement to the contrary, may represent the same at all such meetings and vote accordingly.
The owner or corporate stock levied upon by attachment or other proceeding shall have the right to vote the same at all corporate meetings, until such time as he shall have been divested of his title thereto by execution sale.
Nothing contained in this section shall in any manner conflict with any provision in the articles of incorporation, or the by-laws of the corporation issuing the stock. [S13,§1641-a; C24, 27,§8391.]

Similar provision, §2175.

3839. Expiration and closing of business.
Corporations whose charters expire by limitation or the voluntary act of the stockholders may nevertheless continue to act for the purpose of winding up their affairs. [C51,§694; R60,§1171; C73,§1060; C97,§1629; C24, 27,§8392.]

3839. Sinking fund and loaning thereof.
For the purpose of repairs, rebuilding, enlarging, or to meet contingencies, or for the purpose of creating a sinking fund, the corporation may set apart a sum which it may loan, and take proper securities therefor. [C51,§699; R60,§1176; C73, §1081; C97,§1630; C24, 27,§8393.]

3839. Liability of stockholders.
Neither anything in this chapter contained, nor any provisions in the articles of incorporation, shall exempt the stockholders from individual liability to the amount of the unpaid installments on the stock owned by them, or transferred by them for the purpose of defrauding creditors; and execution against the company may, to that extent, be levied upon the private property of any such individual. [C51,§696; R60,§1172; C73,§1082; C97,§1631; C24, 27,§8394.]

3839. Levy on private property.
In none of the cases contemplated in this chapter can the private property of the stockholders be levied upon for the payment of corporate debts while corporate property can be found with which to satisfy the same; but it will be sufficient proof that no property can be found, if an execution has issued on a judgment against the corporation, and a demand has thereon been made of some one of the last acting officers of the corporation for property on which to levy, and he neglects to point out any such property. [C97,§1631; C24, 27,§8395.]

3839. Suit by creditor — measure of recovery.
In suits by creditors to recover unpaid installments upon shares of stock against any person who has in any manner obtained such stock of the corporation, the stockholder shall be liable for the difference between the amount paid by him to the corporation for said stock and the face value thereof. [C97,§1631; C24, 27,§8396.]

3839. Corporate property exhausted.
Before any stockholder can be charged with the payment of a judgment rendered for a corporate debt, an action shall be brought against him, in any stage of which he may point out corporate property subject to levy; and, upon his satisfying the court of the existence of such property, by affidavit or otherwise, the cause may be continued, or execution against him stayed, until the property can be levied upon and sold, and the court may subsequently render judgment for any balance which there may be after disposing of the corporate property; but if a demand of property has been made as contemplated in section 8395, the costs of said action shall, in any event, be paid by the company or the defendant therein, but he shall not be permitted to controvert the validity of the judgment rendered against the corporation, unless it was rendered through fraud and collusion. [C51,§866; 697; R60,§§1173, 1174; C73, §1083, 1084; C97,§1632; C24, 27,§8397.]

3839. Indemnity — contribution.
When the property of a stockholder is taken for a corporate debt, he may maintain an action against the corporation for indemnity, and against any of the other stockholders for contribution. [C51,§898; R60,§1175; C73,§1085; C97,§1633; C24, 27,§8398.]

3839. Franchise sold on execution.
The franchise of a corporation may be levied upon upon execution. The corporation may set apart a sum which it may loan, and take proper
franchise, and the purchaser becomes vested with all the powers of the corporation therefor. Such franchise shall be sold without appraisement. [C51,§700; R60,§1177; C73,§1086; C97,§1634; C24, 27,§8399.]

8400. Production of books. In proceedings by or against a corporation or a stockholder to charge his private property, or the dividends received by him, the court may, upon motion of either party, upon cause shown for that purpose, compel the officers or agents of the corporation to produce the books and records of the corporation. [C51, §701; R60, §1178; C73, §1087; C97, §1635; C24, 27, §8400.]

Similar provision, §11316 et seq.

8401. Estoppel. No person or persons acting as a corporation shall be permitted to set up the want of a legal organization as a defense to an action against them as a corporation, nor shall any person sued on a contract made with such an acting corporation, or sued for an injury to its property, or a wrong done to its interests, be permitted to set up a want of such legal organization in his defense. [C51, §704; R60, §1181; C73, §1089; C97, §1636; C24, 27, §8401.]

8402. Dissolution—receivership. Courts of equity shall have full power, on good cause shown, to dissolve or close up the business of any corporation, and to appoint a receiver therefor, who shall be a resident of the state of Iowa. An action therefor may be instituted by the attorney general in the name of the state, reserving, however, to the stockholders and creditors all rights now possessed by them. [C97, §1640; C24, 27, §8402.]

8403. Ownership of alien property. Corporations organized in any foreign country or corporations organized in this country, the stock of which is owned in whole or in part by nonresident aliens, shall have the same rights, powers, and privileges with regard to the purchase and ownership of real estate in this state as are granted to nonresident aliens in section 10215. [C97, §1641; S13, §1641; C24, 27, §8403.]

8404. False statements or pretenses. Every director, officer, or agent of any corporation or joint-stock association, who knowingly concurs in making, publishing, or posting, either generally or privately to the stockholders or other persons, any written report, exhibit, or statement of its affairs or pecuniary condition, or book or notice containing any material statement which is false, or any untrue or wilfully or fraudulently exaggerated report, prospectus, account, statement of operations, values, business, profits, expenditures, or prospects, or any other paper or document intended to produce or give, or having a tendency to produce or give, the shares of stock in such corporation a greater value or a less apparent or market value than they really possess, is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not to exceed one year, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months or a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. [S13, §1641-g; C24, 27, §8404.]

8405. Political contributions prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any corporation doing business within the state, or any officer, agent, or representative thereof acting for such corporation, to give or contribute any money, property, labor, or thing of value, directly or indirectly, to any member of any political committee, political party, or employee or representative thereof, or to any candidate for any public office or candidate for nomination to any public office or to the representative of such candidate, for campaign expenses or for any political purpose whatsoever, or to any person, partnership, or corporation for the purpose of influencing or causing such person, partnership, or corporation to influence any elector of the state to vote for or against any candidate for public office or for nomination for public office or to any public officer for the purpose of influencing his official action, but nothing in this section shall be construed to restrain or abridge the liberty of the press or prohibit the consideration and discussion therein of candidacies, nominations, public officers, or political questions. [S13, §1641-h; C24, 27, §8405.]

Referred to in §8407.

8406. Solicitation from corporations. It shall be unlawful for any member of any political committee, political party, or employee or representative thereof, or candidate for any office or the representative of such candidate, to solicit, request, or knowingly receive from any corporation or any officer, agent, or representative thereof, any money, property, or thing of value belonging to such corporation, for campaign expenses or for any political purpose whatsoever. [S13, §1641-i; C24, 27, §8406.]

Referred to in §8407.

8407. Violations. Any person convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months or more than one year and, in the discretion of the court, by fine not exceeding ten hundred dollars. [S13, §1641-k; C24, 27, §8407.]
CHAPTER 385
CAPITAL STOCK

8408. Indorsement of amount paid.
8409. Effect of violation.
8410. Penalties.
8411. Certain corporations excepted.
8412. Par value required.
8413. Payment in property other than cash.

8408. Indorsement of amount paid. No certificate or shares of stock shall be issued, delivered, or transferred by any corporation, officer or agent thereof, or by the owner of such certificate or shares without having indorsed on the face thereof what amount or portion of the par value has been paid to the corporation issuing the same, and whether such payment has been in money or property. [C97, §1627; S13, §1627; C24, 27, §8408.]

Referred to in §§8409, 8410, 8411.

8409. Effect of violation. Any certificate of stock issued, delivered, or transferred in violation of the preceding section when the corporation has not received payment therefor at par in money or property at a valuation approved by the executive council, shall be void, and the issuance, delivery, or transfer of each certificate shall be considered a separate transaction. [C24, 27, §8409.]

Referred to in §§8410, 8411.

8410. Penalties. Any person violating the provisions of the two preceding sections, or knowingly making a false statement on such certificate, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall stand committed to the county jail until such fine and costs are paid. [C97, §1627; S13, §1627; C24, 27, §8410.]

Referred to in §§8411. Duration of imprisonment, §18964.

8411. Certain corporations excepted. The three preceding sections shall not apply to railway or quasi-public corporations organized before October 1, 1897. [S13, §1627; C24, 27, §8411.]

8412. Par value required. No corporation organized under the laws of this state, except building and loan associations, shall issue any certificate of a share of capital stock, or any substitute therefor, until the corporation has received the par value thereof. [S13, §1641-b; C24, 27, §8412.]

Referred to in §§7937, 8417, 8418, 8419, 8433.

8413. Payment in property other than cash. If it is proposed to pay for said capital stock in property or in any other thing than money, the corporation proposing the same must, before issuing capital stock in any form, apply to the executive council of the state for leave so to do. Such application shall state the amount of capital stock proposed to be issued for a consideration other than money, and set forth specifically the

property or other thing to be received in payment for such stock. [S13, §1641-b; C24, 27, §8413.]

Referred to in §§7937, 8417, 8418, 8419, 8419-c4, 8433.

8414. Executive council to fix amount. The executive council shall make investigation, under such rules as it may prescribe, and ascertain the real value of the property or other thing which the corporation is to receive for the stock. It shall enter its finding, fixing the value at which the corporation may receive the same in payment for capital stock; and no corporation shall issue capital stock for the said property or thing in a greater amount than the value so fixed. [S13, §1641-b; C24, 27, §8414.]

Referred to in §§7937, 8417, 8418, 8419, 8419-c4, 8433.

8415. Elements considered in fixing amount. For the purpose of encouraging the construction of new steam or electric railways, and manufacturing industries within this state, the labor performed in effecting the organization and promotion of such corporation, and the reasonable discount allowed or reasonable commission paid in negotiating and effecting the sale of bonds for the construction and equipment of such railroad or manufacturing plant, shall be taken into consideration by said council as elements of value in fixing the amount of capital stock that may be issued. [S13, §1641-b; C24, 27, §8415.]

Referred to in §§7937, 8417, 8418, 8419, 8419-c4, 8433.

8416. Certificate of issuance of stock. It shall be the duty of every corporation, except corporations qualified under chapter 386 or chapter 417, to file a certificate under oath with the secretary of state, within ten days after the issuance of any capital stock, stating the date of issue, the amount issued, the sum received therefor, if payment be made in money, or the property or thing taken, if such be the method of payment. [S13, §1641-c; C24, 27, §8416; 43GA, chs 14, 15.]

Referred to in §§8417, 8418, 8419, 8419-c4, 8433.

8417. Cancellation of stock—reimbursement. The capital stock of any corporation issued in violation of the terms and provisions of the five preceding sections shall be void, and in a suit brought by the attorney general on behalf of the state in any court having jurisdiction, a decree of cancellation shall be entered; and if the corporation has received any money or thing of value for the said stock, such money or thing of value shall be returned to the individual, firm, company, or corporation from whom it was received, and if represented by labor or other service of intangible nature, the value thereof shall constitute a claim
against the corporation issuing stock in exchange therefor. [S13, §1641-d; C24, 27, §8417.]

8418. Dissolution—distribution of assets. Any corporation violating the provisions of sections 8412 to 8416, inclusive, shall, upon the application of the attorney general, in behalf of the state, made to any court of competent jurisdiction, be dissolved, its affairs wound up, and its assets distributed among the stockholders other than those who have received the stock so unlawfully issued. [S13, §1641-e; C24, 27, §8418.]

8419. Violations. Any officer, agent or representative of a corporation who violates any of the provisions of sections 8412 to 8416, inclusive, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than two hundred dollars nor more than ten hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than six months. [S13, §1641-f; C24, 27, §8419.]

CHAPTER 385-C1
CORPORATION STOCK WITHOUT PAR VALUE

8419-c1. Authorization. Any corporation, heretofore or hereafter organized for pecuniary profit under the laws of this state, except banks, savings banks, trust companies, building and loan associations and insurance companies, may create one or more classes of stock without any nominal or par value, with such rights, preferences, privileges, voting powers, limitations, restrictions and qualifications thereon not inconsistent with law as shall be expressed in its articles of incorporation, or any amendment thereto. Stock without par value which is preferred as to dividends, or as to its distributive share of the assets of the corporation upon dissolution, may be made subject to redemption at such times and prices as may be determined in such articles of incorporation, or any amendment thereto. In the case of stock without par value which is preferred as to its distributive share of the assets of the corporation upon dissolution, the amount of such preference shall be stated in the articles of incorporation, or any amendment thereto. [43GA, ch 6, §1.]

8419-c2. Par value—method of stating. In any case in which the par value of the shares of stock of a corporation shall be required to be stated in the articles of incorporation, or any amendment thereto, or in any other place, it shall be stated in respect to shares without par value that such shares are without par value, and when the amount of such stock authorized, issued or outstanding shall be required to be stated, the number of shares thereof authorized, issued or outstanding, as the case may be, shall be stated, and it shall also be stated that such shares are without par value. [43GA, ch 6, §2.]

8419-c3. Amount of stock. For the purpose of any rule of law or of any statutory provision relating to the amount of capital stock issued and represented by shares of stock without par value except as otherwise provided in this chapter such amounts shall be taken to be the amount of money or the actual value of the consideration, as fixed by the directors or otherwise, in accordance with law, as the case may be, for which such shares of stock shall have been issued. In any such case in which stock having a par value shall have been issued with stock without par value for a specified combined consideration, in determining the amount of the capital stock issued and represented by shares of stock without par value the then book value of such stock having a par value shall first be deducted from the amount of the money or actual value of the consideration determined as aforesaid, and the excess thereof, if any, shall be taken to be the amount of capital stock represented by the shares of stock without par value so issued. [43GA, ch 6, §3.]

8419-c4. Sale value. Subject to any limitations and restrictions set forth in the articles of incorporation, or amendment thereto, any such corporation may issue its authorized capital stock without par value for such consideration as may be prescribed in the articles of incorporation, or amendment thereto, or, if not prescribed, then for such consideration as may be fixed by resolution passed by the stockholders of such corporation at any annual meeting thereof, or at any special meeting thereof duly called for that purpose, or by the board of directors acting under authority of such stockholders given in like manner. In the absence of fraud in the transaction, the judgment of the board of directors in fixing and determining such sale value as shall be conclusive as to the creditors and stockholders. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to repeal the law as it now appears in sections 8413, 8414, and 8415. [43GA, ch 6, §4.]

8419-c5. Liability of holder. Any and all shares without par value issued for the consideration as prescribed or fixed in the preceding paragraph of this chapter shall be deemed fully paid and nonassessable and the holder of such shares shall not be liable to the corporation or to its creditors in respect thereto. [43GA, ch 6, §5.]

8419-c6. Status of stock. Except as to any preferences, rights, limitations, privileges and restrictions, lawfully granted or imposed with respect to any stock or class thereof, shares of
stock without nominal or par value shall be deemed to be an aliquot part of the aggregate capital of the corporation issuing the same and equal to every other share of stock of the same class. [43GA, ch 6,§6.]

8419-c7. Certificates of stock. Each stock certificate issued for shares without nominal or par value shall have plainly written or printed upon its face the number of shares which it represents, and the number of such shares the corporation is authorized to issue, and no such certificate shall state any nominal or par value of such shares or express any rate of dividend to which it shall be entitled in terms of percentage of any par or other value. [43GA, ch 6,§7.]

8419-c8. Number of shares. The number of authorized shares of stock without par value may be increased or reduced in the manner and subject to the conditions provided by law for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of a similar corporation having shares with par value. All other statutory provisions relating to stock having a par value shall also apply to stock without par value, so far as the same may be legally, necessarily or practically applicable to, and not inconsistent with, the provisions of this chapter. [43GA, ch 6,§8.]

8419-c9. Change in stock. Any such corporation may, by appropriate amendments to its articles of incorporation, adopted by a two-thirds affirmative vote of each class of stock then issued and outstanding and affected by such amendment, change its stock (common or preferred) having a par value to an equal, greater or less number of shares of stock having no par value, and, in connection therewith, may fix the percentage of any par or other value. [43GA, ch 6,§9.]

8420. Application for permit. Any corporation for pecuniary profit organized under the laws of another state, or of any territory of the United States, or of any foreign country, which has transacted business in the state of Iowa since September 1, 1886, or desires hereafter to transact business in this state, and which has transacted business in the state of Iowa and also authorizing service of process to be had in this state as process agent. Said application shall contain a stipulation that such corporation may provide that shares of stock of any class shall be convertible into shares of stock of any other class upon such terms and conditions as may be therein stated. [43GA, ch 6,§10.]

8421. Details of application — secretary of state as process agent. Said application shall contain a statement subscribed and sworn to by at least two of the principal officers of such corporation, including money and property other than money represented by capital, surplus, undivided profits, bonds, promissory notes,
PERMITS TO FOREIGN CORPORATIONS, Ch 386, §8422

certificates of indebtedness or other designation, whether carried as money on hand or in bank, real estate or personal property of any description.

4. The total value of money and all other property the corporation has in use or held as investment in the state, at the time the statement is made (if any).

5. The total value of money and all other property the corporation proposes or expects to make use of in the state, during the ensuing year.

6. Certified copy of the resolution of the board of directors of said corporation giving name and address in Iowa of a resident agent on whom the service of original notice of civil suit in the courts of this state may be served. Failing which, or in the event such agent may not be found within the state, service of such process may then be made upon said corporation through the secretary of state by sending the original and two copies thereof to him, and on the original of which he shall accept service on behalf of said corporation, retain one copy for his files and send the other by registered mail to the corporation at the address of its home office as shown by the records in his office, which service shall have the same force and effect as if lawfully made upon said corporation within the county where such civil suit could be maintained against it under the laws of this state.

8422. Secretary of state to determine values. The secretary of state can make such independent and further investigation as to the property within this state owned by any such corporation as he may desire, and upon the true facts determine the value thereof, and fix the fee to be paid by such company. [S13, §1637; C24, 27, §8422.]

Referred to in §8428. Similar provisions, §§8555, 8766, 8801, 8962, 9087, 9376.

8423. Fees. Before a permit is issued authorizing such corporation to transact business in the state, said corporation shall file with the secretary of state a certified copy of the articles of incorporation, with resolution and statement as previously set forth, and pay a filing fee of twenty-five dollars upon ten thousand dollars or less of money and property of such company actually within the state, and of one dollar for each one thousand dollars of such money or property within this state in excess of ten thousand dollars. [S13, §1637; C24, 27, §8423.]

Referred to in §8438.

8424. Increase of capital—blanks. If from time to time the amount of money or other property in use in the state by said foreign corporation is increased, said corporation shall at the time of said increase, or at the time of making annual report to the secretary of state, in July of each year, file with the secretary of state a sworn statement showing the amount of such increase, and shall pay a filing fee thereon of one dollar for each one thousand dollars or fraction thereof of such increase. The secretary of state shall upon request furnish a blank upon which to make report of such increase of capital in use within the state. [C97, §1637; S13, §1637; C24, 27, §8424.]

Referred to in §§8425, 8438.

8425. Exemption. Any corporation transacting business in this state prior to September 1, 1886, shall be exempt from the payment of the fees required under the provisions of the two preceding sections. [C97, §1637; S13, §1637; C24, 27, §8425.]

Referred to in §8438.

8426. Issuance of permit—effect. The secretary of state shall thereupon issue to such corporation, a permit, in such form as he may prescribe, for the transaction of the business of such corporation, and upon the receipt of such permit said corporation shall be permitted and authorized to conduct and carry on its business in this state. [C97, §1637; S13, §1637; C24, 27, §8426.]

Referred to in §8438.

8427. Denial of right to sue. No foreign stock corporation doing business in this state shall maintain any action in this state upon any contract made by it in this state unless prior to the making of such contract it shall have procured such permit. This prohibition shall also apply to any assignee of such foreign stock corporation and to any person claiming under such assignee of such foreign corporation or under either of them. [C24, 27, §8427.]

Referred to in §8438.

8428. Alphabetical records required. The secretary of state shall number consecutively all such certified copies heretofore and hereafter filed in his office and shall maintain a card index thereof alphabetically arranged and shall preserve the same and the originals of said certified copies as permanent records of his office. [C24, 27, §8428.]

Referred to in §8438.

8429. Powers denied. No foreign corporation which has not in good faith complied with the provisions of this chapter and taken out a permit shall possess the right to exercise the power of eminent domain, or exercise any of the rights and privileges conferred upon corporations, until it has so complied herewith and taken out such permit. [C97, §1639; C24, 27, §8429.]

8430. Violations by corporation. Any foreign corporation that shall carry on its business in violation of the provisions of this chapter in the state of Iowa, by its officers, agents, or otherwise, without having complied with the preceding sections of this chapter and taken out and having a valid permit, shall forfeit and pay to the state, for each and every day in which such business is transacted and carried on, the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by suit in any court having jurisdiction. [C97, §1639; C24, 27, §8430.]

Referred to in §8437.

8431. Violations by officers. Any agent, officer, or employee who shall knowingly act or transact such business for such corporation, when it has no valid permit as provided herein,
shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offense shall be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed thirty days, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment, and pay all costs of prosecution. [C97,§1639; C24, 27,§8431.]

Referred to in §8437.

8432. Status of corporation and officers. Nothing contained in this chapter shall relieve any person, company, corporation, association, or partnership from the performance of any duty or obligation now enjoined upon or required of it, or from the payment of any penalty or liability created by the statutes heretofore in force, and all foreign corporations, and the officers and agents thereof, doing business in this state shall be subject to all the liabilities, restrictions and duties that are or may be imposed upon corporations of like character organized under the general laws of this state, and shall have no other or greater powers. [C97,§1639; C24, 27,§8432.]

Referred to in §8437.

CHAPTER 387
FOREIGN PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATIONS

8433. Capital stock and permit.
8434. Holding companies.
8435. Annual report—fee.

8433. Capital stock and permit. Sections 8412 to 8416, inclusive, and 8420 to 8428, inclusive, are hereby made applicable to any foreign corporation which directly or indirectly owns, uses, operates, controls, or is concerned in the operation of any public gasworks, electric light plant, heating plant, waterworks, interurban or street railway located within the state, or the carrying on of any gas, electric light, electric power, heating business, waterworks, interurban or street railway business within the state, or that owns or controls, directly or indirectly, any of the capital stock of any corporation which owns, uses, operates or is concerned in the operation of any public gasworks, electric light plant, electric power plant, heating plant, waterworks, interurban or street railway located within the state, or any foreign corporation that exercises any control in any way or in any manner over any of said works, plants, interurban or street railways or the business carried on by said works, plants, interurban or street railways by or through the ownership of the capital stock of any corporation or corporations or in any other manner whatsoever, and the ownership, operation, or control of any such works, plants, interurban or street railways or the business carried on by any of such works or plants or the ownership or control of the capital stock in any corporation owning or operating any of such works, plants, interurban or street railways by any foreign corporation in violation of the provisions of this chapter is hereby declared to be unlawful. [S13, §1641-1; C24, 27,§8433.]

8424. Holding companies. The provisions of this chapter are hereby made applicable to all corporations, including so-called “holding companies” which by or through the ownership of the capital stock in any other corporation or corporations or a series of corporations owning or controlling the capital stock of each other can or may exercise control over the capital stock of any corporation which owns, uses, operates, or is concerned in the operation of any public gasworks, electric light plant, electric power plant, heating plant, waterworks, interurban or street railway located in the state, or the business carried on by such works or plants. [S13,§1641-m; C24, 27,§8434.]

8435. Annual report—fee. All corporations subject to the provisions of this chapter are hereby required to pay the annual fee and to make the annual report in the form and manner and at the time as specified in chapter 388. [S13,§1641-n; C24, 27,§8435.]

8436. Sale of capital stock. The provisions of this chapter are hereby made applicable to the sale of its own capital stock by any corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter, whether said capital stock has been heretofore issued by said corporation or not, including the sale of so-called “treasury stock” or stock of the corporation in the hands of a trustee or where the corporation participates in any way or manner in the benefits of said sales, and also to the sale of any of the obligations of any corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter, the payment of which is secured by the deposit or pledge of any of the capital stock of said corporation. [S13,§1641-o; C24, 27,§8436.]

8437. Violations—stock void. Shares of capital stock of any corporation owned or controlled in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be void and the holder thereof shall not be entitled to exercise the powers of a shareholder of said corporation or permitted to participate in or be entitled to any of the benefits accruing to shareholders of said corporation, and sections 8430 to 8432, inclusive, are hereby made applicable to violations of the provisions of this chapter; and courts and juries shall construe this chapter so as to prevent evasion and to accomplish the intents and purposes thereof. [S13,§1641-p; C24, 27,§8437.]

8438. Dissolution—receiver. Courts of equity shall have full power to dissolve, close up, or dispose of any business or property owned, operated, or controlled in violation of the provisions of this chapter; to dissolve any corporation owning or controlling the capital stock of any other corporation in violation of the provisions of this chapter and to close up or dispose of the business or property of said corpo-
ration; and if the court finds that, in order to carry out the purposes of this chapter, it is necessary so to do, it may dissolve the corporation issuing the stock which is owned in violation of the provisions of this chapter, close up the business of said corporation and dispose of its property, and the court may also appoint a receiver who shall be a resident of Iowa for any business or for any corporation which has violated the provisions thereof or of the corporation issuing the stock which is held in violation thereof. Any action to enforce the provisions of this chapter may be instituted by the attorney general in the name of the state of Iowa or by a citizen in the name of the state of Iowa at his own proper cost and expense, reserving, however, to the stockholders owning capital stock not held in violation of this chapter all rights possessed by them. [S13, §1641-q; C24, 27, §8458.]

CHAPTER 388
ANNUAL REPORTS OF CORPORATIONS
Referred to in §8485.

8439. Time of report—requirements. Any corporation, organized under the laws of this state or under the laws of any other state, territory, or any foreign country, which has complied with the laws of this state relating to the organization of corporations and secured a certificate of incorporation or permit to transact business in this state, and any corporation that may hereafter organize and become incorporated under the laws of this state, and shall secure a certificate of incorporation or permit to transact business in this state, and any foreign corporation that may hereafter comply with the laws of this state relating to foreign corporations and secure a permit to transact business within this state, shall, between the first day of July and the first day of August of each year, make an annual report to the secretary of state, said report to be in such form as he may prescribe, upon a blank to be prepared by him for that purpose, and such report shall contain the following information:
1. Name and post office address of the corporation.
2. The amount of capital stock authorized.
3. The amount of capital stock actually issued and outstanding.
4. Par value of such stock, designating whether preferred or common stock, and the amount of each kind.
5. The names and post office addresses of its officers and directors and whether any change of place of business has been made during the year previous to making said report. [S13, §1614-c; C24, 27, §8439.]

8440. Signature and oath—permit. The report required by the preceding section shall be signed and sworn to by an officer of the corporation and when filed with the secretary of state shall be accompanied by the fee required in section 8442, and also by an application for a permit to be issued to said corporation under the provisions of this chapter; said permit to be in such form as the secretary of state may prescribe and which shall be in force and effect for one year from and after the first day of July of the year in which it is issued, except that where the term of a corporate existence shall expire in less than a year from the first day of July aforesaid, then said permit shall be issued for such unexpired term only. [S13, §1614-d; C24, 27, §8440.]

8441. Exemption. Any corporation organized under the laws of this state, and any foreign corporation filing a certified copy of its articles of incorporation after the first day of April of any year, shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter, for the period ending one year from the first day of July following, after which it shall be subject to all the provisions of this chapter. [S13, §1614-d; C24, 27, §8441.]

8442. Annual fee. Every corporation whose corporate period has not expired, which has heretofore obtained, or may hereafter obtain, a certificate of incorporation or permit under the provisions of chapters 384 or 386, to transact business in this state as a corporation, whether the same be a domestic or a foreign corporation, shall pay to the secretary of state an annual fee in the sum of one dollar. [S13, §1614-e; C24, 27, §8442.]

8443. Schedule of penalties. Any corporation organized under the laws of this state, and any foreign corporation authorized to do business in this state, which shall fail to make the report and pay the annual fee provided for in this chapter, and within the time required in section 8439, shall, in addition to the annual fee of one dollar required, incur the following penalties beginning with the month of September and dating from the first day thereof, to wit: For the month of September the sum of...
8444. Collection. If on the first day of January following such corporation shall not have filed the annual report and paid the annual fee, together with all monthly penalties due at the time of filing said report and paying said fee, the secretary of state shall furnish to the attorney general a list of delinquent domestic corporations and he may direct the county attorney of the county in which the corporation has its principal place of business to bring suit for the collection of the fee and penalties due, or may bring such action himself. [S13, §1614-f; C24, 27, §8444.]

8445. Dissolution — effect. Any domestic corporation may, prior to the first day of February of any subsequent year, escape the payment of fee and penalty by dissolving the corporation in the manner provided by section 8363 and filing with the secretary of state a proof of publication of notice of dissolution. [S13, §1614-f; C24, 27, §8445.]

8446. Forfeiture of right to do business. Any foreign corporation that shall fail to make the annual report and pay the annual fee and penalties that may be due shall thereby forfeit its right to do business within this state. [S13, §1614-f; C24, 27, §8446.]

8447. Notice of delinquency — recommendations of attorney general. During the month of August of each year the secretary of state shall prepare a list of all delinquent corporations and file the same in his office, and on or before the first day of September he shall send by registered mail to each delinquent a notice of such delinquency and of the penalties provided in section 8443 and if the annual report required is not filed and the annual fee paid, together with penalties due, on or before the last day of January, on the first day of February following, notice of such delinquency will be filed with the attorney general, who may cause action to be brought for the collection of the fee and penalties due the state; or, at his discretion, the attorney general may recommend that the secretary of state cancel the name of any delinquent corporation from the list of live corporations in his office, and enter such cancellation on the proper records, and when so canceled by the secretary of state the corporate rights of any such corporation shall be forfeited and its corporate period terminated on the date such cancellation has been entered on the records of his office. [S13, §1614-g; C24, 27, §8447.]

8448. Notice of recommendations. The secretary of state shall forward to such corporation a written notice of the recommendation of the attorney general, such notice to state that unless said corporation shall within sixty days of the date of such notice fully comply with the provisions of the preceding section by filing in the office of the secretary of state any report that may be due and pay all fees and penalties that have accrued, or, in lieu thereof file a proof of publication of notice of dissolution as required by section 8363, a declaration of forfeiture and cancellation will be entered on the records of his office. [C24, 27, §8448.]

8449. Service of notice. The notice herein provided for, when inclosed in a sealed envelope with legal postage affixed thereon, and addressed to the corporation, shall constitute a legal notice for the purpose of the preceding section. [C24, 27, §8449.]

8450. Forfeiture of right to do business. After such declaration and forfeiture shall have been entered by the secretary of state on the records of his office such corporation shall not be entitled to exercise the rights of a corporate body, except, it may be allowed a reasonable time to dispose of its business and wind up its affairs, but no new business shall be transacted. [C24, 27, §8450.]

8451. Compromise. Any corporation whose corporate rights shall have been canceled and forfeited in the manner provided herein, or any stockholders or creditor of such corporation may, however, make an application to the secretary of state for a compromise of the claim of the state for the fee and penalties that may have accrued under the provisions of this chapter, and upon payment to the secretary of state the fee or fees that may have accrued, and such amount in addition thereto as penalties as may be fixed by the secretary of state, and also, upon filing such annual reports as may be delinquent, the secretary of state shall reinstate said corporation and the decree of cancellation and forfeiture previously entered shall be annulled and the corporation shall be entitled to continue to act as a corporation for the unexpired portion of its corporate period, as fixed by its articles of incorporation and the limitations prescribed by law, with the right of renewal under sections 8371 to 8375, inclusive. [C24, 27, §8451; 43GA, ch 16.]

8452. Effect of forfeiture. No corporation shall be permitted to waive any duty or obligation required of corporations or the payment of any just claim or claims by reason of such cancellation, forfeiture, and reinstatement as herein provided. [C24, 27, §8452.]

8453. Corporate rights canceled. On the first day of February following the date of the notice provided for in section 8447, all foreign corporations that have not complied with the provisions of this chapter shall forfeit the right to transact business in this state and a declaration of forfeiture and cancellation shall be entered upon the margin of the record of the certified copy of the articles of incorporation of such company in the office of the secretary of state or in such other record as the secretary of state may provide. [S13, §1614-h; C24, 27, §8453.]
8454. **Lien.** The fees and penalty provided for in this chapter shall be a prior lien on any property of the corporation against all persons, whether said property is in the possession of said corporation or otherwise. [C24, 27, §8454.]

8455. **Annual notice of requirements.** It shall be the duty of the secretary of state between the first day of May and the first day of July of each year to notify all corporations whose corporate period has not expired, or that have not dissolved according to law, that are subject to the provisions of this chapter, of the requirements therein made, inclosing therewith a blank form of report and application as provided. [S13, §1614-k; C24, 27, §8455.]

8456. **Service of notice.** The mailing of said notice at Des Moines, Iowa, addressed to the corporation at its post office address as shown by the records of his office shall be deemed a full, complete, and legal notice for the purpose of this chapter. [S13, §1614-k; C24, 27, §8456.]

8457. **Corporations exempted.** Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as imposing an annual fee or requiring a report from any corporation organized for religious, educational, scientific, or charitable purposes or other corporations not organized for pecuniary profit, or from any corporation engaged in the banking or loan and trust business, nor from insurance companies or associations who have paid or have been exempted from the taxes provided in sections 7021 to 7025, inclusive, and received a certificate of authority from the commissioner of insurance. [S13, §1614-l; SS15, §1920-u4; C24, 27, §8458.]

**CHAPTER 389**

**COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS**

Referred to in §§8510, 8515.

8459. **Plan authorized.** Any number of persons, not less than five, may associate themselves as a cooperative association, society, company or exchange, for the purpose of conducting any agricultural, dairy, mercantile, mining, manufacturing or mechanical business on the cooperative plan. For the purposes of this chapter, the words "association," "company," "corporation," "exchange," "society," or "union," shall be construed to mean the same. [SS15, §1641-r1; C24, 27, §8459.]

8460. **Articles of incorporation.** They shall sign and acknowledge written articles which shall contain the name of said association and the names and residences of the persons forming the same. Such articles shall also contain a statement of the purposes of the association, and shall designate the city, town, or village where its principal place of business shall be located. Such articles shall also state the amount of capital stock, the number of shares, and the par value of each. [SS15, §1641-r2; C24, 27, §8460.]

8461. **Filing—certificate of incorporation.** The original articles of incorporation of associations organized under this chapter shall be filed with the secretary of state, and be by him recorded in a book kept for that purpose; and if such articles comply with the provisions of sections 8459 and 8460, he shall issue a certificate of incorporation to the association. The secretary of state shall then forward said articles of incorporation to the recorder of deeds of the county where the principal place of business is to be located, and the same shall be there recorded by such recorder who shall indorse thereon the book and page where the record will be found and the date of the record. No publication of notice of the incorporation of such an association shall be required. [SS15, §1641-r3; C24, 27, §8461; 43GA, ch 5.]

8462. **Fee.** For filing the articles of incorporation of associations organized under this chapter, there shall be paid to the secretary of state ten dollars, and for the filing of an amendment to such articles, five dollars; provided that when the capital stock of such corporation shall be less than five hundred dollars, such fee for filing either the articles of incorporation or amendments thereto shall be one dollar. In all cases there shall be paid a recording fee of ten cents per hundred words, no fee to be less than fifty cents. For recording copy of such articles,
the recorder of deeds shall receive the usual fee for recording. [SS15,§1641-r4; C24, 27,§8462; 43GA, ch 235.]

[8463.] Board of directors. Every such association shall be managed by a board of not less than five directors, who shall be elected by and from the stockholders at such time and for such term of office as the by-laws may prescribe, and shall hold office for the time for which elected and until their successors are elected and qualify. [SS15,§1641-r5; C24, 27,§8463.]

[8464.] Removal. A majority of the stockholders shall have the power at any regular or special stockholders' meeting, legally called, to remove any director or officer for cause, and fill the vacancy, and then upon the director or officer so removed, shall cease to be a director or officer of said corporation. [SS15,§1641-r5; C24, 27,§8464.]

[8465. Officers.] The officers of every such association shall be a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer, who shall be elected annually by the directors, and each of said officers must be a director of the association. The offices of secretary and treasurer may be combined, and when so combined the person filling the office shall be secretary-treasurer. [SS15,§1641-r5; C24, 27,§8465.]

[8466. Amending articles.] The association may amend its articles of incorporation by a majority vote of its stockholders at any regular stockholders' meeting, or at any special stockholders' meeting called for that purpose, on ten days' notice to all stockholders. Said power to amend shall include the power to increase or diminish the amount of capital stock and the number of shares; provided the amount of the capital stock shall not be diminished below the amount of paid-up capital at the time the amendment is adopted. [SS15,§1641-r6; C24, 27,§8466.]

[8467. Record of amendments.] Within thirty days after the adoption of an amendment to its articles of incorporation, an association shall cause a copy of such amendment adopted to be recorded in the office of the secretary of state and of the recorder of deeds of the county where its principal place of business is located. [SS15, §1641-r6; C24, 27,§8467.]

[8468. Powers.] An association created under this chapter shall have power to conduct any agricultural, dairy, mercantile, mining, manufacturing, or mechanical business, on the cooperative plan, and may buy, sell, and deal in the products of any other cooperative company heretofore or hereafter organized under the provisions hereof. [SS15,§1641-r7; C24, 27,§8468.]

[8469. Ownership of shares and voting power limited.] No stockholder in any such association shall own shares of a greater aggregate par value than one thousand dollars, except as hereinafter provided, nor shall he be entitled to more than one vote. [SS15,§1641-r8; C24, 27,§8469.]

[8470. Stock holding.] At any regular meeting, or any regularly called special meeting, at which at least a majority of all its stockholders shall be present, or represented, an association organized under this chapter, may by a majority vote of the stockholders present or represented, subscribe for shares and invest its reserve fund, not to exceed twenty-five per cent of its capital, in the capital stock of any other cooperative association. [SS15,§1641-r9; C24, 27,§8470.]

[8471. Issue of shares as payment.] Whenever an association created under this chapter shall purchase the business of another association, person, or persons, it may pay for the same in whole or in part by issuing to the selling association or person shares of its capital stock to an amount, which at fair market value as determined by the executive council, would equal the fair market value of the business so purchased as determined by the executive council as in cases of other corporations. [SS15, §1641-r10; C24, 27,§8471.]

Payment in property other than money, §8413 et seq.

[8472. May act as trustee.] In case the cash value of such purchased business exceeds one thousand dollars, the directors of the association are authorized to hold the shares in excess of one thousand dollars in trust for the vendor, and dispose of the same to such persons, and within such times, as may be mutually satisfactory to the parties in interest, and to pay the proceeds thereof as currently received to the former owner of said business. [SS15, §1641-r11; C24, 27,§8472.]

[8473. Paid-up stock—right to vote.] Certificates of stock shall not be issued to any subscriber until fully paid, but the by-laws of the association may allow subscribers to vote as stockholders; provided part of the stock subscribed for has been paid in cash. [SS15, §1641-r11; C24, 27,§8473.]

[8474. Voting by mail.] At any regularly called general or special meeting of the stockholders, a written vote received by mail from any absent stockholder, and signed by him, may be read in such meeting, and shall be equivalent to a vote of each of the stockholders so signing; provided he has been previously notified in writing by the secretary of the exact motion or resolution upon which such vote is taken, and a copy of same is forwarded with and attached to the vote so mailed by him. [SS15, §1641-r11; C24, 27,§8474.]

[8475. Reserve fund.] The board of directors, subject to revision by the association at any general or special meeting, shall each year set aside not less than ten per cent of the net profits for a reserve fund, until an amount has accumulated therein equal to fifty per cent of the paid-up capital stock. [SS15,§1641-r12; C24, 27,§8475.]

[8476. Educational fund—dividends.] The board may each year, out of remaining net profits, subject to the approval of the association at any general or special meeting:
1. Provide an educational fund to be used in teaching cooperation, not exceeding five per cent of the net profits.

2. Declare and pay a dividend on the stock, not exceeding ten per cent. [SS15, §1641-r13; C24, 27, §8476.]

8477. Additional dividends. The remainder of said net profits shall be distributed by uniform dividends upon the amount of purchases of shareholders, and upon the wages and salaries of employees. In producing associations, such as creameries, canneries, elevators, factories, and the like, dividends shall be on raw material delivered instead of on goods purchased. In case the association is both a selling and a producing concern, the dividends may be on both raw material delivered and goods purchased by patrons. [SS15, §1641-r13; C24, 27, §8477.]

8478. When dividends distributed. The profits or net earnings of such associations shall be distributed to those entitled thereto, at such times as the by-laws shall prescribe, which shall be as often as once in twelve months. [SS15, §1641-r14; C24, 27, §8478.]

8479. Dissolution. If such association, for five consecutive years, shall fail to declare a dividend upon the shares of its paid-up capital, five or more stockholders, by petition, setting forth such fact, may apply to the district court of the county wherein is situated its principal place of business in this state, for its dissolution. If, upon hearing, the allegations of the petition are found to be true, the court may adjudge a dissolution of the association. [SS15, §1641-r14; C24, 27, §8479.]

8480. Annual report—penalty. Every association organized under the terms of this chapter shall annually, on or before the first day of March of each year, make a report to the secretary of state and the county recorder of the county wherein is situated its principal place of business, showing total amount of business transacted, amount of capital stock subscribed for and paid in, number of stockholders, total expense of operation, amount of indebtedness for liabilities, and its profits and losses. Such reports shall be for the calendar or fiscal year immediately preceding the said first day of March, provided that a calendar or fiscal year has been completed upon said date.

Failure to comply with this section before the first day of April shall subject the delinquent association to a penalty of ten dollars. [SS15, §1641-r15; C24, 27, §8480.]

Referred to in §§8480-a1, 8480-a3.

8480-a1. Exemption from report. Any corporation organized under the provisions of this chapter after the first day of January shall be exempt from the provisions of the preceding section for the year in which incorporated, after which it shall, however, be subject to all of the provisions of said section. [C27, §8480-a1.]

8480-a2. List of delinquents. In the month of April of each year the secretary of state shall prepare a list of all delinquent corporations and file the same in his office. [C27, §8480-a2.]

8480-a3. Notice to delinquents. On or before the first day of May he shall send by registered mail to each delinquent and to each of its officers, as may be disclosed by the latest records on file in the office of the secretary of state, a notice of such delinquency and of the penalties provided in section 8480. [C27, §8480-a3; 43GA, ch 17.]

8480-a4. Cancellation. If the annual report required is not filed and penalties paid on or before the last day of June the secretary of state shall, on the first day of July following, cancel the name of any delinquent corporation from the list of live corporations in his office, and enter such cancellation on the proper records. [C27, §8480-a4.]

8480-a5. Effect of cancellation. When so canceled the corporate rights of any such corporation shall be forfeited and its corporate period terminated on the date such cancellation shall have been entered on the records of his office. [C27, §8480-a5.]

8480-a6. Reinstatement of corporation. Any corporation whose corporate rights have been canceled and forfeited in the manner provided herein may, however, before September first following such cancellation, make application to the secretary of state for reinstatement and upon being furnished good and sufficient reasons for not having filed its report he shall, upon the filing of such report and the payment of the penalty, reinstated such corporations and the decree of cancellation shall be annulled and the corporation shall be entitled to continue to act as a corporation for the unexpired portion of its corporate period as fixed by its articles of incorporation and the limitations prescribed by law. [C27, §8480-a6.]

8481. Chapter extended to former companies. All cooperative corporations, companies, or associations heretofore organized and doing business under prior statutes, or which have attempted to so organize and do business, shall have the benefit of all the provisions of this chapter and be bound hereby on all alike, and the secretary of state and the county recorder of the county in which the principal place of business is located, amended and substituted articles of incorporation drawn in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and a written declaration, signed and sworn to by the president and secretary to the effect that said cooperative company or association has by a majority vote of its stockholders decided to accept the benefits of and to be bound by the provisions hereof. [SS15, §1641-r16; C24, 27, §8481; 43GA, ch 18.]

8482. Use of term “cooperative” restricted. No corporation or association organized after July 4, 1915, shall be entitled to use the term “cooperative” as part of its corporate or other business name or title, unless it has complied with the provisions of this chapter, and any corporation or association violating the provisions of this section may be enjoined from
doing business under such name at the instance of any stockholder of any association legally organized under the provisions of this chapter. [SS15, §1641-r17; C24, 27, §8482.]

8483. Use of funds. None of the funds of any association organized under the provisions of this chapter shall be used in the payment of any promotion, as commissions, salaries, or expenses of any kind, character, or nature whatsoever. [SS15, §1641-r18; C24, 27, §8483.]

8484. Private property exempt. The private property of the stockholders shall be exempt from execution for the debts of the corporation. [SS15, §1641-r19; C24, 27, §8484.]


CHAPTER 390
NONPROFIT-SHARING COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

8485-b1. Nature. Associations organized under the provisions of this chapter are declared to be not for pecuniary profit. [C27, §8485-b1.]

8486. Organization. Any number of persons, not less than five, may associate themselves as a cooperative association, without capital stock, for the purpose of conducting any agricultural, live-stock, horticultural, dairy, mercantile, mining, manufacturing, or mechanical business, or the constructing and operating of telephone and high tension electric transmission lines on the cooperative plan and of acting as a cooperative selling agency. Cooperative live-stock shipping associations organized under this chapter shall do business with members only. [C24, 27, §8486.]

8487. Terms defined—products of nonmember. For the purpose of this chapter, the words “association”, “exchange”, “society”, or “union”, shall be construed to mean the same and are defined to mean a corporate body composed of actual producers or consumers of the given commodity handled by the association, whose business is conducted for the mutual benefit of its members and not for the profit of stockholders, and control of which is vested in its members upon the basis of one vote to each member. Associations shall not deal in the products of nonmembers to an amount greater in value than such as are handled by it for members. [C24, 27, §8487.]

8488. Articles—personal liability. They shall sign and acknowledge written articles, which shall contain the name of the association and the names and residences of the incorporators. Such articles shall also contain a statement of the purposes of the association, the amount of the membership fee, and shall designate the city, town, or village where its principal place of business shall be located, and the manner in which such articles may be amended, and any limitation which the members propose to place upon their personal liability for the debts of the association. [C24, 27, §8488.]

8489. Filing—certificate of incorporation. The original articles of incorporation shall be filed for record with the secretary of state. Upon approval of such articles, the secretary of state shall issue a certificate of incorporation. [C24, 27, §8489.]

8490. Fees. For filing the articles of incorporation of associations organized under this chapter, there shall be paid to the secretary of state five dollars, and for the filing of an amendment to such articles, two dollars. In all cases there shall be paid a recording fee of ten cents per hundred words, no recording fee to be less than fifty cents. [C24, 27, §8490; 45GA, ch 285.]

8491. Amendments. Within thirty days after the adoption of any amendment to its articles of incorporation, the association shall cause a copy of such amendment to be recorded in the office of the secretary of state. [C24, 27, §8491.]

8492. Board of directors—removals. Every such association shall be managed by a board of not less than five directors, who shall be elected by and from the members at such time and for such term of office as the articles may prescribe. They shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualify; but a majority of the members shall have the power at any regular or special meeting of the association legally called, to remove any director or officer for cause, and fill the vacancy. [C24, 27, §8492.]

8493. Officers. The officers of every such association shall be a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary, and treasurer, who shall be elected annually by the directors, from
8494. Admission of members. Under the terms and conditions prescribed in its by-laws, an association may admit as members persons engaged in the production of the products, or in the use or consumption of the supplies, to be handled by or through the association, including the lessees and landlords of lands used for the production of such products, who receive as rent part of the crop raised on the leased premises. [C24, 27,§8494.]

8495. Membership certificates. Membership certificates in due form shall be issued to all charter members and to such others as shall subsequently be admitted by the association in accordance with its articles and by-laws. [C24, 27,§8495.]

8496. Certificates nontransferable—surrender. No such certificate shall be transferable by the member to any other person, but shall be surrendered to the association in case of his voluntary withdrawal. [C24, 27,§8496.]

8497. Automatic cancellation—revocation. It shall become void upon his death, or may be revoked by the directors upon proof duly made that he has ceased to be a producer of products handled by or through the association, in the case of producing or selling associations or has ceased to be the user of products handled by or through the association in case of stores and supply associations, or for failure to observe its by-laws or his contractual obligations to it. [C24, 27,§8497.]

8498. Conditions printed on certificates. The conditions of membership specified in the two preceding sections shall be printed upon the face of every membership certificate. [C24, 27,§8498.]

8499. Combinations of local associations. Likewise, associations may be formed under this chapter whose membership shall consist of other associations formed under the provisions of this chapter, the purpose being to federate local associations into central cooperative associations for the more economical and efficient performance of their marketing or other operations. [C24, 27,§8499.]

8500. Powers of central associations. Such central associations may enter into contracts, agreements, and arrangements with their member associations. Each member association in such federated associations shall have an official representative chosen by its own board of directors, who shall cast one vote and no more at all business meetings of the federated association. [C24, 27,§8500.]

8501. Voting power. Each member of an association shall be entitled to one vote and no more upon all questions affecting the control and management of the affairs of the association and in the selection of its board of directors. [C24, 27,§8501.]

8502. Proxies—voting by mail. No vote by proxy shall be permitted, but a written vote received by mail from any absent member, and signed by him, may be read and counted at any regular or special meeting of the association, provided that the secretary shall notify all members in writing of the exact motion or resolution upon which such vote is to be taken, and a copy of same shall be forwarded with and attached to the vote so mailed by the member. [C24, 27,§8502.]

8503. Power to compel sales and purchases—liquidated damages. The association may require members to sell all or a stipulated part of their specifically enumerated products exclusively through the association or to buy specifically enumerated supplies exclusively through the association, but in such case, a reasonable period during each year shall be specified during which any member, by giving notice in prescribed form, may be released from such obligation thereafter. Where it is desired to enter into the exclusive arrangement provided in this section, the association shall execute a contract with each such member setting forth what goods or wares are to be handled and upon what terms. In order to protect itself in the necessary outlay, which it may make for the maintenance of its services, the association may stipulate that some regular charge shall be paid by the member for each unit of goods covered by such contract whether actually handled by the association or not, and in order to reimburse the association for any loss or damage which it or its members may sustain through the member's failure to deliver his products to or to procure his supplies from the association.

In case it is difficult or impracticable to determine the actual amount of damage suffered by the association or its members through such failure to comply with the terms of such a contract, the association and the member may agree upon a sum to be paid as liquidated damages for the breach of his contract, said amount to be stated in the contract. [C24, 27,§8503.]

8504. Financial power. Every association may borrow money necessary for the conduct of its business, and may issue notes, debentures therefor, and may give security in the form of mortgage or otherwise for the repayment thereof. [C24, 27,§8504.]

8505. Personal liability. Members of such association may limit their personal liability to the amount of their membership fee as provided in their articles of incorporation. [C24, 27,§8505.]

8506. Cost of service—dues, etc. Associations formed under this chapter shall perform services on a basis of the lowest practicable cost, and may provide for meeting the cost thereof through dues, assessments, or service charges, which shall be prescribed in the by-laws. Such charges shall be set high enough to provide a margin of safety above current operating costs and fixed charges upon borrowed capital. [C24, 27,§8506.]

8507. Reserve and educational funds—patronage dividends. Out of any surplus remaining in any given year, the directors shall each
year set aside not less than ten per cent of such savings for the accumulation of a reserve fund until such reserve shall equal at least forty per cent of the invested capital of the association, not less than one per cent nor more than five per cent for a permanent educational fund from which expenditures shall be made annually at the discretion of the directors for the purpose of teaching cooperation, and the remainder to be returned to the members as a patronage dividend prorated on a uniform basis to each member upon the value of business done by him through the association. [C24, 27, §8507.]

§8508. Annual report—penalty. Every association organized under the terms of this chapter shall annually, on or before the first day of March of each year, make a report to the secretary of state; such report shall contain the name of the company, its principal place of business in this state, and generally a statement as to its business, showing total amount of business transacted, number of members, total expense of operation, amount of indebtedness, and its profits or losses. Such reports shall be for the calendar or fiscal year immediately preceding the said first day of March, provided that a calendar or fiscal year has been completed upon said date.

Failure to comply with this section before April first of each year shall subject the delinquent association to a penalty of ten dollars. [C24, 27, §8508.]

§8508-a1. Exemption from report. Any corporation organized under the provisions of this chapter after the first day of January shall be exempt from the provisions of section 8508 for the year in which incorporated, after which it shall, however, be subject to all of the provisions of said section. [C27, §8508-a1.]

§8508-a2. List of delinquents. In the month of April of each year the secretary of state shall prepare a list of all delinquent corporations and file the same in his office. [C27, §8508-a2.]

§8508-a3. Notice to delinquents. On or before the first day of May he shall send by registered mail to each delinquent and to each of its officers, as may be disclosed by the latest records on file in the office of the secretary of state, a notice of such delinquency and of the penalties provided in section 8508. [C27, §8508-a3; 43GA, ch 17.]

§8508-a4. Cancellation. If the annual report required is not filed and penalties paid on or before the last day of June the secretary of state shall, on the first day of July following, cancel the name of any delinquent corporation from the list of live corporations in his office, and enter such cancellation on the proper records. [C27, §8508-a4.]

§8508-a5. Effect of cancellation. When so canceled the corporate rights of any such corporation shall be forfeited and its corporate period terminated on the date such cancellation shall have been entered on the records of his office. [C27, §8508-a5.]

§8508-a6. Reinstatement of corporation. Any corporation whose corporate rights have been canceled and forfeited in the manner provided herein may, however, before September first following such cancellation, make application to the secretary of state for reinstatement and upon being furnished good and sufficient reasons for not having filed its report he shall, upon the filing of such report and the payment of the penalty, reinstate said corporation and the decree of cancellation shall be annulled and the corporation shall be entitled to continue to act as a corporation for the unexpired portion of its corporate period as fixed by its articles of incorporation and the limitations prescribed by law. [C27, §8508-a6.]

§8509. Chapter extended to former associations. All corporations, or associations herefore organized and doing business under prior statutes, or which have attempted so to organize and do business cooperatively, shall have the benefit of all the provisions of this chapter and be bound thereby, on filing with the secretary of state amended and substituted articles of incorporation drawn in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and a written declaration signed and sworn to by the president and secretary, to the effect that said company or association has, by a majority vote of its stockholders, decided to accept the benefits of and to be bound by the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §§8509; 43GA, ch 18.]

§8510. Use of term “cooperative”—injunction. No corporation or association hereafter organized shall be entitled to use the term “cooperative” as part of its corporate or other business name or title, unless it has complied with the provisions of this chapter or of chapter 889, and any corporation or association violating the provisions of this chapter may be enjoined from doing business under such name at the instance of any stockholder of any association legally organized under the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §8510.]

§8511. Use of funds—promotion expenses. None of the funds of any association shall be used for any promotion as commissions, salaries, or expenses of any kind, character, or nature whatsoever, except that in the case of associations operating in more than one county, if the par value of securities to be sold is in excess of one hundred thousand dollars, a sum not to exceed five per cent of the par value of bonds or debentures sold may be used by committees elected by the members for selling or soliciting for the sale of such securities or for hiring responsible salaried solicitors for that purpose. [C24, 27, §8511.]

§8512. Duration of incorporation—renewal. Associations formed under the provisions of this chapter shall continue for a period of twenty-five years, unless earlier dissolved by order of its members or by other processes as by law provided, and the term of its existence may be renewed by the filing of new articles of association, as by law provided. [C24, 27, §8512.]
CHAPTER 391

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

8513. Authorization.
8514. Liquidated damages.

8513. **Authorization.** Persons engaged in the conduct of any agricultural, horticultural, dairy, live stock, mercantile, mining, or manufacturing business in the manner provided in section 8515 may act together in associations, corporate or otherwise, for the purpose of collectively producing, processing, preparing for market, handling, and marketing the products of their members. Such persons may organize and operate such associations, and such associations may make the necessary contracts and agreements to effect that purpose, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. [C24, 27,§8513.]

8514. **Liquidated damages.** Contracts and agreements entered into between associations and the members thereof may, where damages that may be sustained for the breach thereof are difficult of ascertainment, provide for such penalties as may be agreed upon, which penalties, if the parties thereto so agree, shall be construed as liquidated damages and be enforceable in the full amount thereof both at law and in equity. [C24, 27,§8514.]

8515. **Applicability of chapter.** The provisions of this chapter shall apply:
1. To corporations organized under the provisions of chapter 389.
2. To other incorporated associations or companies organized without capital stock, not for pecuniary profit and for the mutual benefit of their members. [C24, 27,§8515.]

Referred to in §8513.

8516. **Rule of interpretation.** Should any section of this chapter or any part thereof be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional, such section or part thereof shall be deemed to be independent of and unrelated to any other section or part of this chapter, and such decision shall affect only the specific provision which it is held offends against the constitution, and shall not be held to be an inducement to the passage of any other section or provision of this chapter. [C24, 27,§8516.]

CHAPTER 392

SALE OF STOCK ON INSTALLMENT PLAN

8517. Terms defined.
8518. Certificate—how obtained.
8519. Council to approve.
8520. Annual report.

8517. **Terms defined.** The term “association” when used in this chapter shall mean any person, firm, company, partnership, association, or corporation, other than building and loan associations and insurance companies and associations, which issue stocks on the partial payment or installment plan. The term “issue” shall mean issue, sell, place, engage in or otherwise dispose of or handle. The term “stock” shall mean certificates, memberships, shares, bonds, contracts, debentures, stocks, tontine contracts, or other investment securities or agreements of any kind or character issued upon the partial payment or installment plan. [S13,§1920-k; C24, 27,§8517.]

8518. **Certificate—how obtained.** No association contemplated by this chapter shall issue any stock until it shall have procured from the auditor of state a certificate of authority authorizing it to engage in such business. To procure such certificate of authority it shall be necessary for such association to file with the auditor of state a statement, under oath, showing the name and location of such association, the name and post office address of its officers, the date of organization, and if incorporated a copy of its articles of incorporation, also, a copy of its by-laws or rules by which it is to be governed, the form of its certificates, stocks, or contracts, all printed matter issued by it, together with a detailed statement of its financial condition and such other information concerning its affairs or plan of business as the auditor of state may require. The same shall be, by the auditor of state laid before the executive council for consideration. [S13,§1920-1; C24, 27,§8518.]

8519. **Council to approve.** If the executive council is satisfied that the business is not in violation of law or of public policy, and is safe, reliable, and entitled to public confidence, and if it shall approve the form of certificate of stock or contract, it shall direct the auditor of state to issue to such association a certificate of authority authorizing it to transact business within this state until the first day of March next succeeding the date of such authorization. [S13,§1920-m; C24, 27,§8519.]

8520. **Annual report.** During the month of January of each year, every association transacting the business contemplated by this chapter, shall file with the auditor of state a statement showing its condition on the thirty-first day
of December preceding. Said statement shall be in such form as shall be prescribed by the auditor of state. If it appears from such statement that such association is doing a safe business and is solvent, the auditor of state may renew its certificate of authority authorizing it to transact business within the state until the first day of March of the following year. If at any time it shall appear that such association is doing an unsafe business or is insolvent the auditor of state may revoke its certificate of authority authorizing it to transact business within the state until the first day of March of the following year. If at any time it shall appear that such association is doing an unsafe business or is insolvent the auditor of state may revoke its certificate of authority authorizing it to transact business and having revoked the certificate of authority of an association organized under the laws of this state, he shall report his action to the attorney general who shall at once apply to the district court or a judge thereof for the appointment of a receiver to close up the affairs of such association, and an injunction may issue in the same proceeding enjoining and restraining the association from transacting business in this state. [S13, §1920-o; C24, 27, §8520.

Referred to in §8534. Injunctions, ch 397.

8521. Bonds or securities deposited. Before any association shall be authorized to transact business contemplated by this chapter, it shall deposit with the auditor of state a bond approved by the executive council, guaranteeing the faithful performance of all contracts entered into by such association or securities of the kind designated in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of section 8737, or such other securities as shall be approved by the executive council in the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, which amount shall remain in possession of the auditor of state until the end of the calendar year in which the association shall first be authorized to transact business. At the end of such calendar year, such association shall deposit with the auditor of state securities of the kind above provided in an amount equal to all its liabilities to persons residing within this state and shall keep such deposit at all times equal to such liability; provided that at no time shall such deposit be reduced below twenty-five thousand dollars except at such time as such association is doing an unsafe business and its liabilities have been reduced below twenty-five thousand dollars. [S13, §1920-p; C24, 27, §8521.]

Since the enactment of section 8521, section 8737 has undergone material changes. See 45GA, ch 109; 45GA, cbs 212, 223, 224.

8522. Unauthorized companies — penalty. Any member or representative of any association who shall attempt to issue or sell any stock as contemplated by this chapter or to transact any business whatsoever in the name of or on behalf of such association, not authorized to do business within this state, or which has failed or refused to comply with the provisions of this chapter, or has violated any of its provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. [S13, §1920-q; C24, 27, §8522.]

8523. Fee. Such association shall pay to the auditor of state for its certificate of authority to transact business, a fee of twenty-five dollars, and for each annual renewal thereof at the time of filing the annual statement ten dollars, which fee shall be by the auditor of state turned into the state treasury as are other fees of his office. [S13, §1920-r; C24, 27, §8523.]

8524. Examination. Every such association doing business within this state, shall be subject to examination in the same manner as is provided for the examination of insurance companies and shall pay the same fees and costs therefor, and shall so far as is consistent with the plan of business, be subject to the same restrictions and regulations. Such examinations shall be full and complete and in making the same the auditor of state or examiner shall have full access to and may demand the production of all books, securities, papers, moneys, etc., of the association under examination, and may administer oaths, summon and compel the attendance and testimony of any persons connected with such association. If upon such examination, it shall appear that such association does not conduct its business in accordance with law, or if it permits forfeiture of payments by persons holding its stock, after three years from the issuance of said stock or provides for the payment of its expenses other than from earnings, or that any profits, advantage, or compensation of any form or description is given to any member or investor over any other member or investor of the same class, or if beneficiaries are selected or determined or advantages given one over another by any form of chance, lottery, or hazard, or if certificates of stock are by their terms or by any other provision to be redeemed in numerical order or by any arbitrary order or precedence, without reference to the amount previously paid thereon by the holder thereof, or that the affairs are in an unsound condition, or if such association refuses such examination to be made, the auditor of state may revoke its certificate of authority to do business in this state, and having revoked the certificate of authority of an association organized under the laws of this state, he shall report the same to the attorney general, who shall proceed as provided in section 8520. [S13, §1920-s; C24, 27, §8524.]

Examination, ch 397.
CHAPTER 393

INVESTMENT COMPANIES

This chapter (§§8525 to 8581, inc.) repealed by 43GA, ch 10, and chapter 393-C1 enacted in lieu thereof.

CHAPTER 393-C1

IOWA SECURITIES ACT

8581-c1. Title. This chapter shall be known as the "Iowa Securities Law". [43GA, ch 10, §1.]

8581-c2. Administration. The administration of the provisions of this chapter shall be vested in the secretary of state of the state of Iowa.

The secretary of state shall appoint a superintendent in charge of the securities department and may appoint one or more assistants. The superintendent appointed under this chapter shall perform such duties as the secretary of state shall generally or specifically direct. In case of vacancy in the office of secretary of state, by reason of absence, physical disability or other cause, to administer properly the provisions of this chapter, the superintendent appointed under this chapter shall act for and in the stead of the secretary of state, and thereupon the superintendent shall have generally, for the time being, all the power and authority of this chapter conferred upon the secretary of state.

The secretary of state shall also employ from time to time, such other officers, attorneys, clerks and employees as are necessary for the administration of this chapter. They shall perform such duties as the secretary of state shall assign to them. The amount hereafter expended in any one year to carry out the provisions of this chapter shall not exceed the revenues derived from the provisions of this chapter during such year.

The superintendent and each of the employees shall subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law.

The secretary of state, superintendent, or any other person appointed or employed by the secretary of state under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid, in addition to their salary or compensation when required to travel on official duties, transportation, board, lodging and other traveling expenses necessary and actually incurred by each of them in the performance of the duties required by this chapter or performed by the direction of the secretary of state.

The executive council shall cause the secretary of state to be furnished with such quarters, stationery, furniture, office equipment, and other supplies as may be necessary for the efficient execution of the functions vested in him by this chapter. [SS15, §1920-u,-u10; C24, 27, §§8525, 8550; 43GA, ch 10, §2.]

8581-c3. Definitions. When used in this chapter the following terms shall, unless the text otherwise indicates, have the following respective meanings:

1. "Security" shall include any note, stock, treasury stock, bond, debenture, evidence of indebtedness, certificate of interest in an oil, gas, or mining lease, collateral trust certificate, pre-organization certificate, pre-organization subscription, any transferable share, investment contract, or beneficial interest in title to property, interest in or under a profit-sharing or participating agreement or scheme, or any other instrument commonly known as a security.

2. "Person" shall include a natural person, a corporation created under the laws of this or any other state, county, sovereignty, or political subdivision thereof, a partnership, an association, a joint stock company, a trust and any unincorporated organization. As used herein the term "trust" shall be deemed to include a common law trust, but shall not include a trust created or appointed under or by virtue of a last will and testament, or by a court of law or equity, or any public charitable trust.

3. "Sale" or "sell" shall include every disposition, or attempt to dispose, of a security or interest in a security for value. Any security given or delivered with, or as a bonus on account of, any purchase of securities or any other thing, shall be conclusively presumed to constitute a part of the subject of such purchase and to have
§8581-c3, Ch 393-C1, IOWA SECURITIES ACT

been sold for value. "Sale" or "sell" shall also include an exchange, an attempt to sell, an option of sale, a solicitation of a sale, a subscription or an offer to sell, directly or by an agent, or a circular, letter advertisement or otherwise: provided, that a privilege pertaining to a security giving the holder the privilege to convert such security into another security of the same issuer shall not be deemed a sale, or offer to sell, or option of sale of such other security within the meaning of this definition and such privilege shall not be construed as affecting the status of the security to which such privilege pertains with respect to exemption or registration under the provisions of this chapter; but when such privilege of conversion shall be exercised such conversion shall be subject to the limitations hereinafter provided in subsection (h) of section 8581-c5; and provided further, that the issue or transfer of a right pertaining to a security and entitling the holder of such right to subscribe to another security of the same issuer, when such right is issued or transferred with the security to which it pertains, shall not be deemed a sale, or offer to sell or option of sale of such other security within the meaning of this definition, and such right shall not be construed as affecting the status of the security to which such right pertains with respect to exemption or registration under the provisions of this chapter; but the sale of such other security upon the exercise of such right shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter.

4. "Dealer" shall include every person other than a salesman who in this state engages either for all or part of his time directly or through an agent in the business of selling any securities issued by another person or purchasing or otherwise acquiring such securities from another for the purpose of reselling them or of offering them for sale to the public, or offering, buying, selling or otherwise dealing or trading in securities as agent or principal for a commission or at a profit, or who deals in futures or differences in market quotations of prices or values of any securities or accepts margins or purchases or sales or pretended purchases or sales of such securities; provided that the word "dealer" shall not include a person having no place of business in this state who sells or offers to sell securities exclusively to brokers or dealers actually engaged in buying and selling securities as a business.

5. "Issuer" shall mean and include every person who proposes to issue, has issued, or shall hereafter issue any security. Any natural person who acts as a promoter for and on behalf of a corporation, trust or unincorporated association or partnership of any kind to be formed shall be deemed to be an issuer.

6. "Salesman" shall include every natural person, other than a dealer, employed or appointed or authorized by a dealer or issuer, to sell securities in any manner in this state. The partners of a partnership and the executive officers of a corporation or other association registered as a dealer shall not be salesmen within the meaning of this definition.

7. "Broker" shall mean dealer as herein defined.

8. "Agent" shall mean salesman as hereinabove defined.

9. "Secretary of state" shall mean the secretary of state of the state of Iowa.

10. "Superintendent" shall mean the superintendent in charge of securities department.

11. "Mortgage" shall be deemed to include a deed of trust to secure a debt.

§8581-c4. Exempt securities. Except as hereinafter otherwise provided, the provisions of this chapter shall not apply to any of the following classes of securities:

a. Any security issued or guaranteed by the United States or any territory or insular possession thereof, or by the District of Columbia or by any state or political subdivision or agency thereof.

b. Any security issued or guaranteed by any foreign government with which the United States is at the time of the sale or offer of sale thereof maintaining diplomatic relations, or by any state, province or political subdivision thereof having the power of taxation or assessment, which security is recognized at the time it is offered for sale in this state as a valid obligation by such foreign government or by such state, province or political subdivision thereof issuing the same.

c. Any security issued by and representing an interest in or a direct obligation of a national bank or by any federal land bank or joint-stock land bank or national farm loan association under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act of July 17, 1916, or by any corporation created and acting as an instrumentality of the government of the United States pursuant to authority granted by the congress of the United States.

d. Any security issued or guaranteed either as to principal, interest, or dividend by a corporation owning or operating a railroad, provided that such corporation is subject to regulation or supervision as to the issue of its own securities by the interstate commerce commission.

e. Any security issued by a corporation organized exclusively for educational, benevolent, fraternal, charitable or reformatory purposes and not for pecuniary profit, and no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

f. Securities appearing in any list of securities dealt in on the New York, Boston or Chicago stock exchange or on any other recognized and responsible stock exchange which has been previously approved by the secretary of state and which securities have been so listed pursuant to official authorization by such exchange, and also all securities senior to or on a parity with any securities so listed, or represented by subscription rights which have been so listed, or evidences of indebtedness guaranteed by companies any stock of which is so listed, such securities to be exempt only so long as such listing shall remain in effect. The secretary of
state shall have power at any time to withdraw approval theretofore granted by him to any exchange, and thereupon no security listed on such exchange shall be longer entitled to the benefit of such exemption.

g. Any security issued by and representing an interest in or a direct obligation of a state bank, trust company or savings institution incorporated under the laws of and subject to the examination, supervision, and control of any state or territory of the United States or of any insular possession thereof; or issued by any building and loan association of this state or by any insurance company under the insurance department of this state.

h. Negotiable promissory notes or commercial paper issued in good faith in the usual course of carrying on and conducting the business of the issuer; provided, that such issue of notes or commercial paper mature in not more than twelve months from date of issue and shall be issued within three months after the date of sale.

i. Any security other than common stock outstanding and in the hands of the public for a period of not less than five years upon which no default in payment of principal, interest or dividend exists and upon which no such default has occurred for a continuous immediately preceding period of five years.

j. Securities evidencing indebtedness due under any contract made in pursuance to the provisions of any statute of any state of the United States providing for the acquisition of personal property under conditional sales contracts.

k. Securities of any cooperative association organized in good faith under the laws of this state exclusively for the purpose of conducting upon the cooperative plan among its stockholders any or all of the following businesses: Any agricultural, dairy, live-stock or produce business; the business of selling, marketing or otherwise handling, any agricultural, dairy or live-stock products, or other produce, by any cooperative association; the manufacture of any produce from dairy, or live-stock products, or other produce; any business incidental to any of the above purposes; the operation of a rural telephone among its stockholders.

[SS15, §1920-ul; C24, 27, §8526; 43GA, ch 10, §4; 44GA, ch 196.]

Referred to in §§8581-c6, 8581-c7, 8581-c11, 8581-c17.

8581-c5. Exempt transactions. Except as hereinafter expressly provided, the provisions of this chapter shall not apply to the sale of any security in any of the following transactions:

a. At any judicial, executor's, administrator's, guardian's, or conservator's sale, or at any sale by a receiver or trustee in bankruptcy.

b. By or for the account of a pledge holder or mortgagee selling or offering for sale or delivery in the ordinary course of business and not for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this chapter, to liquidate a bona fide debt, a security pledged in good faith as security for such debt.

c. An isolated transaction in which any security is sold, offered for sale, subscription or delivery by the owner thereof, or by his representative for the owner's account, such sale or offer for sale, subscription or delivery not being made in the course of repeated and successive transactions of a like character by such owner, or on his account by such representative, and such owner or representative not being the underwriter of such security.

d. The distribution by a corporation actively engaged in the business authorized by its charter of capital stock, bonds or other securities to its stockholders or other security holders as a stock dividend or other distribution out of earnings or surplus; or the issuance of securities to the security holders or other creditors of a corporation in the process of a bona fide reorganization of such corporation made in good faith and not for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this chapter, either in exchange for the securities of such security holders or claims of such creditors or partly for cash and partly in exchange for the securities or claims of such security holders or creditors; or the issuance of additional capital stock of a corporation sold or distributed by it among its own stockholders exclusively, where no commission or other remuneration is paid or given directly or indirectly in connection with the sale or distribution of such increased capital stock.

e. The sale, transfer or delivery to any bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company or to any corporation or to any broker or dealer; provided that such broker or dealer is actually engaged in buying and selling securities as a business.

f. The transfer or exchange by one corporation to another corporation of their own securities in connection with a consolidation or merger of such corporations.

g. Bonds or notes secured by mortgage upon real estate or tangible personal property where the entire mortgage together with all of the bonds or notes secured thereby are sold to a single purchaser at a single sale.

h. The issue and delivery of any security in exchange for any other security of the same issuer pursuant to a right of conversion entitling the holder of the security exchanged to make such conversion, provided that the security exchanged has been registered under the law or was when sold, exempt from the provisions of the law and that the security issued and delivered in exchange if sold at the conversion price would at the time of such conversion fall within the class of securities entitled to registration by notification under the law. Upon such conversion the par value of the security surrendered in such exchange shall be deemed the price at which the securities issued and delivered in such exchange are sold.

i. Subscriptions for shares of the capital stock of a corporation organized under the laws of this state, when no expense is incurred, or no commission, compensation or remuneration is paid or given for or in connection with the sale or disposition of such securities.
j. Bonds or notes secured by mortgage upon real estate or tangible personal property situated within the state of Iowa where the bonds or notes issued to not more than ten purchasers and the total face amount of all bonds or notes secured by a single mortgage does not exceed fifty thousand dollars. [SS15, §§1920-u1, -u13; C24, 27, §§8526, 8554; 43GA, ch 10, §5.]

Referred to in §§8581-c3, 8581-c6, 8581-c11, 8581-c17.

8581-c6. Registration of securities. No securities except of a class exempt under any of the provisions of section 8581-c4 or unless sold in any transaction exempt under any of the provisions of section 8581-c5 shall be sold within this state unless such securities shall have been registered by notification or by qualification as hereinafter defined. Registration of stock shall be deemed to include the registration of rights to subscribe to such stock if the notice under section 8581-c7 or the application under section 8581-c8 for registration of such stock includes a statement that such rights are to be issued. A record of the registration of securities shall be kept in a register of securities to be kept in the office of the secretary of state, in which register of securities shall also be recorded any orders entered by the secretary of state with respect to such securities. Such register, and all information with respect to the securities registered therein shall be open to public inspection. [43GA, ch 10, §6.]

8581-c7. Registration by notification. The following classes of securities shall be entitled to registration by notification in the manner provided in this section:

1. Securities issued by a corporation, partnership, association, company, syndicate or trust owning a property, business or industry which has been in continuous operation not less than three years and which has shown during a period of not less than two years or more than ten years next prior to the close of its last fiscal year preceding the offering of such securities, average annual net earnings, after deducting all prior charges not including the charges upon securities to be retired out of the proceeds of sale, as follows:

a. In the case of interest bearing securities, not less than one and one-half times the annual interest charge thereon and upon all other outstanding interest bearing obligations of equal rank, and assets at least equal to one hundred twenty-five per cent of the face value of such interest bearing securities, and all other obligations of equal or prior rank outstanding and not to be retired out of the proceeds of the sale of such securities.

b. In the case of preferred stock, not less than one and one-half times the annual dividend requirements on such preferred stock and on all other outstanding stock of equal rank and assets at least equal to one hundred twenty-five per cent of the par value of the aggregate amount of such preferred stock and all other outstanding preferred stock of equal rank, after the deduction from such assets of all indebtedness, which will be existing, and all stock of senior rank which will be outstanding after the application of the proceeds of the preferred stock offered for sale.

2. In the case of common stock not less than five per cent upon all outstanding common stock of equal rank, together with the amount of common stock then offered for sale reckoned upon the price at which such stock is then offered for sale or sold.

The ownership by a corporation, partnership, association, company, syndicate or trust of more than fifty per cent of the outstanding voting stock of a corporation shall be construed as the proportionate ownership of the property, business or industry of such corporation, and shall permit the inclusion of the earnings of such corporation applicable to the payment of dividends upon the stock so owned in the earnings of the corporation, partnership, association, company, syndicate, or trust issuing the securities sought to be registered by notification.

3. Bonds or notes secured by first mortgage upon real estate leased to a corporation for a term of years at a net rental sufficient to pay the interest and to retire the principal of all bonds or notes secured by said mortgage during the term of the lease where the lease is irrevocable and is pledged under the mortgage securing said bonds or notes, provided any class of stock of the lessee is exempt under any of the provisions of section 8581-c4 except clause (e) and clause (i) thereof or will fall within subdivision 1 of this section.

4. Bonds or notes secured by first mortgage on real estate in any state or territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia or in the Dominion of Canada where such real estate consists of agricultural lands used and valuable for agricultural purposes (not including oil, gas or mining property) and where the aggregate face value of the bonds or notes, not including interest notes or coupons, secured on such property does not exceed seventy per cent of the then fair market value of said lands, including any improvements appurtenant thereto.

5. Bonds or notes secured by a mortgage consisting of a first lien on a leasehold of real estate in any state or territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia where such real estate consists of improved city, town or vil-
gage property and where the aggregate face value of such bonds or notes, not including interest notes or coupons, secured by such first mortgage does not exceed seventy per cent of the then fair market value of said leasehold, including any improvements appurtenant there-to, and when said property is used principally to produce through rental a net income after deducting operating expenses and taxes or has a fair rental value after deducting operating expenses and taxes at least equal to the annual interest plus not less than three per cent of the principal of said mortgage indebtedness; provided, all advertisements, circulars and letters advertising the sale of said bonds or notes, and all receipts of payments therefor, and said bonds and notes shall bear in bold type not less than eighteen point upon the face thereof a legend stating that said bonds or notes are secured by mortgage on a leasehold, and all other written or printed offerings shall contain a statement to the same effect.

6. Bonds or notes secured by a first mortgage upon real estate in any state or territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia where the mortgage is a first mortgage upon city, town or village real estate, or leaseholds upon which a building or buildings is or are about in good faith forthwith to be erected according to the expressed terms of the mortgage and where reasonably adequate provision has been made for financing the full completion of said building clear of any lien superior to said mortgage and where the aggregate face value of the bonds or notes, not including interest notes or coupons, secured by such first mortgage does not exceed seventy per cent of the fair market value of such mortgaged property, including the building or buildings to be erected thereon as aforesaid, and where said mortgaged property is to be used principally to produce through rental a net annual income, after deducting operating expenses and taxes, or will have a fair rental value, after deducting operating expenses and taxes, at least equal to the annual interest plus not less than three per cent of the principal of said mortgage indebtedness: provided, that all advertisements, circulars and letters advertising the sale of said bonds or notes and all receipts of payments therefor shall bear in bold type upon the face thereof a legend stating that said bonds or notes are secured wholly or partly by mortgage on a leasehold as the case may be, and all other written or printed offerings of said bonds or notes shall contain a statement to the same effect.

7. Bonds or notes secured by first lien on collateral pledged as security for such bonds or notes with a bank or trust company as trustee, which bank or trust company is incorporated under the laws of and subject to examination and supervision by the United States or by a state of the United States, which collateral shall consist of (a) a principal amount of first mortgage bonds or notes conforming to the requirements of any one or more of subsections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this section and/or (b) a principal amount of obligations secured as hereinafter in this subsection provided, and/or (c) a principal amount of obligations of the United States, and/or (d) cash, equal to not less than one hundred per cent of the aggregate principal amount of all bonds or notes secured thereby. The portion of such collateral referred to in clause (b) shall consist of obligations secured by a first lien on a principal amount of first mortgage bonds or notes conforming to the requirements of any one or more of subsections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this section, and/or a principal amount of obligations of the United States and/or cash equal to not less than one hundred per cent of the aggregate principal amount of such obligations so secured thereby, and all such pledged securities including cash so securing such obligations shall have been deposited with a bank or trust company as trustee, which bank or trust company is incorporated under the laws of and subject to examination and supervision by the United States or by a state of the United States.

Securities entitled to registration by notification shall be registered by the filing by the issuer or by any registered dealer interested in the sale thereof in the office of the secretary of state within two days thereafter or within such further time as the secretary of state shall allow.

The secretary of state shall, for a period of twenty-four hours exclusive of Sundays, and legal holidays, only from and after the receipt of any such notification accompanied by proper
§8581-c7, Ch 393-C1, IOWA SECURITIES ACT

fee as in this section provided, have the same powers on such notifications as it has on applications for registration by qualification and the same powers to deny the registration or to register the securities. Failure of the secretary of state to take any formal action on a notification within said period of twenty-four hours exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays shall constitute a registration, subject to the terms of the notification, for those in whose behalf the notification was given.

If, at any time in the opinion of the secretary of state, the information contained in the statement or circular filed is misleading, incorrect, inadequate or incomplete, or the sale or offering for sale of the security may work or tend to work a fraud, the secretary of state may require from the person filing such statement such further information as may in his judgment be necessary to establish the classification of such security as claimed in said statement or to enable the secretary of state to ascertain whether the sale of such security would be fraudulent, or would result in fraud, and the secretary of state may also suspend the right to sell such security pending further investigation, by entering an order specifying the grounds for such action, and by notifying personally by mail, telephone or telegraph the person filing such statement and every registered dealer who shall have notified the secretary of state of an intention to sell such security. The refusal to furnish information required by the secretary of state within a reasonable time to be fixed by the secretary of state may be a proper ground for the entry of such order of suspension. Upon the entry of any such order of suspension no further sales of such security shall be made until the further order of the secretary of state.

In the event of the entry of such order of suspension the secretary of state shall upon request give a prompt hearing to the parties interested. If no hearing is requested within a period of twenty days from the entry of such order, or if upon such hearing the secretary of state shall determine that any such security does not fall within a class entitled to registration under this section, or that the sale thereof would be fraudulent or would result in fraud, he shall enter a final order prohibiting sales of such security, with his findings with respect thereto, provided that if the finding with respect to such security is that it is not entitled to registration under this section, the applicant may apply for registration by qualification by complying with the requirements of section 8581-c8. Appeals from such final order shall be taken as hereinafter provided. If, however, upon such hearing, the secretary of state shall find that the security is entitled to registration under this section, and that its sale will neither be fraudulent nor result in fraud, he shall forthwith enter an order revoking such order of suspension and such security shall be restored to its status as a security registered under this section, as of the date of such order of suspension.

At the time of filing the statement, as hereinbefore prescribed in this section, the applicant shall pay to the secretary of state one-twentieth of one per cent of the aggregate par value of the securities to be sold in this state for which the applicant is seeking registration, but in no case shall such fee be less than ten dollars or more than one hundred dollars. In the case of stock having no par value, the price at which such stock is to be offered to the public, shall be deemed to be the par value of such stock. [SS15, §§1920-u2,-u3,-u6; C24, 27, §§8527, 8529, 8531, 8536; 43GA, ch 10, §7.]

§8581-c8. Registration by qualification. All securities required by this chapter to be registered before being sold in this state, and not entitled to registration by notification shall be registered only by qualification in the manner provided by this section.

The secretary of state shall receive and act upon applications to have securities registered by qualification, and may prescribe forms on which he may require such applications to be submitted. Applications shall be in writing and shall be duly signed by the applicant and sworn to by any person having knowledge of the facts, and filed in the office of the secretary of state and may be made either by the issuer of the securities for which registration is applied for by any registered dealer desiring to sell the same within this state.

The secretary of state may require the applicant to submit to him the following information respecting the issuer and such other information as he may in his judgment deem necessary to enable him to ascertain whether such securities shall be registered pursuant to the provisions of this section:

a. The names and addresses of the directors, trustees and officers, if the issuer be a corporation or association or trust organized or existing under the common law (as hereinbefore defined), of all partners, if the issuer be a partnership, and of the issuer, if the issuer be an individual.
b. The location of the issuer's principal business office and of its principal office in this state, if any.
c. The purposes of incorporation (if incorporated) and the general character of the business actually to be transacted by the issuer, and the purpose of the proposed issue.
d. A statement of the capitalization of the issuer; a balance sheet showing the amount and general character of its assets and liabilities on a day not more than sixty days prior to the date of filing such balance sheet; a detailed statement of the plan upon which the issuer proposes to transact business; a copy of the security for the registration of which application is made; and a copy of all circulars, prospectuses, advertisements or other descriptions of such securities then prepared by or for such issuer and/or by or for such applicant (if the applicant shall not be the issuer) to be used for distribution or publication in this state.
e. A statement of the amount of the issuer's income, expenses, and fixed charges during the last fiscal year, or if in actual business less than one year, then for such time as the issuer has been in actual business.

f. A statement showing the price at which such security is proposed to be sold, together with the maximum amount of commission or other form of remuneration to be paid in cash or otherwise, directly or indirectly, for or in connection with the sale or offering for sale of such securities.

g. A detailed statement showing the items of cash, property, services, patents, good will and any other consideration for which such securities have been or are to be issued in payment.

h. The amount of capital stock which is to be set aside and disposed of as promotion stock, and a statement of all stock issued from time to time as promotion stock.

i. If the issuer is a corporation, there shall be filed with the application a certified copy of its articles of incorporation with all amendments and of its existing by-laws. If the issuer is a trust, there shall be filed with the application a copy of all instruments by which the trust is created or declared and in which it is accepted and acknowledged. If the issuer is a partnership or an unincorporated association, or joint stock company, or any other form of organization whatsoever, there shall be filed with the application a copy of its articles of partnership or association and all other papers pertaining to its organization.

All of the statements, exhibits and documents of every kind required by the secretary of state under this section, except properly certified public documents, shall be verified by the oath of the applicant or of the issuer in such manner and form as may be required by the secretary of state.

The secretary of state shall have power to place such conditions, limitations and restrictions on any registration as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter and the conditions, limitations and restrictions, if any, shall be entered in the register of securities or an entry shall be made in the register of securities referring to a formal order of the secretary of state on file showing such conditions, limitations and restrictions.

At the time of filing the information, as hereinafter prescribed in this section, the applicant shall pay to the secretary of state a fee of one-tenth of one per cent of the aggregate par value of the securities to be sold in this state, for which the applicant is seeking registration, but in no case shall such fee be less than twenty-five dollars or more than two hundred dollars. In case of stock having no par value the price at which such stock is to be offered to the public shall be deemed to be the par value of such stock.

If upon examination of any application the secretary of state shall find that the sale of security referred to therein would not be fraudulent or would not work or tend to work a fraud upon the purchaser, or that the enterprise or business of the issuer is not based upon sound business principles, then upon the payment of the fee provided in this section, he shall record the registration of such security in the register of securities, and thereupon such security so registered may be sold by the issuer or by any registered dealer, subject, however, to the further order of the secretary of state as hereinafter provided.

So long as any security is sold or offered for sale pursuant to registration by qualification under this section, there shall be filed with the secretary of state, before, or within thirty days after the termination of the fiscal year of the issuer of such security, a statement properly verified, which statement shall set forth the financial condition, the amount of assets and liabilities and such other information concerning the financial affairs or the plan of business of the issuer as the secretary of state may require in order to determine whether the continued sale of such securities would result or tend to result in fraud. [SS15, §§1920-u2, -u3, -u6, -u8; C24, 27, §§8527, 8528, 8531, 8536, 8543; 43GA, ch 10, §8.]

8581-c9. Consent to service. Upon any application for registration by notification under section 8581-c7 made by an issuer, and upon any application for registration by qualification under section 8581-c8, whether made by an issuer or a registered dealer, where the issuer is not domiciled in this state, or where such application the irrevocable written consent of the issuer that suits and actions, growing out of the violation of any provision or provisions of this chapter, may be commenced against it in the proper court of any county in this state in which a cause of action may arise or in which the plaintiff may reside, by the service of any process or pleading authorized by the laws of this state, on the secretary of state, said consent stipulating and agreeing that such service or process or pleadings on such secretary of state shall be taken and held in all courts to be as valid and binding as if due service had been made upon the issuer himself, and said written consent shall be authenticated by the seal of said issuer, if it has a seal, and by the acknowledged signature of any officer of the incorporated or unincorporated association, if it be an incorporated or unincorporated association, duly authorized by resolution of the board of directors, trustees or managers of the corporation or association, and shall in such case be accompanied by a duly certified copy of the resolution of the board of directors, trustees or managers of the corporation or association, authorizing the officers to execute the same. In case any process or pleadings mentioned in this chapter are served upon the secretary of state, it shall be by duplicate copies, one of which shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state and another immediately forwarded by registered mail to the principal office of the issuer against which said process or pleadings are
§8581-c10, Ch 393-C1, IOWA SECURITIES ACT

8581-c10. Revocation of registration of securities. The secretary of state may revoke the registration of any security by entering an order to that effect, with his findings in respect thereto, if upon examination into the affairs of the issuer of such security it shall appear that the issuer:

1. Is insolvent; or
2. Has violated any of the provisions of this chapter or any order of the secretary of state of which such issuer has notice; or
3. Has been or is engaged or is about to engage in fraudulent transactions; or
4. Is in any other way dishonest or has made any fraudulent representations in any prospectus or in any circular or other literature that has been distributed concerning the issuer or its securities; or
5. Is of bad business repute; or
6. Does not conduct its business in accordance with law; or
7. That its affairs are in an unsound condition; or
8. That the enterprise or business of the issuer is not based upon sound business principles.

In making such examination the secretary of state shall have access to and may compel the production of all the books and papers of such issuer, and he or the superintendent may administer oaths to and examine the officers of such issuer or any other person connected therewith as to its business and affairs and may also require a balance sheet exhibiting the assets and liabilities of any such issuer or his income statement, or both, to be certified to by a public accountant either of this state or of any other state where the issuer's business is located, approved by the secretary of state.

Whenever the secretary of state may deem it necessary, he may also require such balance sheet or income statement, or both to be made more specific in such particulars as the secretary of state may direct to be made. He may also require such addenda thereto, or such additional information, as the secretary of state may deem necessary. In any such examination the secretary of state shall have access to and may compel the attendance of, and require from and examine, any officer, employee, or agent of any such issuer or its securities, and may also require such addenda or other information as the secretary of state may deem necessary.

If any issuer shall refuse to permit an examination to be made by the secretary of state, it shall be proper ground for cancellation of registration.

If the secretary of state shall deem it necessary he may enter an order suspending the right to sell securities pending any investigation, provided that the order shall state the grounds of the secretary of state for taking such action. Notice of the entry of such order shall be given personally or by telephone, telegraph, or mail to the issuer and every registered dealer who shall have notified the secretary of state of an intention to sell such security. [SS15, §1920-u7; C24, 27,§§8534, 8535; 43GA, ch 10,§9.]

Referred to in §8581-c11.

§8581-c11. Registration of dealers and salesmen. No dealer or salesman shall engage in business in this state as such dealer or salesman or sell any securities including securities exempted in section 8581-c4, except in transactions exempt under section 8581-c5, unless he has been registered as a dealer or salesman in the office of the secretary of state pursuant to the provisions of this section.

An application for registration in writing shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state in such form as the secretary of state may prescribe, duly verified by oath, which shall state the principal office of the applicant, wherever situated, and the location of the principal office and all branch offices in this state, if any, the name or style of doing business, the names, residence and business addresses of all persons interested in the business as principals, copartners, officers and directors, specifying as to each his capacity and title, the general plan and character of business and the length of time the dealer has been engaged in business. The secretary of state may also require such additional information as to applicant's previous history, record and association, as he may deem necessary to establish the good repute in business of the applicant.

There shall be filed with such application an irrevocable written consent to the service of process upon the secretary of state in actions against such dealer in manner and form as provided in section 8581-c9.

If the secretary of state shall find that the applicant is of good repute and has complied with the provisions of this section including the payment of the fee hereinafter provided he shall register such applicant as a dealer upon his filing a bond as in section 8581-c14 provided.

Upon the written application of a registered dealer and general satisfactory showing as to good character and the payment of the proper fee the secretary of state shall register as salesmen of such dealer such natural persons as the dealer may request. Such registration shall cease upon the termination of the employment of such salesman by such dealer.

The names and addresses of all persons approved by registration as dealers or salesmen and all orders with respect thereto shall be recorded in a register of dealers and salesmen kept in the office of the secretary of state which shall be open to public inspection. The fee for such registration and for each annual renewal shall be twenty-five dollars in the case of dealers and three dollars in the case of salesmen. Every registration under this section shall expire one year from date of issuance, but new registrations for the succeeding year may be issued upon written application and upon payment of said fee without filing of further statements or furnishing any further information unless specifically required by the secretary of state.

Changes in registration occasioned by changes in the personnel of a partnership or in the principals, copartners, officers or directors of any dealer may be made from time to time by written application setting forth the facts with respect to such change.

The secretary of state shall have the power, in connection with any dealer's or salesman's
registration, to require the dealer or salesman to furnish the secretary of state, in such form as he may designate, any information or reports deemed necessary to assist the secretary of state in determining whether such registration should remain in force, and to make an investigation of the books, records, property, business and affairs of such dealer or salesman.

Any issuer of a security required to be registered under the provisions of this chapter, selling such securities except in exempt transactions as defined in section 8581-c5, shall be deemed a dealer within the meaning of this section and required to comply with all the provisions hereof, but such issuer shall be required to pay only one fee which shall be either the fee for registration of the security or for dealer’s registration, whichever is the greater, and shall not be required to furnish the bond herein prescribed. [SS15,§1920-ul5; C24, 27,§§8561, 8563; 43GA, ch 10,§11.]

Referred to in §§8581-cl3, 8581-cl4.

§8581-cl12. Deposits for special examinations. Whenever it is necessary for the secretary of state to incur any expense in connection with any application, notification, registration or license, he shall have the power by written order to require the interested person to make an advance deposit with the secretary of state in an amount estimated as sufficient to cover such expense. All such deposits shall be covered into the state treasury and credited to "security department investigation fund", from which fund disbursements shall be made upon order of the secretary of state to pay such expenses. Any unexpended portion shall be refunded. On field examinations made by the secretary of state or any regulation made hereunder ; or

Pending the hearing the secretary of state shall have the power to order the suspension of such dealer’s or salesman’s registration; provided, such order shall state the cause for such suspension.

In the event the secretary of state determines to refuse or revoke a registration as hereinafter provided he shall enter a final order thereon with his findings on the register of dealers and salesmen and suspension or revocation of the registration of a dealer shall also suspend or revoke the registration of all his salesmen.

It shall be sufficient cause for refusal or cancellation of registration in case of a partnership or corporation or any unincorporated association, if any member of a partnership or any officer or director of the corporation or association has been guilty of any act or omission which would be cause for refusing or revoking the registration of an individual dealer or salesman. [SS15,§1920-ul5; C24, 27,§8562; 43GA, ch 10,§13.]

§8581-cl14. Bond and conditions. Any bond required by section 8581-cl1 shall be conditioned that the dealer shall properly account for any moneys or securities received from or belonging to another and shall pay, satisfy and discharge any judgment or decree that may be rendered against such dealer in a court of competent jurisdiction in a suit or action brought by a purchaser of securities against such dealer in which it shall be found or adjudged that such securities were sold by the dealer in violation of this chapter or that such purchaser was defrauded in the sale of such securities. Such bond may be drawn to cover the original license and any renewals thereof.

Every such bond shall run in favor of the state of Iowa for the use and benefit of any purchaser of securities sustaining damages as a result of any breach of the conditions thereof, in the sum of five thousand dollars and shall be in such form consistent with the provisions hereof as the secretary of state may prescribe, and shall be executed with surety by a surety company authorized to do business in this state. In suits against the surety upon such bond it shall not be necessary to join such dealer as a party.

Banks or trust companies under the supervision of this state or of the United States which would otherwise be required under the provisions of this chapter to execute as dealers the bond required herein may execute said bond without surety.

One or more recoveries upon any such bond shall not vitiate the same but it shall remain in full force and effect, but no recoveries from the surety upon any such bond shall ever exceed the full amount of the same, and upon suits being commenced in excess of the amount of the same the secretary of state may require additional bond, and if the same is not given within ten days the secretary of state may revoke the registration of such dealer.

Any person injured by any breach of the bond given by any dealer may sue on the bond of such dealer in any proper court of the state of Iowa of competent jurisdiction for the recovery of damages, not exceeding the amount of the bond.
sustained in consequence of such breach, but no such action shall be brought after two years after the accruing of the cause of action thereon. [SS15, §1920-16; C24, 27, §8671; 43GA, ch 10, §13a.]

Referred to in §8581-c11.

§8581-c15. Burden of proof. It will not be necessary to negative any of the exemptions in this chapter provided in any complaint, information, indictment or any other writ or proceedings laid or brought under this chapter and the burden of proof of any such exemption shall be upon the party claiming the benefit of such exemption and any person claiming the right to register any securities by notification under section §8581-c7 shall also have the burden of proving the right so to register such securities. [43GA, ch 10, §14.]

§8581-c16. Escrow agreement. If the statement containing information as to securities to be registered, as provided for in section §8581-c8, shall disclose that any such securities or any securities senior thereto shall have been or shall be intended to be issued for any patent right, copyright, trademark, process, formulae or good will, or for promotion fees or expenses or for other intangible assets, the amount and nature thereof shall be fully set forth and the secretary of state may require that such securities so issued in payment of such patent right, copyright, trademark, process, formulae or good will, or for promotion fees or expenses, or for other intangible assets shall be delivered in escrow to the secretary of state under an escrow agreement that the owners of such securities shall not be entitled to withdraw such securities from escrow until all other stockholders who have paid for their stock in cash shall have been paid a dividend or dividends aggregating not less than six per cent, shown to the satisfaction of said secretary of state to have been actually earned on the investment in any common stock so held, and in case of dissolution or insolvency during the time such securities are held in escrow, that the owners of such securities shall not participate in the assets until after the owners of all other securities shall have been paid in full. [43GA, ch 10, §15.]

§8581-c17. Injunctions. Whenever it shall appear to the secretary of state, either upon complaint or otherwise, that in the issuance, sale, promotion, negotiation, advertisement, or distribution of any securities within this state, including any security exempted under the provisions of section §8581-c5, and including any transaction exempted under the provisions of section §8581-c4, any person, as defined in this chapter, shall have employed or employed, or is about to employ any device, scheme or artifice to defraud or for obtaining money or property by means of any false pretense, representation or promise, or that any such person shall have made, makes or attempts to make in this state fictitious or pretended purchases or sales of securities or shall have employed, or employed, in or is about to engage in any practice or transaction or course of business relating to the purchase or sale of securities which is in violation of law or which is fraudulent or which has operated or which would operate as a fraud upon the purchaser, any one or all of which devices, schemes, artifices, fictitious or pretended purchases or sales of securities, practices, transactions and courses of business are hereby declared to be and are hereinafter referred to as fraudulent practices; or that any person is acting as dealer or salesman within this state without being duly registered as such dealer or salesman as provided in this chapter, the secretary of state may investigate, and whenever he shall believe from evidence satisfactory to him that any such person has engaged in, is engaged in or is about to engage in any of the practices or transactions heretofore referred to as and declared to be fraudulent practices, or is selling or offering for sale any securities in violation of this chapter or is acting as a dealer or salesman without being duly registered as provided in this chapter the secretary of state may, in addition to any other remedies, bring action in the name and on behalf of the state of Iowa against such person and any other person or persons heretofore concerned in or in any way participating in or about to participate in such fraudulent practices or acting in violation of this chapter to enjoin such person and such other person or persons from continuing such fraudulent practices or engaging therein or doing any act or acts in furtherance thereof or in violation of this chapter. In any such court proceedings the secretary of state may apply for and on due showing be entitled to have issued the court's subpoena requiring the forthwith appearance of any defendant and his employees, salesmen or agents and the production of documents, books and records as may appear necessary for the hearing of such petition, to testify and give evidence concerning the acts or conduct or things complained of in such application for injunction. In such action the equity courts shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter and a judgment may be entered awarding such injunction as may be proper. [43GA, ch 10, §16.]

§8581-c18. Remedies. Every sale or contract for sale made in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall be voidable at the election of the purchaser and the person making such sale or contract for sale and every director, officer or agent of or for such seller who shall have personally participated in making such sales and at the time knew of such violations shall be jointly and severally liable to such purchaser in an action at law in any court of competent jurisdiction upon tender to the seller in person or in open court of the securities sold or of the contract made for the full amount paid by such purchaser, together with all taxable court costs and reasonable attorney's fees in any action or tender under this section; provided, that no action shall be brought for the recovery of the purchase price after two years from the date of such sale or contract for sale; and provided further that no purchaser otherwise entitled shall claim or have the benefit of this section who shall have refused or failed within
thirty days from the date thereof to accept an offer in writing of the seller to take back the security in question and to refund the full amount paid by such purchaser, together with interest on such amount for the period from the date of payment by such purchaser down to the date of repayment, such interest to be computed:

a. In case such securities consist of interest bearing obligations at the same rate as provided in such obligations; and

b. In case such securities consist of other than interest bearing obligations at the rate of six per cent per annum; less, in every case, the amount of any income from said securities that may have been received by such purchaser. [43GA, ch 10, §17.]

8581-c19. Appeals. An appeal may be taken by any person interested from any final order of the secretary of state to the district court of Polk county, Iowa, by serving upon the secretary of state within twenty days after the date of the entry of such order a written notice of such appeal stating the grounds upon which a reversal of such final order is sought; a demand in writing for a certified transcript of the record and of all papers on file in his office affecting or relating to such order and executing a bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars to the state of Iowa, with sufficient surety, to be approved by the clerk of said court conditioned upon the faithful prosecution of such appeal to final judgment, and the payment of all costs as shall be incurred in carrying out the provisions of this chapter, or that shall otherwise neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof be fined in the sum of not more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned not to exceed five years in the penitentiary or reformatory, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. [SS15, §1920-u17; C24, 27, §8557; 43GA, ch 10, §19.]

8581-c21. False statements, entries, and representations. Any person, firm, association, company or corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter, that shall subscribe or cause to be made any false statement or false entry in any book required to be kept or relating to any business to be transacted in this state pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, or make or subscribe to any false statement, exhibit or paper filed with the secretary of state, or shall make to the secretary of state, his superintendent, agent or representative any false or fraudulent statement concerning the proposed plan of business to be transacted, or the nature, value or character of securities to be sold in this state, or shall make to said secretary of state, his superintendent, agent or representative any false statement as to the financial condition of such person, firm, association, company or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be fined in the sum of not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not to exceed five years in the penitentiary or reformatory, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. [SS15, §1920-u19; C24, 27, §8557; 43GA, ch 10, §20.]

8581-c22. General violations. Any person, firm, association, company or corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter that shall knowingly and with intent to evade the provisions of this chapter sell or negotiate for the sale of any securities within this state without complying with the provisions of this chapter, or that knowingly and with intent to evade the provisions of this chapter continues to sell, offer for sale or knowingly and with intent to evade the provisions of this chapter negotiates for the sale of securities in this state after his registration has been revoked or canceled by the secretary of state, or that shall otherwise neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof be fined not to exceed five thousand dollars or be imprisoned not to exceed five years in the penitentiary or reformatory or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. [SS15, §1920-u20; C24, 27, §8577; 43GA, ch 10, §21.]

8581-c23. False representations. Any person, firm, association, company or corporation, or any agent or representative thereof, whether subject to the provisions of this chapter or otherwise, that sells, offers for sale or negotiates for the sale of any securities within this state, and knowingly makes any false representations
or statements as to the nature, character or value of such security, or the amount of the earning power of such security whether in the nature of interest, dividends or otherwise, or knowingly makes any false or fraudulent representation to any person for the purpose of inducing said person to purchase said security, or conceals any material fact in the advertisement or prospectus of such security for the purpose of defrauding the purchaser, or knowingly violates any of the provisions of this chapter with intent to defraud, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the penitentiary or reformatory for not more than five years or by both such fine and imprisonment. [SS15, §1920-u21; C24, 27,§8579; 43GA, ch 10,§22.]

8581-c24. Promotion by state officials and employees. No state official or employee of the state shall use his name in his official capacity in connection with the indorsement or recommendation of the organization or the promotion of any company or in the disposal to the public of its securities, nor shall anyone use the stationery of the state or of any official thereof in connection with any such transaction. Whoever violates the aforesaid provision shall, upon conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined in any sum not to exceed five hundred dollars or be punished by confinement in a county jail for not more than ninety days or by both such fine and imprisonment. [SS15, §1920-u21; C24, 27,§8579; 43GA, ch 10,§22.]

8581-c25. Secret agents—failure to disclose interest. Any individual, not licensed as a dealer or salesman, who, with intent to secure financial gain for himself, advises and procures or assists in procuring any person to purchase any securities contemplated by this chapter and who received for such service any commission or reward, without disclosing to the purchaser the fact of his interest shall, in addition to any other penalty, be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C24, 27, §8564; 43GA, ch 10,§24.]

8581-c26. Statement not open to public. Any statement, report or information required to be made or furnished by any person by this chapter shall be for the information of the secretary of state, the attorney general or any public official who may be interested in an official way in receiving such statement, report or information, but such statement, report or information shall not be open to public inspection, nor shall it be published or used for private purposes but may be used in an official, legitimate way if need be. [43GA, ch 10,§26.]

8581-c27. Constitutionality. Should the court declare any section or clause of this chapter unconstitutional then such decision shall affect only the section or clause so declared to be unconstitutional and shall not affect any other section or clause of this chapter. [SS15,§1920-u22; C24, 27,§8581; 43GA, ch 10,§26.]

For temporary saving clause see 43GA, ch 10,§27.

CHAPTER 394

CORPORATIONS NOT FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT

GENERAL PROVISIONS

8582. Articles.
8583. Powers—duration.
8584. Property of extinct religious society—rules.
8585. For agricultural, horticultural, and cemetery purposes.

8585-b1. Territorial associations.

8586. Dividend.
8587. When society deemed extinct.
8588. Power to confer degree.

8588-b1. Penalty.
8589. Trustees or managers.
8590. Academical—meetings.
8591. Election of officers.
8592. Reincorporation prior to expiration of term.

8592-a1. Reincorporation after expiration of term.
8593. Amendment of articles.
8594. Record—effect.
8596. Powers of trustees.
8597. Extinct religious societies—disposition of property.
8598. Property in trust—use of principal.
8599. Contract and rights not affected.

FOREIGN NONPECUNIARY CORPORATIONS

8600. Permits.
8601. Record and permit.
8602. Annual reports.
8603. Forfeiture.

name by which the corporation or association shall be known, which shall not be the same as that of any such organization previously existing, its business or objects, the number of trustees, directors, managers or other officers to conduct the same, and the names thereof for the first year. [C51,§§708, 709; R60, §§1187, 1188, 1190, 1191, 1193, 1197; C73, §§1091, 1092, 1095, 1100; C97, §1642; C24, 27,§8582.]

Referred to in §8600.

8583. Powers—duration. Upon filing such articles, the persons signing and acknowledging the same, and their associates and successors, shall become a body corporate, with the name therein stated, and may sue and be sued. It may
have a corporate seal, alterable at its pleasure, and may take by gift, purchase, devise, or bequest real and personal property for purposes appropriate to its creation, and may make by-laws. Corporations so organized shall endure for fifty years, unless a shorter period is fixed in the articles, or they are sooner dissolved by three-fourths vote of all the members thereof, or by act of the general assembly, or by operation of law. [R60, §§1185, 1194, 1198; C75, §1070, 1096, 1101; C97, §1645; S13, §1645; C24, 27, §8583.]

8584. Property of extinct religious society—rules. State, diocesan, or district religious organizations incorporated under this chapter, or those existing by voluntary association and having permanent funds, shall have the power to adopt and enforce rules as to the property of extinct local societies which at any time have been or which may be connected therewith and defining when such a local society shall be considered extinct, and to take charge of and to control the real and personal property of such extinct society. [S13, §1643; C24, 27, §8584.]

Referred to in §8599.

8585. For agricultural, horticultural, and cemetery purposes. Corporations organized for agricultural or horticultural purposes, and cemetery associations, shall not own to exceed nine sections of land, and the improvements and necessary personal property for the proper management thereof; and the articles of incorporation shall provide a mode by which any member may at any time withdraw therefrom, and also the mode of determining the amount to be received by such member upon withdrawal, and for the payment thereof to him, subject to the right of creditors of the corporation; and their duration shall be without limit, unless terminated by act of the general assembly. [R60, §1185; C73, §1070; C97, §1644; C24, 27, §8585.]

Referred to in §8585-b1.

8585-b1. Territorial associations. The power and right to acquire lands to the extent granted by the preceding section shall be possessed by any corporation incorporated for cemetery purposes by any territorial legislature of Iowa and now existing even though said incorporation act contains a lesser limitation on such power and right. [C27, §8585-b1.]

8586. Dividend. No dividend or distribution of property among the stockholders shall be made until the dissolution of the corporation. [C51, §710; R60, §1188; C73, §1093; C97, §1645; S13, §1645; C24, 27, §8586.]

8587. When society deemed extinct. When a local religious society shall have ceased to support a minister or leader or regular services and work for two years or more, or as defined by the rules of any incorporated state, diocesan, or district society with which it has been connected, it shall be deemed extinct, and its property may be taken charge of and controlled by such state or similar society of that denomination with which it had been connected. [S13, §1645; C24, 27, §8587.]

Referred to in §8599.

8588. Power to confer degree. Any corporation of an academical character may confer the degrees usually conferred by such an institution. No academic degree for which compensation is to be paid shall be issued or conferred by such corporation or by any individual conducting an academic course unless the person obtaining the said degree shall have completed at least one academic year of resident work at the institution which grants the degree. [C51, §711; R60, §1189; C73, §1094; C97, §1646; C24, 27, §8588.]

Referred to in §8588-b1.

8588-b1. Penalty. A violation of the preceding section by a corporation shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars. A violation of the preceding section by an individual conducting an academic course or by an officer or managing head of a corporation shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary or men's or women's reformatory not more than seven years; or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [C27, §8588-b1.]

8589. Trustees or managers. Such corporation may, annually or oftener, elect from its members its trustees, directors or managers, at such time and place and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of its affairs and funds, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. When a vacancy occurs in its governing body, it shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws. When the corporation consists of the trustees, directors or managers of any benevolent, charitable, scientific, or religious institution which is or may be established in the state, and which is or may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of any synod, conference, association or other ecclesiastical body in any state established by the laws thereof, such ecclesiastical body may nominate and appoint such trustees, directors or managers, according to the usages of the appointing body, and may fill any vacancy which may occur among them; and when any such institution may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of two or more of such synods, conferences, associations or other ecclesiastical bodies, they may severally nominate and appoint such proportion of such trustees, directors or managers as shall be agreed upon by the bodies immediately concerned, and any vacancy occurring among such appointees last named shall be filled by the synod, conference, association or body having appointed the last incumbent. [R60, §1195; C73, §1097; C97, §1647; C24, 27, §8589.]

8590. Academical — meetings. Any corporation of an academical character, the membership of which shall consist of lay members and pastors of churches, delegates to any synod, conference, or council holding its annual meetings alternately in this and one or more adjoining states, may hold its annual meetings for the elections of officers and the transaction of business in any adjoining state, at the place where such
8591. Election of officers. If an election of trustees, directors, or managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, the society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but such election may take place on any other day directed in the by-laws. [R6, §1196; C75, §1099; C97, §1649; C24, 27, §8590.]

8592. Reincorporation prior to expiration of term. The trustees, directors, or members of any corporation organized under this chapter may reincorporate the same, and all the property and rights thereof shall vest in the corporation as reincorporated. [R6, §1199; C73, §1102; C97, §1650; S13, §1650; C24, 27, §8592.]

8592-a. Reincorporation after expiration of term. When the term of incorporation of a corporation organized under this chapter has expired, but the organization has continued to act as such corporation, the trustees, directors, or members thereof may reincorporate, and the property and rights therein shall vest in the reincorporation for the use and benefit of all of the shareholders in the original corporation. [C27, §8592-a]

8593. Amendment of articles. Any corporation organized under this chapter may change its name or amend its articles of incorporation by a vote of a majority of the members, in such manner as may be provided in its articles; but if no such provision is made in the articles the same may be amended at any regular meeting or special meeting called for that purpose by the president or secretary or a majority of the board of directors. Notice of any meeting at which it is proposed to amend the articles of incorporation, shall be given by mailing to each member at his last known post office address at least ten days prior to such meeting, a notice signed by the secretary setting forth the proposed amendments in substance, or by two publications of said notice in some daily or weekly newspaper in general circulation in the county wherein said corporation has its principal place of business. The last publication of said notice shall be not less than ten days prior to the date of said meeting. If the trustees, directors, or managers of such corporation are appointed by two or more synods, conferences, associations, or other ecclesiastical bodies, such change or amendment shall not be made without the concurrence of a majority of those appointed by each such body. [C97, §1651; C24, 27, §8593.]

8594. Record—effect. The change or amendment provided for in the preceding section shall be recorded as the original articles are recorded. From the date of filing such change or amendment for record, the provisions of the previous section having been complied with, the change or amendment shall take effect as a part of the original articles, and the corporation thus constituted shall have the same rights, powers, and franchises, be entitled to the same immunities, and liable upon all contracts to the same extent, as before such change or amendment. [C97, §1652; C24, 27, §8594.]

8595. Endowment fund—trustees. Any presbytery, synod, conference, state or diocesan convention, or other state or district representative body of any religious denomination in this state, now or hereafter incorporated under this chapter, or any assembly, synod, conference, convention, or other general ecclesiastical body of any religious denomination in the United States having local societies in this state and wherever incorporated, may in its articles of incorporation or by amendment thereto create a board, committee, or commission of three or more members for any endowment fund or other fund or property of the denomination represented by such body, and at any regular meeting of such presbytery, synod, conference, state or diocesan convention, or other representative assembly of such denomination in this state, or of such assembly, synod, conference, convention, or other general ecclesiastical body in the United States, may elect not less than three members of such denomination, one of whom shall be a resident freeholder in this state, to serve as trustees of such fund or property; and a copy of such articles of incorporation and amendment, duly certified to by the officer with whom the same have been filed for record, shall be evidence in the courts of this state of the existence of such trust and of the powers of such trustees. [S13, §1652-a; C24, 27, §8595.]

Referred to in §8590.

8596. Powers of trustees. Such trustees, if chosen to take charge of any endowment or other like fund, may invest, manage, and dispose of the same in accordance with the purpose for which it was created, subject to such regulations as the body by which they were elected may from time to time prescribe; and shall have power to make contracts regarding, and to collect and sue for, and in all ways to control and protect, any property belonging or which should belong to any such funds. [S13, §1652-b; C24, 27, §8596.]

Referred to in §8590.

8597. Extinct religious societies—disposition of property. When any local religious society shall have become extinct, such trustees of the denomination with which it shall have been at any time connected shall take charge of its property, whether real or personal, and control, dispose of and use the same in trust, as part of the endowment or other like funds of such denomination within the territorial limits represented by such trustees and the corporation by which they were elected and especially for the work of such denomination at the place where such extinct local society shall have been situated. A transfer of such property by resolution or act of the remaining members or members, representative or representatives, of such extinct local society to such trustees shall operate to pass complete title. If on demand therefor there is a failure or refusal to transfer

Referred to in §8590.
such property to such trustees, or if such trustees think proper so to do, they may commence action in equity in the district court of the county where such extinct local society was situated, making parties defendant thereto all persons known to have any interest in or claim upon such property; notice shall be given as in other equitable actions, and said court shall have jurisdiction to enter a decree whereby the title to all the property of such extinct society shall be transferred to such trustees, or for the sale thereof and transfer of the proceeds of such sale to such trustees. Such decree or sale thereunder shall pass good title to such property. Provisions shall be made for the protection of all having claims against such local society or its property. [S13, §1652-c; C24, 27, §8597.]

Referred to in §8599.

8598. Property in trust—use of principal. The property of any such extinct religious society shall be held and disposed of by such trustees in trust for the work of the denomination in the territorial limits represented by such trustees, and especially in trust for such work at the place where such extinct society was situated or its immediate vicinity within the judgment of the religious body by which such trustees were elected. Only income therefrom shall be used for the general work of such denomination in such territorial limits, but the principal shall be kept as a permanent fund for not less than five years, except that it may be used in the locality where such extinct local society was situated or its immediate vicinity if thought best by such body. No local society of such denomination at such place shall be allowed to demand the use of such principal for its benefit until it has been recognized and approved by and has complied with the reasonable requirements of the body so electing such trustees. If the principal or income in the hands of such trustees is not used in the locality where the extinct local society was situated within the term of five years from the time of the sale or disposition of its property, then the said principal and income, if any, may be used for building or improving other property of the denomination within the territorial limits in which such extinct society was located. [S13, §1652-d; C24, 27, §8598.]

Referred to in §8599.

8599. Contract and rights not affected. Existing contract and property rights arising under the organization, rules, laws, or canons heretofore adopted by any corporation or organization of a religious character, shall not be affected by the provisions of sections 8584, 8587, and 8596 to 8598, inclusive, except by consent of the interested parties. [S13, §1652-e; C24, 27, §8599.]

Act effective July 4, 1911.

FOREIGN NONPECUNIARY CORPORATIONS

8600. Permits. Any corporation organized under the laws of another state, or of any territory of the United States, for any of the purposes mentioned in section 8582, desiring a permit to do business in the state, shall file with the secretary of state a certified copy of its articles of incorporation duly attested by the secretary of state, or other state officer in whose office the original articles were filed, accompanied by a resolution of its board of directors or stockholders authorizing the filing thereof, and also authorizing service of process to be made upon any of its officers or agents in this state engaged in transacting its business, and requesting the issuance to such corporation of a permit to transact business in the state. [C24, 27, §8600.]

Referred to in §§8602, 8603.

8601. Record and permit. If it appears that said foreign corporation is, in fact, organized not for pecuniary profit, the secretary of state shall file said articles of incorporation and issue a permit to such corporation to do business in the state, for which permit the secretary of state shall charge, and receive, a fee of five dollars. Upon the issuance of such permit the corporation shall be entitled to carry on its business in the state. The secretary of state shall number consecutively all such certified copies filed in his office and shall maintain a card index thereof alphabetically arranged and shall preserve the same as permanent records of his office. [C24, 27, §8601; 43GA, ch 216.]

Referred to in §§8602, 8603.

8602. Annual reports. Any corporation, organized as provided in the two preceding sections shall, between the first day of July and the first day of August of each year, make an annual report to the secretary of state, said report to be in such form as he may prescribe and upon a blank to be prepared by him for that purpose. [C24, 27, §8602.]

8603. Forfeiture. Should any corporation referred to in sections 8600 and 8601 fail to comply with the provisions of this chapter, notice of such failure shall be called to its attention by the secretary of state by registered letter and, if such delinquent corporation fails or neglects to comply with this chapter within sixty days from the receipt of such letter from the secretary of state, then and in such case said corporation shall forfeit its right to do business in this state. [C24, 27, §8603.]
TITLE XX
INSURANCE
Referred to in §8376.

CHAPTER 395
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

8604. Location. The insurance department of Iowa, as heretofore created and established, with the commissioner of insurance as head thereof, shall be located at the seat of government. [S13, §§1683-r, -r1; C24, 27, §8604.]

8605. Appointment and term. The governor shall, within sixty days following the organization of the regular session of the general assembly in 1927, and each four years thereafter, appoint, with the approval of two-thirds of the members of the senate in executive session, a commissioner of insurance, who shall be selected solely with regard to his qualifications and fitness to discharge the duties of this position, devote his entire time to such duties, and serve for four years from July first of the year of appointment. [S13, §1683-r; C24, 27, §8605.]


8607. Vacancies. Vacancies that may occur while the general assembly is not in session shall be filled by appointment by the governor, which appointment shall expire at the end of thirty days from the time the general assembly next convenes. Prior to the expiration of said thirty days the governor shall transmit to the senate for its confirmation an appointment for the unexpired portion of the regular term. [S13, §1683-r2; C24, 27, §8607.]

8608. Deputy—assistants—bond. The commissioner of insurance shall appoint a first and second deputy commissioner and such other clerks and assistants as shall be needed to assist him in the performance of his duty, all of whom shall serve during the pleasure of the commissioner. Before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, deputy commissioners shall give a bond in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars. [S13, §1683-r2; C24, 27, §8608.]


8610. Expenses. The commissioner shall be entitled to reimbursement of his actual necessary expenses in attending meetings of insurance commissioners of other states, and in the performance of the duties of his office, not exceeding one thousand dollars annually. He may incur such other and additional expenses as may be authorized by the executive council, not exceeding one thousand dollars annually. [S13, §1683-r2; C24, 27, §8610.]

8611. Documents and records. All books, records, files, documents, reports, and securities, and all papers of every kind and character relating to the business of insurance shall be delivered to, and filed or deposited with, the said commissioner of insurance. [S13, §1683-r4; C24, 27, §8611.]

8612. Fees. All fees and charges of every character whatsoever which are required by law to be paid by insurance companies and associations shall be payable to the commissioner of insurance whose duty it shall be to account for and pay over the same to the treasurer of state at the time and in the manner provided by law. [S13, §1683-r5; C24, 27, §8612.]

8612-cl. Discrimination against Iowa companies. If, by the existing or future laws of any state, an insurance corporation of this state or the agents thereof, shall be required to make any deposit of securities in such other state for the protection of policyholders or otherwise, or to make payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees or otherwise, or are subjected to any restrictions, obligations, conditions, or penalties greater than are required or imposed by the laws of the state of Iowa relating to insurance companies from or under similar corporations of such other states by the then existing laws of this state, then and in every such case all similar insurance corporations of such states shall be and they are
hereby required to make like deposit for the like purposes in the insurance department of this state, and to pay to the commissioner of insurance for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees and otherwise an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payments, and shall be subjected to the same restrictions, obligations, conditions or penalties imposed by the laws of other states upon insurance companies and agents thereof.

Whenever it shall appear to the commissioner of insurance that permission to transact the business of insurance and/or to sell its securities in any state within the United States or in any foreign country is refused to a company organized under the laws of this state, after a certificate of solvency and good management of such company has been issued to it by the commissioner of insurance and after such company has complied with any reasonable laws of such state or foreign country, then, and in every such case, the commissioner of insurance may cancel the authority of every company organized under the laws of such state or foreign government, licensed to do business in this state, and may refuse a certificate of authority to any and all insurance companies of such state thereafter applying for authority to do business in this state, until such time as the certification of the commissioner of insurance of this state shall have been duly recognized by the government of such state or country. Securities as defined herein shall mean the shares of capital stock, subscription certificates, debenture bonds, and any and/or other contracts or evidences of ownership of or interest in insurance corporations as referred to in this section. [C73,§1154; C97,§§1736, 1810; C24, 27,§§8752, 8969; 43GA, ch 225.]

8613. General powers and duties. The commissioner of insurance shall be the head of the insurance department, and shall have general control, supervision, and direction over all insurance business transacted in the state, and shall enforce all the laws of the state relating to such insurance.

He shall also supervise all transactions relating to the organization, reorganization, liquidation, and dissolution of domestic insurance corporations, and all transactions leading up to the organization of such corporations.

He shall also supervise the sale in the state of all stock, certificates, or other evidences of interest, either by domestic or foreign insurance companies or organizations proposing to engage in any insurance business. [S13,§1683-r3; C24, 27,§8613.]

8613-c1. Ex officio receiver. The commissioner of insurance henceforth shall be the receiver and/or liquidating officer for any insurance company, association or insurance carrier, and shall serve without compensation other than his stated compensation as commissioner of insurance, but he shall be allowed clerical and other expenses necessary for the conduct of such receivership. [43GA, ch 223.]

8613-c2. Expenses attending liquidation. All expenses of supervision and liquidation shall be fixed by the commissioner of insurance, subject to approval by the court or a judge thereof, and shall, upon his order, be paid out of the funds of such company, association or insurance carrier in his hands. [43GA, ch 223.]

8613-c3. Refunds. Whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the commissioner of insurance that because of error, mistake, or erroneous interpretation of statute that a foreign or domestic insurance corporation has paid to the state of Iowa taxes, fines, penalties, or license fees in excess of the amount legally chargeable against it, the commissioner of insurance shall have power to refund to such corporation any such excess by applying the amounts thereof toward the payment of taxes, fines, penalties, or license fees already due or which may hereafter become due, until such excess payments have been fully refunded. [43GA, ch 234.]

8614. Life insurance—annual report. Before the first day of May the commissioner of insurance shall make an annual report to the governor of the general conduct and condition of the life insurance companies doing business in the state, and include therein an aggregate of the estimated value of all outstanding policies in each of the companies; and in connection therewith prepare a separate abstract thereof as to each company, and of all the returns and statements made to him by them. [C73,§1176; C97,§1781; C24, 27,§8614.]

Period covered by report, ¶247.

8615. Other insurance—annual report. The commissioner shall cause the information contained in the statements required of the companies, other than life insurance, organized or doing business in the state to be arranged in detail, and prepare the same for printing, which report shall be made to the governor on or before the first day of May of each year. [C73, §1158; C97,§1720; S13,§1720-a; C24, 27,§8615.]

CHAPTER 396

ORGANIZATION AND SALE OF STOCK OF DOMESTIC INSURANCE COMPANIES

8616. Sale of stock or membership—conditions.

8617. Power over organization—certificate.

8618. Promotion expense—unallowable dividends.

8619. General regulation by commissioner.

8620. Unallowable contracts.

8621. Violations.

8622. Liability for illegal sale of stock.

8623. Appeal.

8624. Sale of stock as inducement to insurance.
8617. Power over organization certificate. Before the commissioner of insurance shall issue such certificate of compliance, he shall first be satisfied with the general plan of such organization and the character of the advertising to be used; he shall also fix the time within which such organization shall be completed; he shall also prescribe the method of keeping books and accounts of such corporation and those of fiscal agents. [S13, §1683–r3; C24, 27, §8617.]

8618. Promotion expense—unallowable dividends. The maximum promotion expense which may be incurred shall in no case exceed twelve and one-half percent of the par value of said stock, and no portion of such amount shall be used in the payment of salaries for officers and directors before the issuance, by the commissioner of insurance, of authority to transact an insurance business. Any amount paid to the company for stock above the par value of the stock shall constitute a contributed surplus but no dividends shall be paid by the company except from the earned profits arising from their business, which shall not include contributed surplus or contributed capital. [C24, 27, §8618.]

8619. General regulation by commissioner. The commissioner of insurance shall have power to regulate all other matters in connection with the organization of such domestic corporations, and the sale of stock or the issuing of certificates by all insurance corporations within the state, to the end that fraud may be prevented in the organization of such companies and the sale of their stocks and securities. [S13, §1683–r3; C24, 27, §8619.]

8620. Unallowable contracts. No company shall enter into any contract with any promoter, officer, director, or agent of the company or any other person to pay his expenses or to pay him any commission or any compensation for his services in promoting or organizing such company, or in selling its stock in excess of the amount authorized in section 8618; nor shall it contract with any such person to pay him any part of the premiums arising from the insurance it has written or may write as compensation, directly or indirectly, for aiding in the promotion or for aiding or effecting any consolidation of such company with any other company, without the approval of the commissioner of insurance. [C24, 27, §8620.]

8621. Violations. Any person who violates any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this chapter, or who violates any order of the commissioner of insurance made by authority thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months. [C24, 27, §8621.]

8622. Liability for illegal sale of stock. Any person, association, or corporation who sells or aids in selling or causes to be sold any stock, certificate of membership, or evidence of interest in any such corporation or association, in violation of law, shall be personally liable to any person to whom he may have sold any stock or certificate of membership or evidence of interest, in an amount equal to the price paid therefor by such person with legal interest, and suit to recover the same may be brought by such purchasers, jointly or severally, in any court of competent jurisdiction. [C24, 27, §8622.]

8623. Appeal. Any person, corporation, or association aggrieved by any order made by the commissioner of insurance under the provisions of this chapter, may appeal to the district court at the seat of government, by the service of a written notice of such appeal on the commissioner of insurance and attorney general. If such appeal is taken, the commissioner of insurance shall transmit the transcript of the proceedings had before him to such court, and the cause shall be docketed and tried as an equitable action. [C24, 27, §8623.]

8624. Sale of stock as inducement to insurance. No insurance company shall issue in this state, or permit its agents, officers, or employees to issue in this state its own stock, agency company stock or other stock or securities, or any special or advisory board or other contract of any kind promising returns and profits as an inducement to insurance.

Nothing herein contained shall impair or affect in any manner any such contracts issued or made as an inducement to insurance prior to the enactment of this section, or prevent the payment of the dividends or returns therein stipulated to be paid.

It shall be the duty of the commissioner upon being satisfied that any insurance company, or any agent thereof, has violated any of the provisions of this section, to revoke the certificate of authority of the company or agent so offending. [C24, 27, §8624.]
CHAPTER 397
EXAMINATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

§8625. "Company" defined. The word "company" as used in this chapter shall mean all companies or associations organized under the provisions of chapters 398, 400, 401, 404, and 406, except county mutuals, and all companies or associations admitted or seeking to be admitted to this state under the provisions of any of the chapters herein referred to. [S13, §1821-a; C24, 27, §8625.]

§8626. Examination required. The commissioner of insurance may, at any time he may deem it advisable, make an examination of, or inquire into the affairs of any insurance company authorized or seeking to be authorized to transact business within this state, provided that such examination shall not be less frequent than once during each biennial period. [S13, §1821-a; C24, 27, §8626.]

§8627. Companies to assist—oaths. When any company is being examined, the officers, employees, or agents thereof, shall produce for inspection all books, documents, papers, or other information concerning the affairs of such company, and shall otherwise assist in such examination so far as they can do. The commissioner of insurance, or his legally authorized representative in charge of the examination, shall have authority to administer oaths and take testimony bearing upon the affairs of any company under examination. [S13, §1821-b; C24, 27, §8627.]

§8628. Examiner—assistants. The commissioner of insurance is hereby authorized to appoint two insurance examiners, one of whom shall be an experienced actuary, the other of whom shall be an experienced and competent fire insurance accountant, and who, while conducting examinations, shall possess all the powers conferred upon the commissioner of insurance for such purposes. The entire time of the examiners shall be under the control of the said commissioner, and shall be employed as he may direct.

The said commissioner may, when in his judgment it is advisable, appoint assistants to aid in making examinations. [S13, §1821-c; C24, 27, §8628.]

§8629. Bond. Said examiners shall give bond to the state conditioned upon the faithful performance of their duties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, which bond shall be filed with and approved by said commissioner. [S13, §1821-c; C24, 27, §8629.]

§8630. Employment of experts. If in making an examination a situation develops which, in the judgment of the commissioner, requires the services of an expert examiner having special training and knowledge not possessed by the regular examiners of the department, he may also employ such an expert assistant examiner, who shall receive as full compensation for such services the sum of not to exceed twenty-five dollars per day. [C24, 27, §8630.]

§8631. Expenses. Said examiners and assistants and the said commissioner shall receive actual and necessary traveling, hotel, and other expenses while engaged in conducting examinations away from their respective places of residence. [S13, §1821-c; C24, 27, §8631.]

§8632. Payment by company. All bills for expenses of any examination, together with the compensation of the assistants, shall be charged to and paid by the companies examined, and upon failure or refusal of any company examined to pay such bill or bills, the same may be recovered in an action brought in the name of the state under the direction of the executive council, and the commissioner may also revoke the certificate of authority of such company to transact business within this state. [S13, §1821-c; C24, 27, §8632.]

§8633. Fees—accounting. All fees collected under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid to the commissioner of insurance and shall be by him turned into the state treasury as are other fees of his office. [S13, §1821-c; C24, 27, §8633.]

Deposit of fees, §143.

§8634. Suspension or revocation of certificate—receivership. If upon investigation or examination, it shall appear that any company is insolvent or in an unsound condition, or is doing an illegal or unauthorized business, or that it has refused or neglected for more than thirty days to pay final judgment rendered against it in the courts of this state, the commissioner of insurance may suspend its authority to transact business within this state until it shall have complied in all respects with the laws applicable to such company or has paid such judgment, or he may revoke its certificate of authority to
transact business within this state and having revoked the certificate of any company organized under the laws of this state, he shall at once report the same to the attorney general, who shall apply to the district court or any judge thereof for the appointment of a receiver to close up the affairs of said company. [S13, §1821-d; C24, 27, §8634.]

8635. Procedure against nonlife companies. In the case of companies organized on the stock plan under the provisions of chapter 404, the above named officers shall proceed as provided in sections 8964 and 8965. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8635.]

Referred to in §8762.

8636. Procedure against life companies. In case of companies organized under the provisions of chapter 398, said officers shall proceed as provided in sections 8661 to 8663, inclusive. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8636.]

Referred to in §8762.

8637. Notice of application. No receiver shall be appointed for any company contemplated by this chapter except upon application of the attorney general, unless five days' notice shall have been served upon the commissioner and attorney general, stating the time and place of the hearing of such application, at which time and place said officers shall have the right to appear and be heard as to such application and appointment. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8637.]

Referred to in §8762.

8638. Publication of examination. The results of any examination shall be published in one or more newspapers of the state or in pamphlet form, when in the opinion of the commissioner of insurance the interests of the public require it. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8638.]

CHAPTER 398
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Referred to in §§8625, 8636, 8677, 8721, 8732, 8738, 8737, 8765, 9104.

8643. Level premium plan companies. Every life insurance company upon the level premium or the natural premium plan, created under the laws of this or any other state or country, shall, before issuing policies in the state, comply with the provisions of this chapter applicable to such companies. [C73 §1161; C97 §1768; S13 §1768; C24, 27, §8643.]

8649. Loans to officers. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8649.]

8659. Violation by foreign company. [C73 §1161; C97 §1768; S13 §1768; C24, 27, §8643.]

8660. Examination. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8648.]

8661. injunction—receivership—dissolution. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8650.]

8662. Decree. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8651.]

8663. Securities. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8652.]

8664. Change of securities. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8653.]

8665. Interest on securities. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8654.]

8666. Discriminations. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8655.]

8667. Violations. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8656.]

8668. Policy forms—approval. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8657.]

8669. Failure to file copy. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8658.]

8670. Violations. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8659.]

8671. Policy provision for medical examination. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8660.]

8672. Authority to write other insurance. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8661.]

8673. Liability. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8662.]

8674. Proceeds of policy held in trust. [S13 §1821-d; C24, 27, §8663.]
insurance and the attorney general and have the same by them approved. [S13, §1768; C24, 27, §8644.]

8645. Requirements of articles. Such articles shall show the name, location of principal place of business, object, amount of capital, if a stock company, and shall contain such other provisions as may be necessary to a full understanding of the nature of the business to be transacted and the plan upon which the same is to be conducted. [S13, §1768; C24, 27, §8645.]

8646. Approval of amendments. All amendments to such articles and amendments hereafter made to the articles of incorporation of companies already organized under the laws of this state shall be approved in like manner. [C97, §1768; C24, 27, §8646.]

8647. Capital and surplus required. No stock life insurance company shall be authorized to transact business under the provisions of this chapter with less than two hundred thousand dollars capital stock fully paid for in cash and one hundred thousand dollars of surplus paid in in cash or invested as provided by law. Nothing herein contained shall affect companies now authorized to transact business under the provisions of this chapter. [C73, §1162; C97, §1769; C24, 27, §8647; 43GA, ch 217.]

Referred to in §8561.

8648. Deposit of securities—certificate. Such securities shall be deposited with the commissioner of insurance and when such deposit is made and evidence furnished, by affidavit or otherwise, satisfactory to the commissioner, that the capital stock is all fully paid and the company possessed of the surplus required and that the company is the actual and unqualified owner of the securities representing the paid-up capital stock or other funds of the company, and all laws have been complied with, he shall issue to such company the certificate hereinafter provided for. [C73, §1162; C97, §1769; C24, 27, §8648.]

8649. Loans to officers. No part of the capital or other funds shall be loaned directly or indirectly to any officer, director, stockholder, or employee of the company or directly or indirectly to any relative of any officer or director of such company. [C73, §1162; C97, §1769; C24, 27, §8649.]

8650. Loan on stock or to prohibited companies. No such company shall make any loan upon its own stock as collateral, or directly or indirectly make any loan to or invest any of its funds in the property of any corporation, firm, association, or trustees of which any officer or director of the insurance company is also an officer, director, stockholder, member, or trustee of such other corporation, firm, association, or trustees. [C24, 27, §8650.]

8651. Mutual companies—conditions. Level premium of natural premium life insurance companies organized under the laws of this state upon the mutual plan shall, before issuing any policies, have actual applications on at least two hundred and fifty lives for an average amount of one thousand dollars each, a list of which, giving the name, age, residence, amount of insurance, and annual premium of each applicant shall be filed with the commissioner of insurance, and a deposit made with him of an amount equal to the whole annual premium on said applications, in cash or the securities required by section 8647, and in addition thereto a deposit of cash or securities of the character provided by law for the investment of funds for life insurance companies in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, which shall constitute a guaranty fund for the protection of policyholders. In no event shall the contribution to said guaranty fund give to any contributors thereof, or to any other persons any voting or other power in the management of the affairs of the company by reason of such contribution. Said guaranty fund may be repaid to the contributors thereto with interest at six per cent from the date of contribution, at any time, in whole or in part, provided such repayment does not reduce the surplus of the company below the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars and then only provided consent in writing for such repayment is obtained from the commissioner of insurance; and on compliance with the provisions of this section, the commissioner shall issue to such mutual company the certificate hereinafter prescribed. [C73, §1163; C97, §1770; C24, 27, §8651; 43GA, ch 218.]

8652. Foreign companies—capital or surplus—investments. No company incorporated by or organized under the laws of any other state or government shall transact business in this state unless it is possessed of the actual amount of capital required of any company organized by the laws of this state, or, if it be a mutual company, of surplus equal in amount thereto, and the same is invested in bonds of the United States or of this state, or in interest-paying bonds, when they are at or above par, of the state in which the company is located, or of some other state, or in notes or bonds secured by mortgages on unimproved real estate within this or the state where such company is located, worth double the amount loaned thereon, which securities shall, at the time, be on deposit with the superintendent of insurance, auditor, comptroller, or chief financial officer of the state by whose laws the company is incorporated, or of some other state, and the commissioner of insurance is furnished with a certificate of such officer, under his official seal, that he as such officer holds in trust and on deposit for the benefit of all the policyholders of such company, the securities above mentioned. This certificate shall embrace the items of security so held, and show that such officer is satisfied that such securities are worth one hundred thousand dollars. Nothing herein contained shall invalidate the agency of any company incorporated in another state by reason of its having exchanged the bonds or securities so deposited with such officer for other bonds or securities authorized by this chapter, or by reason of its having drawn
its interest and dividends on the same. [C73, §1164; C97,§1772; C24, 27,§8652.]

8653. Annual statement. The president or vice president and secretary or actuary, or a majority of the directors of each company organized under this chapter, shall annually, by the first day of March, prepare under oath and file in the office of the commissioner of insurance a statement of its affairs for the year terminating on the thirty-first day of December preceding, showing:
1. The name of the company and where located.
2. The names of officers.
3. The amount of capital, if a stock company.
4. The amount of capital paid in, if a stock company.
5. The value of real estate owned by the company.
6. The amount of cash on hand.
7. The amount of cash deposited in banks, giving the name of the bank or banks.
8. The amount of cash in the hands of agents, and in the course of transmission.
9. The amount of bank stock, with the name of each bank, giving par and market value of the same.
10. The amount of bonds of the United States, and all other bonds and securities, giving names and amounts, with the par and market value of each kind.
11. The amount of loans secured by first mortgage on real estate, and where such real estate is situated.
12. The amount of all other bonds, loans, how secured, and the rate of interest.
13. The amount of premium notes and their value on policies in force, if a mutual company.
14. The amount of notes given for unpaid stock, and their value in detail, if a stock company.
15. The amount of assessments unpaid on stock or premium notes.
16. The amount of interest due and unpaid.
17. The amount of all other securities.
18. The amount of losses due and unpaid.
19. The amount of losses adjusted but not due.
20. The amount of losses unadjusted.
21. The amount of claims for losses resisted.
22. The amount of money borrowed and evidence thereof.
23. The amount of dividends unpaid on stock.
24. The amount of dividends unpaid on policies.
25. The amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks.
26. The amount of all other claims against the company.
27. The amount of net cash premiums received.
28. The amount of notes received for premiums.
29. The amount of interest received from all sources.
30. The amount received from all other sources.
31. The amount paid for losses.
32. The amount of dividends paid to policyholders, and the amount to stockholders, if a stock company.
33. The amount of commissions and salaries paid to agents.
34. The amount paid to officers for salaries and other compensation.
35. The amount paid for taxes.
36. The amount of all other payments and expenditures.
37. The greatest amount insured on any one life.
38. The amount deposited in other states or territories as security for policyholders therein, stating the amount in each state or territory.
39. The amount of premiums received in this state during the year.
40. The amount paid for losses in this state during the year.
41. The whole number of policies issued during the year, with the amount of insurance effected thereby, and total amount of risk.
42. All other items of information necessary to enable the commissioner of insurance to correctly estimate the cash value of policies, or to judge of the correctness of the valuation thereof. [C73,§1167; C97,§1773; C24, 27,§8653.]

Referred to in §§8730.

8654. Valuation of policies. As soon as practicable after the filing of such statement, the commissioner of insurance shall ascertain the net cash value of every policy in force upon the basis of the American table of mortality and four and one-half per cent interest, or actuaries' combined experience table of mortality and four per cent interest, in all companies organized under the laws of this state. For the purpose of making such valuation he may employ a competent actuary, who shall be paid by the company for which the service is rendered; but the company may make such valuation and it shall be received by the commissioner upon satisfactory proof of its correctness. [C73,§1169; C97,§1774; C24, 27,§8654.]

Referred to in §§8738, 8825.

8655. Deposit to cover valuation—policy loan agreements. The net cash value of all policies in force in any such company being ascertained, the commissioner shall notify it of the amount, and within thirty days thereafter the officers thereof shall deposit with the commissioner the amount of the ascertained valuation in the securities specified in section 8737.

In lieu of the policy loan agreement and policy, or either, any Iowa company may file a verified statement of such policy loan, giving date of same, name of insured, number of policy and amount of loan, with any interest added thereto in accordance with its terms. The company shall, when a list of policy loans has been filed by it, furnish to the commissioner on the first day of each month, a verified report as to any cancellations or additions to such loans during the preceding month. Such lists shall be taken and considered as a security to be deposited under the provisions of section 8741, and shall be checked at least semiannually by the commissioner of insurance. [C73,§1169; C97,§1774; C24, 27,§8655.]

Referred to in §§8737, 8738.
8656. Deposit by stock company. No stock company organized under the laws of this state shall be required to make such deposit until the cash value of the policies in force, as ascertained by the commissioner, exceeds the amount deposited by it as capital. [C73, §1169; C97, §1774; C24, 27, §8656.]

8657. Annual certificate of authority. On receipt of such deposit and statement, and the statement and evidence of investment of foreign companies, all of which shall be renewed annually, by the first day of March, the commissioner of insurance shall issue a certificate setting forth the corporate name of the company, its home office, that it has fully complied with the laws of the state and is authorized to transact the business of life insurance for the ensuing year, which certificate shall expire on the first day of April of the ensuing year, or sooner upon thirty days' notice given by the commissioner, of the next annual valuation of its policies. Such certificate shall be renewed annually, upon the renewal of the deposit and statement by a domestic company, or of the statement and evidence of investment by a foreign company, and compliance with the conditions above required, and be subject to revocation as the original certificate. [C73, §1170; C97, §1775; C24, 27, §8657.]

8658. Violation by domestic company. Upon a failure of any company organized under the laws of this state to make the deposit or file the statement in the time herein stated, the commissioner of insurance shall notify the attorney general of the default, who shall at once apply to the district court of the county where the home office of such company is located, if the court is in session, or if not, to any judge thereof, for an order requiring the company to show cause upon reasonable notice, to be fixed by the court or judge, as the case may be, why its business shall not be discontinued. If, upon the hearing, no sufficient cause is shown, the court shall decree its dissolution. [C73, §1171; C97, §1776; C24, 27, §8668.]

8659. Violation by foreign company. Companies organized and chartered by the laws of a foreign state or country, failing to file the evidence of deposit and statement within the time fixed, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred dollars, to be collected in an action in the name of the state for the use of the school fund, and their right to transact further business in this state shall immediately cease until the requirements of this chapter have been fully complied with. [C73, §1171; C97, §1776; C24, 27, §8669.]

8660. Examination. The commissioner of insurance at any time may make a personal examination of the books, papers, securities, and business of any life insurance company doing business in this state, or authorize any other suitable person to make the same, and he or the person so authorized may examine under oath any officer or agent of the company, or others, relative to its business and management. [C73, §1172; C97, §1777; C24, 27, §8660.]

8661. Injunction—receivership—dissolution. If upon such examination the commissioner is of the opinion that the company is insolvent, or that its condition is such as to render its further continuance in business hazardous to the public or holders of its policies, he shall advise and communicate the facts to the attorney general, who shall at once apply to the district court of the county or any judge thereof, where the home office of a domestic company or an agency of a foreign company is located, for an injunction to restrain the company from transacting further business except the payment of losses already ascertained and due, until further hearing, and for the appointment of a receiver, and, if a domestic company, for the dissolution of the corporation. The judge of such court may grant a preliminary injunction with or without notice, as he may direct. [C73, §1172; C97, §1777; C24, 27, §8661.]

8662. Decree. The court, on the final hearing, may make decree subject to the provisions of the following section as to the appointment of a receiver, the disposition of the deposits of the company in the hands of the commissioner, and its dissolution, if a domestic company. [C73, §1172; C97, §1777; C24, 27, §8662.]

8663. Securities. The securities of a defaulting or insolvent company, or a company against which proceedings are pending under the two preceding sections, on deposit shall vest in the state for the benefit of the policies on which such deposits were made, and the proceeds of the same shall, by the order of the court upon final hearing, be divided among the holders thereof in the proportion of the last annual valuation of the same, or at any time be applied to the purchase of reinsurance for their benefit. [C73, §1173; C97, §1778; C24, 27, §8663.]

8664. Change of securities. Companies shall have the right at any time to change the securities on deposit by substituting a like amount of the character required in the first instance. If the annual valuation of the policies in force shows them to be less than the amount of security deposited, then the company may withdraw such excess, but twenty-five thousand dollars must always remain on deposit. [C73, §1174; C97, §1779; C24, 27, §8664.]

8665. Interest on securities. Companies having on deposit with the commissioner of insurance bonds or other securities may collect the dividends or interest thereon, delivering to their authorized agents the coupons or other evidence of interest as the same become due, but if any company fails to deposit additional security when and as called for by the commissioner, or pending any proceedings to close up or enjoin it, the commissioner shall collect such dividends or interest and add the same to such securities. [C73, §1175; C97, §1780; C24, 27, §8665.]

8666. Discriminations. No life or casualty, health or accident insurance company or association shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination between persons insured of the same class and equal expectancy of life in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged
for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms or conditions of the contract it makes; nor shall any such company or association or agent thereof make any contract of insurance agreement, other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued; nor shall any such company or association or agent pay or allow, directly or indirectly, as an inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy or contract of insurance. [C24, 27, §8667; S18, §1782; C24, 27, §8668.]

§8667. Violations. Every corporation, officer, or agent thereof who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of the preceding section shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered by an action in the name of the state for the benefit of the school fund, and the license may be revoked for three years, in the discretion of the court. [C97, §1783; C24, 27, §8667.]

§8668. Policy forms—approval. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company transacting business within this state, under the provisions of this chapter, to write or use any form of policy or contract of insurance, on the life of any individual in this state, until a copy of such form of policy or contract has been filed with and approved by the commissioner of insurance. [S13, §1783-a; C24, 27, §8668.]

§8669. Failure to file copy. Should any company decline to file a copy of its form of policies or contracts, the commissioner of insurance shall suspend its authority to transact business within the state until such form of policies or contracts have been so filed and approved. [S13, §1783-c; C24, 27, §8669.]

§8670. Violations. Any company violating any of the provisions of the second preceding section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars for each such offense, and the court may also revoke its authority to do business within this state. [S13, §1783-c; C24, 27, §8670.]

§8671. Policy provision for medical examination. The commissioner of insurance shall decline to approve any such form of policy or contract of insurance unless the same shall, in all respects, conform to the laws of this state applicable thereto, and unless the issuance of the same is based upon a satisfactory medical examination of the applicant by a physician duly authorized to practice medicine or by an osteopathic physician duly authorized to practice osteopathy in the state of Iowa or the state where examined, and no policy or contract of insurance shall be issued by any insurance company to any individual in this state until such examination shall have been passed and duly approved by the medical examination or medical board of such company.

Provided that medical examination of the applicant as condition precedent to approval of policy forms shall not be required in the case of juvenile and industrial policies, and policies in amount of two thousand dollars or less; policies so written shall be incontestible for any reason except for nonpayment of premiums after two years from date of issue. [SS15, §1783-b; C24, 27, §8671; 43GA, ch 220.]

Referred to in §8664.

§8672. Authority to write other insurance. Any life insurance company organized on the stock or mutual plan and authorized by its charter or articles of incorporation so to do, may in addition to such life insurance, insure, either individually or on the group plan, the health of persons and against personal injuries, disablement or death, resulting from traveling or general accidents by land or water, and insure employers against loss in consequence of accidents or casualties of any kind to employees or other persons, or to property resulting from any act of the employee or any accident or casualty to persons or property, or both, occurring in or connected with the transaction of their business, or from the operation of any machinery connected therewith, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any life insurance company to insure against loss or injury to person, or property, or both, growing out of explosion or rupture of steam boilers. [S13, §1783-d; C24, 27, §8672.]

Referred to in §8673.

§8673. Liability. Every life insurance company issuing a separate policy, or maintaining a separate department, for the purpose of writing any of the classes of insurance authorized by the preceding section shall also be subject to all of the provisions applicable to companies authorized to write a similar kind of insurance under the provisions of chapter 404. [C24, 27, §8673.]

§8674. Proceeds of policy held in trust. Any life insurance company organized under the provisions of this chapter and doing business in this state, shall have the power to hold in trust the proceeds of any life insurance policy issued by it, upon such terms and subject to such limitations as to revocation by the policyholder and control by the beneficiary thereunder, as shall have been agreed to in writing by such company and the policyholder; provided that the trust provisions herein contemplated shall in no manner subject said corporation to any of the provisions of the laws of Iowa relating to banks or trust companies; and provided further, that the forms of such trust agreements shall be first submitted to and approved by the commissioner of insurance. [C24, 27, §8674.]
CHAPTER 399

GROUP LIFE INSURANCE

8675. "Group insurance" defined.

8676. Terms defined.

8677. Authority to issue.

8678. Policy—required provisions.

8679. Policy in foreign state by domestic company.

8675. "Group insurance" defined. Group insurance is hereby declared to be that form of either life, health, or accident insurance covering not less than fifty employees, with or without medical examination, written under a policy issued to the employer, the premium on which is to be paid by the employer or by the employer and employees jointly, and insuring only all of his employees, or all of any class or classes thereof determined by conditions pertaining to the employment, for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, for the benefit of persons other than the employer; provided, however, that when the premium is to be paid by the employer and employees jointly and the benefits of the policy are offered to all eligible employees, not less than seventy-five per cent of such employees may be so insured. [C24, 27, §8675.]

Referred to in §§8676, 8677.

8676. Terms defined. The word "employer" as used in the preceding section shall include the advisory, supervising, or governing body or bodies, of all regularly organized religious denominations. The word "employee" shall include clergymen, priests, and ministers of the gospel in good standing in any of such denominations.

The following form of life insurance is hereby decreed to be group life insurance within the meaning of this section:

Life insurance covering the members of any labor union or teachers' association written under a policy issued to such union or teachers' association, which shall be deemed to be the employer for the purposes of this chapter, the premium on which is to be paid by the union or by the union and its members jointly, or by the teacher or by the teachers' association jointly, and insuring only all of its members who are actively engaged in the same occupation or profession, for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, for the benefit of persons other than the union, teachers' association, or their officials; provided, that when the premium is to be paid by the union or teachers' association and their members jointly and the benefits are offered to all eligible members, not less than sixty-five per cent of such members may be so insured.

Provided also that in case an insurance policy is renewable annually only at the option of both parties to the contract, and provided that the basis of premium rates may be changed by the insurance company at the beginning of any policy year, all members of a trade union or teachers' association may be insured. [C24, 27, §8676; 43GA, ch 221.]

Referred to in §8677.

8680. Policy by foreign company.

8681. More favorable clauses.

8682. Employer deemed policyholder.

8683. Exemption of proceeds of policy.

8684. Medical examination.

8677. Authority to issue. Any level premium life insurance company, organized on the stock or mutual plan and authorized to transact insurance business under the provisions of chapter 398, may, by complying with the provisions of said chapter and of this chapter, issue contracts providing for group life insurance as defined in the two preceding sections. [C24, 27, §8677.]

Group insurance, §§8672, 8673.

8678. Policy—required provisions. No policy of group insurance shall be issued or delivered in this state unless and until a copy of the form thereof has been filed with the commissioner of insurance and approved by him; nor shall such policy be so issued or delivered unless it contains in substance the following provisions:

1. A provision that the policy shall becontestable after two years from its date of issue, except for nonpayment of premiums and except for violation of the conditions of the policy relating to military or naval service in time of war.

2. A provision that the policy, the application of the employer and the individual applications, if any, of the employees insured, shall constitute the entire contract between the parties, and that all statements made by the employer or by the individual employees shall, in the absence of fraud, be deemed representations and not warranties, and that no such statement shall be used in defense to a claim under the policy, unless it is contained in a written application.

3. A provision for the equitable adjustment of the premium or the amount of insurance payable in the event of a misstatement of the age of an employee.

4. A provision that the company will issue to the employer for delivery to the employee, whose life is insured under such policy, an individual certificate setting forth a statement as to the insurance protection to which he is entitled, to whom payable, together with provision to the effect that in case of the termination of the employment for any reason whatsoever the employee shall be entitled to have issued to him by the company, without further evidence of insurability, and upon application made to the company within thirty-one days after such termination and upon the payment of the premium applicable to the class of risk to which he belongs and to the form and amount of the policy at his then attained age, a policy of life insurance in any one of the forms customarily issued by the company, except term in-
surance, in an amount equal to the amount of his protection under such group insurance policy at the time of such termination.

5. A provision that to the group or class thereof originally insured shall be added from time to time all new employees of the employer eligible to insurance in such group or class. [C24, 27, §§8678.]

8679. Policy in foreign state by domestic company. Policies of group insurance issued in other states or countries by companies organized in this state, may contain any provision required by the laws of the state, territory, district, or country, in which the same are issued, anything in the preceding section to the contrary notwithstanding. [C24, 27, §8679.]

8680. Policy by foreign company. Policies of group insurance, when issued in this state by any company not organized under the laws of this state, may contain, when issued, any provision required by the law of the state, or territory, or district of the United States under which the company is organized. [C24, 27, §8680.]

8681. More favorable clauses. Any such policy may be issued or delivered in this state which in the opinion of the commissioner of insurance contains provisions on any one or more of the several foregoing requirements more favorable to the employer or to the employee than hereinbefore required. [C24, 27, §8681.]

8682. Employer deemed policyholder. In every group policy issued by a domestic life insurance company, the employer shall be deemed to be the policyholder for all purposes within the meaning of this chapter, and, if entitled to vote at meetings of the company, shall be entitled to one vote thereat. [C24, 27, §8682.]

8683. Exemption of proceeds of policy. No policy of group insurance, nor the proceeds thereof, when paid to any employee or employees thereunder, shall be liable to attachment, garnishment, or other process, or to be seized, taken, appropriated or applied by any legal or equitable process or operation of law, to pay any debt or liability of such employee, or his beneficiary, or any other person who may have a right thereunder, either before or after payment; nor shall the proceeds thereof, when not made payable to a named beneficiary, constitute a part of the estate of the employee for the payment of his debts. [C24, 27, §8683.]

Similar provisions, §§8676, 8796, 11919.

8684. Medical examination. The provisions of section 8671, relating to medical examination of applicants, shall not apply to insurance written under this chapter. [C24, 27, §8684.]

CHAPTER 400

ASSessment Life Insurance

Referred to in §§7022, 8625, 8732, 8733, 8737, 8754, 8766, 8788, 9104.

8685. “Association” defined. Every corporation organized upon the assessment plan, for the purpose of insuring the lives of individuals or furnishing benefits to the widows, heirs, orphans or legatees of deceased members, or insuring the health of persons, or furnishing accident indemnity, shall be styled an association. [C97, §1784; S13, §1784; C24, 27, §8685.]

8686. “Assessment plan” of life insurance defined. Any corporation doing business under this chapter which provides for the payment of policy claims, accumulation of a reserve or emergency fund, the expense of management and prosecution of the business, by payment of assessments as provided in its contracts, and wherein the liability of the insured to contribute to the payment of policy claims is not limited to a fixed amount, shall be deemed to be engaged in the business of life insurance upon the assessment plan, and shall be subject to the provisions
of this chapter, and chapter 401. [C97,§1784; S13,§1784; C24, 27,§8686.]

8687. "Certificate" defined. "Certificate of membership" or "certificate", when used in this chapter with respect to the insurance of the members, shall be taken to mean and include policy of insurance. [C97,§1785; C24, 27,§8687.]

8688. Articles—approval. The articles of incorporation and by-laws of any such association shall show its plan of business, and be submitted to the commissioner of insurance and the attorney general, and if they are found by those officers to comply with the provisions of this title, chapter and of law, they shall approve the same. [C97,§1785; C24, 27,§8688.]

8689. Record and publication. When the articles are thus approved, they shall be recorded in the office of the secretary of state, and a notice published within ninety days in the manner and for the time provided in the general incorporation laws. [C97,§1785; C24, 27,§8689.]

Publication of notice, §8697 et seq.

8690. Right of member to vote. Every member of any association organized under the provisions of this chapter shall be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy, at every regular and special meeting of such association. No such association shall limit the right of any member to so vote, unless the proposal to limit shall have first been submitted to the entire membership for vote and shall have been approved by a majority of those voting. [C24, 27,§8690.]

8691. Name. No such association shall take any name in use by another organization, or one so closely resembling it as to mislead the public as to its identity. [C97,§1786; C24, 27,§8691.]

8692. Conditions for commencing business—approval of policy forms. Before issuing any policy or certificate of membership, if the association at the time has not a membership sufficient to pay the full amount of its certificate or policy on an assessment, it shall cause all applications for insurance to have printed in red ink, in a conspicuous manner along the margin thereof, the words: "It is understood that the amount of insurance to be paid under this application, and certificate or policy issued thereon, shall depend upon the amount collected from an assessment therefor." It must have facted applications of at least two hundred fifty lives for at least one thousand dollars each; and it shall file with the commissioner of insurance satisfactory proof that the president, secretary, and treasurer have each given a good and sufficient bond for five thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of their duties as such officers, sworn copies of which shall be filed with him. It shall also file with him a list, verified by the president and secretary, of the applications, giving the name, age and residence of such applicants, the amount of insurance applied for by each, together with the annual dues and the proposed assessments thereon. Its policy forms shall be approved, as provided by section 8668. [C97,§1787; S13,§1787; C24, 27,§8692.]

8693. Assessments—diversion of funds. The articles and by-laws of each such association shall state the objects to which the money to be collected is to be devoted, and no part of the proceeds thereof shall be applied to any other purpose than as stated, and the excess, if any, beyond payment of the benefit, shall be set aside and applied only to like purposes, except that all sums collected for expenses and not used for that purpose may be transferred to the benefit, emergency, or reserve fund. [C97,§1788; S13,§1788; C24, 27,§8693.]

8694. Insurable age—beneficiary and change thereof—assignment. No association organized or operating under this chapter shall issue a certificate of membership to any person under fifteen or over sixty-five years of age, or unless the beneficiary named in the certificate is the husband, wife, relative, legal representative, heir, creditor or legatee of the insured member, nor shall any such certificate be assigned. Any certificate issued or assignment made in violation of this section shall be void.

The beneficiary named in the certificate may be changed at any time at the pleasure of the assured, as may be provided for in the articles or by-laws, but no certificate issued for the benefit of a wife or children shall be thus changed so as to become payable to the creditors; provided that the foregoing provisions of this section shall not be applicable except as to certificates issued prior to July 4, 1923, to life associations organized and operating under this chapter issuing life insurance policies or certificates of membership, and any member or policyholder in any such life association shall have the right to designate his beneficiary, and unless the policy is issued without the right of revocation, shall have the right to change the beneficiary in the manner authorized by the rules, laws, and regulations of the association, or as may be provided in the policy contract; and no beneficiary under any policy shall have or obtain any vested right or interest in the death benefits to be payable under said policy, until such benefits shall become due and payable after the death of the insured. [C97,§1789; C24, 27,§8694.]

Similar provisions, §8785, 8787, 8842-b, 8845, 8857.

8695. Business year—annual report—fees. The annual business of such association organized under the laws of this state shall close on the thirty-first day of December of each year, and it shall within sixty days thereafter prepare and file in the office of the commissioner of insurance a detailed statement, verified by its president and secretary, giving its assets, liabilities, receipts from each assessment and all other sources, expenditures, salaries of officers, number of contributing members, death losses paid and amount paid on each, death loss report, but not paid, and furnish such other information in the copy furnished, who shall provide blanks for that purpose, may-
quire, so that its true financial condition may be shown, and shall pay, upon filing each annual statement, the sum of three dollars, and such other fees as are required by the provisions of sections 8763 to 8765, inclusive. [C97, §1790; C24, 27, §8695.]

Referred to in §§8730.

### §8696. Publication of report—examination and expense.

The commissioner of insurance shall publish such annual statement in detail in his report, and for the purpose of verifying it he may make or cause to be made an examination of the affairs of any such association at its expense, which shall be, if done by him or his clerk, necessary hotel and traveling expenses only, if by a person not regularly employed in his office, the actual cost thereof, not exceeding ten dollars per day for the time required and actual expenses; but the examination herein provided for shall be in addition to those authorized by the provisions of section 8626. [C97, §1790; C24, 27, §8696.]

### §8697. Bonds—supplemental reports.

If the commissioner regards it necessary for the safety of the funds of the association, he may require the bonds of the officers to be increased to an amount not exceeding double the sum for which they are accountable, and he may also require supplemental reports from such association at such time and in such form as he may direct, and it shall be the duty of its officers to furnish the bonds and reports when thus required. [C97, §1790; C24, 27, §8697.]

### §8698. Investments.

Any association accumulating any moneys to be held in trust for the purpose of the fulfillment of its policy or certificate, contract, or otherwise, shall invest such accumulations in the securities provided in section 8737 and deposit the same with the commissioner of insurance as provided in section 8741. [C97, §1791; C24, 27, §8698.]

### §8699. Investment for office building.

Such association may invest in real estate in Iowa such a portion of said accumulation as is necessary for its accommodation in the transaction of its business to be owned by said association, and in the erection of any building for such purpose may add thereto rooms for rental. [C97, §1791; C24, 27, §8699.]

Similar provisions, §§8745, 8737, 8747, 8826.

### §8700. Change of securities.

Such association may at any time change its securities on deposit by substituting a like amount in other securities of the same character, and the commissioner of insurance shall permit a withdrawal of the same, upon satisfactory proof in writing filed with him that they are to be used for the purpose for which they were originally deposited. [C97, §1792; C24, 27, §8700.]

### §8701. Interest on securities.

The commissioner of insurance shall permit the associations owning the bonds or other securities to collect and retain the interest accruing thereon, delivering to them the evidences of interest as the same become due; but on default of any association to make or enforce such collection, he may collect the same and add it to the securities in his possession, less the expense thereof. [C97, §1793; C24, 27, §8701.]

### §8702. Certificate of authority.

Upon compliance with the provisions of this chapter by an association, the commissioner of insurance shall issue to it a certificate, setting forth that it has fully complied with the provisions of this chapter, and is authorized to transact business for a period of one year from April first of the year of its issue. [C97, §1796; C24, 27, §8702.]

### §8703. Foreign companies.

Any association organized under the laws of any other state to carry on the business of insuring the lives of persons, or of furnishing benefits to the widows, orphans, heirs, or legatees of deceased members, or of paying accident indemnity, or surrender value of certificates of insurance, upon the stipulated premium plan or assessment plan, may be permitted to do business in the state by complying with the requirements hereinafter made, but not otherwise. [C97, §1794; S13, §1794; C24, 27, §8703.]

Referred to in §§8707, 8711.

### §8704. Articles—by-laws—applications and policy.

It shall file with the commissioner of insurance a copy of its charter or articles of incorporation, duly certified by the proper officers of the state wherein it was organized, together with a copy of its by-laws, application and policy or certificate of membership. [C97, §1794; S13, §1794; C24, 27, §8704.]

Referred to in §§8707, 8711.

### §8705. Location—officers—financial showing.

It shall also file with the commissioner a statement, signed and verified by its president and secretary, which shall show the name and location of the association, its principal place of business, the names of its president, secretary, and other principal officers, the number of certificates or policies in force, the aggregate amount insured thereby, the amount paid to beneficiaries in the event of death or accident, the amount paid on the last death loss and the date thereof, the amount of cash or other assets owned by the association and how invested, and any other information which the commissioner may require. [C97, §1794; S13, §1794; C24, 27, §8705.]

Referred to in §§8707, 8711.

### §8706. Adequacy of assessments and management.

The statement, papers, and proofs thus filed shall show that the death loss or surrender value of the certificate of insurance or accident indemnity is in the main provided for by assessments upon or contributions by surviving members of such association and that it is legally organized, honestly managed, and that an ordinary assessment upon its members or other regular contributions to its mortuary fund are sufficient to pay its maximum certificate to the full limit named therein. [C97, §1794; S13, §1794; C24, 27, §8706.]

Referred to in §§8707, 8711.
8707. Certificate of authority—fee. Upon its complying with the provisions of the three preceding sections, and of section 8766, and the payment of twenty-five dollars, the commissioner shall issue to it a certificate of authority to do business in this state, provided the same right is extended by the state in which said association is organized to associations of the same class in this state. [C97, §1794; S13, §1794; C24, 27, §8707.]

Referred to in §8711.

8708. Examinations. When the commissioner doubts the solvency of any foreign association, and the failure to pay the full limit named in its certificate or policy shall be such evidence of its insolvency as to require the commissioner to investigate it, he shall for this or other good cause, at the expense of such association, cause an examination of its books, papers, and business to be made. [C97, §1794; S13, §1794; C24, 27, §8708.]

Referred to in §8711.

8709. Examiner's fee—payment. If the commissioner appoints someone not receiving a regular salary in his office to make this examination, such examiner shall receive ten dollars per day for his services in addition to his actual traveling and hotel expenses, to be paid by the association examined, or by the state on the approval of the executive council, if the association fails to pay the same. [C97, §1794; S13, §1794; C24, 27, §8709.]

Referred to in §8711.

8710. Revocation of certificate. If upon such examination he finds that the association is not financially sound, or is not paying its policies or certificates in full, or is conducting its business fraudulently, or if it shall fail to make the statement required by law, he may revoke its authority and prohibit it from doing business until it shall again comply with the provisions of this chapter. [C97, §1794; S13, §1794; C24, 27, §8710.]

Referred to in §8711.

8711. Applicability of sections. The provisions of the eight preceding sections shall apply to fraternal beneficiary associations doing exclusively an accident insurance business, and upon compliance with the provisions of this chapter, and the provisions of chapter 401, so far as the same are applicable, such associations may be authorized to transact business within this state. [S13, §1794; C24, 27, §8711.]

8712. Proceedings to control or wind up. When any association organized under this title and chapter fails to make its annual statement on or before the first day of March, or is conducting its business fraudulently or not in compliance with law, or is not carrying out its contracts with its members in good faith, the commissioner of insurance shall promptly communicate the fact to the attorney general, who shall at once commence action before the district court of the county in which such association has its principal place of business, giving it reasonable notice thereof. [C97, §1795; C24, 27, §8712.]

8713. Removal of officers. If upon a hearing it is found to be advantageous to the holders of certificates of membership therein, said court or judge may remove any officer or officers, and appoint others in their place until the next annual election. [C97, §1796; C24, 27, §8713.]

8714. Receiver. If it is advantageous to the holders of certificates that the affairs of said corporation be wound up, the court or judge shall so direct, and for that purpose may appoint a receiver who shall treat all legal claims for death benefits as preferred. [C97, §1795; C24, 27, §8714.]

8715. Transfer of membership—division of surplus. The receiver may also, with the approval of the court or judge, transfer the members of such association who consent thereto to some like solvent association of the state, or divide the surplus accumulated in proportion to the share due each certificate at the time. [C97, §1795; C24, 27, §8715.]

8716. Distribution of surplus. Any association which provides in the main for the payment of death losses or accident indemnity by assessments upon its members, or stipulated premium plan, may provide for the equitable distribution of any surplus or advance insurance fund accumulated in the course of its business, which may be paid in cash, or applied in the reduction or payment of future premiums, paid-up or extended insurance, as its rules or contracts may provide, and for an equitable surrender value upon the cancellation of a certificate or policy, provided the terms and conditions thereof are set forth in such policy or certificate of membership, and such surrender value shall in the main be accumulated during the term of such policy or certificate. [C97, §1797; C24, 27, §8716.]

8717. Benevolent societies—process. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to apply to any association organized solely for benevolent purposes and composed wholly of members of any one occupation, guild, profession, or religious denomination, but any such society may, by complying with the provisions hereof, become entitled to all the privileges thereof, in which event it shall be amenable to the provisions of this chapter so far as they are applicable; provided that if organized under the laws of another state or country, they shall file with the commissioner of insurance an agreement in writing authorizing service or notice of process to be made upon the said commissioner, and when so made shall be as valid and binding as if served upon the association within this state. [C97, §1798; S13, §1798; C24, 27, §8717.]

8718. Assessment associations prohibited. No life, health, or accident insurance company or association, other than fraternal beneficiary associations, which issues contracts, the performance of which is contingent upon the payment of assessments or call made upon its members, shall do business within this state except such companies or associations as are now authorized to do business within this state and which, if a life insurance company or association, shall value their assessment policies or cer-
8719. Exceptions. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to unincorporated assessment associations now existing in this state, and having policyholders or certificates of membership numbering not less than two hundred fifty, and which were organized or in existence in this state prior to March 23, 1907; but any such unincorporated assessment association now existing in this state, having policyholders or certificates of membership numbering not less than two hundred fifty and which were organized or in existence in this state prior to March 23, 1907, may, by becoming hereafter incorporated in this state, and complying with the provisions of this chapter, become entitled to all of the privileges hereof, in which event it shall become amenable to the provisions of this chapter as far as they are applicable. [C24, 27,§8719.]

8720. Reciprocal authorization. The commissioner of insurance of this state may authorize any health or accident insurance company or association organized under the laws of any other state or territory, to do business in this state, if, under the laws of such state or territory, health and accident insurance companies or associations organized under the laws of this state are permitted to do business in such state. [C24, 27,§8720.]

8721. Separate classes of policyholders. Any life insurance association, other than fraternal beneficiary associations, incorporated and doing business under the provisions of this chapter, may establish a separate class of members or policyholders to whom it may issue certificates or policies of insurance on the legal reserve or level premium plan, provided that all such policies on the legal reserve or level premium plan shall be valued on a basis not lower than the valuations required for insurance companies operating on the level premium or the natural premium plan under the provisions of chapter 398. [C24, 27,§8721.]

8722. Cash value of policies. The net cash value of all policies in force on the legal reserve or level premium plan in any such association shall be ascertained in accordance with the basis of valuations which shall be adopted for said policies, and the amount of such ascertained value, and all other amounts which shall be accumulated and held in trust for the benefit of members or policyholders of any class or held for the purpose of fulfilling any contract in its policies or certificates, shall be invested in the securities provided in section 8737, and deposited with the commissioner of insurance as provided in section 8741. [C24, 27,§8722.]

8723. Trust funds. An amount of the funds herein provided for, not less than the reserve valuation required to be maintained on all such policies on the legal reserve or level premium plan, shall be held at all times for the exclusive use and benefit of the class of policyholders having policies on said legal reserve or level premium plan. [C24, 27,§8723.]

8724. Reincorporation. Any existing domestic assessment company or association, or fraternal beneficiary society may, with the written consent of the commissioner of insurance, upon a majority vote of its trustees or directors, amend its articles of incorporation and by-laws in such manner as to transform itself into a legal reserve or level premium company, and upon so doing and upon procuring from the commissioner a certificate of authority, as prescribed by law, to transact business in this state as a legal reserve or level premium company, shall incur the obligations and enjoy the benefits thereof, the same as though originally thus incorporated, and such corporation, under its charter as thus amended, shall be a continuation of such original corporation. The officers thereof shall serve through their respective terms as provided in the original charter, but their successors shall be elected and serve as in such amended articles provided; but such amendment or reincorporation shall not affect existing suits, rights, or contracts. [SS15,§1798-b; C24, 27,§8724.]

8725. Valuation of policies. Any assessment company or fraternal beneficiary society reincorporated to transact life insurance business, shall value its assessment policies or certificates or benefit certificates as yearly renewable term policies according to the standard of valuation of life insurance policies prescribed by the laws of this state. [SS15,§1798-b; C24, 27,§8725.]

8726. Reinsurance reserve required. No such company or association shall reorganize under the provisions of the two preceding sections unless it shall have accumulated sufficient surplus to constitute a reinsurance reserve equal to the unearned premium on all outstanding policies or certificates, as prescribed by the statutes of this state relating thereto. [SS15,§1798-b; C24, 27,§8726.]

8727. Accident or health associations. Accident or health associations may take advantage of all the provisions of the three preceding sections in so far as applicable, and may thereupon transform themselves into stock companies. [SS15,§1798-b; C24, 27,§8727.]
CHAPTER 401
PROVISIONS APPLYING TO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

8728. Annual statement of foreign companies.
8729. Amended forms of statement.
8730. Blanks for reports.
8731. Advertisements—who deemed agent.
8732. Agent's certificate to act.
8733. Violations.
8734. Recovery of penalties.
8735. Acquisition of real estate.
8736. When to be sold.
8737. Investment of funds.
8738. Home office—limitation.
8739. Real estate as deposit of legal reserve.
8740. Reconveyance of real estate—valuation.
8741. Securities deposited.
8742. Payments to be reported—penalty.
8743. Withdrawals on lapsed policies.
8744. Purpose of withdrawal.
8745. Violations.
8746. Rule of valuation.
8747. Investment in land and buildings.
8748. Prohibited loans.
8749. Officers not to profit by investments.
8750. Disbursements—vouchers—affidavit.
8751. Taxes—from what funds payable.
8752. Disclosures—vouchers—affidavit.
8754. Discrimination against domestic company.
8755. Illegal business.
8756. Contracts void—recovery—attorney fees.
8757. Fraud in procuring insurance.
8758. Conspiracy to defraud.
8759. Misrepresentations.
8760. Violations.
8761. May not advertise authorized capital.
8762. Penalties.
8763. Fees from foreign companies.
8764. Fees from domestic companies.
8765. Fee statute—applicability.
8766. Commissioner as process agent.
8767. Service of process.
8768. Interpretation.
8769. Intoxication as defense.
8770. Physician's certificate—conclusiveness.
8771. Misrepresentation of age.
8772. Application for insurance—duty to attach to policy.
8773. Failure to attach—defenses—estoppel.
8774. Limitation on proofs of loss.
8775. Limitation under health and accident.
8776. Policy exempt from execution.

8728. Annual statement of foreign companies. Every company or association organized under the laws of any other state or country and doing business in this state shall annually, by the first day of March, file with the commissioner of insurance a statement of its affairs for the year terminating on the thirty-first day of December preceding, in the same manner and form provided for similar companies or associations organized in this state. [C73, §1166; C97, §1799; C24, 27, §8728.]

8729. Amended forms of statement. The commissioner may amend the form of the annual statement required to be made by companies or associations doing business in this state, and propose and require such additional matter to be covered therein as he may think necessary to elicit a full exhibit of the standing of any such company or association. [C73, §1168; C97, §1799; C24, 27, §8729.]

8730. Blanks for reports. All reports contemplated under sections 8653, 8695, 8697, 8728, 8729, 8822, 8945, and 8946 may be upon forms furnished by the commissioner of insurance, and who may, at his option upon authority of the executive council, purchase such forms as are approved by the national convention of insurance commissioners, known as convention edition. [S13, §1820-d; C24, 27, §8730.]

8731. Advertisements—who deemed agent. The provisions of sections 9001 to 9005, inclusive, shall apply to life insurance companies and associations. [C97, §1815; C24, 27, §8731.]

8732. Agent's certificate to act. No person shall, directly or indirectly, act within this state as agent, or otherwise, in receiving or procuring applications for insurance, or in doing or transacting any kind of life insurance business, for any company or association contemplated in chapters 398 and 400, except for the purpose of taking applications for organizations, unless the company or association for which he is acting has received a certificate from the commissioner of insurance authorizing it to transact business therein, and unless he shall have received from said commissioner a certificate showing that such company or association has complied with the provisions of law, and that such person is authorized to act for it. [C73, §1166; C97, §1800; C24, 27, §8732.]

8733. Violations. Any such company or association that does or solicits new business without the certificates required by the said chapters shall forfeit five hundred dollars for every day's neglect to procure the same. Any person knowingly soliciting applications or making insurance for any company or association having no such certificate from the commissioner of insurance as required, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred dollars, and any person acting for any company or association authorized to transact business without having the agent's certificate prescribed in the preceding section in his possession, shall be liable to pay twenty-five dollars for each day's neglect to procure the same during the time he thus acts. [C73, §1177; C97, §1801; C24, 27, §8733.]

8734. Recovery of penalties. Actions brought to recover any of the penalties provided for in this chapter shall be instituted in the name of the state by the county attorney of the county, under the direction and authority of the commissioner.
8735. Acquisition of real estate. No such company or association organized under the laws of this state shall purchase, hold or convey real estate, except for the purposes and in the manner herein set forth:

1. Such as is required for its use in the transaction of its business.
2. Such as shall have been mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for loans previously contracted in the course of its dealings.
3. Such as shall have been conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings.
4. Such as shall have been purchased at sales under execution issued upon judgments and decrees based upon debts due it, or obtained by redemption as junior judgment creditor or mortgagee.

Similar provisions, §§8699, 8737, 8747, 8826.

8736. When to be sold. All real estate acquired which is not necessary for such company or association in the convenient transaction of its business shall, unless a deed to or a contract for the sale of the same shall have been deposited with or assigned to the commissioner of insurance as provided in subsection 10 of section 8737, be sold within five years after it acquired title thereto, unless it procures a certificate from the commissioner of insurance that its interests will suffer by a forced sale thereof, in which event the time may be extended as the commissioner shall direct in said certificate. [C73, §1180; C97, §1803; C24, 27, §8736.]

8737. Investment of funds. The funds required by law to be deposited with the commissioner of insurance by any company or association contemplated in chapters 398 and 400, and the funds or accumulations of any such company or association organized under the laws of this state held in trust for the purpose of fulfilling any contract in its policies or certificates, shall be invested in the following described securities and no other:

1. Federal and dominion bonds. The bonds of the United States, and farm loan bonds issued under the act of congress approved July 17, 1918, as amended, and bonds issued or guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada.
2. State and provincial bonds. The bonds of this or any other state and bonds issued or guaranteed by any province of the Dominion of Canada.
3. Municipal and district bonds.
   a. Bonds of any county, city, town, school, road, drainage, or other taxing district, within the state of Iowa or any other state.
   b. Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness which are a general obligation of any county, city, town, village, or school district, within the Dominion of Canada, and having a population of not less than ten thousand according to the last federal or provincial census taken prior to the date of such investment.
   c. Anticipation certificates issued by waterworks trustees, as provided by the laws of this state, and improvement certificates or other evidences of indebtedness issued by any county, city, town, school, road, drainage, or other district in this state or any other state authorized by law to levy assessments for improvement purposes, and to issue bonds or certificates as evidence of indebtedness therefor; said certificates or other evidence of indebtedness being secured by a lien upon any real estate within the limits of said public corporation or district.

All bonds and other evidences of indebtedness referred to above shall be issued by authority of and according to law, and bearing interest.

4. Public utility bonds. Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or any state and engaged in the generation and sale of electricity or artificial gas, or owning and operating any telephone system; provided:
   a. The corporation, its predecessor or principal subsidiary, shall have been in operation not less than five years prior to the making of the investment, and
   b. Not more than twenty-five per cent of the gross operating revenue of such corporation shall be derived from property operating under a franchise or franchises, which extend less than five years beyond the date of maturity of such bonds, and/or under an indeterminate franchise or permit, or, in lieu of either of such requirements, the net earning of said corporation shall have been at least two times the interest on the present mortgage indebtedness for each of the three years prior to the date of purchase, and
   c. The gross earnings of such corporation shall have been not less than one million dollars for the last fiscal year preceding the purchase of said bonds, or shall have been at least two hundred fifty thousand dollars per annum for the five years next preceding the date of purchase, and the net earnings have averaged not less than two times the interest charges on the total mortgage indebtedness outstanding for a period of five years next preceding the date of purchase, and not less than two times the interest requirements on the total mortgage debt for the year next preceding the purchase, and
   d. The bonds are secured by a mortgage, the lien of which covers at least seventy-five per cent of the property owned in fee, and
   e. At least seventy-five per cent of the revenues of such corporation are derived from the generation and sale of electricity or artificial gas, or the operation of a telephone system, and
   f. The total mortgage debt of such corporation shall not exceed fifty-five per cent of the reasonable value of the properties; provided that no company shall be permitted to have more than ten per cent of its reserve invested in securities included in this subsection at any one time. No such investment in utility bonds to be made except where the mortgage debt of said utility com-
company is less than fifty-five per cent of the total value of its assets.

5. Railroad bonds. a. Mortgage bonds of any railroad or railway corporation owning in fee not less than five hundred miles of railroad, and located wholly or in part in any state or in the District of Columbia, the capital stock of which equals at least one-third of its funded indebtedness, and which has paid* regularly for the five years next preceding the date of such investment all interest charges on said funded indebtedness, and which has earned regularly for such period dividends of at least four per cent per annum upon all its issues of capital stock; or in the mortgage bonds of any railroad, railway, or terminal corporation which have been, both as to principal and interest, assumed or guaranteed by any such railroad or railway corporation.

*"has been paid" in enrolled bill.

b. Notes or certificates of any equipment trust created in behalf of any railroad coming within the terms of paragraph a above, provided that the plan of such trust, in case of any railroad coming within the terms of paragraph a includes an initial cash payment of at least twenty-five per cent, and that such notes mature not later than fifteen years from the date of issue, and retirement of such notes begins not later than six years from the date of purchase.

6. Collateral loans. In loans secured by collateral security consisting of any securities enumerated in this section, provided there is a margin of ten per cent between the amount of the loan and the value of the securities.

7. Real estate bonds and mortgages. Entire bond issues and mortgages and other interest-bearing securities being first liens upon real estate within this state or any other state, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon and secured thereby. Improvements shall not be considered in estimating the value unless the owner shall contract to keep the same insured in some reliable fire insurance company or companies, association or associations, authorized to do business in the state, during the life of the loan, in a sum at least equal to the excess of the loan above one-half the value of the ground exclusive of the improvements, the insurance to be made payable in case of loss to the company or association investing its funds, as its interests may appear at the time of loss.

Any mortgage lien upon real estate shall not, for the purpose of this section, be held or construed to be other than a first lien by reason of the fact that drainage or other improvement assessments may have been levied against the real estate covered by said mortgage, whether the installments of said assessments be matured or not, provided that in determining the value of said real estate for loan purposes, the amount of the drainage or other assessment tax unpaid, shall be deducted.

8. Policy loans. Loans upon its own policies, where the same have been in force at least two full years, in an amount not exceeding the net terminal reserve. If such loan is made, the company must describe in the note or contract taken, the amount of the loan, the name of the borrower, the number of the policy, and the terms of such note or contract shall make the amount loaned a lien against such policy and such note or contract shall be numbered, dated, and signed, giving the post office address of the insured.

9. Real estate. Any such real estate in this state as is necessary for its accommodation as a home office; and in the erection of any buildings for such purposes, it may add thereto rooms for rent. Before the company or association shall invest any of its funds, in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision, it shall first obtain the consent of the executive council.

10. Substitution of certificates of sale and deeds. Provided that companies may, with consent of the commissioner of insurance, substitute for such securities certificates of sale furnished by the sheriff in connection with the foreclosure of mortgages on real estate, owned only by said companies; but such certification shall be accepted for deposit only for the amount of the original securities and shall be withdrawn at the end of the period of redemption or within thirty days if redemption is made or a deed obtained prior to the expiration of the time fixed for redemption by law.

Said companies may also substitute for such securities warranty deeds conveying any of the property included in the original mortgage to the commissioner of insurance, and to his successors in office, in their official capacity.

Before depositing any such deed with the commissioner of insurance it shall first be recorded in the county where such property is located. Said deed shall be accompanied by a certificate that the company has in its possession either an abstract showing good title to the property conveyed or a policy or contract guaranteeing said title, and said deed shall be accepted for deposit not in excess of the amount of the original security, and only so long as the company annually certifies the taxes are paid and fire insurance maintained. Upon request of the company any of such property shall be reconveyed by quitclaim deed by the commissioner then in office, in his official capacity, to the company or other person designated by such company, and in any event shall be so reconveyed at the end of ten years from the date of the conveyance to the commissioner. The company may agree to sell any property to which it has obtained title in connection with the foreclosure or satisfaction of a mortgage, or mortgages, under contract of sale, in form to be approved by the commissioner of insurance, and to run for a period of not longer than twenty years. Such contracts when assigned to the commissioner, in form satisfactory to him, may be substituted for any of the securities hereinbefore mentioned, or may be deposited with the commissioner as provided in section 8655, the valuation to be fixed by the commissioner, which may be changed from time to time as he may determine.

The total amount of certificates of sale, contracts of sale, and deeds deposited, as herein provided, shall not exceed at any one time twenty per cent of the amount any such company is re-
quired by law to deposit with the insurance department.

No such change of security shall be made if the same has been purchased from any officer, stockholder, agent or employee of the insurer. [C73, §1179; C97, §1806; SS15, §1806; C24, 27, §8738; 43GA, chs 222, 223, 224.]

Referred to in §§8521, 8655, 8698, 8723, 8736, 8738, 8743, 8745.

Similar provisions, §§8699, 8735, 8747, 8826, 8829, 8827.

8738. Home office—limitation. The maximum amount which any such company or association shall be permitted to invest in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 9 of the preceding section shall not exceed ten per cent of the lawful reserve on its policies or certificates of insurance, provided, however, that a stock company may invest such portion of its paid-up capital, in addition to said ten per cent of the lawful reserve on its policies, as is not held to constitute a part of its legal reserve deposit under sections 8654 and 8655; provided, further, that the total legal reserve of such company shall be equal to or exceed the amount of its paid-up capital stock. [C24, 27, §8738.]

Referred to in §8746.

8739. Real estate as deposit of legal reserve. Any company or association so investing its funds may use the value of any such real estate and home office building as a part of the deposit of legal reserve on future policies or certificates of insurance, provided, however, that a stock company shall convey to the company or association a part of its legal reserve deposit under sections 8654 and 8655; provided, further, that the total legal reserve of such company shall be equal to or exceed the amount of its paid-up capital stock. [C24, 27, §8739.]

Referred to in §8746.

8740. Reconveyance of real estate—valuation. The commissioner of insurance shall execute and deliver to the company or association a quitclaim deed to the property held by him in trust whenever the full legal reserve of said company or association shall be invested in other securities and deposited with the commissioner of insurance. The value of said property whether deeded in trust or otherwise shall be determined from time to time by the commissioner of insurance. [C24, 27, §8740.]

Referred to in §8746.

8741. Securities deposited. All such securities shall be deposited with the commissioner, subject to his approval and kept at such place or places and on such terms as he may designate, and shall remain on deposit until withdrawn in accordance with law, or the order of the commissioner. [C73, §1806; SS15, §1806; C24, 27, §8741.]

Referred to in §§8655, 8698, 8723, 8746.

8742. Payments to be reported—penalty. Any company or association receiving payments or partial payments on any securities deposited with the commissioner shall notify him of such fact, giving the amount and date of payment, within thirty days after such payment shall have been made. The officers of any company or association which fails to report the receipt of payments or partial payments as above provided, shall be liable to a fine in double the amount collected and not reported within the time and in the manner above specified. [SS15, §1806; C24, 27, §8742.]

Referred to in §8746.

8743. Withdrawals on lapsed policies. It shall be the duty of the company or association and of the officers thereof to withdraw from deposit any loans made in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 8737 within fifteen days after the date of the lapsing or termination of any policy of insurance upon which any such loan is made. [SS15, §1806; C24, 27, §8743.]

Referred to in §8746.

8744. Purpose of withdrawal. Any association making deposit with the commissioner as herein contemplated, shall at the time of making request for the withdrawal of any securities designate for what purpose the same are desired to be withdrawn. [SS15, §1806; C24, 27, §8744.]

Referred to in §8746.

8745. Violations. The commissioner shall have authority to suspend or revoke the certificate of authority of any company or association failing to comply with any of the provisions of the eight preceding sections or for violating the same. [SS15, §1806; C24, 27, §8746.]

8746. Rule of valuation. All bonds or other evidences of debt having a fixed term and rate, held by any life insurance company, assessment life association, or fraternal beneficiary association authorized to do business in this state may, if amply secured and not in default as to principal and interest, be valued as follows:

1. If purchased at par, at the par value.
2. If purchased above or below par, on the basis of the purchase price adjusted so as to bring the value to par at maturity and so as to yield in the meantime the effective rate of interest at which the purchase was made.

Provided that the purchase price shall in no case be taken at a higher figure than the actual market value at the time of purchase.

The commissioner of insurance shall have full discretion in determining the method of calculating values according to the foregoing rule. [C24, 27, §8746.]

8747. Investment in land and buildings. Such organization may purchase such real estate in the state with a portion of its accumulations as may be necessary for its use in the transaction of its business, and in the erection of a building thereon for such purpose, to which rooms for rent may be added. [C73, §1807; C24, 27, §8747.]

Similar provisions, §§8699, 8735, 8737, 8826.

8748. Prohibited loans. No insurance company or association organized under the statutes of this state to transact an insurance business, shall invest its capital, surplus funds, or other assets, in or loan the same on property owned by any officer or director of such company or by any of the immediate members of the family of any such officer or director. [C24, 27, §8748.]

8749. Officers not to profit by investments. No such officer or director shall gain through the investment of funds of any such company. [C24, 27, §8749.]
8750. Disbursements—vouchers—affidavit. No domestic life insurance company shall make any disbursement of one hundred dollars or more unless the same be evidenced by a voucher signed by or on behalf of the person, firm, or corporation receiving the money and correctly describing the consideration for the payment. If the expenditure be for both services and disbursements the voucher shall set forth the services rendered and an itemized statement of the disbursements made. When such voucher cannot be obtained the expenditure shall be evidenced by an affidavit of some officer or agent of said company describing the character and object of the expenditure and stating the reason for not obtaining such voucher. [S13,§1820-a; C24, 27,§8750.]

8751. Taxes—from what funds payable. In case this or any other state shall impose or levy any tax on any company or association, the same may be paid from any surplus or emergency fund of such company or association. [C97, §1821; C24, 27,§8751.]


8753. Impliedly repealed by 43GA, ch 225.

8754. Discrimination against domestic company. It shall be unlawful for the commissioner of insurance to impose upon companies or associations organized under chapter 400 any rules or regulations, requirements or limitations, that shall not be imposed with equal force upon like companies or associations from other states doing a like business in this state. [C97,§1810; C24, 27,§8754.]

8755. Illegal business. Any officer, manager, or agent of any life insurance company or association who, with knowledge that it is doing business in an unlawful manner or is insolvent, solicits insurance with said company or association, or receives applications therefor, or does any act or thing towards procuring or receiving any new business for such company or association, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such act, on conviction thereof, shall be adjudged to pay a fine of two hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment. [C97,§1814; C24, 27,§8755.]

8756. Contracts void—recovery—damages—attorney fees. All contracts, promises, and agreements made by any person to or with any such company or association concerning any premium, policy, or certificate of new business, after the revocation of its certificates or denial of authority to do business, shall be null and void, and all payments of premium or assessments advanced or made by any person on account of any such policy, certificate of new business, or upon any arrangement therefor, may be recovered from such company or association, or its agent to whom payment was advanced or made, or from both of them, and in addition thereto plaintiff may recover an equal amount as liquidated damages, together with a reasonable fee to plaintiff’s attorney for services in the case. [C97,§1814; C24, 27,§8766.]

Referred to in §8640.

8757. Fraud in procuring insurance. Any agent, physician, or other person who shall knowingly, by means of concealment of fact or false statements, procure or assist in procuring from any life insurance organization any policy or certificate of insurance, shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court. [C97,§1816; C24, 27,§8757.]

8758. Conspiracy to defraud. If two or more persons conspire to defraud or obtain any money from any life insurance company or association by means of false statements as to the death of any person insured, or the false appearance of the death of any such person, each shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not to exceed ten years. Any person who by such means obtains any money or property on the policy or certificate of the person so insured shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not to exceed fifteen years. Any person who thus attempts to obtain money from any such company or association shall be punished by like imprisonment not to exceed seven years. [C97,§1817; C24, 27,§8758.]

Conspiracy in general, §18162.

8759. Misrepresentations. No life insurance corporation doing business in this state and no officer, director, or agent thereof shall issue, circulate, or use, or cause or permit to be issued, circulated, or used, any estimate, illustration, circular, or statement of any sort misrepresenting the terms of any policy issued by it or the benefits or advantages promised thereby, or the dividends or share of surplus to be received thereon, or shall use any title of any policy or class of policies misrepresenting the true nature thereof. [S13,§1820-b; C24, 27,§8759.]

Referred to in §8760.

8760. Violations. Any person violating the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished accordingly. [S13,§1820-c; C24, 27,§8760.]

Punishment, §12894.

8761. May not advertise authorized capital. No insurance company shall be permitted to advertise or publish an authorized capital, or to represent in any manner itself as possessed of any greater capital than that actually paid up and invested. [S13,§1783-g; C24, 27,§8761.]

Referred to in §8762.

8762. Penalties. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of the preceding section, or sections 8903 to 8905, inclusive, or failing to comply with any of the provisions therein, shall be subjected to the penalties provided in sections 8634 to 8637, inclusive. [S13,§1783-h; C24, 27,§8762.]

8763. Fees from foreign companies. When not otherwise provided, each life insurance
company doing business in this state, except those organized under the laws thereof, shall pay to the commissioner of insurance the following fees:

1. Upon filing declaration or certified copy of the charter or articles of incorporation, twenty-five dollars.
2. Upon filing the annual statement, twenty dollars.
3. For each certificate of authority and certified copy thereof, two dollars.
4. For each agent's certificate, two dollars.
5. For every copy of any paper filed, the sum of twenty cents per folio, and for certifying and affixing the official seal thereto, one dollar.
6. For valuing policies, ten dollars for each million dollars of insurance or fraction thereof. 

[C73,§1183; C97,§1818; C24, 27,§8763.]
Referred to in §§8695, 8765.

§8764. Fees from domestic companies. Companies organized under the laws of the state shall pay the following fees:

1. For filing and examination of the first application and the issuance of certificate thereon, ten dollars.
2. For filing each annual statement and issuance of renewal certificate, three dollars.
3. For each agent's certificate, fifty cents.

[C73,§1183; C97,§1818; C24, 27,§8764.]
Referred to in §§8695, 8765.

§8765. Fee statute—applicability. The provisions of the chapter on insurance other than life shall apply as to fees under this chapter and chapters 398 and 400, except as modified by the two preceding sections. [C97,§1818; C24, 27,§8765.]
Referred to in §8695.

§8766. Commissioner as process agent. Every life insurance company and association organized under the laws of another state or country shall, before receiving a certificate to do business in this state or any renewal thereof, file in the office of the commissioner of insurance an agreement in writing that thereafter service of notice or process of any kind may be made on the commissioner, and when so made shall be as valid, binding, and effective for all purposes as if served upon the company according to the laws of this or any other state, and waiving all claim or right of error by reason of such acknowledgment of service. [C73,§1165; C97, §1808; C24, 27,§8766.]
Referred to in §§8695, 8765.

§8767. Service of process. Such notice or process, with a copy thereof, may be mailed to the commissioner at Des Moines, Iowa, in a registered letter addressed to him by his official title, and he shall immediately upon its receipt acknowledge service thereon on behalf of the defendant foreign insurance company by writing thereon, giving the date thereof, and shall immediately return such notice or process in a registered letter to the clerk of the court in which the suit is pending, addressed to him by his official title, and shall also forthwith mail such copy, with a copy of his acknowledgment of service written thereon, in a registered letter addressed to the person or corporation who shall be named or designated by such company in such written instrument. [C73,§1165; C97, §1808; C24, 27,§8767.]
Referred to in §8768.

§8768. Interpretation. The provisions of the two preceding sections are merely additions to the general provisions of law on the subjects therein referred to, and are not to be construed to be exclusive. [C97,§1809; C24, 27,§8768.]
Service generally, ch 489.

§8769. Intoxication as defense. In any action pending in any court of the state on any policy or certificate of life insurance, wherein the defendant seeks to avoid liability upon the alleged ground of the intemperate habits or habitual intoxication of the assured, it shall be a sufficient defense for the plaintiff to show that such habits or habitual intoxication of the assured were generally known in the community or neighborhood where the agent of the defendant resided or did business, if thereafter the company continued to receive the premiums falling due thereon. [C97,§1811; C24, 27,§8769.]

§8770. Physician's certificate — conclusiveness. In any case where the medical examiner, or physician acting as such, of any life insurance company or association doing business in the state shall issue a certificate of health or declare the applicant a fit subject for insurance, or so report to the company or association or its agent under the rules and regulations of such company or association, it shall be thereby estopped from setting up in defense of the action on such policy or certificate that the assured was not in the condition of health required by the policy at the time of the issuance or delivery thereof, unless the same was procured by or through the fraud or deceit of the assured. [C97,§1812; C24, 27,§8770.]

§8771. Misrepresentation of age. In all cases where it shall appear that the age of the person insured has been understated in the proposal, declaration or other instrument upon which a policy of life insurance has been founded or issued, then the amount payable under the policy shall be such as the premium paid would have purchased at the correct age; provided, however, that one who, by misstating his age, obtains life insurance not otherwise obtainable shall be entitled to recover from the insurer on account of such policy only the aggregate premiums paid. [C97,§1813; C24, 27,§8771.]

§8772. Application for insurance — duty to attach to policy. All life insurance companies or associations organized or doing business in this state under the provisions of the preceding chapters shall, upon the issue of any policy, attach to such policy, or indorse thereon, a true copy of any application or representation of the assured which by the terms of such policy are made a part thereof, or of the contract of insurance, or referred to therein, or which may in any manner affect the validity of such policy, or, upon reinstatement of a lapsed policy, shall
attach to the renewal receipt a true copy of all representations made by the assured upon which the renewal or reinstatement is made. [C97,§1819; C24, 27,§8772.]

Similar provisions, §§8773, 8974.

8773. Failure to attach—defenses—estoppel. The omission so to do shall not render the policy invalid, but if any company or association neglects to comply with the requirements of the preceding section, it shall forever be precluded from pleading, alleging, or proving such application or representations, or any part thereof, or the falsity thereof, or any part thereof, in any action upon such policy, and the plaintiff in any such action shall not be required, in order to recover against such company or association, either to plead or prove such application or representation, but may do so at his option. [C97,§1819; C24, 27,§8773.]

Similar provisions, §§8774, 8975.

8774. Limitation on proofs of loss. No stipulation or condition in any policy or contract of insurance or beneficiary certificate issued by any company or association mentioned or referred to in this chapter, limiting the time to a period of less than one year after knowledge by the beneficiary within which notice or proofs of death or the occurrence of other contingency insured against must be given, shall be valid. [C97,§1820; S13,§1820; C24, 27,§8774.]

Similar provisions, §§8775, 8978, 8979, 8986, 9046.

CHAPTER 402

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY SOCIETIES, ORDERS, OR ASSOCIATIONS

GENERAL PROVISIONS

8777. Definition.
8778. Death, sick, and disability benefits.
8779. Exclusive religious orders.
8780. Sick and funeral benefits only.
8781. Certificates permitted.
8782. Benefits.
8783. Exclusive membership in religious order.
8784. Assessments.
8785. Insurable age—beneficiary.
8786. Charitable institution as beneficiary.
8787. Change in beneficiary.
8788. Vested interest.
8789. Additional limitation.
8790. Association as beneficiary.
8791. Statutes applicable.
8792. Change in beneficiary notwithstanding contract.
8793. Duty to attach copy of application.
8794. Failure to attach.
8795. Where payable.
8796. Exemption of proceeds.
8797. Permit to foreign companies—conditions.
8798. Examination.
8799. Expense.
8800. Refusal of permit.
8801. Commissioner as process agent.
8802. Copies.
8803. Service—notice to association.
8804. Service deemed sufficient.
8805. Record of service of process.
8806. Commencement of business—conditions.
8807. Opinion of attorney general.

8775. Limitation under health and accident. In case of accident or health insurance it shall be valid for any company or association to limit by contract the time when notice or proofs of death, cause of disability or other contingency insured against shall be given; but in no case shall said notice be limited to a period of less than sixty days after knowledge by the beneficiary within which such notice or proofs must be given. [S13,§1820; C24, 27,§8775.]

Similar provisions, §§8776, 8976, 8979, 8986, 8946.

8776. Policy exempt from execution. A policy of insurance on the life of an individual, in the absence of an agreement or assignment to the contrary, shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children of said individual, independently of his creditors.

The proceeds of an endowment policy payable to the assured on attaining a certain age shall be exempt from liability for any of his debts.

Any benefit or indemnity paid under an accident policy shall be exempt to the assured, or in case of his death to the husband or wife and children of the assured, from his debts.

The avails of all policies of life or accident insurance payable to the surviving widow shall be exempt from liability for all debts of such beneficiary contracted prior to the death of the assured, but the amount thus exempted shall not exceed five thousand dollars. [C51,§1330; R60,§2362; C73,§§1182, 2372; C97,§1805; C24, 27,§8776.]

Similar provisions, §§8683, 8796, 11919.
BENEFITS ON LIVES OF CHILDREN

8842-b2. Contributions.
8842-b3. Reserve.
8842-b4. General regulations.
8843. Segregation of fund.
8845. No vested interest in new certificate.
8846. Annual financial statement.
8847. Integrity of fund.
8848. Specified payments.

FRATERNAL CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

8850. General power granted.
8851. Financial powers.
8852. Charges.
8853. Profit prohibited.
8854. General funds protected.
8855. Management.
8856. Legal standing.
8857. May be beneficiary.
8858. General powers of commissioner.
8859. Mismanagement—delinquency reported.
8860. Duty of attorney general—decree.

CONSOLIDATION OR REINSURANCE

8861. Presenting proposed plan.
8862. Submission of plan—notice.
8863. Submission to reinsuring association.
8864. Multiple consolidation.
8865. Approval—proxies.
8866. Official order of approval.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

8777. Definition. A fraternal beneficiary association is hereby declared to be a corporation, society, or voluntary association, formed or organized and carried on for profit, and having a lodge system, with ritualistic form of work and representative form of government. [C97, §1822; S13, §1822; C24, 27, §8777.]

8778. Death, sick, and disability benefits. Such association shall make provision for the payment of benefits in case of death, and may make provision for the payment of benefits in case of sickness, temporary or permanent physical disability, either as a result of disease, accident, or old age, provided the period of life at which payment of physical disability benefits on account of old age commences shall not be under seventy years, subject to the compliance by members with its constitution and laws. [C97, §1822; S13, §1822; C24, 27, §8777.]

8779. Exclusive religious orders. Beneficiary societies or associations, whose membership is confined to the members of any one religious denomination, shall only be required to have a branch system and a representative form of government. Such beneficiary societies or associations shall be governed by the provisions of this chapter, and shall be exempt from the provisions of the statutes of this state, relating to life insurance companies, to the same extent as fraternal beneficiary associations. [S13, §1822; C24, 27, §8777.]

8780. Sick and funeral benefits only. The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to include fraternal orders which only provide for sick and funeral benefits. [C97, §1822; S13, §1822; C24, 27, §8780.]

8781. Certificates permitted. Any fraternal beneficiary society issuing certificates, based upon rates not lower than those required by the mortality table set forth in section 8813, may issue certificates providing for death benefits upon the term, whole life, or limited payment plan, in which event it shall maintain the required legal reserve on all such certificates, based on the standard adopted for the issuance of such certificates, which said reserve shall be set aside and held as a special reserve fund for the exclusive benefit of the members contributing thereeto. [C24, 27, §8781.]

8782. Benefits. Any society may grant to its members extended and paid-up protection or such withdrawal equities as its constitution and laws may permit, provided that such grants shall in no case exceed in value the portion of the reserve to the credit of the members to whom they are made. [C24, 27, §8782.]

8783. Exclusive membership in religious order. Any corporation heretofore organized under the laws of this or any other state, whose membership is confined to the members of any one religious denomination, and whose plan of business permits, may take advantage of the preceding sections of this chapter by amendment to its articles of incorporation, and by complying with the provisions of sections 8806 to 8811, inclusive; provided that such corporations as on March 15, 1907, were and have since continuously been doing business under chapter 400, may take advantage of said sections without raising their mortuary assessment rates or...
showing that their said rates are such as are required by section 8823. [SS15,§1822-a; C24, 27,§8783.]

8784. Assessments. The fund from which the payment of such benefits shall be made and the expenses of such association defrayed shall be derived from beneficiary calls, assessments, or dues collected from its members. [C97, §1823; C24, 27,§8784.]

8785. Insurable age—beneficiary. No fraternal association created or organized under the provisions of this chapter shall issue any certificate of membership to any person under the age of fifteen years, or over the age of sixty-five years, or unless the beneficiary under said certificate shall be the wife, husband, relative by blood to the fourth degree, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepchildren, children by legal adoption, legal representative, or to a person or persons dependent upon the member: provided that societies whose membership is confined to the members of any one religious denomination may be permitted to provide that benefits under their certificates of membership may be paid to educational, religious, charitable or benevolent institutions. [C97,§1824; C24, 27,§8785; 43GA, ch 226.]

Similar provisions, §§8694, 8842-b1, 8857.

8786. Charitable institution as beneficiary. If, after the issuance of the original certificate, the member shall become dependent upon an incorporated charitable institution, he shall have the privilege, with the consent of the governing body or board of the society, to make such institution his beneficiary. [C24, 27,§8786.]

8787. Change in beneficiary. Within the above restrictions each member shall have the right to designate his beneficiary and from time to time have the same changed in accordance with the laws, rules, or regulations of the society. [C24, 27,§8787.]

Similar provisions, §§8694, 8845.

8788. Vested interest. No beneficiary shall have or obtain any vested interest in said benefit until the same has become due and payable upon the death of said member. [C24, 27,§8788.]

8789. Additional limitation. Any society may, by its laws, limit the scope of beneficiaries within the above classes. [C24, 27,§8789.]

8790. Association as beneficiary. Any association or society, whose articles of incorporation, or constitution, or rules, or by-laws, provide that at the time of the admission to membership into such society, every member, when joining shall belong to one occupation or guild, may become a beneficiary as may be provided in its articles of incorporation, or constitution, or rules, or by-laws. [C24, 27,§8790.]

8791. Statutes applicable. Such associations shall be governed by this chapter, and shall be exempt from the provisions of the statutes of this state relating to life insurance companies, except as hereinafter provided. [C97,§1825; C24, 27,§8791.]

8792. Change in beneficiary notwithstanding contract. No contract between a member and his beneficiary that the beneficiary or any person for him shall pay such member's assessments and dues, or either of them, shall deprive the member of the right to change the name of the beneficiary. [C97,§1834; C24, 27,§8792.]

8793. Duty to attach copy of application. All such associations shall, upon the issue or renewal of any beneficiary certificate, attach to such certificate or indorse thereon a true copy of any application or representation of the member which by the terms of such certificate are made a part thereof. [C97,§1826; C24, 27,§8793.]

Referred to in §8794. Similar provisions, §§8772, 8974.

8794. Failure to attach. The omission so to do shall not render the certificate invalid, but if any such association neglects to comply with the requirements of the preceding section it shall not plead or prove the falsity of any such certificate or representation or any part thereof in any action upon such certificate, and the plaintiff in any such action, in order to recover against such association, shall not be required to either plead or prove such application or representation. [C97,§1826; C24, 27,§8794.]

Similar provisions, §§8772, 8975.

8795. Where suable. Such associations may be sued in any county in which is kept their principal place of business, or in which the beneficiary contract was made, or in which the death of the member occurred; but actions to recover old age, sick, or accident benefits may, at the option of the beneficiary, be brought in the county of his residence. [C97,§1827; C24, 27,§8795.]

8796. Exemption of proceeds. The proceeds of any beneficiary certificate issued by any such association, and of any claims for benefits, shall be exempt from execution and attachment, to the same extent as the proceeds of any policy of life or endowment insurance, as is now or may hereafter be provided by the laws of this state. [C97,§1828; C24, 27,§8796.]

Similar provisions, §§8625, 8776, 11918.

8797. Permit for foreign companies—conditions. Any such association organized under the laws of any other state shall be permitted to do business in this state, when it shall have filed with the commissioner of insurance a duly certified copy of its charter and articles of association, and a copy of its constitution or laws, certified to by its secretary or corresponding officer, together with an appointment of the commissioner as a person upon whom process may be served as hereinafter provided, if such association shall be shown to be authorized to do business in the state in which it is incorporated or organized. [C97,§1829; C24, 27,§8797.]

Referred to in §8811.

8798. Examination. The commissioner may personally, or by some person to be designated by him, examine into the conditions, affairs, character, and business methods, accounts,
books, and investments of such association at its home office, which examination shall be at the expense of such association, and shall be made within thirty days after demand therefor. [C97, §1829; C24, 27, §8798.]

§8799. Expense. The expense of such examination shall be limited to five dollars per day and the necessary expenses of travel and for hotel bills. [C97, §1829; C24, 27, §8799.]

§8800. Refusal of permit. If the commissioner, after such examination, is of the opinion that no permit should be granted to such association, he may refuse to issue the same. [C97, §1829; C24, 27, §8800.]

§8801. Commissioner as process agent. Any such association permitted to do business within this state, and not having its principal office within this state, and not organized under the laws of this state, shall appoint, in writing, the commissioner of insurance to be attorney in fact, on whom all process in any action or proceeding against it shall be served, and in such writing shall agree that any process against it which is served on said attorney in fact shall be of the same validity as if served upon the association, and that the authority shall continue in force so long as any liability remains outstanding in this state. [C97, §1831; C24, 27, §8801.]

Similar provisions, §§8355, 8421, 8766, 8952, 9087, 9376.

§8802. Copies. Copies of such certificate, certified by said commissioner, shall be deemed sufficient evidence thereof, and shall be admitted in evidence with the same force and effect as the original. [C97, §1831; C24, 27, §8802.]

§8803. Service—notice to association. When legal process against any such association is served upon said commissioner, he shall immediately notify the association of such service by letter, postage prepaid, directed and mailed to its secretary or corresponding officer, and shall within two days after such service forward the same to the association. [C97, §1831; C24, 27, §8803.]

§8804. Service deemed sufficient. Service upon such attorney shall be deemed sufficient service upon such association. [C97, §1831; C24, 27, §8804.]

§8805. Record of service of process. The commissioner shall keep a record of all processes served upon him, which record shall show the day and hour when such service was made. [C97, §1831; C24, 27, §8805.]

§8806. Commencement of business—conditions. Before any beneficiary society, order, or association shall be authorized to commence business within this state, it shall submit to the commissioner of insurance its by-laws or rules by which it is to be governed, and also its articles of incorporation, if a corporation, which shall include its plan of business. [S13, §1832; C24, 27, §8806.]

§8807. Opinion of attorney general. The commissioner shall thereupon submit its articles of incorporation to the attorney general for examination, and if found by him to be in harmony with this title, chapter, and with law, he shall so certify upon said articles and return them to the commissioner. [S13, §1832; C24, 27, §8807.]

§8808. Permit—fees. If the commissioner shall approve the articles and also the by-laws or rules, he shall issue to the society, order, or association a permit in writing, authorizing it to transact business within this state for a period of one year from the first day of April of the year of its issue, for which certificate and all proceedings in connection therewith, there shall be paid to the commissioner a fee of twenty-five dollars, and for each annual renewal thereof a like fee shall be paid. [C97, §1832; S13, §1832; C24, 27, §8808.]

§8809. Insurance required. Before such certificate shall be issued, the fraternal society, order, or association shall have actual bona fide applications upon the lives of at least five hundred persons, residents of this state, for at least one thousand dollars of insurance each, and the commissioner may require the presentation of such applications, signed by the applicants themselves. [S13, §1832; C24, 27, §8809.]

§8810. Renewal of permit conditional. No renewal of certificate of authority shall be made to any society, order, or association whose membership, in good standing, or the amount of whose insurance in force shall be reduced below the above requirements. [S13, §1832; C24, 27, §8810.]

§8811. Foreign societies—conditions. Societies, orders, or associations not organized under the laws of this state, in addition to the requirements of the provisions of section 8797, must also comply with all of the provisions of this chapter, except as to the residence of membership; provided that no such society, order, or association shall be authorized to transact business within this state unless it shall be shown to have actual members, in good standing, of at least one thousand, and at least one million dollars of insurance in force. [S13, §1832; C24, 27, §8811.]

§8812. Employment of agents. Such association shall not employ paid agents in soliciting or procuring members, except in the organization or building up of subordinate bodies, or granting members inducements to procure new members. [C97, §1833; C24, 27, §8812.]

§8813. Meetings in foreign states. Any such association organized under the laws of this state may provide for the meetings of its legislative or governing body in any other state, territory, or province wherein such association shall have subordinate bodies, and all business transacted at such meetings shall be valid, in all
respects, as if such meetings were held within this state. [C97,§1835; C24, 27,§8813.]

§8814. Voting in foreign state. Where the laws of any such association provide for the election of its officers by votes to be cast in its subordinate bodies, the votes so cast in its subordinate bodies in any other state, territory, or province shall be valid, as if cast within this state. [C97,§1835; C24, 27,§8814.]

§8815. Violations of statute. Any such association refusing or neglecting to make the report as provided in this chapter shall be excluded from doing business within this state. [C97,§1836; C24, 27,§8815.]

§8816. Delinquency reported — injunction. The commissioner of insurance must, within sixty days after failure to make such report, or if in any such association shall exceed its powers, or shall conduct its business fraudulently, or shall fail to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter, give notice in writing to the attorney general, who shall immediately commence an action against such association to enjoin the same from carrying on any business. [C97,§1836; C24, 27,§8816.]

§8817. Business prohibited — reinstatement. No association so enjoined shall have authority to continue business until such report shall be made, or overt act or violation complained of shall have been corrected, or until the costs of such action be paid by it, provided the court shall find that such association was in default, as charged; whereupon the commissioner shall restate such association, and not until then shall such association be allowed to again do business in this state. [C97,§1836; C24, 27,§8817.]

§8818. Violations. Any officer, agent, or person acting for any such association or subordinate body thereof within this state, while such association shall be so enjoined or prohibited from doing business pursuant to this chapter, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. [C97,§1836; C24, 27,§8818.]

Referred to in §8819.

§8819. Illegal business—agents. Any person who shall act within this state as an officer, agent, or otherwise for any such association which has failed, neglected, or refused to comply with, or which has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, or shall have failed or neglected to procure from the commissioner of insurance proper certificate of authority to transact business as provided for by this chapter, shall be subject to the penalty provided in the preceding section for the misdemeanor therein specified. [C97,§1837; C24, 27,§8819.]

§8820. False representations. Any officer, agent, or member of such association, who shall obtain any money or property belonging thereto by any false or fraudulent representation, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars and costs, and stand committed until such fine and costs are paid, or may be imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months. [C97,§1838; C24, 27,§8820.]

§8821. Physician’s certificate. Every applicant for membership in any association organized in this state shall first be examined by a physician holding a certificate from the state department of health. [C97,§1839; C24, 27,§8821.]

§8822. Report. Every such association doing business in this state shall, on or before the first day of March of each year, make, and file with the commissioner of insurance, a report for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December immediately preceding. All reports shall be upon blank forms to be provided by the commissioner, or may be printed in pamphlet form, and shall be verified under oath by the authorized officers of such association, and shall be published, or the substance thereof, in the annual report of the commissioner under the separate title “Fraternal Beneficiary Associations”, and shall contain answers to the following questions:

1. Number of certificates issued during the year, or members admitted.
2. Amount of indemnity effected thereby.
3. Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.
4. Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.
5. The amount received from each assessment for the year.
6. Total amount paid members, beneficiaries, legal representatives, or heirs.
7. Number and kind of claims for which assessments have been made.
8. Number and kind of claims compromised or resisted, and brief statement of reason.
9. Does association charge annual or other periodical dues or admission fees.
10. How much on each one thousand dollars annually, or per capita, as the case may be.
11. Total amount received, from what source, and the disposition thereof.
12. Total amount of salaries, fees, per diem, mileage, expenses paid to officers, showing amount paid to each.
13. Does the association guarantee, in its certificates, fixed amounts to be paid regardless of amount realized from assessments, dues, admission fees, and donations.
14. If so, state amount guaranteed, and the security of such guarantee.
15. Has the association a reserve or emergency fund.
16. If so, how is it created, and for what purpose, the amount thereof, and how invested.
17. Has the association more than one class.
18. If so, how many, and amount of indemnity in each.
19. Number of members in each class.
20. If voluntary, so state, and give date of organization.
21. If organized under the laws of this state, under what law and at what time, giving chapter and year, and date of passage of the act.

22. If organized under the laws of any other state, territory, or province, state such fact and giving chapter and year, and date of passage of the act.

23. Number of certificates of beneficiary membership lapsing during the year.

24. Number in force at beginning and end of year; if more than one class, number in each class.

25. Names and addresses of its presidents, secretary, and treasurer, or corresponding officers.

The commissioner is empowered to make any additional inquiries of any such association relative to the business contemplated by this chapter, and such officer of such association as the commissioner may require shall promptly reply in writing, under oath, to all such inquiries.

[C97,§1830; C24,27,§8822.]

Referred to in §8790.

RATES

8823. Mortuary assessment rates. No fraternal beneficiary society not admitted to transact business in this state prior to July 4, 1907, shall be incorporated, or given a permit or certificate of authority to transact business within this state, unless it shall first show that the mortuary assessment rates provided for in whatever plan of business it has adopted, including the issuance of term, whole life, or limited payment certificates with withdrawal options, are not lower than is indicated as necessary by the following mortality table:

NATIONAL FRATERNAL CONGRESS MORTALITY TABLE

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<th>Age</th>
<th>Number Living</th>
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[§13,§1839-j; C24,27,§8823.]

Referred to in §§8761, 8783, §8824, §8825.

8824. Exceptions. The preceding section shall not be construed so as to apply to or affect any association organized solely for benevolent purposes and whose articles of incorporation, constitution, rules, or by-laws provide that at the time of the admission to membership each mem-
ber, when joining, shall belong to one certain occupation or guild. [S13, §1839-j; C24, 27, §8824.]

8825. Valuation of certificates. The certificate written by any domestic fraternal beneficiary association operating under the provisions of the foregoing mortality table shall be valued in the same manner as provided in section 8654, except that such valuation shall be based upon the foregoing mortality table and four per cent interest.

If the society makes loans on its certificates, the valuation shall be based upon a mortality table, not lower than the American table of mortality and four and one-half per cent interest. [S13, §1839-j; C24, 27, §8825.]

Referred to in §8822.

INVESTMENTS

8826. Real estate for home office. Any fraternal beneficiary society, order, or association organized under the laws of this state, accumulating money to be held in trust for the purpose of the fulfillment of its certificates or contracts, shall be permitted to invest not to exceed ten per cent of the aggregate amount of such accumulation in such real estate in this state as is necessary for its accommodation as a home office, and in the purchase or erection of any building for such purpose it may add thereto rooms for rent; provided that before any association shall invest any of its funds in accordance with the provisions of this section it shall first obtain the consent of the executive council. [S13, §1839-k; C24, 27, §8826.]

Referred to in §§8827, 8829.

Similar provisions, §§8699, 8735, 8737, 8747.

8827. Society to authorize. Nothing in the preceding section shall be construed to permit the officials or board of directors of such society, order, or association to make such investment without authority specifically granted by the said society, order, or association through its grand or supreme lodge or convention. [S13, §1839-k; C24, 27, §8827.]

8828. Conveyance to commissioner—valuation. Any company or association so investing its funds shall convey the real estate thus acquired to the commissioner of insurance by deed, such property to be held by him in trust for the benefit of the members of such association, the value thereof to be determined from time to time by the commissioner. [S13, §1839-k; C24, 27, §8828.]

8829. Schedule of investments. Any fraternal beneficiary society, order, or association, organized under the laws of this state, accumulating money to be held in trust for the purpose of fulfillment of its certificates or contracts, shall invest such accumulation in the following securities and no other, except as provided in section 8826.

1. Federal and Dominion bonds. The bonds of the United States, and farm loan bonds issued under the act of congress approved July 17, 1918,* as amended, and bonds issued or guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada.

*Federal Farm Loan Act appears to have been approved July 17, 1916.

2. State and provincial bonds. The bonds of this or any other state and bonds issued or guaranteed by any province of the Dominion of Canada.

3. Municipal and district bonds. a. Bonds of any county, city, town, school, road, drainage, or other taxing district, within the state of Iowa or any other state.

b. Bonds or other evidence of indebtedness which are a general obligation of any county, city, town, village or school district, within the Dominion of Canada, and having a population of not less than ten thousand according to the last Dominion or* provincial census taken prior to the date of such investment.

*"of" in enrolled bill.

c. Anticipation certificates issued by waterworks trustees, as provided by the laws of this state, and improvement certificates or other evidences of indebtedness issued by any county, city, town, school, road, drainage, or other district in this state or any other state authorized by law to levy assessments for improvement purposes, and to issue bonds or certificates as evidence of indebtedness therefor; said certificates or other evidences of indebtedness being secured by a lien upon any real estate within the limits of said public corporation or district.

All bonds and other evidences of indebtedness referred to above shall be issued by authority of and according to law, and bearing interest.

4. Public utility bonds. Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or any state and engaged in the generation and sale of electricity or artificial gas, or owning and operating any telephone system, provided:

a. The corporation, its predecessor or principal subsidiary, shall have been in operation not less than five years prior to the making of the investment, and

b. Not more than twenty-five per cent of the gross operating revenue of such corporation shall be derived from property operating under a franchise or franchises, which extend less than five years beyond the date of maturity of such bonds, or under an indeterminate franchise or permit, and

c. The gross earnings of such corporation shall have been not less than one million dollars for the last fiscal year preceding the purchase of said bonds, or shall have been at least two hundred fifty thousand dollars per annum for the five years next preceding the date of purchase, and the net earnings have averaged not less than one and three-fourths times the interest charges on the total funded debt outstanding for a period of five years next preceding the date of purchase, and not less than one and three-fourths times the interest requirements on the total funded debt for the year next preceding the purchase, and

d. The bonds are secured by a mortgage, the lien of which covers at least seventy-five per cent of the property owned in fee, and

e. At least seventy-five per cent of the revenues of such corporation are derived from the generation and sale of electricity or artificial gas, or the operation of a telephone system, and

f. The total funded debt of such corporation shall not exceed sixty per cent of the reasonable value of the properties as shown by the books of the corporation, provided, however, that no com-
pany shall be permitted to have more than ten per cent of its reserve invested in securities included in this subsection at any one time. No such investment in utility bonds to be made except where the funded debt of said utility company is less than seventy per cent of the total value of its assets.

5. Collateral loans. In loans secured by collateral security consisting of any securities enumerated in this section, provided there is a margin of ten per cent between the amount of the loan and the value of the securities.

6. Real estate bonds and mortgages. Entire bond issues and mortgages and other interest-bearing securities being first liens upon real estate within this state or any other state, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon and secured thereby. Improvements shall not be considered in estimating the value unless the owner shall contract to keep the same insured in some reliable fire insurance company or companies, association or associations, organized and licensed to do business in the state, during the life of the loan in the sum at least equal to the excess of the loan above one-half the value of the ground exclusive of the improvements, the insurance to be made payable in cases of loss to the society, order or association investing its funds, as its interests may appear at the time of loss.

Any mortgage lien upon real estate shall not, for the purpose of this section, be held or construed to be other than a first lien by reason of the fact that drainage or other improvement assessments may have been levied against the real estate covered by said mortgage, whether the instalments of said assessments be matured or not, provided that in determining the value of said real estate for loan purposes, the amount of the drainage or other assessment tax unpaid, shall be deducted.

7. Certificate loans. Loans upon its own certificates, where the same have been in force at least two full years, in an amount not exceeding the net terminal reserve. If such loan is made, the company must describe in the note or contract to be fixed by the commissioner, which may be changed from time to time as he may determine. The total amount of certificates of sale, contracts of sale, and deeds deposited, as herein provided, shall not exceed at any one time twenty per cent of the amount any such company is required by law to deposit with the insurance department.

No such change of security shall be made if the same has been purchased from any officer, stockholder, agent or employee of the insurer. [§13, §1839-1; C24, 27, §8829; 44GA, ch 227.]

Referred to in §8830.

*Possibly section 8655 would be a better reference.

Similar provisions, §§7617, 8927.

8830. Deposit with commissioner. All such companies shall be deposited with the commissioner of insurance subject to his approval, and shall remain with him until withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of section 8834.

Provided that societies, orders, or associations doing business in the Dominion of Canada may there deposit such portion of their securities as is necessary to maintain the required reserves on business written in that country. [§13, §1839-1; C24, 27, §8830; 44GA, ch 197.]

Referred to in §8835.

8831. Payment of securities. Any fraternal beneficiary society, order, or association receiving payments, or partial payments on any securities deposited with the commissioner, shall notify him of such fact giving the amount and date of payment within fifteen days after such payment shall have been made. [§13, §1839-1; C24, 27, §8831.]

Referred to in §§8832, 8835.
Failure to report payments. The officers of any society, order, or association which fails to report the receipt of payments or partial payments as above provided shall be liable to a fine in double the amount collected and not reported within the time and in the manner above specified. [S13,§1839-1; C24, 27,§8832.]

Authority for fund—purpose of withdrawal. Any society, order, or association required to make a deposit with the commissioner as herein contemplated, shall at the time of making such deposit, designate by what provisions of its articles of incorporation or laws such fund is accumulated and upon making request for withdrawal of any funds shall designate for what purpose such withdrawal is desired. [S13,§1839-1; C24, 27,§8833.]

Change of securities. Any society, order, or association, may at any time change its securities on deposit by depositing a like amount in other securities of the same character and the commissioner shall permit a withdrawal of the same upon satisfactory proof in writing filed with him that they are to be used for the purpose for which they were originally deposited. [S13,§1839-1; C24, 27,§8834.]

Violations—associations excepted. The commissioner shall have authority to suspend or revoke the certificate of authority of any society, order, or association failing to comply with any of the provisions of the six preceding sections or for violating the same. Nothing in the six preceding sections shall be construed to apply to any association organized solely for benevolent purposes and whose articles of incorporation, constitution, rules, or by-laws provide that, at the time of the admission to membership, each member, when joining, shall belong to one certain occupation, guild, profession, or religious denomination. [S13,§1839-1; C24, 27,§8835.]

Applicability—exceptions. The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to apply to organizations, societies, or associations, the membership of which consists of female members of the families of members of any one occupation, guild, profession, or religious denomination, nor shall the provisions of this chapter be construed to apply to auxiliary societies or associations, the membership of which consists of female members of any one occupation, guild, profession, or religious denomination. [S13,§1839-1; C24, 27,§8836.]

BenEFITS ON LIVES OF CHILDREN


Authorization. Any fraternal benefit society authorized to do business in this state may provide in its laws, in addition to other benefits provided therein, for insurance and/or annuities upon the lives of children at any age, upon the application of a relative by blood to the fourth degree, stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother, stepsister, or person responsible for the support of the child, as the laws of such society may provide. Any such society may, at its option, organize and operate branches for such children and membership in local lodges and initiation therein shall not be required of such children, nor shall they have any voice in the management of the society. [C24,§§8837, 8838; C27,§8842-b1.]

Contributions. The contributions to be made upon such certificate shall be based upon the standard industrial mortality table or the English life table number six, or such other mortality table as may be approved by the commissioner of insurance. [C24,§8841; C27,§8842-b2.]

Reserve. Any society issuing such benefit certificates shall maintain on all such certificates the reserve required by the standard of mortality and interest adopted by the society for computing contributions as provided in section 8842-b2. [C24,§8842; C27,§8842-b3.]

General regulations. A society shall have full power to provide for means of enforcing payment of contributions, designation and change of beneficiaries, which beneficiary shall be the child itself or a person qualified to make application therefor as provided in section 8842-b1, and in all other respects for the regulation, government, and control of such certificates and all rights, obligations, and liabilities incident thereto and connected therewith, not at variance with the provisions of this and the three preceding sections. [C24,§8844; C27,§8842-b4.]

Segregation of fund. The funds representing the benefit contributions and all accruements thereon shall be kept as separate and distinct funds, independent of the other funds of the society, and shall not be liable for nor used for the payment of the debts and obligations of the society other than the benefits herein authorized. [C24, 27,§8843.]

Annual financial statement. An entire separate financial statement of the business transactions and of assets and liabilities arising therefrom shall be made in its annual report to the commissioner of insurance by any
society availing itself of the provisions of sections
8837 to 8839, inclusive. [C24, 27, §8846.]

§8847. Integrity of fund. The separation of
assets, funds, and liabilities required hereby shall not
be terminated, rescinded, or modified nor shall the
fund be diverted for any use other than as
specified in sections 8842 to 8844, inclusive, as
long as any certificates issued under section
8837 remain in force, and this requirement shall
be recognized and enforced in any liquidation,
reinsurance, merger, or other change in the
condition of the status of the society. [C24, 27,
§8847.]

See note under §8846.

§8848. Specified payments. Any society shall
have the right to provide in its laws and the
certificate issued under section 8837 for specified
payments on account of the expense or general
fund, which payments shall or shall not be mingled
with the general fund of the society as its
constitution and by-laws may provide. [C24, 27,
§8848.]

See note under §8846.


FRATERNAL CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

§8850. General power granted. It shall be
lawful for any fraternal beneficiary society,
order, or association now organized and existing,
or hereafter organized under and by virtue of
the laws of this state, or any such society, order,
or association organized and existing under and
by virtue of the laws of any other state, province,
territory, and now or hereafter admitted to do
business within this state, to create, maintain,
and operate, for the benefit of its sick, disabled,
or distressed members and their families and
dependents, out of any general, special, or expense
fund, and from any voluntary contributions it
may receive therefor, hospitals, asylums, sanator-
iums, schools, or homes. [C24, 27, §8850.]

Referred to in §8856.

§8851. Financial powers. For such purpose
any such society, order, or association may own,
hold, lease, mortgage, sell, and convey personal
property and real property located within or
without this state, with necessary buildings
thereon; provided that the amount of the gen-
eral, special, or expense fund to be expended, as
herein provided, shall not exceed such amounts as
shall have been or shall be, from time to time,
authorized by the legislative or supreme govern-
ment body of such society, order, or association.
[C24, 27, §8851.]

§8852. Charges. Maintenance, treatment,
training, and proper attendance in any such hos-
pital, asylum, sanatorium, school, or home may be
furnished free, or a reasonable charge may be
made therefor. [C24, 27, §8852.]

§8853. Profit prohibited. No such hospital,
asylum, sanatorium, school, or home shall be
operated for profit. [C24, 27, §8853.]

§8854. General funds protected. No part of
the cost or expense of creating, maintaining, or
operating any such hospital, asylum, sanatorium,
school, or home shall be defrayed or paid out of
the mortuary, sick, disability, or benefit funds of
any such society. [C24, 27, §8854.]

§8855. Management. The management of such
institutions shall be in such officers as the
supreme governing body may designate, and such
officers may or may not be members of the soci-
ety, order, or association. [C24, 27, §8855.]

§8856. Legal standing. Any such hospital,
asylum, sanatorium, school, or home, when estab-
lished in the manner provided by section 8850,
is hereby declared to be a charitable institution,
with all the rights, benefits, and privileges given
to charitable institutions under and by the con-
stitution and laws of this state. [C24, 27, §8856.]

§8857. May be beneficiary. Such hospital,
asylum, sanatorium, school, or home is hereby
declared to be competent to be named and to take
as beneficiary in and by the benefit certificate of
any member of such society, order, or association.
[C24, 27, §8857.]

Similar provisions, §§8694, 8785.

§8858. General powers of commissioner. The
commissioner of insurance shall have the same
powers, supervision, and control over such hos-
pitals, asylums, sanatoriums, schools, and homes
erected by any such society incorporated in this
state, as he now has, or may hereafter legally
exercise over fraternal beneficiary societies or-
ganized or transacting business in this state.
[C24, 27, §8858.]

§8859. Mismanagement—delinquency reported.
Whenever the commissioner of insurance finds
that any such hospital, asylum, sanatorium,
school, or home erected by such domestic society
is being mismanaged or that the interest of the soci-
ety or public requires it, the commissioner
may direct an order to the officers responsible
for such mismanagement or in control of such in-
stitution with reference to such mismanagement,
and if such officers refuse, neglect, or fail to comply
with such order within the time fixed by the
commissioner of insurance, the commissioner
shall communicate the fact to the attorney gen-
eral. [C24, 27, §8859.]

§8860. Duty of attorney general—decree. The
attorney general shall proceed in the manner pro-
vided for in section 8888, or the court may re-
move such officers guilty of mismanagement and
appoint others until the society may regularly
 elect or select other officers to succeed those de-
posed. [C24, 27, §8860.]

CONSOLIDATION OR REINSURANCE

§8861. Presenting proposed plan. When any
fraternal beneficiary association shall propose to
consolidate or enter into any reinsurance contract
with any other association or organization, it
shall present its proposed plan of consolidation
or reinsurance, together with a statement of the
condition of its affairs to the commissioner of
insurance for his approval. [S13,§1839-g; C24, 27,§8861.]

Referred to in §§8867, 8868.

8862. Submission of plan—notice. Should the commissioner approve the plan, the same shall be submitted by any association proposing to reinsure its risks or transfer its business, to its local lodges or organizations or to a regular or special meeting of its supreme lodge or governing body to be voted upon, such notice being given as the commissioner may direct. [S13, §1839-g; C24, 27,§8862.]

Referred to in §§8867, 8868.

8863. Submission to reinsuring association. If, in the judgment of the commissioner, it is deemed advisable he may also require the plan to be in like manner submitted to the association proposing to accept or reinsure the risks of any other association. [S13,§1859-g; C24, 27,§8863.]

Referred to in §§8867, 8868.

8864. Multiple consolidation. In case two or more associations propose to consolidate, the proposed plan of consolidation shall be submitted, as above provided, to all of the associations interested in such consolidation. [S13, §1839-g; C24, 27,§8864.]

Referred to in §§8867, 8868.

8865. Approval—proxies. In any of the above cases, a two-thirds vote of all of the members of each association present and voting shall be necessary to an approval of any plan of consolidation or reinsurance, and in no case shall proxies be voted. [S13,§1839-g; C24, 27,§8865.]

Referred to in §§8867, 8868.

8866. Official order of approval. On presenting to the commissioner satisfactory proof that the foregoing provisions have been complied with and that the required number of votes have been cast in favor of the proposed plan, he shall issue to the association an order to reinsure its risks or transfer its business, to be in like manner submitted to the association proposing to accept or reinsure the risks of any other association. [S13,§1839-g; C24, 27,§8866.]

Referred to in §§8867, 8868.

8867. Expenses. All expenses or costs incident to proceedings under the provisions of the six preceding sections shall be paid by the associations interested. [S13,§1839-h; C24, 27,§8867.]

8868. Violations. Any officer, director, or manager of any association violating or consenting to the violation of any of the provisions of sections 8861 to 8866, inclusive, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. [S13,§1839-i; C24, 27,§8868.]

8869. Authorization. Any existing fraternal beneficiary society may amend its articles of incorporation and by-laws in such a manner as to transform itself into a legal reserve level premium company doing business either as a mutual or stock company, but only after complying with the provisions of sections 8870 to 8883, inclusive. [C24, 27,§8869.]

Referred to in §§8860-01, 8884.

8870. Submission of plan. Whenever any such society shall propose to transform itself into a legal reserve level premium company as herein provided, it shall file with the commissioner of insurance, its proposed articles and by-laws, its plan of transformation, setting forth in detail the terms and conditions of such transformation and also the method by which it proposes to protect the interests of its membership. [C24, 27,§8870.]

Referred to in §§8869, 8880-d1, 8884.

8871. Notice. The commissioner may proceed to hear and determine such petition without notice, or, if he deems it necessary that such notice should be given in order to conserve the interests of the membership, he shall require the society to first notify, by mail, all of the members of such society of the pendency of such petition. The contents of such notice to be determined by the commissioner. [C24, 27,§8871.]

Referred to in §§8869, 8872, 8880-d1, 8884.

8872. Appearance. When notice shall have been given, as above provided, any member of said society shall have the right to appear before said commissioner and be heard with reference to said petition. [C24, 27,§8872.]

Referred to in §§8869, 8880-01, 8884.

8873. Examination. The commissioner may also make such examination into the affairs and conditions of the society as he deems proper, and shall have power to summon and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of books and papers, and may administer oaths. [C24, 27,§8873.]

Referred to in §§8869, 8880-01, 8884.

8874. Authorization order. If satisfied that the interests of the membership of said society are properly protected and that no reasonable objection to said petition exists, the commissioner may authorize in writing, such transformation, or may first require such modification thereof as may seem to him necessary for the best interests of such membership. [C24, 27,§8874.]

Referred to in §§8869, 8880-01, 8884.

8875. Disposition of assets. The said commissioner shall make such order and disposition of the assets of any such society as in his judgment may be just and equitable. [C24, 27,§8875.]

Referred to in §§8869, 8880-01, 8884.

8876. Submission to supreme governing body. The commissioner shall require the plan of transformation to be submitted to the supreme governing body of such society, to be voted
upon. When submitted, it shall be either at a regular meeting of said supreme governing body or at a special meeting of same called for that purpose. [C24, 27,§8876.]

Referred to in §§8869, 8880-d1.

8877. Notice—vote required—proxies. A notice of said special meeting, in the form approved by the commissioner of insurance, shall be given in accordance with the requirement of the by-laws of such society. When so submitted, a majority vote of the said supreme governing body present and voting, as authorized by its articles of incorporation and by-laws, shall have authority to administer oaths, and may summon and may examine under oath any officer, employee, representative, or agent of any society, order, or association organized or seeking to be organized under the provisions of sections 8869 to 8880, inclusive, shall be valued as follows:

1. Certificates on which rates of contribution are on the basis of any table of mortality, valued in accordance with the standard of valuation of life insurance policies prescribed by the laws of this state.

2. Certificates on which the rates of contribution are not on the basis of any table of mortality, valued in accordance with such standard.

The reserve so ascertained shall be held as a liability by the company in its annual statement rendered to the insurance department. [C24, 27,§8884.]

EXAMINATION AND RECEIVERSHIP

8885. Association defined. The term “association” when used in this chapter shall mean any society, order, or association organized or authorized under the provisions of this chapter. [S13,§1839-a; C24, 27,§8885.]

8886. Examination. The commissioner of insurance may, at any time he may deem it advisable, either in person or by his legally appointed representative, make an examination of, or inquire into the affairs of any fraternal beneficiary association authorized or seeking to be authorized to transact business within this state, provided the examination of associations organized under the laws of this state shall not be less frequent than once during each biennial period. [S13,§1839-b; C24, 27,§8886.]

8887. Officers to assist—oaths. When an association is being examined, the officers, agents, or employees thereof shall produce for inspection all books, papers, documents, or other information concerning the affairs of the association and shall otherwise assist in the examination. The commissioner of insurance or examiner shall have authority to administer oaths, and may summon and may examine under oath any officer, employee, representative, or agent of any society, order, or association organized or seeking to be organized under the laws of this state.
association concerning its affairs or condition. [S13, §1839-c; C24, 27, §8887.]

8888. Revocation or suspension of authority —action by attorney general. If upon investigation or examination, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the commissioner of insurance that any association is doing an illegal or unauthorized business, or is failing to fulfill its contracts with its members, or is conducting its business fraudulently, or if its membership or the amount of its insurance in force has been reduced below the legal requirement, or should any association decline or refuse to submit to an examination, the commissioner may suspend or revoke its certificate of authority to transact business within this state, and having revoked the certificate of authority of any association organized under the laws of this state, he shall at once report the same to the attorney general who shall apply to the district court or any judge thereof for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the affairs of such association. [S13, §1839-d; C24, 27, §8888.]

Referred to in §8960.

8889. Expenses — how paid. In addition to the compensation of the assistants, the commissioner of insurance or examiner and assistants shall be entitled to actual and necessary traveling, hotel, and other expenses while conducting examinations away from their respective places of residence, the same to be paid by the treasurer of state upon warrants drawn by the auditor of state, bills therefor having been filed under oath and approved by the state board of audit. Such expense and compensation shall, by the commissioner, be charged to and collected from the associations examined and should any association neglect or refuse to pay the same, the commissioner shall at once revoke its certificate of authority to transact business within this state. [S13, §1839-e; C24, 27, §8889.]

8890. Illegal business. Any officer, manager, agent, or representative of any association who with knowledge that its certificate of authority has been suspended or revoked, or that it is doing an illegal, unauthorized, or fraudulent business solicits insurance for said association, or receives applications therefor, or does any other act or thing toward receiving or procuring any new business for said association, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and for every such act, on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than ten hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment. [S13, §1839-f; C24, 27, §8890.]

8891. Application for receiver. No application for the appointment of a receiver for any fraternal beneficiary society, or branch thereof, shall be entertained by any court in this state, unless same is made by the attorney general. [SS15, §1839-m; C24, 27, §8891.]

8892. When commenced. No such proceedings shall be commenced by the attorney general against any fraternal beneficiary society until the commissioner of insurance has first made an examination of such fraternal beneficiary society, and completed a report upon its affairs, and not until after notice has been duly served on the chief executive officers of the society, and a reasonable opportunity given to it, on a date to be named in said notice, to show cause why such proceedings should not be commenced. [SS15, §1839-n; C24, 27, §8892.]

8893. Examinations confidential. Pending, during, or after an examination or investigation of such fraternal beneficiary society, the commissioner of insurance shall make public no financial statement, report, or finding, nor shall he permit to become public any financial statement, report, or finding affecting the status, standing, or rights of any such society until a copy of such examination and investigation shall have been served upon such society, at its home office, nor until such society shall have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to answer such financial statement, investigation, report, or finding, and to make such showing in connection therewith, as it may desire. [SS15, §1839-o; C24, 27, §8893.]

CHAPTER 403

MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES

8894. Exemption.

8894. Exemption. Unless specific reference is made thereto, no provision of this title shall include or apply to domestic societies which limit their membership to the employees of:

1. A particular city or town, or
2. A designated firm, business house, or corporation. [C24, 27, §8894.]

8895. Power of commissioner.

8895. Power of commissioner. The commissioner of insurance may require from any society such information as will enable him to determine whether such society is exempt from the provisions of the laws relating to insurance or to fraternal benefit societies. [C24, 27, §8895.]
CHAPTER 404

INSURANCE OTHER THAN LIFE

Referred to in §§7025, 8625, 8635, 8673, 8765, 9044, 9065, 9078, 9104, 12763, 12766.

8896. Incorporation.
8897. Articles—approval.
8899. Name.
8900. Filing with commissioner.
8901. Nature of organization entered on policy.
8902. Stock and mutual plan distinguished.
8903. Paid-up capital required.
8903-bl. Reduction of capital or shares.
8904. Surplus required.
8905. Prohibited loans.
8906. Mutual companies—conditions.
8907. Membership in mutuals.
8908. Voting power.
8909. Maximum premium.
8910. Unearned premiums.
8911. Assessments.
8912. Advancement of funds.
8913. Additional policy provisions.
8914. Countersigning policies.
8915. Existing companies.
8916. Tax—computation.
8917. Subscriptions of stock—applications.
8918. Directors.
8919. Elections.
8920. Term of office.
8921. Classification of directors.
8922. Powers of directors—president.
8923. Secretary and other officers.
8924. By-laws.
8925. Record and inspection.
8926. Right to own real estate.
8927. Investments.
8928. Financial statements.
8929. Mutual companies.
8930. Examination—certificate of compliance.
8931. Ownership of assets—oath.
8932. Form of certificate.
8933. Certificate of authority.
8934. Tenure of certificate—renewal—evidence.
8935. Capital increased.
8936. Dividends.
8937. Reserve fund required.
8938. Forfeiture of franchise.
8939. Unearned premium reserve—computation.
8940. Kinds of insurance.
8941. Limitation on risks.
8942. Loans—reinsurance.
8943. Execution of policies.
8944. Transfer of stock.
8945. Annual statement.
8946. Accident insurance—record.
8947. Certificate refused.
8948. Annual statement of foreign company.
8949. Inquiry by commissioner.
8950. Forms for statements.
8951. Foreign companies—capital required.
8952. Commissioner as process agent.
8953. Manner of service.
8954. Additional statements—impaired capital.
8955. Foreign mutual companies—surplus.
8956. Certificate to foreign company.
8957. Agent's certificate of authority.
8958. Notes taken for insurance.
8959. Forfeiture of policies—notice.
8960. Cancellation of policy.
8961. Short rates.
8962. Policy restored.
8963. Right of insured to cancel.
8964. Examination—dissolution.
8965. Requisition on stockholders—personal liability.
8966. Mutual companies—dissolution—personal liability.
8967. Transfers pending investigation.
8968. Revocation of certificate of foreign company.
8970. Certificates of compliance—how published.
8971. False statement of assets.
8972. Statement of capital and surplus.
8973. Violations.
8974. Copy of application—duty to attach.
8975. Failure to attach—effect.
8976. Presumption as to value.
8977. Value of building—liability.
8978. Prima facie right of recovery.
8979. Proofs of loss of personal property.
8980. Invalidating stipulations—avoidance.
8981. Conditions invalidating policy.
8982. Arbitration agreements.
8983. Right to rebuild.
8984. Pleadings.
8985. Applicability of statute.
8986. Notice and proof of loss—limitation of actions.
8987. More favorable conditions.
8988. Forms of policies—approval.
8989. Special policy requirements.
8990. Coinsurance—void stipulations.
8991. Coinsurance riders—exceptions.
8992. Request for coinsurance rider—signing.
8993. Form of request.
8994. Signing of rider.
8995. Form of rider.
8996. Stipulation as to prorating.
8997. Limitation on coinsurance riders.
8998. Compliance with law—change of articles.
8999. Violations.
9000. Officers punished.
9001. Advertisements.
9002. "Soliciting agent" defined.
9003. Agent—general definition.
9004. Agent—specific definition.
9005. Exceptions.
9006. Applicability to organizations and individuals.
9007. Fees.
9008. Expenses of examination.
9009. Examination of foreign companies.
9010. Unlawful combinations—exceptions.
9011. Violations.
9012. Examination of officers and employees.
9013. Revocation of authority.
9014. Appeal.
9015. Incrimination.
9016. Insurance in unauthorized companies.
9017. Standard policy—additions, riders, and clauses.
9018. Form of standard policy.
9019. Violations—status of policy.
9020. Existing statutes—waiver.
9021. Policy—formal execution.
9021-al. Joint policies—insurer designated.
9022. Misleading statements.
9023. Violations.
9024. Advertisements by agents.
8896. Incorporation. Corporations formed for the purpose of insurance, other than life insurance, shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 384, except as modified by the provisions of this chapter. [C73,§1122; C97,§1684; C24,27,§8896.]

Referred to in §8917.

8897. Articles—approval. Each such organization shall present to the commissioner of insurance its articles of incorporation, which shall show its name, objects, location of its principal place of business, and amount of its capital stock, who shall submit it to the attorney general for examination, and if found by him to be in accordance with the provisions of this title, the laws of the United States, and the constitution and laws of the state, he shall certify such fact thereon and return the same to said commissioner, and no articles shall be approved by him or recorded unless accompanied with such certificate. [C73,§1122; C97,§1685; C24,27,§8897.]

Referred to in §8917.

8898. Certificate — recording. If the commissioner of insurance approves them, he shall so certify, and the articles with the certificates of approval shall be recorded in the office of the secretary of state as articles of other corporations are, who shall indorse thereon his certificate thereof, as is required in case of other corporations for pecuniary profit. [C73,§1123; C97,§1686; C24,27,§8898.]

Recording, §§344.

8899. Name. If the commissioner of insurance finds the name of the company to be so similar to one already appropriated by a corporation of the same character as to be likely to mislead the public or to cause inconvenience, he shall refuse his certificate to its articles on that ground. [C73,§1122; C97,§1687; C24,27,§8899.]

8900. Filing with commissioner. The articles, when thus certified by the secretary of state as recorded in his office, or a copy thereof certified by him as such, shall be filed in the office of the commissioner of insurance and remain therein. [C73,§1123; C97,§1688; C24,27,§8900.]

8901. Nature of organization entered on policy. Every domestic and foreign insurance company organized and doing business under this chapter shall indicate upon the first page of every policy and renewal receipt that the policy is issued by a mutual company in case of a mutual company, and by a stock company in case of a stock company. [C73,§1140; C97,§1689; S13,§1689; C24,27,§8901.]

8902. Stock and mutual plan distinguished. No company shall be organized to do business upon both stock and mutual plans; nor shall a company organized as a stock company do business upon the plan of a mutual company; nor shall a company organized upon the mutual plan do business or take risks upon the stock plan. [C73,§1159; C97,§1690; C24,27,§8902.]

8903. Paid-up capital required. No insurance company other than life shall be incorporated to transact business upon the stock plan with less than two hundred thousand dollars capital, the entire amount of which shall be fully paid up in cash and invested as provided by law. No increase of the capital stock of any company shall be made unless the amount of such increase is fully paid up in cash. The amount of paid-up capital represented by reinsurance shall be divided into shares of not less than ten dollars each. [C73,§1124; C97,§1691; S13,§1783-e; C24,27,§8903.]

Referred to in §7623.

8903-bl. Reduction of capital or shares. Any insurance company, other than life, may, upon the vote of a majority of its shares of stock represented at a meeting legally called for that purpose, reduce its capital stock and the number of shares thereof or the par value of the shares thereof, provided that the total amount of capital shall not be reduced to an amount less than the minimum required by law, but no part of its assets and property shall be distributed to its stockholders without the consent of the insurance commissioner. [C27,§8903-b1.]

8904. Surplus required. Such company shall be possessed of a surplus in cash or invested in securities authorized by law, equal to twenty-five per cent of such paid-up and outstanding capital at the time certificate of authority is first applied for and issued. [C73,§1124; C97,§1691; C24,27,§8904.]

Referred to in §7623.

8905. Prohibited loans. No part of the capital referred to shall be loaned to any officer or stockholder of the company. [S13,§1783-e; C24,27,§8905.]

Referred to in §7623.

8906. Mutual companies—conditions. No mutual company shall issue policies or transact any business of insurance unless it shall hold a certificate of authority from the commissioner of insurance authorizing the trans- action of such business, which certificate of authority shall not be issued until and unless the company shall comply with the following conditions:

1. It shall hold bona fide applications for insurance upon which it shall issue simultaneously, or it shall have in force, at least two hundred policies issued to at least two hundred members for the same kind of insurance upon not less than two hundred separate risks, each within the maximum single risk described herein; provided that not more than one hundred members shall be required for employer's liability and workmen's compensation insurance.

2. The maximum single risk shall not exceed twenty per cent of the admitted assets, or three times the average risk, or one per cent of the insurance in force, whichever is the greater, any reinsurance taking effect simultaneously with the policy being deducted in determining such maximum single risk.
3. It shall have collected a premium upon each application, which premium shall be held in cash or securities in which insurance companies are authorized to invest, which shall be equal, in case of fire insurance, to not less than twice the maximum single risk assumed subject to one fire nor less than ten thousand dollars; and in any other kind of insurance, to not less than five times the maximum single risk assumed; and, in case of employer's liability and workmen's compensation insurance, to not less than fifty thousand dollars.

4. For the purpose of transacting employer's liability and workmen's compensation insurance, the applications shall cover not less than one thousand five hundred employees, each such employee being considered a separate risk for determining the maximum single risk. [C73, §1124; C97, §1692; C24, 27, §8906.]

8907. Membership in mutuals. Any public or private corporation, board, or association in this state, or elsewhere, may make applications, enter into agreements for and hold policies in any such mutual insurance company. Any officer, stockholder, trustee, or local representative of any such corporation, board, association, or estate may be recognized as acting for, or on its behalf for the purpose of such membership, but shall not be personally liable upon such contract of insurance by reason of acting in such representative capacity. The right of any corporation organized under the laws of this state to participate as a member of any such mutual insurance company is hereby declared to be incidental to the purpose for which such corporation is organized and as much granted as the rights and powers expressly conferred. [C73, §1124; C97, §1693; C24, 27, §8907.]

8908. Voting power. Every policyholder of such mutual company shall be a member of the company and shall be entitled to one vote, and such member may vote in person or by proxy as may be provided in the by-laws. [C24, 27, §8908.]

8909. Maximum premium. The maximum premium payable by any member of a mutual company shall be expressed in the policy and in the application for the insurance. Such maximum may be a cash premium and an additional contingent premium not less than the cash premium, or may be solely a cash premium, which premium may be made payable in installments or regular assessments. No policy shall be issued for a cash premium without an additional contingent premium unless the company has a surplus which is not less in amount than twice the maximum single risk for determining the maximum single risk assumed; and said surplus shall not be less than one thousand thousand dollars. [C24, 27, §8909.]

8910. Unearned premiums. Such mutual company shall maintain unearned premium and other reserves separately for each kind of insurance, upon the same basis as that required of domestic insurance companies transacting the same kind of insurance; provided that any reserve for losses or claims based upon the premium income shall be computed on the net premium income, after deducting any so-called dividend or premium returned or credited to the member. [C24, 27, §8910.]

8911. Assessments. Any such mutual company not possessed of assets at least equal to the unearned premium reserve and other liabilities shall make an assessment upon its members liable to assessment to provide for such deficiency, such assessment to be against each member in proportion to such liability as expressed in his policy; provided the commissioner may by written order, relieve the company from an assessment or other proceedings to restore such assets during the time fixed in such order. [C24, 27, §8911.]

8912. Advancement of funds. Any director, officer, or member of any such mutual company, or any other person, may advance to such company, any sum or sums of money necessary for the purpose of its business, or to enable it to comply with any of the requirements of the law, and such moneys and such interest thereon as may have been agreed upon, not exceeding the maximum statutory rate of interest, shall not be a liability or claim against the company or any of its assets, except as herein provided, and upon approval of the commissioner of insurance may be repaid, but only out of the surplus earnings of such company. No commission or promotion expenses shall be paid in connection with the advance of any such money to the company. The amount of such advance shall be reported in each annual statement. [C24, 27, §8912.]

8913. Additional policy provisions. Such mutual company may insert in any form of policy prescribed by the law of this state any additional provisions or conditions required by its plan of insurance if not inconsistent or in conflict with any law of this state. [C24, 27, §8913.]

8914. Countersigning policies. Such mutual company shall comply with the provisions of any law applicable to stock insurance companies effecting the same kind of insurance requiring that policies be countersigned and delivered through a resident agent, provided that this requirement shall not apply to any policy of such mutual company on which no commission shall be paid to any local agent. [C24, 27, §8914.]

8915. Existing companies. The provisions of this chapter [37GA, ch 429] shall not apply to any company or association of this state now doing business whether organized under chapter 4 or chapter 5, title 9 of the code, as amended [code of 1897], unless such company or association shall so elect by resolution of its board of directors duly certified to by the president and secretary and filed with and approved by the commissioner, and shall further amend its articles, if necessary, to permit full compliance with this chapter [37GA, ch 429] and to include such additional kind or kinds of insurance as such company or association intends to transact. On the filing and approval of such resolution and on making such amendment if required, such com-
pany may be authorized to transact such kinds of insurance under this chapter. [C24, 27, §8915.]

8916. Tax—computation. For the purpose of determining the basis of any tax upon the "gross amount of premiums", or "gross receipts from premiums, assessments, fees, and promissory obligations", now or hereafter imposed upon any mutual fire or casualty insurance company under any law of this state, such gross amount or gross receipts shall consist of the gross premiums or receipts for direct insurance, without including or deducting any amounts received or paid for reinsurance, but with such other deductions as provided by law, and in addition deducting any so-called dividend or return of savings or gains to policyholders; provided that as to any deposits or deposit premiums received by any such company, the taxable premiums shall be the portion of such deposits or deposit premiums earned during the year with such deductions therefrom as provided by law. [C24, 27, §8916.]

8917. Subscriptions of stock—applications. After compliance by the incorporators with sections 8896 and 8897, the secretary of state shall certify the articles of incorporation to the commissioner of insurance. When the commissioner of insurance is satisfied that all provisions of law in relation to the promotion and organization of said corporation, including sections 8618 to 8620, inclusive, have been complied with, he shall issue a certificate to that effect, and thereupon such corporation may open books for subscriptions to the stock of stock companies or if a mutual company take applications and receive premiums for insurance at such times and places as it may find convenient, and may keep such books open until the full amount required is subscribed or taken, or the time granted therefor has expired, or until an order is issued by the commissioner of insurance to desist for failure to comply with the provisions of law in reference thereto. [C73, §1125; C97, §1694; C24, 27, §8917.]

8918. Directors. The affairs of a company organized as provided by this chapter shall be managed by a number of directors to be stated in the articles of not less than five nor more than twenty-one, all of whom, in case of a stock company, shall be stockholders, or, in case of a mutual company, be policyholders, or before the company shall effect insurance, be subscribers for stock or for insurance as the case may be. When the paid-up capital for a stock company, or the subscriptions for insurance for a mutual company, shall have been obtained, the incorporators or directors in charge of the business shall give at least ten days' written notice by mail to stockholders or subscribers, as the case may be, of a meeting of the stockholders or subscribers, for the election of directors, and such meeting shall be held thirty days after the paid-up capital or subscriptions have been secured. The directors then elected shall continue in office until their successors have been elected and qualified. [C73, §1126; C97, §1695; C24, 27, §8918.]

8919. Election. The annual meetings for the election of directors shall be held during the month of January, at such time as the by-laws of the company may direct; but if for any cause no election is held, or there is a failure to elect at any annual meeting, then a special meeting for that purpose shall be held on the call of a majority of the directors, or of those persons holding a majority of the stock, or of a majority of policyholders if a mutual company, by giving thirty days' notice thereof in some newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the principal office of the company is located. [C73, §1127; C97, §1696; C24, 27, §8919.]

8920. Term of office. The directors chosen at any such annual or special meeting shall continue in office until the next annual meeting, and until their successors are elected and have accepted. [C73, §1127; C97, §1696; C24, 27, §8920.]

8921. Classification of directors. A company may in its articles of incorporation provide that the board of directors be divided into classes holding for a term of not to exceed three years and providing for the election of the members of one class at each annual meeting. [C24, 27, §8921.]

8922. Powers of directors—president. The directors shall elect by ballot from their own number a president, and fill all vacancies occurring in the board or presidency thereof; and the board of directors thus constituted, or a majority of them, when convened at the office of the company, shall be competent to exercise all the powers vested in them by this chapter. [C73, §1128; C97, §1697; C24, 27, §8922.]

8923. Secretary and other officers. The board of directors shall have power to appoint a secretary and any other officers or agents necessary for transacting the business of the company, paying such salaries and taking such security of them as is reasonable. [C73, §1129; C97, §1698; C24, 27, §8923.]

8924. By-laws. It may adopt such by-laws and regulations not inconsistent with law as shall appear to them necessary for the regulation and conduct of the business. [C73, §1129; C97, §1698; C24, 27, §8924.]

8925. Record and inspection. The directors shall keep full and correct entries of their transactions, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the stockholders if a stock company, or policyholders if a mutual company, and to the inspection of persons invested by law with the right thereof. [C73, §1129; C97, §1698; C24, 27, §8925.]

8926. Right to own real estate. No company organized under this chapter shall purchase, hold, or convey any real estate, save for the purpose and in the manner herein set forth:
1. Such as shall be required for the transaction of its business.
2. Such as shall have been mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for loans previously contracted, or for money due.
3. Such as shall have been conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the legitimate business of the company, or for money due.
4. Such as shall have been purchased at sales upon judgments, decrees, or mortgages obtained or made for such debt, or obtained by redemption as junior judgment creditor or mortgagee; but it may convey real estate which shall be found in the course of its business not necessary therefor, and all such last mentioned real estate shall be sold and conveyed within three years after the same has been determined, by the commissioner of insurance, unnecessary, unless the company shall procure a certificate from him that the interest of the company will materially suffer by a forced sale, in which event the sale may be postponed for such a period as he may direct in such certificate. [C73,§1137; C97, §1700; C24, 27,§8926.]

8927. Investments. Any company organized under the provisions of this chapter shall invest its capital and funds in the following described securities and no other:

1. Federal and foreign bonds. The bonds of the United States or federal farm loan bonds issued under the act of congress relative thereto approved July 17, 1926.* and bonds issued or guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada.

2. Domestic and foreign state bonds. The bonds of this or any other state of the United States and bonds issued by any of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

3. Municipal bonds. Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any county, city, town, or school district within this or any of the states of the United States, drainage district bonds of this state, improvement certificates issued by any municipal corporation of this state, such certificates being a first lien upon real estate within the corporate limits of the municipality issuing the same, where such bonds or other evidences of indebtedness are issued by authority of and according to law and bearing interest.

4. Real estate mortgages. Mortgages and other interest bearing securities being first liens upon real estate within this or any other state of the United States worth at least double the amount loaned thereon and secured thereby. Improvements shall not be considered in estimating value unless the owner shall contract to keep the same insured in a reliable fire insurance company or companies, association or associations authorized to transact business in this state, during the life of the loan in a sum at least equal to the excess of the loan above one-half of the value of the ground, exclusive of improvements, the insurance to be made payable in case of loss to the company or association investing its funds as its interests may appear at the time of loss. Any mortgage lien upon real estate shall not for the purpose of this section be held or construed to be other than a first lien, by reason of the fact that drainage or other improvement assessments may have been levied against the real estate covered by said mortgage whether the installment of said assessments be matured or not, provided that in determining the value of such real estate for loan purposes the amount of drainage or other assessment tax unpaid shall be first deducted.

5. Real estate bonds. Real estate bonds which are first lien upon real estate within this or any other state of the United States, provided the outstanding indebtedness against the property does not exceed sixty per cent of the reasonable value thereof and provided further that the average earnings of the property are at least two and one-half times the interest requirements of all outstanding bonds and indebtedness.

6. Corporate stock or bonds. Not to exceed twenty per cent of such capital and funds in stocks, other than bank stock or the company's own stock, and/or bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any solvent dividend paying corporation organized under the laws of any of the states of the United States, provided that no company may invest an amount in excess of ten per cent of the surplus of the company in the stock and/or bonds of any one corporation.

7. Loans. Any loans secured by collateral security consisting of any securities enumerated in this section, provided there is a margin of ten per cent between the amount of the loan and the value of the securities. [C73,§1160; C97,§1699; S13,§1699; C24, 27,§8927; 43GA, ch 228.]

8928. Financial statements. After complying with the requirements of the preceding sections of this chapter, the company shall file with the commissioner of insurance a satisfactory detailed statement showing the financial condition of the company, including all transactions during its organization, together with a record of all moneys received and disbursed, a list of the stockholders, the amount of stock purchased by each, and the price paid. [C73,§1700; C24, 27,§8928.]

8929. Mutual companies. The incorporators or officers of such mutual company shall file the statement under oath required of stock companies. [C73,§1131; C97,§1700; C24, 27,§8929.]

8930. Examination—certificate of compliance. Such commissioner may appoint in writing some disinterested person to make an examination and if it shall be found that the capital or assets herein required of the company named, according to the nature of the business proposed to be transacted by such company, have been paid in, and are now possessed by it in money or such stock, bonds, and mortgages as are required by the preceding sections of this chapter, he shall so certify; but if the examination is made by another than the commissioner, the certificate shall be by him, and under his oath. [C73,§1131; C97,§1700; C24, 27,§8930.]

8931. Ownership of assets—oath. The incorporators or officers of any such company, or proposed company, shall be required to state to the commissioner of insurance under oath that the capital or assets exhibited to the person making the examination are actually and in good faith the property of the company examined, and free and clear of any lien or claim on the part of any other person. [C73,§1131; C97, §1700; C24, 27,§8931.]

*Federal Farm Loan Act appears to have been approved July 17, 1916.
8932. Form of certificate. The certificate of examination of a mutual company shall be to the effect that it has received and has in its actual possession:
1. The cash premiums.
2. Actual contracts of insurance upon property, belonging to the signers thereof, and upon which the insurance applied for can properly be issued.
3. Other securities, as the case may be, to the extent and value hereinbefore required. [C73,§1130; C24, 27,§8932.]

8933. Certificate of authority. The certificate and statements above contemplated shall be filed in the insurance department and the commissioner of insurance shall deliver to the company a copy of the report of the examination, in the event one is made, together with his written permission for it to commence the business proposed in its articles of incorporation, which permission shall be its authority to commence business and issue policies. [C73,§1131; C97,§1700; C24, 27,§8933.]

8934. Tenure of certificate—renewal—evidence. Such certificate of authority shall expire on the first day of April next succeeding its issue, and shall be renewed annually so long as such company shall transact business in accordance with the requirements of law; a copy of which certificate, when certified to by the commissioner of insurance, shall be admissible in evidence for or against a company with the same effect as the original. [C73,§1131; C97,§1700; C24, 27,§8934.]

8935. Capital increased. When the directors of a stock company with less than the maximum capital allowed in this chapter desire to increase the amount, they shall, if authorized by the holders of a majority of the stock to do so, file with the commissioner of insurance an amendment of its articles authorizing such increase, not exceeding the maximum authorized capital, and thereupon shall be entitled to have the increased amount of capital fixed by such amendment, and the examination of securities constituting the increased capital stock shall be made in the same manner as provided for the original capital stock. [C73,§1135; C97,§1701; C24, 27,§8935.]

8936. Dividends. The directors or managers of a stock company, incorporated under the laws of this state shall make no dividends except from the earned profits arising from their business, which shall not include contributed capital or contributed surplus. [C73,§1136; C97,§1702; C24, 27,§8936.]

8937. Reserve fund required. In estimating the profits, a reserve for unearned premiums as set out in section 8939, also a reserve for unpaid losses, expenses, and taxes which have been incurred shall be set up; and there shall also be held as nonadmitted assets all sums due the commissioner on bonds and mortgages, bonds, stocks, and book account, of which no part of the principal or interest thereon has been paid during the year preceding such estimate of profits, and upon which suit for foreclosure or collection has not been commenced, or which, after judgment has been obtained thereon, shall have remained more than two years unsatisfied, and on which interest has not been paid; and such judgment with the interest due or secured thereon and remaining unpaid, shall also be held. [C73,§1136; C97,§1702; C24, 27,§8937.]

Referred to in §8988.

8938. Forfeiture of franchise. Any dividend made contrary to the provisions of the two preceding sections shall subject the company making it to forfeiture of its franchise. [C73, §1136; C97,§1702; C24, 27,§8938.]

8939. Unearned premium reserve—computation. The policy liability of any company or association, transacting business under the provisions of this chapter, and the amount such company or association shall hold as a reserve for unearned premiums, shall be computed in the following manner:
1. On all policies written or renewed prior to January 1, 1922, there shall be held as such unearned premium reserve an amount equal to forty per cent of the aggregate gross premiums written in all policies in force, less deductions for reinsurance in authorized companies or associations.
2. On all policies written or renewed on and after January 1, 1922, and running one year or less from date of policy or last renewal thereof, shall be held as such unearned premium reserve an amount equal to fifty per cent of the aggregate gross premiums written in all policies in force, less deductions for reinsurance in authorized companies or associations.
3. On all policies written or renewed on and after January 1, 1922, and running for more than one year, and not exceeding five years, from date of policy or last renewal thereof there shall be held as such unearned premium reserve an amount of the aggregate gross premiums written in all policies in force, less deductions for reinsurance in authorized companies or associations, computed in accordance with the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term for which Policy was written</th>
<th>Reserve for Unearned Premium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Two years</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st year</td>
<td>3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd year</td>
<td>1-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Three years</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1st year</td>
<td>5-6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd year</td>
<td>1-2</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd year</td>
<td>1-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Four years</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1st year</td>
<td>7-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd year</td>
<td>5-8</td>
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<td>3rd year</td>
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<td>4th year</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Five years</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1st year</td>
<td>9-10</td>
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<td>2nd year</td>
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<td>4th year</td>
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<td>5th year</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
4. On all policies written or renewed on and after January 1, 1922, and running for more than five years from date of policy or last renewal thereof, there shall be held as such unearned premium reserve an amount of the aggregate gross premiums, less deductions for reinsurance in authorized companies or associations equal to the pro rata unearned premium on all policies in force. The term pro rata used herein shall be such proportion of the gross premiums on policies in force as the number of months unexpired bears to the total number of months for which the policy was written.

5. On all policies written or renewed and for which premium has been received which would continue a policy in force for a period beyond the term for which it was written, or term covered by last renewal thereof, there shall be held as such unearned premium reserve an amount equal to one hundred per cent of such premium on all policies in force.

6. Mutual companies or associations, organized, or doing business under this chapter, shall hold as a reserve for unearned premiums an amount equal to at least forty per cent of the aggregate gross premiums written in all policies in force less deductions for reinsurance in authorized companies or associations.

7. Any company organized under this chapter or authorized to do business in this state may:
   a. Insure dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings; and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage, including loss of use or occupancy, by fire, lightning, rain, windstorm, tornado, cyclone, earthquake, hail, frost or snow, weather or climatic conditions including excess or deficiency of moisture, flood, rain or drought, rising of the waters of the ocean or its tributaries, bombardment, invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion, military or usurped power, and by explosion whether fire ensues or not, except explosion on risks specified in subdivision 6 of this section, and also against loss or damage by insects or disease to farm crops or products, and loss of rental value of land used in producing such crops or products, and also against loss or damage by water or other liquid to any goods or premises arising from sprinkler leakage or from the breakage of sprinkler, pumps or other apparatus erected for extinguishing fires, or all other conduits or containers, or by water entering through leaks or openings in buildings and of water pipes, and against accidental injury to such sprinklers, pumps, apparatus, conduits, containers, or water pipes; and may also insure glass against breakage; and also against loss or damage caused by railroad equipment, motor vehicles, airplanes, seaplanes, dirigibles or other aircraft.

2. Insure the fidelity of persons holding places of private or public trust, or execute as surety any bond or other obligation required or permitted by law to be made, given, or filed, except bonds required in criminal causes and insure the maker, drawer, drawee, or indorser of checks, drafts, bills of exchange, or other commercial paper against loss by reason of any alteration of such instruments.

3. Insure the safe-keeping of books, papers, moneys, stocks, bonds, and all kinds of personal property, and receive them on deposit.

4. Insure against loss or damage by theft, injury, sickness, or death of animals and to furnish veterinary service.

5. a. Insure the health of persons and against personal injuries, disablement, or death resulting from traveling or general accidents by land or water.

b. Insure against liability for loss, damage, or expense resulting from personal injury or death caused by error or negligence of the insured in the practice of medicine, surgery, or dentistry, including the performance of surgical operations, or in the prescribing or dispensing of drugs or medicines, or for loss by reason of damages in other respects, for which loss, damage, or expense the insured is legally liable; provided, however, that any policy issued by any such company shall contain a provision so that said policy shall inure to the benefit of any person obtaining a judgment against the insured to the extent of the insurance carried and for the purpose for which the insurance was issued.

c. Insure against loss or damage to property caused by the accidental discharge or leakage of water from automatic sprinkler system.

d. Insure employers against loss in consequence of accidents or casualties of any kind to employees, including workmen's compensation, or other persons, or to property resulting from any act of an employee, or any accident or casualty to persons or property, or both, occurring in or connected with the transaction of their business, or from the operation of any machinery connected therewith.

e. Insure against liability for loss or expense arising or resulting from accidents occurring by reason of the ownership, maintenance, or use of automobiles or other conveyances including aircraft, resulting in personal injuries or death, or damage to property belonging to others, or both, and for damages to assured's own automobile when sustained through collision with another object, and insure the assured's own automobile against loss or damage, including the loss of use thereof, by fire, lightning, windstorm, tornado, cyclone, hail, burglary or theft, vandalism, malicious mischief, or the wrongful conversion, disposal or concealment thereof, or any one or more of such hazards, whether said automobile is held under conditional sale, contract, or subject to chattel mortgages; provided, that should an execution on a judgment against the insured be returned unsatisfied in an action by a person who is injured or whose property is damaged, when such owner or operator has insured his liability for such personal injury or damage, the judgment creditor shall have a right of action against the insurer to the same extent that such owner or operator could have
enforced his claim against such insurer had such owner or operator paid such judgment.

6. Insure against loss or injury to person or property, or both, and against loss of rents or use of buildings and other property, growing out of explosion or rupture of boilers, pipes, flywheels, engines, and machinery.

7. Insure against loss or damage resulting from burglary or robbery, or attempt thereat, or larceny.

8. Insure or guarantee and indemnify merchants, traders, and those engaged in business and giving credit from loss and damage by reason of giving and extending credit to their customers and those dealing with them, which business shall be known as credit insurance. Such insurance may cover losses, less a deduction of an agreed percentage, not to exceed ten per cent, representing anticipated profits, and a further deduction not to exceed thirty-three and one-third per cent, on losses on credits extended to risks who have inferior ratings, and less an agreed deduction for normal loss.

Such coinurance percentages shall be deducted in advance of the agreed normal loss from the gross covered loss sustained by the insured.

9. Insure vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights, specie, bullion, jewels, protios, commissions, bank notes, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt, bottomry and repondentia interest and every insurance appertaining to or connected with marine risks of transportation and navigation, and insure automobiles, airplanes, seaplanes, dirigibles, or other aircraft, whether stationary or being operated under their own power, which include all or any of the hazards of fire, explosion, transportation, collision, loss by legal liability for damage to property resulting from the maintenance and use of automobiles, airplanes, seaplanes, dirigibles, or other aircraft, and loss by burglary or theft, vandalism, malicious mischief, or the wrongful conversion, disposal, or concealment of automobiles whether held under conditional sale, contract, or subject to chattel mortgages, or any one or more of such hazards, including insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person; provided that should an execution on a judgment against the insured be returned unsatisfied in an action by a person who is injured or whose property is damaged when the owner or operator has insured his liability for such personal injury or damage, the judgment creditor shall have the right of action against the insurer to the same extent that such owner or operator could have enforced his claim against such insurer had such owner or operator paid said judgment. [C73, §1132; C97, §1709; S13, §1709; C24, 27, §8940; 43GA, chs 229, 230, 251; 44GA, ch 199.]

Referred to in §§8941, 9025.

Section 8941. Limitation on risks. No company authorized to transact business in this state as provided in this chapter, shall issue policies of insurance for more than one of the nine purposes or subdivisions enumerated in the preceding section, except as herein provided, as follows:

1. Any domestic or foreign insurance company authorized in this state to do the business specified in subdivision 1 of the preceding section, may, in addition to the business specified in subdivision 1, insure against the casualties specified in subdivision 9 of the preceding section.

2. Any domestic or foreign insurance company authorized in this state to do the business contemplated by either subdivisions 2 or 5 may in addition to such business insure against the casualties specified in subdivision 6 of the preceding section, and also to insure against theft, larceny, burglary and robbery, or attempt thereat.

3. Any domestic or foreign company authorized in this state to transact the business specified in subdivision 5 of the preceding section, if it is possessed of a paid-up capital of five hundred thousand dollars, may, in addition to insuring against the casualties specified in subdivision 5 transact the business specified in subdivisions 2 and 6 of the preceding section, and insure glass against breakage.

4. Any domestic insurance company authorized in this state to transact the business specified in subdivision 5 of the preceding section, and possessed of two hundred fifty thousand dollars paid-up capital stock, may, in addition to insuring against the casualties specified in subdivision 5, insure against injury or loss to persons or property, or both, contemplated by subdivision 6, and may also insure glass against breakage.

5. Any foreign insurance company authorized in this state to transact the business specified in subdivision 5 of the preceding section, if it is possessed of a paid-up capital of five hundred thousand dollars, may, in addition to insuring against the casualties specified in said subdivision 5, insure against the casualties specified in subdivision 6 of the preceding section, and also insure glass against breakage.

6. Any domestic or foreign insurance company authorized in their state to transact the business specified in subdivision 2 of the preceding section, if possessed of paid-up capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, may, in addition to transacting the business authorized by said subdivision 2, transact the business of credit insurance as authorized by subdivision 8 of the preceding section.

7. Any foreign or domestic mutual insurance company, when found upon examination by the commissioner of insurance to possess surplus and other funds available for the payment of liabilities equal to the capital stock as by law required of like stock insurance companies may transact the same kinds of insurance permitted to like stock insurance companies.

Providing always, that the charter or articles of incorporation of any such company authorizes the writing of such additional insurance.

No company shall expose itself to loss on any one risk or hazard, to an amount exceeding ten per cent of its paid-up capital, except that
fidelity and surety companies may be exposed on any one risk or hazard to an amount not exceeding ten per cent of their paid-up capital and surplus, unless the excess shall be reinsured in some other good and reliable company licensed to do an insurance business in that state. But in no case shall such excess reinsurance exceed ten per cent of the capital of the reinsuring company, and that a certificate of such reinsurance shall be furnished to the insured.

The restrictions as to the amount of risk a company may assume shall not be applicable to a company that receives on deposit and guarantees the safe-keeping of books, papers, and moneys and other personal property. [C73, §1132; C97, §1710; S13, §1710; C24, 27, §8941.]

8942. Loans — reinsurance. Such company may lend money on bottomry or respondentia, and cause itself to be insured in companies only authorized to do business in this state, against any loss or risk it may have incurred in the course of its business, and upon the interest which it may have in any property on account of any such loan, and generally to do and perform all other matters and things proper to promote these objects. [C73, §1132; C97, §1711; S13, §1711; C24, 27, §8942.]

8943. Execution of policies. All policies or contracts of insurance made or entered into by the company may be made either with or without the seal of said company, but shall be subscribed by the president, or such other officer as may be designated by the directors for that purpose, and be attested by the secretary thereof. [C73, §1133; C97, §1712; C24, 27, §8943.]

8944. Transfer of stock. Transfers of stock made by any stockholder or his legal representative shall be subject to the provisions of chapters 384 and 385 relative to transfer of shares, and to such restrictions as the directors shall establish in their by-laws, except as hereinafter provided. [C73, §1134; C97, §1713; C24, 27, §8944.]

8945. Annual statement. The president or the vice president and secretary of each company organized or authorized to do business in the state shall annually before the first day of March of each year prepare under oath and file with the commissioner of insurance a full, true, and complete statement of the condition of such company on the last day of the preceding year, which shall exhibit the following items and facts:

First—The amount of capital stock of the company.
Second—The names of the officers.
Third—The name of the company and where located.
Fourth—The amount of its capital stock paid up.
Fifth—The property or assets held by the company, specifying:
1. The value of real estate owned by the company.
2. The amount of cash on hand and deposited in banks to the credit of the company, and in what bank deposited.
3. The amount of cash in the hands of agents and in the course of transmission.
4. The amount of loans secured by first mortgage on real estate, with the rate of interest thereon.
5. The amount of all other bonds and loans and how secured, with the rate of interest thereon.
6. The amount due the company on which judgment has been obtained.
7. The amount of bonds of the state, of the United States, of any county or municipal corporation of the state, and of any other bonds owned by the company, specifying the amount and number thereof, and par and market value of each kind.
8. The amount of bonds, stock, and other evidences of indebtedness held by such company as collateral security for loans, with amount loaned on each kind, and its par and market value.
9. The amount of assessments on stock and premium notes, paid and unpaid.
10. The amount of interest actually due and unpaid.
11. All other securities and their value.
12. The amount for which premium notes have been given on which policies have been issued.

Sixth—Liabilities of such company, specifying:
1. Losses adjusted and due.
2. Losses adjusted and not due.
3. Losses unadjusted.
4. Losses in suspense and the cause thereof.
5. Losses resisted and in litigation.
6. Dividends in scrip or cash, specifying the amount of each, declared but not due.
7. Dividends declared and due.
8. The amount required to reinsure all outstanding risks on the basis of the unearned premium reserve as required by law.
9. The amount due banks or other creditors.
10. The amount of money borrowed and the security therefor.
11. All other claims against the company.

Seventh—The income of the company during the previous year, specifying:
1. The amount received for premiums, exclusive of premium notes.
2. The amount of premium notes received.
3. The amount received for interest.
4. The amount received for assessments or calls on stock notes, or premium notes.
5. The amount received from all other sources.

Eighth—The expenditures during the preceding year, specifying:
1. The amount of losses paid during said term, stating how much of the same accrued prior, and how much subsequent, to the date of the preceding statement, and the amount at which such losses were estimated in such statement.
2. The amount paid for dividends.
3. The amount paid for commissions, salaries, expenses, and other charges of agents, clerks, and other employees.
4. The amount paid for salaries, fees, and other charges of officers and directors.
5. The amount paid for local, state, national, and other taxes and duties.
6. The amount paid for all other expenses, including printing, stationery, rents, furniture, or otherwise.

Ninth—The largest amount insured in any one risk.

Tenth—The amount of risks written during the year then ending.

Eleventh—The amount of risks in force having less than one year to run.

Twelfth—The amount of risks in force having more than one and not over three years to run.

Thirteenth—The amount of risks having more than three years to run.

Fourteenth—The dividends, if any, declared on premiums received for risks not terminated.

Refer to in $8730.

8946. Accident insurance—record. Each accident insurance company, or company insuring against accidents, shall keep a register of tickets sold or policies issued by its officers or agents, which register shall show the name and residence of the person insured, the amount of insurance, the date of issue of such ticket or policy, and the time the same will remain in force; and the annual statement of each such company shall show the number of tickets sold and policies issued by it during the year, and the aggregate amount of insurance evidenced by such tickets and policies, classified as to the length of time for which such insurance is given. [C73, §1141; C97, §1714; C24, 27, §8946.]

Referred to in §8730.

8947. Certificate refused. The commissioner of insurance shall withhold his certificate or permission of authority to do business from any company neglecting or failing to comply with the provisions of this chapter. [C97, §1715; C24, 27, §8947.]

8948. Annual statement of foreign company. The annual statement of foreign companies doing business in this state shall also show, in addition to the foregoing matters, the amount of losses incurred and premiums received in the state during the preceding period, so long as such company continues to do business in this state. [C73, §1146; C97, §1716; C24, 27, §8948.]

8949. Inquiry by commissioner. The commissioner of insurance shall address any inquiries to any insurance company in relation to its doings and condition, or any other matter connected with its transactions, which he may deem necessary for the public good, or for a proper discharge of his duties, and any company so addressed shall promptly reply in writing thereto. [C73, §1142; C97, §1718; C24, 27, §8949.]

8950. Forms for statements. He shall cause to be prepared and furnished to each company organized under the laws of this state, and to the attorney or agent of each company incorporated in other states and foreign governments, who may apply therefor, printed forms of statements required by this chapter, and may from time to time make such changes in the forms as shall seem to him best adapted to elicit from the companies a true exhibit of their condition in respect to the several points hereinbefore enumerated. [C73, §1157; C97, §1719; C24, 27, §8950.]

8951. Foreign companies—capital required. No stock insurance company organized under or by the laws of any other state or foreign government for the purpose specified in this chapter, shall, directly or indirectly, take risks or transact any business of insurance in this state unless possessed of two hundred thousand dollars of actual paid-up capital, exclusive of any assets deposited in any state, territory, district, or country for the special benefit or security of those insured therein, but companies organized to insure plate glass, or live stock exclusively, are not required to have a greater capital than one hundred thousand dollars; and such companies organized to insure the health of persons and against personal injuries, disablement or death resulting from traveling or general accidents by land or water, having an actual paid-up capital of one hundred thousand dollars and surplus in an amount to be approved by the commissioner of insurance, exclusive of any assets deposited in other states and territories for the special benefit or security of the insured therein, shall be deemed sufficient within the meaning of this section. [C73, §1144; C97, §1721; SS15, §1721; C24, 27, §8951.]

8952. Commissioner as process agent. Any foreign company desiring to transact the business of insurance under this chapter, by an agent or agents in the state, shall file with the commissioner of insurance a written instrument, duly signed and sealed, authorizing such commissioner to acknowledge service of notice or process for and in behalf of such company in this state, and consenting that service of notice or process may be made upon the said commissioner, and when so made shall be taken and held as valid as if served upon the company according to the laws of this or any other state, and waiving all claim, or right, or error, by reason of such acknowledgment of service. [C73, §1144; C97, §1722; C24, 27, §8952.]

Similar provisions, §§8365, 8421, 8766, 8801, 9087, 9376.

8953. Manner of service. Such notice or process with a copy thereof may be mailed to the commissioner of insurance at Des Moines, Iowa, in a registered letter addressed to him by his official title, and he shall immediately upon its receipt acknowledge service thereof on behalf of the defendant foreign insurance company by writing thereon, giving the date thereof, and shall immediately return such notice or process in a registered letter to the clerk of the court in which the suit is pending, addressed to him by his official title, and shall also forthwith mail such copy, with a copy of his acknowledgment of service written thereon, in a registered letter addressed to the person or corporation who shall be named or designated by such company in such written instrument. [C97, §1722; C24, 27, §8953.]

8954. Additional statements—impaired capital. Such company shall also file with the
§8955. Foreign mutual companies—surplus. Any mutual insurance company organized outside of this state and authorized to transact the business of insurance on the mutual plan in any other state of the United States or in the District of Columbia, may be admitted to this state and authorized to transact herein any of the kinds of insurance authorized by its charter or articles of incorporation, when so permitted by the provisions of this chapter, with the powers and privileges and subject to the conditions and limitations specified in said chapter; provided, however, such company has complied with all the statutory provisions which require stock companies to file papers and to furnish information and to submit to examination, and is also solvent according to the requirements of this chapter and is possessed of a surplus safely invested as follows:

1. In case any such mutual company issuing policies for a cash premium without an additional contingent liability equal to or greater than the cash premium, the surplus shall be at least two hundred thousand dollars.

2. In case of any other such mutual company issuing policies for a cash premium or payment with an additional contingent liability equal to or greater than the cash premium or payment, the surplus shall be an amount as the commissioner of insurance of Iowa may require, but in no case less than fifty thousand dollars, provided that the provisions of this section fixing a minimum surplus of fifty thousand dollars shall not apply to companies now admitted to do business in Iowa; provided, further, that no such mutual company shall be authorized to transact compensation insurance without a surplus of at least two hundred thousand dollars unless all liabilities for such adjusted claim in this state, the payment of any part of which is deferred for more than one year, shall be provided for by a special deposit, in a trust company of this state, the payment of which deposit, assessment, or installment is due or to become due, stating the amount, and the amount necessary to pay the customary short rates, up to the time fixed in the notice when the insurance will be suspended, forfeited, or canceled, which shall not be less than thirty days after service of such notice, which may be made in person, or by mailing in a registered letter addressed to the insured at his post office as given in or upon the policy, and no suspension, forfeiture, or cancellation shall take effect until the time thus fixed and except as herein provided, anything in the policy, application or a separate agreement to the contrary notwithstanding. [C73,§1146; C97,§1726; C24,27,§8955.]

§8956. Certificate to foreign company. When any foreign company has fully complied with the requirements of law and become entitled to do business, the commissioner of insurance shall issue to such company a certificate of that fact, which certificate shall be renewed annually on the first day of April, if the commissioner is satisfied that the capital, securities, and investments of such company remain unimpaired, and the company has complied with the provisions of law applicable thereto. [C73,§1146; C97,§1724; C24,27,§8956.]

§8957. Agent’s certificate of authority. No agent shall directly or indirectly act for any insurance company referred to in this chapter, in taking risks or transacting business of insurance in the state, without procuring from the commissioner of insurance a certificate of authority to the effect that such company has complied with all the requirements of this chapter. [C73,§1145; C97,§1725; C24,27,§8957.]

§8958. Notes taken for insurance. All notes taken for policies of insurance in any company doing business in the state shall state upon their face that they have been taken for insurance, and shall not be collectible unless the company and its agents have fully complied with the laws of the state relative to insurance. [C73,§1146; C97,§1726; C24,27,§8958.]

§8959. Forfeiture of policies—notice. No policy or contract of insurance provided for in this chapter shall be forfeited or suspended for nonpayment of any premium, assessment, or installment provided for in the policy, or in any note or contract for the payment thereof, unless within thirty days prior to, or on or after the maturity thereof, the company shall serve notice in writing upon the insured that such premium, assessment, or installment is due or to become due, stating the amount, and the amount necessary to pay the customary short rates, up to the time fixed in the notice when the insurance will be suspended, forfeited, or canceled, which shall not be less than thirty days after service of such notice, which may be made in person, or by mailing in a registered letter addressed to the insured at his post office as given in or upon the policy, and no suspension, forfeiture, or cancellation shall take effect until the time thus fixed and except as herein provided, anything in the policy, application or a separate agreement to the contrary notwithstanding. [C73,§1727; C24,27,§8959.]

Referred to in §8961.

§8960. Cancellation of policy. At any time after the maturity of a premium, assessment, or installment provided for in the policy, or any note or contract for the payment thereof, or after the suspension, forfeiture, or cancellation of any policy or contract of insurance, the insured may pay to the company the customary short rates and costs of action, if one has been commenced or judgment rendered thereon, and may then, if he so elect, have his policy and all contracts or obligations connected therewith, whether in judgment or otherwise, canceled, and they and each of them...
thereafter shall be void; and in case of suspension, forfeiture, or cancellation of any policy or contract of insurance, the assured shall not be liable for any greater amount than the short rates earned at the date of such suspension, forfeiture, or cancellation and the costs herein provided. The policy may be canceled by the insurance company by giving five days' notice of such cancellation, in which event it may retain only the pro rata premium. [C97,§1728; S13, §1728; C24, 27,§8960.]

8961. Short rates. The commissioner of insurance shall prepare and publish a table of the short rates provided for in the two preceding sections, which, when published, shall be for the guidance of all companies covered in this chapter, and the rate to be given in the notice therein provided, and no greater sum than thus fixed shall be demanded or collected. A copy of said short rates shall be printed on or attached to each policy. [C97,§1729; C24, 27,§8961.]

8962. Policy restored. At any time before cancellation of the policy for nonpayment of any premium, assessment, or installment provided for therein, or in any note or contract for the payment thereof, or after action commenced or judgment rendered thereon, the insured may pay to the insurer the full amount due, including court costs if any, and from the date of such payment, or the collection of the judgment, the policy shall revive and be in full force and effect, provided such payment is made during the term of the policy and before a loss occurs. [C97,§1730; C24, 27,§8962.]

8963. Right of insured to cancel. No provision, stipulation, or agreement to the contrary in or independent of the policy or contract of insurance shall avoid or defeat the right of any insured to pay short rates and costs of action, if any, and have the policy and all contracts connected therewith, including judgments rendered thereon, canceled. [C97,§1730; C24, 27,§8963.]

8964. Examination—dissolution. The commissioner of insurance shall, when he finds it expedient, appoint one or more persons, not officers, agents, or stockholders of any insurance company doing business in the state, to examine into the affairs and condition of any such company incorporated or doing business therein, or make such examination himself, and the officers or agents thereof shall produce their books for the inspection of the examiners and otherwise assist therein, so far as they can do so; and in conducting the investigation they may examine under oath the officers or agents of any company, or others, relative to the business and condition of the company, and the result thereof shall be published in one or more papers in the state, when the commissioner believes the public interest requires it. When it appears to the commissioner from such examination that the assets and funds of any company incorporated in this state are reduced or impaired by its liabilities, as defined under the head of liabilities in the statement required by this chapter, more than twenty per cent below the paid-up capital stock required, he shall direct the officers thereof to require the stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within such a period as he may designate in such requisition, or he shall communicate the fact to the attorney general, who shall apply to the district court, or if in vacation to one of the judges thereof, for an order requiring the company to show cause why its business shall not be dissolved. The court or judge, as the case may be, shall thereupon proceed to hear the allegations and proofs of the respective parties; and in case it appears to its or his satisfaction that the assets and funds of said company are not sufficient, as aforesaid, or that the interest of the public requires it, or he shall decree a dissolution of said company and a distribution of its effects, and appoint a receiver therefor. The application of the attorney general may be by the court or judge sent to a referee to inquire into and report upon the facts stated therein, which report shall be made to the court or judge. [C73,§1149; C97,§1731; C24, 27,§8964.]

8965. Requisition on stockholders—personal liability. Any company receiving such a requisition from the commissioner of insurance shall forthwith call upon its stockholders for such amounts as will make its paid-up capital equal to the amount fixed by this chapter or the articles of incorporation of said company; and in case any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount called for after notice personally given, or by advertisement in such time and manner as the commissioner shall approve, it shall be lawful for the company to require the return of the original certificate of stock held by such stockholder, and in lieu thereof to issue new certificates for such number of shares as the said stockholder may be entitled to in the proportion that the aggregate value of the funds of the said company may be found to bear to its original capital, the value of such shares for which new certificates shall be issued to be ascertained under the direction of the commissioner, the company paying for the fractional parts of shares, and the directors of such company may issue new stock and dispose of the same, and issue new certificates therefor, to an amount sufficient to make up the original capital of the company. In the event of additional losses accruing upon new risks, taken after the expiration of the period limited by the commissioner in the aforesaid requisition for the filling up of the deficiency in the capital of such company, and before said deficiency shall have been made up, the directors shall be individually liable to the extent thereof. [C73,§1150; C97,§1732; C24, 27,§8965.]

8966. Mutual companies—dissolution—personal liability. If, upon such examination, it shall appear to the commissioner of insurance that the assets of any company organized or operating upon the plan of mutual insurance under this chapter are insufficient to justify the
8967. Transfers pending investigation. Any transfer of the stock of any company organized under this chapter, made pending any investigation above required, shall not release the party making the transfer from any liability for losses which may have accrued previous to such transfer. [C73, §1151; C97, §1733; C24, 27, §8966.]

8968. Revocation of certificate of foreign company. The commissioner of insurance shall be authorized to examine into the condition and affairs of any insurance company, as provided for in this chapter, doing business in this state, not organized under its laws, or cause such examination to be made by some person or persons appointed by him having no interest in any insurance company; and when it shall appear to his satisfaction that the affairs of any such company are in an unsound condition, he shall revoke the certificates granted in its behalf; and cause a notification thereof to be published in some newspaper of general circulation, published at the seat of government, and all agents or agents of such company after such notice shall issue policies or renew any previously issued. [C73, §1151; C97, §1734; C24, 27, §8967.]


8970. Certificates of compliance—how published. The commissioner of insurance shall annually, as soon as practicable after the first of March, publish in two newspapers of general circulation, a statement made up from the annual report and shall show that the company has in all respects complied with the laws of the state relating to insurance and is authorized to transact business in the state. One publication as above contemplated, shall be made at the seat of government, and in case of companies organized in this state and located elsewhere than in the city of Des Moines, the other shall be made in the county in which the home office of the company is located. The fee for each publication shall be six dollars, which shall be paid to the commissioner at the time and in the manner provided for in section 9007, and shall be by him paid to the papers making the publication upon receipt of a bill for same, together with an affidavit by the publisher or foreman showing that such publication has been properly made, the same to be filed within thirty days from the date of such publication. [C73, §1155; C97, §1737; §1157; C24, 27, §8970.]

8971. False statement of assets. No company transacting the business of fire insurance within the state shall state or represent by advertisement in any newspaper, magazine, or periodical, or by any sign, circular, card, policy of insurance, or renewal certificate thereof or otherwise, any funds or assets to be in its possession and held available for the protection of holders of its policies unless so held, except the policy of insurance or certificate of renewal thereof may state, as a single item, the amount of capital set forth in the charter, or articles of incorporation, or association, or deed of settlement under which it is authorized to transact business. [C97, §1738; C24, 27, §8971.]

Referred to in §8972.

8972. Statement of capital and surplus. Every advertisement or public announcement, and every sign, circular, or card, published by any foreign company transacting the business of fire insurance in the state, or by any officer, agent, or representative thereof, shall exhibit the capital actually paid in, and the amount of net surplus of assets over all liabilities actually held and available for the payment of losses by fire and for the protection of holders of fire policies, and shall also exhibit the amount of net surplus of assets over all liabilities in the United States actually available for the payment of losses by fire and hail in the United States for the protection of holders of fire policies in the United States, including in such liabilities the fund reserved for reinsurance of outstanding risks, and the same shall correspond with the latest verified statement made by the company or association to the commissioner of insurance. No such company shall write, place, or cause to be written or placed, any policy or contract for insurance in the United States including in all liabilities the fund reserved for reinsurance of outstanding risks, and the same shall correspond with the latest verified statement made by the company or association to the commissioner of insurance. [C97, §1739; C24, 27, §8972.]

Referred to in §8973.

8973. Violations. Any violation of the provisions of the two preceding sections shall for the first offense subject the company, association, or individual guilty thereof to a penalty of five hundred dollars, to be recovered in the name of the state, with costs, in an action instituted by the county attorney, either in the county in which the company, association, or individual is located or transacts business, or in the county where the offense is committed, and such penalty, when recovered, shall be paid into the school fund of the county in which action is brought. Every subsequent violation of said sections shall subject the company, association, or individual to a penalty of one thousand dollars, to be sued for, recovered, and disposed of in like manner. [C97, §1740; C24, 27, §8973.]

8974. Copy of application—duty to attach. All insurance companies or associations shall, upon the issue or renewal of any policy, attach to such policy, or indorse thereon, a true copy
of any application or representation of the assured which, by the terms of such policy, are made a part thereof, or of the contract of insurance, or referred to therein, or which may in any manner affect the validity of such policy. [C97, §1741; C24, 27, §8975.]

**8975. Failure to attach—effect.** The omission so to do shall not render the policy invalid, but if any company or association neglects to comply with the requirements of the preceding section it shall forever be precluded from pleading, alleging, or proving any such application or representations, or any part thereof, or falsity thereof, or any parts thereof, in any action upon such policy, and the plaintiff in any such action shall not be required, in order to recover against such company or association, either to plead or prove such application or representation, but may do so at his option. [C97, §1742; C24, 27, §8975.]

Similar provisions, §§8773, 8794.

**8976. Presumption as to value.** In any action brought in any court in this state on any policy of insurance for the loss of any building so insured, the amount stated in the policy shall be received as prima facie evidence of the insurable value of the property at the date of the policy. [C97, §1742; C24, 27, §8976.]

Referred to in §§8986, 8986.

Similar provisions, §9049.

**8977. Value of building—liability.** The insurance company or association issuing such policy may show the actual value of said property at the date of policy, and any depreciation in the value thereof before the loss occurred; but the said insurance company or association shall be liable for the actual value of the property insured at the date of the loss, unless such value exceeds the amount stated in the policy. [C97, §1742; C24, 27, §8977.]

Referred to in §§8986.

Similar provisions, §9060.

**8978. Prima facie right of recovery.** In an action on such policy it shall only be necessary for the assured to prove the loss of the building insured, and that he has given the company or association notice in writing of such loss, accompanied by an affidavit stating the facts as to how the loss occurred, so far as they are within his knowledge, and the extent of his loss. [C97, §1742; C24, 27, §8978.]

Referred to in §§8986.

Similar provisions, §§8774, 8775, 8797, 8986, 9045.

**8979. Proofs of loss of personal property.** In furnishing proofs of loss under any contract of insurance for damages or loss of personal property it shall only be necessary for the assured, within sixty days from the time the loss occurs, to give notice in writing to the company issuing such contract of insurance accompanied by an affidavit, stating the facts as to how the loss occurred, so far as same are within his knowledge, and the extent of the loss, any agreement or contract to the contrary notwithstanding. [S13, §1742-a; C24, 27, §8979.]

Referred to in §§8986, 8987.

Similar provisions, §§8774, 8775, 8798, 8986, 9045.

**8980. Invalidating stipulations—avoidance.** Any condition or stipulation in an application, policy, or contract of insurance, making the policy void before the loss occurs, shall not prevent recovery thereon by the insured, if it shall be shown by the plaintiff that the failure to observe such provision or the violation thereof did not contribute to the loss. [C97, §1749; S13, §1749; C24, 27, §8980.]

Referred to in §§8981, 8984, 8985, 8986.

**8981. Conditions invalidating policy.** Any condition or stipulation referring:
1. To any other insurance, valid or invalid, or
2. To vacancy of the insured premises, or
3. To the title or ownership of the property insured, or
4. To lien, or incumbrances thereon created by voluntary act of the insured and within his control, or
5. To the suspension or forfeiture of the policy during default or failure to pay any written obligation given to the insurance company for the premium, or
6. To the assignment or transfer of such policy of insurance before loss without the consent of the insurance company, or
7. To the removal of the property insured, or
8. To a change in the occupancy or use of the property insured, if such change or use makes the risk more hazardous, or
9. To the fraud of the insured in the procurement of the contract of insurance—shall not be changed or affected by the provision of the preceding section. [C97, §1748; S13, §1748; C24, 27, §8981.]

Referred to in §§8984, 8985, 8986.

**8982. Arbitration agreements.** No recovery on a policy or contract of insurance shall be defeated for failure of the insured to comply, after a loss occurs, with any arbitration or appraisal stipulation as to fixing value of property. No arbitration shall take place except where the property was situated at the time of loss. [C97, §1748; S13, §1748; C24, 27, §8982.]

Referred to in §§8984, 8985, 8986.

**8983. Right to rebuild.** Any agreement, stipulation, or condition in any policy or contract of insurance by which any insurance company reserves or has the right to rebuild shall be void and of no effect in case of total loss, or where the amount of loss, upon the request of the insurance company, has been submitted to arbitration. [C97, §1748; S13, §1748; C24, 27, §8983.]

Referred to in §§8984, 8985, 8986.

**8984. Pleadings.** Nothing in the four preceding sections shall be construed to change the limitations or restrictions respecting the pleading or proving of any defense by any insurance company to which it is subject by law. [C97, §1748; S13, §1748; C24, 27, §8984.]

Referred to in §§8985, 8986.
§8985. Applicability of statute. The provisions of the five preceding sections shall apply to all contracts of insurance on real and personal property. [C97,§1743; S13,§1743; C24, 27, §8985.]

Referred to in §8986.

§8986. Notice and proof of loss—limitation of actions. The notice of loss and proof thereof required in section 8979, and the notice and proof of loss under oath in case of insurance on personal property, shall be given within sixty days from the time loss occurred, and no action for such loss shall be begun within forty days after such notice and proofs have been given to the company, nor shall the time within which action shall be brought be limited to less than one year from the time when a cause of action for the loss accrues. No provisions of any policy or contract to the contrary shall affect the provisions of this and the ten preceding sections. [C97,§1744; S13,§1744; C24, 27,§8986.]

Referred to in §8987.

§8987. More favorable conditions. Nothing contained in the preceding section or in section 8979 shall be so construed as to prohibit any insurance company not required by the statutes of Iowa to issue a standard form of policy, from embodying, with the approval of the commissioner of insurance, in any insurance contract issued by it, provisions or conditions which are more favorable to the insured than those authorized in said statutes. [C24, 27,§8987.]

§8988. Forms of policies — approval. The form of all policies or permits issued or proposed to be issued by any insurance company doing business in this state under the provisions of this chapter, shall first be examined and approved by the commissioner of insurance. [C97, §1745; S13,§1745; C24, 27,§8988.]

§8990. Coinsurance—void stipulations. Any provisions, contract, or stipulation contained in any policy of fire, lightning, tornado, cyclone, windstorm and/or sprinkler leakage insurance, issued by any insurance company doing business in the state under the provisions of this chapter, providing or stipulating that the insured shall maintain insurance on any property covered by such policy to any extent, or shall to any extent be an insurer of the property insured in such policy, or shall bear any portion of the loss on the property insured, shall be void; and the commissioner of insurance shall refuse to authorize any such company to do business or to renew the authority or the certificate of any such company when the form of policy issued or proposed to be issued contains any such provision, contract, or stipulation. [C97,§1746; S13, §1746; C24, 27,§8990.]

§8991. Coinsurance riders—exceptions. Upon the written request of any person desiring insurance, a rider providing for coinsurance may be attached to and become a part of the policy, but in no case shall such rider apply to dwellings or farm property. [S13,§1746; C24, 27,§8991.]

§8992. Request for coinsurance rider—signing. The request for the application of the coinsurance clause or rider to any policy of insurance shall be written or printed on a single sheet of paper which shall contain nothing but the request hereinafter set out, and said request must be signed by the insured and a copy thereof be left with him by the agent at the time the insurance is applied for. [S13,§1746; C24, 27,§8992.]

§8993. Form of request. No form of request for coinsurance except the following shall be used by any company doing business within this state:

REQUEST FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE COINSURANCE CLAUSE

In consideration of a reduction from the established rate of . . . . per cent to . . . . per cent in premiums to be paid to the . . . . insurance company for insurance upon the following described property . . . . . . . . . .

I hereby request that a coinsurance rider be attached to the policy to be issued by said company, and hereby agree that during the life of the policy I will maintain insurance of the character mentioned in said policy upon said property, to the extent of at least . . . . per cent of the actual cash value thereof at the time of loss, and that failing to do so, I shall become a coinsurer to the extent of such deficit.

Before signing this request or the coinsurance rider to be attached to the policy to be issued, I carefully read each of them and fully understand that in case I shall fail to maintain insurance of the character mentioned in the policy on the previously described property to the extent above provided, then in the event of loss or damage this company shall not be liable for a greater per cent of the loss or damage to said property than the total amount of insurance maintained bears to . . . . per cent of the actual cash value of the property insured at the time of loss.

Date . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Insured. [S13,§1746; C24, 27,§8993.]

§8994. Signing of rider. The coinsurance rider to be used shall be signed by both the agent and the insured, and a copy thereof shall
be left with the insured at the time the application is made for insurance. [S13,§1746; C24, 27,§8994.]

8995. Form of rider. The rider shall be in form and restrictions as follows:

IOWA COINSURANCE AND REDUCED RATE CLAUSE
(This clause must be signed by both the insured and the agent).

In consideration of the acceptance by the insured of a reduction in premiums from the established rate of…….. per cent to…….. per cent, it is hereby agreed that the insured shall maintain insurance during the life of this policy upon the property insured, to the extent of at least ………. per cent of the actual cash value thereof at the time of loss, and, that failing to do so, the insured shall be a coinsurer to the extent of such deficit.

This clause, at the request of the insured, is attached to and forms part of policy number …….. of the …….. insurance company of …….. and shall in no case apply to dwellings or farm property.

………………………………………… Insured.
………………………………………… Date.
………………………………………… ………………….. Agent.
[S13,§1746; C24, 27,§8995.]

8996. Stipulation as to prorating. No condition or stipulation in a policy of insurance fixing the amount of liability or recovery under such policy with reference to prorating with other insurance on property insured shall be valid except as to other valid and collectible insurance, any agreement to the contrary notwithstanding. [C97,§1746; S13,§1746; C24, 27,§8996.]

8997. Limitation on coinsurance riders. The request and the rider hereinbefore referred to shall only be permitted to be used in connection with insurance contracts issued in this state against the hazards of fire, lightning, tornadoes, cyclones, windstorms, and sprinkler leakage.
[S13,§1746; C24, 27,§8997.]

8998. Compliance with law — change of articles. Every insurance company organized under the laws of or doing business in this state shall conform to all the provisions of this chapter and to other laws of this state, whether now existing or hereafter enacted, applicable there to, and when necessary any existing company shall change its charter and by-laws so as to conform thereto, by a vote of a majority of its board of directors. [S13,§1746; C24, 27,§8998.]

8999. Violations. Any officer, manager, or agent of any insurance company or association who, with knowledge that it is doing business in an unlawful manner, or is insolvent, solicits insurance with said company or association, or receives applications therefor, or does any other act or thing towards procuring or receiving any new business for such company or association, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such act, on conviction thereof, shall be adjudged to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment. [C73,§1147; C97,§1747; C24, 27,§8999.]

9000. Officers punished. Any president, secretary, or other officer of any company organized under the laws of this state, or any officer or person doing or attempting to do business in this state for any insurance company organized either within or without this state, failing to comply with any of the requirements of this chapter, or violating any of the provisions thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months. [C73,§1147; C97,§1748; C24, 27,§9000.]

9001. Advertisements. Every agent of any insurance company shall, in all advertisements of such agency, publish the location of the company, giving the name of the city, town, or village in which it is located, and the state or government under the laws of which it is organized. [C73,§1148; C97,§1749; C24, 27,§9001.]

Applicable to life companies, §8731.

9002. “Soliciting agent” defined. Any person who shall hereafter solicit insurance or procure application therefor shall be held to be the soliciting agent of the insurance company or association issuing a policy on such application or on a renewal thereof, anything in the application, policy, or contract to the contrary notwithstanding. [C73,§1148; C97,§1749; C24, 27,§9002.]

Applicable to life companies, §8731.

9003. Agent—general definition. The term “agent” used in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall include any other person who shall in any manner directly or indirectly transact the insurance business for any insurance company complying with the laws of this state. [C97,§1750; C24, 27,§9003.]

Applicable to life companies, §8731.

9004. Agent—specific definition. Any officer, agent, or representative of an insurance company doing business in this state who may solicit insurance, procure applications, issue policies, adjust losses, or transact the business generally of such companies, shall be held to be the agent of such insurance company with authority to transact all business within the scope of his employment, anything in the application, policy, contract, by-laws, or articles of incorporation of such company to the contrary notwithstanding. [C97,§1750; C24, 27,§9004.]

Applicable to life companies, §8731.

9005. Exceptions. Members of mutual assessment associations which pay no commission, reward, or gratuity for the procuring of applications for membership, the income of which associations is derived solely from assessments, dues, and fees collected from its members for the sole purpose of meeting loss and expenses, shall not be deemed to be agents under any section of this chapter. [C24, 27,§9005.]

Applicable to life companies, §8731.
§9006. Applicability to organizations and individuals. The provisions of the foregoing sections relative to insurance companies shall apply to all such companies, partnerships, associations, or individuals, whether incorporated or not. [C73,§1148; C97,§1751; C24, 27,§9006.]

§9007. Fees. There shall be paid to the commissioner of insurance for services required under the provisions of this chapter the following fees, which shall be accounted for by him in the same manner as other fees received in the discharge of the duties of his office:

1. For filing and examination of the first application of any company and accompanying articles of incorporation for organization in this state, and the issuing of the permission to do business, ten dollars.

2. For filing application of any foreign company for certificate to do business in this state, and the accompanying certified copy of charter or articles of incorporation, twenty-five dollars.

3. For permission to foreign company to do business in this state, or certified copy thereof, two dollars.

4. For filing annual statement of a domestic company, and issuing the renewal of the permission required by law to authorize continuance in business, three dollars.

5. For filing annual statement of a foreign company, twenty dollars, and issuing renewal of permission, two dollars.

6. For certificate of authority to agent of foreign company, two dollars.

7. For each certificate of authority to agent of domestic company, fifty cents.

8. For every copy of any paper filed, the sum of twenty cents per folio, and for affixing the official seal to such copy and certifying the same, one dollar.

9. For each certificate for publication of foreign companies, two dollars, and for each certificate for publication of Iowa companies, fifty cents. [C73,§1153; C97,§1752; S19,§1752; C24, 27,§9007.]

Referred to in §§9010, 9011.
Deposit of fees, §143.

§9008. Expenses of examination. The necessary expenses of any examination of any insurance company made or ordered to be made by the commissioner of insurance under this chapter shall be certified to by him, and paid on his requisition by the company so examined; and in case of failure of the company to make such payment, the commissioner shall suspend such company from doing business in this state until such expenses are paid. If such expenses are not paid by the company, they shall be audited by the state board of audit and paid out of the state treasury. [C73,§1156; C97,§1753; C24, 27,§9008.]

§9009. Examination of foreign companies. In no case shall any foreign insurance company be examined except by order of executive council. [C97,§1753; C24, 27,§9009.]

§9010. Unlawful combinations — exceptions. It shall be unlawful for two or more insurance companies doing business in this state, or for the officers, agents, or employees of such companies, to make or enter into any combination or agreement relating to the rates to be charged for insurance, the amount of commissions to be allowed agents for procuring the same, or the manner of transacting the insurance business within this state, but any number of insurance companies may appoint the same person or persons, who shall be residents of the state of Iowa, as their common agent or agents for the purpose of filing, in the manner prescribed by the insurance commissioner of Iowa, the forms of policies or permits as required by the laws of this state to be examined and approved by the said commissioner. [C97,§1754; C24, 27,§9010; 44GA, ch 200.]

Referred to in §§9011, 9012, 9013.

§9011. Violations. Any such company, officer, agent, or employee violating the above provisions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall pay a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered in the name of the state for the use of the permanent school fund. [C97,§1754; C24, 27,§9011.]

§9012. Examination of officers and employees. The commissioner of insurance is authorized to summon before him, for examination under oath, any officer, agent, or employee of any such company suspected of violating any of the provisions of section 9010, and, on complaint to him in writing by two or more residents of this state charging such company under oath upon their knowledge or belief with violating the provisions of said section 9010, he shall summon any officer, agent, or employee of said company before him for examination under oath. [C97,§1755; C24, 27,§9012.]

Referred to in §9015.

§9013. Revocation of authority. If upon such examination, and that of any other witness produced and examined, he shall determine that such company is guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of section 9010, or if any such officer, agent, or employee after being duly summoned shall fail to appear or submit to examination, the commissioner shall forthwith issue an order revoking the authority of such company to transact business within this state, and it shall not thereafter be permitted to do the business of fire insurance in this state at any time within one year therefrom. [C97,§1755; C24, 27,§9013.]

Referred to in §§9014, 9015.

§9014. Appeal. Either party may appeal from the decision of the commissioner of insurance, made pursuant to the preceding section, to the district court of the county where the same was made, within twenty days from the time of the rendition of such decision, by serving a written notice of such appeal on the opposite party and on the commissioner, and filing with the clerk of said court a good and sufficient bond for the payment of all costs on the appeal in case the decision shall be affirmed. On such appeal said
court shall try the case de novo, as equitable causes are tried, and on such evidence as either party may produce, and may reverse, modify, or affirm the decision of the commissioner. [C97, §1756; C24, 27,§9014.]


9015. Incrimination. The statements and declarations made or testimony given by any such officer, agent, or employee in the investigation before the commissioner of insurance, or upon the hearing and trial before the district court, as provided in sections 9012 to 9014, inclusive, shall not be used against the person making the same in any criminal prosecution against him. [C97,§1757; C24, 27,§9015.]

Incrimination generally, §1287 et seq.

9016. Insurance in unauthorized companies. No action shall be maintained in any court in the state upon any policy or contract of fire insurance issued upon any property situated in the state by any company, association, partnership, individual, or individuals that have not been authorized by the commissioner of insurance to transact such insurance business, unless it shall be shown that the insurer or insured, within six months after the issuing of such policy or contract of insurance, has paid into the state treasury two and one-half per cent of the gross premium paid or agreed to be paid for such policy or contract of insurance. [C97,§1758; C24, 27,§9016.]

9017. Standard policy—additions, riders, and clauses. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company to issue any policy of fire insurance upon any property in this state except upon automobiles, airplanes, seaplanes, dirigibles, or other aircraft and marine risks other or different from the standard form of fire insurance policy herein set forth except:

I. It may print in its policy its name, location, date of incorporation, amount of its paid-up capital stock (if a stock company), names of its officers and agents, the number and date of the policy, the amount (under dollar mark) for which it is issued, and if issued through an agent the words: "This policy shall not be valid until countersigned by the duly authorized agent of this company at ............. "

II. It may use in or upon its policy forms or slips of the description, location, and specifications of the property insured, together with permits upon such conditions not in conflict with the provisions of law, as may be agreed upon, for the use or storage of electricity, gasoline, explosives, or other extra hazardous products or materials; for repairs or improvements; for the operation or ceasing to operate; and for the vacancy of the premises; and permits for hazards other than those specifically mentioned above; also a mortgagee's or loss payable clause, and other permits or riders, not in conflict with law.

III. It may also by written or printed clause upon such conditions not in conflict with the provisions of law as may be agreed upon, provide that a policy shall cover any loss or damage caused by lightning, tornadoes, cyclones, hail, or windstorms not exceeding the sum insured or the interest of the insured in the property; provided if there shall be other valid insurance on such property, whereby the same is insured against loss by lightning, tornadoes, cyclones, hail, or windstorms, said company shall be liable only pro rata with such other valid and collectible insurance for any such loss by lightning, tornadoes, cyclones, hail, or windstorms.

IV. Any company incorporated in this state, or authorized to do business herein, shall print in its policy or attach thereto, any provision which such company is required by law to insert in its policies or attach thereto, not included in the provisions of this policy, but such provisions shall be printed apart from the other conditions and agreements of this policy and under a separate title as follows: "Provisions required by law to be stated in the policy of insurance".

V. It shall print upon its policy issued in compliance with the preceding provisions of this section, the words: IOWA STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE POLICY. [§13,§1758-3; C24, 27,§9017; 43GA, ch 231.]

Referred to in §§9019, 9020.

9018. Form of standard policy. The policy shall be plainly printed, and no part thereof shall be in type smaller than brevier; the conditions thereof shall be printed in uniform numbered lines, as adopted and approved by the commissioner of insurance, and such policy shall be in terms and conditions as follows:

I. In consideration of the stipulations herein named and of .... dollars, .... does insure .... for the term of .... from the .... day of ......... 19.... at noon (standard time), to the .... day of .......... 19.... at noon (standard time), against all direct loss or damage by fire, except as hereinafter provided, to an amount not exceeding ............ dollars, to the following described property, while located and contained as described here in, and not elsewhere, to wit:


It is hereby agreed that the insured may obtain $..... additional insurance in companies authorized to do business in the state of Iowa.

II. This company shall not be liable beyond the actual cash value of the property covered by this policy at the time any loss or damage occurs, and said liability shall in no event exceed what it would cost the insured to repair or replace the property lost or damaged with material of like kind and quality. The sum for which this company is liable pursuant to this policy, shall be payable forty days after due notice and proofs of loss have been received by this company in accordance with law.

III. This policy shall be void if the insured has concealed or misrepresented any material fact or circumstance concerning this insurance or the subject thereof.

IV. Unless otherwise provided by agreement of this company this policy shall be void:

...
§9018, Ch 404, INSURANCE OTHER THAN LIFE 1194

a. If the insured now has or shall hereafter procure any other contract of insurance valid or invalid on the property covered in whole or in part by this policy; or

b. If the subject of insurance be a manufacturing establishment, and it cease to be operated for more than ten consecutive days; or

c. If the building herein described, whether in whole or in part, be or become vacant or unoccupied and so remain for ten consecutive days; or

d. If the interest of the insured be other than unconditional and sole ownership; or

e. If the subject of insurance be a building on ground not owned by the insured; or

f. If any change other than by death of the insured whether by legal proceedings, judgment, voluntary act of the insured or otherwise, take place in the interest, title, possession, or use of the subject of insurance, if such change in the possession or use makes the risk more hazardous; or

g. If the subject of insurance or a part thereof (as to the part so encumbered) be or become encumbered by lien, mortgage, or otherwise created by voluntary act of the insured or within his control; or

h. If the property insured or any part thereof (as to the part so removed) be or become removed by lien, mortgage, or otherwise created by voluntary act of the insured; or

i. If the property be or become vacant or unoccupied and so remain for ten consecutive days; or

j. If any change other than by death of the insured whether by legal proceedings, judgment, voluntary act of the insured or otherwise, take place in the interest, title, possession, or use of the subject of insurance, if such change in the possession or use makes the risk more hazardous; or

V. Unless otherwise provided by agreement of this company, this policy shall be void:

a. If the subject of insurance be a manufacturing establishment, and it be operated in whole or in part at night later than 10 o'clock; or

b. If the hazard be increased by any means within the knowledge of the insured; or

c. If mechanics be employed in building, altering, or repairing the within described premises for more than fifteen days at any one time; or

d. If illuminating gas or vapor be generated in any building covered hereby, or on any premises adjacent thereto for use upon the insured premises; or

e. If there be kept, used, or allowed on the within described premises, benzine, benzole, dynamite, ether, fireworks, gasoline, Greek fire, gunpowder exceeding twenty-five pounds in quantity, naphtha, nitroglycerine, or other explosives, phosphorus, calcium carbide, petroleum or any of its products of greater inflammability than kerosene of lawful standard, which last named article may be used for lights and kept for sale according to law, in quantities not exceeding five barrels; or

f. If the insured permits the property which is the subject of insurance, or any part thereof, to be used for any unlawful purpose.

Provided that nothing contained in paragraph V herein shall operate to avoid this policy in any case, if the insured shall establish that the failure to observe and comply with such provisions and conditions did not contribute to the loss.

VI. This company shall not be liable for loss caused directly or indirectly by invasion, insur-
described herein, the provisions and conditions hereinbefore contained shall apply in the manner expressed in such provisions and conditions of insurance relating to such interest, as shall be agreed upon by the company.

XIII. If property covered by this insurance is so endangered by fire as to require removal to a place of safety, and is so removed, that part of this policy in excess of its proportion of any loss and of the value of property remaining in the original location, shall, for the ensuing five days only, cover the property so removed in the new location; if removed to more than one location, such excess of this policy shall cover therein for such five days in the proportion that the value in any one new location bears to the value in all such new locations; but this company shall not in any case be liable beyond the proportion that the amount hereby insured bears to the total valid and collectible insurance on the whole property at the time of fire, whether the same cover in new location or not.

XIV. If loss occur the insured shall as soon as practicable after he ascertains the fact of such loss, give notice in writing thereof to the company, protect the property from further damage, forthwith separate the damaged and undamaged personal property, and put it in the best possible order, and shall, within sixty days from date of loss, furnish this company with notice thereof in writing accompanied by affidavit stating the facts as to how the loss occurred and the extent thereof, so far as such facts are within his knowledge.

XV. The insured, as often as reasonably required, shall exhibit to any person designated by this company, all that remains of any property herein described as to which a claim for loss or damage is made, and submit to examination under oath by any person named by this company, and subscribe the same, and, as often as reasonably required, shall produce for examination all books of account, bills, invoices, and other vouchers, or certified copies thereof, if originals be lost, at such reasonable place as may be designated by this company or its representatives, and shall permit extracts and copies thereof to be made; provided, however, that this company shall not be held to have waived any of the provisions or conditions of this policy or any forfeiture thereof by any examination or investigation herein provided for.

XVI. This company shall not be liable under this policy for a greater proportion of any loss on the described property, or for loss by and expense of removal from premises endangered by fire, than the amount hereby insured shall bear to the whole amount of valid and collectible insurance covering such property.

XVII. No suit or action on this policy, for the recovery of any claim thereon, shall be maintainable in any court of law or equity, unless commenced within twelve months next after the right of action for the loss accrues.

XVIII. Wherever in this policy the word "insured" occurs, it shall be held to include the legal representative of the insured, and wherever the word "loss" occurs, it shall be deemed the equivalent of "loss or damage".

XIX. This policy is issued and accepted subject to the foregoing stipulations and conditions, together with such other provisions, agreements, or conditions now or hereafter specifically authorized by law as may be indorsed hereon or added hereto.

In witness whereof, this company has executed and attested these presents.

............................................ Secretary.
............................................ President.
Countersigned at ................................ the day of ............................................, 19..............
............................................ Agent.

[S13, §1758-b; C24, 27, §9018.]

Referred to in §9019, 9020.

9019. Violations—status of policy. Any insurance company, its officers or agents, or either of them, violating any of the provisions of sections 9017 and 9018, by issuing, delivering, or offering to issue or deliver any policy of fire insurance on property in this state other or different from the standard form, herein provided for, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon complaint made by the commissioner of insurance, or by any citizen of this state, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each subsequent offense, but any policy so issued or delivered shall, nevertheless, be binding upon the company issuing or delivering the same, and such company shall, until the payment of such fine, be disqualified from doing any insurance business in this state; but any policy so issued or delivered shall, nevertheless, be binding upon the company issuing or delivering the same. [S13, §1755-c; C24, 27, §9019.]

Referred to in §9020.

9020. Existing statutes — waiver. Nothing contained in sections 9017 to 9019, inclusive, nor any provisions or conditions in the standard form of policy provided for in section 9018, shall be deemed to repeal or in any way modify any existing statutes or to prevent any insurance company issuing such policy, from waiving any of the provisions or conditions contained therein, if the waiver of such provisions or conditions shall be in the interest of the insured. [S13, §1758-d; C24, 27, §9020.]

9021. Policy—formal execution. Every fire insurance company and association authorized to transact business in this state shall conduct its business in the name under which it is incorporated, and the policies issued by it shall be headed or entitled only by such name. There shall not appear on the face of the policy or on its filing back, anything that would indicate that it is the obligation of any other than the company responsible for the payment of losses under the policy, though it will be permissible to stamp or print on the bottom of the filing back, the name or names of the department or
§9025, Ch 405, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE 1196

general agency issuing the same. [SS15, §1758-e; C24, 27,§9021.]

Referred to in §§9023, 9024.

9021-a1. Joint policies—insurer designated.
Companies associating themselves together for the purpose of issuing joint policies may issue them under the underwriters' title used by them, provided the names of the companies represented by such underwriters' title shall appear on the face and filing back of the policy and the percentage of the total risk assumed by each shall be set out opposite the signature of each company. [C27,§9021-a1.]

Referred to in §§9023, 9024.

9022. Misleading statements. No insurance company, or department or general agency of an insurance company, doing business in this state, or its officers or agents, shall issue any false or misleading advertisements through newspapers or other periodicals, or any false or misleading representations by signs, cards, letterheads, tending to conceal or misrepresent the true identity of the insurer or insurance company, which is carrying the liability under any policy issued in this state.

9025. Reserve required.
Every corporation, association, company, or reciprocal exchange writing any of the several classes of insurance authorized by paragraph d of subsection 5 of section 8940 shall maintain reserves for outstanding losses under insurance against loss or damage from accident to or injuries suffered by an employee or other person and for which the insured is liable computed as follows:

1. For all liability suits being defended under policies written more than
   a. Ten years prior to the date as of which the statement is made, one thousand five hundred dollars for each suit.
   b. Five and less than ten years prior to the date as of which the statement is made, one thousand five hundred dollars for each suit.
   c. Three and less than five years prior to the date as of which the statement is made, eight hundred fifty dollars for each suit.

2. For all liability policies written during the three years immediately preceding the date as of which the statement is made, such reserve shall be sixty per cent of the earned liability premiums of each of such three years less all loss and loss expense payments made under liability policies written in the corresponding years; but in any event, such reserve shall, for the first of such three years, be not less than seven hundred and fifty dollars for each suit.
3. For all compensation claims under policies written more than three years prior to the date as of which the statement is made, the present values at four per cent interest of the determined and the estimated future payments.

Nor shall any insurance company, or department or general agency of an insurance company, doing business in this state issue any advertisement or representation of any character, giving the appearance of a separate or independent insuring organization on the part of any department or general agency, and the type or lettering used in any advertisement or representation shall set forth the name of the company or organization assuming the risk more conspicuously than that of any department or general agency. [SS15,§1758-f; C24, 27,§9022.]

Referred to in §§9023, 9024.

9023. Violations. Any violation of sections 9021, 9021-a1, and 9022 shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars. [SS15,§1758-g; C24, 27,§9023.]

9024. Advertisements by agents. Nothing contained in sections 9021, 9021-a1, and 9022 shall be construed to prevent any representative of an insurance company from advertising his own individual business without specific mention of the name of the company or companies which he may represent. [SS15,§1758-h; C24, 27,§9024.]

CHAPTER 405
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE

9025. Reserve required.

9026. Terms defined.

9027. Distribution of unallocated payments.

9028. Reports required.

4. For all compensation claims under policies written in the three years immediately preceding the date as of which the statement is made, such reserve shall be sixty-five per cent of the earned compensation premiums of each of such three years, less all loss and loss expense payments in connection with such claims under policies written in the corresponding years; but in any event, in the case of the first year of any such three-year period such reserve shall be not less than the present value at four per cent interest of the determined and the estimated unpaid compensation claims under policies written during such year. [C24, 27,§9025.]

9026. Terms defined. The term "earned premiums" as used herein shall include gross premiums charged on all policies written, including all determined, excess and additional premiums, less returned premiums, other than premiums returned to policyholders as dividends, and less reinsurance premiums and premiums on policies canceled, and less unearned premiums on policies in force.

Any participating company which has charged in its premiums a loading solely for dividends shall not be required to include such loading in its earned premiums, provided a statement of the amount of such loading has been filed with and approved by the commissioner of insurance.

The term "compensation" as used in this chapter shall relate to all insurances affected by virtue of statutes providing compensation to employees for personal injuries irrespective of fault of the employer.

The term "liability" shall relate to all insurance, except compensation insurance, against
loss or damage from accident to or injuries suffered by an employee or other person and for which the insured is liable.

The terms "loss payments" and "loss expense payments" as used herein shall include all payments to claimants, including payments for medical and surgical attendance, legal expenses, salaries and expenses of investigators, and field men, rents, stationery, telegraph and telephone charges, postage, salaries and expenses of office employees, home office expenses, and all other payments made on account of claims, whether such payments shall be allocated to specific claims or unallocated. [C24, 27,§9026.]

9027. Distribution of unallocated payments. All unallocated liability loss expense payments made in a given calendar year subsequent to the first four years in which an insurer has been issuing liability policies shall be distributed as follows: Thirty-five per cent shall be charged to the policies written in that year, forty per cent to the policies written in the preceding year, ten per cent to the policies written in the second year preceding, ten per cent to the policies written in the third year preceding, and such payments made in each of the first four calendar years in which an insurer issues liability policies shall be distributed as follows: In the first calendar year one hundred per cent shall be charged to the policies written in that year, in the second calendar year fifty per cent shall be charged to the policies written in that year and fifty per cent to the policies written in the third year preceding, and in the third calendar year forty-five per cent shall be charged to the policies written in that year, forty per cent to the policies written in the preceding year, twenty per cent to the policies written in the second year preceding, and in the fourth calendar year thirty-five per cent shall be charged to the policies written in that year, forty per cent to the policies written in the preceding year, fifteen per cent to the policies written in the second year preceding, and ten per cent to the policies written in the third year preceding, and a schedule showing such distribution shall be included in the annual statement.

All unallocated compensation loss expense payments made in a given calendar year subsequent to the first three years in which an insurer has been issuing compensation policies shall be distributed as follows: Forty per cent shall be charged to the policies written in that year, forty-five per cent to the policies written in the preceding year, ten per cent to the policies written in the second year preceding and five per cent to the policies written in the third year preceding, and such payments made in each of the first three calendar years in which an insurer issues compensation policies shall be distributed as follows: In the first calendar year one hundred per cent shall be charged to the policies written in that year, in the second calendar year fifty per cent shall be charged to the policies written in that year and fifty per cent to the policies written in the preceding year, in the third calendar year forty-five per cent shall be charged to the policies written in that year, forty-five per cent to the policies written in the preceding year and ten per cent to the policies written in the second year preceding, and a schedule showing such distribution shall be included in the annual statement.

Whenever, in the judgment of the commissioner of insurance, the liability or compensation loss reserves of any insurer under his supervision, calculated in accordance with the foregoing provisions, are inadequate, he may, in his discretion, require such insurer to maintain additional reserves based upon estimated individual claims or otherwise. [C24, 27,§9027.]

9028. Reports required. Each insurer that writes liability or compensation policies shall include in the annual statement required by law a schedule of its experience thereunder in such form as the commissioner of insurance may prescribe. [C24, 27,§9028.]

Annual statement, §§945.

CHAPTER 406
MUTUAL FIRE, TORNADO, HAILSTORM AND OTHER ASSESSMENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Referred to in §§8625, 9079, 9104, 11044. Additional provisions, ch 404.

9029. Organization—purpose and powers.
9030. County and state mutual associations.
9031. Meetings.
9032. Amendments to articles.
9033. Articles and by-laws part of policy.
9034. Officers—election.
9035. Policies—issuance—conditions.
9036. Approval by commissioner.
9037. Allowable assessments and fees.
9038. Advance assessments.
9039. Borrowing money.
9040. Emergency fund.
9041. Policies with fixed premiums.
9042. Net assets required—liability of members.
9043. Hail associations—limited assessments.
9044. Annual report.
9045. Proof of loss—sixty day limit.
9046. Five day limit.

9047. Ten day limit.
9048. Limitation of action.
9049. Presumption as to value.
9050. Value of building—liability.
9051. Value of personal property—value of crops.
9051-c. Arbitration.
9052. Reinsurance—quo warranto.
9053. Decree—receivership.
9054. Cancellation by association—notice.
9055. Cancellation by insured—conditions.
9056. Unearned assessments—return.
9057. When pro rata assessment retained.
9058. Bonds of officers.
9059. Additional security—noncompliance.
9060. Annual tax.
9061. Examination—expense.
9062. Exemption of county mutuals.
9063. Moneys and credits.
§9029. Organization — purpose and powers. Any number of persons may by incorporating under chapter 384, enter into contracts with each other for the following kinds of insurance from loss or damage by: 
1. Fire and lightning. 
2. Tornado, cyclone, and windstorm. 
3. Against any or all loss, expense and liability resulting from the ownership, maintenance, or use of any automobile or other vehicle; but shall not include, by county mutuals, insurance against bodily injury to the person. 
4. Plate glass, against breakage of glass, local or in transit. 
5. Hailstorms. 
6. Theft of personal property. 

For the purpose of this protection these contracts of insurance shall be subject only to such provisions as are contained in this chapter and shall consist of: 
1. An application on blanks furnished by the association and signed by the insured or his representative which may contain in addition to other provisions; the value of the property, the proper description thereof, the amount of other insurance and the incumbrance thereon, and agreement to be governed by the articles of incorporation and by-laws in force at the time the policy is issued, a representation that the foregoing statements are true as far as the same are known to the insured or material to the risk, and that the insurance shall take effect when approved by the secretary. 
2. A policy issued by the association in accordance with its rules, and approved by the commissioner of insurance. 

Such associations may insure risks of their members or may reinsure risks of other associations or companies; or may organize reinsurance associations for the reinsurance of risks. 

The words “persons” and “members” as used in this chapter shall be construed to mean trustees, administrators, and all other individuals, public or private corporations or associations. [C73, §1160; C97, §1759; S13, §1759-a; C24, 27, §9030.] 

Referred to in §9035. 

§9030. County and state mutual associations. Any association incorporated under the laws of this state for the purpose of furnishing insurance as provided for in this chapter, doing business only within the county in which is situated the town or city named in its articles of incorporation as its principal place of business, or the counties contiguous thereto, shall be for the purpose of this chapter, be deemed a county mutual assessment association; all other associations operating hereunder shall, for the purposes of this chapter, be deemed state mutual assessment associations; and such associations may do business throughout the state and in other states where they are legalized and authorized to do business. The words “mutual” and “association” shall be incorporated in and become a part of their name. [C97, §1760; S13, §1759-b; C24, 27, §9030.] 

§9031. Meetings. Unless the time and place of holding the annual meeting of the members of any association transacting business under the provisions of this chapter are plainly stated in their articles of incorporation or by-laws, twenty days’ notice of the time and place of holding of said meetings shall be given to all members of the association. Annual meetings may adjourn from time to time. [S13, §1759-o; C24, 27, §9031.] 

§9032. Amendments to articles. Members of the association at such annual meetings shall have power to make or amend articles of incorporation or by-laws as they in their judgment may deem necessary. [S13, §1759-o; C24, 27, §9032.] 

§9033. Articles and by-laws part of policy. When such articles of incorporation and by-laws are printed on the policy they become a part thereof and are binding upon the association and the insured alike. [C24, 27, §9033.] 

§9034. Officers — election. Officers or directors shall be elected in the manner and for the length of time prescribed in the articles of incorporation or by-laws. [C24, 27, §9034.] 

§9035. Policies — issuance — conditions. No state mutual assessment association shall issue policies until at least one hundred twenty-five applications have been received in any class as shown by section 9029, representing the following amount of insurance: Classes one, two, three, and five, two hundred fifty thousand dollars each; class four, one hundred thousand dollars, and no county mutual assessment association shall issue policies until applications for insurance to the amount of fifty thousand dollars representing at least fifty applicants have been received, and no application for insurance during the period of organization shall exceed two per cent of the amount required for organization, or after one year of organization, one per cent of the total insurance in force, any reinsurance taking effect simultaneously with the policy being deducted in determining such maximum single risk. [C97, §1761; S13, §1759-c; C24, 27, §9035.] 

§9036. Approval by commissioner. Neither shall any association issue policies of insurance until its articles of incorporation, by-laws, and form of policy shall have been submitted to the commissioner of insurance and if upon examination of same he finds them to conform to the provisions of this chapter he shall at once issue to the association a certificate authorizing it to transact an insurance business. [C97, §1761; S13, §1759-c; C24, 27, §9036.] 

§9037. Allowable assessments and fees. Such associations may collect a policy and contingent fee, and such assessments, provided for in their articles of incorporation and by-laws, as are required to pay losses and necessary
expenses, and for the creation and maintenance of an emergency fund for the payment of excess losses and no part of such emergency fund can be claimed by any member whose policy expires or is surrendered for cancellation. [C97, §1765; S13, §1759-h; C24, 27, §9037.]
Referred to in §9000.

9038. Advance assessments. Any association may collect assessments for losses and expenses for one year in advance; or for more than one year in advance where such advance assessment does not exceed five mills on each dollar of insurance in force. [S18, §1759-h; C24, 27, §9058.]
Referred to in §9080.

9039. Borrowing money. In case the funds of any association are not sufficient to pay losses that have been reported or adjusted the association may borrow money for payment of losses until such time as it is practical to make an assessment or until the regular assessment period. [C24, 27, §9039.]

9040. Emergency fund. Funds raised by such associations which because of temporarily low rate of losses are not needed to pay losses and expenses in any year, may be passed to an emergency fund to be held for payment of excess losses in a subsequent year or years; such fund may be deposited in banks, or at the option of the board of directors may be invested in the classes of securities permitted by section 8927; but under the direction of the board of directors and with the consent of the commissioner of insurance a part of such fund may be invested in a home office building. [C24, 27, §9040.]

9041. Policies with fixed premiums. When the emergency fund of any association reaches an amount equal to one hundred per cent of the average cost per thousand on all policies in force for the full term for which assessment is collected and not less than one hundred thousand dollars or such amount of capital stock as is required of domestic companies, such associations may issue policies of fixed premiums. [C73, §1160; C24, 27, §9041.]

9042. Net assets required—liability of members. Associations using a basis rate whose risks consist principally of store buildings and their contents, manufacturing establishments, public garages, lumber yards, office buildings, hotels, theaters, moving picture houses, stocks of implements or automobiles, shall maintain at all times net assets equal to forty per cent of the annual assessment at the basis rate charged for such insurance on all policies in force, less deductions for reinsurance in authorized companies or associations; and may provide in its by-laws and policies for a limited assessment in any one year; and if the proceeds of such assessment, and other funds on hand, do not equal the losses and expenses for the year, such total funds, after payment of expenses, shall be prorated among the holders of loss claims payable in such year which shall be in full payment for such loss. [C24, 27, §9043.]

9044. Annual report. Each association doing business under the provisions of this chapter shall, annually, in the month of January report to the commissioner of insurance upon blanks furnished by him, such facts as are required of domestic insurance companies organizing under chapter 404, as are applicable to this chapter. These reports shall be tabulated and published by the commissioner of insurance in the annual report of insurance, one copy of which shall be sent to each association. The county associations, the state associations, and those doing an exclusive tornado, an exclusive hailstorm, or an exclusive automobile insurance business shall be separately classified in such report. [C73, §1160; C97, §§1762, 1763; S13, §§1759-d, -e; C24, 27, §9044.]

9045. Proof of loss—sixty day limit. In furnishing proofs of loss under any contract of insurance under this chapter for loss or damage it shall be necessary for the insured within sixty days from the time loss or damage occurs, to give notice in writing to the association issuing such contracts of insurance accompanied by an affidavit stating the facts as to how the loss occurred so far as the same are within the knowledge of the insured, the property destroyed or damaged, and the extent of the loss. [C24, 27, §9045.]
Similar provisions, §§8774, 8775, 8978, 8979, 8986.

9046. Five day limit. In case of damage or loss to live stock by fire or lightning or loss or damage to automobiles by theft or fire, notice of such loss must be given the association by mailing written notice within five days from the time such loss or damage occurred. [C24, 27, §9046.]

9047. Ten day limit. In case of loss to growing crops by hail, notice of such loss must be given the association by mailing a registered letter within ten days from the time such loss or damage occurred. [C24, 27, §9047.]

9048. Limitation of action. No action on any loss shall be begun until the date when such loss becomes due in accordance with the articles of incorporation or by-laws of such association and in no event sooner than forty days after such proof has been given to the association and no action can be started after one year from the date such cause of action accrues. [C24, 27, §9048.]
Similar provision, §8986.

9049. Presumption as to value. In any action brought in any court in this state on any policy of insurance for the loss of any building or other property covered by such policy, the amount stated in the policy shall be received as prima facie evidence of the insurer's...
9050. Value of building—liability. The association issuing such policy may show the actual value of said property at date of policy, and any depreciation in the value thereof before the loss occurred; but the said association shall be liable for the actual value of the property insured at the date of the loss, unless such value exceeds the amount of insurance stated in the policy. [C24, 27, §9049.]

Similar provision, §9077.

9051. Value of personal property—value of crops. In any action on a policy to recover loss or damage on personal property, the association shall not be liable in excess of the amount of damage or loss at the time the loss or damage occurs; provided that the value of growing crops may be stated in the policy or contract. [C24, 27, §9061.]

9051-cl. Arbitration. No recovery on a policy or contract of insurance shall be defeated for failure of the insured to comply, after a loss occurs, with any arbitration or appraisal stipulation as to fixing the value of property. No arbitration shall take place except substantially where the property was situated at the time of loss. Contracts of insurance to indemnify against loss by hail to growing crops which stipulate for arbitration shall provide that the decision of the majority of the arbitrators shall be final only as to the arbitration. [49 GA, ch 222.]

Similar provision, §982.

9052. Reinsurance—quo warranto. The commissioner of insurance may address inquiries to any association in relation to its doings and condition and any association so addressed shall promptly reply thereto in writing. If the commissioner of insurance is then satisfied that the association has failed to comply with any provisions of this law, or is exceeding its powers, or is not carrying out its contracts in good faith; or is transacting business fraudulently or soliciting insurance in territories where it is not legally admitted to do business, or is in such condition as to render the further transaction of business by it hazardous to the public or its policyholders, the business under his supervision and with the consent of the association may be reinsured in some mutual association, or he may present the facts relating thereto to the attorney general and if the circumstances warrant he may commence an action in quo warranto in a court of competent jurisdiction. [C97, §1766; S13, §1759-g; C24, 27, §9052.]

Referred to in §§9008, 9089.

9054. Cancellation by association — notice. Any policy of insurance issued by any association operating under the provisions of this chapter may be canceled by the association giving five days' written notice thereof to the insured. [S13, §1759-m; C24, 27, §9054.]

9055. Cancellation by insured—conditions. If the insured shall demand in writing or in person of the association the cancellation of policy, the association shall immediately advise him by letter to last known address, the amount, if any, due, as his pro rata share of losses and in addition actual expenses incurred on said policy. Upon surrender of his policy and payment of all sums due, his membership shall cease, provided that during the months of June, July, and August, hail insurance policies may be canceled only at the option of the officers of the association carrying the risk. [S13, §1759-m; C24, 27, §9055.]

9056. Unearned assessments—return. Upon the cancellation of any policy of insurance issued under the provisions of this chapter all obligations to the association having been paid, the unearned portion of any advance assessment paid, other than the emergency fund, shall be returned to the insured upon the surrender of his policy, the association retaining a pro rata share for losses and in addition actual expenses incurred on said policy. [S13, §1759-m; C24, 27, §9056.]

9057. When pro rata assessment retained. When the policy is canceled by the association by giving notice thereof it shall retain only the pro rata assessment. [S13, §1759-m; C24, 27, §9057.]

9058. Bonds of officers. Any state mutual assessment association contemplated by this chapter, before being authorized to do business in this state, shall require its secretary and treasurer to give bond, personal or surety, to the association in such sums as the directors shall deem sufficient, no less, however, than ten thousand dollars for each office, which bond after being approved by the president of the association shall be deposited with the commissioner of insurance as security for the faithful performance of the duties of the secretary and treasurer in handling the funds of the association. [C97, §1767; S13, §1759-n; C24, 27, §9058.]

9059. Additional security—noncompliance. Should the commissioner of insurance find the surety on said bonds, or the amount thereof, insufficient, he may require additional security, or an increase in the amount of the bond. If such additional security or increase be not furnished within thirty days after notice thereof, the commissioner of insurance shall refer the matter to
the attorney general the same as under sections 9052 and 9053, and it shall be taken care of by him in accordance therewith. [C97, §1767; S13, §1759-n; C24, 27, §9059.]

9060. Annual tax. Every state mutual association doing business under this chapter shall on or before the first day of March, each year, pay to the treasurer of state a sum equivalent to one per cent of the gross receipts from premiums, assessments, fees, and promissory obligations for business done within the state, including all insurance upon property situated in the state after deducting the amount actually paid for losses on property located within this state, and the amount returned upon canceled policies and rejected applications covering property situated within the state, and the amount paid for reinsurance on property situated within the state, and dividends returned to policyholders on property situated within the state. [C24, 27, §9060.]

9061. Examination—expense. The commissioner of insurance shall at least once in each biennial period cause the books of each state mutual association doing business under this chapter to be examined and shall furnish a report of such examination to the association so examined. The expense of such examination shall be paid by the association as provided for in section 8632. [C24, 27, §9061.]

9062. Exemption of county mutuals. County mutual associations shall be exempt from the examination and the payment of tax provided for in sections 9060 and 9061. [C24, 27, §9062.]

9063. Moneys and credits. In assessing for taxation the moneys and credits of such mutual insurance corporations, the assessor shall ascertain the debts or liabilities, if any, of the corporation to its policyholders or other persons which liabilities shall be deducted as provided in section 6988. [C24, 27, §9063.]

Assessment of moneys and credits, §6986.

9064. “Debt” defined. In ascertaining such corporate indebtedness, a debt shall be deemed to exist, on account of its liabilities on the policy certificates or contracts of insurance issued by it equal to the amount of surplus or other funds accumulated by such corporation for the purpose of fulfilling its policy contracts of insurance and which can be used for no other purpose. [C24, 27, §9064.]

9065. Annual fees. Such associations shall pay the same fees for annual reports and annual certificates of authority as are required to be paid by domestic companies organized and doing business under chapter 404, which certificates shall expire March first of the year following the date of issue. [C73, §1160; C97, §1764; S13, §1759-f; C24, 27, §9065.]

9066. Agents to be licensed. No person or corporation shall solicit any application for insurance for any association, other than county mutuals, in this state without having procured from the commissioner of insurance a license authorizing him to act as agent. Violation of this provision shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars per day. [C24, 27, §9066.]

9067. License—fee. The commissioner of insurance shall upon the receipt of payment of fifty cents issue license to act as agent to any person for whom a license is requested by any association doing business under the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §9067.]

9068. Cancellation of license. The commissioner of insurance may, for a just and reasonable cause, cancel the license of such agent after due notice and hearing. [C24, 27, §9068.]

CHAPTER 407
LIABILITY INSURANCE—CERTAIN PROFESSIONS

9069. Authorization.
9070. Incorporation—powers.
9071. Policy requirements.
9072. Approval of articles.
9073. Approval of policy—certificate of authority.
9074. Conditions.
9075. Reports.

9069. Authorization. Any number of physicians, druggists, dentists, and graduate nurses, licensed to practice their profession in this state, may, by complying with the provisions of this chapter and without regard to other statutory provisions, enter into contracts with each other for the purpose of protecting themselves by insurance against loss by reason of actions at law on account of their alleged error, mistake, negligence, or carelessness in the treatment and care of patients, including the performance of surgical operations, or in the prescribing and dispensing of drugs and medicines, or for loss by reason of damages in other respects, and to reimburse any member in case of such loss. [C24, 27, §9069.]

9070. Incorporation—powers. All corporations, organized for the purpose of transacting such insurance business under the provisions of this chapter, shall incorporate under the provisions of chapter 384, and be known as mutual corporations; and are hereby empowered to collect such assessments, or premium payments, provided for in their articles of incorporation or by-laws, as are required to pay losses and expenses incurred in the conduct of their business. Such mutual insurance corporations may issue certificates of membership, or policies; and may provide that all assessments, or premium payments, payable thereunder, be made in cash, or on the installment, or assessment plan. [C24, 27, §9070.]

9071. Policy requirements. Any policy issued by any such company shall contain a provision so that said policy shall inure to the benefit of any person obtaining a judgment against the
insured to the extent of the insurance carried and for the purpose for which the insurance was issued. [C24, 27, §9071.]

9072. Approval of articles. The articles of such mutual insurance corporations shall be submitted to, and approved by, the attorney general and the commissioner of insurance before being filed with the secretary of state. [C24, 27, §9072.]

9073. Approval of policy—certificate of authority. No such mutual insurance corporation shall issue membership certificates, or policies, until its form of certificate, or policy, shall have been submitted to, and approved by, the commissioner of insurance and until it has secured from such commissioner of insurance a certificate authorizing it to transact such an insurance business. [C24, 27, §9073.]

9074. Conditions. No such certificate shall be issued by the commissioner of insurance until two hundred fifty applications have been received, representing, in the aggregate, one million dollars of insurance, and until the commissioner of insurance has satisfied himself that such mutual insurance corporation has bona fide applications representing the number of applicants and the amount of insurance herein required, and that there is in the possession of such mutual insurance corporation cash assets amounting to not less than ten thousand dollars. [C24, 27, §9074.]

9075. Reports. Such mutual insurance corporations doing business under the provisions of this chapter shall, annually, in the month of January, report to the commissioner of insurance, upon blanks furnished by him, the same facts, so far as applicable, as are required to be furnished by mutual insurance associations under the statutes of Iowa, which report shall be tabulated by the commissioner of insurance and published by him in the annual report on insurance. [C24, 27, §9075.]

Annual report, §615.

9076. Reinsurance reserve. Such mutual insurance corporations shall, annually, set aside and maintain as a reinsurance reserve, an amount equal to ten per cent of the receipts from assessments, or premium payments, during the year until the total amount thus accumulated shall equal forty per cent, but not to exceed fifty per cent of the amount of the annual assessment, or premium payment, at the rate charged for such insurance on all policies in force. The reserve thus accumulated may be used for the payment of losses and expenses, and when so used shall be restored and maintained in like manner as originally accumulated. [C24, 27, §9076.]

9077. Cancellation of policy. Any certificate of membership, or policy, issued by such a mutual insurance corporation may be canceled by the corporation by giving five days' written notice thereof to the insured; or such cancellation may be upon demand of the insured; and such cancellation, when so made, either by the corporation or by the insured, shall be upon a pro rata basis, and the cancellation of such certificate or policy shall release the member from all other future obligations to such corporation. [C24, 27, §9077.]

9078. Fees. Such a mutual insurance corporation shall pay the same fees for admission into the state, for annual reports, and for annual certificates of authority as are required to be paid by domestic mutual companies organized and doing business under chapter 404; such certificate shall expire March first of the year following the date of its issue. [C24, 27, §9078.]

9079. Powers of commissioner. The commissioner of insurance shall have and exercise the same control over such corporations as he now has over mutual assessment insurance associations organized and doing business under the provisions of chapter 406. [C24, 27, §9079.]

9080. Liability to assessments. The provisions as to maximum liability of members to assessments when assets are insufficient and to assessments when the corporation is insolvent, found in sections 9037, 9038, 9042, and 9053, shall apply to all mutual insurance corporations organized under the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §9080.]

9081. Foreign companies. Any mutual insurance association organized under the laws of any other state, for the purpose of transacting the kind of business described in this chapter, and which has been in business not less than one year, and has on hand cash assets in an amount of not less than ten thousand dollars, and has not less than three hundred members, shall upon application, be admitted to do business in this state, and shall thereafter make all reports and be subject to taxation, examination, and supervision by the commissioner of insurance to the same extent and in the same manner as are domestic corporations organized under the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §9081.]

9082. Construction. All laws, or parts of laws, in conflict herewith shall be so construed as not to include corporations regulated by this chapter. [C24, 27, §9082.]
9083. Authorization. Individuals, partnerships, and corporations, including independent school districts and municipal corporations, of this state, hereby designated subscribers, are hereby authorized to exchange reciprocal or interinsurance contracts with each other, and with individuals, partnerships, and corporations of other states, territories, districts, and countries, providing insurance among themselves from any loss which may be insured against under the law, except life insurance.

[C24, 27,§9083.]

9084. Execution of contract. Such contracts may be executed by an attorney, agent, or other representative herein designated attorney, duly authorized and acting for such subscribers under powers of attorney, and such attorney may be a corporation. [C24, 27,§9084.]

9085. Office of attorney—foreign office. The principal office of such attorney shall be maintained at such place as is designated by the subscribers in the power of attorney; provided that, where the principal office of such attorney is located in another state, the commissioner of insurance shall not issue a certificate of authority, or license, as provided in this chapter unless such attorney shall hold a license or certificate of authority from the insurance department of such other state. [C24, 27,§9085.]

9086. Preliminary declaration. Such subscribers so contracting among themselves, shall, through their attorney, file with the commissioner of insurance a declaration verified by the oath of such attorney, or, where such attorney is a corporation, by the oath of the duly authorized officers thereof, setting forth:

1. The name of the attorney and the name or designation under which such contracts are issued, which name or designation shall not be so similar to any name or designation adopted by any attorney or by any insurance organization in the United States prior to the adoption of such name or designation by the attorney, as to confuse or deceive.

2. The location of the principal office.

3. The kind or kinds of insurance to be effected.

4. A copy of each form of policy, contract, or agreement under or by which insurance is to be effected.

5. A copy of the form of power of attorney under which such insurance is to be effected.

6. That applications have been made for indemnity or insurance upon at least one hundred separate risks aggregating not less than one and one-half million dollars represented by executed contracts or bona fide applications to become concurrently effective; or, in case of employers' liability or workmen's compensation insurance, covering a total pay roll of not less than two and one-half million dollars.

7. That there is in the possession of such attorney and available for the payment of losses, assets amounting to not less than fifty thousand dollars, and, in case of employers' liability or workmen's compensation insurance, that such assets shall amount to not less than one hundred thousand dollars.

8. A financial statement under oath in form prescribed for the annual statement.

9. The instrument authorizing service of process as provided for in this chapter.

10. Certificate showing deposit of funds. [C24, 27,§9086.]

Referred to in §§9087, 9091, 9099.

9087. Actions — venue — commissioner as process agent. Concurrently with the filing of the declaration provided for by the terms of the preceding section, the attorney shall file with the commissioner of insurance an instrument in writing executed by him for said subscribers, conditioned that, upon the issuance of certificate of authority provided for in this chapter, action may be brought in the county in which the property or person insured thereunder is located, and that service of process shall be had upon the commissioner of insurance in all suits in this state whether arising out of such policies, contracts, agreements, or otherwise, which service shall be valid and binding upon all subscribers exchanging at any time reciprocal or interinsurance contracts through such attorney. All suits of every kind and description brought against such reciprocal exchange, or the subscribers thereto on account of their connection therewith, must be brought in the manner and method above provided. [C24, 27,§9087.]

Similar provisions, §§8355, 8421, 8766, 8801, 8952, 9576.

9088. Manner of service. Three copies of such process shall be served and the commissioner of insurance shall file one copy, forward one copy to said attorney, and return one copy with his admission of service. [C24, 27,§9088.]

9089. Judgment—satisfaction. A judgment rendered in any such case where service of process has been so had upon the commissioner of insurance, shall be valid and binding against any and all such subscribers as their interests appear and such judgment may be satisfied out of the funds in the possession of the attorney belonging to such subscribers. [C24, 27,§9089.]

9090. Reports—limitations on risks. There shall be filed with the commissioner of insurance by such attorney whenever the commissioner of insurance shall so require, a statement under oath of such attorney showing the maximum amount of indemnity upon a single risk, and, except as to workmen's compensation insurance, no subscriber shall assume on any single risk an amount greater than ten per cent of the net worth of such subscriber. [C24, 27,§9090.]

9091. Standard of solvency. There shall at all times be maintained as assets a sum in cash, or in securities of the kind designated by the laws of the state where the principal office is located for the investment of funds of insurance companies, equal to one hundred per cent of the net unearned premiums or deposits collected and
credited to the accounts of subscribers, or assets equal to fifty per cent of the net annual deposits collected and credited to the accounts of subscribers on policies having one year or less to run and pro rata on those for longer periods; in addition to which there shall be maintained in cash, or in such securities, assets sufficient to discharge all liabilities on all outstanding losses arising under policies issued, the same to be calculated in accordance with the laws of the state relating to similar reserves for companies insuring similar risks; provided that where the assets on hand available for the payment of losses other than determined losses, shall not equal two hundred thousand dollars, all liability for each determined loss or claim deferred for more than one year, shall be provided for by a special deposit in a trust company of the state in which the principal office is located, to be used in payment of compensation benefits for disability; such deposit to be a trust fund and applicable only to the purposes stated, or such liability may be reinsured in authorized companies with a surplus of at least two hundred thousand dollars. For the purpose of said reserves, net deposits shall be construed to mean the advance payments of subscribers after deducting therefrom the amount specifically provided in the subscribers' agreements for expenses. If at any time the assets so held in cash or such securities shall be less than required above, or less than one hundred thousand dollars as to employers' liability or workmen's compensation insurance, or less than fifty thousand dollars as to other classes of insurance, the subscribers or their attorney for them shall make up the deficiency within thirty days after notice from the commissioner of insurance so to do. In computing the assets required by this section, the amount specified in subdivision 7, section 9086, shall be included. [C24, 27, §9091.]

9092. Annual report — examination. Such attorney shall, within the time limited for filing the annual statement by insurance companies transacting the same kind of business, make a report, under oath, to the commissioner of insurance for each calendar year, showing the financial condition of affairs at the office where such contracts are issued and shall, at any and all times, furnish such additional information and reports as may be required; provided, however, that the attorney shall not be required to furnish the names and addresses of any subscribers except in case of an unpaid final judgment. The business affairs, records, and assets of any such organization shall be subject to examination by the commissioner of insurance at any reasonable time, and such examination shall be at the expense of the organization examined. [C24, 27, §9092.]

9093. Implied powers of corporations. Any corporation now or hereafter organized under the laws of this state shall, in addition to the rights, powers, and franchises specified in its articles of incorporation, have full power and authority to exchange insurance contracts of the kind and character herein mentioned. The right to exchange such contracts is hereby declared to be incidental to the purposes for which such corporations are organized and as fully granted as the rights and powers expressly conferred. [C24, 27, §9093.]

9094. Certificate of authority. Upon compliance with the requirements of this chapter, the commissioner of insurance shall issue a certificate of authority or a license to the attorney, authorizing him to make such contracts of insurance, which license shall specify the kind or kinds of insurance and shall contain the name of the attorney, the location of the principal office and the name or designation under which such contracts of insurance are issued. Such license shall be renewed annually upon a showing that the standard of solvency required herein has been maintained, and that all fees and taxes required have been paid. [C24, 27, §9094.]

9095. Violations—exceptions. Any attorney who shall exchange any contracts of insurance of the kind and character specified in this chapter or any attorney or representative of such attorney, who shall solicit or negotiate any applications for the same without the attorney having first complied with the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. For the purpose of organization and upon issuance of permit by the commissioner of insurance, powers of attorney and applications for such contracts may be solicited without compliance with the provisions of this chapter, but no attorney, agent, or other person shall make any such contracts of indemnity until all of the provisions of this chapter shall have been complied with. [C24, 27, §9095.]

9096. Refusal or revocation of certificate. In addition to the foregoing penalties and where not otherwise provided, the penalty for failure or refusal to comply with any of the terms and provisions of this chapter, upon the part of the attorney, shall be the refusal, suspension, or revocation of certificate of authority or license by the commissioner of insurance and the public announcement of his act, after due notice and opportunity for hearing has been given such attorney so that he may appear and show cause why such action should not be taken. [C24, 27, §9096.]

9097. Bonds. Where the principal office of the attorney in fact is located in this state, he shall give bond to the subscribers in such sum as the advisory committee of the exchange shall deem sufficient, not less, however, than in the sum of ten thousand dollars, which bond, after being approved by the advisory committee and by the commissioner of insurance, shall be deposited with the commissioner of insurance as security for the faithful performance of the duties of the attorney in handling the funds of the subscribers. [C24, 27, §9097.]

9098. Additional security—refusal. Should the commissioner of insurance consider the
surety on said bond, or the amount thereof, insufficient, he may require additional security or an increase in the amount of the bond. If such additional security or increase be not furnished within thirty days after notice to furnish the same, the commissioner of insurance may revoke the certificate of authority. [C24, 27, §9098.]

9099. Foreign attorney—bonds. Where the principal office of the attorney is located in another state, there shall be filed with the commissioner of insurance, in connection with the declaration, provided for by section 9066, certified copies of all such bonds given by such attorney as security for the funds of subscribers. [C24, 27, §9099.]

9100. Annual tax—fees. In lieu of all other taxes, licenses, charges, and fees whatsoever, such attorney shall pay annually on account of the transaction of such business in this state, the same fees as are paid by mutual companies transacting the same kind of business, and an annual tax of one per cent, if a domestic reciprocal organization, and two and one-half per cent, if a foreign reciprocal organization, calculated upon the gross premiums or deposits collected from subscribers in this state during the preceding calendar year, after deducting therefrom returns, or cancellations, considerations for reinsurances, and all amounts returned to subscribers or credited to their accounts as savings, and after deducting the amount actually paid for losses on property located within this state, or on claims arising within this state, and the amount returned upon canceled policies and rejected applications covering property situated or on business done within this state. [C24, 27, §9100.]

9101. Form of policy—construction. The attorney may insert in any form of policy prescribed by the laws of this state any provisions or conditions required by the plan of reciprocal or interinsurance, provided the same shall not be inconsistent with or in conflict with any law of this state. Such policy, in lieu of conforming to the language and form prescribed by such law, shall be held to conform thereto in substance if such policy includes a provision or indorsement reciting that the policy shall be construed as if in the language and form prescribed by such law. Any such policy or indorsement shall first be filed with and approved by the commissioner of insurance. [C24, 27, §9101.]

9102. Reinsurance. Such attorney shall not effect any reinsurance on risks in this state unless the insurance carrier granting such reinsurance shall be licensed in this state. [C24, 27, §9102.]

9103. Laws applicable. Except as provided in this chapter, the making of contracts as herein provided for and such other matters as are properly incident thereto, shall not be subject to the laws of this state relating to insurance, unless they are therein specifically mentioned. [C24, 27, §9103.]

CHAPTER 409
CONSOLIDATION AND REINSURANCE

9104. "Company" defined.

9105. Life companies—consolidation and reinsurance.

9106. Submission of plan.

9107. Procedure—notice.

9108. Commission to hear petition.

9109. Examination.

9110. Appearance by policyholders.

9104. "Company" defined. The word "company" or "companies" when used in this chapter shall mean any company or association organized under the provisions of chapters 398, 400, 401, 404, or 406, except county mutuals. [S13, §1821-n; C24, 27, §9104.]

9111. Authorization.

9112. Unanimous decision required.

9113. Election called.

9114. Approval and filing with commissioner.

9115. Companies other than life—approval of plan. 

9116. Consolidation prohibited.

9117. Expenses—how paid.

9118. Violations.

9106. Submission of plan. When any such company shall propose to consolidate or enter into any reinsurance contract with any other company, it shall present its plan to the commissioner of insurance, setting forth the terms of its proposed contract of consolidation or reinsurance, asking for the approval or any modification thereof, which the commission hereinafter provided for may approve. The company must also file a statement of its assets and if a legal reserve company, of the reserve value of its policies or contracts. [S13, §1821-o; C24, 27, §9106.]

9119. Referred to in §§9105, 9116, 9118.

9107. Procedure—notice. The commission shall proceed to hear and determine such petition, without notice. If the commission shall deem it necessary in order to conserve the interests of the policyholders that notice shall be given, it shall require the company or companies to notify, by mail, all of the members or policyholders of the said company or companies of the pendency of such petition, and the time and place at which
the same will be heard, the length of time of such notice to be determined by the commission. [S13, §1821-p; C24, 27, §9107.]

Referred to in §9118.  

9108. Commission to hear petition. For the purpose of hearing and determining such petition, a commission consisting of the governor, commissioner of insurance, and attorney general is hereby created. In the inability of the governor to act, the secretary of state may act in his stead. [S13, §1821-q; C24, 27, §9108.]

Referred to in §9118.  

9109. Examination. The commission may make such examination into the affairs and condition of any company or companies as it may deem proper, and shall have power to summon and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of books and papers before said commission and may administer oaths. [S13, §1821-q; C24, 27, §9109.]

Referred to in §9118.  

9110. Appearance by policyholders. When notice shall have been given as above provided, any policyholder, or stockholder of said company or companies shall have the right to appear before said commission and be heard with reference to said petition. [S13, §1821-q; C24, 27, §9110.]

Referred to in §9118.  

9111. Authorization. Said commission, if satisfied that the interests of the policyholders of said company or companies are properly protected, and no reasonable objection to said petition exists, may authorize the proposed consolidation or reinsurance or may direct such modification thereof as may seem to it best for the interests of the policyholders; and said commission may make such order and disposition of the assets of any such company thereafter remaining as shall be just and equitable. [S13, §1821-q; C24, 27, §9111.]

Referred to in §9118.  

9112. Unanimous decision required. Such consolidation or reinsurance shall only be approved by the consent of all of the members of said commission, and it shall be the duty of said commission to guard the interests of the policyholders of any such company or companies proposing consolidation or reinsurance. [S13, §1821-q; C24, 27, §9112.]

Referred to in §9118.  

9113. Election called. In case of companies organized on the assessment plan, the commission may require the plan of consolidation or reinsurance to be submitted to the membership of such company or companies to be voted upon. When submitted, it shall be at a meeting called for that purpose, thirty days' notice being given, and a two-thirds vote of all the members present and voting shall be necessary to an approval of any plan of consolidation or reinsurance, and no proxies shall, in any case, be voted. [S13, §1821-q; C24, 27, §9113.]

Referred to in §9118.  

9114. Approval and filing with commissioner. Any plan of consolidation or reinsurance submitted as herein contemplated, must first have been approved by the commission, and the result of said vote must be filed with the commissioner of insurance and be by him determined before any consolidation or reinsurance shall be effected. [S13, §1821-q; C24, 27, §9114.]

Referred to in §9118.  

9115. Companies other than life—approval of plan. When any company or companies not named in section 9105 desire to consolidate or reinsure, it shall only be necessary for such company or companies to submit the plan of consolidation or reinsurance with any other information that may be required, to the commissioner of insurance and the attorney general and have the same by them approved. [S13, §1821-r; C24, 27, §9115.]

Referred to in §9118.  

9116. Consolidation prohibited. No company or companies as defined by section 9104 shall consolidate or reinsure with any other company or companies not authorized to transact business in this state. [S13, §1821-s; C24, 27, §9116.]

Referred to in §9118.  

9117. Expenses—how paid. All expenses and costs incident to proceedings under the provisions of this chapter, shall be paid by the company or companies bringing the petition. [S13, §1821-t; C24, 27, §9117.]

9118. Violations. Any officer, director or stockholder of any company or companies, as defined in section 9104, violating or consenting to the violation of any of the provisions of sections 9105 to 9116, inclusive, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. [S13, §1821-u; C24, 27, §9118.]

CHAPTER 410
LICENSING OF AGENTS

9119. License required.  
9120. Term of license.  
9121. Issuance and revocation.  

9119. License required. No person shall directly or indirectly, act within this state as agent, or otherwise, in receiving or procuring applications for insurance, or in doing or transacting any kind of insurance business for any company or association, other than county mutuals or fraternal beneficiary associations, until he has procured from the commissioner of insurance a license authorizing him to act for such company or association as agent. [S13, §1821-k; C24, 27, §9119.]

Referred to in §9128.  

9122. Fee.  
9123. Violations.  

9122. Fee.  
9123. Violations.
9120. Term of license. Said license shall terminate at the end of the insurance year for which such company or association is authorized to transact business. [S13, §1821-k; C24, 27, §9120.]

9121. Issuance and revocation. The commissioner may, for good cause, decline to issue such license or may, for like cause, revoke the same. [S13, §1821-k; C24, 27, §9121.]

9122. Fee. The fee charged for such agent's license shall be, for domestic companies, fifty cents, and for companies located outside the state, two dollars. [S13, §1821-k; C24, 27, §9122.]

9123. Violations. Any person acting as agent or otherwise representing any insurance company or association, in violation of the provisions of section 9119, shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars for each day he shall so act. [S13, §1821-l; C24, 27, §9123.]

CHAPTER 411
ELECTIONS AND PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION

9124. Proxies authorized. Any insurance company or association organized under the laws of this state, may provide in its articles of incorporation, that its members or stockholders may vote by proxies, voluntarily given, upon all matters of business coming before the stated or called meetings of the stockholders or members, including the election of directors. [S13, §1821-x; C24, 27, §9124.]

9125. Conditions —revocation. No proxy shall be valid unless signed and executed within two months prior to such meeting or election for which said proxy was given, and such proxy shall be limited to thirty days subsequent to the date of such meeting or election, and may be revoked at any time by the policyholder or stockholder who executed the said proxy. [S13, §1821-x; C24, 27, §9125.]

9126. Filing proxy. All proxies shall be filed with the company at least one day prior to an election at which they are to be used. [S13, §1821-x; C24, 27, §9126.]

9127. Solicitation by agents—use of funds. Soliciting of proxies by an agent of the company either for personal use, or for the use of officers of the company or association, or for any other persons, is forbidden. No proxy shall be issued for personal use, or for the use of officers of a company or association be expended in procuring proxies. Any violation of this or the three preceding sections shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punishable accordingly. [S13, §§1821-y, z; C24, 27, §9127.]

9128. Proportionate representation. The holder or holders, jointly or severally, of not less than one-fifth but less than a majority of the shares of the capital stock of corporations organized on the stock plan under the laws of this state for transacting the business of life or fire insurance, shall be entitled to nominate, to be elected, or appointed, as the case may be, directors or other persons performing the functions of directors by whom, according to the articles of incorporation of such corporations, its affairs are to be conducted. In the event such nomination shall be made, there shall be elected or appointed to the extent that the total number to be elected or appointed is divisible, such proportionate number from the persons so nominated as the shares of stock held by persons making such nominations bear to the whole number of shares issued, provided the holder or holders of the minority shares of stock shall only be entitled to one-fifth (disregarding fractions) of the total number of directors to be elected for each one-fifth of the entire capital stock of such corporation so held by them; and provided, further, that this section shall not be construed to prevent the holders of a majority of the stock of any such corporation from electing the majority of its directors. Vacancies occurring from time to time shall be filled so as to preserve and secure to such minority and majority stockholders proportionate representation as above provided. [S13, §1821-v; C24, 27, §9128.]

9129. Amendment of articles. All such existing corporations shall by amendment to their articles of incorporation, approved by the commissioner of insurance, provide for the nomination, election, or appointment of the directors or other persons by whom its affairs are to be conducted, in conformity with the provisions of the preceding section, and the articles of incorporation of all such corporations hereafter organized shall contain like provisions. [S13, §1821-w; C24, 27, §9129.]
CHAPTER 412
BANKING DEPARTMENT

9130. Superintendent of banking—term. The superintendent of banking shall have his office at the seat of government. His regular term of office shall be four years from the first day of July of the year of his appointment. [C24, 27,§9130.]

9131. Appointment—qualifications. The governor shall, within sixty days following the organization of the regular session of the general assembly in 1925, and each four years thereafter, appoint, with the approval of two-thirds of the members of the senate in executive session, a superintendent of banking. Such appointee shall be selected solely with regard to his qualification and fitness to discharge the duties of his office, and no person shall be appointed who has not had at least five years' executive experience in a state or savings bank in the state. [C24, 27,§9131.]


9133. Vacancies. Vacancies that may occur while the general assembly is not in session shall be filled by appointment by the governor, which appointment shall expire at the end of thirty days from the time the general assembly next convenes. Prior to the expiration of said thirty days the governor shall transmit to the senate for its confirmation an appointment for the unexpired portion of the regular term. Vacancies occurring during a session of the general assembly shall be filled as regular appointments are made and before the end of said session, and for the unexpired portion of the regular term. [C24, 27,§9133.]

9134. Removal of superintendent. The governor may, by and with the consent of a majority of the senate during a session of the general assembly, remove the superintendent of banking for malfeasance in office or for any cause that renders him ineligible to appointment, or incapable or unfit to discharge the duties of his office, and his removal, when so made, shall be final. [C24, 27,§9134.]

9135. Suspension of superintendent. When the general assembly is not in session the governor may suspend the superintendent of banking so disqualified, and shall appoint another to fill the vacancy thus created, subject, however, to the approval or disapproval of a majority of the senate when next in session; and if the senate shall concur therein he shall be removed from the office. But if the senate shall at the same session fail to concur or to act on the same, said suspension shall thereupon cease. [C24, 27,§9135.]

9136. Deputy superintendent—examiners—employees. The superintendent of banking may appoint examiners, to hold office for a term of two years, but not to exceed one examiner for each fifty banks, or major fraction thereof, under his supervision; and may also appoint a deputy superintendent of banking, who shall perform the duties attached to the office of the superintendent of banking during the absence or the inability of the superintendent, and as directed by him; and may also appoint such clerks, stenographers, and special assistants as he may need to discharge in a proper manner the duties imposed upon him by law; but the total number, including the deputy superintendent, shall not exceed one for each one hundred banks and trust companies, or major fraction thereof, under his supervision.
Provided that whenever the proper conduct of the affairs of the office demands, he may, with the approval of the state banking board, appoint for a term not to exceed one year such additional bank examiners and employees as may be necessary, any provision of the law for said department to the contrary notwithstanding. Such additional examiners or employees shall be paid out of current or accumulated earnings of the banking department, their salaries to be not greater than those of other similar employees authorized by law. All such appointees shall be removable at the pleasure of said superintendent. [C24, 27, §9136; 43GA, ch 30, §1.]

9137. Salaries. The deputy superintendent of banking and all bank examiners shall receive a salary to be fixed by the superintendent of banking, which salaries shall be commensurate with the work done. In no case shall the salary of anyone exceed the sum of thirty-eight hundred dollars per annum, except that the salaries of the deputy superintendent and one of not more than three examiners may be increased by the state banking board in an amount in each instance not in excess of six hundred dollars in any one year upon the request of the superintendent of banking and a showing by him of the need of such action, but under this provision no salary shall exceed a maximum of forty-eight hundred dollars. [C24, 27, §9137; 43GA, ch 30, §2.]

9138. Bond of examiners—qualifications. Each examiner shall give a corporate surety bond to the state, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, for the sum of three thousand dollars, which shall be filed with said superintendent and approved by him. Said examiners shall have had at least three years' experience in practical bank work or as bank examiners. [C24, 27, §9138.]

9139. Bond of deputy and assistants. The deputy superintendent and all such clerks, stenographers, special assistants, and other employees shall give bond to the state in such sum as shall be fixed by the executive council. [C24, 27, §9139.]

9140. Duties and powers. The superintendent of banking shall be the head of the banking department of Iowa and shall have general control, supervision, and direction of all banks and trust companies incorporated under the laws of Iowa, and shall be charged with the execution of the laws of this state relating to banks and banking. The organization and reorganization of state and savings banks and trust companies shall be subject to the approval of the superintendent of banking. He shall have power to adopt and promulgate such rules and regulations as in his opinion will be necessary to properly and effectively carry out and enforce the provisions of this section. [C24, 27, §9140; 43GA, ch 30, §13.]

9140-cl. Approval of articles. Before any state or savings bank shall be permitted to incorporate under the laws of this state, it shall present its articles of incorporation to the superintendent of banking for approval. All amendments to such articles and the renewal articles of incorporation shall also be submitted to and approved by the superintendent of banking. [43GA, ch 35.]

Similar provision, §8373.

9141. Appeal. Any person aggrieved by the action of the superintendent of banking in granting or refusing to grant a certificate of authority to engage in banking may appeal to the executive council of the state by filing with the secretary of the council a notice of appeal, in writing, and serving the same upon the superintendent of banking or some employee of the office. [C24, 27, §9141.]

9142. Time of appeal—decision. Such appeal shall be taken within ten days after the action of the superintendent of banking. When notified of such appeal the executive council shall fix a time and place for the hearing and its findings in the matter shall be final. [C24, 27, §9142.]

9142-cl. Canceling charters. In the event that any state or savings bank, or trust company which has heretofore been granted a charter or may hereafter be granted a charter to transact business within the state fails to transact the business or perform the duties contemplated by such charter, the superintendent of banking may certify to the attorney general such facts and the attorney general may thereupon file a petition in the district court of the county in which any such institution is located, and upon the presentation of such petition to the district court an order shall issue setting the date of hearing and prescribing notice thereof, and upon completed service of said notice, hearing shall be had and the court may enter an order canceling such charter and make any further order necessary to terminate the affairs of said corporation. [43GA, ch 30, §8.]

9143. Fees for examination. Every bank and trust company shall pay to the superintendent of banking within ten days after the date of each examination a fee based on the assets of said bank or trust company as the date for the close of business for which such examination is made, as follows: At the rate of one dollar per one thousand dollars of assets on the first twenty-five thousand dollars of assets, and at the rate of three cents per one thousand dollars of assets on all assets over and above twenty-five thousand dollars of assets, provided that no examination shall be made for less than twenty dollars. [C97, §1876; SS15, §1875; C24, 27, §9143.]

9144. Expenses. The superintendent of banking and examiners shall be entitled to actual and necessary expenses incurred in the examination of banks and trust companies, and the actual and necessary expenses within the state of special assistants and other employees, who may be designated by the superintendent to aid in the official work of this department, shall be allowed. The superintendent of banking shall also be entitled to actual and necessary expenses incurred in attending the district or group meetings and state convention of the
Iowa bankers association; the annual convention of the American bankers association, any meetings that may be called by the federal reserve bank of Chicago, and the annual session, if any, or any conference of state supervisors of banking or banking commissioners, that may be called by said state supervisors of banking, or banking commissioners, or their organization, if any, not to exceed five hundred dollars in any one year, as shall be approved by the state board of audit, as provided in section 393, and such expenses shall be paid by the treasurer of state on warrants drawn by the auditor of state, but the total amount of expense and salaries shall not, in any one year, exceed the amount of fees collected from banks and trust companies. [C24, 27, §9144.]

9145. Payment. No payments of any kind shall be made by the treasurer of state to cover expenses and salaries of the banking department or any part thereof, unless there shall be on hand in the office of the treasurer of state sufficient funds, received as income from said department to pay the same, and such salaries and expenses shall be paid from such funds. The superintendent shall furnish to the auditor of state from time to time a list of the salaries as fixed by him or as authorized by the executive council and all salaries shall be paid monthly by the treasurer of state on warrants drawn by the auditor of state in conformity with such salary list so furnished. [C24, 27, §9145.]

9146. When examiner disqualified. No bank examiner shall be assigned by the superintendent of banking to examine a bank or trust company in a county in which he is interested in the business of a bank or trust company. [C97, §§1875, 1876; SS15, §1875; C24, 27, §9146.]

9146-c1. Information confidential. The information received or obtained by any examination of any bank or trust company shall not be divulged or offered in evidence in any court in this state except in such actions as are brought by the superintendent of banking or under the criminal provision. [45GA, ch 30, §18.]

9147. Records. All books, records, files, documents, reports, and securities, and all papers of every kind and character relating to the business of banking shall be delivered to and filed or deposited with the said superintendent of banking. [C24, 27, §9147.]

9148. Annual report. The superintendent of banking shall, at the time provided by law, make an annual report as to the condition of every bank from which reports have been received, and may embrace in said report such observations and recommendations as he may deem of value. [C97, §1881; C24, 27, §9148.]

9149. Accounting. All fees and charges of every character whatsoever which are required by law to be paid by banks and trust companies shall be payable to the superintendent of banking, whose duty it shall be to account for and pay over the same to the treasurer of state at the time and in the manner as now provided for by law. [C24, 27, §9149.]

Accounting. §143.

9150. Cost bill—penalty. Upon the completion of each examination the bank examiner in charge of said examination shall render a bill for such fee, in triplicate, and shall deliver one copy thereof to the bank, and shall forward one copy to the treasurer of state, and one copy to the superintendent of banking at his office in Des Moines. Failure to place the amount of said fee in the hands of the superintendent of banking within ten days, as hereinbefore provided, shall subject the bank to an additional fee equal to five per cent of the amount of such fee for each day same shall be delinquent. The superintendent shall account for and pay over said fees to the treasurer of state at the time and in the manner as now provided for by law. [C97, §§1875, 1876; SS15, §1875; C24, 27, §9150.]

Referred to in §§9152, 9153, 9154.

9151. Use of banking terms prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any individual, partnership, or unincorporated association, or corporation, other than national banking associations, not subject to the supervision or examination of the banking department, to make use of any office sign bearing thereon the word “bank”, “banking”, “banker”, or any derivative, plural or compound, of the word “banking”, or word or words in a foreign language having the same or similar meaning, or to make use of any exterior or interior sign bearing thereon such word or words whatsoever to indicate to the general public, or to any individual, that such place or office is the place or office of a bank, nor shall such person or persons, partnership, unincorporated association, or corporation, make any use of or circulate any letterheads, billheads, bank notes, bank receipts, certificates, circulars, or any written or printed, or partly written, or partly printed, papers whatever having thereon any other word or words indicating that such business is the business of a bank. [C24, 27, §9151.]

Referred to in §§9152, 9153, 9154.

9152. Violations. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of section 9151, either individually or as an interested party in any such copartnership or corporation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than sixty days nor more than one year, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment. [C24, 27, §9152.]

Referred to in §§9153, 9154.

9153. Exceptions. Nothing in sections 9151 and 9152 shall be construed as affecting or in any wise interfering with any private bank or private banker that may be engaged in lawful business previous to April 16, 1919. [C24, 27, §9153.]

Referred to in §914.
9154. Construction. If any part of sections 9151 to 9153, inclusive, shall be declared unconstitutional, it shall not affect any other part of said sections. [C24, 27,§9154.]

CHAPTER 412-A1
STATE BANKING BOARD

9154-a1. Board created—membership. There is hereby created a board to be called the state banking board, composed of five members of which the superintendent of banking shall be ex officio a member and chairman, and four members who shall be chosen from various sections of the state, so far as it is geographically practical to do so. [C27,§9154-a1.]

9154-a2. Appointment—vacancies. Said board shall be appointed by the governor. In case of any vacancy in said board the governor shall appoint a new member to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term. [C27,§9154-a2.]

9154-a3. Tenure. The term of office of each member thereof shall be contemporaneous with the term of office of the superintendent, and each member shall hold his office for such term and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified. [C27,§9154-a3.]

9154-a4. Compensation and expense. The members of said board, other than the superintendent of banking, shall receive no salary, but shall be allowed and paid the sum of ten dollars per diem each, for the time actually engaged in performing their duties as members of such board together with all the expenses necessarily incurred and paid out by them in connection therewith. [C27,§9154-a4.]

9154-a5. Source of payment. Such compensation and expenses shall be paid from the current and accumulated earnings of the banking department. [C27,§9154-a5.]

9154-a6. Record—audit—payment. The superintendent of banking shall keep a permanent record in his office containing an itemized statement of the per diem and all expenses incurred by each member of said board, and shall approve all expense accounts before they are submitted to the auditor of state for payment, and thereupon vouchers shall be allowed and paid out of the state treasury as provided by law. [C27,§9154-a6.]

9154-a7. Meetings. The state banking board shall meet regularly at the office of the superintendent of banking once each month on such date as the board may appoint, and shall meet at such other times as the board may deem necessary, or when called by the chairman of the board, or any two members thereof. [C27,§9154-a7.]

9154-a8. Rights and duties. The members of said board shall have free access to all the records in the office of the superintendent of banking. Said board shall act in connection with the superintendent in an advisory capacity concerning all matters pertaining to the conduct of the banking department and the administration of the Iowa banking laws. [C27,§9154-a8.]

9154-a9. Omnibus repeal. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this chapter are hereby repealed. [C27,§9154-a9.]

CHAPTER 413
SAVINGS BANKS

9155. Organization.
9156. Banking powers.
9157. Articles of incorporation.
9158. Record required.
9159. Notice of incorporation.
9160. Commencement of business—conditions.
9161. Powers.
9162. Directors—citizenship.
9163. Articles to designate number—changes.
9164. Amendments of articles.
9165. First meeting—notice.
9166. Officers and employees—bonds.
9167. Vacancies on board.
9168. First regular board—tenure.
9169. Manner of elections.
9170. Postponement.
9171. Quorum.
9173. Deposits.
9174. Payment.
9175. Regulations—posting.
9176. Notices of withdrawal.
9177. Closing of accounts.
9178. Demand certificates.
9179. Limitation as to interest.
9180. Investment of funds.
9181. Investment of funds.
9182. Commercial paper.
9183. Insurance.
9184. Surplus fund—investment.
9185. Reversionary fund.
9186. Surplus fund required.
9187. Real estate holdings.
9188. Interest—dividends.
9189. Shares—transfers.
9190. Deposits—to whom payable.
9191. Increase of capital stock.
9192. Record of increase—certificate.
9193. Reorganization as savings bank.
9194. Articles execution—record—certificate.
9195. Effect of reorganization.
9196. Pre-existing obligations.
9197. Fraudulent representations.
§9155. Organization. Corporations designated savings banks may be formed by not less than five persons of lawful age, a majority of whom shall be citizens of the state, and must be organized as provided in this chapter. [C97,§1840; C24, 27,§9155.]

Referred to in §§9304, §9162.

Renewals, §8371 et seq.

§9156. Banking powers. Savings banks may receive on deposit the savings and funds of others, preserve and invest the same, pay interest or dividends thereon, and transact the usual business of such institutions, but shall not have power to issue bank notes, bills, or other evidences of debt for circulation as money. [C97,§1841; C24, 27,§9156.]

§9157. Articles of incorporation. The articles of incorporation of a savings bank shall be signed and acknowledged by the corporators before some officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds, and give: 1. The corporate name, 2. The object for which it is formed, 3. The amount of capital, 4. The time of its existence, which shall not exceed fifty years, 5. The number of its directors, 6. The name and post office address of each person or officer who shall manage its affairs until the first election, and 7. The name of the city, town, or village, and the county, in which the principal place of business is to be located. [C97,§1842; S13,§1842; C24, 27,§9157.]

Referred to in §9304.

§9158. Record required. Such articles shall be filed and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county of the principal place of business, and in the office of the secretary of state. [C97,§1842; S13,§1842; C24, 27,§9158.]

Referred to in §§9205, 9304.

§9159. Notice of incorporation. Notice of its incorporation shall be given by publication in some newspaper published in the county wherein the bank is located, once each week, for four consecutive weeks, which notice shall state, in substance, the matters required to be given in the articles of incorporation. [C97,§1842; S13,§1842; C24, 27,§9159.]

Referred to in §§9205, 9304.


§9161. Commencement of business—conditions. The corporation may commence business when its first directors or officers named in its recorded articles of incorporation shall have furnished the superintendent of banking proof, under oath, that the required capital has been paid in and is held in good faith by said bank, and he has satisfied himself of such fact, for which purpose he may make a personal examination, or cause it to be made, at the expense of such bank, and he is also satisfied that the preceding sections of this chapter have been complied with, and has issued a certificate to that effect, naming therein its first board of directors, notice of which certificate shall be given by the publication thereof once each week for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper printed in the county where its articles are recorded, at the expense of such bank, and proof of such publication by the oath of the publisher or his foreman filed with said superintendent. [C97,§1843; S13,§1843; C24, 27,§9161.]

Referred to in §§8375, 9304.

§9162. Powers. The corporators and their successors shall be a body corporate with the right of succession for the period limited, and shall have power to: 1. Sue and be sued. 2. Have a corporate seal and alter it at pleasure. 3. Purchase, hold, sell, convey, and release from trust or mortgage such real and personal estate as provided for in this chapter. 4. Appoint such officers, agents, employees, and servants as the business of the corporation shall require, to define their powers, prescribe their duties, fix their compensation, and to require of them such security as may be proper for the performance of their duties. 5. Loan and invest the funds of the corporation, to receive deposits of money, to loan and invest the same as provided in this chapter, and to repay such deposits without interest, or with such interest as the by-laws or articles may provide. 6. Make by-laws for the management and regulation of the corporation, its property and affairs, prescribing the condition on which the deposits will be received and interest paid thereon, and the time and manner of dividing the profits, and for carrying on all business within its power. [C97,§1844; C24, 27,§9162.]

§9163. Directors—citizenship. The business and property of such banks shall be managed by a board of directors of not less than five, all of whom shall be shareholders, and at least three-fourths of the directors must be citizens of the state. [C97,§1845; C24, 27,§9163.]

Referred to in §9304.

§9164. Articles to designate number—changes. The articles of incorporation shall designate the maximum number of directors, and the stockholders by a majority of all of the votes of the stockholders of such bank may change at any annual meeting by resolution, the number of its directors, as said stockholders may decide, to any number not less than five nor more than the maximum designated in the articles of incorporation or certificate of authorization, provided that said resolution of the stockholders shall after being duly adopted as aforesaid be filed in the office of the superintendent of banking within thirty days after such adoption. [C24, 27,§9164.]

Referred to in §9304.

§9165. Amendment of articles. The maximum number of directors as fixed by the articles of incorporation may be changed in the manner prescribed by law for changing the said articles of incorporation. [C24, 27,§9165.]

Referred to in §9304.


9168. First meeting—notice. The call for the first meeting of the directors or trustees shall be signed by one or more persons named in said superintendent's certificate, stating the time and place of meeting, and shall be delivered personally to each director or published at least ten days in some newspaper in the county wherein the principal place of business of the incorporation is located. [C97, §1845; C24, 27, §9168.]

Referred to in §9004.

9169. Officers and employees—bonds. At their first meeting, and as often thereafter as the by-laws require, they shall elect from their number a president and one or more vice presidents for the ensuing year, and appoint a treasurer or cashier, and such other officers and employees as may be required, who shall hold their office during the pleasure of the board, and give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required of them by the by-laws. [C97, §1846; C24, 27, §9169.]

Referred to in §9004.

9170. Vacancies on board. All vacancies in the board of directors shall be filled at its next regular meeting after such vacancy shall arise from among the stockholders, and the person receiving a majority of the votes of the whole number of directors shall be duly elected to fill such vacancy. [C97, §1846; C24, 27, §9170.]

Referred to in §9004.

9171. First regular board—tenure. The directors to succeed those named in the certificate of the superintendent of banking shall be elected at the first annual meeting thereafter, at such time and place, in such manner and upon such notice as shall be provided by the by-laws, and shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified, which shall be annually thereafter. [C97, §1846; C24, 27, §9171.]

Referred to in §9004.

9172. Manner of elections. All such elections shall be by ballot, and the persons receiving the greater number of votes cast shall be directors. [C97, §1846; C24, 27, §9172.]

Referred to in §9004.

9173. Postponement. If an election of directors shall not be held on the day designated, it may be held on any other day, after giving the notice required by the by-laws. [C97, §1846; C24, 27, §9173.]

Referred to in §9004.

9174. Quorum. A majority of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but in no case shall a measure be declared carried unless receiving three affirmative votes. [C97, §1846; C24, 27, §9174.]

Referred to in §9004.

9175. Voting of stock—stockholder disqualified. At all stockholders' meetings, and all elections held thereat, each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote. Any stockholder may vote upon his shares in person, or by proxy in writing. Shares belonging to an estate may in like manner be voted by the administrator thereof, and shares belonging to a corporation, association, or society may be voted by any person authorized by its board of directors to do so, but no stockholder shall be entitled to vote who owes the bank any past due indebtedness. [C97, §1847; C24, 27, §9175.]

Referred to in §9004. Similar provision, §8391.

9176. Deposits. Any savings bank organized under this chapter may receive on deposit money equal to twenty times the aggregate amount of its paid-up capital and surplus, and no greater amount of deposits shall be received without a corresponding increase of the aggregate paid-up capital and surplus, which capital and surplus shall be a guaranty fund for the better security of depositors, and invested in safe and available securities. [C97, §1848; S13, §1848; C24, 27, §9176.]

Referred to in §9004.

9177. Payment. The deposits so received shall be paid to such depositor or his representative, when requested, with such interest and under such regulations as the board of directors shall, from time to time, prescribe, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter. [C97, §1848; S13, §1848; C24, 27, §9177.]

Referred to in §9004.

9178. Regulations—posting. Said regulations shall be printed and conspicuously exposed in the business office of the bank, in some place accessible and visible to all; and no alteration which may at any time be made in such rules and regulations shall affect the rights of depositors acquired previously thereto in respect to deposits or interest thereon. [C97, §1848; S13, §1848; C24, 27, §9178.]

Referred to in §9004.

9179. Notice of withdrawal. Savings banks may require sixty days' written notice of the withdrawal of savings deposits, but when there are sufficient funds on hand the officers thereof may, in their discretion, waive this requirement. [C97, §1848; S13, §1848; C24, 27, §9179.]

Referred to in §9004.

9180. Closing of accounts. They may close any account, upon such written notice as may be provided for in the by-laws, directing a depositor to withdraw his deposits, after which it shall cease to draw interest. [C97, §1848; S13, §1848; C24, 27, §9180.]

Referred to in §9004.

9181. Demand certificates. Nothing in this chapter shall prevent such banks, in their discretion, issuing certificates of deposit payable upon demand. [C97, §1848; S13, §1848; C24, 27, §9181.]

Referred to in §9004.

9182. Limitation as to interest. All accounts upon which no deposit or drafts shall be made for a period of ten years in succession shall be so far closed that neither the sum deposited, nor the interest that shall have accrued thereon, shall be entitled to any interest after the expiration of the ten years from the date of the last deposit or draft. This provision, however, shall not apply to endowments for children, to trust estates, nor to
9183. Investment of funds. Each savings bank shall invest its funds or capital, all moneys deposited therein, and all its gains and profits, only as follows:

1. Federal securities. In bonds or interest-bearing notes or certificates of the United States. 
2. Federal farm loan bonds. In farm loan bonds issued under the act of congress approved July 17, 1916, as amended, where the corporation issuing such bonds is loaning in Iowa.
3. State securities. In bonds or evidences of debt of this state, bearing interest.
4. Municipal securities. In bonds or warrants of any city, town, county, school district, or drainage district of this state, issued pursuant to the authority of law; but not exceeding twenty-five per cent of the assets of the bank shall consist of such bonds or warrants.
5. Real estate bonds and mortgages. In notes or bonds secured by mortgage or deed of trust upon unincumbered real estate located in Iowa or upon unincumbered farm land in adjoining states, worth at least twice the amount loaned thereon; provided, however, that no such loan shall be made upon any real estate located west of the one-hundredth meridian line.
6. Federal reserve and land bank stock. An amount not exceeding ten per cent of their capital stock and surplus in the capital stock of corporations chartered or incorporated under the provisions of section 25-a of the federal reserve act, approved December 24, 1919, and a like amount in the capital stock of corporations organized under the laws of this state for the purpose of extending credit to those engaged in agriculture and to agricultural organizations, subject, however, to the approval of the superintendent of banking; provided that said investments by savings banks shall in no event exceed in the aggregate yearly the amount loaned upon real estate, plus ten per cent of the capital stock and surplus on hand.

Surplus fund—investment. The directors of any savings bank may set part of its earnings, over and above expenses, a surplus fund, to be maintained as such, separate and apart from earnings usually carried and designated as undivided profits, and which surplus fund shall not be drawn upon for the payment of expenses or dividends, except that it may be made use of as a stock dividend for increasing the capital of the bank. Such surplus shall be invested in the same manner as the capital of the bank, as provided in section 9183. [S13, §1850-a; C24, 27, §9187.]

9184. Commercial paper. It may discount, purchase, sell, and make loans upon commercial paper, notes, bills of exchange, drafts, or any other personal or public security. [C97, §1850; S13, §1850; C24, 27, §9184; 43GA, ch 30, §53.]

9185. Expense attending loans. In all cases of loans upon real estate, all the expenses of search, examination, and certificates of title, or the inspection of property, appraisals of value, and of drawing, perfecting, and record-
9191. Interest—dividends. No dividend shall be declared or paid to stockholders, save out of the undivided profits on hand paying or setting apart sums sufficient for the payment of all expenses in operating the bank, and of interest to depositors according to the rate fixed therefor by the board of directors from time to time. The bank shall pay interest to the depositors when due, upon presentation of deposit book or certificate. [C97,§1852; S13, §1852; C24, 27,§9191.]

Similar provisions, §§9293, 9299.

9192. Shares—transfers. The capital of savings banks shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each or into shares of such less amount as may be provided in the articles of incorporation, issued or acquired only upon full payment of the sums represented by them, transferable on the books of the corporation in such manner as shall be prescribed by law and in its by-laws. Stock owned by any corporation, association, or society may be transferred by any person authorized to do so by its board of directors or trustees. [C97,§1853; C24, 27,§9192; 43GA, ch 30,§83.

Referred to in §904.
Similar provision, §§9299, 9261-cl.

9193. Deposits—to whom payable. Deposits made by a person as executive, administrator, or in any other official capacity, shall be payable to him as such official; if personally made by a minor, to him, although he have no guardian, or his guardian shall not have authorized such payment, and the check, receipt, or acquittance of the minor therefor shall be valid and binding. If a deposit be made in her own name by a woman, then or afterwards married, payment shall be made to her upon her check or receipt; if made by any corporation, association, or society, to any person authorized by its board of directors or trustees to receive the same. [C97,§1854; C24, 27,§9193.]

Referred to in §904.

9194. Increase of capital stock. The capital of savings banks may be increased by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the shares thereof, at a stockholders' meeting, called upon a notice signed by the officers of the bank and a majority of its directors, specifying the object of the meeting, its time and place, and the amount of the proposed increase, published once a week for four consecutive weeks before the time fixed, in some newspaper of the county where the bank is located. [C97,§1855; C24, 27,§9194.]

Referred to in §904.

9195. Record of increase—certificate. If at such meeting the required vote is given, a certificate of the proceedings showing compliance with the foregoing provisions, the amount of capital paid in, the amount to which it is to be increased, and the manner thereof, shall be signed and verified by the affidavit of the chairman and secretary of the meeting, certified to by a majority of the board of directors, and filed and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the proper county, and with the secretary of state, and a certificate shall thereupon be issued by him in the manner required in the original organization of the bank. When this is done, the stock shall be increased to the amount stated in the certificate. [C97,§1856; C24, 27,§9195.]

Referred to in §904.

9196. Reorganization as savings bank. Any bank existing under any law of the state may be reorganized under the provisions of this chapter by filing with the recorder of deeds of the county in which the business is to be conducted, articles of incorporation as required for the organization of savings banks, or such amendment of its articles as will comply with the provisions of this chapter. [C97,§1858; C24, 27,§9196.]

Referred to in §904.
Approval by superintendent, §§9273, 9140-et seq.
Renewal, §§9271 et seq.

9197. Articles—execution—record—certificate. Such articles or amendment shall be signed by a majority of the directors of such bank, acknowledged before some officer authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds, and recorded in the office of the proper recorder of deeds and secretary of state, as if the original articles, hereunto the superintendent of banking shall issue his certificate, as in case of the original organization of savings banks, which, when received and published as in such cases required, shall authorize it to transact business. [C97,§1858; C24, 27,§9197.]

Referred to in §904.

9198. Effect of reorganization. All the provisions relating to savings banks shall apply to banks thus reorganized, and all its securities, real estate, or property may be then transferred to such new organization. [C97,§1858; C24, 27,§9198.]

Referred to in §904.

9199. Pre-existing obligations. Such reorganization shall not discharge the original bank, its directors or stockholders from any liability to its depositors or any other person; and such new savings bank shall be liable for every claim or demand existing against such former organization. [C97,§1858; C24, 27,§9199.]

Referred to in §904.

9200. Fraudulent representations. Any bank, banking association, private banker, or person, not incorporated under the provisions of this chapter, or any officer, agent, servant, or employee thereof, who shall advertise, issue, or circulate any card or other paper, or exhibit any sign as a savings bank or savings institution, and any savings bank advertising in any way a greater amount of capital than it has actually paid in, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars for each day the offense is continued, to be recovered in a suit brought in the name of the state, by the county attorney, or for the use of the school fund of the county where such bank is located, and, in addition thereto, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor for each day the same is done or continued. [C97, §1859; C24, 27,§9200.]

Punishment, §§9289.

Substitute for above, §9272-cl.
CHAPTER 414
STATE BANKS

§9202. "State banks" defined.

§9203. Other use of name prohibited.

§9204. Incorporation—articles—contents.

§9205. Record and notice of incorporation.

§9206. Commencement of business—certificate.

§9207. Publication of certificate.

§9208. Shares.

§9209. Shares.

§9210. Directors.

§9211. Articles to state number—change.

§9212. Amendment of articles.

§9214. Oath.

§9215. Execution of oath—filing.

§9217. Surplus—limitation on dividends.

§9205. Record and notice of incorporation. Such articles shall be filed and recorded, and notice of incorporation given, as provided in sections 9158 and 9159 in reference to savings banks. [C97,§1863; C24, 27,§9205.]


§9207. Commencement of business—certificate. No such association shall have the right to commence business until its officers or its stockholders shall have furnished to the superintendent of banking a sworn statement of the paid-up capital, and, when the said superintendent is satisfied as to that fact, he shall issue to such association a certificate authorizing it to commence business. [C97,§1864; S13,§1864; C24, 27,§9207.]

§9208. Publication of certificate. The association shall cause said certificate to be published in some newspaper printed in the city or town where the association is located, once each week, for at least four weeks, or, if no newspaper is published in such city or town, then in a newspaper published nearest thereto in the county. [C97,§1864; S13,§1864; C24, 27,§9208.]

§9209. Shares. The capital of state banks organized shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each or into shares of such less amount as may be provided in the articles of incorporation, issued or acquired only upon full payment of the sum represented by them. [C97,§1865; C24, 27,§9209; 43GA, ch 30,§33.] Similar provision, §§9129, 9261-cl.

§9210. Directors. The business and property of each state bank shall be managed by a board of directors of not less than five, all of whom shall be shareholders. [C97,§1866; C24, 27,§9210.]

§9211. Articles to state number—change by stockholders. The articles of incorporation shall designate the maximum number of directors, and the stockholders by a majority of all of the votes of the stockholders of such bank may change at any annual meeting by resolution, the number of its directors, as said stockholders may decide, to any number not less than five nor more than the maximum designated in the articles of incorporation or certificate of authorization, provided that said resolution of the stockholders shall after being duly adopted as aforesaid be filed in the office of the superintendent of banking within thirty days after such adoption. [C97,§1866; C24, 27,§9211.]
9212. Amendment of articles. The maximum number of directors as fixed by the articles of incorporation may be changed in the manner prescribed by law for changing the said articles of incorporation. [C97,§1866; C24, 27, §9212.]


9214. Oath. Each director, before acting as such, shall take an oath that he is the bona fide owner in his own right of the number of shares of stock required in this chapter, and that the same is not hypothecated nor in any manner pledged as security for any loan or debt. [C97, §1866; C24, 27, §9214.]

9215. Execution of oath—filing. Said oath shall be signed by each director and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, and filed with and preserved in the office of the superintendent of banking. [C97, §1866; C24, 27, §9215.]


9217. Surplus—limitation on dividends. Henceforth before any dividend is declared by any state bank, not less than one-tenth of the net profits of the bank for the preceding half year or for each period as is covered by the dividend shall be carried to a surplus fund, until such surplus shall amount to twenty per cent of its capital stock, and no dividend in excess of eight per cent per annum for the period covered by said dividend shall be paid, unless said surplus fund is equal to twenty per cent of its capital. [C24, 27, §9217.]

Surplus, §§9187, 9189, 9262-c1, 9201; dividends, §§9189, 9302.

CHAPTER 415

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES

9218. Mismember.
9219. Compensation of officers.
9220. Loans to officers or employees—use of funds.
9221. Violations.
9221-c1. Unsecured loans—conditions.
9221-c2. Owning or loaning on its own stock—prior lien of bank.
9221-c3. Loans—conditions—gratuities.
9222-c1. Interest on time deposits.
9222-c3. Pledge to secure public funds.
9223. Limit of liabilities.
9224. Oath of directors.
9224-c1. Meetings—examining committee.
9225. Time of examination—report.
9226. Failure to report.
9227. Compensation.
9228. Statements.
9229. Filing with superintendent.
9230. Failure to furnish information.
9231. Examination—reports required.
9232. Publication of reports—expense.
9233. Matters not published.
9234. Special reports.
9235. Illegal practices—insolvency.
9236. Examination—oath—evidence.
9237. Expense of examination.
9238. Liquidation—right of levy suspended.
9239. Receivership—distribution.
9239-c1. Clearings, and purchasers of drafts preferred.
9239-a1. Agreement as to reorganization, etc.
9239-a2. Agreement by public bodies.
9239-a3. Hearing—notice.
9239-a4. Court to determine.
9239-a5. Receivership concluded—report.
9240. Attorney for receiver.
9241. General assignments.
9242. Superintendent as receiver.
9243. Expenses of liquidation.
9244. Converted assets—examination.
9245. Contempt—enforcement of orders.
9246. Impairment of capital stock—assessments.
9247. Compliance with order.
9248. Assessment enforced.

9248-a1. Liability for deficiency.
9249. Balance of proceeds.
9250. Liability of directors.
9251. Liability of stockholders.
9252. Enforcement.
9253. Action by creditor.
9254. Distribution of proceeds.
9255. List of officers, stockholders, and holdings.
9256. Right to inspect list.
9257. List filed with superintendent.
9258. Banking business—exceptions.
9258-b1. Branch banking prohibited—exceptions.
9259. Loan and trust companies.
9260. Violations.
9261. Reorganizations—loan and trust companies.
9261-c1. Shares.
9262. Withdrawal of capital stock.
9262-c1. Surplus required.
9263. Unallowable dividends.
9264. Reduction of capital stock.
9265. Approval of reduction or cancellation.
9266. Forged or raised checks—liability of bank.
9266-d1. Stop-order on checks and drafts—requirements.
9267. Deposit in names of two persons.
9267-c1. Safe deposit boxes—liability.
9268. Securities—deposit with federal treasurer.
9269. Membership in federal reserve system.
9270. Reserve funds of members federal reserve.
9270-c1. Cash reserve fund required.
9271. Investment in federal reserve, etc.
9272. Acceptance of drafts.
9273. Acceptances limited.
9274. Superintendent to regulate acceptances.
9276. Violations.
9277. Dissolution.
9278. Receivership—forced sale.
9278-c1. Sale of assets.
9279. Receiving deposits when insolvent.
9280. Violations.
9281. Official neglect of officers.
9282. False statements or entries—diversion.
9283. Intentional fraud—unlawful dividends.
9283-c1. Unauthorized sale of real estate or securities.
9283-c2. False certification of checks or deposits.
9283-c3. False statements for credit.
9283-c4. False reports against banks and trust companies.
9217-cl. Minimum capitalization of banks. The paid-up capital of state and savings banks and trust companies shall be:

1. In villages, towns and cities having a population of three thousand or less, not less than twenty-five thousand dollars;
2. In cities and towns having a population from three thousand but not exceeding six thousand, not less than fifty thousand dollars;
3. In cities and towns having a population over six thousand, not less than one hundred thousand dollars.

This section shall not apply to state and savings banks and trust companies already established.

The foregoing population requirements shall be based upon the latest Iowa census. [C97, §1843, 1864; S13, §§1843, 1864; C24, 27, §§9160, 9206; 43GA, ch 30, §4; 44GA, ch 201.]

9217-c2. Directors—eligibility. No person shall be eligible as director of any savings or state bank or trust company, nor can that person qualify or serve as such, unless that person owns in his or her own right, shares of stock in such bank or trust company as follows:

1. In those having a capital of less than thirty thousand dollars, shares of stock the par value of which shall be two hundred dollars or more.
2. In those having a capital of thirty thousand dollars or more, shares of stock the par value of which shall be five hundred dollars or more.

The foregoing requirements shall apply to all existing banks and trust companies on January 1, 1930, provided that if the charters of said institutions shall be renewed prior to that date, said provisions shall apply on date of renewal of said charter. Said provision shall apply at once to charters of all new banks or new trust companies before they are permitted to commence business. [C97, §§1845, 1866; C24, 27, §§9166, 9213; 43GA, ch 30, §9.]

9217-c3. Bonds of officers and employees. The officers and employees of any state bank, savings bank or trust company having the care, custody or control of any funds or securities for any such bank or trust company, shall give a good and sufficient bond in a company authorized to do business in this state indemnifying the said bank or trust company against all losses, which may be incurred by reason of any act or acts of fraud, dishonesty, forgery, theft, larceny, embezzlement, wrongful abstraction, misapplication, misappropriation or other criminal acts committed by such officer or employee directly or through connivance with others, until all of his accounts with the said bank or trust company shall have been fully settled and satisfied. The amounts and sureties shall be subject to the approval of the board of directors of any such bank or trust company. The premium on said bonds shall be paid by the said bank or trust company. [43GA, ch 30, §22.]

9218. Misnomer. The misnomer of any savings or state bank in any instrument shall not vitiate or impair the same, if such bank be sufficiently described to ascertain the intention of the parties. [C97, §1868; C24, 27, §§9218.]

9219. Compensation of officers. Officers of savings and state banks may receive for their services a reasonable compensation to be fixed from time to time in the by-laws, or by vote of the board of directors; provided, however, directors as such shall receive only such reasonable compensation as shall be fixed from year to year by the stockholders at their annual meeting and when approved by the superintendent of banking, and a director of such bank who is paid a salary as an active officer thereof shall not draw any added compensation for attendance upon board meetings. [C97, §1869; S13, §1869; C24, 27, §§9219.]

9220. Loans to officers or employees—use of funds. No officer or employee of the bank shall in any manner directly or indirectly use its funds or deposits or any part thereof, except for the regular business transactions of the bank, and no loans shall be made by it to any of them except upon express order of the board of directors, made in the absence of the applicant, duly entered in the records of the board proceedings and only upon the signature of the president of others; but the board of directors may by resolution, duly entered in the records of the board proceedings, authorize loans to directors not holding any other office nor being an employee, not exceeding a maximum sum at any one time, which resolution shall be voted upon in the absence of such director.

No active executive officer of any state bank, savings bank, or trust company shall use or borrow for himself, directly or indirectly, any money or other property belonging to any state bank, savings bank or trust company of which he is an officer, in excess of ten per cent of the capital and surplus of such bank or trust company, nor shall the total amount loaned to all such active executive officers of any bank or trust company exceed twenty-five per cent of the capital and surplus of such bank or trust company.

Where loans are made to such active executive officers they must first be approved by a majority of the board of directors, said approval to be in writing and the active executive officer to whom said loans are made, not voting. The form of said approval shall be as follows:

We, the undersigned, constituting a majority of the ............ of the ............ bank or trust company, do hereby approve a loan of $ ............. to .............; it appearing that said loan is not more than ten per cent of the capital stock and surplus of ............ bank or trust company; it further appearing that said loan will not make the aggregate of loans to said active executive officers more than twenty-five per cent of the capital and surplus of the bank or trust company.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this ........ day of .........., 19 ....

Provided, if any such active executive officer shall own a majority of the stock of any other corporation a loan to that corporation shall be
considered for the purpose of this section as a loan to him. [C97, §1869; S13, §1869; C24, 27, §9220; 43GA, ch 30, §16.]

Referred to in §§9221, 9924.

9221. Violations. Any such officer, director or employee of the bank violating any of the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be guilty of embezzlement and shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years, or fined in a sum not less than the amount embezzled, or punished by both fine and imprisonment, but nothing in this and the two preceding sections shall prevent or defeat the right to recover upon any note or notes given in violation thereof. [C97, §1869; S13, §1869; C24, 27, §9221.]

Referred to in §9304.

9221-c1. Unsecured loans—conditions. The superintendent of banking may require, whenever in his judgment it would promote and strengthen the banking industry to do so, that unsecured loans in amounts exceeding five hundred dollars shall not be made except when the request therefor is accompanied by a satisfactory financial statement of such character and setting out such facts as he shall direct. Such financial statement shall be held in strict confidence by the bank to which it is given. Such financial statement shall be attached to the note and, upon request of the borrower, returned to the borrower with the canceled note when the note is paid. [43GA, ch 30, §13.]

Part of sec. 18, ch 30, 43GA.

9221-c2. Owning or loaning on its own stock—prior lien of bank. No state bank, savings bank, or trust company shall make any loan or investment from the funds previously contracted in good faith, and stock so purchased or acquired shall be sold at public or private sale, or otherwise disposed of, within one year from the time of its purchase or acquisition unless the time is extended by the superintendent of banking.

State banks, savings banks, and trust companies shall have prior lien on their debtors' shares of stock for all obligations to the bank subject, however, to loans against the stock previously contracted in good faith, and stock so purchased or acquired shall be sold at public or private sale, or otherwise disposed of, within one year from the time of its purchase or acquisition unless the time is extended by the superintendent of banking.

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9222. Interest on time deposits. No banking institution or trust company under the jurisdiction of the banking department shall pay interest on savings accounts or certificates of deposit or on any other time deposit at a rate greater than four per cent per annum, payable semiannually. No interest in any event shall be paid upon such time deposits for any period less than three months. Any savings accounts or time deposits bearing interest at a rate greater than four per cent per annum shall be considered borrowed money and shall be so reported to the superintendent of banking. [43GA, ch 30, §10.]

9222-c1. Interest on time deposits. No banking institution or trust company under the jurisdiction of the banking department shall pay interest on savings accounts or certificates of deposit or on any other time deposit at a rate greater than four per cent per annum, payable semiannually. No interest in any event shall be paid upon such time deposits for any period less than three months. Any savings accounts or time deposits bearing interest at a rate greater than four per cent per annum shall be considered borrowed money and shall be so reported to the superintendent of banking. [43GA, ch 30, §19.]

See §9227.

9222-c2. Pledge of bank assets. The cashier or any other officer or employee shall have no power to pledge or hypothecate any notes, bonds or other obligations owned by said bank or trust company until such power and authority shall have been given, at least annually, to such cashier or other officer or employee pursuant to a resolution by the board of directors, a written record of which proceedings shall first have been made; and a certified copy of said resolution signed by the president and cashier with the corporate seal annexed, shall be conclusive evidence of the grant of such power.

All acts of pledging or hypothecation done by the cashier or other officer or employee of such bank or trust company without the authority from the board of directors shall be null and void, and any such cashier or other officer or employee violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of embezzlement and shall on conviction thereof be imprisoned in the penitentiary not to exceed twenty years. [43GA, ch 30, §21.]

9222-c3. Pledge to secure public funds. State and savings banks and trust companies heretofore authorized by the superintendent of banks may pledge a portion of their assets to secure public funds and such other funds as may be authorized by the superintendent of banking. [43GA, ch 30, §24.]

9223. Limit of liabilities. The total liabilities to any savings or state bank of any person, corporation, company, or firm for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed twenty per cent of the actually paid-up capital and surplus of such bank; provided that they may loan not to exceed one-half of their capital stock to any person, corporation, company, or firm on notes of state or private banks or trust companies, secured by mortgage or deed of trust upon unincumbered farm land in this state, worth at least twice the amount loaned thereon; but the discount of bona fide bills of exchange drawn against actually existing value, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person or persons, corporation, company, or firm negotiating the same, shall not be considered money so borrowed.

Obligation of any person, copartnership, association or corporation in the form of notes...
or drafts secured by shipping documents, ware­
house receipts or similar documents trans­ferring or securing title covering readily market­able nonperishable staples when such property is fully covered by insurance shall be subject under this section to a limitation of twenty per cent of such capital and surplus. Provided, that such obligations in amounts not to exceed forty per cent of such capital and surplus may be permitted when the market value at any time is not less than one hundred twenty per cent of the face amount of such obligation, provided further that if such obligations are secured by instru­ments securing title covering live stock or by a first lien on live stock with sufficient corn and rough feed to fatten said live stock during the term of the note and given for not more than the purchase price of said live stock, they shall be subject under this section to a limitation of forty per cent of such capital and surplus. [C97,§1870; SS15,§1870; C24, 27,§9223; 43GA, ch 30,§32.]

Referred to in §9304.

9224. Oath of directors. Each director of all state banks, savings banks, and trust companies, before acting as such, shall take an oath that he will diligently, faithfully, and impartially perform the duties imposed upon him by law, that he will not knowingly violate or willingly permit to be violated any of its provisions, that he is the bona fide owner in his own right of the number of shares of stock required to be owned by him as provided in this chapter; that the same is not hypothecated nor in any manner pledged as security for any loan obtained or debt owing by him, which oath shall be signed by such director and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, and filed with, and preserved in the office of, the superintendent of banking. [C97,§1845; C24, 27,§1917; 43GA, ch 30,§12.]

Referred to in §9304.

9224-c1. Meetings — examining committee. Such board of directors shall hold at least one meeting each calendar month. At its annual meeting the board shall appoint from its mem­bers an examining committee of not less than two, which shall examine the condition of the bank, at least every quarter, and report the same in writing duly signed to the board, which shall cause said report to be recorded in the directors' minute book of the bank. [C97,§1871; C24, 27,§1924; 43GA, ch 30,§12.]

Referred to in §9304.

9224-c2. Removal of director. The superinten­dent of banking, with the approval of the state banking board, may remove any director from office for failure to attend such meetings except for good cause shown. [43GA, ch 30,§12.]

Referred to in §9304.

9225. Time of examination—report. One of these examinations shall be made during the month of June, and another one during the month of December, in each year, and these two examinations, besides being recorded in the minute book of the bank, shall be reported to the superintendent of banking on blanks to be supplied by him. [S13,§1871; C24, 27,§9225.]

Referred to in §9304.

9226. Failure to report. In case any bank refuses or neglects to so forward such report, said superintendent shall be authorized to have such examination made by one of his regular examiners, and the bank shall be charged with and required to pay the reasonable expense of such examination. [S13,§1871; C24, 27,§9226.]

Referred to in §9304.

9227. Compensation. Members of such ex­amining committee shall receive for their serv­ices a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the board at its annual meeting, but in no case shall such compensation exceed five dollars per day for each day's actual service to each mem­ber. [C97,§1871; S13,§1871; C24, 27,§9227.]

Referred to in §9304.

9228. Statements. All savings and state banks shall make a full, clear and accurate statement of the condition of the bank, verified by the oath of the president, vice president, cashier, or assistant cashier, and attested by the signatures of at least three of the directors, or verified by the oath of two of its officers and attested by two of the directors, which statement shall contain:

1. The amount of capital actually paid in.
2. The amount of debts of every kind due to banks, bankers, or persons other than regular depositors.
3. The amount due depositors, including sight and time deposits.
4. The amount subject to be drawn at sight then remaining on deposit with solvent banks or bankers of the country, specifying each city and town and the amount deposited in each and belonging to such bank.
5. The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion belonging to such bank at the time of making such statement.
6. The amount on hand of legal tender and national bank notes and subsidiary coin.
7. The amount of drafts and checks on other solvent banks, and other cash items not dis­honored, then on hand and belonging to such bank.
8. The amount of bills, bonds, and other evid­ences of debt discounted or purchased by such bank, and then belonging to the same.
9. The value of real or personal property owned by such bank, specifying the amount of each.
10. The amount of undivided profits, if any, then on hand.
11. The total amount of liabilities to such asso­ciation on the part of the directors thereof. [R60, §1636; C73,§1570; C97,§1872; C24, 27,§9228.]

Referred to in §§9301, 9304, 9305.

9229. Filing with superintendent. Said statement shall be transmitted to the superinten­dent of banking within ten days after the receipt of a request or requisition therefor from him, and by him filed in his office. [R60,§1636; C73, §1570; C97,§1872; C24, 27,§9229.]

Referred to in §§9303, 9304.
9230. Failure to furnish information. Any bank or trust company subject to supervision by the superintendent of banking which fails to furnish him the call statement within the time required by the preceding section, or fails to furnish him any report, or other information he is legally authorized to call for, within ten days of his call therefor, or within the time required by law, shall be subject to a penalty of ten dollars for each such day of delinquency, unless prior to such delinquency the superintendent has extended the time within which the same may be filed and same is filed within such extended time; such penalty to be paid to the superintendent of banking and collected and accounted for by him, pursuant to the provisions of section 9150. [C24, 27, §9230.]

Referred to in §9304.

9231. Examinations—reports required. The superintendent of banking may, at any time he may see proper, make or cause to be made an examination of any savings or state bank, or he shall call upon it for a report of its condition upon any given day which has passed, as often as three times or more, at his discretion, each year, which report shall contain the information under section 9228. [R60, §1637; C73, §1871; C97, §1873; S13, §1873; C24, 27, §9231.]

Referred to in §9304.

9232. Publication of reports—expense. The said superintendent shall cause said report to be published, except as hereinafter provided, in one regular issue in some daily, semiweekly or weekly newspaper in the city or town where such bank is located, or if there be none in such city or town, then, in one regular issue of some daily, semiweekly, triweekly or weekly newspaper printed in said county or in a newspaper in an adjoining county circulating in the territory served by such bank, and the expense of such publication shall be paid by the bank. [R60, §1637; C73, §1871; C97, §1873; S13, §1873; C24, 27, §9232; 45GA, ch 32.]

Referred to in §9304.

9233. Matters not published. The statement published in the newspaper shall not contain the name of the bank or banks in which the bank making the statement, has on deposit, funds subject to be drawn at sight, nor shall said statement show the amount of liabilities due such bank on the part of the directors thereof, nor contain an itemized statement of reserve. The reserve with respect to the total amount of cash on hand and due from banks may be shown in one sum. [S13, §1873; C24, 27, §9233.]

Referred to in §9304.

9234. Special reports. The superintendent of banking shall also have power to call for special reports from savings and state banks whenever in his judgment the same are necessary in order to obtain a full and complete knowledge of their condition, which reports shall be verified and attested in the manner may be prescribed in this chapter. [C97, §1874; C24, 27, §9234.]

Referred to in §9304.

9235. Illegal practices—insolvency. When it shall appear to the superintendent of banking that any savings or state bank has refused to pay its deposits in accordance with the terms on which such deposits were received, or has become insolvent, or that its capital has become impaired, or it has violated the law, or is conducting its business in an unsafe manner, he shall, by an order addressed to such bank, direct a discontinuance of such illegal or unsafe practices, and require conformity with the law. [C73, §1872; C97, §1877; C24, 27, §9235.]

Referred to in §9304.

9236. Examination—oath—evidence. The said superintendent may appoint an examiner to investigate the affairs of any savings or state bank, who shall have power to administer oaths to any person whose testimony may be required on such examination, and to compel his attendance for the purpose thereof, by subpoena or attachment, in the manner now authorized in respect to witnesses in the courts of the state, and all books and papers which it may be found necessary to inspect on the examination so ordered shall be produced, and their production may be compelled in like manner. [C97, §1877; C24, 27, §9236.]

Referred to in §9304.

9237. Expense of examination. All expenses thereof shall be paid by the banks examined, in such amount as the said superintendent shall certify to be just and reasonable, but costs taxed as such shall not exceed those allowed for like services in the district court. [C97, §1877; C24, 27, §9237.]

Referred to in §9304.

9238. Liquidation—right of levy suspended. If any such bank shall fail or refuse to comply with the demands made by the said superintendent, or if the said superintendent shall become satisfied that any such bank is in an insolvent or unsafe condition, or that the interests of creditors require the closing of any such bank, he may appoint an additional bank examiner to assist him in the duty of liquidation and distribution, whereupon the right of levy, or execution, or attachment against said bank or its assets shall be suspended. [C73, §1872; C97, §1877; C24, 27, §9238.]

Referred to in §9304.

9239. Receivership—distribution. The superintendent of banking may apply to the district court for that district in which said bank is located, or a judge thereof, for the appointment of said superintendent as receiver for such bank, and its affairs shall thereafter be under the direction of the court, and the assets thereof after the payment of the expenses of liquidation and distribution shall be ratably distributed among the creditors thereof, giving preference in payment to depositors. [C73, §1872; C97, §1877; C24, 27, §9239.]

Referred to in §9304.

Priority under general receivership, §12719.

9239-cl. Clearings, and purchasers of drafts preferred. Any draft drawn and issued by any bank or trust company prior to its failure or closing and given in payment of clearings and any money paid in the usual course of business to
any bank, or trust company for the purchase of a
draft for the bona fide transfer of funds shall be
a preferred claim against the assets of the bank or
trust company. [43GA, ch 30, §11; 44GA, ch 202.]
Referred to in §9304.

9239-a1. Agreement as to reorganization,
consolidation, or sale. If a majority of the
creditors holding direct unsecured and unpre-
ferred obligations of such bank in excess of ten
dollars each, and totalling in the aggregate
amount of seventy-five per cent of all direct unsec-
cured and unpreferred obligations, shall agree in
writing to a plan of disposition and distribution of
assets through sale to another bank, reopening,
reorganization, or consolidation of the bank, the
district court in which such receivership is pend-
ing, upon application of the superintendent of
banking, may order a disposition and distribu-
tion, sale to another bank, or reopening, conform-
ing in general to the provisions of such plan.
[C27, §9239-a1.]
Referred to in §§9239-a5, 9304.

9239-a2. Agreement by public bodies. Any
county, city, town, township, or school district,
through its governing board, may so agree to the
extent of its unsecured and unpreferred claims.
The state may through the executive council so
agree as to its unsecured and unpreferred claims.

Joining in such agreements shall not be a
waiver of any preference or of the right to par-
ticipate in the state sinking fund for public de-
posits, but after receipt of payment from such
fund, or assignment of the deposit to the treas-
urer of state he shall represent the same and may
in his discretion join in such agreements.  [C27,
§9239-a2.]
Referred to in §§9239-a5, 9304.

9239-a3. Hearing—notice. Prior to order-
ing any such disposition or distribution of assets,
the court or judge thereof shall fix the time and
place of hearing upon said application and shall
by order prescribe the kind and character of
notice to be given to all creditors and stockhold-
ers.  [C27, §9239-a3.]
Referred to in §§9239-a5, 9304.

9239-a4. Court to determine. At such hear-
ing the court shall determine the equities of all
parties and also determine whether such disposi-
tion and distribution is for the best interest of
the unsecured creditors. If the plan shall be ap-
proved, thereafter and until the assets are dis-
tributed, the court shall have power to make such
requirements as in his sound discretion will con-
serve the assets and insure the distribution
thereof as provided by law.  [C27, §9239-a4.]
Referred to in §§9239-a5, 9304.

9239-a5. Receivership concluded—report. If
such disposition and distribution shall be ordered,
compliance therewith shall be effected and the re-
ceivership concluded at the earliest possible date
consistent with good business and at the least
possible cost to the receivership. At the conclu-
sion of said receivership, the receiver shall file
his final report of his doings therein, so provided
by law, together with such additional facts as the
court may require.  [C27, §9239-a5.]
Referred to in §§9239-a6, 9304.

9239-a6. Secured creditors—contracts with
third parties. Nothing contained in the five pre-
ceding sections shall affect the rights of secured
creditors in the security pledged, or to share in
the capital stock assessment, nor affect the rights
of depositors or creditors on bonds or other con-
tracts with third parties.  [C27, §9239-a6.]
Referred to in §9304.

9240. Attorney for receiver. The attorney
general of the state, or such assistants as may
be appointed by the court, shall represent the su-
perintendent of banks in all proceedings provided
for hereunder.  [C97, §1877; C24, 27, §9240.]
Referred to in §9304.

9241. General assignments. No general as-
signment for the benefit of creditors shall be of
any validity.  [C97, §1877; C24, 27, §9241.]
Referred to in §9304.

9242. Superintendent as receiver. The su-
perintendent of banking henceforth shall be the
sole and only receiver or liquidating officer for
state incorporated banks and trust companies and
he shall serve without compensation other than
his stated compensation as superintendent of
banking, but he shall be allowed clerical and other
expenses necessary in the conduct of the receiver-
ship.  [C24, 27, §9242.]
Referred to in §9304.

9243. Expenses of liquidation. All expenses
of supervision and liquidation shall be fixed by
the superintendent, subject to approval by the
court or a judge thereof, and shall upon his cer-
tificate be paid out of the funds of such bank in
his hands.  [C24, 27, §9243.]
Referred to in §9304.

9244. Converted assets—examination. The
court having direction and control of any such
receiver, or any judge thereof, may require, upon
the motion of said receiver, any person suspected
of having taken wrongful possession of any of
the effects of a state or savings bank for which
said receiver has been appointed, or of having had
such effects under his control, or any officer or
agent of any such suspected person, to appear and
submit to an examination, under oath, touching
such matters, and if, on such examination, it ap-
ppears that the person examined has the wrongful
possession of any such property, the court or
judge may order the delivery thereof to the re-
ceiver.  [C24, 27, §9244.]
Referred to in §9304.

9245. Contempt — enforcement of orders.
If, on being served with the order of the court or
judge requiring him to do so, any person fails to
appear in accordance therewith, or if, having ap-
peared, he refuses to answer any questions which
the court or judge thinks proper to be put to him
in the course of such examination, or if he fails
to comply with the order of the court or judge
requiring him to deliver any such property or
effects to the receiver, he may be committed to the
jail of the county until he does.  [C24, 27, §9245.]
Referred to in §9304.

9246. Impairment of capital stock—assess-
ments. Should the capital stock of any state
or savings bank become impaired by losses or
otherwise, the superintendent of banking may require an assessment upon the stockholders, and shall address an order to the several members of the board of directors of such bank, fixing the amount of assessment required. [C97,§1878; C24, 27,§9246.]

Referred to in §9304.

9247. Compliance with order. The board of directors shall, within thirty days after the receipt of such order, cause such deficiency to be made good by a ratable assessment upon the stockholders for the amount of stock held by them, by giving such stockholders notice in writing, signed by the president or vice president, attested by the cashier or secretary of the bank, under its seal, if it have one, and deposited in the post office, addressed to the last known residence of the stockholders, proof thereof to be made by the affidavit of the person so making the deposit, which notice shall state the entire sum to be raised, and the amount due from the addressed stockholder. [C97,§1879; C24, 27,§9251.]

Referred to in §§9264, 9259, 9283–b11, §9304.

9248. Assessment enforced. Should any stockholder neglect or refuse to pay his assessment within ninety days from the date of mailing notice thereof, the board of directors shall cause a sufficient amount of the capital stock held by such stockholder to be sold at public auction to make good the deficiency, after giving ten days' notice thereof by personal service or by posting the same in the bank, and publishing it in some newspaper of the county in which the bank is located, which notice shall recite the assessment made, the amount due thereunder from the stockholder, and the time and place of sale; proof of all which may be made in the manner provided in the preceding section. [C97,§1879; C24, 27,§9247.]

Referred to in §§9248, §9304.

9248-a1. Liability for deficiency. Should the proceeds of a sale under the preceding section of all of the stock of any stockholder be insufficient to satisfy his entire assessment liability he shall be personally liable for the deficiency, which may be collected by suit brought in the name of the bank against such stockholder. [C27,§9248-a1.]

Referred to in §9304.

9249. Balance of proceeds. After such deficiency is made good, the balance of the proceeds of said sale, if any, shall be paid to the delinquent stockholder. [C97,§1879; C24, 27,§9249.]

Referred to in §9304.

9250. Liability of directors. Should the board of directors of such bank having an impaired capital neglect or refuse to proceed as above provided for a period of thirty days after receipt of such order from the superintendent of banking, they shall become severally liable for any deficiency, which liability may be enforced at law by any creditor of or stockholder in the bank, or receiver appointed to wind up its affairs. [C97,§1880; C24, 27,§9250.]

Referred to in §9304.

9251. Liability of stockholders. All stockholders of savings and state banks shall be individually liable to the creditors of such corporation of which they are stockholders over and above the amount of stock by them held therein and any amount paid thereon, to an amount equal to their respective shares, for all its liabilities accruing while they remained such stockholders. [C97,§1882; C24, 27,§9251.]

Referred to in §§9264, 9259, 9283–b11, §9304.

9252. Enforcement. Should any such association or corporation become insolvent, its stockholders may be severally compelled to pay such deficiency in proportion to the amount of stock owned by each, not to exceed the extent of the additional liability hereby created. [C97, §1882; C24, 27,§9252.]

Referred to in §§9254, 9259, 9283–b11, §9304.

9253. Action by creditor. The assignee or receiver of any such corporation, or in case there is none, or of his failure or refusal to act, any creditor thereof, may maintain an action in equity to determine the liability of the stockholders, and the amount to which each creditor shall be entitled: and all parties interested shall be brought into court. [C97,§1882; C24, 27,§9253.]

Referred to in §§9254, 9259, §9304.

9254. Distribution of proceeds. Should the whole amount for which the stockholders are made individually responsible, as provided by the three preceding sections, be found in any case to be inadequate for the payment of all the debts of any such association or corporation, after the application of its assets to the payment of such debts, then the amount due from such stockholders, on account of their individual liability created by said sections, as such, shall be distributed equally among all the creditors of such corporation in proportion to the several sums due them. [C97,§1883; C24, 27,§9254.]

Referred to in §9304.

9255. List of officers, stockholders, and holdings. The president and cashier of every savings and state bank shall cause to be kept at all times a full and correct list of the names and residences of the officers, directors, examining committee, and of all the stockholders in the bank, and the number of shares held by each, in the office where its business is transacted. [C97,§1889; S13,§1889; C24, 27,§9255.]

Referred to in §§9260, §9304.

9256. Right to inspect list. Said list shall be subject to the inspection of all the stockholders and creditors of the bank during business hours of each day in which business may be legally transacted. [C97,§1889; S13,§1889; C24, 27,§9256.]

Referred to in §§9260, §9304.

9257. Lists filed with superintendent. A copy of each list, verified by the oath of the president or cashier, shall be transmitted to the superintendent of banking within ten days after each annual meeting.
In addition to such list the superintendent of banking is authorized to require the president or cashier to furnish him with financial statements of the stockholders. [C97, §1889; S13, §1889; C24, 27, §9257; 43GA, ch 30, §7.]

Referred to in §§9260, 9304.

9258. Banking business—exceptions. No corporation shall engage in the banking business, receive deposits, and transact the business generally done by banks, unless it is subject to and organized under the provisions of this title, or of the banking laws of the state heretofore existing, except that loan and trust companies may receive time deposits subject to the same limitations as are now or may hereafter be prescribed for the receiving of deposits by state banks and issue drafts on their depositories. [C97, §1889; S13, §1889; C24, 27, §9258.]

Referred to in §§9260, 9304.

9258-b1. Branch banking prohibited—exceptions. No banking institution shall open or maintain any branch bank. However, as may be authorized by and subject to the jurisdiction of the board of directors of any banking institution may establish an office for the sole and only purpose of receiving deposits and paying checks and performing such other clerical and routine duties not inconsistent with this section. No banking institution may establish any office beyond those counties contiguous to the county in which said banking institution is located nor in a city or town in which there is already an established banking institution. No office shall be continued at any place after a banking institution has actually commenced business at that place. Nothing in this section shall prohibited national banks the privileges of this section whenever they may be so authorized by federal law. [C27, §9258-b1; 44GA, ch 203.]

Referred to in §9304.

9259. Loan and trust companies. All such companies and all corporations organized under the provisions of chapter 384, whose articles of incorporation authorize the acceptance and execution of trusts, and all corporations in whose names the word "trust" is incorporated and forms a part, shall have a full paid capital of not less than the amount of capital of savings banks, as provided in section 9160 and shall be subject to examination, regulation and control by the superintendent of banking, like savings and state banks, and their stockholders shall be liable to the creditors of such companies as provided in sections 9251 to 9253, inclusive, for stockholders in savings and state banks. [C97, §1889; S13, §1889; C24, 27, §9259.]

Referred to in §§9260, 9304.

$1000 repealed by 43GA, ch 30; see §9217-cl.

9260. Violations. Any corporation violating the five preceding sections shall forfeit its charter at the suit of the attorney general, and said corporation, its officers, directors and agents, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment of not less than two years in the penitentiary, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. [C97, §1889; S13, §1889; C24, 27, §9260.]

Referred to in §9304. The "five preceding sections" formerly referred to §§9255 to 9259, inc. Whether these sections now embrace §9258-b1, quære.

9261. Reorganizations—loan and trust companies. Loan and trust companies organized under the general incorporation laws of the state, which were engaged in the banking business prior to January 1, 1886, and have continued therein since said date, may, by the proper additions to their articles of incorporation, become state banks within the provisions of this title, without incorporating the word "state" in the names of such corporations. [C97, §1889; S13, §1889; C24, 27, §9261.]

Referred to in §9304.

9261-cl. Shares. The capital of trust companies shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each or into shares of such less amount as may be provided in the articles of incorporation. [43GA, ch 30, §33.]

Referred to in §9304. Similar provision, §§9192, 9209.

9262. Withdrawal of capital stock. No corporation organized under the banking laws of this state shall withdraw, or permit to be withdrawn, either in the form of dividends or otherwise, any part of its capital stock, except as hereinafter provided. [C24, 27, §9262.]

Referred to in §9304.

9262-cl. Surplus required. No banking institution organized under the laws of this state shall declare or pay any dividend until it has first established a surplus of at least twenty per cent of its capital. Whenever such banking institution has created a surplus of twenty per cent, it shall credit to surplus from net earnings not less than ten per cent thereof each year until a surplus of fifty per cent of the capital has been created. Thereafter each such institution shall maintain a surplus equal to at least fifty per cent of its capital, and any reduction of said surplus shall be restored in the same manner as originally created as provided herein. [43GA, ch 30, §5.]

Referred to in §9304. Apparently contradictory provisions, §§9189, 9217.

9263. Unallowable dividends. If losses have at any time been sustained, equal to or exceeding undivided profits on hand, no dividends shall be made; and no dividends shall be made by any association formed under the banking laws of the state to an amount greater than the net profits on hand, less the losses and bad debts. [C24, 27, §9263.]

Referred to in §§9264, 9266.

9264. Reduction of capital stock. The capital stock may be reduced by the affirmative vote of the stockholders holding two-thirds of the shares of the capital stock, at a meeting of the stockholders to be called for this purpose in the manner and after the publication of notice as required in case of the increase of the capital stock. No reduction shall be to any amount less than the capital required to au-
thorize the confirmation of such association. [C24, 27, §9264.]

Referred to in §9804.

9265. Approval of reduction or cancellation. There shall be no reduction of capital or cancellation of stock, until said reduction or cancellation shall first be approved by the superintendent of banking. [C24, 27, §9265.]

Referred to in §9804.

9266. Forged or raised checks—liability of bank. No bank shall be liable to a depositor for the payment by it of a forged or raised check unless within six months after the return to the depositor of the voucher of such payment, such depositor shall notify the bank that the check so paid is forged or raised. [§1889-a; C24, 27, §9266.]

Referred to in §9804.

9266-d1. Stop-order on checks and drafts—requirements. No revocation, countermand, or stop-order, relating to the payment of any check or draft against an account of a depositor, in any bank or trust company, doing business in this state, shall be sufficient unless notice thereof in writing and accurately describing such check or draft shall be given the bank or trust company upon which drawn, previous to the presentation of such check or draft for payment, certification or acceptance to the bank or trust company upon which drawn, and no such notice shall remain in force more than sixty days from the giving of the same unless renewed, which renewal shall be in writing and shall be in effect for not more than thirty days from date of receipt by service upon such bank or trust company but renewals thereof in writing may be made from time to time. [44GA, ch 204.]

Referred to in §9804.

9267. Deposit in names of two persons. When a deposit shall hereafter be made in any bank or trust company in the names of two persons, payable to either, or payable to either or the survivor, such deposit, or any part thereof, or interest or dividend thereon, may be paid to either of said persons whether the other be living or not, and the receipt or acquittance of the person so paid shall be a valid and sufficient release and discharge to the bank, banker, or trust company for any payment so made. [§1889-b; C24, 27, §9267.]

Referred to in §9804.

9267-c1. Safe deposit boxes—liability. Any corporation, partnership or person engaged in the business of renting out lock boxes as safes, for storage or safe-keeping of securities and valuable personal effects, in a vault in a building under the control of the corporation, partnership or person, so engaged within this state, may in any lease or contract governing or regulating the use of any such box to or by any customer or customers, limit its liability, as such lessor or bailee in any of the following respects:—

Limit its liability for any loss by negligence to such maximum amount as may be so stipulated, not less however than three hundred times the annual rental of such box or safe.

Stipulate they shall in no event be liable for loss of money, jewelry or such other articles as may be so excepted against in such lease or contract.

Stipulate that evidence tending to prove that securities, money, valuables or other articles were lost by any negligence or wrongdoing for which such lessor is responsible, or put upon the lessor the burden of proof that such alleged loss was not the fault of the lessor. [43GA, ch 30, §34.]

Referred to in §9804.

9268. Securities—deposit with federal treasurer. All state and savings banks existing under and by virtue of the laws of this state are authorized and permitted to deposit with the treasurer of the United States such of the securities of the depositing bank as may be required to secure the postal savings funds deposited therein. [§1889-c; C24, 27, §9268.]

Referred to in §9804.

9269. Membership in federal reserve system. Any state bank, savings bank, or trust company organized under the laws of this state is authorized and empowered, upon a vote of the shareholders thereof owning not less than fifty-one per cent of the capital stock of such state bank, savings bank, or trust company, to become a member of the federal reserve bank system and to invest their funds in the stock of the federal reserve bank in the federal reserve district in which such banks or trust companies are located, and to incur liability therefor. [§1889-o; C24, 27, §9269.]

Investment in stock federal reserve bank. §19183.

9270. Reserve funds of members federal reserve. Any state bank, savings bank, or trust company incorporated under the laws of this state, which is or hereafter may become a member of the federal reserve bank system of the United States of America, shall be required to carry during the period of such membership only such cash reserve funds as may be required from time to time to be maintained by national bank members of said federal reserve bank system. [C24, 27, §9270.]

9270-c1. Cash reserve fund required. State and savings banks and trust companies doing a commercial business and not located in a reserve city as now or hereafter defined under the provisions of the federal reserve act, as amended, shall hold and maintain an actual net balance equal to not less than seven per cent of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and three per cent of its time deposits.

State and savings banks and trust companies doing a commercial business and that may be located in reserve cities as now or hereafter defined by the federal reserve act as amended shall hold and maintain an actual net balance equal to not less than ten per cent of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and three per cent of its time deposits; provided that
if located in the outlying districts of a reserve city or in territory added to such a city by the extension of its corporate charter it may upon the approval of the superintendent of banking and state banking board, hold and maintain reserve balances specified for those banks not located in reserve cities.

A savings bank, doing exclusive savings bank business shall at all times keep a cash fund equal to eight per cent of their deposits.

Eighty-five per cent of such reserve fund required under the provisions of this section for all banks and trust companies located either in or outside of reserve cities may be kept on deposit subject to call, with other banks organized under state or national laws. [C97, §§1860, 1867; SS15, §1860; C24, 27, §§9201, 9216; 43GA, ch 30, §31.]

9271. Investment in federal reserve and farm loan bank stock. State banks and trust companies are hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the superintendent of banking, to invest an amount not exceeding ten per cent of their capital stock and surplus in the capital stock of corporations chartered or incorporated under the provisions of section 25-a of the federal reserve act, approved December 24, 1919, and a like amount in the capital stock of corporations organized under the laws of this state for the purpose of extending credit to those engaged in agriculture and to agricultural organizations; provided that the said investments by state banks and trust companies shall in no event exceed in the aggregate twenty per cent of the capital stock and surplus of said state bank or trust company. [C24, 27, §9271.]

Similar provision, §9183, par. 6.

9272. Acceptance of drafts. Any state bank, savings bank, or trust company may accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it having not more than six months' sight to run, exclusive of days of grace, which grow out of transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods; or which grow out of transactions involving the domestic shipment of goods, provided shipping documents conveying or securing title are attached at the time of acceptance, or which are secured at the time of acceptance by a warehouse receipt or other such document conveying or securing title covering readily marketable staples. [C24, 27, §9272.]

9273. Acceptances limited. No state bank, savings bank, or trust company shall accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it in the aggregate to more than ten per cent of its paid-up and unimpaired capital stock and surplus, unless the bank is secured either by attached documents or by some other actual security growing out of the same transaction as the acceptance; nor shall the total of bills accepted for and money borrowed by any one person, company, firm, or corporation exceed in the aggregate more than twenty per cent of its paid-up capital and surplus; and no bank shall accept such bills to an amount equal at any time in the aggregate to more than one-half of its paid-up and unimpaired capital stock and surplus. [C24, 27, §9273.]

9274. Superintendent to regulate acceptances. The superintendent of banking, under such general regulations as he may prescribe, which shall apply to all banks alike regardless of the amount of capital stock and surplus, may authorize any state bank, savings bank, or trust company to accept such bills to an amount not exceeding at any time in the aggregate one hundred per cent of its paid-up and unimpaired capital stock and surplus; but the aggregate of acceptances growing out of domestic transactions shall in no event exceed fifty per cent of such capital stock and surplus. [C24, 27, §9274.]

9275. Commission for organizing banks. No individual, partnership, or corporation shall, directly or indirectly, receive or contract to receive any commission or bonus of any kind for organizing any bank or trust company in this state, or for securing a subscription to the original capital stock or surplus of any bank or trust company in this state, or to any increase thereof; provided that this section shall not be construed as prohibiting an attorney at law from receiving reasonable compensation for legal service in connection therewith. [C24, 27, §9275.]

Referred to in §9276.

9276. Violations. Each and every individual, partnership, or corporation violating the provisions of the preceding section shall forfeit to the state one hundred dollars, for each and every such violation, and in addition thereto forfeit double the amount of such commission, compensation, or bonus. [C24, 27, §9276.]

9277. Dissolution. State or savings banks may be dissolved prior to the period fixed in the certificate of incorporation, by the affirmative votes of the stockholders holding three-fourths of the capital, at a meeting of stockholders to be called for this purpose in the manner and after publication of notice as required in case of the increase of its capital. [C97, §1857; S13, §1857; C24, 27, §9277.]

Referred to in §9204. Dissolution generally, §8363.

9278. Receivership—forced sale. In case of dissolution of the bank or proceedings to close the same as authorized in this chapter, no receiver appointed thereunder shall be allowed to sell the assets thereof at forced sale, but he shall collect the same with all diligence, and make distribution of the proceeds from time to time to those entitled thereto. [C97, §1857; S13, §1857; C24, 27, §9278.]

Referred to in §§9276-c1, §9304.

9278-c1. Sale of assets. After having made diligent effort to collect or realize on the assets as provided in the preceding section the receiver may sell the remaining assets, in whole or in part, including real estate or any interest therein, and may execute assignments, releases
and satisfactions to effectuate such sales and a receiver may execute assignments, releases and satisfactions to effectuate sales and transfers made by his predecessors. The superintendent of banking may sell, release, satisfy or assign any remaining asset, mortgage or lien of a bank or trust company receivership which has already been terminated. All of the aforesaid sales, assignments, releases and satisfactions shall be made only on application approved by the court in which the receivership is or was pending after hearing thereon and on such notice as the court may have prescribed and after it is shown that the consideration for such sale, assignment, release or satisfaction has been paid. [43GA, ch 31.]

9279. Receiving deposits when insolvent. No bank, banking house, exchange broker, deposit office, firm, company, corporation, or person engaged in the banking, brokerage, exchange, or deposit business, shall, when insolvent, accept or receive on deposit, with or without interest, any money, bank bills or notes, United States treasury notes or currency, or other notes, bills, checks, or drafts, or renew any certificate of deposit. [C97, §1884; C24, 27, §9279.]

Referred to in §9304.

9280. Violations. If any such bank, banking house, exchange broker, deposit office, firm, company, corporation, or person shall receive or accept on deposit any such deposits, as aforesaid, when insolvent, any owner, officer, director, cashier, manager, member, or person known of such insolvency, who shall knowingly with intent to defraud or receiving financial benefit therefrom, accept or receive, be accessory, or permit, or connive at receiving or accepting on deposit therein, or thereby, any such deposits, or renew any certificate of deposit, as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a felony, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or imprisonment of not less than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court; and such act shall cause a forfeiture of all the privileges of said bank, and the court may proceed to close the same in the manner prescribed by law. [C97, §1888; C24, 27, §9283.]

Referred to in §9304.

9283. Intentional fraud—unlawful dividends. Any owner, director, officer, agent, employee, or clerk of any bank who is guilty of intentional fraud, or of deceiving the public or individuals in relation to the means or liabilities of such bank, or who aids, assists, or consents to the payment of dividends which leave insufficient funds with which to meet the liabilities of the bank, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment of not less than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for a term of not more than ten years, or by both fine and imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment. [43GA, ch 30, §6.]

Misdemeanors, §12894.

9283-cl. Unauthorized sale of real estate or securities. It shall be unlawful for any officer, or employee of any bank or trust company to offer for sale or promote the sale of any stock, real estate, policies for life or fire insurance, bonds or other securities unless the sale of the same shall have been sanctioned and approved by the board of directors and said approval entered of record.

Any officer or employee violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished accordingly. [43GA, ch 30, §6.]

9283-cl. False certification of checks or deposits. Any officer of a state or savings bank or trust company, who shall certify any check, when there are not sufficient funds on hand available to the credit of the drawer of said check to pay the same, or who shall issue any certificate of deposit when funds have not been deposited equal in amount to said certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [43GA, ch 30, §17.]

9283-c. False statements for credit. Any person (1) who shall knowingly make or cause to be made, either directly or indirectly, or through any agency whatsoever, any false statement in writing, with intent that it shall be relied upon, and with intent to defraud respecting the financial condition, or means or ability to pay, of himself or of any other person, firm or corporation, in which he is interested, or for whom he is acting, for the purpose of procuring and does thereby procure in any form whatsoever, either the delivery of personal property,
the payment of cash, the making of a loan or credit, the extension of a credit, the discount of an account receivable, or the making, acceptance, discount, sale or indorsement of a bill of exchange, or promissory note, for the benefit of either himself or of such person, firm or corporation; or (2) who, knowing that a false statement in writing has been made, respecting the financial condition or means or ability to pay, of himself, or of such person, firm or corporation, in which he is interested, or for whom he is acting, procures, upon the faith thereof, for the benefit either of himself, or of such person, firm or corporation, either or any of the things of benefit mentioned in the first subdivision of this section; or (3) who, knowing that a statement in writing has been made, respecting the financial condition or means or ability to pay of himself or of such person, firm or corporation, in which he is interested, or for whom he is acting, with intent to defraud represents on a later day, in writing that such statement theretofore made, if then again made on said day, would then be true, when in fact, said statement if then made would be false, and procures upon the faith thereof, for the benefit either of himself or such person, firm or corporation, either or any of the things of benefit mentioned in the first subdivision of this section;—shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly. [43GA, ch 30, §25.]

CHAPTER 415-B1

COOPERATIVE BANKS

9283-b1. Application for charter. Any fifty or more persons, residents of the state of Iowa, may secure a charter for the organization of a cooperative bank by making application therefor to the department of banking and by complying with the conditions of this chapter. At least ten of the persons making the application shall sign as incorporators and acknowledge the articles of incorporation, forms for which may be provided by the banking department.

Such application shall be accompanied by a duplicate copy of the proposed by-laws of the corporation. [C27, §9283-b1.]

9283-b2. Articles of incorporation. The articles of incorporation shall contain the following:

1. Name of proposed bank and place of doing business. The name selected shall contain the words "Cooperative Bank".

2. Purposes for which the association is formed.

3. Par value of shares of stock, which shall not be less than ten dollars. The amount of capital stock that may be issued need not be fixed in the articles of incorporation or the application therefor.

4. Qualifications for subscribers to capital stock.

5. Date of annual meeting, which shall be the second Tuesday in January of each year, or within ten days thereafter, the manner in which stockholders shall be notified of meetings and the number of stockholders constituting a quorum.

6. Number of directors (not less than five), all of whom must be residents of the state and stockholders of the corporation. Names and addresses of directors for the first year shall be inserted in the application. The directors shall be divided into three classes so that the terms of their service shall not exceed three years.

7. The application shall state the number of shares of stock subscribed for and must be signed by the incorporators whose addresses shall be given.

8. The conditions upon which shares of stock may be subscribed for and paid for, transferred and withdrawn and their par values. [C27, §9283-b2.]

9283-b3. By-laws. The by-laws shall contain the following provisions for the management of the corporation:
1. Name and place of doing business.
2. Purposes for which the corporation is formed.
3. Powers and duties of officers and directors.
4. The conditions upon which deposits may be received and withdrawn, and provisions as to the power of the corporation to make loans or to secure additional funds to carry on its business.
5. The conditions upon which loans may be made and repaid by stockholders of the corporation.
6. The method of receiving for money paid in on account of stock, deposits, or loans.
7. The manner in which the surplus fund shall be accumulated.
8. The rate of dividends to be paid on capital stock, and the manner in which dividends shall be determined and paid out.
9. The manner in which voluntary dissolution of the corporation may be effected. [C27,§9283-b3.]

Referred to in §9283-b26.

9283-b4. Articles recorded—fee—certificate. When the application for incorporation and the by-laws shall have been approved by the department of banking, the incorporators shall have the articles of incorporation recorded with the secretary of state, for which he shall be paid a fee of ten dollars and a recording fee of ten cents per hundred words. The secretary of state shall then issue to the association a certificate of incorporation. [C27,§9283-b4; 43GA, ch 235.]

9283-b5. Amendment of by-laws. The by-laws so approved shall be the by-laws of the corporation. They may be amended by the corporation upon the filing with, and approval of such amendments by the department of banking, and by posting them as in the case of corporations for pecuniary profit, and by compliance with such other requirements as may be contained in the articles of incorporation. [C27,§9283-b5.]

9283-b6. Prohibited use of words. No banking partnership, association, or group, except as are formed under the provisions of this chapter, shall use a name or designation containing the words “Cooperative Bank”. The use of such name or designation by any other person or associations shall be a misdemeanor subject to a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars. [C27,§9283-b6.]

9283-b7. Stock subscriptions required. A certificate of incorporation for a cooperative bank shall not be issued until an amount of stock has been subscribed for equal to the capitalization required for a state bank in the place where such bank is to be located. The sale of additional stock shall be regulated by the board of directors. [C27,§9283-b7.]

9283-b8. Right to transact business. When the certificate of incorporation has been issued and the required capital stock has been paid in cash, the cooperative bank shall open its books for deposits and other business, issue certificates of stock to subscribers, and be entitled to do all the things authorized to be done by state banks. [C27,§9283-b8.]

9283-b9. Real estate. A cooperative bank shall have power to buy and own real estate upon which the banking business is conducted, and to buy, own and sell other real estate under the rules and restrictions governing state banks. [C27,§9283-b9.]

9283-b10. Loans and investments. A cooperative bank shall have power to make loans and invest its funds in the manner and ways granted state banks. [C27,§9283-b10.]

9283-b11. Private property exempt. The private property of stockholders shall not be liable for the payment of debts of the corporation, except as provided in sections 9251 and 9252. [C27,§9283-b11.]

9283-b12. Dividends. No annual distribution of dividends upon capital stock shall ever exceed eight per cent of the par value of the capital stock. After the maximum annual dividend has been paid, and a surplus has been created equal to one-half the capital stock, the net earnings may be distributed or credited to the depositors and the borrowers from the bank, who are stockholders, in proportion to the amount of interest received and accrued to the depositors and the amount of interest paid by and accrued against the obligations of the borrowers. [C27,§9283-b12.]

9283-b13. Liquidation—distribution of assets. Upon the liquidation of the corporation after payment of all liabilities, the balance of the assets shall be distributed as follows:

1. The capital stock shall be redeemed in full at par together with accrued dividends.
2. All other assets of the bank shall be distributed to the depositors and borrowers then stockholders of the bank in proportions provided for the distribution of profits after payment of dividends on capital stock, but should the assets of the bank after payment of debts as provided herein not be sufficient to redeem all the capital stock at par, then the same shall be paid pro rata to the then stockholders. In case of liquidation the banking department shall have power and authority to take control of the corporation and liquidate the affairs thereof and make the distribution as herein provided. [C27,§9283-b13.]

9283-b14. Supervision and reports. Cooperative banks shall be subject to supervision by the department of banking and shall report to the department on blank forms supplied by it on the dates reports are required of state banks, notice of which calls shall be sent out by the department of banking. Such reports shall be verified by the oath of the president and treasurer or secretary, or by the oath of a majority of the board of directors. Such further reports shall be made under oath as the department of banking shall at any time demand. [C27,§9283-b14.]

9283-b15. Examinations. The corporation shall be examined at least once every year by the department of banking. Such department
§9283-b16, Ch 415-B1, COOPERATIVE BANKS

shall have access to all books, papers, securities, and other sources of information in making such examination. The superintendent of the banking department, or any of his deputies, shall have power to subpoena and examine witnesses under oath whether such witnesses are stockholders of the corporation or not, and to examine documents and examine witnesses under oath in regard to documents whether such documents are documents of the corporation or not. [C27, §9283-b15.]

9283-b16. Violations — procedure. Should it appear to the department of banking that any such corporation has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, it may, by an order, after an opportunity for hearing has been given such corporation, direct any such corporation to discontinue the violations named in the order. [C27, §9283-b16.]

9283-b17. Insolvency — procedure. If any such corporation is found to be insolvent, or has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, or has failed within a reasonable time to comply with any such order, the department of banking may immediately, or within a reasonable time, take possession of the property and business of such corporation, and retain such possession until such time as said department permits it to resume business, or its affairs are finally liquidated as provided in this chapter. [C27, §9283-b17.]

9283-b18. Fiscal year. The fiscal year of such corporation shall end on the thirty-first day of December. [C27, §9283-b18.]

9283-b19. Annual and special meetings. Annual meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, or within ten days thereafter, as provided by the articles of incorporation. Special meetings may be held by order of the president of the board or a majority of the directors, and shall be held upon the request in writing of ten per cent of the stockholders. Notice of all meetings shall be given in the manner prescribed in the articles of incorporation and by-laws. At all meetings each stockholder shall have but one vote, irrespective of the number of shares of stock held. [C27, §9283-b19.]

9283-b20. Powers of stockholders. At any meeting the stockholders, by a majority vote of all, may decide upon any question of interest to the corporation, may overrule the board of directors, and may amend the by-laws by a three-fourths vote of those present and represented by proxy, provided the notice of the meeting shall have specified the question to be considered. [C27, §9283-b20.]

9283-b21. Oath of directors. Directors as well as all officers, shall be sworn to perform properly the duties of their offices. Such oath shall provide that they shall diligently and honestly administer the affairs of the corporation; that they will not violate or knowingly permit to be violated any of the provisions of law applicable to the corporation; that they are the owners in good faith of at least fifty shares each in the stock of the corporation. Such oath shall be subscribed by the individual making it and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, and shall be immediately transmitted to the department of banking and preserved in its office. [C27, §9283-b21.]

9283-b22. Officers. At the first annual meeting and at each annual meeting thereafter, the board of directors shall elect from their number a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. The offices of secretary and treasurer may, if the articles of incorporation so provide, be held by one person. Other officers may be elected at the discretion of the directors. [C27, §9283-b22.]

9283-b23. Directors — powers. The board of directors shall have general management of the affairs, funds and records of the corporation. They shall meet regularly once each month. Unless the by-laws make other reservations, it shall be the duty of the directors:

1. To act upon all subscriptions for stock and the withdrawal and the expulsion of stockholders.
2. To fix the amount of the surety bond required of each officer of the corporation;
3. To determine the rate of interest allowed on deposits and charged on loans, subject to the limitations of law;
4. To arrange for a place of deposit for the funds of the corporation and for such loans from banks or individuals as they may deem necessary for carrying out the objects of the corporation;
5. To fix the maximum number of shares of stock which may be held by, and the maximum amount which may be loaned to, any one stockholder; to declare dividends; and to recommend amendments to the by-laws;
6. To fill vacancies in the board of directors until the next annual meeting.
7. To have charge of the investment of the funds of the corporation and to perform such other duties as the stockholders may from time to time authorize.
8. To employ such help as may be necessary in conducting the business, and to fix the salaries of the help.
9. The board of directors shall decide what standing committees are necessary in the operation of the bank and prescribe the duties of such committees, and the president of the board at the first monthly meeting of the board after the annual meeting, shall appoint such standing committees. [C27, §9283-b23.]

9283-b24. Compensation. No member of the board of directors shall receive any compensation for his services as a member of said board, unless said compensation has been authorized at a stockholders' meeting. [C27, §9283-b24.]

9283-b25. Statutes applicable. All provisions of law relative to state banks shall apply to cooperative banks in so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the express provisions of this chapter. [C27, §9283-b25.]

9283-b26. Suggested by-laws. The department of banking shall prepare suggested by-laws and regulations covering the provisions of section 9283-b3, which shall be furnished to applicants upon request. [C27, §9283-b26.]
CHAPTER 416
BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES AS FIDUCIARIES

9284. Authorization—additional powers.
9285. Deposit of trust funds—payment.
9286. Avoiding burdensome bond by deposit.
9287. Payment of deposited funds.
9288. National banks.
9289. Voting of stock.
9290. Separation of funds—liability.
9291. Analogous rights and duties—compensation—bonds.
9292. Appointment of successor.
9293. Release from liability.
9294. Return of securities.

9284. Authorization—additional powers.
Trust companies, state and savings banks existing under the provisions of this title, in addition to the powers already granted to such corporations, shall have power, when so authorized by their articles of incorporation:

1. To be appointed assignee or trustee by deed, and guardian, executor, or trustee by will, and such appointment, upon qualification as herein required, shall be of like force as in case of appointment of a natural person.

2. To be appointed receiver, assignee, guardian, administrator, or other trustee by any court of record in this state, and it shall be lawful for such court to appoint such corporation as such receiver, assignee, guardian, administrator, or other trustee, in the manner provided by law for the appointment of any natural person to such trust; provided any such appointment as guardian shall apply to the estate and not the person.

3. To act as fiscal or transfer agents, or registrar for estates, municipalities, companies, and corporations.

4. To take, accept, and execute any and all such trusts and powers of whatsoever character and description, not in conflict with the laws of the United States or of this state, as may be conferred upon or intrusted or committed to them by any person or persons or any body politic, corporation, or other authority, by grant, assignment, transfer, devise, bequest, or otherwise, or which may be intrusted or committed or transferred to them or vested in them by order of any court of record, and to receive and take and hold any property or estate, real or personal, which may be the subject of any such trust, and to manage and dispose of such property or estate in accordance with the terms of such trust or power.

5. To issue drafts upon depositories, and to purchase, invest in, and sell promissory notes, bills of exchange, bonds, mortgages, and other securities.

6. To exercise the powers conferred on and to carry on the business of a safe deposit company. [SS15,§1889-d; C24, 27,§9284.]

9285. Deposit of trust funds—payment.
Any court having appointed, and having jurisdiction of any receiver, executor, administrator, guardian, assignee, or other trustee, upon the application of such officer or trustee, after such notice to the other parties in interest as the court may direct, and after a hearing upon such application, may order such officer or trustee to deposit any moneys then in his hands, or which may come into his hands thereafter, and until the further order of said court, with any such trust company, state or savings bank, and upon deposit of such money, and its receipt and acceptance by such corporation, the said officer or trustees shall be discharged from further care or responsibility therefor. Such deposit shall be paid out only upon the orders of said court. [SS15,§1889-d; C24, 27,§9285.]

9286. Avoiding burdensome bond by deposit.
Whenever, in the judgment of any court having jurisdiction of any estate in process of administration by any assignee, receiver, executor, administrator, guardian, or other trustee, the bond required by law of such officer shall seem burdensome or excessive, upon application of such officer or trustee, and after such notice to the parties in interest as the court shall direct, and after a hearing on such application, the said court may order the said officer or trustee to deposit with any such corporation for safe-keeping, such portions or all of the personal assets of said estate as it shall deem proper, and thereupon said court shall, by an order of record, reduce the bond to be given, proper, and thereupon said court shall, by an order of record, reduce the bond to be given, or theretofore given by such officer or trustee, and the property as deposited shall thereupon be held by the corporation under the orders and directions of said court. [SS15,§1889-d; C24, 27,§9286.]

9287. Payment of deposited funds.
When any deposit shall be made by any person in trust for another, and no other or further notice of the existence and terms of a legal and valid trust shall have been given to the corporation in the event of the death of the trustee, the same or any part thereof, together with the dividends or interest thereon, may be paid to the person for whom the said deposit was made, or to his or her legal representatives; provided that the person for whom the deposit was made, if a minor, shall not draw the same during his or her minority without the consent of the
9288. National banks. When so authorized by any law of the United States now in force or hereafter enacted, national banks may exercise the same powers and perform the same duties as are by the preceding sections of this chapter conferred upon trust companies, state and savings banks. [SS15, §1889-d; C24, 27, §9288.]

9289. Voting of stock. In case any corporation shall hold any of its own shares of stock in any of the trust capacities herein authorized, then such shares shall be voted at stockholders' meetings by any person so authorized by the board of directors of said corporation. [S13, §1889-e; C24, 27, §9288.]

9290. Separation of funds—liability. All property, real or personal, received in trust by any such corporation exercising the powers granted by this chapter, shall be kept separate from such funds or property which may be in the possession of such corporation, and shall not be liable for the debts or obligations of such corporation. [S13, §1889-f; C24, 27, §9290.]

9291. Analogous rights and duties—compensation—bonds. Every state or savings bank, or trust company, acting as guardian, administrator, executor, trustee, assignee, receiver, or custodian shall have the same rights, powers, and privileges as individuals so acting, and receive the same compensation as is or may be allowed individuals for exercising similar offices or trusts, so far as the same are fixed by statutes, and shall execute a bond for the faithful performance of the trust confided to it in like sum and with like penalties as is required by individuals. [S13, §1889-g; C24, 27, §9291.]

9292. Appointment of successor. In case any corporation desires to retire from business under this chapter, or in case of the dissolution of any such corporation, the court having jurisdiction of each of the several trusts and appointments held by such corporation shall, upon application of such corporation or its successor, after such notice to the other parties in interest as the court may direct, and after a hearing upon such application, appoint another corporation as successor trustee or appointee. [S13, §1889-h; C24, 27, §9292.]

9293. Release from liability. Upon the acceptance of such office by the successor trustee and due qualification therefor, and the transfer of the property in such case held, to the successor trustee then the dissolving corporation shall be discharged from any further responsibility in such trust capacity or appointment. [S13, §1889-h; C24, 27, §9292.]

9294. Return of securities. The superintendent of banking, upon being furnished with satisfactory evidence of said corporation's release and discharge from all of the obligations and trusts assumed by virtue of this chapter, shall thereupon return to such corporation the securities deposited by it with him. [S13, §1889-h; C24, 27, §9294.]

9295. Mandatory use of "trust", "state", or "savings". Any trust company, state or savings bank, which under this chapter and by its original or amended articles of incorporation shall be authorized to exercise any of the powers herein granted, shall have the word "trust", "state", or "savings" incorporated in the name thereof. [S13, §1889-i; C24, 27, §9295.]

9296. Prohibited use of word "trust". No corporation hereinafter organized without complying with the terms of this chapter, and no partnership, individual or unincorporated association, shall incorporate or embrace the word "trust" in its name. [S13, §1889-j; C24, 27, §9296.]

9297. Indebtedness or liability—exceptions. Trust companies, state or savings banks, may contract indebtedness or liability for the following purposes: For necessary expenses in managing and transacting their business, for deposits, and to pay depositors, to maintain proper legal reserves and for other corporate purposes, and the directors of said trust company, state or savings bank shall have the right to pledge as security for said indebtedness or liability such assets of said bank or trust company as may be necessary. Nothing herein contained shall limit the issuance of trust companies, of debentures or bonds, the payment of which shall be secured by an actual transfer of real estate securities for the benefit and protection of purchasers of said debentures or bonds, provided said securities shall be at least equal in amount to the par value of such debentures or bonds, and be first liens upon unencumbered real estate worth at least twice the amount loaned thereon. [S13, §1889-k; C24, 27, §9297; 45GA, ch 30, §20; 44GA, ch 205.]

9298. Attorney—appointment of—fee. The beneficiaries of any trust held by any such corporation may appoint, by and with the approval of the court having jurisdiction thereof, a practicing attorney in good standing to look after the legal interests of said beneficiaries; and said attorney shall be allowed by the court a reasonable fee for such legal services, to be paid out of said trust estate. [S13, §1889-l; C24, 27, §9298.]

9299. Dividends. After providing for all expenses, interest, and taxes accrued or due from any corporation exercising the powers herein conferred and deducting all losses and bad debts, the board of directors of said corporation may declare a dividend of so much of the profits of the corporation as they shall judge expedient. [S13, §1889-m; C24, 27, §9299.]

9300. "Bad debts" defined. All debts past due to any corporation on which interest is past due and unpaid for a period of twelve months, unless the same are well secured and in process of collection, shall be considered bad debts within the meaning of the preceding section. [S13, §1889-n; C24, 27, §9300.]

9301. Surplus fund required. Before any such dividend is declared, not less than one-tenth of the net profits of the corporation for the pre-
ceding half year, or for such period as is covered by the dividend, shall be carried to a fund to be designated the surplus fund, until such surplus fund shall amount to twenty per cent of its capital stock, and thereafter such surplus fund shall always be equal to at least twenty per cent of the capital stock of such corporation unless impaired by losses, and whenever the same becomes so impaired it shall be reimbursed in the manner provided for its accumulation. [S13, §1889-1; C24, 27, §9301.]

Similar provisions, §§1897, 1899, 9217.

9302. Limitation on dividends. In no event shall any corporation exercising the powers herein conferred pay any dividend in excess of eight per cent per annum for the period covered by said dividend unless said surplus is equal to twenty per cent of its capital. [C24, 27, §9302.]

Similar limitation on dividends, §§1897, 9217.

9303. Investment of surplus. Said surplus shall be invested the same as the original capital. [S13, §1889-1; C24, 27, §9303.]

9304. Applicable provisions. All of the provisions of sections 8371 to 8375, inclusive, relating to the renewal of corporate existence of state and savings banks, and all of the provisions of sections 9155, and 9157 to 9161, inclusive, so far as same relate to time and manner of commencing business, sections 9163 to 9182, inclusive, 9192 to 9199, inclusive, 9201, 9227, and 9278, and all the provisions of sections 9218 to 9221, inclusive, 9223 to 9268, inclusive, and 9279 to 9283, inclusive, shall apply with equal force and effect to all trust companies organized or reorganized under this chapter. [S13, §1889-m; C24, 27, §9304.]

§9201 repealed by 43GA, ch 30.

9305. Trust matters—report. Any corporation exercising any of the powers herein granted, in addition to matters required by section 9228, to be given in the statement of conditions, shall give:

A list and brief description of the trusts held by such company, the source of the appointment thereto, and the amount of real and personal estate held by such company by virtue thereof, except that mere mortgage trusts wherein no action has been taken by such company, shall not be included in such statement; said list to be transmitted to the superintendent of banking within thirty days after the receipt of requisition therefor, but such list shall not be published. [S13, §1889-m; C24, 27, §9306.]

CHAPTER 416-A1
CREDIT UNIONS

9305-a1. Organization and definition. Any seven residents of the state of Iowa may apply to the superintendent of banking for permission to organize a credit union.

A credit union is organized in the following manner:

1. The applicants shall execute in duplicate a certificate of organization by the terms of which they agree to be bound. The certificate shall state:
   a. The name and location of the proposed credit union.
   b. The names and addresses of the subscribers to the certificate and the number of shares subscribed by each.
   c. The par value of the shares of the credit union which shall not exceed ten dollars each.

2. Said applicants shall prepare and adopt by-laws for the general government of the credit union consistent with the provisions of this chapter, and execute the same in duplicate.

3. The certificate and the by-laws, both executed in duplicate, shall be forwarded with a fee of two dollars to the superintendent of banking.

4. The superintendent shall, within thirty days of the receipt of said certificate and by-laws, determine whether they conform with the provisions of this chapter, and whether or not the organization of the credit union in question would benefit the members of it and be consistent with the purposes of this chapter.

5. The superintendent shall thereupon notify the applicants of his decision. If it is favorable he shall issue a certificate of approval, attached to the duplicate certificate of organization and return the same, together with the duplicate by-laws to the applicants.

6. The applicants shall thereupon file the said duplicate of the certificate of organization, with the certificate of approval attached thereto, with the county recorder of the county within which the credit union is to do business, who shall record and index the same as articles of incorporation are recorded and indexed and return it, with his certificate of record attached thereto, to the said superintendent of banking for permanent record.

7. The applicants shall thereupon become and be a credit union, incorporated in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

In order to simplify the organization of credit unions, the superintendent of banking, upon the taking effect of this chapter, or as soon there-
after as sufficient fees shall have accumulated
to liquidate the cost of same, shall cause to be
prepared an approved form of certificate of or-
ganization and a form of by-laws, consistent
with this chapter which may be used by credit
union incorporators for their guidance, and on
written application of any seven residents of
the state, shall supply them without charge
with a blank certificate of organization and a
copy of said form of suggested by-laws. [C27,
§9305-a1.]

§9305-a2. Amendments. Any and all amend-
ments to the by-laws must be approved by the
superintendent of banking before they become
operative. [C27, §9305-a2.]

§9305-a3. Restriction. It shall be a misde-
meanor for any person, association, copartner-
ship, or corporation, except corporations organ-
ized in accordance with the provisions of this
chapter, to use the words "credit union" in their
name or title. [C27, §9305-a3.]

§9305-a4. Powers. A credit union shall have
the following powers to:
1. Receive the savings of its members either
as payment on shares or as deposits, including
the right to conduct Christmas clubs, vacation
clubs, and other such thrift organizations with-
in the membership.
2. Make loans to members for provident or
productive purposes.
3. Make loans to a cooperative society or
other organization having membership in the
credit union.
4. Deposit in state and national banks and to,
an extent which shall not exceed twenty-five
per cent of its capital, invest in the paid-up
shares of building and loan associations and of
other credit unions.
5. Invest in any investment legal for saving
banks or for trust funds in the state.
6. Borrow money as hereinafter indicated.
7. Assess fines as may be provided by the by-
laws for failure to make repayments on loans
and payments on shares when due. [C27, §9305-
a4.]

§9305-a5. Membership. Credit union mem-
bership shall consist of the incorporators and
such other persons as may be elected to member-
ship and subscribe for at least one share, pay
the installment thereon and the entrance fee.
Organizations, incorporated or otherwise, com-
posed for the most part of the same general
group as the credit union membership may be
members. Credit union organization shall be
limited to groups having a common bond of oc-
cupation, or association or to groups within a
well-defined neighborhood, community, or rural
district. [C27, §9305-a5.]

§9305-a6. Reports, etc. Credit unions shall
be under the supervision of the superintendent of
banking. They shall report to him annually
on or before the first day of January on blanks
supplied by him for that purpose. Additional
reports may be required. Credit unions shall
be examined at their expense annually by the
said superintendent or his duly authorized rep-
resentative except that, if a credit union has
assets of less than twenty-five thousand dollars
he may accept the audit of a practicing public
accountant in place of such examination. If the
superintendent determines that the credit union
is violating the provisions of this chapter, or
is insolvent, he may serve notice on the credit
union of his intention to revoke the certificate
of approval. If, for a period of fifteen days
after such notice, said violation continues, the
superintendent may revoke said certificate and
take possession of the business and property of
said credit union and maintain possession until
such time as he shall permit it to continue busi-
ness or its affairs are finally liquidated. He
may take similar action if any report required
remains in arrears for more than fifteen days.
[C27, §9305-a6.]

§9305-a7. Fiscal year—meetings. The fiscal
year of all credit unions shall end December
thirty-first. Special meetings may be held in
the manner indicated in the by-laws. At all
meetings a member shall have but a single vote
whatever his share holdings. To amend the
by-laws, the proposed amendment must be con-
tained in the call for the meeting and it must
be approved by three-fourths of the members
then present, which number must constitute a
quorum, and by the superintendent of banking.
There shall be no voting by proxy. A member
other than a natural person shall cast a single
vote through a delegated agent. [C27, §9305-a7.]

§9305-a8. Elections. At the annual meeting,
the organization meeting being the first annual
meeting, the credit union shall elect a board of
directors of not less than five members, a credit
committee of not less than three members and
a supervisory committee of three members, all
to hold office for such terms respectively as the
by-laws provide and until successors qualify.
A record of the names and addresses of the
members of the board and committees and the
officers shall be filed with the superintendent
of banking within ten days after their election.
[C27, §9305-a8.]

§9305-a9. Directors and officers. At the first
meeting the directors shall elect from their own
number a president, vice president, treasurer
and clerk, of whom the last two named may be
the same individual. It shall be the duty of the
directors to have general management of the
affairs of the credit union, particularly to:
1. Act on applications for membership.
2. Determine interest rates on loans and de-
posits.
3. Fix the amount of the surety bond which
shall be required of all officers and employees
handling money.
4. Declare dividends, and to transmit to the
members recommended amendments to the by-
laws.
5. Fill vacancies in the board and in the
credit committee until successors are chosen
and qualify.
6. Determine the maximum individual share
holdings and the maximum individual loan
which can be made with and without security.
7. Have charge of investments other than loans to members.

The duties of the officers shall be determined in the by-laws, except that the treasurer shall be the general manager. No member of the board or of either committee shall, as such, be compensated. [C27,§9305-a9.]

9305-a10. Credit committee. The credit committee shall have the general supervision of all loans to members. Applications for loans shall be on a form, prepared by the credit committee, and all applications shall set forth the purpose for which the loan is desired, the security, if any, offered, and such other data as may be required. Within the meaning of this section an assignment of shares or deposits or the indorsement of a note may be deemed security. At least a majority of the members of the credit committee shall pass on all loans and approval must be unanimous. The credit committee shall meet as often as may be necessary after due notice to each member. [C27, §9305-a10.]

9305-a11. Supervisory committee. The supervisory committee shall:

1. Make an examination of the affairs of the credit union at least quarterly, including an audit of its books and, in the event said committee feels such action to be necessary, it shall call the members together thereafter and submit to them its report.

2. Make an annual audit and report and submit the same at the annual meeting of the members.

3. By unanimous vote, if it deem such action to be necessary to the proper conduct of the credit union, suspend any officer, director, or member of committee and call the members together to act on such suspension. The members at said meeting may sustain such suspension and remove such officer permanently or may reinstate said officer.

By majority vote, the supervisory committee may call a special meeting of the members to consider any matter submitted to it by said committee. The said committee shall fill vacancies in its own membership. [C27, §9305-a11.]

9305-a12. Capital. The capital of a credit union shall consist of the payments that have been made to it by the several members thereof on shares. The credit union shall have a lien on the shares and deposits of a member for any sum due to the credit union from said member or for any loan indorsed by him. A credit union may charge an entrance fee as may be provided by the by-laws. [C27,§9305-a12.]

9305-a13. Minors. Shares may be issued and deposits received in the name of a minor or in trust in such manner as the by-laws may provide. The name of the beneficiary must be disclosed to the credit union. [C27,§9305-a13.]

9305-a14. Rates. Interest rates on loans made by a credit union shall not exceed one percent a month on unpaid balances. [C27,§1305-a14.]

9305-a15. Power to borrow. A credit union may borrow from any source in total sum which shall not exceed fifty per cent of its assets. [C27, §9305-a15.]

9305-a16. Loans. A credit union may loan to members. Loans must be for a provident or productive purpose and are made subject to the conditions contained in the by-laws. A borrower may repay his loan in whole or in part any day the office of the credit union is open for business. No director, officer, or member of committee may borrow from the credit union in which he holds office beyond the amount of his holdings in it in shares and deposits, nor may he indorse for borrowers. [C27,§9305-a16.]

9305-a17. Reserves. All entrance fees, fines, and twenty per cent of the net earnings each year, before the declaration of a dividend, shall be set aside as a reserve fund which shall be kept liquid and intact and not loaned out to members, and shall belong to the corporation to be used as a reserve against bad loans and not be distributed except in cases of liquidation. [C27,§9305-a17.]

9305-a18. Dividends. On recommendation of the directors, a credit union may, at the end of the fiscal year, declare a dividend from net earnings, which dividend shall be paid on all shares outstanding at the end of the fiscal year. Shares which become fully paid up during the year shall be entitled to a proportional part of said dividend calculated from the first day of the month following such payment in full. [C27, §9305-a18.]

9305-a19. Expulsion—withdrawal. A member may be expelled by a two-thirds' vote of the members present at a special meeting called to consider the matter but only after a hearing. Any member may withdraw from the credit union at any time but notice of withdrawal may be required. All amounts paid on shares or as deposits of an expelled or withdrawing member, with any dividends or interest accredited thereon, shall be refunded. Shares or deposits of an expelled member, with any dividends or interest accrued thereto, to the date thereof, shall, as funds become available and after deducting all amounts due from the member to the credit union, be paid to him. The credit union may require sixty days' notice of intention to withdraw shares and thirty days' notice of intention to withdraw deposits. Withdrawing or expelled members shall have no further rights in the credit union but are not, by such expulsion or withdrawal, released from any remaining liability to the credit union. [C27,§9305-a19.]

9305-a20. Dissolution. The process of voluntary dissolution shall be as follows:

1. At a meeting called for the purpose, notice of which purpose must be contained in the call, four-fifths of the entire membership of the credit union may vote to dissolve the credit union.

2. Thereupon they shall file with the superintendent of banking a statement of their consent to dissolution, attested by a majority of the officers and including the names and addresses of the officers and directors.

3. The superintendent shall determine whether or not the credit union is solvent. If such is the
fact he shall issue in duplicate a certificate to the effect that this section has been complied with.

4. The certificate shall be filed with the county recorder of the county in which the credit union is located, whereupon the credit union shall be declared dissolved and shall cease to carry on business except for the purpose of liquidation.

5. The credit union shall continue in existence for three years for the purpose of discharging its debts, collecting and distributing its assets and doing all other acts required in order to wind up its business, and may sue and be sued for the purpose of enforcing such debts and obligations until its affairs are fully adjusted and wound up. [C27,§9305-a20.]

9305-a21. Change in place of business. A credit union may change its place of business on written notice to the superintendent of banking. [C27,§9305-a21.]

9305-a22. Taxation. A credit union shall be deemed an institution for savings and shall be subject to taxation only as to its real estate, moneys, and credits. The shares shall not be taxed. [C27,§9305-a22.]

9305-a23. Small loans legislation. Nothing contained in this chapter shall apply to any person engaged in the business of loaning money under chapter 419. [C27,§9305-a23.]
TITLE XXII
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

CHAPTER 417
ORGANIZATION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS

INCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS

9306. Defined generally.
9307. Domestic local companies.
9308. Domestic companies.
9309. Foreign companies.
9310. Organization.
9312. Directors.
9313. Articles.
9314. Maximum and uniform interest rate.
9315. Approval of articles—certificate.
9316. Amendments—approval.
9317. Record.
9318. Revocation of certificates.
9319. Domestic companies—bonds—custody.
9320. Additional bonds.
9321. Disqualified sureties.
9322. Liability of directors.
9323. Domestic local companies—bonds.
9324. Approval and custody of bonds.
9325. Disqualified sureties.
9326. Increase in bonds.
9327. Liability of directors.
9328. Banking prohibited.
9329. Powers.
9330. Limitation on issue of stock.
9331. Foreclosure—debt and credit.
9332. Limitation on judgment.
9333. Annual statement as to stock values.
9334. Forbidden stocks—rate of dividend.
9335. Foreclosure—debits and credits.
9336. Equitable contribution to losses.
9337. When withdrawal value credited.
9338. Costs.
9339. Right of association to judgment.
9340. Investments—mortgages—collateral.
9340-b1. Investments in public securities.
9340-b2. Deposit of funds.
9341. Loans—premium and interest.
9342. Voting shares of stock.
9343. Voting in representative capacity.
9344. Minors as members.
9345. Expenses.
9346. Membership fee—"expenses" defined.
9347. Dividends.
9348. Expenditures and expenses.
9349. Compensation of officers and agents.
9350. Dues—premiums—losses.
9351. Fines.
9352. Withdrawals.
9353. Nonborrowing members—withdrawal.

UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS

9306. Defined generally. Corporations organized for the purpose of furnishing money to their members upon sufficient security shall be known as building and loan or savings and loan associations. [C73,§1184; C97,§1890; C24, 27, §9306.]
§9307. Domestic local companies. Domestic local building and loan or savings and loan associations shall include corporations, societies, organizations, or associations incorporated under the laws of this state for the purpose of and doing business only within the county in which is situated the town or city named in its articles of incorporation as its principal place of business; provided that, where the town or city named in its articles of incorporation as the principal place of business is situated in more than one county, and the business of the association is restricted to the town or city and to the county within which is located its principal office, said association shall be deemed a domestic local building and loan or savings and loan association within the meaning of this chapter. [C97,§1890; C24, 27,§9307.]

§9308. Domestic companies. Domestic building and loan or savings and loan associations shall include corporations, societies, organizations, or associations incorporated under the laws of this state for the purposes herein provided, the business of which is not restricted to the county in which is situated the town or city named in its articles of incorporation as its principal place of business. [C97,§1890; C24, 27,§9308.]

§9309. Foreign companies. Foreign building and loan or savings and loan associations shall include corporations, societies, organizations, or associations incorporated under the laws of another state, territory, country, or nation for the purposes specified herein. [C97,§1890; C24, 27,§9309.]

§9310. Organization. Any number of persons not less than five, residents of the state, may become incorporated as building and loan or savings and loan associations under the general incorporation laws of this state, except as otherwise herein provided, and upon complying with the provisions of this chapter. [C73,§1184; C97, §1891; C24, 27,§9310.]

§9311. Capital—commencement of business. The capital named in the articles of incorporation shall be taken to mean the authorized capital, and the association may commence business when one hundred shares thereof have been subscribed and the other provisions of this chapter in relation thereto have been complied with. [C97,§1892; C24, 27,§9311.]

§9312. Directors. Such associations shall be governed by a board of directors who shall be elected annually by the stockholders, and who shall hold their office for not less than one nor more than five years, and, if for a longer period than one year, it shall be so arranged that the terms of an equal number thereof, as nearly as may be, shall expire each year. [C97,§1892; C24, 27,§9312.]

§9313. Articles. The articles of incorporation shall show:
1. The names and residences of the incorporators.
2. The name of the association and its principal place of business.
3. The purpose for which such association is formed.
4. The terms and plan of becoming and continuing a member.
5. The plan of making loans.
6. The plan of distributing profits.
7. The plan of equalizing losses.
8. The plan and terms of withdrawal of members.
9. The plan of providing for payment of expenses.
10. The number of shares into which capital stock is to be divided.
11. The classes into which its capital stock is to be divided, and the terms of paying for the same by subscribers.
12. The term of corporate existence.
13. The manner of electing officers and filling vacancies. [C97,§1893; C24, 27,§9313.]

§9314. Maximum and uniform interest rate. No such associations shall be authorized or empowered to collect or receive premiums and interest from a borrower at a greater rate than eight per cent and in case of an amendment to the articles of incorporation so that a lower rate of interest or charge for the use of money loaned to the borrowing member is authorized, then the rate of interest charged upon loans to members who have theretofore borrowed shall in like manner be reduced to the same rate as that permitted to borrowers after such amendment to the articles of incorporation, so that the interest charged under whatever name, whether charged as premium or interest, to all members of the same association shall be the same, all reductions of the rate of interest or premium charged to new borrowers shall be made and apply equally to those who have there­tofore borrowed. [S13,§1893-a; C24, 27,§9314.]

§9315. Approval of articles—certificate of authority. Such articles of incorporation with the by-laws of the association shall be presented to the executive council, and if it finds they are in conformity with the law, and based upon a plan equitable in all respects to its members, it shall attach thereto its certificate of approval, and thereupon such articles and by-laws shall be filed in the office of the auditor of state, who shall issue a certificate authorizing the association to transact business. [C97,§1894; C24, 27,§9315.]

§9316. Amendments—approval. Amendments to such articles may be made from time to time at any regular or special meeting of the stockholders, and shall in like manner be submitted to the executive council and approved by it. [C97,§1894; C24, 27,§9316.]

§9317. Record. The council shall keep a record of its proceedings with reference to such associations. [C97,§1894; C24, 27,§9317.]

§9318. Revocation of certificates. The executive council shall have the power, and it shall be its duty, to revoke any certificate of authority given to any building and loan or savings and loan association whenever it appears to said council that said association is transacting business illegally, or is unjust and oppressive
to its members or the public. [S13, §1894-a; C24, 27, §9318.]

9319. Domestic companies—bonds—custody.
The officers of any domestic building and loan or savings and loan association who sign or indorse checks or handle any funds or securities of such association shall give such bonds or fidelity insurance for the faithful performance of their duties in such sum as the board of directors may require; and no such officer shall be deemed qualified to enter upon the duties of his office until his bond is approved by the board of directors and by the state auditor. Said bond shall be deposited and filed with the auditor of state. [C97, §1895; C24, 27, §9319.]

Referred to in §9322.

9320. Additional bonds. All such bonds shall be increased or additional securities required by the board of directors or the auditor of state when it becomes necessary to protect the interests of the association or its members. [C97, §1895; C24, 27, §9320.]

Referred to in §9322.

9321. Disqualified sureties. No director shall be accepted as surety on such bonds, and no person shall be accepted as surety on the bond of more than one officer of said association. [C97, §1895; C24, 27, §9321.]

Referred to in §9322.

9322. Liability of directors. The directors shall be individually liable for loss to the association or its members caused by their failure to require a compliance with the provisions of the three preceding sections. [C97, §1895; C24, 27, §9322.]

9323. Domestic local companies—bonds.
The officers of any domestic local building and loan or savings and loan association who sign or indorse checks or handle any funds or securities of said association shall give such bonds or fidelity insurance for the faithful performance of their duties in such sum as the board of directors may require; and no such officer shall be deemed qualified to enter upon the duties of his office until his bond is approved by the board of directors and the clerk of the district court of the county of the principal place of business of said association. [C97, §1896; C24, 27, §9323.]

Referred to in §9327.

9324. Approval and custody of bonds. Said bonds shall be deposited with the said clerk, and it is hereby made the duty of the said clerk to approve said bonds and to receive the same as herein provided. [C97, §1896; C24, 27, §9324.]

Referred to in §9327.

9325. Disqualified sureties. No person shall be accepted as surety on the bond of more than one officer of said association. [C97, §1896; C24, 27, §9325.]

Referred to in §9327.

9326. Increase in bonds. All such bonds shall be increased or additional securities required by the board of directors or by the clerk of said district court when it shall be deemed necessary to protect the interests of the association or its members. [C97, §1896; C24, 27, §9326.]

Referred to in §9327.

9327. Liability of directors. The directors shall be individually liable for loss to the association or to its members caused by their failure to require a compliance with the provisions of the four preceding sections. [C97, §1896; C24, 27, §9327.]

9328. Banking prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any building and loan or savings and loan association to receive deposits of money without issuing shares of stock for the same, or to transact a banking business. [C97, §1897; C24, 27, §9328.]

9329. Powers. All building and loan or savings and loan associations, upon receiving the certificate from the auditor, shall have power, subject to the terms and conditions contained in their articles of incorporation and by-laws:
1. To issue stock to members to be paid for in single, stated, or monthly payments.
2. To assess and collect from members such dues, membership fees, fines, premiums, and interest on loans as may in the articles of incorporation and by-laws have been provided, and the same shall not be held to be usurious.
3. To permit members, other than holders of guarantee stock, to withdraw all or a part of their stock deposits upon such terms and at such times as the articles of incorporation and by-laws may provide.
4. To acquire, hold, incumber, and convey such real estate and personal property as may be necessary for the transaction of their business.
5. To make loans to members on such terms, conditions, and securities as the articles of incorporation and by-laws provide; said loans to be made only on real estate security, or on the security of their own shares of stock, not to exceed ninety per cent of the withdrawal value thereof. [C73, §§1185, 1186; C97, §1898; S13, §1898; C24, 27, §9329.]

9330. Limitation on issue of stock. Not more than ten thousand dollars of stock, computed at par value, of any kind shall be issued to one person except that any association having assets in excess of one million dollars may issue to one person stock, computed at par value, not in excess of one per cent of its assets. [C73, §1185; C24, 27, §9330.]

9331. Foreclosure—debit and credit. In case of foreclosure, the borrower shall be charged with the full amount of the loan made to him, together with the dues, interest, premium, and fines for which he is delinquent, and he shall be credited with the same value of his pledged shares as if he had voluntarily withdrawn the same. [C97, §1898; S13, §1898; C24, 27, §9331.]

9332. Limitation on judgment. In event that judgment is obtained against a borrower from a building and loan association, no greater recovery shall be had than the net amount of principal actually received, with interest thereon at a rate not greater than twelve per cent
per annum on the net amount of loan actually received by and paid to borrower, with statutory attorney fees; no evasion of this provision shall be had by means of any dues, membership fees, premiums, fines, forfeitures, or other charges, any agreement to the contrary notwithstanding. [C73, §1186; C97, §1898; S13, §1898; C24, 27, §9332.]

§9333. Annual statement as to stock values. It shall be the duty of the secretary of every such association doing business in this state to prepare, on or before February fifteenth of each year, a duly verified statement, showing the book value and withdrawal value of a share of each class of stock in said association, for each monthly period up to January first preceding, and file the same with the auditor of state, which shall be preserved in his office.

The said association shall, on or before February fifteenth of each year, mail to each shareholder a written or printed copy of the same. [C97, §1898; S13, §1898; C24, 27, §9333.]

§9334. Forbidden stocks—rate of dividend. No building and loan or savings and loan associations shall issue guarantee stock, fully paid stock, or single payment stock, or any stock of any other kind or name which shall receive fixed dividends, or is not subject to all the liabilities of all other classes of stock of said associations, except that it shall be lawful for such associations to issue fully paid stock upon the payment by the holder thereof of the par value of such stock upon which the dividends to be declared shall not exceed the sum named in said certificate of stock, but in no event shall the dividend exceed eight per cent per annum nor the rate of dividend declared upon the other stock of said association, which stock shall be subject to be called in and February fifteenth of each year, mail to each shareholder a written or printed copy of the same. [S13, §1898-c; C24, 27, §9334.]

§9335. Foreclosure—debts and credits. In case of foreclosure of any mortgage given by a shareholder of any such association, the mortgagor shall be charged with the rate of interest agreed upon, not, however, to exceed eight per cent per annum, and shall be entitled to be credited, as of any anniversary of said mortgage, with the total amount of all payments made on the stock to the said association during the preceding year, and such payment on the stock shall be treated as a payment upon the mortgage, anything in the articles of incorporation or the by-laws of such association to the contrary notwithstanding. [S13, §1898-d; C24, 27, §9335.]

§9336. Equitable contribution to losses. If such association shows affirmatively that losses have occurred during the period of the membership of such shareholder in excess of the amount of any fund accumulated from which to pay such losses, to such an extent that the value of the shares of stock have been impaired, then such associations shall be entitled to have entered as a part of the judgment of foreclosure the equitable contribution of said shareholder toward such losses. [S13, §1898-d; C24, 27, §9336.]

§9337. When withdrawal value credited. If, by the articles of incorporation, the withdrawal value of the stock of such mortgagor is greater than the amount paid thereon, together with eight per cent interest, then such withdrawal value shall be credited on the mortgages of the date to which such value is computed, in lieu of the credits of payment on stock as aforesaid, and judgment and decree shall be rendered for only the balance found due. [S13, §1898-d; C24, 27, §9337.]

§9338. Costs. In any suit in which the recovery upon the mortgage shall be for a less amount than the amount demanded in the plaintiff's petition, all costs of suit, including attorneys' fees, may in the discretion of the court be taxed to the plaintiff. [S13, §1898-d; C24, 27, §9338.]

§9339. Right of association to judgment. In case of foreclosure, judgment and decree shall be entered for as much as would be due the association under the provisions of this chapter if suit had not been brought. [S13, §1898-d; C24, 27, §9339.]

§9340. Investments—mortgages—collateral. All funds, except those necessary to defray the expenses of the association, shall be invested for the benefit of the shareholders. For every loan made a nonnegotiable note or bond secured by first mortgage on real estate shall be given, unless the prior mortgage is to the same association; then a second mortgage may be taken to secure said note, except when such loan is on the withdrawal value of stock only. Said note or bond shall be accompanied by the transfer of the shares of stock of the borrower to the association, to be held as collateral security. [C97, §1899; C24, 27, §9340.]

§9340-b1. Investments in public securities. A building and loan or savings and loan association may invest its idle funds, or any part thereof, in bonds or interest-bearing obligations of the United States, or of the state of Iowa, or of any county, municipal corporation, township, school district, or other political subdivision of this state. Investments thus made shall at no time exceed ten per cent of the assets of the association. [C27, §9340-b1.]

§9340-b2. Deposit of funds. Funds of such association may be deposited in any state or national bank on certificate of deposit, or the usual bank pass book credit, subject to check by the proper designated officers of such association. [C27, §9340-b2.]

§9341. Loans—premium and interest. Such associations shall have power to loan money to their members at such rate as may be agreed upon, and may collect premiums and interest thereon, but in no case shall the amount of premium and interest paid exceed eight per cent per annum; but nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting the payment of such interest and premium monthly, or at such time as may be provided for in the articles of incorporation. [S13, §1899-a; C24, 27, §9341.]
9342. Voting shares of stock. Each member shall have one vote for each one hundred dollars of stock par value owned and held by him at any election, and may vote the same by proxy, but no person shall vote more than ten per cent. of the outstanding shares at the time of said election. Anyone depositing or transferring stock to the association as collateral security shall be deemed the owner of such stock within the meaning of this section. [C97, §1900; C24, 27, §9342.]

9343. Voting in representative capacity. Any guardian, executor, administrator, or trustee shall have the right to vote, manage, and control the shares held by him in his representative capacity. [C97, §1901; C24, 27, §9343.]

9344. Minors as members. Minors may become members and make withdrawals the same as other members, unless notice to the contrary is given in writing to said association by the parent or guardian of said minor. [C24, 27, §9344.]

9345. Expenses. The expenses of every such association shall be paid from the earnings, or from a fixed charge provided for in the by-laws, and said expenses shall not exceed eight dollars for the maturing of every one hundred dollars of installment stock, said sum to be equally distributed over the maturity period; and ten dollars per year for every one hundred dollars for full paid or prepaid stock. [C73, §1187; C97, §1902; C24, 27, §9345.]

9346. Membership fee—"expenses" defined. Building and loan or savings and loan associations may charge as an initial membership fee to purchasers of their stock a fee not to exceed fifty cents per one hundred dollars par value of stock subscribed for or issued, and in no case to exceed a total of ten dollars for any member. Membership fees and expenses of making loans shall not be deemed a part of the expenses of an association. [C97, §1902; C24, 27, §9346.]

9347. Dividends. The net earnings of such association shall be apportioned as a dividend, annually, semiannually, or quarterly, to members, in such manner as the articles of incorporation and by-laws may provide. [C73, §1187; C97, §1902; C24, 27, §9347.]

9348. Expenditures and expenses. All expenditures and expenses for management and conducting the affairs of such associations, not including membership fees and charges for closing loans, shall be paid from the receipts of interest, premiums, and other sources of profit. Said associations may thus use for expenses in any one year a sum not in excess of the following percentages on their assets, as shown by the last annual report, to wit:

1. Associations with assets not in excess of one hundred thousand dollars, three per cent per annum.
2. Associations with assets in excess of one hundred thousand dollars and less than three hundred thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent.
3. Associations in excess of three hundred thousand dollars and less than five hundred thousand dollars, two and one-quarter per cent.
4. Associations with assets in excess of five hundred thousand dollars and less than eight hundred thousand dollars, one and three-quarters per cent.
5. Associations with assets in excess of eight hundred thousand dollars and less than one million dollars, one and one-half per cent.
6. Associations with assets in excess of one million dollars, one per cent. [S13, §1902-a; C24, 27, §9348.]

9349. Compensation of officers and agents. No officer, employee, or agent of any association shall receive directly or indirectly any salary or other compensation, except for services actually rendered. Any compensation paid in violation of this section may be recovered by the association or by any shareholder or borrower, in the name and for the use of such association, within three years from the receipt of such illegal compensation, from the person accepting the same, or from any officer knowingly consenting to the allowance thereof. [S13, §1902-a; C24, 27, §9349.]

9350. Dues—premiums—losses. Dues, fines, premiums, and interest less current expenses, shall accrue to the shareholders, and any net loss shall be deducted before declaring any dividend. [C97, §1903; C24, 27, §9350.]

9351. Fines. Any stockholder in arrears in payments may be fined in a sum not in excess of three cents per share of one hundred dollars for each for the first month's delinquency and five cents per share of one hundred dollars for each succeeding month's delinquency; but said penalty shall only be due and payable from the profits belonging to said delinquent. [S13, §1903-a; C24, 27, §9351.]

9352. Withdrawals. The terms of withdrawal of a member from such association shall be such that any withdrawing member shall receive a sum not less than he has paid into said association, unless losses have occurred to said association, during the time that said withdrawing member was a member, which exceed the amount of the profits, or any fund created with which to pay such losses, and in that case such withdrawing member shall be charged with his proportionate share of the excess of the losses over the profits, and no more. [S13, §1903-a; C24, 27, §9352.]

9353. Nonborrowing members—withdrawal. The articles of incorporation of any building and loan, or building and savings association may, by a three-fourths vote of the board of directors, provide that nonborrowing members shall withdraw their stock at book value in the order of its issue, beginning with the stock first issued, by giving the stockholders thereof thirty days' notice. [S13, §1903-b; C24, 27, §9353.]

9354. Examinations. At least once in each year the auditor of state shall, by himself or some competent person appointed by him, make an examination of all domestic and foreign building and loan and savings and loan associations doing business in this state, and may
examine under oath any officer, agent, or employee of the association, or other person, and may compel the production of its books and papers, and for this purpose such examiner shall have the same power as the district court to secure the attendance of witnesses and the production of such books and papers, and to punish as for contempt. [C97, §1904; C24, 27, §9354.]

Contempt, ch 536.

9355. Verification—additional examinations. If the report is made by another than the auditor, it shall be under oath. Examinations may be made at such other times as the auditor may order. [C97, §1904; C24, 27, §9355.]

9356. Expenses and per diem. If the examination is made by the auditor in person, he shall receive his actual expenses. If by the clerks, the actual expenses and the per diem fixed by law, which in either case shall be paid by the association examined. [C97, §1904; C24, 27, §9356.]

9357. Record required. A record of such examination shall be kept in the auditor's office, showing in detail as to each association all matters connected with the conduct of the business, its financial standing and everything touching its solvency, plan of business, and integrity. [C97, §1904; C24, 27, §9357.]

9358. Revocation of authority. If any such association refuse to submit to such examination, the auditor shall revoke its certificate of authority. [C97, §1904; C24, 27, §9358.]

9359. Examination of domestic locals. When twenty shareholders of any domestic local building and loan or savings and loan association shall in writing request the auditor of state, he shall have the same authority and shall proceed to make an examination of the affairs of such association in the manner provided in this chapter for the examination of domestic associations, and the costs and penalties shall be the same. [C97, §1905; C24, 27, §9359.]

9360. Auditor's biennial report. The auditor shall, in his biennial report to the governor, state the general conduct and condition of the building and loan or savings and loan associations doing business in the state, with such suggestions as he may deem expedient. Such report shall also include the information contained in the statements of the associations, arranged in tabulated form, with the names and compensations of the clerks employed by him, the entire income, the source whence derived, and the expense during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, in detail. [C97, §1906; C24, 27, §9360.]

Time of report, §246.

9361. Statement of salaries. The auditor of state shall publish, in his report of building and loan and savings and loan associations, a detailed statement of the salaries and compensation paid, and to whom, giving the names of the officers and agents respectively receiving such salaries. [S13, §1906-a; C24, 27, §9361.]

9362. Quo warranto. When any building and loan or savings and loan association is conducting its business illegally, or in violation of its articles of incorporation or by-laws, or is practicing deception upon its members or the public, or is pursuing a plan of business that is injurious to the interests of its members, or its affairs are in an unsafe condition, the auditor of state shall notify the directors thereof, and, if they shall fail to put its affairs upon a safe basis, he shall advise the attorney general thereof, who shall take the necessary steps to wind up its affairs in the manner provided by law. [C97, §1907; C24, 27, §9362.]

9363. Voluntary liquidation. Building and loan or savings and loan associations, by a vote of three-fourths of the shareholders of such associations, represented in person or by proxy, may go into voluntary liquidation upon such plan as shall be determined upon by the shareholders at their meeting. [S13, §1907-a; C24, 27, §9363.]

9364. Transfer of mortgages—maturity. In case any such association resolves to go into voluntary liquidation, it shall have power, after crediting the mortgages given by the borrowing member with the full book value of the stock, to sell and assign such mortgages to a similar building and loan association, or to any other parties who will hold the same upon the terms under which such mortgage was given to the association. In that event the said mortgage shall be held to become due, if no other time can be agreed upon between the mortgagee and the association, within three years after the assignment thereof. [S13, §1907-a; C24, 27, §9364.]

9365. Statutory plan of liquidation. In case the shareholders are unable to agree upon other plan and terms upon which the said association may wind up its affairs, the following plan shall be adopted. Interest shall be computed on the respective amounts paid in by the several shareholders from the date of such payments until the date that said association resolves to go into liquidation, and amount so found shall be the basis for distribution of the assets of the association. In the case of a borrowing member the amount thus found due him on stock, if there have been no losses so as to impair the capital, shall be credited on his mortgage and the balance of such mortgage shall be paid within one year, together with interest at the rate therein agreed upon, not to exceed eight per cent, and upon the payments of the outstanding mortgages and the conversion of the assets into money the same shall be distributed pro rata among the stockholders according to the amount found due each as aforesaid. And any balance due the borrowing member, over and above the amount actually received as a credit on the mortgage, shall be paid to such members. In case, however, of an impairment of the capital by loss, the amount of such loss shall be estimated and apportioned to each member pro rata according to the amount found due such members in the manner aforesaid, and the borrowing members shall be entitled to receive a credit on their mortgages for the balance after the stock is charged with its pro rata share of the loss, and the balance due on such mortgages shall be paid within twelve months, and upon the final distribution any balance due such borrowing member shall be paid to him. But in the final
distribution, before the final dividend is made, interest shall be allowed on the amount found due the nonborrowing member not to exceed six per cent so as to equalize between the borrowing member who has received a credit on his mortgage, and the nonborrowing member. Any plan other than that herein specified shall be submitted to the executive council for approval before the same is adopted. [S13, §1907-a; C24, 27, §9366.]

9366. Consolidation with other companies. Any building and loan or savings and loan association organized under the laws of this state shall have authority to consolidate its business and membership with one or more building and loan or savings and loan associations of the same class organized under the laws of this state and to transfer to such association or associations its entire assets subject to its existing liabilities, and upon the consolidation of such associations, if any one or more of said companies shall have heretofore issued guaranty stock, they may provide for the withdrawal and retirement of said guaranty stock, and the same may be withdrawn in accordance with the plan therein adopted. [S13, §§1907-b; C24, 27, §9366.]

9367. Approval by executive council. The plan of such consolidation, when approved by the board of directors of each of the associations, shall be reduced to writing and submitted to the executive council, and if they find that the plan is in conformity with the law, and equitable in all respects to the members of both associations, they shall attach thereto their certificate of approval. [S13, §§1907-b; C24, 27, §9367.]

9368. Approval by members. Such plan shall then be submitted to the members of both associations, either at the regular meetings or at special meetings called for that purpose, and, if approved by a vote of three-fourths of the shares of stock of each association, the same shall then be filed in the office of the auditor of state, who shall issue a certificate authorizing the consolidation. [S13, §§1907-b; C24, 27, §9368.]

9369. Manner of voting. At such meetings the members may vote in person, or by proxy, or by written ballot mailed or otherwise delivered to the secretary at or before the time of meeting. [S13, §§1907-b; C24, 27, §9369.]

9370. Consolidation under receivership. In any case where a receiver has been appointed for any such association, its membership and business may in like manner be consolidated with, and its assets transferred to, another such association of the same class, but in such case the receiver shall act in place of the board of directors, and the plan must also be approved by the court by which the receiver was appointed. [S13, §§1907-c; C24, 27, §9370.]

9371. Foreign companies. If any foreign building and loan or savings and loan association, as in this chapter defined, desires to transact business within this state, it shall furnish to the executive council a certified copy of its articles of incorporation, or charter and by-laws, and a certified copy of the state laws under which it is organized, together with a report for the year next preceding, verified by its president, vice president, secretary, and at least three directors, which report shall show:

1. The amount of its authorized capital stock and the par value of each share.
2. The number of shares sold during the year.
3. The number of shares canceled or withdrawn during the year.
4. The number of shares in force at the end of the year.
5. A detailed statement of all funds received during the year and all disbursements.
6. The salaries paid each of its officers.
7. A detailed statement of its assets and liabilities at the end of such year and the nature thereof.
8. Any other matters of fact which the council may require. [C97, §§1908; C24, 27, §9371.]

9372. Approval by council—certificate of authority. Upon receipt of such report the council, if it finds therefrom that the association is properly managed, that its financial condition is satisfactory, and that its business is conducted upon a safe and reliable plan and one equitable to its members, shall so certify upon such copy and statement, and, the same being filed with the auditor, he shall issue a like certificate as in the case of domestic associations. [C97, §§1908; C24, 27, §9372.]

9373. Conditions attending approval. No building and loan or savings and loan association, incorporated under the laws of any other state or country, shall be authorized to do business in this state, whose articles of incorporation are not found by the executive council to be in substantial compliance with the laws of this state, and affording equal security and protection to the members thereof. [S13, §§1908-a; C24, 27, §9373.]

9374. Deposit by foreign company. Every such foreign building and loan or savings and loan association, before the state auditor shall issue to it a certificate, shall comply with the following provisions:

1. It shall deposit with the auditor of state one hundred thousand dollars, either in cash, or bonds of the United States or of the state of Iowa, or of any county or municipal corporation of the state of Iowa, or notes secured by first mortgage, on real estate, or a like amount in such other security as shall be satisfactory to said auditor.

2. Such foreign association may collect and use the interest on any securities so deposited as long as it fulfills its obligations and complies with the provisions of this chapter. It may also exchange them for other securities of equal value and satisfactory to said auditor. [C97, §§1909; C24, 27, §9374.]

9375. Liability of deposit. The deposit made with the auditor shall be held as security for all claims of resident shareholders of the state against said association, and shall be liable for all judgments or decrees thereon, and subject to the payment of the same. [C97, §§1910; C24, 27, §9375.]
§9376. Auditor of state as process agent. 
Such foreign associations shall also file with
the auditor of this state a duly authenticated
 copy of a resolution adopted by the board of
directors of such association, stipulating and
agreeing that, if any legal process or notice
affecting such association be served on the said
state auditor, and a copy thereof be mailed, post-
age prepaid, by the party procuring and issuing
the same, or his attorney, to said association,
addressed to its home office, then such service
and mailing of such process or notice shall have
the same effect as personal service on said
association within this state. [C97,§1911; C24,
27,§9376.]

Referred to in §9377.

Similar provisions, §§8355, 8421, 8766, 8801, 8952, 9067.

§9377. Manner of service. When proceedings
have been commenced against, or affecting any
foreign building and loan or savings and loan
association, as contemplated in the preceding
section, and notice has been served upon
the auditor of the state, the same shall be by dupli-
cate copies, one of which shall be filed in his
office, and the other mailed by him, postage
prepaid, to the home office of such association.
[C97,§1911; C24, 27,§9377.]

§9378. Amendments to articles. All foreign
building and loan or savings and loan associa-
tions shall file with the auditor of state, within
ten days after their adoption, a duly certified
 copy of any amendment or amendments to their
articles of incorporation or by-laws that may
have been adopted. [C97,§1912; C24, 27,§9378.]

§9379. Fees—foreign companies. Foreign
building and loan or savings and loan associa-
tions shall pay to the auditor of state the fol-
lowing fees, which shall be paid by him into the
state treasury: For each application to do busi-
ness in this state, one hundred dollars; for each
certificate of authority and each annual renewal
thereof, fifty dollars; for filing each annual
statement of the assets of the association, as
shown by the statement filed, amounts to fifty
thousand dollars or less, three dollars; if more
than fifty thousand dollars and less than one
hundred thousand dollars, five dollars; if more
than one hundred thousand dollars and less
than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars,
ten dollars; if more than two hundred and fifty
thousand dollars, and less than five hundred
thousand dollars, twenty dollars; if more than
five hundred thousand dollars and less than one
million dollars, thirty dollars; and if more than
one million dollars, fifty dollars. [C97,§1912;
C24, 27,§9379.]

Referred to in §9386.

§9380. Fees—domestic companies. Domestic
building and loan or savings and loan associa-
tions shall pay to the auditor of state the sum
of twenty-five dollars for each certificate of
authority and each renewal thereof, and for
filing each annual statement, ten dollars. [C97,
§1913; C24, 27,§9380.]

Referred to in §110.

§9381. Fees—domestic local companies. Do-

mestic local building and loan or savings and
loan associations shall pay to the auditor of
state for filing each annual statement the sum
of five dollars. [C97,§1913; C24, 27,§9381.]

Referred to in §110.

§9382. Annual statement. All building and
loan or savings and loan associations doing
business in this state shall, on or before the
first day of February of each year, file with the
auditor of state a detailed report and financial
statement of their business for the year ending
the thirty-first day of December next preceding,
and such report shall be verified by the presi-
dent and secretary or by three directors of the
association, and such report shall show:

1. The date when the association was incor-
porated and the par value of each share of stock.

2. The number of shares sold during the year.

3. The number of shares canceled or with-
drawn during the year.

4. The number of shares in force at the end
of the year.

5. A detailed statement of receipts and dis-
bursements, showing specifically from what
source received and in what manner applied.

6. A statement of the assets and liabilities
at the end of the year.

7. The salary paid to each of its officers dur-
ing the year. [C97,§1914; C24, 27,§9382.]

Referred to in §9384.

§9383. Additional report by foreign company.
All foreign building and loan or savings and
loan associations shall, in addition to the above,
report the name of each shareholder of such
association residing within the state, together
with the post office address of each, and the
number of shares owned by each of said per-
sons on the first day of January preceding,
and the cash value of each of said shares on said
date. [C97,§1914; C24, 27,§9383.]

Referred to in §9384.

§9384. Violations. If an association shall
fail or refuse to furnish to the auditor of state
the report required in the two preceding sec-
tions, it shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dol-

lars for every day such report shall be withheld,
and the auditor of state may maintain an action
in the name of the state to recover such penalty,
and the same shall be paid into the treasury of
the state. [C97,§1915; C24, 27,§9384.]

§9385. Sale of stock in unauthorized foreign
company. It shall be unlawful for any agent,
solicitor, or other person to sell stock or solicit
persons to subscribe for stock in any such as-
 sociation named in section 9373, which has not
been authorized to do business in this state,
and any person convicted of so doing shall be
punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor
more than two hundred dollars, and shall be com-
mitted to the county jail until the fine and costs
are paid. [§13,§1915-a; C24, 27,§9385.]

§9386. Discrimination in foreign states.
When by the laws of any other state, territory,
country, or nation, or by the decision or rulings
of the appropriate and proper officers thereof,
any greater taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees,
 deposits of money or other securities, or other
obligations or prohibitions, are demanded of
building and loan or savings and loan associations of this state, as a condition to be complied with before doing business in such other state, territory, country, or nation, or their agents therein, than are imposed upon foreign associations doing business in this state, so long as such laws continue in force, the same requirements, obligations, and prohibitions of whatever kind shall be imposed on all building and loan or savings and loan associations of such other state, territory, country, or nation doing business in this state, and upon their agents. It is hereby made the duty of the auditor of state to enforce the provisions of this section. [C97, §1916; C24, 27, §9386.]

9387. Revocation of certificate. If a certificate of authority to do business shall have been issued to any association, and it shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter, the auditor of state shall revoke the same. [C97, §1917; C24, 27, §9387.]

9388. Criminal offenses. If any officer, director, or agent of any building and loan or savings and loan association shall knowingly and willfully swear falsely to any statement in regard to any matter in this chapter required to be made under oath, he shall be guilty of perjury. If any director of any such association shall vote to declare a dividend greater than has been earned; or if any officer or director or any agent or employee of any such association shall issue, utter, or offer to utter, any warrant, check, order, or promise to pay of such association, or shall sign, transfer, cancel, or surrender any note, bond, draft, mortgage, or other evidence of indebtedness belonging to such association, or shall demand, collect, or receive any money from any member or other person in the name of such association without being authorized to do so by the board of directors in pursuance of its lawful power; or if any such officer, director, agent, or employee shall embezzle or convert to his own benefit or purpose, any moneys, securities, credits, or other property belonging to the association, or shall knowingly do or attempt to do any business for such association that has not procured and does not hold the certificate of authority therefor as in this chapter provided, or shall knowingly make or cause to be made any false entries in the books of the association, or shall, with the intent to deceive any person making an examination in this chapter required to be made, exhibit to the person making the examination any false entry, paper, or statement, or shall knowingly do or solicit business for any building and loan or savings and loan association which has not procured the required certificate therefor, he shall be fined in any sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years, or punished by both such fine and imprisonment. [C97, §1918; C24, 27, §9388.]

Similar provisions, §4901.

9389. Pre-existing associations. All building and loan or savings and loan associations having heretofore transacted business in this state, which shall not have complied with the provisions of this chapter, shall have the right to close up their business and fulfill their contracts heretofore entered into with the residents of this state, without being subject to the penalties prescribed in this chapter. [C97, §1919; C24, 27, §9389.]

Part of ch 86, 26GA, effective July 4, 1896.

UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS

9390. Statutes applicable. All unincorporated organizations, associations, societies, partnerships, or individuals conducting and carrying on a business, the purpose of which is to create a fund derived from periodical payments by members of such organizations, associations, societies, or other persons, upon contracts or otherwise, as well as from fines, forfeitures, incidental fees, and payment of premiums and interest; which fund is to be loaned or advanced to members of the organization, association, society, or to the persons making such periodical payments, for the purpose of enabling them to acquire the ownership or free possession of real estate, or personal property, or to construct buildings, or any or all of such purposes, shall be deemed building and loan associations; and the provisions of this chapter shall apply to all such building and loan associations so far as the same can be made applicable to unincorporated organizations, associations, societies, partnerships, or individuals. [S13, §1920-a; C24, 27, §9390.]

Referred to in §8901.

9391. Statement of resources, liabilities, and plan. Every such unincorporated organization, association, society, partnership, or individual, conducting and carrying on the business defined in the preceding section shall, before transacting any business in this state, submit to the executive council a full and complete sworn statement of the resources and liabilities of such organization, association, society, partnership, or individual, and of the proposed plan or method of doing business. [S13, §1920-b; C24, 27, §9391.]

9392. Deposit of securities. No such unincorporated building and loan association shall be permitted to carry on its business within this state unless it shall first deposit with the auditor of state at least fifty thousand dollars of first mortgages and negotiable notes in the same amount securing thereby upon real estate in the state, bearing interest at a rate not less than five per cent per annum, which said mortgages shall in no case exceed one-half the actual value of the real estate upon which they are taken. [S13, §1920-b; C24, 27, §9392.]

Referred to in §895.

9393. Additional deposits. The auditor of state shall have power and authority to require that such further amount of such securities shall be deposited with him as in his judgment may thereafter be necessary to protect the members of such building and loan association,
or the persons making periodical payments thereeto. [S13, §1920-b; C24, 27, §9393.]

Referred to in §9395, 9402.

§9394. Securities held in trust. The notes, mortgages, and securities so deposited with the auditor of state shall, with all interest and accumulations thereon, be held in trust by him for the purpose of fulfilling and carrying out all contracts made by such building and loan association with the members thereof, and with the persons making periodical payments thereeto. [S13, §1920-b; C24, 27, §9394.]

Referred to in §9395.

§9395. Approval—certificate of authority. If the executive council approves the plan or method of business of any such building and loan association, it shall indorse its approval upon the statement of the resources and liabilities and plan of business presented to it, and such statement shall thereupon be filed in the office of the auditor of state, who, shall issue a certificate to such building and loan association, to transact business within the state, if such association has deposited with him the mortgages and securities required by the provisions of the three preceding sections. [S13, §1920-c; C24, 27, §9395.]

§9396. Officers to give bonds—approval. Every officer of such building and loan association who signs or indorses checks, or handles any of the funds or securities thereof, shall give such bond or fidelity insurance for the faithful performance of his duty in such sum as the auditor of state may require, and no such officer shall be deemed qualified to enter upon the duties of his office until his bond is approved by, and deposited with, the auditor of state. And any such bond may be increased or additional sureties required by the auditor of state whenever in his judgment it becomes necessary to protect the interest of the association or its members, or persons making periodical payments of money thereeto. [S13, §1920-d; C24, 27, §9396.]

§9397. Examination. The auditor of state may at any time he may see proper, make, or cause to be made, an examination of any such building and loan association, or he may call upon it for a report of its condition upon any given day which has passed, as often as four times each year, which report shall contain the information hereinafter required. [S13, §1920-e; C24, 27, §9397.]

§9398. Expense of examination. The expense of making such examination shall be paid by the building and loan association, and if made by the auditor in person he shall be paid his necessary expenses only; if made by an examiner designated by the auditor, he shall receive ten dollars a day for the time employed by him, and his necessary expenses. [S13, §1920-f; C24, 27, §9398.]

§9399. Annual reports. On or before the first day of February of each year, every such building and loan association shall file with the auditor of state its annual report in writing for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December preceding, giving a complete statement in detail of all of its receipts from all sources, and all disbursements made during such year, arranged and itemized as may be required by the auditor of state. Such report shall also show the number of members or persons making periodical payments to such association, the number and amount of loans made to such persons, the interest received therefrom, the number and amounts of mortgages, contracts or other securities held by the association, the actual cash value of the real estate securing such mortgages or contracts, the salary paid to each of its officers during the preceding year, the assets and liabilities of the association at the end of the year, and any other matters which in the judgment of the auditor of state may be required to give him full information as to the business transacted by such building and loan association. [S13, §1920-g; C24, 27, §9399.]

Referred to in §9400.

§9400. Failure to furnish reports. If any such building and loan association shall fail or refuse to furnish to the auditor of state the report required in the preceding section, the officers or persons conducting the business of such building and loan association shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars for each day that such report is withheld, and the auditor of state may maintain an action, jointly or severally, against them in the name of the state to recover such penalty, and the same shall be paid into the state treasury when recovered by him. [S13, §1920-h; C24, 27, §9400.]

§9401. Criminal offenses. If any officer or agent of any such building and loan association, or any person conducting the business thereof, shall knowingly and wilfully swear falsely to any statement in regard to any matter in this chapter required to be made under oath, he shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly. And if any officer, agent or employee of any such association, or any person conducting the business thereof, shall issue, utter or offer to utter, any warrant, check, order, or promise to pay of such association, or shall sign, transfer, cancel, or surrender any note, bond, draft, mortgage, or other evidence of indebtedness belonging to such association, or shall demand, collect, or receive any money from any member or other person in the name of such association without being authorized so to do; or if any such officer, agent or employee of such association, or any person transacting the business thereof, shall embezzle, convert to his own use, or shall use or pledge for his own benefit or purpose, any moneys, securities, credits, or other property belonging to the association, or shall knowingly solicit, transact, or attempt to transact any business for any such association which has not procured and does not hold the certificate of authority from the auditor of state to transact business in this state as provided herein; shall knowingly make, or cause to be made, any false entries in the books of the association, or shall, with intent to deceive any person making an examination of such association, as
herein provided, exhibit to the person making
the examination any false entry, paper, or state­
ment, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding
ten thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the
penitentiary not exceeding ten years, or pun­
ished by both such fine and imprisonment. [S13,
§1920-i; C24, 27,§9401.]

Similar provision, §9388.

9402. Revocation of certificate — receiver.
If any such building and loan association, hold­
ing a certificate of authority to transact busi­
ness within this state issued by the auditor as
herein provided, shall violate any of the pro­
visions of this chapter, or shall fail to deposit
with the auditor of state such further amount
of mortgages or securities as he may require
under section 9393, the auditor of state shall
at once revoke such certificate and notify the
executive council of the revocation thereof; and
under the direction of the executive council,
application shall be made by the attorney gen­
eral to the proper court for the appointment of
a receiver to wind up the affairs of the associa­
tion; and in such proceedings the amount due
from the borrowing members or persons making
periodical payments upon contracts or mort­
gages given by them, shall be ascertained in the
manner provided in section 9365; and the
amounts owing upon such mortgages or con­
tracts from members of the association or per­
sons making periodical payments thereto, shall
be treated and considered as due and payable
within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the court
after the appointment of a receiver. [S13,
§1920-j; C24, 27,§9402.]
9403. Denominations of money. The money of account of this state is the dollar, cent, and mill, and all public accounts, and the proceedings of all courts in relation to money, shall be kept and expressed in the above denominations. Demands expressed in money of another denomination shall not be affected by the provisions of this section, but in any action or proceeding based thereon it shall be reduced to and computed by the denominations given. [C51, §§943, 944; R60, §§1785, 1786; C73, §§2075, 2076; C97, §3037; C24, 27, §9403.]

9404. Rate of interest. The rate of interest shall be six cents on the hundred by the year in the following cases, unless the parties shall agree in writing for the payment of interest not exceeding eight cents on the hundred by the year:
1. Money due by express contract.
2. Money after the same becomes due.
3. Money loaned.
4. Money received to the use of another and retained beyond a reasonable time, without the owner's consent, express or implied.
5. Money due on the settlement of accounts from the day the balance is ascertained.
6. Money due upon open accounts after six months from the date of the last item.
7. Money due, or to become due, where there is a contract to pay interest, and no rate is stipulated. [C51, §945; R60, §1787; C73, §2077; C97, §3038; C24, 27, §9404.]

9405. Interest on judgments and decrees. Interest shall be allowed on all money due on judgments and decrees of courts at the rate of six cents on the hundred by the year, unless a different rate is fixed by the contract on which the judgment or decree is rendered, in which case the judgment or decree shall draw interest at the rate expressed in the contract, not exceeding eight cents on the hundred by the year, which rate must be expressed in the judgment or decree. [C51, §946; R60, §1789; C73, §2078; C97, §3039; C24, 27, §9405.]

9406. Illegal rate prohibited — usury. No person shall, directly or indirectly, receive in money or in any other thing, or in any manner, any greater sum or value for the loan of money, or upon contract founded upon any sale or loan of real or personal property, than is in this chapter prescribed. [R60, §1790; C73, §2079; C97, §3040; C24, 27, §9406.]

9407. Penalty for usury. If it shall be ascertained in any action brought on any contract that a rate of interest has been contracted for, directly or indirectly, in money or in property, greater than is authorized by this chapter, the same shall work a forfeiture of eight cents on the hundred by the year upon the amount of the principal remaining unpaid upon such contract at the time judgment is rendered thereon, and the court shall enter final judgment in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant for the principal sum so remaining unpaid without costs, and also against the defendant and in favor of the state, for the use of the school fund of the county in which the action is brought, for the amount of the forfeiture; and in no case where unlawful interest is contracted for shall the plaintiff have judgment for more than the principal sum, whether the unlawful interest be incorporated with the principal or not. [R60, §1791; C73, §2080; C97, §3041; C24, 27, §9407.]

9408. Interest in excess of two per cent per month. Every person or persons, company, corporation, or firm, and every agent of any person, persons, company, corporation, or firm, who shall take or receive, or agree to take or receive, directly or indirectly, by means of commissions or brokerage charges, or otherwise, for the forbearance or use of money in the sum or amount of more than three hundred dollars a rate greater than two per cent per month, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing a higher rate of interest than is now provided by law. [SS15, §3041-a; C24, 27, §9408.]
9409. Assignee of usurious contract. Any assignee of a usurious contract, becoming such in good faith in the usual course of business and without notice of such fact, may recover of the usurer the full amount of the consideration paid by him therefor, less any sum that may have been realized on the contract, anything in this chapter contained to the contrary notwithstanding. [R60, §1792; C73, §2081; C97, §3042; C24, 27, §9409.]

CHAPTER 419

CHATTEL LOANS

Referred to in §9305-a25. Loans in excess of $300, §9408.

9410. License required to make certain loans. No person, copartnership, or corporation shall engage in the business of making loans of money, credit, goods, or things in action in the amount or to the value of three hundred dollars or less, and charge, contract for, or receive a greater rate of interest than eight per cent per annum therefor, except as authorized by this chapter, and without first obtaining a license from the superintendent of banking, hereinafter called the licensing official. [C24, 27, §9410.]

Referred to in §9435.

9411. Application for license. Application for such license shall be in writing and shall contain the full name and address, both of the residence and place of business, of the applicant, and if the applicant is a copartnership, of every member thereof, or if a corporation, of each officer thereof; also the county and municipality, with street and number, if any, where the business is to be conducted. [C24, 27, §9411.]

9412. Fee for license. Every such applicant, at the time of making such application, shall pay to the licensing official the sum of one hundred dollars as an annual license fee and in full payment of all expenses of examinations under and administration of this chapter; provided that if the license is issued for a period of less than twelve months, the license fee shall be prorated according to the number of months that said license shall run. [C24, 27, §9412.]

9413. Bond—amount. The applicant shall also, at the same time, file with the licensing official a bond in which the applicant shall be the obligor, in the sum of one thousand dollars with one or more sureties (whose liability as such sureties, in the aggregate, shall not exceed one thousand dollars), to be approved by the licensing official, which bond shall run to the state for the use of the state and of any person or persons who may have a cause of action against the obligor of said bond under the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §9413.]

9414. Condition of bond. Such bond shall be conditioned that said obligor will conform to and abide by each and every provision of this chapter and will pay to the state and to any such person or persons, any and all moneys that may become due or owing to the state and to such person, or persons, from said obligor, under and by virtue of the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §9414.]

9415. Issuance of license—expiration. Upon the filing of such application and the approval of said bond and the payment of said fee, the licensing official shall issue a license to the applicant to make loans in accordance with the provisions of this chapter for a period which shall expire the first day of January next following the date of its issuance. Such license shall not be assignable. [C24, 27, §9415.]

9416. Duplicate license. Not more than one place of business shall be maintained under the same license, but the licensing official shall issue more than one license to the same licensee upon the payment of an additional license fee and the filing of an additional bond for each license. [C24, 27, §9416.]

Referred to in §9435.

9417. Manner of making loans. No person, copartnership, or corporation so licensed shall make any loan provided for by this chapter, under any other name, or at any other place of business, than that named in the license. [C24, 27, §9417.]

Referred to in §9435.

9418. Display of license. The license shall be kept conspicuously posted in the place of business of the licensee. [C24, 27, §9418.]

9419. Notice of change of place of business. Whenever the licensee shall change his place of business, he shall at once give written notice...
thereof to the licensing official who shall attach to the license his approval in writing of the change. [C24, 27,§9419.]

9420. Interest rate. Every person, copartnership, and corporation licensed hereunder may loan any sum of money not exceeding in amount the sum of three hundred dollars and may charge, contract for, and receive thereon interest at a rate not to exceed three and one-half per cent per month. [C24, 27,§9420.]

Referred to in §§9425, 9435, 9436.

9421. Computation of interest. Interest shall not be payable in advance nor compounded, and shall be computed on unpaid balances. [C24, 27,§9421.]

Referred to in §§9425, 9435, 9436.

9422. Additional charges. In addition to the interest herein provided for, no further or other charge, or amount whatsoever for any examination, service, brokerage, commission, or other thing, or otherwise, shall be directly or indirectly charged, contracted for, or received, except the lawful fees, if any, actually and necessarily paid out by the licensee to any public officer, for filing, or recording in any public office any instrument securing the loan, which fees may be collected when the loan is made, or at any time thereafter. [C24, 27,§9422.]

Referred to in §§9425, 9435, 9436.

9423. Excessive charges—forfeiture of loan. If interest or charges in excess of those permitted by this chapter shall be charged, contracted for, or received, the contract of loan shall be void and the licensee shall have no right to collect, or receive any principal, interest, or charges whatsoever. [C24, 27,§9423.]

Referred to in §§9425.

9424. Limitation on loan. No person shall owe any licensee, as such, at any time more than three hundred dollars for principal. [C24, 27,§9424.]

Referred to in §§9425, 9435, 9436.

9425. Duty of licensee as to borrower. Every licensee shall:
1. Deliver to the borrower, at the time a loan is made, a statement in the English language showing in clear and distinct terms the amount and date of the loan and of its maturity, the nature of the security, if any, for the loan, the name and address of the borrower and of the licensee and the rate of interest charged. Upon such statement there shall be printed in English a copy of the five preceding sections.
2. Give to the borrower a plain and complete receipt for all payments made on account of any such loan at the time such payments are made.
3. Upon repayment of the loan in full, mark indelibly every paper signed by the borrower with the word "paid" or "canceled", and release any mortgage, restore any pledge, cancel and return any note, and cancel and return any assignment given by the borrower as security. [C24, 27,§9425.]

9426. Confession of judgment—amount of loan. No licensee shall take any confession of judgment, or any power of attorney in relation to any such loan. Nor shall he take any note, promise to pay, or security that does not state the actual amount of the loan, the time for which it is made, and the rate of interest charged, nor shall he take any instrument in which blanks are left to be filled after execution. [C24, 27,§9426.]

9427. Assignment of wages—exempt property. No assignment of or order for the payment of any salary, wages, commissions, or other compensation for services, earned or to be earned, given to secure any such loan shall be valid unless such loan is contracted simultaneously with its execution; nor shall any such assignment, or order, or any chattel mortgage or other lien on household furniture then in the possession and use of the borrower be valid unless in writing signed and acknowledged in person by the borrower; nor, if the borrower is married, unless signed and acknowledged in person by both husband and wife. [C24, 27,§9427.]

Similar provision, §9454.

9428. Limitation on assignment. Under any such assignment or order for the payment of future salary, wages, commissions, or other compensation for services, given as security for a loan made under this chapter, a sum not exceeding ten per cent of the borrower's salary, wages, commissions, or other compensation for services, shall be collectible therefrom by the licensee at the time of each payment of salary, wages, commissions, or other compensation for services, from the time that a copy of such assignment, verified by the oath of the licensee, or his agent, together with a verified statement of the amount unpaid upon such loan, is served upon the employer. [C24, 27,§9428.]

9429. Illegal rate of interest. No person, copartnership, or corporation, except as authorized by this chapter, shall, directly or indirectly, charge, contract for, or receive any interest or consideration greater than eight per cent per annum upon the loan, use, or forbearance of money, goods, or things in action, of the amount or value of three hundred dollars or less. [C24, 27,§9429.]

Referred to in §§9435, 9436.

9430. Evasions by sale of property. The foregoing prohibition shall apply to any person who, as security for any such loan, use, or forbearance of money, goods, or things in action, or for any such loan, use, or sale of credit, makes a pretended purchase of property from any person and permits the owner or pledgor to retain the possession thereof, or who, by any device or pretense of charging for his services, or otherwise, seeks to obtain a greater compensation than is authorized by this chapter. [C24, 27,§9430.]

Referred to in §§9435, 9436.

9431. Enforcement of loans made outside state. No loan for which a greater rate of interest or charge than is allowed by this chapter has been contracted for or received, wherever made, shall be enforced in this state, and any person in any wise participating therein in this
state shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §9431.]

Referred to in §9435.

9432. False advertisements. No licensee, or other person, copartnership, or corporation, shall print, publish, or distribute, or cause to be printed, published, or distributed in any manner whatsoever, any written or printed statement with regard to the rates, terms, or conditions for the lending of money, credit, goods, or things in action, in amounts of three hundred dollars or less, which is false, or calculated to deceive. [C51, §2724; R60, §4366; C73, §4029; C97, §4965; C24, 27, §9442.]

CHAPTER 420

CONTRACTS

9435. Violations—penalty. Any person, copartnership, or corporation and the several officers and employees thereof who shall violate any of the provisions of sections 9410, 9416, 9417, 9420 to 9422, inclusive, 9424, or 9429 to 9432, inclusive, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. [C24, 27, §9435.]

9436. Revocation of license. The licensing official may, upon notice to the licensee and reasonable opportunity to be heard, revoke such license if the licensee has violated any provision of this chapter; and in case the licensee shall be convicted by a court a second time of a violation of sections 9420 to 9422, inclusive, and 9424, the licensing official shall revoke such license; provided that the second offense shall have occurred after a prior conviction, in which case another license shall not be issued to such licensee, nor to the husband or wife of the licensee, nor to any copartnership or corporation of which he is a member or officer. [C24, 27, §9436.]

9437. Inadequate bond. If in the opinion of the licensing official the bond of the licensee shall at any time appear to be insecure, or exhausted, or otherwise doubtful, an additional bond in the sum of not more than one thousand dollars satisfactory to the licensing official shall be filed within ten days after notice to the licensee, and upon failure of the obligor to file such additional bond, the license shall be revoked by the licensing official. [C24, 27, §9437.]

9438. Scope of law—exceptions. This chapter shall not apply to any existing private bank or bankers doing a general banking business, or to any person, copartnership, or corporation doing business under any law of this state or of the United States relating to banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, or licensed pawnbrokers, nor shall it apply to any domestic corporation entitled to the benefits of sections 6994 to 6996, inclusive. [C24, 27, §9438.]

CHAPTER 420

CONTRACTS

9441. Failure of consideration. 9442. Gaming contracts void.

9441. Failure of consideration. The want or failure, in whole or in part, of the consideration of a written contract may be shown as a defense, total or partial, except as provided in the negotiable instruments law. [C51, §976; R60, §1825; C73, §2114; C97, §3070; C24, 27, §9441.]

Negotiable instruments law, ch 424.

9442. Gaming contracts void. All promises, agreements, notes, bills, bonds, or other contracts, mortgages or other securities, when the whole or any part of the consideration thereof is for money or other valuable thing won or lost, laid, staked, or bet, at or upon any game of any kind or on any wager, are absolutely void and of no effect. [C51, §2724; R60, §4366; C73, §4029; C97, §4965; C24, 27, §9442.]
CHAPTER 421
TENDER OF PAYMENT AND PERFORMANCE

Tender in actions against heirs, §12060. Tender under offer to compromise, ch 846. Notary fee for noting tender, §1214.

9443. Demand required.
9444. Tender of labor or property.
9445. Tender when contract assigned.
9446. Effect of tender.

9443. Demand required. No cause of action shall accrue upon a contract for labor or the payment or delivery of property other than money, where the time of performance is not fixed, until a demand of performance has been made upon the maker and refused, or a reasonable time for performance thereafter allowed. [C51, §§960, 961; R60, §1805; C73, §§2097, 97, §9450; C24, 27, §9443.]

9444. Tender of labor or property. When a contract for labor, or for the payment or delivery of property other than money, does not fix a place of performance, the maker may tender the labor or property at the place where the payee resided at the time of making the contract, or at the residence of the payee at the time of performance of the contract, or where any assignee of the contract resides when it becomes due, but if the property in such case is too ponderous to be conveniently transported, or if the payee had no known place of residence within the state at the time of making the contract, or if the assignee of a written contract has no known place of residence within the state at the time of performance, the maker may tender the property at the place where he resided at the time of making the contract. [C51, §§960, 961; R60, §§1807, 1808; C73, §§2098, 2099; C97, §8057; C24, 27, §9444.]

9445. Tender when contract assigned. When the contract is contained in a written instrument which is assigned before due, and the maker has notice thereof, he shall make the tender at the residence of the holder if he resides in the state and no farther from the maker than the payee did at the making thereof. [C51, §862; R60, §1809; C73, §8201; C97, §8058; C24, 27, §9445.]

Referred to in §9446.

9446. Effect of tender. A tender of the property, as above provided, discharges the maker from the contract, and the property becomes vested in the payee or his assignee, and he may maintain an action therefor as in other cases. But if the property tendered be perishable, or requires feeding, or other care, and no person is found to receive it when tendered, the person making the tender shall preserve, feed, or otherwise take care of the same, and shall have a lien thereon for his reasonable expenses and trouble in so doing. [C51, §§893, 964; R60, §§1809, 1811; C73, §§2101, 2102; C97, §8059; C24, 27, §9446.]

9447. Tender when holder absent from state.
9448. Offer in writing—effect.
9449. Nonacceptance of tender.
9450. Receipt—objection.

9447. Tender when holder absent from state. When the holder of an instrument for the payment of money is absent from the state when it becomes due, and the indorsee or assignee of such an instrument has not notified the maker of such indorsement or assignment, the maker may tender payment at the last residence or place of business of the payee before the instrument becomes due, and if there be no person there authorized to receive payment and give proper credit therefor, the maker may deposit the amount due with the clerk of the district court in the county where the payee resided at the time it became due, and the maker shall not be liable for interest from that date. [C51, §966; R60, §1815; C73, §§2104; C97, §§3060; C24, 27, §9447.]

9448. Offer in writing—effect. An offer in writing to pay a particular sum of money, or to deliver a written instrument or specific personal property, if not accepted, is equivalent to the actual tender of the money, instrument, or property, subject, however, to the condition contained in the following section; but if the party to whom the tender is made desires an inspection of the instrument or property tendered, other than money, before making his determination, it shall be allowed him on request. [C51, §967; R60, §1816; C73, §§2105; C97, §§3061; C24, 27, §9448.]

9449. Nonacceptance of tender. When a tender of money or property is not accepted by the party to whom it is made, the party making it may, if he sees fit, retain it in his possession; but if afterwards the party to whom the tender was made concludes to accept it and gives notice thereof to the other party, and the subject of the tender is not delivered to him within a reasonable time, the tender shall be of no effect. [C51, §966; R60, §1815; C73, §§2104; C97, §§3062; C24, 27, §9449.]

Referred to in §9448.

9450. Receipt—objection. The person making a tender may demand a receipt in writing for the money or article tendered, as a condition precedent to the delivery thereof. The person to whom a tender is made must, at the time, make any objection which he may have to the money, instrument, or property tendered, or he will be deemed to have waived it. [C51, §§966, 969; R60, §§1817, 1818; C73, §§2106, 2107; C97, §§3063; C24, 27, §9450.]
CHAPTER 422
ASSIGNMENT OF ACCOUNTS AND NONNEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

Assignment of nonnegotiable instruments. §9451.
Assignment prohibited by instrument. §9452.
Assignment of open account. §9453.

9451. Assignment of nonnegotiable instruments.

Bonds, duebills, and all instruments by which the maker promises to pay another, without words of negotiability, a sum of money, or by which he promises to pay a sum of money in property or labor, or to pay or deliver any property or labor, or acknowledges any money, labor, or property to be due, are assignable by indorsement thereon, or by other writing, and the assignee shall have a right of action thereon in his own name, subject to any defense or counterclaim which the maker or debtor had against any assignor thereof before notice of such assignment. [C51, §949; R60, §1796; C73, §2084; C97, §3044; C24, 27, §9451.]

Nonnegotiable bills of lading, §8274.

Related section, §10971.

9452. Assignment prohibited by instrument.

When by the terms of an instrument its assignment is prohibited, an assignment thereof shall nevertheless be valid, but the maker may avail himself of any defense or counterclaim against the assignee which he may have against any assignor thereof before notice of such assignment is given to him in writing. [C51, §951; R60, §1798; C73, §2086; C97, §3046; C24, 27, §9452.]

Referred to in §9453.

Related section, §10971.

9453. Assignment of open account.

An open account of sums of money due on contract may be assigned, and the assignee will have a right of action thereon in his own name, subject to such defenses and counterclaims as are allowed against the instruments mentioned in the preceding section, before notice of such assignment is given to the debtor in writing by the assignee. [C51, §952; R60, §1799; C73, §2087; C97, §3047; C24, 27, §9453.]

Referred to in §9454.

Related section, §10971.

9454. Assignment of wages.

If the surety com­ments. §13, §3047; C24, 27, §9456.

Related section, §10971.

9455. Priority. Assignments of wages shall have priority and precedence in the order in which notice in writing of such assignments shall be given to the employer, and not otherwise. [C13, §3047; C24, 27, §9455.]

9456. Assignor liable. The assignor of any of the above instruments not negotiable shall be liable to the action of his assignee without notice. [C51, §956; R60, §1803; C73, §2088; C97, §3048; C24, 27, §9456.]

CHAPTER 423
SURETIES

9457. Requiring creditor to sue.

9458. Refusal or neglect of creditor.

9457. Requiring creditor to sue. When any person bound as surety for another for the payment of money, or the performance of any other contract in writing, apprehends that his principal is about to become insolvent or remove permanently from the state without discharging the contract, he may, if a cause of action has accrued thereon, by writing, require the creditor to sue upon the same, or permit the surety to commence an action in such creditor's name and at the surety's cost. [C51, §970; R60, §1819; C73, §2108; C97, §3064; C24, 27, §9457.]

Order of liability, §11677.

Right of subrogation, §11667.

9458. Refusal or neglect of creditor. If the creditor refuses or neglects to bring an action for ten days after request, and does not permit the surety to do so, and to furnish him with a true copy of the contract or other writing therefor, and enable him to have the use of the original when requisite in such action, the surety shall be discharged. [C51, §971; R60, §1820; C73, §2109; C97, §3065; C24, 27, §9458.]

9459. Suit by surety. When the surety com­ments. §13, §3047; C24, 27, §9459.

Related section, §10971.

9460. Executor—official bonds. The provi­ments of this chapter extend to the executor of a deceased surety and holder of the contract, but not to the official bonds of public officers, executors, or guardians. [C51, §973; R60, §1822; C73, §2111; C97, §3067; C24, 27, §9460.]

9459. Suit by surety. When the surety com­ments. §13, §3047; C24, 27, §9459.

Related section, §10971.

9460. Executor—official bonds. The provi­ments of this chapter extend to the executor of a deceased surety and holder of the contract, but not to the official bonds of public officers, executors, or guardians. [C51, §973; R60, §1822; C73, §2111; C97, §3067; C24, 27, §9460.]

9454. Assignment of wages. No sale or assignment, by the head of a family, of wages, whether the same be exempt from execution or not, shall be of any validity whatever unless the same be evidenced by a written instrument, and if married, unless the husband and wife sign and acknowledge the same joint instrument before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments. [S13, §3047; C24, 27, §9454.]

Incasurance on exempt property, §10013.

Similar provision, §9427.

9455. Priority. Assignments of wages shall have priority and precedence in the order in which notice in writing of such assignments shall be given to the employer, and not otherwise. [S13, §3047; C24, 27, §9455.]

9456. Assignor liable. The assignor of any of the above instruments not negotiable shall be liable to the action of his assignee without notice. [C51, §956; R60, §1803; C73, §2088; C97, §3048; C24, 27, §9456.]

9457. Requiring creditor to sue.

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CHAPTER 424
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS LAW

Bracketed numbers indicate the corresponding section of the uniform act.

FORM AND INTERPRETATION

9461. § 1. Form of negotiable instrument.
9462. § 2. Certainty as to sum—what constitutes.
9463. § 3. When promise is unconditional.
9466. § 6. Omissions—seal—particular money.
9467. § 7. When payable on demand.
9468. § 8. When payable to order.
9469. § 9. When payable to bearer.
9470. § 10. Terms—when sufficient.
9471. § 11. Date—presumption as to.
9473. § 13. When date may be inserted.
9474. § 14. When blank may be filled.
9475. § 15. Incomplete instrument not delivered.
9476. § 16. Delivery—when effectual.
9477. § 17. Construction.
9478. § 18. Liability of person signing.
9479. § 19. Signature by agent—authority.
9480. § 20. Liability of person signing as agent.
9481. § 21. Signature by procuration—effect of.
9482. § 22. Effect of indorsement.
9483. § 23. Forged signature—effect of.

CONSIDERATION

9484. § 24. Presumption of consideration.
9486. § 26. What constitutes holder for value.
9487. § 27. Lien on instrument—holder for value.
9488. § 28. Effect of want of consideration.
9489. § 29. Liability of accommodation party.

NEGOTIATION

9490. § 30. What constitutes negotiation.
9491. § 31. Indorsement—how made.
9492. § 32. Indorsement—entire instrument.
9493. § 33. Kinds of indorsement.
9494. § 34. Special indorsement—in blank.
9495. § 35. Blank indorsement—how changed.
9496. § 36. When indorsement restrictive.
9497. § 37. Effect of restrictive indorsement.
9498. § 38. Qualified indorsement.
9500. § 40. Indorsement payable to bearer.
9501. § 41. Indorsement to two or more persons.
9502. § 42. Effect of instrument drawn as cashier.
9503. § 43. Indorsement where name is misspelled.
9504. § 44. Indorsement in representative capacity.
9505. § 45. Time of indorsement—presumption.
9506. § 46. Place of indorsement—presumption.
9507. § 47. Continuation of negotiable character.
9508. § 48. Discharge of accommodation party.
9509. § 49. Transfer without indorsement.
9510. § 50. When prior party may negotiate.

RIGHTS OF HOLDER

9511. § 51. Right of holder to sue—payment.
9512. § 52. What constitutes a holder in due course.
9513. § 53. When person not deemed holder in due course.
9514. § 54. Notice before full amount paid.
9515. § 55. When title defective.
9516. § 56. What constitutes notice of defect.
9517. § 57. Rights of holder in due course.
9518. § 58. When subject to original defenses.
9519. § 59. Who deemed holder in due course.

LIABILITIES OF PARTIES

9520. § 60. Liability of maker.
9521. § 61. Liability of drawer.
9522. § 62. Liability of acceptor.
9523. § 63. When person deemed indorser.
9524. § 64. Liability of irregular indorser.
9525. § 65. Warranty—negotiation by delivery.
9526. § 66. Liability of general indorser.
9527. § 67. Liability—paper negotiable by delivery.
9528. § 68. Order in which indorsers are liable.
9529. § 69. Liability of agent or broker.

PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT

9530. § 70. Effect of want of demand.
9531. § 71. Presentment.
9532. § 72. Sufficient presentment.
9533. § 73. Place of presentment.
9534. § 74. Instrument must be exhibited.
9535. § 75. Presentment when payable at bank.
9536. § 76. Presentment where debtor is dead.
9537. § 77. Presentment to persons as partners.
9538. § 78. Presentment to joint debtors.
9539. § 79. When presentment not required.
9540. § 80. When presentment not required.
9541. § 81. Delay in making presentment.
9542. § 82. Presentment dispensed with.
9543. § 83. When instrument dishonored.
9544. § 84. Liability of person secondarily liable.
9545. § 85. Holidays affecting presentation.
9546. § 86. Time of maturity.
9547. § 87. Time—how computed.
9548. § 88. Rule where instrument payable at bank.
9549. § 89. What constitutes payment.

NOTICE OF DISHONOR

9550. § 90. Notice of dishonor.
9551. § 91. Notice given by agent.
9552. § 92. Effect of notice given.
9553. § 93. Effect where notice is given by party.
9554. § 94. When agent may give notice.
9555. § 95. When notice is sufficient.
9556. § 96. Form of notice.
9557. § 97. To whom notice may be given.
9558. § 98. Notice where party is dead.
9559. § 99. Notice to partners.
9560. § 100. Notice to persons jointly liable.
9561. § 101. Notice to bankrupt.
9562. § 102. Time.
9563. § 103. Where parties reside in same place.
9564. § 104. Where parties reside in different places.
9565. § 105. When sender deemed to have given notice.
9566. § 106. Deposit in post office—what constitutes.
9567. § 107. Notice to antecedent party—time of.
9568. § 108. Where notice must be sent.
9569. § 109. Waiver of notice.
9570. § 110. Who may affect by waiver.
9571. § 111. Waiver of protest.
9572. § 112. When notice is dispensed with.
9573. § 113. Delay in giving notice—how excused.
9574. § 114. When notice need not be given.
9575. § 115. When notice need not be given.
9577. § 117. Effect of omission to give notice.
9578. § 118. When protest need not be made.

DISCHARGE OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

9580. § 119. How instrument discharged.
§9461. [§120.] When persons secondarily liable on.

§9462. [§121.] Right of party who discharges.

§9463. [§122.] Renunciation by holder.

§9464. [§123.] Cancellation—unintentional—burden.

§9465. [§124.] Alteration of instrument—effect of.

§9466. [§125.] What constitutes a material alteration.

§9467. [§126.] Bill of exchange defined.

§9468. [§127.] Bill not an assignment of funds.

§9469. [§128.] Bill addressed to more than one drawee.

§9470. [§129.] Inland and foreign bills of exchange.

§9471. [§130.] Bill treated as promissory note.

§9472. [§131.] Referee in case of need.

§9473. [§132.] Acceptance—how made.

§9474. [§133.] Holder entitled to acceptance.

§9475. [§134.] Acceptance by separate instrument.

§9476. [§135.] Promise to accept.

§9477. [§136.] Time allowed drawee to accept.

§9478. [§137.] Liability of drawee retaining bill.

§9479. [§138.] Acceptance of incomplete bill.

§9480. [§139.] Kinds of acceptances.

§9481. [§140.] What constitutes a general acceptance.

§9482. [§141.] Qualified acceptance.

§9483. [§142.] Qualified acceptance.

§9484. [§143.] When presentment must be made.

§9485. [§144.] Release of drawer and indorser.

§9486. [§145.] Presentment—how made.

§9487. [§146.] Days for presentment.

§9488. [§147.] Presentment where time is insufficient.

§9489. [§148.] Where presentment is excused.

§9490. [§149.] When dishonored by nonacceptance.

§9491. [§150.] Duty of holder where bill not accepted.

§9492. [§151.] Rights of holders.

§9493. [§152.] Protest—how made.

§9494. [§153.] Protest by whom made.

§9495. [§154.] Protest—when to be made.

§9496. [§155.] Protest—where made.

§9497. [§156.] Nonacceptance and nonpayment.

§9498. [§157.] Protest before maturity.

§9499. [§158.] When protest dispensed with.

§9500. [§159.] Agreement of acceptor for honor.

§9501. [§160.] Presentment for payment to acceptor.

§9502. [§161.] Maturity of bill payable after sight.

§9503. [§162.] When deemed to be an acceptance.

§9504. [§163.] Liability of acceptor for honor.

§9505. [§164.] Agreement of acceptor for honor.

§9506. [§165.] Maturity of bill payable after sight.

§9507. [§166.] Protest of bill accepted for honor.

§9508. [§167.] Payment for honor—how made.

§9509. [§168.] Payment for honor—when due.

§9510. [§169.] Refusal to receive payment supra presentment.

§9511. [§170.] Rights of payer for honor.

§9512. [§171.] Who may make payment for honor.

§9513. [§172.] Payment for honor—how made.

§9514. [§173.] Declaration before payment for honor.

§9515. [§174.] Preference of parties.

§9516. [§175.] Effect on subsequent parties.

§9517. [§176.] Refusal to receive payment supra presentment.

§9518. [§177.] Rights of payer for honor.

§9519. [§178.] Bills in sets constitute one bill.

§9520. [§179.] Rights of holders.

§9521. [§180.] Liability of holder who indorses.

§9522. [§181.] Acceptance of bills drawn in sets.

§9523. [§182.] Payment by acceptor of bills.

§9524. [§183.] Effect of discharging one of a set.

§9525. [§184.] Promissory note defined.

§9526. [§185.] Check defined.

§9527. [§186.] Within what time check presented.

§9528. [§187.] Certification of check.

§9529. [§188.] Effect.

§9530. [§189.] Check not an assignment.

§9531. [§190.] Short title.

§9532. [§191.] Definitions and meaning of terms.

§9533. [§192.] Person primarily liable on instrument.

§9534. [§193.] Reasonable time—what constitutes.

§9535. [§194.] Time—how computed.

§9536. [§195.] Application of chapter.

§9537. [§196.] Law merchant—when governs.

§9538. [§197.] Days of grace—demand made on.

§9539. [§198.] Indemnifying bond to protect payer.

§9540. [§199.] Indemnifying bond.

§9541. [§200.] By stated installments, with a provision that upon default in payment of any installment, the whole shall become due; or

§9542. [§201.] With exchange, whether at a fixed rate or at the current rate; or

§9543. [§202.] With costs of collection or an attorney's fee, in case payment shall not be made at maturity. [S13, §3060-a2; C24, 27, §9462.]

§9463. [§83.] When promise is unconditional.

An unqualified order or promise to pay is unconditional within the meaning of this chapter, though coupled with:

1. An indication of a particular fund out of which reimbursement is to be made, or a particular account to be debited with the amount; or

2. A statement of the transaction which gives rise to the instrument.

But an order or promise to pay out of a particular fund is not unconditional. [S13, §3060-a3; C24, 27, §9463.]

§9464. [§84.] Determinable future time—what constitutes.

An instrument is payable at a
§9465, Ch 424, NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS—FORM AND INTERPRETATION

determinable future time, within the meaning of this chapter, which is expressed to be payable:
1. At a fixed period after date or sight; or
2. On or before a fixed or determinable future time specified therein; or
3. On or at a fixed period after the occurrence of a specified event, which is certain to happen, though the time of happening be uncertain.

An instrument payable upon a contingency is not negotiable, and the happening of the event does not cure the defect. [S13,§3060-a4; C24, 27,§9464.]

§9465. [§5.] Provisions not affecting negotiability. An instrument which contains an order or promise to do an act in addition to the payment of money is not negotiable. But the negotiable character of an instrument otherwise negotiable is not affected by a provision which:
1. Authorizes the sale of collateral securities in case the instrument be not paid at maturity; or
2. Authorizes a confession of judgment if the instrument be not paid at maturity; or
3. Waives the benefit of any law intended for the advantage or protection of the obligor; or
4. Gives the holder an election to require something to be done in lieu of payment of money.

But nothing in this section shall validate any provision or stipulation otherwise illegal. [S13, §3060-a5; C24, 27,§9465.]

§9466. [§6.] Omissions — seal — particular money. The validity and negotiable character of an instrument are not affected by the fact that:
1. It is not dated; or
2. Does not specify the value given, or that any value has been given therefor; or
3. Does not specify the place where it is drawn or the place where it is payable; or
4. Bears a seal; or
5. Designates a particular kind of current money in which payment is to be made.

But nothing in this section shall alter or repeal any statute requiring in certain cases the nature of the consideration to be stated in the instrument. [S13, §3060-a6; C24, 27,§9466.]

§9467. [§7.] When payable on demand. An instrument is payable on demand:
1. Where it is expressed to be payable on demand, or at sight, or on presentation; or
2. In which no time for payment is expressed.

Where an instrument is issued, accepted, or indorsed when overdue, it is, as regards the person so issuing, accepting, or indorsing it, payable on demand. [S13, §3060-a7; C24, 27,§9467.]

§9468. [§8.] When payable to order. The instrument is payable to order where it is drawn payable to the order of a specified person or to him or his order. It may be drawn payable to the order of:
1. A payee who is not maker, drawer, or drawer; or
2. The drawer or maker; or
3. The drawer; or
4. Two or more payees jointly; or
5. One or some of several payees; or
6. The holder of an office for the time being.

Where the instrument is payable to order, the payee must be named or otherwise indicated therein with reasonable certainty. [S13, §3060-a8; C24, 27,§9468.]

§9469. [§9.] When payable to bearer. The instrument is payable to bearer:
1. When it is expressed to be so payable; or
2. When it is payable to a person named therein or bearer; or
3. When it is payable to the order of a fictitious or nonexisting person, and such fact was known to the person making it so payable; or
4. When the name of the payee does not purport to be the name of any person; or
5. When the only or last indorsement is an indorsement in blank. [S13, §3060-a9; C24, 27,§9469.]

§9470. [§10.] Terms—when sufficient. The negotiable instrument need not follow the language of this chapter, but any terms are sufficient which clearly indicate an intention to conform to the requirements thereof. [S13, §3060-a10; C24, 27,§9470.]

§9471. [§11.] Date—presumption as to. When the instrument or an acceptance or any indorsement thereon is dated, such date is deemed prima facie to be the true date of the making, drawing, acceptance, or indorsement, as the case may be. [S13, §3060-a11; C24, 27,§9471.]

§9472. [§12.] Antedated and postdated. The instrument is not invalid for the reason only that it is antedated or postdated, provided this is not done for an illegal or fraudulent purpose. The person to whom an instrument so dated is delivered acquires the title thereto as of the date of delivery. [S13, §3060-a12; C24, 27,§9472.]

§9473. [§13.] When date may be inserted. When an instrument expressed to be payable at a fixed period after date is issued undated, or where the acceptance of an instrument payable at a fixed period after sight is undated, any holder may insert therein the true date of issue or acceptance, and the instrument shall be payable accordingly. The insertion of a wrong date does not avoid the instrument in the hands of a subsequent holder in due course; but as to him, the date so inserted is to be regarded as the true date. [S13, §3060-a13; C24, 27,§9473.]

§9474. [§14.] Blanks—when may be filled. Where the instrument is wanting in any material particular, the person in possession thereof has a prima facie authority to complete it by filling up the blanks therein. And a signature on a blank paper delivered by the person making the signature in order that the paper may be converted into a negotiable instrument operates as a prima facie authority to fill it up as such for any amount. In order, however, that any such instrument when completed may be enforced against any person who became a party thereto prior to its completion, it must be filled up strictly in accordance with the authority given and within a reasonable time. But if any such instrument, after completion, is negotiated to a holder in due course it is valid and effectual for all purposes in his hands, and he may enforce it as if it had been filled up strictly in accordance with
the authority given and within a reasonable time. [S13, §3060-a14; C24, 27, §9474.]

9475. [§15.] Incomplete instrument not delivered. Where an incomplete instrument has not been delivered it will not, if completed and negotiated, without authority, be a valid contract in the hands of any holder, as against any person whose signature was placed thereon prior to delivery. [S13, §3060-a15; C24, 27, §9475.]

9476. [§16.] Delivery—when effectual. Every contract on a negotiable instrument is incomplete and revocable until delivery of the instrument for the purpose of giving effect thereto. As between immediate parties, and as regards a remote party other than a holder in due course, the delivery, in order to be effectual, must be made either by or under the authority of the party making, drawing, accepting, or indorsing, as the case may be; and in such case the delivery may be shown to have been conditional or for a special purpose only, and not for the purpose of transferring the property in the instrument. But where the instrument is in the hands of a holder in due course, a valid delivery thereof by all parties prior to him so as to make them liable to him, is conclusively presumed. And where the instrument is no longer in the possession of a party whose signature appears thereon, a valid and intentional delivery by him is presumed until the contrary is proved. [S13, §3060-a16; C24, 27, §9476.]

9477. [§17.] Construction. Where the language of the instrument is ambiguous, or there are omissions therein, the following rules of construction apply:

1. Where the sum payable is expressed in words and also in figures and there is a discrepancy between the two, the sum denoted by the words is the sum payable; but if the words are ambiguous or uncertain, references may be had to the figures to fix the amount.

2. Where the instrument provides for the payment of interest, without specifying the date from which interest is to run, the interest runs from the date of the instrument, and if the instrument is undated, from the issue thereof.

3. Where the instrument is not dated, it will be considered to be dated as of the time it was issued.

4. Where there is conflict between the written and printed provisions of the instrument, the written provisions prevail.

5. Where the instrument is so ambiguous that there is doubt whether it is a bill or note, the holder may treat it as either, at his election.

6. Where a signature is so placed upon the instrument that it is not clear in what capacity the person making the same intended to sign, he is to be deemed an indorser.

7. Where an instrument containing the words "I promise to pay", is signed by two or more persons, they are deemed to be jointly and severally liable thereon. [S13, §3060-a17; C24, 27, §9477.]

9478. [§18.] Liability of person signing in trade or assumed name. No person is liable on the instrument whose signature does not appear thereon, except as herein otherwise expressly provided. But one who signs in a trade or assumed name will be liable to the same extent as if he had signed in his own name. [S13, §3060-a18; C24, 27, §9478.]

Use of trade name, §8661 et seq.

9479. [§19.] Signature by agent—authority—how shown. The signature of any party may be made by a duly authorized agent. No particular form of appointment is necessary for this purpose; and the authority of the agent may be established as in other cases of agency. [S13, §3060-a19; C24, 27, §9479.]

9480. [§20.] Liability of person signing as agent. Where the instrument contains, or a person adds to his signature, words indicating that he signs for or on behalf of the principal, or in a representative capacity, he is not liable on the instrument if he was duly authorized; but the mere addition of words describing him as an agent, or as filling a representative character without disclosing his principal, does not exempt him from personal liability. [S13, §3060-a20; C24, 27, §9480.]

9481. [§21.] Signature by procuration—effect of. A signature by "procuration" operates as notice that the agent has but a limited authority to sign, and the principal is bound only in case the agent in so signing acted within the actual limits of his authority. [S13, §3060-a21; C24, 27, §9481.]

9482. [§22.] Effect of indorsement by infant or corporation. The indorsement or assignment of the instrument by a corporation or by an infant passes the property therein, notwithstanding that from want of capacity the corporation or infant may incur no liability thereon. [S13, §3060-a22; C24, 27, §9482.]

Liability of minors, ch 472.

9483. [§23.] Forged signature—effect of. Where a signature is forged or made without the authority of the person whose signature it purports to be, it is wholly inoperative, and no right to retain the instrument, or to give a discharge therefor, or to enforce payment thereof against any party thereto, can be acquired through or under such signature, unless the party against whom it is sought to enforce such right is precluded from setting up the forgery or want of authority. [S13, §3060-a23; C24, 27, §9483.]

Consideration

9484. [§24.] Presumption of consideration. Every negotiable instrument is deemed prima facie to have been issued for a valuable consideration, and every person whose signature appears thereon to have become a party thereto for value. [S13, §3060-a24; C24, 27, §9484.]

Consideration implied, §9440.

9485. [§25.] Consideration—what constitutes. Value is any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract. An antecedent or pre-existing debt constitutes value, and is deemed such, whether the instrument is payable on demand or at a future time. [S13, §3060-a25; C24, 27, §9485.]

Similar provision, §§8297, 9718, 10005.
§9486. [§26.] What constitutes holder for value. Where value has at any time been given for the instrument, the holder is deemed a holder for value in respect to all parties who became such prior to that time. [S13,§3060-a26; C24, 27,§9486.]

§9487. [§27.] Lien on instrument constitutes holder for value. Where the holder has a lien on the instrument, arising either from contract or by implication of law, he is deemed a holder for value to the extent of his lien. [S13,§3060-a27; C24, 27,§9487.]

§9488. [§28.] Effect of want of consideration. Absence or failure of consideration is matter of defense as against any person not a holder in due course, and partial failure of consideration is a defense pro tanto, whether the failure is an ascertained and liquidated amount or otherwise. [S13,§3060-a28; C24, 27,§9488.]

Failure of consideration, §9441.

§9489. [§29.] Liability of accommodation party. An accommodation party is one who has signed the instrument as maker, drawer, acceptor, or indorser, without receiving value therefor, and for the purpose of lending his name to some other person. Such a person is liable on the instrument to a holder for value, notwithstanding such holder at the time of taking the instrument knew him to be only an accommodation party. [S13,§3060-a29; C24, 27,§9489.]

NEGOTIATION

§9490. [§30.] What constitutes negotiation. An instrument is negotiated when it is transferred from one person to another in such manner as to constitute the transferee the holder thereof. If payable to bearer, it is negotiated by delivery; if payable to order, it is negotiated by the indorsement of the holder, completed by delivery. [S13,§3060-a30; C24, 27,§9490.]

§9491. [§31.] Indorsement—how made. The indorsement must be written on the instrument itself or upon a paper attached thereto. The signature of the indorser, without additional words, is a sufficient indorsement. [S13,§3060-a31; C24, 27,§9491.]

§9492. [§32.] Indorsement must be of entire instrument. The indorsement must be an indorsement of the entire instrument. An indorsement which purports to transfer to the indorsee a part only of the amount payable, or which purports to transfer the instrument to two or more indorsees severally, does not operate as a negotiation of the instrument. But where the instrument has been paid in part, it may be indorsed as to the residue. [S13,§3060-a32; C24, 27,§9492.]

§9493. [§33.] Kinds of indorsement. An indorsement may be either in blank or special; and it may also be either restrictive or qualified, or conditional. [S13,§3060-a33; C24, 27,§9493.]

§9494. [§34.] Special indorsement—indorsement in blank. A special indorsement specifies the person to whom or to whose order the instrument is to be payable; and the indorsement of such indorsee is necessary to the further negotiation of the instrument. An indorsement in blank specifies no indorsee, and an instrument so indorsed is payable to bearer, and may be negotiated by delivery. [S13,§3060-a34; C24, 27,§9494.]

§9495. [§35.] Blank indorsement—how changed to special indorsement. The holder may convert a blank indorsement into a special indorsement by writing over the signature of the indorser in blank any contract consistent with the character of the indorsement. [S13,§3060-a35; C24, 27,§9495.]

§9496. [§36.] When indorsement restrictive. An indorsement is restrictive which either: 1. Prohibits the further negotiation of the instrument; or 2. Constitutes the indorsee the agent of the indorser; or 3. Vests the title in the indorsee in trust for or to the use of some other person. But the mere absence of words implying power to negotiate does not make an indorsement restrictive. [S13,§3060-a36; C24, 27,§9496.]

§9497. [§37.] Effect of restrictive indorsement—rights of indorsee. A restrictive indorsement confers upon the indorsee the right: 1. To receive payment of the instrument. 2. To bring any action thereon that the indorser could bring. 3. To transfer his rights as such indorsee, where the form of the indorsement authorizes him to do so. But all subsequent indorses acquire only the title of the first indorsee under the restrictive indorsement. [S13,§3060-a37; C24, 27,§9497.]

§9498. [§38.] Qualified indorsement. A qualified indorsement constitutes the indorser a mere assignor of the title to the instrument. It may be made by adding to the indorser's signature the words “without recourse” or any words of similar import. Such an indorsement does not impair the negotiable character of the instrument. [S13,§3060-a38; C24, 27,§9498.]

§9499. [§39.] Conditional indorsement. Where an indorsement is conditional, a party required to pay the instrument may disregard the condition, and make payment to the indorsee or his transferee, whether the conditions have been fulfilled or not. But any person to whom an instrument so indorsed is negotiated, will hold the same, or the proceeds thereof, subject to the rights of the person indorsing conditionally. [S13,§3060-a39; C24, 27,§9499.]

§9500. [§40.] Indorsement of instrument payable to bearer. Where an instrument, payable to bearer, is indorsed specially, it may nevertheless be further negotiated by delivery; but the person indorsing specially is liable as indorser to only such holders as make title through his indorsement. [S13,§3060-a40; C24, 27,§9500.]

§9501. [§41.] Indorsement where payable to two or more persons. Where an instrument is payable to the order of two or more payees or indorsees who are not partners, all must indorse
unless the one indorsing has authority to indorse for the others. [S13,§3060-a41; C24, 27, §9501.]

9502.[§42.] Effect of instrument drawn or indorsed to a person as cashier. Where an instrument is drawn or indorsed to a person as "cashier" or other fiscal officer of a bank or corporation, it is deemed prima facie to be payable to the bank or corporation of which he is such officer; and may be negotiated by either the indorsement of the bank or corporation, or the indorsement of the officer. [S13,§3060-a42; C24, 27, §9502.]

9503.[§43.] Indorsement where name is misspelled. Where the name of a payee or indorsor is wrongly designated or misspelled, he may indorse the instrument as therein described adding, if he thinks fit, his proper signature. [S13,§3060-a43; C24, 27, §9503.]

9504.[§44.] Indorsement in representative capacity. Where any person is under obligation to indorse in a representative capacity, he may indorse in such terms as to negative personal liability. [S13,§3060-a44; C24, 27, §9504.]

9505.[§45.] Time of indorsement—presumption. Except where an indorsement bears date after the maturity of the instrument, every negotiation is deemed prima facie to have been effected before the instrument was overdue. [S13,§3060-a45; C24, 27, §9505.]

9506.[§46.] Place of indorsement—presumption. Except where the contrary appears every indorsement is presumed prima facie to have been made at the place where the instrument is dated. [S13,§3060-a46; C24, 27, §9506.]

9507.[§47.] Continuation of negotiable character. An instrument negotiable in its origin continues to be negotiable until it has been restrictively indorsed or discharged by payment or otherwise. [S13,§3060-a47; C24, 27, §9507.]

9508.[§48.] Striking out indorsement. The owner may at any time strike out any indorsement which is not necessary to his title. The indorser whose indorsement is struck out, and all indorsers subsequent to him, are thereby relieved from liability on the instrument. [S13,§3060-a48; C24, 27, §9508.]

9509.[§49.] Transfer without indorsement—effect of. Where the holder of an instrument payable to his order transfers it for value without indorsing it, the transfer vests in the transferee such title as the transferor had therein, and the transferee acquires, in addition, the right to have the indorsement of the transferor. But for the purpose of determining whether the transferee is a holder in due course, the negotiation takes effect as of the time when the indorsement is actually made. [S13,§3060-a49; C24, 27, §9509.]

9510.[§50.] When prior party may negotiate instrument. Where an instrument is negotiated back to a prior party, such party may, subject to the provisions of this chapter, reissue and further negotiate the same, but he is not entitled to enforce payment thereof against any intervening party to whom he was personally liable. [S13,§3060-a50; C24, 27, §9510.]

9511.[§51.] Right of holder to sue—payment. The holder of a negotiable instrument may sue thereon in his own name and payment to him in due course discharges the instrument. [S13,§3060-a51; C24, 27, §9511.]

9512.[§52.] What constitutes a holder in due course. A holder in due course is a holder who has taken the instrument under the following conditions:
1. That the instrument is complete and regular upon its face.
2. That he became the holder of it before it was overdue, and without notice that it had been previously dishonored, if such was the fact.
3. That he took it in good faith and for value.
4. That at the time it was negotiated to him he had no notice of any infirmity in the instrument or defect in the title of the person negotiating it. [S13,§3060-a52; C24, 27, §9512.]

9513.[§53.] When person not deemed holder in due course. Where an instrument payable on demand is negotiated an unreasonable length of time after its issue, the holder is not deemed a holder in due course. [S13,§3060-a53; C24, 27, §9513.]

9514.[§54.] Notice before full amount paid. When the transferee receives notice of any infirmity in the instrument or defect in the title of the person negotiating the same he has paid the full amount agreed to be paid therefor, he will be deemed a holder in due course only to the extent of the amount therefore paid by him. [S13,§3060-a54; C24, 27, §9514.]

9515.[§55.] When title defective. The title of a person who negotiates an instrument is defective within the meaning of this chapter when he obtained the instrument, or any signature thereto, by fraud, duress, or force and fear, or other unlawful means, or for an illegal consideration, or when he negotiated it in breach of faith, or under such circumstances as amount to a fraud. [S13,§3060-a55; C24, 27, §9515.]

9516.[§56.] What constitutes notice of defect. To constitute notice of an infirmity in the instrument or defect in the title of the person negotiating the same, the person to whom it is negotiated must have had actual knowledge of the infirmity or defect, or knowledge of such facts that his action in taking the instrument amounted to bad faith. [S13,§3060-a56; C24, 27, §9516.]

9517.[§57.] Rights of holder in due course. A holder in due course holds the instrument free from any defect of title of prior parties, and free from defenses available to prior parties among themselves, and may enforce payment of the instrument for the full amount thereof against all parties liable thereon. [S13,§3060-a57; C24, 27, §9517.]

9518.[§58.] When subject to original defenses. In the hands of any holder other than
a holder in due course, a negotiable instrument is subject to the same defenses as if it were nonnegotiable. But a holder who derives his title through a holder in due course, and who is not himself a party to any fraud or illegality affecting the instrument, has all the rights of such former holder in respect of all parties prior to the latter. [§13, §3060-a98; C24, 27, §9518.]

9519. Who deemed holder in due course. Every holder is deemed prima facie to be a holder in due course; but when it is shown that the title of any person who has negotiated the instrument was defective, the burden is on the holder to prove that he or some person under whom he claims acquired the title as a holder in due course. But the last mentioned rule does not apply in favor of a party who became bound on the instrument prior to the acquisition of such defective title. [§13, §3060-a59; C24, 27, §9519.]

9520. Liability of maker. The maker of a negotiable instrument by making it engages that he will pay it according to its tenor, and admits the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse. [§13, §3060-a60; C24, 27, §9520.]

9521. Liability of drawer. The drawer by drawing the instrument admits the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse, will be accepted or paid, or both, according to its tenor, and that if it be dishonored, and the necessary proceedings on dishonor be duly taken, he will pay the amount thereof to the holder, or to any subsequent indorser who may be compelled to pay it. But the drawer may insert in the instrument an express stipulation negating or limiting his own liability to the holder. [§13, §3060-a61; C24, 27, §9521.]

9522. Liability of acceptor. The acceptor by accepting the instrument engages that he will pay it according to the tenor of his acceptance, and admits:

1. The existence of the drawer, the genuineness of his signature, and his capacity and authority to draw the instrument; and

2. The existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse. [§13, §3060-a62; C24, 27, §9522.]

9523. When person deemed indorser. A person placing his signature upon an instrument otherwise than as maker, drawer, or acceptor is deemed to be an indorser, unless he clearly indicates by appropriate words his intention to be bound in some other capacity. [§13, §3060-a63; C24, 27, §9523.]

9524. Liability of irregular indorser. Where a person, not otherwise a party to an instrument, places thereon his signature in blank before delivery, he is liable as indorser in accordance with the following rules:

1. If the instrument is payable to the order of a third person, he is liable to the payee and to all subsequent parties.

2. If the instrument is payable to the order of the maker or drawer, or is payable to bearer, he is liable to all parties subsequent to the maker or drawer.

3. If he signs for the accommodation of the payee, he is liable to all parties subsequent to the payee. [§13, §3060-a64; C24, 27, §9524.]

9525. Warranty where negotiation by delivery. Every person negotiating an instrument by delivery or by a qualified indorsement, warrants:

1. That the instrument is genuine and in all respects what it purports to be.

2. That he has a good title to it.

3. That all prior parties had capacity to contract.

4. That he has no knowledge of any fact which would impair the validity of the instrument or render it valueless.

But when the negotiation is by delivery only, the warranty extends in favor of no holder other than the immediate transferee. The provisions of subdivision 3 of this section do not apply to persons negotiating public or corporate securities, other than bills and notes. [§13, §3060-a65; C24, 27, §9525.]

9526. Liability of general indorser. Every indorser who indorses without qualification, warrants to all subsequent holders in due course:

1. The matters and things mentioned in subdivisions 1, 2, and 3 of the next preceding section; and

2. That the instrument is at the time of his indorsement valid and subsisting. And, in addition, he engages that on due presentment, it shall be accepted or paid, or both, as the case may be, according to its tenor, and that if it be dishonored, and the necessary proceedings on dishonor be duly taken, he will pay the amount thereof to the holder, or to any subsequent indorser who may be compelled to pay it. [§13, §3060-a66; C24, 27, §9526.]

9527. Liability of indorser where paper negotiable by delivery. Where a person places his indorsement on an instrument negotiable by delivery he incurs all the liabilities of an indorser. [§13, §3060-a67; C24, 27, §9527.]

9528. Order in which indorsers are liable. As respects one another, indorsers are liable prima facie in the order in which they indorse; but evidence is admissible to show that as between or among themselves they have agreed otherwise. Joint payees or joint indorsers who indorse are deemed to indorse jointly and severally. [§13, §3060-a68; C24, 27, §9528.]

9529. Liability of agent or broker. Where a broker or other agent negotiates an instrument without indorsement, he incurs all the liabilities prescribed by section 9525, unless he discloses the name of his principal, and the fact that he is acting only as agent. [§13, §3060-a69; C24, 27, §9529.]
PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT

9530.[§70.] Effect of want of demand on principal debtor. Presentment for payment is not necessary in order to charge the person primarily on the instrument; but if the instrument is, by its terms, payable at a special place, and he is able and willing to pay it there at maturity, such ability and willingness are equivalent to a tender of payment upon his part. But, except as herein otherwise provided, presentment for payment is necessary in order to charge the drawer and indorsers. [S13, §3060-a70; C24, 27,§9530.]

Tender in general, ch 421.

9531.[§71.] Presentment — instrument payable and not payable on demand. Where the instrument is not payable on demand, presentment must be made on the day it falls due. Where it is payable on demand, presentment must be made within a reasonable time after its issue, except that in the case of a bill of exchange, presentment for payment will be sufficient if made within a reasonable time after the last negotiation thereof. [S13,§3060-a71; C24, 27,§9531.]

9532.[§72.] Sufficient presentment. Presentment for payment, to be sufficient, must be made:
1. By the holder, or by some person authorized to receive payment on his behalf.
2. At a reasonable hour on a business day.
3. At a proper place as herein defined.
4. To the person primarily liable on the instrument, or if he is absent or inaccessible, to any person found at the place where the presentment is made. [S13,§3060-a72; C24, 27,§9532.]

Referred to in §9607.

9533.[§73.] Place of presentment. Presentment for payment is made at the proper place:
1. Where a place of payment is specified in the instrument and it is there presented.
2. Where no place of payment is specified and the address of the person to make payment is given in the instrument and it is there presented.
3. Where no place of payment is specified and no address is given and the instrument is presented at the usual place of business or residence of the person to make payment.
4. In any other case if presented to the person to make payment wherever he can be found, or if presented at his last known place of business or residence. [S13,§3060-a73; C24, 27,§9533.]

9534.[§74.] Instrument must be exhibited. The instrument must be exhibited to the person from whom payment is demanded, and when it is paid must be delivered up to the party paying it. [S13,§3060-a74; C24, 27,§9534.]

9535.[§75.] Presentment where instrument payable at bank. Where the instrument is payable at a bank, presentment for payment must be made during banking hours, unless the person to make payment has no funds there to meet it at any time during the day, in which case presentment at any hour before the bank is closed on that day is sufficient. [S13, §3060-a75; C24, 27,§9535.]

9536.[§76.] Presentment where principal debtor is dead. Where the person primarily liable on the instrument is dead, and no place of payment is specified, presentment for payment must be made to his personal representative, if such there be, and if with the exercise of reasonable diligence he can be found. [S13, §3060-a76; C24, 27,§9536.]

9537.[§77.] Presentment to persons liable as partners. Where the persons primarily liable on the instrument are liable as partners, and no place of payment is specified, presentment for payment may be made to any one of them, even though there has been a dissolution of the firm. [S13,§3060-a77; C24, 27,§9537.]

9538.[§78.] Presentment to joint debtors. Where there are several persons, not partners, primarily liable on the instrument, and no place of payment is specified, presentment must be made to all of them. [S13,§3060-a78; C24, 27,§9538.]

9539.[§79.] When presentment not required to charge the drawer. Presentment for payment is not required in order to charge the drawer where he has no right to expect or require that the drawee or acceptor will pay the instrument. [S13,§3060-a79; C24, 27,§9539.]

9540.[§80.] When presentment not required to charge the indorser. Presentment for payment is not required in order to charge an indorser where the instrument was made or accepted for his accommodation, and he has no reason to expect that the instrument will be paid if presented. [S13,§3060-a80; C24, 27,§9540.]

9541.[§81.] Delay in making presentment is excused. Delay in making presentment for payment is excused when the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder, and not imputable to his default, misconduct, or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, presentment must be made with reasonable diligence. [S13,§3060-a81; C24, 27,§9541.]

Referred to in §9608.

9542.[§82.] Presentment dispensed with. Presentment for payment is dispensed with:
1. Where after the exercise of reasonable diligence presentment as required by this chapter cannot be made.
2. Where the drawee is a fictitious person.
3. By waiver of presentment, express or implied. [S13,§3060-a82; C24, 27,§9542.]

9543.[§83.] When instrument dishonored by nonpayment. The instrument is dishonored by nonpayment when:
1. It is duly presented for payment and payment is refused or cannot be obtained; or
2. Presentment is excused and the instrument is overdue and unpaid. [S13,§3060-a83; C24, 27,§9543.]

9544.[§84.] Liability of person secondarily liable, when instrument is dishonored. Subject to the provisions of this chapter, when the instrument is dishonored by nonpayment, an immediate right of recourse to all parties sec-
§9545. Holidays affecting presentation. The first day of the week, called Sunday, the first day of January, the twelfth day of February, the thirty-first day of May, the fourth day of July, the first Monday in September, the eleventh day of November, the twenty-fifth day of December, and the following Monday, whenever any of the foregoing named legal holidays may fall on a Sunday, the day of general election, and any day appointed or recommended by the governor of this state or by the president of the United States as a day of fasting or thanksgiving, shall be regarded as holidays for all purposes relating to the presentation for payment or acceptance, and for the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, drafts, bank checks, orders, and promissory notes, and any bank or mercantile paper falling due on any of the days above named shall be considered as falling due on the succeeding business day. [C73, §2094; C97, §3053; S13, §3053; C24, 27, §9545; 43GA, ch 30, §29.]

§9546. Time of maturity. Every negotiable instrument is payable at the time fixed therein without grace. When the day of maturity falls upon Sunday, or a holiday, the instrument is payable on the next succeeding business day. Instruments falling due on Saturday are to be presented for payment on the next succeeding business day, except that instruments payable on demand may, at the option of the holder, be presented for payment before twelve o'clock noon on Saturday, when that entire day is not a holiday. [S13, §3060-a86; C24, 27, §9546.]

§9547. Time—how computed. Where the instrument is payable at a fixed period after date, after sight, or after the happening of a specified event, the time of payment is determined by excluding the day from which the time is to begin to run, and by including the date of payment. [S13, §3060-a86; C24, 27, §9547.]

§9548. Rule where instrument payable at bank. Where the instrument is made payable at a bank it is equivalent to an order to the bank to pay the same for the account of the principal debtor thereon. [S13, §3060-a87; C24, 27, §9548.]

§9549. What constitutes payment in due course. Payment is made in due course when it is made at or after maturity of the instrument to the holder thereof in good faith and without notice that his title is defective. [S13, §3060-a88; C24, 27, §9549.]

NOTICE OF DISHONOR

§9550. Notice of dishonor. Except as herein otherwise provided, when a negotiable instrument has been dishonored by nonacceptance or nonpayment, notice of dishonor must be given to the drawer and to each indorser, and any drawer or indorser to whom such notice is not given is discharged. [S13, §3060-a89; C24, 27, §9550.]

§9551. By whom given. The notice may be given by or on behalf of the holder, or by or on behalf of any party to the instrument who might be compelled to pay it to the holder, and who, upon taking it up, would have a right to reimbursement from the party to whom the notice is given. [S13, §3060-a90; C24, 27, §9551.]

§9552. Notice given by agent. Notice of dishonor may be given by an agent either in his own name or in the name of any party entitled to give notice, whether that party be his principal or not. [S13, §3060-a91; C24, 27, §9552.]

§9553. Effect of notice given on behalf of holder. Where notice is given by or on behalf of the holder, it inures for the benefit of all subsequent holders and all prior parties who have a right of recourse against the party to whom it is given. [S13, §3060-a92; C24, 27, §9553.]

§9554. Effect where notice is given by party entitled thereto. Where notice is given by or on behalf of a party entitled to give notice, it inures for the benefit of the holder and all parties subsequent to the party to whom the notice is given. [S13, §3060-a93; C24, 27, §9554.]

§9555. When agent may give notice. Where the instrument has been dishonored in the hands of an agent, he may either himself give notice to the parties liable thereon, or he may give notice to his principal. If he gives notice to his principal, he must do so within the same time as if he were the holder, and the principal, upon receipt of such notice, has himself the same time for giving notice as if the agent had been an independent holder. [S13, §3060-a94; C24, 27, §9555.]

§9556. When notice is sufficient. A written notice need not be signed, and an insufficient written notice may be supplemented and validated by verbal communication. A misdescription of the instrument does not vitiate the notice unless the mistake by whom the notice is given is in fact misled thereby. [S13, §3060-a95; C24, 27, §9556; 43GA, ch 237.]

§9557. Form of notice. The notice may be in writing or merely oral and may be given in any terms which sufficiently identify the instrument and indicate that it has been dishonored by nonacceptance or nonpayment. It may in all cases be given by delivering it personally or through the mails. [S13, §3060-a96; C24, 27, §9557.]

§9558. To whom notice may be given. Notice of dishonor may be given either to the party himself or to his agent in that behalf. [S13, §3060-a97; C24, 27, §9558.]

§9559. Notice where party is dead. Where any party is dead, and his death is known to the party giving notice, the notice must be given to a personal representative, if there be one, and if with reasonable diligence he can be found. If there be no personal representative, notice may be sent to the last residence or last
9550.[§99.] Notice to partners. Where the parties to be notified are partners, notice to any one partner is notice to the firm, even though there has been a dissolution. [S13, §3060-a99; C24, 27, §9559.]

9560.[§100.] Notice to persons jointly liable. Notice to joint parties who are not partners must be given to each of them, unless one of them has authority to receive such notice for the others. [S13, §3060-a100; C24, 27, §9560.]

9562.[§101.] Notice to bankrupt. Where a party has been adjudged a bankrupt or an insolvent, or has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, notice may be given either to the party himself or to his trustee or assignee. [S13, §3060-a101; C24, 27, §9562.]

9563.[§102.] Time within which notice must be given. Notice may be given as soon as the instrument is dishonored, and unless delay is excused as hereinafter provided, must be given within the times fixed by this chapter. [S13, §3060-a102; C24, 27, §9563.]

9564.[§103.] Where parties reside in same place. Where the person giving and the person to receive notice reside in the same place, notice must be given within the following times:
1. If given at the place of business of the person to receive notice, it must be given before the close of business hours on the day following.
2. If given at his residence, it must be given before the usual hours of rest on the day following.
3. If sent by mail, it must be deposited in the post office in time to reach him in the usual course of the day following. [S13, §3060-a103; C24, 27, §9564.]

9565.[§104.] Where parties reside in different places. Where the person giving and the person to receive notice reside in different places, the notice must be given within the following times:
1. If sent by mail, it must be deposited in the post office in time to go by mail the day following the day of dishonor, or if there be no mail at a convenient hour on that day, by the next mail thereafter.
2. If given otherwise than through the post office, then within the time that notice would have been received in due course of mail, if it had been deposited in the post office within the time specified in the last subdivision. [S13, §3060-a104; C24, 27, §9565.]

9566.[§105.] When sender deemed to have given due notice. Where notice of dishonor is duly addressed and deposited in the post office, the sender is deemed to have given due notice, notwithstanding any miscarriage in the mails. [S13, §3060-a105; C24, 27, §9566.]

9567.[§106.] Deposit in post office—what constitutes. Notice is deemed to have been deposited in the post office when deposited in any branch post office or in any letter box under the control of the post office department. [S13, §3060-a106; C24, 27, §9567.]

9568.[§107.] Notice to antecedent party—time of. Where a party receives notice of dishonor, he has, after the receipt of such notice, the same time for giving notice to antecedent parties that the holder has after the dishonor. [S13, §3060-a107; C24, 27, §9568.]

9569.[§108.] Where notice must be sent. Where a party has added an address to his signature, notice of dishonor must be sent to that address; but if he has not given such address, then the notice must be sent as follows:
1. Either to the post office nearest to his place of residence, or to the post office where he is accustomed to receive his letters; or
2. If he live in one place and have his place of business in another, notice may be sent to either place; or
3. If he is sojourning in another place, notice may be sent to the place where he is sojourning.

But where the notice is actually received by the party within the time specified in this chapter, it will be sufficient, though not sent in accordance with the requirements of this section. [S13, §3060-a108; C24, 27, §9569.]

9570.[§109.] Waiver of notice. Notice of dishonor may be waived, either before the time of giving notice has arrived, or after the omission to give due notice, and the waiver may be express or implied. [S13, §3060-a109; C24, 27, §9570.]

9571.[§110.] Whom affected by waiver. Where the waiver is embodied in the instrument itself, it is binding upon all parties; but where it is written above the signature of an indorser, it binds him only. [S13, §3060-a110; C24, 27, §9571.]

9572.[§111.] Waiver of protest. A waiver of protest, whether in the case of a foreign bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument, is deemed to be a waiver not only of a formal protest, but also of a presentment and notice of dishonor. [S13, §3060-a111; C24, 27, §9572.]

9573.[§112.] When notice is dispensed with. Notice of dishonor is dispensed with when, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, it cannot be given to or does not reach the parties sought to be charged. [S13, §3060-a112; C24, 27, §9573.]

9574.[§113.] Delay in giving notice—how excused. Delay in giving notice of dishonor is excused when the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder and not imputable to his default, misconduct, or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, notice must be given with reasonable diligence. [S13, §3060-a113; C24, 27, §9574.]

9575.[§114.] When notice need not be given to drawer. Notice of dishonor is not required to be given to the drawer in either of the following cases:
1. Where the drawer and drawee are the same person.
2. Where the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract.
3. Where the drawer is the person to whom the instrument is presented for payment.
4. Where the drawer has no right to expect or require that the drawee or acceptor will honor the instrument.
5. Where the drawer has countermanded payment. [S13,§3060-a114; C24,27,§9575.]

9576.[§115.] When notice need not be given to indorser. Notice of dishonor is not required to be given to an indorser in either of the following cases:
1. Where the drawer is the fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract and the indorser was aware of the fact at the time he indorsed the instrument.
2. Where the indorser is the person to whom the instrument is presented for payment.
3. Where the instrument was made or accepted for his accommodation. [S13,§3060-a115; C24,27,§9576.]

9577.[§116.] Notice of nonpayment where acceptance refused. Where due notice of dishonor by nonacceptance has been given, notice of a subsequent dishonor by nonpayment is not necessary, unless in the meantime the instrument has been accepted. [S13,§3060-a116; C24,27,§9577.]

9578.[§117.] Effect of omission to give notice of nonacceptance. An omission to give notice of dishonor by nonacceptance does not prejudice the rights of a holder in due course subsequent to the omission. [S13,§3060-a117; C24,27,§9578.]

9579.[§118.] When protest need not be made—when must be made. Where any negotiable instrument has been dishonored it may be protested for nonacceptance or nonpayment as the case may be; but protest is not required, except in the case of foreign bills of exchange. [S13,§3060-a118; C24,27,§9579.]

DISCHARGE OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

9580.[§119.] How instrument discharged. A negotiable instrument is discharged:
1. By payment in due course by or on behalf of the principal debtor.
2. By payment in due course by the party accommodated, where the instrument is made or accepted for accommodation.
3. By the intentional cancellation thereof by the holder.
4. By any other act which will discharge a simple contract for the payment of money.
5. When the principal debtor becomes the holder of the instrument at or after maturity in his own right. [S13,§3060-a119; C24,27,§9580.]

9581.[§120.] When persons secondarily liable on—discharged. A person secondarily liable on the instrument is discharged:
1. By an act which discharges the instrument.
2. By the intentional cancellation of his signature by the holder.
3. By the discharge of a prior party.
4. By the valid tender of payment made by a prior party.
5. By a release of the principal debtor, unless the holder's right of recourse against the party secondarily liable is expressly reserved.
6. By an agreement binding upon the holder to extend the time of payment, or to postpone the holder's right to enforce the instrument, unless made with the assent of the party secondarily liable, or unless the right of recourse against such party is expressly reserved. [SS15,§3060-a120; C24,27,§9581.]

9582.[§121.] Right of party who discharges instrument. Where the instrument is paid by a party secondarily liable thereon, it is not discharged; but the party so paying it is remitted to his former rights as regards all prior parties, and he may strike out his own and all subsequent indorsements, and again negotiate the instrument, except:
1. Where it is payable to the order of a third person, and has been paid by the drawer; and
2. Where it was made or accepted for accommodation, and has been paid by the party accommodated. [S13,§3060-a121; C24,27,§9582.]

9583.[§122.] Renunciation by holder. The holder may expressly renounce his rights against any party to the instrument before, at, or after its maturity. An absolute and unconditional renunciation of his rights against the principal debtor made at or after the maturity of the instrument discharges the instrument. But a renunciation does not affect the rights of a holder in due course without notice. A renunciation must be in writing, unless the instrument is delivered up to the person primarily liable thereon. [S13,§3060-a122; C24,27,§9583.]

9584.[§123.] Cancellation—unintentional—burden of proof. A cancellation made unintentionally, or under a mistake, or without the authority of the holder, is inoperative; but where an instrument or any signature thereon appears to have been canceled, the burden of proof lies on the party who alleges that the cancellation was made unintentionally, or under a mistake, or without authority. [S13,§3060-a123; C24,27,§9584.]

9585.[§124.] Alteration of instrument—effect of. Where a negotiable instrument is materially altered without the assent of all parties liable thereon, it is avoided, except as against a party who has himself made, authorized, or assented to the alteration and subsequent indorsers. But when an instrument has been materially altered and is in the hands of a holder in due course, not a party to the alteration, he may enforce payment thereof according to its original tenor. [S13,§3060-a124; C24,27,§9585.]

9586.[§125.] What constitutes a material alteration. Any alteration which changes:
1. The date;
2. The sum payable, either for principal or interest;
3. The time or place of payment;
4. The number or the relations of the parties;
5. The medium or currency in which payment is to be made;
Or which adds a place of payment where no place of payment is specified, or any other change or addition which alters the effect of the instrument in any respect, is a material alteration. [§126.]

BILL OF EXCHANGE—FORM AND INTERPRETATION

9587. Bill of exchange defined. A bill of exchange is an unconditional order in writing addressed by one person to another, signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay on demand, or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money to order or to bearer. [§9587.]

9588. Bill not an assignment of funds in hands of drawee. A bill of itself does not operate as an assignment of the funds in the hands of the drawee available for the payment thereof, and the drawee is not liable on the bill unless and until he accepts the same. [§9588.]

9589. Bill addressed to more than one drawee. A bill may be addressed to two or more drawees jointly, whether they are partners or not; but not to two or more drawees in the alternative or in succession. [§9589.]

9590. Inland and foreign bills of exchange. An inland bill of exchange is a bill which is, or on its face purports to be, both drawn and payable within this state. Any other bill is a foreign bill. Unless the contrary appears on the face of the bill, the holder may treat it as an inland bill. [§9590.]

9591. Bill treated as promissory note. Where in a bill the drawer and drawee are the same person, or where the drawee is a fictitious person, or a person not having capacity to contract, the holder may treat the instrument, at his option, either as a bill of exchange or a promissory note. [§9591.]

9592. Referee in case of need. The drawer of a bill and any indorser may insert thereon the name of a person to whom the holder may resort in case of need, that is to say, in case the bill is dishonored by nonacceptance or nonpayment. Such person is called the referee in case of need. It is in the option of the holder to resort to the referee in case of need or not, as he may see fit. [§9592.]

ACCEPTANCE

9593. Acceptance — how made. The acceptance of a bill is the signification by the drawee of his assent to the order of the drawer. The acceptance must be in writing and signed by the drawee. It must not express that the drawee will perform his promise by any other means than the payment of money. [§9593.]

9594. Holder entitled to acceptance on face of bill. The holder of a bill presenting the same for acceptance may require that the acceptance be written on the bill, and if such request is refused, may treat the bill as dishonored. [§9594.]

9595. Acceptance by separate instrument. Where an acceptance is written on a paper other than the bill itself, it does not bind the acceptor except in favor of a person to whom it is shown and who, on the faith thereof, receives the bill for value. [§9595.]

9596. Promise to accept—when equivalent to acceptance. An unconditional promise in writing to accept a bill before it is drawn is deemed an actual acceptance in favor of every person who, upon the faith thereof, receives the bill for value. [§9596.]

9597. Time allowed drawee to accept. The drawee is allowed twenty-four hours after presentment in which to decide whether or not he will accept the bill; but the acceptance, if given, dates as of the day of presentation. [§9597.]

9598. Liability of drawee retaining or destroying bill. Where a drawee to whom a bill is delivered for acceptance destroys the same, or refuses within twenty-four hours after such delivery, or within such other period as the holder may allow, to return the bill accepted or nonaccepted to the holder, he will be deemed to have accepted the same. [§9598.]

9599. Acceptance of incomplete bill. A bill may be accepted before it has been signed by the drawer, or while otherwise incomplete, or when it is overdue, or after it has been dishonored by a previous refusal to accept, or by nonpayment. But when a bill payable after sight is dishonored by nonacceptance and the drawee subsequently accepts it, the holder, in the absence of any different agreement, is entitled to have the bill accepted as of the date of the first presentment. [§9599.]

9600. Kinds of acceptances. An acceptance is either general or qualified. A general acceptance assents without qualification to the order of the drawer. A qualified acceptance in express terms varies the effect of the bill as drawn. [§9600.]

9601. What constitutes a general acceptance. An acceptance to pay at a particular place is a general acceptance unless it expressly states that the bill is to be paid there only and not elsewhere. [§9601.]

9602. Qualified acceptance. An acceptance is qualified, which is:

1. Conditional, that is to say, which makes payment by the acceptor dependent on the fulfillment of a condition therein stated.

2. Partial, that is to say, an acceptance to pay part only of the amount for which the bill is drawn.

3. Local, that is to say, an acceptance to pay only at a particular place.

4. Qualified as to time.

5. The acceptance of some one or more of the drawees, but not of all. [§9602.]
9603. [§142.] Qualified acceptance. The holder may refuse to take a qualified acceptance, and if he does not obtain an unqualified acceptance he may treat the bill as dishonored by nonacceptance. Where a qualified acceptance is taken, the drawer and indorsers are discharged from liability on the bill, unless they have expressly or impliedly authorized the holder to take a qualified acceptance, or subsequently assent thereto. When the drawer or an indorser receives notice of a qualified acceptance, he must within a reasonable time express his dissent to the holder, or he will be deemed to have assented thereto. [S13, §3060-a142; C24, 27, §9603.]

PRESENTMENT FOR ACCEPTANCE

9604. [§143.] When presentment for acceptance must be made. Presentment for acceptance must be made:

1. When the bill is payable after sight, or in any other case where presentment for acceptance is necessary in order to fix the maturity of the instrument; or
2. Where the bill expressly stipulates that it shall be presented for acceptance; or
3. Where the bill is drawn payable elsewhere than at the residence or place of business of the drawee.

In no other case is presentment for acceptance necessary in order to render any party to the bill liable. [S13, §3060-a143; C24, 27, §9604.]

Referred to in §9606.

9605. [§144.] Release of drawer and indorser. Except as herein otherwise provided, the holder of a bill which is required by the next preceding section to be presented for acceptance must either present it for acceptance or negotiate it within a reasonable time. If he fail to do so, the drawer and all indorsers are discharged. [S13, §3060-a144; C24, 27, §9605.]

9606. [§145.] Presentment—how made. Presentment for acceptance must be made by or on behalf of the holder at a reasonable hour, on a business day and before the bill is overdue, to the drawee or someone preauthorized to accept or refuse acceptance on his behalf; and:

1. Where a bill is addressed to two or more drawees who are not partners, presentment must be made to them all, unless one has authority to accept or refuse acceptance for all, in which case presentment may be made to him only.
2. Where the drawee is dead, presentment may be made to his personal representative.
3. Where the drawee has been adjudged a bankrupt or an insolvent or has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, presentment may be made to him or to his trustee or assignee. [S13, §3060-a145; C24, 27, §9606.]

9607. [§146.] Days for presentment. A bill may be presented for acceptance on any day on which negotiable instruments may be presented for payment under the provisions of sections 9532 and 9546. When Saturday is not otherwise a holiday, presentment for acceptance may be made before twelve o'clock noon on that day. [S13, §3060-a146; C24, 27, §9607.]

9608. [§147.] Presentment where time is insufficient. Where the holder of a bill drawn payable elsewhere than at the place of business or the residence of the drawee has not time with the exercise of reasonable diligence to present the bill for acceptance before presenting it for payment on the day that it falls due, the delay caused by presenting the bill for acceptance before presenting it for payment is excused and does not discharge the drawers and indorsers. [S13, §3060-a147; C24, 27, §9608.]

9609. [§148.] Where presentment is excused. Presentment for acceptance is excused and a bill may be treated as dishonor by nonacceptance, in either of the following cases:

1. Where the drawee is dead, or has absconded, or is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract by bill.
2. Where after the exercise of reasonable diligence, presentment cannot be made.
3. Where although presentment has been irregular, acceptance has been refused on some other ground. [S13, §3060-a148; C24, 27, §9609; 43GA, ch 237.]

9610. [§149.] When dishonored by nonacceptance. A bill is dishonored by nonacceptance:

1. When it is duly presented for acceptance and such an acceptance as is prescribed by this chapter is refused or cannot be obtained; or
2. When a presentment for acceptance is excused and the bill is not accepted. [S13, §3060-a149; C24, 27, §9610.]

9611. [§150.] Duty of holder where bill not accepted. Where a bill is duly presented for acceptance and is not accepted within the prescribed time, the person presenting it must treat the bill as dishonored by nonacceptance or he loses the right of recourse against the drawer and indorsers. [S13, §3060-a150; C24, 27, §9611.]

9612. [§151.] Rights of holders where bill not accepted. When a bill is dishonored by nonacceptance, an immediate right of recourse against the drawers and indorsers accrues to the holder and no presentment for payment is necessary. [S13, §3060-a151; C24, 27, §9612.]

PROTEST

9613. [§152.] In what cases protest necessary. Where a foreign bill appearing on its face to be such is dishonored by nonacceptance, it must be duly protested for nonacceptance, and where such a bill which has not previously been dishonored by nonacceptance is dishonored by nonpayment, it must be duly protested for nonpayment. If it is not so protested, the drawer and indorsers are discharged. Where a bill does not appear on its face to be a foreign bill, protest thereof in case of dishonor is unnecessary. [S13, §3060-a152; C24, 27, §9613.]

9614. [§153.] Protest—how made. The protest must be annexed to the bill, or must contain a copy thereof, and must be under the hand and seal of the notary making it, and must specify:

1. The time and place of presentment.
2. The fact that presentment was made and the manner thereof.
3. The cause or reason for protesting the bill.
4. The demand made and the answer given, if any, or the fact that the drawee or acceptor could not be found. [S13,$3060-a153; C24, 27,$9614.]

9615.[§154.] Protest—by whom made. Protest may be made by:
1. A notary public; or
2. By any reputable resident of the place where the bill is dishonored, in the presence of two or more credible witnesses. [S13, §3060-a154; C24, 27,$9615.]

Interested notary, §1205; protest fee, §1214.

9616.[§155.] Protest—when to be made. When a bill is protested, such protest must be made on the day of its dishonor, unless delay is excused as herein provided. When a bill has been duly noted, the protest may be subsequently extended as of the date of the noting. [S13, §3060-a155; C24, 27,$9616.]

9617.[§156.] Protest—where made. A bill must be protested at the place where it is dishonored, except that when a bill drawn payable at the place of business or residence of some person other than the drawee has been dishonored by nonacceptance, it must be protested for nonpayment at the place where it is expressed to be payable; and no other presentment for payment to, or demand on, the drawee is necessary. [S13, §3060-a156; C24, 27,$9617.]

9618.[§157.] Nonacceptance and nonpayment. A bill which has been protested for nonacceptance may be subsequently protested for nonpayment. [S13,$3060-a157; C24, 27,$9618.]

9619.[§158.] Protest before maturity where acceptor insolvent. Where the acceptor has been adjudged a bankrupt or an insolvent or has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, before the bill maturing, the holder may cause the bill to be protested for better security against the drawer and indorsers. [S13,$3060-a158; C24, 27,§9619.]

9620.[§159.] When protest dispensed with. Protest is dispensed with by any circumstances which would dispense with notice of dishonor. Delay in noting or protesting is excused when delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder and not imputable to his default, misconduct, or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, the bill must be noted or protested with reasonable diligence. [S13,$3060-a159; C24, 27,$9620.]

9621.[§160.] Protest where bill is lost. Where a bill is lost or destroyed, or is wrongfully detained from the person entitled to hold it, protest may be made on a copy or written particulars thereof. [S13,$3060-a160; C24, 27,$9621.]

ACCEPTANCE FOR HONOR

9622.[§161.] When bill may be accepted for honor. Where a bill of exchange has been protested for dishonor by nonacceptance, or protested for better security, and is not overdue, any person not being a party already liable thereon may, with the consent of the holder, intervene and accept the bill supra protest for the honor of any party liable thereon or for the honor of the person for whose account the bill is drawn. The acceptance for honor may be for part only of the sum for which the bill is drawn, and where there has been an acceptance for honor for one party, there may be a further acceptance by a different person for the honor of another party. [S13,$3060-a161; C24, 27,$9622.]

9623.[§162.] Acceptance for honor—how made. An acceptance for honor supra protest must be in writing and indicate that it is an acceptance for honor, and must be signed by the acceptor for honor. [S13,$3060-a162; C24, 27,§9623.]

9624.[§163.] When deemed to be an acceptance for honor of the drawer. Where an acceptance for honor does not expressly state for whose honor it is made, it is deemed to be an acceptance for the honor of the drawer. [S13,$3060-a163; C24, 27,$9624.]

9625.[§164.] Liability of acceptor for honor. The acceptor for honor is liable to the holder and to all parties to the bill subsequent to the party for whose honor he has accepted. [S13,$3060-a164; C24, 27,$9625.]

9626.[§165.] Agreement of acceptor for honor. The acceptor for honor by such acceptance engages that he will pay on due presentment pay the bill according to the terms of his acceptance, provided it shall not have been paid by the drawee, and provided also that it shall have been duly presented for payment and protested for nonpayment and notice of dishonor given to him. [S13,$3060-a165; C24, 27,$9626.]

9627.[§166.] Maturity of bill payable after sight—accepted for honor. When a bill payable after sight is accepted for honor its maturity is calculated from the date of the noting for nonacceptance and not from the date of the acceptance for honor. [S13,$3060-a166; C24, 27,§9627.]

9628.[§167.] Protest of bill accepted for honor. Where a dishonored bill has been accepted for honor supra protest or contains a reference in case of need, it must be protested for nonpayment before it is presented for payment to the acceptor for honor or referee in case of need. [S13,$3060-a167; C24, 27,$9628.]

9629.[§168.] Presentment for payment to acceptor for honor—how made. Presentment for payment to the acceptor for honor must be made as follows:
1. If it is to be presented in the place where the protest for nonpayment was made, it must be presented not later than the day following its maturity.
2. If it is to be presented in some other place than the place where it was protested, then it must be forwarded within the time specified in section 9565. [S13,$3060-a168; C24, 27,$9629.]

9630.[§169.] When delay in making presentment is excused. The provisions of section 9541 apply where there is delay in making presentment to the acceptor for honor or referee in case of need. [S13,$3060-a169; C24, 27,$9630.]

9631.[§170.] Dishonor of bill by acceptor for honor. When the bill is dishonored by the acceptor for honor it must be protested for nonpayment by him. [S13,$3060-a170; C24, 27,$9631.]
PAYMENT FOR HONOR

9632.[§171.] Who may make payment for honor. Where a bill has been protested for nonpayment, any person may intervene and pay it supra protest for the honor of any person liable thereon or for the honor of the person for whose account it was drawn. [S13, §3060-1a71; C24, 27, §9632.]

9633.[§172.] Payment for honor—how made. The payment for honor supra protest in order to operate as such and not as a mere voluntary payment must be attested by a notarial act of honor which may be appended to the protest or form an extension to it. [S13, §3060-a172; C24, 27, §9633.]

9634.[§173.] Declaration before payment for honor. The notarial act of honor must be founded on a declaration made by the payer for honor or by his agent in that behalf declaring his intention to pay the bill for honor and for whose honor he pays. [S13, §3060-a173; C24, 27, §9634.]

9635.[§174.] Preference of parties offering to pay for honor. Where two or more persons offer to pay a bill for the honor of different parties, the person whose payment will discharge most parties to the bill is to be given the preference. [S13, §3060-a174; C24, 27, §9635.]

9636.[§175.] Effect on subsequent parties where bill is paid for honor. Where a bill has been paid for honor all parties subsequent to the party for whose honor it is paid are discharged, but the payer for honor is subrogated for, and succeeds to, both the rights and duties of the holder as regards the party for whose honor he pays and all parties liable to the latter. [S13, §3060-a175; C24, 27, §9636.]

9637.[§176.] Refusal to receive payment supra protest. Where the holder of a bill refuses to receive payment supra protest, he loses his right of recourse against any party who would have been discharged by such payment. [S13, §3060-a176; C24, 27, §9637.]

9638.[§177.] Rights of payer for honor. The payer for honor on paying to the holder the amount of the bill and the notarial expenses incidental to its dishonor, is entitled to receive both the bill itself and the protest. [S13, §3060-a177; C24, 27, §9638.]

BILLS IN A SET

9639.[§173.] Bills in sets constitute one bill. Where a bill is drawn in a set, each part of the set being numbered and containing a reference to the other parts, the whole of the parts constitute one bill. [S13, §3060-a178; C24, 27, §9639.]

9640.[§179.] Rights of holders where different parts are negotiated. Where two or more parts of a set are negotiated to different holders in due course, the holder whose title first accrues is as between such holders the true owner of the bill. But nothing in this section affects the rights of a person who in due course accepts or pays the part first presented to him. [S13, §3060-a179; C24, 27, §9640.]

9641.[§180.] Liability of holder who indorses two or more parts of a set to different persons. Where the holder of a set indorses two or more parts to different persons he is liable on every such part, and every indorser subsequent to him is liable on the part he has himself indorsed, as if such parts were separate bills. [S13, §3060-a180; C24, 27, §9641.]

9642.[§181.] Acceptance of bills drawn in sets. The acceptance may be written on any part and it must be written on one part only. If the drawee accepts more than one part, and such accepted parts are negotiated to different holders in due course, he is liable on every such part as if it were a separate bill. [S13, §3060-a181; C24, 27, §9642.]

9643.[§182.] Payment by acceptor of bills drawn in sets. When the acceptor of a bill drawn in a set pays it without requiring the part bearing his acceptance to be delivered up to him, and that part at maturity is outstanding in the hands of a holder in due course, he is liable to the holder thereon. [S13, §3060-a182; C24, 27, §9643.]

9644.[§183.] Effect of discharging one of a set. Except as herein otherwise provided where any one part of a bill drawn in a set is discharged by payment or otherwise, the whole bill is discharged. [S13, §3060-a183; C24, 27, §9644.]

PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHECKS

9645.[§184.] Promissory note defined. A negotiable promissory note within the meaning of this chapter is an unconditional promise in writing made by one person to another, signed by the maker engaging to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money to order or to bearer. Where a note is drawn to the maker's own order, it is not complete until indorsed by him. [S13, §3060-a184; C24, 27, §9645.]

9646.[§185.] Check defined. A check is a bill of exchange drawn on a bank payable on demand. Except as herein otherwise provided, the provisions of this chapter applicable to a bill of exchange payable on demand apply to a check. [S13, §3060-a185; C24, 27, §9646.]

9647.[§186.] Within what time a check must be presented. A check must be presented for payment within a reasonable time after its issue, or the drawer will be discharged from liability thereon to the extent of the loss caused by the delay. [S13, §3060-a186; C24, 27, §9647.]

9648.[§187.] Certification of check—effect of. Where a check is certified by the bank on which it is drawn, the certification is equivalent to an acceptance. [S13, §3060-a187; C24, 27, §9648.]

9649.[§188.] Effect where the holder of check procures it to be certified. Where the holder of a check procures it to be accepted or certified, the drawer and all indorsers are discharged from liability thereon. [S13, §3060-a188; C24, 27, §9649.]

9650.[§189.] Check not an assignment—when bank liable. A check of itself does not operate as an assignment of any part of the funds to the credit of the drawer with the bank, and the bank is not liable to the holder, unless and until it accepts or certifies the check. [S13, §3060-a189; C24, 27, §9650.]
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Ch 424, §9651

9651.[§190.] Short title. This chapter shall be known as the “negotiable instruments law”. [S13, §3060-a190; C24, 27, §9651.]

9652.[§191.] Definitions and meaning of terms. In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

“Acceptance” means an acceptance completed by delivery or notification.

“Action” includes counterclaim and set-off.

“Bank” includes any person or association of persons carrying on the business of banking, whether incorporated or not.

“Bearer” means the person in possession of a bill or note which is payable to bearer.

“Bill” means bill of exchange, and “note” means negotiable promissory note.

“Delivery” means transfer of possession, actual or constructive, from one person to another.

“Holder” means the payee or indorsee of a bill or note, who is in possession of it, or the bearer thereof.

“Indorsement” means an indorsement completed by delivery.

“Instrument” means negotiable instrument.

“Issue” means the first delivery of the instrument, complete in form, to a person who takes it as a holder.

“Person” includes a body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

“Value” means valuable consideration.

“Written” includes printed, and “writing” includes print. [S13, §3060-a191; C24, 27, §9652.]

9653.[§192.] Person primarily liable on instrument. The person “primarily” liable on an instrument is the person who by the terms of the instrument is absolutely required to pay the same. All other parties are “secondarily” liable. [S13, §3060-a192; C24, 27, §9653.]

9654.[§193.] Reasonable time—what constitutes. In determining what is a “reasonable time” or an “unreasonable time” regard is to be had to the nature of the instrument, the usage of trade or business (if any) with respect to such instruments, and the facts of the particular case. [S13, §3060-a193; C24, 27, §9654.]

9655.[§194.] Time—how computed—when last day falls on holiday. When the day, or last day, for doing an act herein required or permitted to be done falls on Sunday or on a holiday, the act may be done on the next succeeding secular or business day. [S13, §3060-a194; C24, 27, §9655.]

9656.[§195.] Application of chapter. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to negotiable instruments made and delivered prior to the passage hereof. [S13, §3060-a195; C24, 27, §9656.]

9657.[§196.] Law merchant—when governs. In any case not provided for in this chapter, the rules of the law merchant shall govern. [S13, §3060-a196; C24, 27, §9657.]

9658. Days of grace—demand made on. A demand made on any one of the three days following the day of maturity of the instrument, except on Sunday or a holiday, shall be as effectual as though made on the day on which demand may be made under the provisions of this chapter, and the provisions of this chapter as to notice of nonpayment, nonacceptance, and as to protest shall be applicable with reference to such demand as though the demand were made in accordance with the terms of this chapter; but the provisions of this section shall not be construed as authorizing demand on any day after the third day from that on which the instrument falls due according to its face. [S13, §3060-a198; C24, 27, §9658.]

Added to original uniform act by 29GA, ch 130.

9659. Indemnifying bond to protect payer. Whenever a note, bond, bill of exchange, certificate of deposit, check, or other evidence of indebtedness shall have been lost, stolen, or destroyed, and the owner thereof desires payment to be made by the person, firm, or corporation issuing the same, he shall execute and deliver, if demanded, to such person, firm, or corporation, a good and sufficient bond agreeing to indemnify and save harmless the payer thereof. [S13, §3060-a199; C24, 27, §9659.]

Not in original uniform act.

9660. Indemnifying bond to protect defendants. When an action is brought on a lost note, bond, bill of exchange, draft, certificate of deposit, or other evidence of indebtedness, upon demand of any defendant therein, a good and sufficient bond shall be given to indemnify and save harmless the defendants in said cause. [S13, §3060-a200; C24, 27, §9660.]

Not in original uniform act.

CHAPTER 425

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS LAW

Referred to in §9805. Bracketed numbers indicate the corresponding section of the uniform act.

PART I

THE ISSUE OF WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS

9661.[§1.] Persons who may issue receipts.

9662.[§2.] Form of receipts—essential terms.

9663.[§3.] Form of receipt—positive terms.

9664.[§4.] Nonnegotiable receipt defined.

9665.[§5.] Negotiable receipt defined.

9666.[§6.] Duplicate receipts must be so marked.

9667.[§7.] Failure to mark “not negotiable”.

PART II

OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS OF WAREHOUSEMEN UPON THEIR RECEIPTS

9668.[§8.] Obligation of warehouseman to deliver.

9669.[§9.] Justification of warehouseman.

9670.[§10.] Warehouseman’s liability.

9671.[§11.] Negotiable receipt must be canceled.

9672.[§12.] Negotiable receipt must be canceled or marked when part of goods delivered.
§9661, Ch 425, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS—ISSUANCE

**PART I**

THE ISSUE OF WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS

9661. [§1.] Persons who may issue receipts. Warehouse receipts may be issued by any warehouseman. [S13,§3138-a1; C24, 27,§9661.]

9662. [§2.] Form of receipts—essential terms. Warehouse receipts need not be in any particular form, but every such receipt must embody within its written or printed terms:

1. The location of the warehouse where the goods are stored;
2. The date of issue of the receipt;
3. The consecutive number of the receipt;
4. A statement whether the goods received will be delivered to the depositor, or to any other specified person, is a negotiable receipt. [S13,§3138-a2; C24, 27,§9662.]

9663. [§3.] Form of receipts—what terms may be inserted. A warehouseman may insert in a receipt, issued by him, any other terms and conditions, provided that such terms and conditions shall not:

1. Be contrary to the provisions of this chapter;
2. In anywise impair his obligation to exercise that degree of care in the safe-keeping of the goods intrusted to him which a reasonably careful man would exercise in regard to similar goods of his own. [S13,§3138-a3; C24, 27,§9663.]

9664. [§4.] Nonnegotiable receipt defined. A receipt in which it is stated that the goods received will be delivered to the depositor, or to any other specified person, is a nonnegotiable receipt. [S13,§3138-a4; C24, 27,§9664.]

9665. [§5.] Negotiable receipt defined. A receipt in which it is stated that the goods received will be delivered to the bearer, or to the order of any person named in such receipt, is a negotiable receipt. No provision shall be inserted in a negotiable receipt so marked. Such provisions, if inserted, shall be void. [S13,§3138-a5; C24, 27,§9665.]

9666. [§6.] Duplicate receipts must be so marked. When more than one negotiable receipt is issued for the same goods, the word “duplicate” shall be plainly placed upon the face of every such receipt, except the one first issued. A warehouseman shall be liable for all damage caused by his failure so to do to anyone who purchased the subsequent receipt for value supposing it to be an original, even though the purchase be after the delivery of the goods by the warehouseman to the holder of the original receipt. [S13,§3138-a6; C24, 27,§9666.]

9667. [§7.] Failure to mark “not negotiable”. A nonnegotiable receipt shall have plainly placed upon its face by the warehouseman issuing it “nonnegotiable”, or “not negotiable”. In case of the warehouseman’s failure so to do, a holder of the receipt who purchased it for value
supposing it to be negotiable, may, at his option, treat such receipt as imposing upon the warehouseman the same liabilities he would have incurred had the receipt been negotiable. This section shall not apply, however, to letters, memoranda, or written acknowledgments of an informal character. [S13, §§3138-a7; C24, 27, §9667.]

PART II
OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS OF WAREHOUSEMEN UPON THEIR RECEIPTS

9668. [§8.] Obligation of warehouseman to deliver. A warehouseman, in the absence of some lawful excuse provided by this chapter, is bound to deliver the goods upon a demand made either by the holder of a receipt for the goods or by the depositor, if such demand is accompanied with:
1. An offer to satisfy the warehouseman’s lien;
2. An offer to surrender the receipt if negotiable, with such indorsements as would be necessary for the negotiation of the receipt; and
3. A readiness and willingness to sign, when the goods are delivered, an acknowledgment that they have been delivered, if such signature is requested by the warehouseman.

In case the warehouseman refuses or fails to deliver the goods in compliance with a demand by the holder or depositor so accompanied, the burden shall be upon the warehouseman to establish the existence of a lawful excuse for such refusal. [S13, §§3138-a8; C24, 27, §9668.]

9669. [§9.] Justification of warehouseman in delivering. A warehouseman is justified in delivering the goods, subject to the provisions of the three following sections, to one who is:
1. The person lawfully entitled to the possession of the goods, or his agent;
2. A person who is either himself entitled to delivery by the terms of a nonnegotiable receipt issued for the goods, or who has written authority from the person so entitled either indorsed upon the receipt or written upon another paper; or
3. A person in possession of a negotiable receipt by the terms of which the goods are deliverable to him or order or to bearer, or which has been indorsed to him or in blank by the person to whom delivery was promised by the terms of the receipt or by his mediate or immediate indorsee. [S13, §§3138-a9; C24, 27, §9669.]

9670. [§10.] Warehouseman’s liability for misdelivery. Where a warehouseman delivers the goods to one who is not in fact lawfully entitled to the possession of them, the warehouseman shall be liable as for conversion to all having a right of property or possession in the goods if he delivered the goods otherwise than as authorized by subdivisions 2 and 3 of the preceding section and though he delivered the goods as authorized by said subdivisions he shall be so liable, if prior to such delivery he had either:
1. Been requested, by or on behalf of the person lawfully entitled to a right of property or possession in the goods, not to make such delivery; or
2. Had information that the delivery about to be made was to one not lawfully entitled to the possession of the goods. [S13, §§3138-a10; C24, 27, §9670.]

9671. [§11.] Negotiable receipt must be canceled when goods delivered. Except as provided in section 9696, where a warehouseman delivers goods for which he had issued a negotiable receipt, the negotiation of which would transfer the right to the possession of the goods, and fails to take up and cancel the receipt, he shall be liable to anyone who purchases for value in good faith such receipt, for failure to deliver goods to him, whether such purchaser acquired title to the receipt before or after the delivery of the goods by the warehouseman. [S13, §§3138-a11; C24, 27, §9671.]

9672. [§12.] Negotiable receipt must be canceled or marked when part of goods delivered. Except as provided in section 9696, where a warehouseman delivers part of the goods for which he had issued a negotiable receipt and fails either to take up and cancel such receipt, or to place plainly upon it a statement of what goods or packages have been delivered, he shall be liable to anyone who purchases for value in good faith such receipt, for failure to deliver all the goods specified in the receipt, whether such purchaser acquired title to the receipt before or after the delivery of any portion of the goods by the warehouseman. [S13, §§3138-a12; C24, 27, §9672.]

9673. [§13.] Altered receipts. The alteration of a receipt shall not excuse the warehouseman who issued it from any liability if such alteration was:
1. Immaterial,
2. Authorized, or
3. Made without fraudulent intent.

If the alteration was authorized, the warehouseman shall be liable according to the terms of the receipt as altered. If the alteration was unauthorized, but made without fraudulent intent, the warehouseman shall be liable according to the terms of the receipt, as they were before alteration. Material and fraudulent alteration of a receipt shall not excuse the warehouseman who issued it from liability to deliver, according to the terms of the receipt as originally issued, the goods for which it was issued, but shall excuse him from any other liability to the person who made the alteration and to any person who took with notice of the alteration. Any purchaser of the receipt for value without notice of the alteration shall acquire the same rights against the warehouseman which such purchaser would have acquired if the receipt had not been altered at the time of the purchase. [S13, §§3138-a13; C24, 27, §9673.]

9674. [§14.] Lost or destroyed receipts. Where a negotiable receipt has been lost or de-
stroyed, a court of competent jurisdiction may order the delivery of the goods upon satisfactory proof of such loss or destruction and upon the giving of a bond with sufficient sureties to be approved by the court to protect the warehouseman from any liability or expense, which he or any person injured by such delivery may incur by reason of the original receipt remaining outstanding. The court may also in its discretion order the payment of the warehouseman’s reasonable costs and counsel fees. The delivery of the goods under an order of the court as provided in this section, shall not relieve the warehouseman from liability to a person to whom the negotiable receipt has been or shall be negotiated for value without notice of the proceedings or of the delivery of the goods. [S13, §3138-a14; C24, 27, §9674.]

Referred to in §§9672, 9714, §9680.

9675.[§15.] Effect of duplicate receipts. A receipt upon the face of which the word “duplicate” is plainly placed is a representation and warranty by the warehouseman that such receipt is an accurate copy of an original receipt properly issued and uncanceled at the date of the issue of the duplicate, but shall imposing upon him no other liability. [S13, §3138-a20; C24, 27, §9675.] Referred to in §9680.

9676.[§16.] Warehouseman cannot set up title in himself. No title or right to the possession of the goods, on the part of the warehouseman, unless such title or right is derived directly or indirectly from a transfer made by the depositor at the time of or subsequent to the deposit for storage, or from the warehouseman’s lien, shall excuse the warehouseman from liability for refusing to deliver the goods according to the terms of the receipt. [S13, §3138-a16; C24, 27, §9676.]

Referred to in §9680.

9677.[§17.] Interpleader of adverse claimants. If more than one person claims the title or possession of the goods, the warehouseman may, either as a defense to an action brought against him for nondelivery of the goods, or as an original suit, whichever is appropriate, require all known claimants to interplead. [S13, §3138-a17; C24, 27, §9677.]

Referred to in §§9679, 9680.

9678.[§18.] Warehouseman has reasonable time to determine validity of claims. If one or more than the depositor or person claiming under him has a claim to the title or possession of the goods, and the warehouseman has information of such claim, the warehouseman shall be excused from liability for refusing to deliver the goods, either to the depositor or person claiming under him or to the adverse claimant, until the warehouseman has had a reasonable time to ascertain the validity of the adverse claim or to bring legal proceedings to compel all claimants to interplead. [S13, §3138-a18; C24, 27, §9678.]

Referred to in §§9679, 9680.

9679.[§19.] Adverse title no defense—exceptions. Except as provided in the two preceding sections and in sections 9669 and 9696, no right or title of a third person shall be a defense to an action brought by the depositor or person claiming under him against the warehouseman for failure to deliver the goods according to the terms of the receipt. [S13, §3138-a19; C24, 27, §9679.]

Referred to in §9680.

9680.[§20.] Liability for nonexistence or misdescription of goods. A warehouseman shall be liable to the holder of a receipt for damages caused by the nonexistence of the goods or by the failure of the goods to correspond with the description thereof in the receipt at the time of its issue. If, however, the goods are described in a receipt merely by a statement of marks or labels upon them, or by a statement that the goods are said to be goods of a certain kind, or that packages containing the goods are said to contain goods of a certain kind, or by words of like purport, such statements, if true, shall not make liable the warehouseman issuing the receipt, although the goods are not of the kind which the marks or labels upon them indicate or of the kind they were said to be by the depositor. [S13, §3138-a20; C24, 27, §9680.]

Referred to in §9680.

9681.[§21.] Liability for care of goods. A warehouseman shall be liable for any loss or injury to the goods caused by his failure to exercise such care in regard to them as a reasonably careful owner of similar goods would exercise, but he shall not be liable, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, for any loss or injury to the goods which could not have been avoided by the exercise of such care. [S13, §3138-a21; C24, 27, §9681.]

Referred to in §9680.

9682.[§22.] Goods must be kept separate. Except as provided in the following section, a warehouseman shall keep the goods so far separate from goods of other depositors, and from other goods of the same depositor for which a separate receipt has been issued, as to permit at all times the identification and re-delivery of the goods deposited. [S13, §3138-a22; C24, 27, §9682.]

Referred to in §9680.

9683.[§23.] Fungible goods may be commingled, if warehouseman authorized. If authorized by agreement or by custom, a warehouseman may mingle fungible goods with other goods of the same kind and grade. In such case the various depositors of the mingled goods shall own the entire mass in common, and each depositor shall be entitled to such portion thereof as the amount deposited by him bears to the whole. [S13, §3138-a23; C24, 27, §9683.]

Referred to in §§9682, 9686.

9684.[§24.] Liability of warehouseman to depositors of commingled goods. The warehouseman shall be severally liable to each depositor for the care and re-delivery of his share of such mass to the same extent and under the
same circumstances as if the goods had been kept separate. [S13, §3138-a24; C24, 27, §9684.]

Referred to in §9685.

9685. [§25.] Attachment or levy upon goods for which a negotiable receipt has been issued.

If goods are delivered to a warehouseman by the owner or by a person whose act in conveying the title to them to a purchaser in good faith for value would bind the owner, and a negotiable receipt is issued for them, they cannot thereafter, while in the possession of the warehouseman, be attached by garnishing or otherwise, or be levied upon under an execution, unless the receipt be first surrendered to the warehouseman, or its negotiation enjoined. The warehouseman shall in no case be compelled to deliver up the actual possession of the goods until the receipt is surrendered to him or impounded by the court. [S13, §3138-a25; C24, 27, §9685.]

Referred to in §9685.

9686. [§26.] Creditors' remedies to reach negotiable receipts.

A creditor whose debtor is the owner of a negotiable receipt shall be entitled to such aid from the courts of appropriate jurisdiction, by injunction and otherwise, in attaching such receipt or in satisfying the claim by means thereof as is allowed at law or in equity, in regard to property which cannot readily be attached or levied upon by ordinary legal process. [S13, §3138-a26; C24, 27, §9686.]

Referred to in §9686.

9687. [§27.] What claims included in warehouseman's lien.

Subject to the provisions of section 9690, a warehouseman shall have a lien on goods deposited or on the proceeds thereof in his hands, for all lawful charges for storage and preservation of the goods; also for all lawful claims for money advanced, interest, insurance, transportation, labor, weighing, co-opering, and other charges and expenses in relation to such goods; also for all reasonable charges and expenses for notice, and advertisements of sale, and for sale of the goods where default has been made in satisfying the warehouseman's lien. [S13, §3138-a27; C24, 27, §9687.]

Referred to in §§9690, 9686.

9688. [§28.] Against what property lien may be enforced.

Subject to the provisions of section 9690, a warehouseman's lien may be enforced:

1. Against all goods, whenever deposited, belonging to the person who is liable as debtor for the claims in regard to which the lien is asserted, and
2. Against all goods belonging to others which have been deposited at any time by the person who is liable as debtor for the claims in regard to which the lien is asserted, if such person has been so intrusted with the possession of the goods that a pledge of the same by him at the time of the deposit to one who took the goods in good faith for value would have been valid.
3. Against all goods deposited at any time by the owner or person in legal possession thereof received in good faith and without notice of incumbrances, and, provided further, that, if the warehouseman has either actual or constructive notice of any prior incumbrance, he may give written notice to such prior incumbrancer and, unless such incumbrancer shall remove such goods within ten days thereafter, the lien of the warehouseman for all services and charges in relation to such goods shall be prior to such incumbrance. [S13, §3138-a28; C24, 27, §9688.]

Referred to in §9685. Paragraph 3 not in original uniform act.

9689. [§29.] How lien may be lost.

A warehouseman loses his lien upon goods:

1. By surrendering possession thereof; or
2. By refusing to deliver the goods when a demand is made with which he is bound to comply under the provisions of this chapter. [S13, §3138-a29; C24, 27, §9689.]

Referred to in §9685.

9690. [§30.] Negotiable receipt must state charges for which lien is claimed.

If a negotiable receipt is issued for goods, the warehouseman shall have no lien thereon, except for charges for storage of those goods subsequent to the date of the receipt, unless the receipt expressly enumerates other charges for which a lien is claimed. In such case there shall be a lien for the charges enumerated so far as they are within the terms of section 9687, although the amount of the charges so enumerated is not stated in the receipt. [S13, §3138-a30; C24, 27, §9690.]

Referred to in §§9687, 9686, 9685.

9691. [§31.] Warehouseman need not deliver until lien is satisfied.

A warehouseman having a lien valid against the person demanding the goods may refuse to deliver the goods to him until the lien is satisfied. [S13, §3138-a31; C24, 27, §9691.]

Referred to in §9685.

9692. [§32.] Warehouseman's lien does not preclude other remedies.

Whether a warehouseman has or has not a lien upon the goods, he is entitled to all remedies allowed by law to a creditor against his debtor, for the collection from the depositor of all charges and advances which the depositor has expressly or impliedly contracted with the warehouseman to pay. [S13, §3138-a32; C24, 27, §9692.]

Referred to in §9685.

9693. [§33.] Satisfaction of lien by sale.

A warehouseman's lien for a claim which has become due may be satisfied as follows:

The warehouseman shall give a written notice to the person on whose account the goods are held, and to any other person known by the warehouseman to claim an interest in the goods. Such notice shall be given by delivery in person or by registered letter addressed to the last known place of business or abode of the person to be notified. The notice shall contain:

1. An itemized statement of the warehouseman's claim, showing the sum due at the time of the notice and the date or dates when it became due;
2. A brief description of the goods against which the lien exists;

3. A demand that the amount of the claim as stated in the notice, and of such further claim as shall accrue, shall be paid on or before a day mentioned, not less than ten days from the delivery of the notice if it is personally delivered, or from the time when the notice should reach its destination, according to the due course of post, if the notice is sent by mail; and

4. A statement that unless the claim is paid within the time specified the goods will be advertised for sale and sold by auction at a specified time and place.

In accordance with the terms of a notice so given, a sale of the goods by auction may be had to satisfy any valid claim of the warehouseman for which he has a lien on the goods. That shall be held in the place where the lien was acquired, or, if such place is manifestly unsuitable for the purpose, at the nearest suitable place. After the time for the payment of the claim specified in the notice to the depositor has elapsed, and advertisement of the sale, describing the goods to be sold, and stating the name of the owner or person on whose account the goods are held, and the time and place of the sale, shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the place where such sale is to be held. The sale shall not be held less than fifteen days from the time of the first publication. If there is no newspaper published in such place, the advertisement shall be posted at least ten days before such sale in not less than six conspicuous places therein. From the proceeds of such sale the warehouseman shall satisfy his lien, including the reasonable charges of notice, advertisement, and sale. The balance, if any, of such proceeds shall be held by the person by whom delivered on demand to the person to whom he would have been bound to deliver or justified in delivering the goods. At any time before the goods are sold any person claiming a right of property or possession therein may pay the warehouseman the amount necessary to satisfy his lien and to pay the reasonable expenses and liabilities incurred in serving notices and advertising and preparing for the sale up to the time of such payment. The warehouseman shall deliver the goods to the person making such payment if he is a person in title under the provisions of this chapter, to the possession of the goods on payment of charges thereon. Otherwise the warehouseman shall retain possession of the goods according to the terms of the original contract of deposit. Such sale may be conducted by the sheriff or his deputy or by any constable of the county where such sale is made, and when so conducted, the warehouseman, his representative or assigns, may fairly and in good faith purchase any property sold under the provisions of this chapter.

§9694. [§34.] Perishable and hazardous goods. If goods are of a perishable nature, or by keeping will deteriorate greatly in value, or by their odor, leakage, inflammability, or explosive nature, will be liable to injure other property, the warehouseman may give such notice to the owner, or to the person in whose name the goods are stored, as is reasonable and possible under the circumstances, to satisfy the lien upon such goods and to remove them from the warehouse, and in the event of the failure of such person to satisfy the lien and to remove the goods within the time so specified, the warehouseman may sell the goods at public or private sale without advertising. If the warehouseman, after a reasonable effort, is unable to sell such goods, he may dispose of them in a lawful manner, and shall incur no liability by reason thereof. The proceeds of any sale made under the terms of this section shall be disposed of in the same way as the proceeds of sales made under the terms of the preceding section. [S13, §3138-a34; C24, 27, §9694.]

Referred to in §§9805.

§9695. [§35.] Other methods of enforcing liens. The remedy for enforcing a lien herein provided does not preclude any other remedies allowed by law for the enforcement of a lien against personal property nor bar the right to recover so much of the warehouseman's claim as shall not be paid by the proceeds of the sale of the property. [S13, §3138-a35; C24, 27, §9695.]

Referred to in §§9805.

§9696. [§36.] Effect of sale. After the goods have been lawfully sold to satisfy a warehouseman's lien, or have been lawfully sold or disposed of because of their perishable or hazardous nature, the warehouseman shall not thereafter be liable for failure to deliver the goods to the depositor or owner of the goods, or to a holder of the receipt given for the goods when they were deposited, even if such receipt be negotiable. [S13, §3138-a36; C24, 27, §9696.]

Referred to in §§9671, 9672, 9679, 9714, 9805.

PART III

NEGOTIATION AND TRANSFER OF RECEIPTS

§9697. [§37.] Negotiation of negotiable receipts by delivery. A negotiable receipt may be negotiated by delivery:

1. Where, by the terms of the receipt, the warehouseman undertakes to deliver the goods to the bearer; or

2. Where, by the terms of the receipt, the warehouseman undertakes to deliver the goods to the order of a specified person, and such person or a subsequent indorsee of the receipt has indorsed it in blank or to bearer. Where, by the terms of a negotiable receipt, the goods are deliverable to bearer or where a negotiable receipt has been indorsed in blank or to bearer, any holder may indorse the same to himself or to any other specified person, and in such case the receipt shall thereafter be negotiated only by the indorsement of such indorsor. [S13, §3138-a37; C24, 27, §9697.]

Referred to in §§9805.

Last sentence not in original uniform act.
9698. [§38.] Negotiation of negotiable receipts by indorsement. A negotiable receipt may be negotiated by the indorsement of the person to whose order the goods are, by the terms of the receipt, deliverable. Such indorsement may be in blank, to bearer, or to a specified person. If indorsed to a specified person, it may be again negotiated by the indorsement of such person in blank, to bearer, or to another specified person. Subsequent negotiation may be made in like manner. [S13, §3138-a38; C24, 27, §9698.]

Referred to in §9805.

9699. [§39.] Transfer of receipts. A receipt which is not in such form that it can be negotiated by delivery may be transferred by the holder by delivery to a purchaser or donee. A nonnegotiable receipt cannot be negotiated, and the indorsement of such a receipt gives the transferee no additional right. [S13, §3138-a39; C24, 27, §9699.]

Referred to in §9805.

9700. [§40.] Who may negotiate a receipt. A negotiable receipt may be negotiated:
1. By the owner thereof; or
2. By any person to whom the possession or custody of the receipt has been intrusted by the owner, if, by the terms of the receipt, the warehouseman undertakes to deliver the goods to the order of the person to whom the possession or custody of the receipt has been intrusted, or if, at the time of such intrusting, the receipt is in such form that it may be negotiated by delivery. [S13, §3138-a40; C24, 27, §9700.]

Referred to in §9805.

9701. [§41.] Rights of persons to whom receipt has been negotiated. A person to whom a negotiable receipt has been duly negotiated acquires thereby:
1. Such title to the goods as the person negotiating the receipt to him had or had ability to convey to a purchaser in good faith for value, and also such title to the goods as the depositor or person to whose order the goods were to be delivered by the terms of the receipt had or had ability to convey to a purchaser in good faith for value; and
2. The direct obligation of the warehouseman to hold possession of the goods for him according to the terms of the receipt as fully as if the warehouseman had contracted directly with him. [S13, §3138-a41; C24, 27, §9701.]

Referred to in §9805.

9702. [§42.] Rights of persons to whom receipt has been transferred. A person to whom a receipt has been transferred but not negotiated, acquires thereby, as against the transferee, the title to the goods, subject to the terms of any agreement with the transferee. If the receipt is nonnegotiable such person also acquires the right to notify the warehouseman of the transfer to him of such receipt, and thereby to acquire the direct obligation of the warehouseman to hold possession of the goods for him according to the terms of the receipt. Prior to the notification of the warehouseman by the transferee of a nonnegotiable receipt, the title of the transferee to the goods and the right to acquire the obligation of the warehouseman may be defeated by the levy of an attachment or execution upon the goods by a creditor of the transferee, or by a notification to the warehouseman by the transferee or by a subsequent purchaser from the transferee of a subsequent sale of the goods by the transferee. [S13, §3138-a42; C24, 27, §9702.]

Referred to in §9805.

9703. [§43.] Transfer of negotiable receipt without indorsement. Where a negotiable receipt is transferred for value by delivery, and the indorsement of the transferee is essential for negotiation, the transferee acquires a right against the transferor to compel him to indorse the receipt, unless a contrary intention appears. The negotiation shall take effect as of the time when the indorsement is actually made. [S13, §3138-a43; C24, 27, §9703.]

Referred to in §9805.

9704. [§44.] Warranties on sale of receipt. A person who for value negotiates or transfers a receipt by indorsement or delivery, including one who assigns for value a claim secured by a receipt, unless a contrary intention appears, warrants:
1. That the receipt is genuine;
2. That he has a legal right to negotiate or transfer it;
3. That he has knowledge of no fact which would impair the validity or worth of the receipt; and
4. That he has a right to transfer the title to the goods, and that the goods are merchantable or fit for a particular purpose whenever such warranties would have been implied, if the contract of the parties had been to transfer without a receipt the goods represented thereby. [S13, §3138-a44; C24, 27, §9704.]

Referred to in §9805.

9705. [§45.] Indorser not a guarantor. The indorsement of a receipt shall not make the indorser liable for any failure on the part of the warehouseman or previous indorsers of the receipt to fulfill their respective obligations. [S13, §3138-a45; C24, 27, §9705.]

Referred to in §9805.

9706. [§46.] No warranty implied from accepting payment of debt. A mortgagee, pledgee, or holder for security of a receipt who, in good faith, demands or receives payment of the debt for which such receipt is security, whether from a party to a draft drawn for such debt or from any other person, shall not be so doing be deemed to represent or to warrant the genuineness of such receipt or the quality or quantity of the goods therein described. [S13, §3138-a46; C24, 27, §9706.]

Referred to in §9805.

9707. [§47.] When negotiation not impaired by fraud, mistake, or duress. The validity of the negotiation of a receipt is not impaired by the fact that such negotiation was a breach of duty on the part of the person making the nego-
tion, or by the fact that the owner of the receipt was induced by fraud, mistake, or duress to intrust the possession or custody of the receipt to such person, if the person to whom the receipt was subsequently negotiated, paid value therefor, without notice of the breach of duty, or fraud, mistake, or duress. [S13,§3138-a47; C24, 27,§9707.]

Referred to in §9805.

9708. [§48.] Subsequent negotiation. Where a person having sold, mortgaged, or pledged goods which are in a warehouse and for which a negotiable receipt has been issued, or having sold, mortgaged, or pledged the negotiable receipt representing such goods, continues in possession of the negotiable receipt, the subsequent negotiation thereof by that person under any sale, or other disposition thereof to any person receiving the same in good faith, for value and without notice of the previous sale, mortgage, or pledge, shall have the same effect as if the first purchaser of the goods or receipt had expressly authorized the subsequent negotiation. [S13,§3138-a48; C24, 27,§9708.]

Referred to in §9805.

9709. [§49.] Negotiation defeats vendor's lien. Where a negotiable receipt has been issued for goods, no seller's lien or right of stoppage in transitu shall defeat the rights of any purchaser for value in good faith to whom such receipt has been negotiated, whether such negotiation be prior or subsequent to the notification to the warehouseman who issued such receipt of the seller's claim to a lien or right of stoppage in transitu. Nor shall the warehouseman be obliged to deliver or justified in delivering the goods to an unpaid seller unless the receipt is first surrendered for cancellation. [S13,§3138-a49; C24, 27,§9709.]

PART IV
CRIMINAL OFFENSES

9710. [§50.] Issue of receipt for goods not received. A warehouseman or any officer, agent, or servant of a warehouseman, who issues or aids in issuing a receipt knowing that the goods for which such receipt is issued have not been actually received by such warehouseman, or are not under his actual control at the time of issuing such receipt, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by both. [S13,§3138-a50; C24, 27,§9710.]

9711. [§51.] Issue of receipt containing false statement. A warehouseman, or any officer, agent, or servant of a warehouseman, who fraudulently issues or aids in fraudulently issuing a receipt for goods, knowing that it contains any false statement, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both. [S13,§3138-a51; C24, 27,§9711.]

9712. [§52.] Issue of duplicate receipts not so marked. A warehouseman, or any officer, agent, or servant of a warehouseman, who issues or aids in issuing a duplicate or additional negotiable receipt for goods, knowing that a former negotiable receipt for the same goods or any part of them is outstanding and uncanceled, without plainly placing upon the face thereof the word "duplicate", except in the case of a lost or destroyed receipt after proceedings as provided for in section 9674, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by both. [S13,§3138-a52; C24, 27,§9712.]

9713. [§53.] Receipts which do not state facts. Where there are deposited with or held by a warehouseman goods of which he is owner, either solely or jointly or in common with others, such warehouseman, or any of his officers, agents, or servants who, knowing this ownership, issues or aids in issuing a negotiable receipt for such goods which does not state such ownership, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both. [S13,§3138-a53; C24, 27,§9713.]

9714. [§54.] Delivery of goods without obtaining negotiable receipt. A warehouseman, or any officer, agent, or servant of a warehouseman who delivers goods out of the possession of such warehouseman, knowing that a negotiable receipt, the negotiating of which would transfer the right to the possession of such goods, is outstanding and uncanceled, without obtaining the possession of such receipt at or before the time of such delivery, shall, except in the cases provided for in sections 9674 and 9696, be found guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both. [S13,§3138-a54; C24, 27,§9714.]

9715. [§55.] Negotiation of receipt for mortgaged goods. Any person who deposits goods to which he has no title, or upon which there is a lien or mortgage, and who takes for such goods a negotiable receipt which he afterwards negotiates for value with intent to deceive and without disclosing his want of title or the existence of the lien or mortgage, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both. [S13,§3138-a55; C24, 27,§9715.]

PART V
INTERPRETATION

9716. [§56.] Common law and equity applicable. In any case not provided for in this chapter, the rules of law and equity, including the law merchant, and in particular the rules relating to the law of principal and agent and to the effect of fraud, misrepresentation, duress or coercion,
9717. Interpretation to give effect to purpose of uniformity. This chapter shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it. [S13, §3138-a57; C24, 27, §9717.]

9718. Definitions. In this chapter, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:

- "Action" includes the counterclaim, set-off, and suit in equity.
- - Countersuit generally, §§11019, 11151.
- "Delivery" means voluntary transfer of possession from one person to another.
- "Fungible goods" means goods of which any unit is, from its nature or by mercantile custom, treated as the equivalent of any other unit.
- "Goods" means chattels or merchandise in storage, or which has been or is about to be stored.
- "Holder of a receipt" means a person who has both actual possession of such receipt and a right of property therein.

CHAPTER 426

BONDED WAREHOUSES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

9719. Terms defined. As used in this chapter:

1. "Commissioners" shall mean the "board of railroad commissioners".
2. "Warehouse" shall be deemed to mean every building, structure, or other protected inclosure in which any agricultural product is or may be stored within the state.
3. "Agricultural product" shall mean cotton, wool, grain, tobacco, flaxseed, sugar and all canned goods made from agricultural products.
4. "Person" includes a corporation or partnership of two or more persons having a joint or common interest.
5. "Warehouseman" means a person lawfully engaged in the business of storing agricultural products.
6. "Receipt" means a warehouse receipt. [C24, 27, §9719.]

9720. Cooperation with federal government. The commissioners are hereby authorized to cooperate with the secretary of agriculture of the United States and with officials designated by him for such duties in the enforcement of the provisions of the United States warehouse act. [C24, 27, §9720.]

9721. Rules and regulations. The commissioners shall from time to time make such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the efficient execution of the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27, §9721.]

9722. License—conditions. The commissioners are authorized, upon application to them, to issue to any warehouseman a license for the conduct of a warehouse or warehouses in accordance with this chapter and such rules and regulations as may be made hereunder, provided that each such warehouse be found suitable for the proper storage of the particular agricultural product or products for which a license is applied for, and that such warehouseman agree, as a condition to the granting of the license, to comply with and abide by all the terms of this chapter and the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder. [C24, 27, §9722.]
§9723. Bond required. Each warehouseman applying for a license to conduct a warehouse in accordance with this chapter shall, as a condition to the granting thereof, execute and file with the commissioners a good and sufficient bond other than personal security to the state to secure the faithful performance of his obligations as a warehouseman under the terms of this chapter and the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder, and of such additional obligations as a warehouseman may be assumed by him under contracts with the respective depositors of agricultural products in such warehouse. [C24, §9723.]

Referred to in §§9723, 9745, 9749.

§9724. Exemption. No bond shall be required of any warehouse licensed and bonded under the provisions of the United States warehouse act. [C24, 27, §9724.]

§9725. Form, amount, sureties, and conditions. Said bond shall be in such form and amount, shall have such surety or sureties, subject to service of process in suits on the bond and subject to control and conditions as the commissioners may prescribe to carry out the purposes of this chapter, including the requirements of fire insurance. [C24, 27, §9725.]

Referred to in §§9723, 9745, 9749.

§9726. Fees. The commissioners shall charge, assess, and cause to be collected a reasonable fee for every examination or inspection of a warehouse under this chapter when such examination or inspection is made upon application of a warehouseman, and a fee not exceeding two dollars per annum for each license or renewal thereof issued to a warehouseman under this chapter. All such fees shall be deposited and covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts. [C24, 27, §9726.]

Referred to in §9749.

§9727. Tenure of license — renewal. Each license issued under the fifth preceding section shall be a license for a period not exceeding one year, and shall specify the date upon which it is to terminate, and upon showing satisfactory to the commissioners may from time to time be renewed or extended by a written instrument, which shall specify the date of its termination. [C24, 27, §9727.]

§9728. Use of term "bonded warehouse". Upon the filing with the approval of the commissioners of a bond, in compliance with this chapter, for the conduct of a warehouse, such warehouse shall be designated as bonded hereunder; but no warehouse shall be designated as bonded under this chapter, and no name or description conveying the impression that it is so bonded, shall be used, until a bond, such as provided for in sections 9723 and 9725, has been filed with and approved by the commissioners, nor unless the license issued under this chapter for the conduct of such warehouse remains unsuspended and unrevoked. [C24, 27, §9728.]

Referred to in §9761.

§9729. Discrimination. Every warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this chapter shall receive for storage therein, so far as its capacity permits, any agricultural product of the kind customarily stored therein by him which may be tendered to him in a suitable condition for warehousing, in the usual manner in the ordinary and usual course of business, without making any discrimination between persons desiring to avail themselves of warehouse facilities. [C24, 27, §9729.]

§9730. Presumption attending storage. Any person who deposits agricultural products for storage in a warehouse licensed under this chapter shall be deemed to have deposited the same subject to the terms of this chapter and the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder. [C24, 27, §9730.]

§9731. Separate keeping of deposits. Every warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this chapter shall keep the agricultural products therein of one depositor so far separate from agricultural products of other depositors, and from other agricultural products of the same depositor for which a separate receipt has been issued, as to permit at all times the identification and redelivery of the agricultural products deposited. [C24, 27, §9731.]

§9732. Intermingling fungible products. If authorized by agreement or by custom, a warehouseman may mingle fungible agricultural products with other agricultural products of the same kind and grade, and shall be severally liable to each depositor for the care and redelivery of his share of such mass, to the same extent and under the same circumstances as if the agricultural products had been kept separate, but he shall at no time while they are in his custody mix fungible agricultural products of different grades. [C24, 27, §9732.]

§9733. Inspecting and grading. Grain, flaxseed, or any other fungible agricultural product stored in a warehouse licensed under this chapter shall be inspected and graded by a person duly licensed to grade the same, provided that the commissioners may waive such inspection in the case of a warehouse licensed under the provisions of the United States warehouse act. [C24, 27, §9733.]

§9734. License to classify, grade, or weigh. The commissioners may, upon presentation of satisfactory proof of competency, issue to any person a license to classify any agricultural product or products, stored or to be stored in a warehouse licensed under this chapter, according to grade or otherwise and to certificate the grade or other class thereof, or to weigh the same and certificate the weight thereof, or both to classify and weigh the same and to certificate the grade or other class and the weight thereof, upon condition that such person agree to comply with and abide by the terms of this chapter and of the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder so far as the same relate to him. [C24, 27, §9734.]

§9735. Revocation of license to classify or weigh. Any license issued to any person to classify or to weigh any agricultural product or products under this chapter may be suspended or revoked by the commissioners whenever they are satisfied, after opportunity afforded to the
licensee concerned for a hearing, that such li-
censee has used his license or allowed it to be used for
any improper purpose whatsoever. Pending in-
vestigation, the commissioners, whenever they
demand necessary, may suspend a license tempo-
arily without hearing. [C24, 27,$9735.]

9736. Original receipts. For all agricultural
products stored in a warehouse licensed under
this chapter original receipts shall be issued by
the warehouseman conducting the same, but no
receipts shall be issued except for agricultural
products actually stored in the warehouse at the
time of the issuance thereof. [C24, 27,$9736.]

9737. Contents of receipt. Every receipt
issued for agricultural products stored in a ware-
house licensed under this chapter shall embody
within its written or printed terms:
1. The location of the warehouse in which the
agricultural products are stored.
2. The date of issue of the receipt.
3. The consecutive number of the receipt.
4. A statement whether the agricultural prod-
ucts received will be delivered to the bearer, to a
specified person, or to a specified person or his
order.
5. The rate of storage charges.
6. A description of the agricultural products
received, showing the quantity thereof, or, in case
of agricultural products customarily put up in
bales or packages, a description of such bales or
packages by marks, numbers, or other means of
identification, and the weight of such bales or
packages.
7. The grade or other class of the agricultural
products received and the standard or description
in accordance with which such classification has
been made; provided that such grade or other
class shall be stated according to the official stand-
ards of the United States applicable to such agricul-
tural products as the same may be fixed and
promulgated; provided, further, that until such
official standards of the United States for any
agricultural product or products have been fixed
and promulgated, the grade or other class thereof
may be stated in accordance with any recognized
standard or in accordance with such rules and
regulations not inconsistent herewith as may be
prescribed by the secretary of agriculture of the
United States.
8. A statement that the receipt is issued sub-
ject to the United States warehouse act and the
rules and regulations prescribed thereunder.
9. If the receipt be issued for agricultural
products of which the warehouseman is owner,
either solely or jointly or in common with others,
the fact of such ownership.
10. A statement of the amount of advances
made and of liabilities incurred for which the
warehouseman claims a lien; provided that, if
the precise amount of such advances made or of
such liabilities incurred by the time of the
issue of the receipt unknown to the warehouse-
man or his agent who issues it, a statement of the
fact that advances have been made or liabilities
incurred and the purpose thereof shall be suffi-
cient.
11. Such other terms and conditions as may be
required by the said secretary of agriculture.
12. The signature of the warehouseman, which
may be made by his authorized agent. [C24, 27,
$9737.]

Referred to in §9738.

9738. Receipt for nonfungible products. When requested by the depositor of other than
fungible agricultural products, a receipt omitting
compliance with paragraph 7 of the preceding
section may be issued if it have plainly and con-
spicuously embodied in its written or printed
terms a provision that such receipt is not negoti-
able. [C24, 27,$9738.]

9739. Standards for products. The commis-
ioners are authorized from time to time, to
establish and promulgate standards for agricul-
tural products in this chapter defined by which
their quality or value may be judged or de-
termined; provided that the standards for any
agricultural products which have been or which
in future may be established by or under author-
ity of any act of congress shall be, and are hereby,
adopted for the purposes of this chapter as the
official standards for the agricultural products
to which they relate. [C24, 27,$9739.]

9740. Duplicate receipts forbidden—lost re-
ciepts. While an original receipt issued under
this chapter is outstanding and uncanceled by the
warehouseman issuing the same, no other or
further receipt shall be issued for the agricultural
product covered thereby or for any part thereof,
except that in the case of a lost or destroyed re-
ciept a new receipt, upon the same terms and
subject to the same conditions and bearing on its
face the number and date of the receipt in lieu of
which it is issued, may be issued upon compliance
with the statutes of the United States applicable
thereto and with the laws of this state. [C24, 27,
$9740.]

9741. Delivery of products on demand—con-
ditions. A warehouseman conducting a ware-
house licensed under this chapter, in the absence
of some lawful excuse shall, without unnecessary
delay, deliver the agricultural products stored
therein upon a demand made either by the holder
of a receipt for such agricultural products or by
the depositor thereof if such demand be accom-
panied with:
1. An offer to satisfy the warehouseman's lien.
2. An offer to surrender the receipt, if nego-
tiable, with such indorsements as would be neces-
sary for the negotiation of the receipt.
3. A readiness and willingness to sign, when
the products are delivered, an acknowledgment
that they have been delivered if such signature is
requested by the warehouseman. [C24, 27,$9741.]

9742. Cancellation of receipt. A warehouse-
man conducting a warehouse licensed under
this chapter shall plainly cancel upon the face thereof
each receipt returned to him upon the delivery
by him of the agricultural products for which the
receipt was issued. [C24, 27,$9742.]
§9743. Duties of warehouseman. Every warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this chapter shall:

1. Keep in a place of safety complete and correct records of all agricultural products stored therein and withdrawn therefrom, of all warehouse receipts issued by him, and of the receipts returned to and canceled by him.
2. Make reports to the commissioners concerning such warehouse and the condition, contents, operation, and business thereof in such form and at such times as commissioners may require.
3. Conduct said warehouse in all other respects in compliance with this chapter and the rules and regulations made hereunder. [C24, 27,§9744.]

§9744. Duties of commissioners. The commissioners are authorized:

1. To investigate the storage, warehousing, classifying according to grade and otherwise, weighing, and certification of agricultural products.
2. Upon application to them by any person applying for license to conduct a warehouse under this chapter, to inspect such warehouse or cause it to be inspected.
3. At any time, with or without application to them, to inspect or cause to be inspected all warehouses licensed under this chapter.
4. To determine whether warehouses for which licenses are applied for or have been issued under this chapter are suitable for the proper storage of any agricultural product or products.
5. To classify warehouses licensed or applying for a license in accordance with their ownership, location, surroundings, capacity, conditions, and other qualities, and as to the kinds of licenses issued or that may be issued for them pursuant to this chapter.
6. To prescribe, within the limitations of this chapter, the duties of the warehousemen conducting warehouses licensed under this chapter with respect to their care of and responsibility for agricultural products stored therein. [C24, 27,§9745.]

§9745. Examinations—publication of findings. The commissioners are authorized to cause examinations to be made of any agricultural product stored in any warehouse licensed under this chapter. Whenever, after opportunity for hearing is given to the warehouseman conducting such warehouse, it is determined that he is not performing fully the duties imposed upon him by this chapter and the rules and regulations made hereunder, the commissioners may publish their findings. [C24, 27,§9746.]

§9746. Examination of books, records, and accounts. The commissioners are authorized through their officials, employees, or agents designated by them to examine all books, records, papers, and accounts of warehouses licensed under this chapter, and of the warehousemen conducting such warehouses relating thereto. [C24, 27,§9747.]

§9747. Suspension or revocation of license. The commissioners may, after opportunity for hearing has been afforded to the licensee concerned, suspend or revoke any license issued to any warehouseman conducting a warehouse under this chapter, for any violation of or failure to comply with any provision of this chapter or of the rules and regulations made hereunder or upon the ground that unreasonable or exorbitant charges have been made for services rendered. Pending investigation, the commissioners, whenever they deem necessary, may suspend a license temporarily without hearing. [C24, 27,§9748.]

§9748. Insufficiency of bond—revocation of license. Whenever the commissioners shall determine that a bond approved by them is, or for any cause has become insufficient, they may require an additional bond or bonds to be given by the warehouseman concerned, conforming with the requirements of sections 9723 and 9725 and unless the same be given within the time fixed by a written demand therefor the license of such warehouseman may be suspended or revoked. [C24, 27,§9749.]

§9749. Action on bond. Any person injured by the breach of any obligation to secure which a bond is given, under the provisions of sections 9723, 9725, 9726, or 9748, shall be entitled to sue on the bond in his own name in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover the damages he may have sustained by such breach. [C24, 27,§9750.]

§9750. Publication of results of investigation. The commissioners from time to time may publish the results of any investigations made under section 9744, and they shall publish the names and locations of warehouses licensed and bonded and the names and addresses of persons licensed under this chapter and lists of all licenses terminated under this chapter and the causes therefor. [C24, 27,§9751.]

§9751. Penalties. Every person who shall forge, alter, counterfeit, simulate, or falsely represent, or shall without proper authority, use any license issued under this chapter, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any provision of section 9723, or who shall issue or utter a false or fraudulent receipt or certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court. [C24, 27,§9752.]
CHAPTER 427
UNBONDED AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSES

9752. Definitions. Wherever the words “secretary of agriculture” shall appear in this chapter it shall refer to the secretary of agriculture of the state of Iowa in charge of that department.

The word “board” shall refer to any local supervisory board of individual producers appointed by the secretary of agriculture under the provisions of this chapter.

The word “sealer” shall refer to any person whose duty it shall be under the provisions of this chapter to seal any granary, crib, bin, or other receptacle for grain.

The word “certificate” shall refer to any certificate or receipt evidencing the storage of grain under the provisions of this chapter and any rules or regulations promulgated thereunder.

The word “owner” shall refer to and include any person or persons (whether individuals, copartnerships, or corporations) who shall either personally or as trustee have title to or the right of possession of any grain stored under the provisions of this chapter.

The words “grain in storage” shall refer to any grain stored under the provisions of this chapter.

Where the word “owner” is used in this chapter, it shall be construed to be used in the same connection as the word “warehouseman” is used in the uniform warehouse act.

Where the word “certificate” is used in this chapter, it shall be construed to be used in the same connection as the word “receipt” is used in the uniform warehouse act. [C24, 27,§9752.]

Uniform warehouse act, ch 425.

9753. Local supervisory board—appointment. Local supervisory boards consisting of not less than three nor more than seven members shall be appointed by the secretary of agriculture in any community upon the application of one or more citizens as hereinafter provided for the purpose of supervising grain in storage and the issuing of certificates against such grain, and generally and under the direction of the secretary of agriculture for carrying out the purposes and enforcing the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27,§9753.]

9754. Application for board. Any person may make application to the secretary of agriculture for the appointment of a board in and for the community in which he resides, or the secretary of agriculture may make such appointments upon his own initiative. When any such application is made the secretary of agriculture shall as soon as practicable investigate the situation and determine upon the advisability or otherwise of making the appointment requested. [C24, 27,§9754.]

9755. License to local board. Upon the appointment and qualification of the members of such board the secretary of agriculture shall immediately issue a license to it, and prescribe the duties of its officers and the records they shall keep. Each license shall be numbered, and specify the territory which shall be under the jurisdiction of the board and within which certificates may be issued, and such certificates shall bear the names and the license number of the board. It shall also have printed thereon such other directions, rules, and regulations as the secretary of agriculture shall make or promulgate and deem necessary to set forth upon such license. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9756. Name and number. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9757. Qualifications of members. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9758. Oath of members. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9759. Term of office—vacancies. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9760. Officers. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9761. Right of owner. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9762. Local sealers. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9763. Bond and oath of sealer. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9764. Duty of sealers. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9765. Right to enter premises. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9766. Seals and locks. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9767. Certificates—form and contents. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9768. Prohibited terms in certificate. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9769. Amount of certificates. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9770. “Board duplicate” certificates. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9771. Suitability of storage receptacle. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9772. Nonnegotiable certificates. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9773. Marking of certificates. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9774. Negotiable certificates. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9775. Duplicate certificate—filing with recorder. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9776. Indexing by recorder. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9777. Record of assignment. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9778. Constructive notice. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9779. Insurance. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9780. Deposit of policies—beneficiaries. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9781. Local board as trustee. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9782. Trustee certificates. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9783. Duty to deliver. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9784. Refusing to deliver—burden of proof. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9785. Pooling. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9786. Group certificates. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9787. Negotiability of group certificates. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9788. Application for pool—authorization. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9789. Statutes governing pools. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9790. Duties of secretary of agriculture. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9791. Right of appeal. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9792. Procedure. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9793. Orders—correction of abuses. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9794. Costs. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9795. Supervision fund—disbursement. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9796. Compensation of board members. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9797. Fees of sealer. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9798. Fees of secretary of agriculture. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9799. Disposition of fees. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9800. Unlawful breaking of seals. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9801. Fraudulent issuance of certificates. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9802. Issuance of duplicate certificates. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9803. Delivery without obtaining certificates. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9804. Unlawful sale, mortgage, or incumbrance. [C24, 27,§9755.]

9805. Uniform warehouse receipts law. [C24, 27,§9755.]
§9756. Name and number. A suitable name and a number shall be given to such board by the secretary of agriculture. [C24, 27, §9756.]

§9757. Qualifications of members. The members of such boards shall at the time of their appointment be producers of grain in the state and residents thereof. [C24, 27, §9757.]

§9758. Oath of members. Members of such boards shall qualify by taking oath similar to that required of public officials. [C24, 27, §9758.]

Oath, §1044.

§9759. Term of office—vacancies. They shall continue in office until their successors are appointed by the secretary of agriculture. In the event of vacancies arising by reason of the resignation or upon removal from the district or death of any member or members, such vacancies shall be filled in manner and form as in the case of original appointments. [C24, 27, §9759.]

§9760. Officers. Each board shall appoint one of its own members as its secretary. The secretary may also be the treasurer and each board shall also appoint a president and vice president from its own membership, and their duties shall be those of similar officers in their organization. [C24, 27, §9760.]

§9761. Right of owner. The privileges of this chapter shall be open to all owners upon the same conditions. Any owner desiring to place his grain in storage and have a certificate or certificates issued against it shall make application therefor to the board. [C24, 27, §9761.]

§9762. Local sealers. The board shall submit to the secretary of agriculture the name of some person or persons who shall, subject to the approval of the secretary of agriculture, act as the local sealer or sealers, and every such sealer shall have the same authority with respect to the provisions of this chapter and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, and the enforcement thereof, as any officer of the peace. [C24, 27, §9762.]

§9763. Bond and oath of sealer. The sealer shall furnish bond for the faithful performance of his duties in such an amount as shall be determined by the secretary of agriculture. Such bonds, and the sureties thereon, shall in every case be subject to the secretary's approval and be deposited with him, and in case it is not a personal bond the premium thereon shall be payable out of any funds in the hands of the board. He shall also qualify by taking an oath similar to that required of public officials. [C24, 27, §9763.]

Oath, §1084.

§9764. Duty of sealers. It shall be the duty of the sealer under the direction of the secretary of agriculture to:

1. Supervise the storage of grain.
2. Ascertain the amount stored by each owner who shall desire to avail himself of the provisions of this chapter.
3. Determine, so far as possible, the grade and quality thereof.

He shall, before delivering a certificate to the owner, securely seal the granary, crib, bin, or other receptacle in which the grain so certified shall have been stored. [C24, 27, §9764.]

§9765. Right to enter premises. The sealer shall have authority at all times to enter upon any premises for the purpose of inspecting grain in storage or the granary, crib, bin, or other receptacle in which it shall have been stored, and the acceptance of a certificate by the owner shall be deemed consent to entry and inspection by the sealer or any person duly authorized thereunto by the secretary of agriculture. [C24, 27, §9765.]

§9766. Seals and locks. Seals, locks, or other fastenings employed shall be in accordance with specifications furnished by the secretary of agriculture. [C24, 27, §9766.]

§9767. Certificates—form and contents. Certificates shall be upon forms to be prepared by the secretary of agriculture, and every such certificate must embody within its written or printed terms:

1. The name and license number of the board under which such certificate is issued.
2. The consecutive number of the certificate.
3. The date of issue of the certificate.
4. A particular description of the granary, bin, crib, or other receptacle in which the grain is stored, and of the premises upon which it is located.
5. A description of the grain.
6. The name of the owner or owners, whether ownership is sole, joint, or in trust, and the conditions of such ownership, and in the case of tenants the date of termination of the lease.
7. A statement of any loan or other indebtedness made to or owing by the owner which in any manner constitutes a lien, whether statutory or contractual, including both mortgage and landlord's liens, upon the grain, which statement shall be signed by the owner or his agent.
8. A form of waiver of liens which may be signed by the lienholder.
9. A statement whether the goods received will be delivered to the bearer, to a specified person, or to a specified person or his order, and at what place it will be delivered.
10. A facsimile signature of the secretary of agriculture, and the countersignature of the sealer.
11. If the owner is married, a waiver by the spouse of any claim of exemption and a consent to the instrument.
12. A statement as to whether any other certificate has been issued covering any grain in the same crib, granary, bin, or other receptacle, and the amount of such other certificate. [C24, 27, §9767.]

§9768. Prohibited terms in certificate. No term or condition shall be inserted in any certificate, whether negotiable or otherwise, which shall in any manner purport to relieve the owner from exercising that degree of care in the safekeeping of the grain in storage which a reason-
ably prudent man would exercise with regard to similar property of his own. [C24, 27,§9768.]

9769. Amount of certificates. The sealer shall issue to the owner one or more certificates as herein provided, but the aggregate amount of the grain represented by such certificate or certificates shall in no event exceed the amount of grain stored and sealed by the sealer. [C24, 27,§9769.]

9770. “Board duplicate” certificates. The sealer shall file with the secretary of the board a duplicate of all certificates delivered by him, and the secretary shall keep an accurate record thereof in a book provided by the secretary of agriculture for the purpose. Such duplicates shall have plainly printed upon the face thereof, “board duplicate, no value”. [C24, 27,§9770.]

9771. Suitability of storage receptacle. Before issuing any certificate the sealer shall satisfy himself as to the suitability of the bin, crib, granary, or other receptacle in which the grain is stored and that such receptacle conforms with the regulations applicable thereto promulgated by the secretary of agriculture. [C24, 27,§9771.]

9772. Nonnegotiable certificates. A certificate in which it is stated that the grain stored shall be released or delivered to the owner, or to any other specified person, is a nonnegotiable certificate. [C24, 27,§9772.]

9773. Marking of certificates. A nonnegotiable certificate shall have plainly printed or written upon its face, “nonnegotiable” or “not negotiable”. [C24, 27,§9773.]

9774. Negotiable certificates. A certificate in which it is stated that the grain stored will be delivered to the bearer, or to the order of any person named in such certificate, is a negotiable certificate. No provision shall be inserted in a negotiable certificate that it is nonnegotiable. Such provisions, if inserted, shall be void. Provided, however, that in case the owner is a tenant, the certificate shall cease to be negotiable from and after the date of the termination of the lease as it appears thereon. [C24, 27,§9774.]

9775. Duplicate certificate—filing with recorder. When a negotiable warehouse certificate is issued, the sealer shall issue and deliver to the owner a duplicate certificate marked “no value”. When the owner negotiates the original certificate, he shall at the same time deliver to the assignee the duplicate or the county recorder's receipt for the same. Such assignee may file the duplicate in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the grain is located, which duplicate shall remain in the custody of the recorder, except as hereinafter provided. [C24, 27,§9775.]

9776. Indexing by recorder. When a duplicate is filed in the office of the recorder, he shall index the same in the chattel mortgage index or other suitable index book showing date of the certificate, the number thereof, to whom issued, kind, quantity, and location of the grain. He shall collect twenty-five cents for each certificate indexed. [C24, 27,§9776.]

9777. Record of assignment. When the owner or holder of a certificate makes written assignment thereof, the recorder shall on request of the assignee enter a copy of such assignment upon the duplicate in his office, and enter upon his index book the date of the assignment, the names of the assignor and the assignee. In case of reassignment of the certificate to the person to whom issued, the recorder shall copy such assignment on the duplicate and deliver the same to the original owner and enter upon the index book “re-assigned to the original owner.” [C24, 27,§9777.]

9778. Constructive notice. The filing and indexing of such certificate shall impart the same notice as the filing and indexing of a chattel mortgage. [C24, 27,§9778.]

Filing of chattel mortgage. $10015.

9779. Insurance. All grain stored and sealed under the provisions of this chapter shall be insured against fire and windstorm in some insurance association or company authorized to do business in this state and approved by the secretary of agriculture. [C24, 27,§9779.]

9780. Deposit of policies—beneficiaries. Such policies of insurance as are issued shall be deposited with the secretary of agriculture and shall inure to the benefit of the holder or holders of the certificate or certificates issued against the said stored grain and of the owner, and any incumbrancers or lienholders thereof and thereon as their interests shall appear. [C24, 27,§9780.]

9781. Local board as trustee. Whenever it shall appear that the interests of holders of certificates and other parties interested may be further conserved thereby, the secretary of agriculture may authorize the board to act as trustee for such certificates as may be assigned to it in that capacity and the board may then exercise all the rights of an owner, subject to the duties and responsibilities imposed and devolving upon trustees under similar conditions. [C24, 27,§9781.]

9782. Trustee certificates. All certificates issued by the board as trustee shall have that fact plainly set forth thereon, any other provision of this chapter to the contrary notwithstanding, but such statement shall in no manner affect the negotiability or nonnegotiability of such certificate. [C24, 27,§9782.]

9783. Duty to deliver. The owner shall, in the absence of some lawful excuse provided by this chapter, deliver the grain stored upon demand made by the holder of a certificate for the grain, or for such part thereof as is represented by the certificate if such demand is accompanied by:

1. A showing that all such liens as may appear upon the certificate and which shall subsist upon the date of the demand have been satisfied.
2. An offer to surrender the certificate if negotiable, with such indorsements as would be necessary for the negotiation of certificate.

3. A readiness and willingness to sign, when the goods are delivered, an acknowledgment that they have been delivered, if such signature is requested by the owner. [C24, 27,§9783.]

9784. Refusing to deliver—burden of proof. In case the owner refuses or fails to deliver the goods in compliance with a demand by the holder of a certificate so accompanied, the burden shall be upon the owner to establish the existence of a lawful excuse for such refusal. [C24, 27,§9784.]

9785. Pooling. Owners may, for the purpose of pooling their grain and affording a higher degree of security, organize themselves into groups of two or more owners of grain in storage, all of whom shall be jointly and severally liable to holders of certificates in due course to the extent of seventy-five per cent of the market price of the grain represented by certificates issued against it, and at the time of their sale, pledge, assignment, or other lawful disposition, and all the grain in storage and belonging to said pool shall be liable for the payment of moneys advanced against or paid for such certificates. [C24, 27,§9785.]

Referred to in §§9787, 9788.

9786. Group certificates. Certificates issued by or on behalf of the members of such groups shall have printed thereon the words "group certificates". They shall embody the same terms as are required in the case of other certificates issued under the provisions of this chapter in so far as they are applicable, and in addition thereto shall have stated thereon the total amount of grain belonging to the pool and the names of the members constituting the group. [C24, 27,§9786.]

9787. Negotiability of group certificates. All group certificates shall be negotiable, and any provision thereon contrary thereto or inconsistent therewith or in any manner purporting to relieve the members of the group of their liability or any part thereof, as provided in section 9785, shall be void. [C24, 27,§9787.]

9788. Application for pool—authorization. When any owners desire to organize themselves into a group for the purposes described in section 9785, they shall notify the secretary of the board upon forms provided for that purpose. The secretary shall transmit a duplicate of such application to the secretary of agriculture. Unless, for good cause shown, the secretary of agriculture shall expressly disapprove of the organization of such group or groups and the functioning thereof, the said group or groups shall be permitted to issue group certificates as provided herein. [C24, 27,§9788.]

9789. Statutes governing pools. All provisions of this chapter with respect to sealing and supervision of grain in storage shall apply to the members of groups and the certificates issued by them. [C24, 27,§9789.]

9790. Duties of secretary of agriculture. The secretary of agriculture shall have general supervision of the administration of the provisions of this chapter. He shall:

1. Make and promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent herewith, as shall be necessary or desirable effectually to carry out the purposes hereof.

2. Make such reasonable regulations with respect to the construction and maintenance of granaries, cribs, bins, or other receptacles as may be necessary to protect the grain to be stored therein under the provisions of this chapter.

3. Prepare and have printed under the same conditions as other state printing the necessary blanks, forms, and other printed matter and shall make such charges to persons desiring such printed matter as shall meet the cost of production thereof. [C24, 27,§9790.]

9791. Right of appeal. Any owner aggrieved by any ruling or decision of the board may appeal to the secretary of agriculture whose decision shall be final. [C24, 27,§9791.]

9792. Procedure. If any person shall feel aggrieved by any action of the board or of the secretary or any other official, he may submit his complaint in writing to the secretary of agriculture and the secretary of agriculture shall, as soon thereafter as possible, set the matter down for hearing before himself or one of his deputies, at such place as shall be desirable and proper, having regard to the character of the controversy and the locality of the grain and residence of the parties involved. Likewise, the board may present to the secretary of agriculture any proper complaint against any owner and the procedure shall be as nearly as practicable the same as that in the case of charges filed by owners. [C24, 27,§9792.]

Referred to in §§9802.

9793. Orders—correction of abuses. The secretary of agriculture shall, upon final hearing, make and enter such orders as he shall deem proper for the correction of improper practices, and may suspend the license of the board offending until such orders are obeyed. But such suspension shall in no manner relieve the board or the owners of any liability previously incurred under the provisions of this chapter. [C24, 27,§9793.]

9794. Costs. The costs and expenses of such hearings shall be defrayed by the parties thereto, and shall be apportioned by the secretary of agriculture in such manner as he shall deem just and equitable. [C24, 27,§9794.]

9795. Supervision fund—disbursement. For the purposes of defraying the expenses of supervision, the owner shall pay to the board at the time of sealing, an amount which shall not exceed one cent per bushel of grain inspected and sealed by the sealer. Out of the fund thus created the compensation of the sealer, as fixed by the board, subject to the approval of the secretary of agriculture, and all other expenses, shall be paid. [C24, 27,§9795.]
9796. Compensation of board members. No compensation shall be paid to members of the board except by the express authorization and approval of the secretary of agriculture, and then only in case such payments may be made without overdrawing upon or unduly depleting the funds in the hands of the board. [C24, 27, §9796.]

9797. Fees of sealer. In the exercise of his powers and functions as an officer of the peace in connection with the provisions of this chapter, the sealer shall be entitled to the same fees as are provided by law for the performance of similar duties. [C24, 27,§9797.]

9798. Fees of secretary of agriculture. The secretary of agriculture shall receive the following fees for services rendered under the provisions of this chapter:
1. For issuing licenses in each case, three dollars.
2. For approving applications for group organizations, one dollar. [C24, 27,§9798.]

9799. Disposition of fees. All moneys received by the secretary of agriculture from fees and other sources in connection with the administration of the provisions of this chapter shall be paid into the state treasury and may be drawn upon by him for the purposes thereof, subject to the provisions of the law applicable to disbursements by the secretary of agriculture. [C24, 27,§9799.]

9800. Unlawful breaking of seals. Any person unlawfully removing, breaking, or in any manner interfering or tampering with any seal, lock, or other fastening placed upon any granary, crib, bin, or other receptacle for grain under the provisions of this chapter, except when such removal shall be rendered imperative to prevent the damage, loss, or destruction of grain stored therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [C24, 27,§9800.]

9801. Fraudulent issuance of certificates. An owner, the agent, or servant of an owner, or any member of any board, or any sealer, who fraudulently issues or aids in fraudulently issuing a certificate for grain, knowing that it contains any false statement, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both. [C24, 27,§9801.]

9802. Issuance of duplicate certificates. An owner, or any officer, agent, or servant of any owner, who issues or aids in issuing a duplicate or additional negotiable certificate for grain, knowing that a former negotiable certificate for the same grain, or any part of it, is outstanding and uncanceled, without plainly placing upon the face thereof the word "duplicate", except in the case of a lost or destroyed certificate after proceedings as provided for in section 9792, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine. [C24, 27,§9802.]

9803. Delivery without obtaining certificates. An owner, or any officer, agent, or servant of an owner, who delivers grain out of the possession of such owner, knowing that a negotiable certificate, the negotiating of which would transfer the right to the possession of such grain, is outstanding and uncanceled, without obtaining the possession of such certificate at or before the time of such delivery, shall, except when ordered by the court, as hereinbefore provided, be found guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine. [C24, 27,§9803.]

9804. Unlawful sale, mortgage, or incumbrance. Any owner who shall, after the issuance of a certificate for grain in storage, take, sell, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate, or otherwise incumber, or attempt to take, sell, mortgage, pledge, or otherwise incumber the said grain, or who shall take or remove it from the receptacle where standing, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than one year, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment. [C24, 27,§9804.]

9805. Uniform warehouse receipts law. All the provisions in the uniform warehouse receipts law as found in chapter 425, and as set forth in sections 9669 to 9708, inclusive, relative to the negotiation, transfer, sale, or indorsement of warehouse receipts shall, so far as possible, apply to the negotiation, transfer, sale, or indorsement of the certificates provided for herein. [C24, 27,§9805.]
CHAPTER 428
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP LAW
Bracketed numbers indicate corresponding section of the uniform act.

§9806. [§ 1.] Limited partnership defined. A limited partnership is a partnership formed by two or more persons under the provisions of this chapter, having as members one or more general partners and one or more limited partners. The limited partners as such shall not be bound by the obligations of the partnership. [C24, 27, §9806.]

§9807. [§ 2.] Formation. Two or more persons desiring to form a limited partnership shall sign and acknowledge a certificate and file the same for record in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the principal place of business is located. The same shall be recorded in the miscellaneous records and indexed in the names of all the signers, both as grantors and grantees. Said certificate shall state:
1. The name of the partnership.
2. The character of the business.
3. The location of the principal place of business.
4. The name and place of residence of each member; general and limited partners being respectively designated.
5. The term for which the partnership is to exist.
6. The amount of cash and a description of and the agreed value of the other property contributed by each limited partner.
7. The additional contributions, if any, agreed to be made by each limited partner and the times at which or events on the happening of which they shall be made.
8. The time, if agreed upon, when the contribution of each limited partner is to be returned.
9. The share of the profits or the other compensation by way of income which each limited partner shall receive by reason of his contribution.
10. The right, if given, of a limited partner to substitute an assignee as contributor in his place, and the terms and conditions of the substitution.
11. The right, if given, of the partners to admit additional limited partners.
12. The right, if given, of one or more of the limited partners to priority over other limited partners, as to contributions or as to compensation by way of income, and the nature of such priority.
13. The right, if given, of the remaining general partner or partners to continue the business on the death, retirement, or insanity of a general partner.
14. The right, if given, of a limited partner to demand and receive property other than cash in return for his contribution. [C24, 27, §9807.] Referred to in §§9808, 9851, 9862.

§9808. [§ 2.] Sufficiency of certificate. A limited partnership is formed if there has been substantial compliance in good faith with the
requirements of the preceding section. [C24, 27, §9808.]
Referred to in §9852.

9809.[§3.] Business which may be carried on. A limited partnership may carry on any business which a partnership without limited partners may carry on, except banking. [C24, 27, §9809.]

9810.[§4.] Nature of contribution. The contributions of a limited partner may be cash or other property, but not services. [C24, 27, §9810.]

9811.[§5 (1), (a) & (b).] Partnership name. The surname of a limited partner shall not appear in the partnership name:
1. Unless it is also the surname of a general partner, or
2. Unless, prior to the time when the limited partner became such, the business had been carried on under a name in which his surname appeared. [C24, 27, §9811.]
Referred to in §9812.

9812.[§5 (2).] Violation—effect. A limited partner whose name appears in a partnership name contrary to the provisions of the preceding section is liable as a general partner to partnership creditors who extend credit to the partnership without actual knowledge that he is not a general partner. [C24, 27, §9812.]

9813.[§6 (a) & (b).] Liability for false statements. If the certificate contains a false statement, one who suffers loss by reliance on such statement may hold liable any party to the certificate who knew the statement to be false:
1. At the time he signed the certificate, or
2. Subsequently, but within a sufficient time before the statement was relied upon to enable him to cancel or amend the certificate, or to file a petition for its cancellation or amendment as hereinafter provided. [C24, 27, §9813.]
Referred to in §9840.

9814.[§7.] Limited partner not liable to creditors. A limited partner shall not become liable as a general partner unless, in addition to the exercise of his rights and powers as a limited partner, he takes part in the control of the business. [C24, 27, §9814.]

9815.[§8.] Additional limited partners. After the formation of a limited partnership, additional limited partners may be admitted upon filing an amendment to the original certificate in accordance with the requirements of sections 9851 to 9856, inclusive. [C24, 27, §9815.]

9816.[§9 (1), (a) to (g), inc.] Rights, powers, and liabilities. A general partner shall have all the rights and powers and be subject to all the restrictions and liabilities of a partner in a partnership without limited partners, except that without the written consent or ratification of the specific act by all the limited partners, a general partner or all of the general partners have no authority:
1. To do any act in contravention of the certificate.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP LAW, Ch 428, §9809

2. To do any act which would make it impossible to carry on the ordinary business of the partnership.
3. To confess a judgment against the partnership.
4. To possess partnership property, or assign their rights in specific partnership property, for other than a partnership purpose.
5. To admit a person as a general partner.
6. To admit a person as a limited partner, unless the right so to do is given in the certificate.
7. To continue the business with partnership property on the death, retirement, or insanity of a general partner, unless the right so to do is given in the certificate. [C24, 27, §9816.]

9817.[§10 (1), (a) to (c), inc.] Rights of limited partners. A limited partner shall have the same rights as a general partner:
1. To have the partnership books kept at the principal place of business of the partnership, and at all times inspect and copy any of them. [C24, 27, §9817.]

9818.[§10 (2).] Right to receive profits and income. A limited partner shall have the right to receive a share of the profits or other compensation by way of income, and to the return of his contribution as hereinafter provided. [C24, 27, §9818.]

9819.[§11.] Mistake—effect. A person who has contributed to the capital of a business conducted by a person or partnership erroneously believing that he has become a limited partner in a limited partnership, is not, by reason of his exercise of the rights of a limited partner, a general partner with the person or in the partnership carrying on the business, or bound by the obligations of such person or partnership; provided that on ascertaining the mistake he promptly renounces his interest in the profits of the business, or other compensation by way of income. [C24, 27, §9819.]

9820.[§12 (1).] One person both general and limited. A person may be a general partner and a limited partner in the same partnership at the same time. [C24, 27, §9820.]

9821.[§12 (2).] Partner holding dual relation. A person who is a general, and also at the same time a limited partner, shall have all the rights and powers and be subject to all the restrictions of a general partner; except that, in respect to his contributions, he shall have the rights against the other members which he would have had if he were not also a general partner. [C24, 27, §9821.]

9822.[§13 (1), (a) & (b).] Transactions with limited partner. A limited partner may loan money to and transact other business with the partnership, and, unless he is also a general partner, receive on account of resulting claims against the partnership, with general creditors, a pro rata share of the assets. No limited partner, in respect to any such claim, shall:
1. Receive or hold as collateral security any partnership property.
2. Receive from a general partner or the partnership any payment, conveyance, or release from liability, if at the time the assets of the partnership are not sufficient to discharge partnership liabilities to persons not claiming as general or limited partners. [C24, 27,§9822.]

Referred to is §9823.

9823.[§13 (2).] Violation—effect. The receiving of collateral security, or a payment, conveyance, or release in violation of the provisions of the preceding section is a fraud on the creditors of the partnership. [C24, 27,§9823.]

9824.[§14.] Relation of limited partners. Where there are several limited partners the members may agree that one or more of the limited partners shall have a priority over other limited partners as to the return of their contributions, as to their compensation by way of income, or as to any other matter. If such an agreement is made it shall be stated in the certificate, and in the absence of such a statement all the limited partners shall stand upon equal footing. [C24, 27,§9824.]

9825.[§15.] Compensation of limited partner. A limited partner may receive from the partnership the share of the profits or the compensation by way of income stipulated for in the certificate; provided, that after such payment is made, whether from the property of the partnership or that of a general partner, the partnership assets are in excess of all liabilities of the partnership except liabilities to limited partners on account of their contributions and to general partners. [C24, 27,§9825.]

9826.[§16 (1), (a) to (c), inc.] Withdrawal of contribution. A limited partner shall not receive from a general partner or out of partnership property any part of his contribution:
1. Until all liabilities of the partnership, except liabilities to general partners and to limited partners on account of their contributions, have been paid or there remains property of the partnership sufficient to pay them.
2. Until the consent of all members is had, unless the return of the contribution may be rightfully demanded under the provisions of the next section.
3. Until the certificate is canceled or so amended as to set forth the withdrawal or reduction. [C24, 27,§9826.]

Referred to in §§9827, 9829.

9827.[§16 (2), (a) to (c), inc.] Return of contribution. Subject to the provisions of the preceding section, a limited partner may rightfully demand the return of his contribution:
1. On the dissolution of a partnership.
2. When the date specified in the certificate for its return has arrived.
3. After he has given six months' notice in writing to all other members, if no time is specified in the certificate either for the return of the contribution or for the dissolution of the partnership. [C24, 27,§9827.]

Referred to in §9826.

9828.[§16 (3).] Contribution payable in cash. In the absence of any statement in the certificate to the contrary or the consent of all members, a limited partner, irrespective of the nature of his contribution, has only the right to demand and receive cash in return for his contribution. [C24, 27,§9828.]

9829.[§16 (4), (a) & (b).] Dissolution. A limited partner may have the partnership dissolved and its affairs wound up:
1. When he rightfully but unsuccessfully demands the return of his contribution, or
2. When the other liabilities of the partnership have not been paid, or the partnership property is insufficient for their payment as required by subsection 1 of section 9826 and the limited partner would otherwise be entitled to the return of his contribution. [C24, 27,§9829.]

9830.[§17 (1), (a) & (b).] Liability of limited partner. A limited partner is liable to the partnership:
1. For the difference between his contribution as actually made and that stated in the certificate as having been made.
2. For any unpaid contribution which he agreed in the certificate to make in the future at the time and on the conditions stated in the certificate. [C24, 27,§9830.]

Referred to in §§9833, 9840.

9831.[§17 (2), (a) & (b).] Limited partner held as trustee. A limited partner holds as trustee for the partnership:
1. Specific property stated in the certificate as contributed by him, but which was not contributed or which has been wrongfully returned.
2. Money or other property wrongfully paid or conveyed to him on account of his contribution. [C24, 27,§9831.]

Referred to in §§9833, 9840.

9832.[§17 (4).] Continuing liability of limited partner. When a contributor has rightfully received the return in whole or in part of the capital of his contribution, he is nevertheless liable to the partnership for any sum, not in excess of such return with interest, necessary to discharge its liabilities to all creditors who extended credit or whose claims arose before such return. [C24, 27,§9832.]

Referred to in §§9833, 9840.

9833.[§17 (3).] Liability of limited partner—waiver. The liabilities of a limited partner as set forth in the three preceding sections can be waived or compromised only by the consent of all members; but a waiver or compromise shall not affect the right of a creditor of a partnership, who extended credit or whose claim arose after the filing and before a cancellation or amendment of the certificate, to enforce such liabilities. [C24, 27,§9833.]

Referred to in §9840.

9834.[§§18, 19 (1).] Limited partner's interest in partnership. A limited partner's interest in the partnership is personal property, and is assignable. [C24, 27,§9834.]

9835.[§19 (2).] Substituted limited partner. A substituted limited partner is a person ad-
mitted to all the rights of a limited partner who has died or has assigned his interest in a partnership. [C24, 27,§9835.]

9836.[§19 (3).] Rights of assignee. An assignee who does not become a substituted limited partner, has no right to require any information or account of the partnership transactions or to inspect the partnership books; he is only entitled to receive the share of the profits or other compensation by way of income, or the return of his contribution, to which his assignor would otherwise be entitled. [C24, 27,§9836.]

9837.[§19 (4).] Assignee's right. An assignee shall have the right to become a substituted limited partner if all the members (except the assignor) consent thereto, or if the assignor, being thereunto empowered by the certificate, gives the assignee that right. [C24, 27,§9837.]

9838.[§19 (5).] When assignee limited partner. An assignee becomes a substituted limited partner when the certificate is appropriately amended as hereinafter provided. [C24, 27,§9838.]

9839.[§19 (6).] Right of substituted limited partner. The substituted limited partner has all the rights and powers and is subject to all the restrictions and liabilities of his assignor, except those liabilities of which he was ignorant at the time he became a limited partner and which could not be ascertained from the certificate. [C24, 27,§9839.]

9840.[§19 (7).] Liability of assignor. The substitution of the assignee as a limited partner does not release the assignor from liability to the partnership under sections 9813 and 9830 to 9833, inclusive. [C24, 27,§9840.]

9841.[§20 (a) & (b).] Effect of retirement, death, or insanity. The retirement, death, or insanity of a general partner dissolves the partnership, unless the business is continued by the remaining general partners:
   1. Under a right so to do stated in the certificate, or
   2. With the consent of all members. [C24, 27,§9841.]

Referred to in §9850.

9842.[§21 (1).] Death of limited partner. On the death of a limited partner his executor or administrator shall have all the rights of a limited partner for the purpose of settling his estate, and such power as the deceased had to constitute his assignee a substituted limited partner. [C24, 27,§9842.]

9843.[§21 (2).] Liability of estate of limited partner. The estate of a deceased limited partner shall be liable for all his liabilities as a limited partner. [C24, 27,§9843.]

9844.[§22 (1) & (3).] Rights of creditors of limited partner. On due application to a court of competent jurisdiction by any judgment creditor of a limited partner, the court may charge the interest of the indebted limited partner with payment of the unsatisfied amount of the judgment debt; and may appoint a receiver, and make all other orders, directions, and inquiries which the circumstances of the case may require. The remedies conferred by this section shall not be deemed exclusive of others which may exist. [C24, 27,§9844.]

9845.[§22 (2).] Redemption. The interest may be redeemed with the separate property of any general partner, but may not be redeemed with partnership property. [C24, 27,§9845.]

9846.[§22 (4).] Exemptions. Nothing in this chapter shall be held to deprive a limited partner of his statutory exemption. [C24, 27,§9846.]

9847.[§23 (1), (a) to (f), inc.] Distribution of assets. In settling accounts after dissolution the liabilities of the partnership shall be entitled to payment in the following order:
   1. Those to creditors, in the order of priority as provided by law, except those to limited partners on account of their contributions, and to general partners.
   2. Those to limited partners in respect to their share of the profits and other compensation by way of income on their contributions.
   3. Those to limited partners in respect to the capital of their contributions.
   4. Those to general partners other than for capital and profits.
   5. Those to general partners in respect to profits.
   6. Those to general partners in respect to capital. [C24, 27,§9847.]

9848.[§23 (2).] Share in partnership assets. Subject to any statement in the certificate or to subsequent agreement, limited partners share in the partnership assets in respect to their claims for capital, and in respect to their claims for profits or for compensation by way of income on their contributions, respectively, in proportion to the respective amounts of such claims. [C24, 27,§9848.]

9849.[§24 (1).] Cancellation of certificate. The certificate shall be canceled when the partnership is dissolved or all limited partners cease to be such. [C24, 27,§9849.]

9850.[§24 (2), (a) to (j), inc.] Amendment of certificate. A certificate shall be amended:
   1. When there is a change in the name of the partnership or in the amount or character of the contribution of any limited partner.
   2. When a person is substituted as a limited partner.
   3. When an additional limited partner is admitted.
   4. When a person is admitted as a general partner.
   5. When a general partner retires, dies, or becomes insane, and the business is continued under section 9841.
   6. When there is a change in the character of the business of the partnership.
   7. When there is a false or erroneous statement in the certificate.
   8. When there is a change in the time as stated in the certificate for the dissolution of the partnership or for the return of a contribution.
   9. When a time is fixed for the dissolution of the partnership, or the return of a contribution, no time having been specified in the certificate.
10. When the members desire to make a change in any other statement in the certificate in order that it shall accurately represent the agreement between them. [C24, 27,§9850.]

9851.[§25 (1), (a) & (b).] Requirements for amendment. The writing to amend a certificate shall:

1. Conform to the requirements of section 9807 as far as necessary to set forth clearly the change in the certificate which it is desired to make.

2. Be signed and sworn to by all members, and an amendment substituting a limited partner or adding a limited or general partner shall be signed also by the member to be substituted or added, and when a limited partner is to be substituted, the amendment shall also be signed by the assigning limited partner. [C24, 27,§9851.]

Referred to in §§9815, 9858, 9855, 9856.

9852.[§25 (2).] Requirement for cancellation. The writing to cancel a certificate shall be signed by all members. [C24, 27,§9852.]

Referred to in §§9815, 9858, 9855, 9856.

9853.[§25 (3).] Petition for cancellation or amendment. A person desiring the cancellation or amendment of a certificate may petition the district court to direct a cancellation or amendment in those cases where any person designated in the two preceding sections as a person who must execute the writing, refuses to do so. [C24, 27,§9853.]

Referred to in §§9815, 9856.

9854.[§25 (4).] Order of court. If the court finds that the petitioner has a right to have the writing executed by a person who refuses to do so, it shall order the county recorder in the office where the certificate is recorded to record the cancellation or amendment of the certificate; and where the certificate is to be amended, the court shall also cause to be filed for record in said office a certified copy of its decree setting forth the amendment. [C24, 27,§9854.]

Referred to in §§9815, 9855, 9856.

9855.[§25 (5), (a) & (b).] Consummation of cancellation. A certificate is amended or canceled when there is filed for record in the office of the county recorder:

1. A writing in accordance with the provisions of sections 9851 or 9852, or

2. A certified copy of the order of court in accordance with the provisions of section 9854. [C24, 27,§9855.]

Referred to in §§9815, 9855.

9856.[§25 (6).] Amended certificate. After the certificate is duly amended in accordance with sections 9851 to 9855, inclusive, the amended certificate shall thereafter be for all purposes the certificate provided for by this statute. [C24, 27,§9856.]

Referred to in §9815.

9857.[§26.] Parties to actions. A contributor, unless he is a general partner, is not a proper party to proceedings by or against a partnership, except where the object is to enforce a limited partner's right against or liability to the partnership. [C24, 27,§9857.]

9858.[§27.] Name of law. This law may be cited as the uniform limited partnership act. [C24, 27,§9858.]

9859.[§28 (2).] Rules of construction. This law shall be so interpreted and construed as to effect its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it. [C24, 27,§9859.]

9860.[§28 (3).] Impairment of contracts. This law shall not be so construed as to impair the obligations of any contract existing when said law goes into effect, nor to affect any action or proceedings begun or right accrued before it takes effect. [C24, 27,§9860.]

9861.[§29.] Rules for cases not provided for. In any case not provided for in this statute the rules of law and equity shall govern. [C24, 27,§9861.]

9862.[§30 (1), (a) & (b).] Existing limited partnerships. A limited partnership formed under any statute of this state prior to the adoption of this chapter, may become a limited partnership hereunder by complying with the provisions of sections 9807 and 9808; provided the certificate sets forth:

1. The amount of the original contribution of each limited partner, and the time when the contribution was made.

2. That the property of the partnership exceeds the amount sufficient to discharge its liabilities to persons not claiming as general or limited partners by an amount greater than the sum of the contributions of its limited partners. [C24, 27,§9862.]

9863.[§30 (2).] Existing limited partnership. A limited partnership formed under any statute of this state prior to the adoption of this chapter, until or unless it becomes a limited partnership hereunder by complying by the provisions of such statute except that such partnership shall not be renewed unless so provided in the original agreement. [C24, 27,§9863.]

CHAPTER 429
AUCTIONEERS


9864. Nonresident auctioneers—crying sales. It shall be unlawful for any nonresident of the state to cry any sale of property as an auctioneer within the state, unless by the law of the state of which such person is a resident, a resident of this state would be permitted to cry any and all sales of property within such state as an auctioneer without a license. [C24, 27,§9864.]

Referred to in §§9855, 9856.

9866. Exceptions.
9865. Penalty. If any person shall sell or attempt to sell any property as an auctioneer in violation of the provisions of the preceding section, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [C24, 27, §9865.]

9866. Exceptions. The provisions of the two preceding sections shall not be applicable to sales of property under direction or authority of any chattel mortgage, court, or process thereof. [C24, 27, §9866.]

CHAPTER 429-A1
CONDUCTING BUSINESS UNDER TRADE NAME

9866-a1. Use of trade name—verified statement. A like verified statement required. It shall be unlawful for any person or copartnership to engage in or conduct a business under any trade name, or any assumed name of any character other than the true surname of each person or persons owning or having any interest in such business, unless such person or persons shall first file with the county recorder of the county in which the business is to be conducted a verified statement showing the name, post office address, and residence address of each person owning or having any interest in the business, and the address where the business is to be conducted. [C27, §9866-a1.]

Signing in trade name, §9478.

9866-a2. Change in statement. A like verified statement shall be filed of any change in ownership of the business, or persons interested therein, and the original owners shall be liable for all obligations until such certificate of change is filed. [C27, §9866-a2.]

9866-a3. Penalty. Any person violating the provisions of this chapter shall, upon conviction, be punishable by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding thirty days. [C27, §9866-a3.]

9866-a4. "Offense" defined. Each day that any person or persons violate the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct offense. [C27, §9866-a4.]

CHAPTER 430
REGISTRATION OF TRADEMARKS, LABELS, AND ADVERTISEMENTS

Record of trademarks, §13063 et seq.

9867. Registration.

9868. Certification of registration—fees.

9869. Prima facie proof of right to use.

9870. Alterations—registration.

9871. Injunction.

9867. Registration. Every person, firm, association, or corporation that has heretofore adopted or shall hereafter adopt for their protection any label, trademark, or form of advertisement, may file the same for record in the office of the secretary of state by leaving two copies, counterparts, or facsimiles thereof with the secretary of state. Said label, trademark, or form of advertisement shall be of a distinctive character and not of the identical form or in any near resemblance to any label, trademark, or form of advertisement previously filed for record in the office of the secretary of state. [C97, §5049; C24, 27, §9867.]

9868. Certification of registration—fees. When the said secretary of state is satisfied that the facsimile copies or counterparts filed are true and correct, and that they are not in any manner an infringement or are calculated to deceive, he shall deliver to such person, firm, association, or corporation so filing the same, a duly attested certificate of registration of the same for which he shall receive a fee of one dollar for filing and an additional fee of one dollar for a certificate of registration. [C97, §5049; C24, 27, §9868.]

9869. Prima facie proof of right to use. Such certificate of registration shall in all actions and prosecutions be sufficient proof of the adoption of such label, trademark, or form of advertisement, and of the right of such person, firm, association, or corporation to adopt and use the same. [C97, §5049; C24, 27, §9869.]

9870. Alterations—registration. Should there be at any time any change, alteration, or modification in such label, trademark, or form of advertisement so registered, the same shall be registered in the office of the secretary of state in the same manner and upon the payment in amount of the same fees as in the case of the original registration. [C24, 27, §9870.]

9871. Injunction. Every person, firm, association, or corporation adopting a label, trademark, or form of advertisement as specified in this chapter, may proceed by action to enjoin the manufacture, use, display, or sale of any counterfeits or imitations thereof. [C97, §5050; C24, 27, §9871.]

9872. Damages and general relief.

9873. Persons entitled to sue.

9874. Unlawful use.

9875. Penalty.
9872. Damages and general relief. All courts having jurisdiction of such actions shall grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use, display, or sale, and shall award the complainant therein such damages resulting from such wrongful manufacture, use, display, or sale, and a reasonable attorney’s fee to be fixed by the court, and said court shall also order that all such counterfeits or imitations in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such case be delivered to an officer of the court to be destroyed. [C97, §5050; C24, 27, §9872.]

9873. Persons entitled to sue. Such actions may be prosecuted for the benefit of any firm, association, or corporation by any officer or member thereof. [C97, §5050; C24, 27, §9873.]

CHAPTER 431
TRADEMARKS FOR ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN IOWA

Record of trademarks, §13063 et seq.

9876. “Manufacturer” defined. Where the word “manufacturer” is used in this chapter it shall be construed to mean any person, firm, or corporation engaged in manufacturing in the state. [S13, §3138-c5; C24, 27, §9876.]

9877. Iowa state manufacturers’ association. When the organization now existing in the state and known as the Iowa state manufacturers’ association shall have filed with the secretary of state verified proofs of its organization and the name of its president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, and that it has one hundred bona fide members, such association shall be recognized as the Iowa state manufacturers’ association, and be entitled to the benefits of this chapter. [S13, §3138-c; C24, 27, §9877.]

9878. Trademark “Made in Iowa”—registration. For the purpose of aiding in the promotion and development of manufacturing in Iowa, such association may adopt a label or trademark bearing the words “Made in Iowa”, together with any other appropriate design or inscription, and this label or trademark shall be registered in the office of the secretary of state. [S13, §3138-c1; C24, 27, §9878.]

9879. Federal or foreign registration. Said association shall have the right to register or file such label or trademark under the laws of the United States or any foreign country which permits such registration, making such registration as an association or through an individual for the use and benefit of the association. [S13, §3138-c1; C24, 27, §9879.]

9880. Board of awards. The said association shall by its articles of association provide for the election or appointment of a board of not less than fifteen manufacturers, who are residents of Iowa, which board shall be known as a board of awards. [S13, §3138-c2; C24, 27, §9880.]

9881. Uniform regulations. The said board of awards shall then establish uniform regulations and shall then grant to any manufacturer in the state, who conforms to such regulations, the right to use said label or trademark. In making such regulations the said board of awards may make requirements as to good quality of such products, both as to materials and workmanship, and it may also fix a charge to be paid by such manufacturer for the use of such label. [S13, §3138-c2; C24, 27, §9881.]

9882. Revocation of right. Upon failure to comply with any requirements established by the board of awards such privilege may be by them revoked, it being the purpose of this chapter to make the said label or trademark stand for Iowa-made goods, and also for goods of quality and merit. [S13, §3138-c2; C24, 27, §9882.]

9883. Use of trademark without permission. No person, firm, or corporation shall use the said label or trademark or advertise the same, or attach or stamp the same upon any article or product except under permission obtained in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Any person or persons who shall use the said label or trademark except as herein authorized shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [S13, §3138-c3; C24, 27, §9883.]

9884. Money collected—how expended. All moneys collected by the said association under the provisions of this chapter shall be expended by the said association in advertising and promoting the sale of Iowa-made goods bearing the said label or trademark in the state of Iowa. [S13, §3138-c4; C24, 27, §9884.]
CHAPTER 432
UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION

9885. Unfair discrimination in sales. Any person, firm, company, association, or corporation, foreign or domestic, doing business in the state, and engaged in the production, manufacture, sale, or distribution of any commodity of commerce, that shall, for the purpose of destroying the business of a competitor in any locality or creating a monopoly, discriminate between different sections, localities, communities, cities, or towns of this state, by selling such commodity at a lower price or rate in one section, locality, community, city, or town than such commodity is sold for by a person, firm, association, company, or corporation, in another section, locality, community, city, or town, after making due allowance for the difference, if any, in the grade or quality, and in the actual cost of transportation from the point of production or purchase, if a raw product, or from the point of manufacture, if a manufactured product, to a place of sale, storage, or distribution shall be deemed guilty of unfair discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful; provided, however, that prices made to meet competition in such section, locality, community, city, or town shall not be in violation of this section. [S13, §5028-b; C24, 27, §9885.]

9886. Unfair discrimination in purchases. Any person, firm, association, company, or corporation, foreign or domestic, doing business in the state, and engaged in the business of purchasing for manufacture, storage, sale, or distribution, any commodity of commerce that shall, for the purpose of destroying the business of a competitor or creating a monopoly, discriminate between different sections, localities, communities, cities, or towns, in this state, by purchasing such commodity at a higher rate or price in one section, locality, community, city, or town, than is paid for such commodity by such party in another section, locality, community, city, or town, after making due allowance for the difference, if any, in the grade or quality, and in the actual cost of transportation from the point of purchase to the point of manufacture, sale, distribution, or storage, shall be deemed guilty of unfair discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful; provided, however, that prices made to meet competition in such section, locality, community, city, or town shall not be in violation of this section. [S13, §5028-b; C24, 27, §9886.]

9887. Violation. Any person, firm, association, company, or corporation, or any agent, or member of any such firm, company, association, or corporation, found guilty of unfair discrimination as defined in the two preceding sections, shall be punished as provided in the following section. [S13, §5028-b; C24, 27, §9887.]

9888. Penalty. Any person, firm, company, association, or corporation violating any of the provisions of sections 9885 and 9886, and any officer, agent, or member of any such firm, company, association, or corporation, found guilty of unfair discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful; provided, however, that prices made to meet competition in such section, locality, community, city, or town shall not be in violation of this section. [S13, §5028-c; C24, 27, §9888.]

9889. Contracts or agreements. All contracts or agreements made in violation of any of the provisions of sections 9885 and 9886 shall be void. [S13, §5028-d; C24, 27, §9889.]

9890. Enforcement. It shall be the duty of the county attorneys, in their counties, and the attorney general, to enforce the provisions of the five preceding sections by appropriate actions in courts of competent jurisdiction. [S13, §5028-e; C24, 27, §9890.]

9891. Complaint—to whom made. If complaint shall be made to the secretary of state that any corporation authorized to do business in this state is guilty of unfair discrimination, within the terms of sections 9885 and 9886, it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to refer the matter to the attorney general who may, if the facts justify it in his judgment, institute proceedings in the courts against such corporation. [S13, §5028-f; C24, 27, §9891.]

9892. Revocation of permit. If any corporation, foreign or domestic, authorized to do business in this state, is found guilty of unfair discrimination, within the terms of sections 9885 and 9886, it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to immediately revoke the permit of such corporation to do business in this state. [S13, §5028-g; C24, 27, §9892.]

9893. Corporation to be enjoined. If after revocation of its permit such corporation, or any other corporation not having a permit and found guilty of having violated any of the provisions of sections 9885 and 9886, shall continue or attempt to do business in this state, it shall be
the duty of the attorney general, by a proper suit in the name of the state of Iowa, to enjoin such corporation from transacting all business of every kind and character in said state. [S13, §5028-h; C24, 27, §9893.]

CHAPTER 433
OPTIONS AND BUCKET SHOPS

9895. Dealing in options—bucket shops. It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, association, or society to keep within the state any store, office, or other place for the pretended buying or selling of grain, pork, lard, or any mercantile, mining, or agricultural products or corporation stocks, on margins, without any intention of future delivery, whether such pretended contracts are to be performed within or without the state; and no person, corporation, association, or society within the state shall make or enter into any contract or pretended contract, such as is above stated and referred to; the intention of this section being to prevent and prohibit within the state the business now engaged in and conducted in places commonly known and designated as bucket shops. [C97, §4967; C24, 27, §9895.]

9896. Certain contracts exempted. The preceding section shall not apply or in any way affect any contract for the actual buying or selling of any commodity whatever for present or future delivery, where the actual delivery or receipt of the thing sold is contemplated and in good faith intended by either of the parties to the contract. [C97, §4967; C24, 27, §9896.]

9897. Penalty. Any person, whether acting individually or as a member of any copartnership, corporation, association, or society, guilty of violating any of the provisions of the second preceding section, shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both. [C97, §4968; C24, 27, §9897.]

9898. Bucket shops and bucket shopping. It is the intention of this and the seven following sections to prevent, punish, and prohibit, within this state, the business now engaged in and conducted in places commonly known and designated as "bucket shops", and also to include the practice now commonly known as "bucket shopping" by any person or persons, agent, corporations, associations, or copartnerships, who or which ostensibly carry on the business or occupation of commission merchants or brokers in grain, provisions, cotton, coffee, petroleum, stocks, bonds, or other commodities whatsoever. [C97, §4968; C24, 27, §9898.]

9899. Definitions. A bucket shop, within the meaning of this and the three following sections, is defined to be:
1. An office, store, or other place wherein the proprietor or keeper thereof, or other person or agent, either in his or its own behalf, or as the agent or correspondent of any other person, corporation, association, or copartnership within or without the state, conducts the business of making, or offering to make, contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions respecting the purchase or sale, or purchase and sale, of any stocks, grain, provisions, cotton, or other commodity, or personal property—
a. Wherein both parties thereto, or said proprietor or keeper, contemplate or intend that such contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions shall be, or may be closed, adjusted, or settled according to, or upon the basis of, the public market quotations of prices made on any board of trade or exchange, upon which the commodities or securities referred to in such contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions are dealt in by competitive buying and selling, and without a bona fide transaction on such board of trade or exchange; or
b. Wherein both parties, or such keeper or proprietor, shall contemplate or intend that such contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions shall be, or may be, deemed closed or terminated when the public market quotations of prices made on such board of trade, or exchange, for the articles or securities named in such contracts, agreements, trades, or transactions, shall reach a certain figure.
2. Any office, store or other place where the keeper, person, or agent, or proprietor thereof, either in his or its own behalf, or as an agent, as aforesaid, therein makes, or offers to make, with others, contracts, trades, or transactions for the purchase or sale of any such commodity, wherein the parties thereto do not contemplate or intend the actual or bona fide receipt or delivery of such property, but do contemplate or intend a settlement therefor based upon differences in the price at which said property is, or is claimed to be, bought and sold. [S13, §4975-d; C24, 27, §9899.]

9900. Completion of offense. The said crime shall be complete against any proprietor, person, agent, or keeper thus offering to make any such...
9901. Keeping or maintaining. It shall be unlawful, and the same is hereby made a felony, for any corporation, association, copartnership, person or persons, or agent to keep or cause to be kept, within this state, any such bucket shop; and any corporation, person or persons, or agent, whether acting individually or as a member, or as an officer, agent, or employee of any corporation, association, or copartnership, who shall keep, maintain, or assist in the keeping and maintaining of any such bucket shop within this state, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars or be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding two years. [S13, §4975-e; C24, 27, §9901.]

Referred to in §§9898, 9899, 9902, 9903, 9905.

9902. Second offense. Any person or persons who shall be guilty of a second offense under the preceding section, in addition to the penalty above prescribed, may, upon conviction, be both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court, and, if a corporation, it shall be liable to forfeiture of all its rights and privileges as shall and the continuance of such establishment after the first conviction shall be deemed a second offense. [S13, §4975-e; C24, 27, §9902.]

Referred to in §§9898, 9899, 9903, 9905.

9903. Accessory defined. Any corporation, association, copartnership, person or persons, or agents who shall communicate, receive, exhibit, or display in any manner any statements of quotations of the prices of any property mentioned in sections 9898 and 9899, with a view to any transactions prohibited in sections 9899 to 9901, inclusive, and section 9904, shall be deemed an accessory, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined and punished the same as the principal, and as provided in the two preceding sections. [S13, §4975-f; C24, 27, §9903.]

Referred to in §§9898, 9905.

9904. Statement of purchases or sales furnished on demand. It shall be the duty of every commission merchant, copartnership, association, corporation, person or persons, or agent or broker in this state engaged in the business of buying or selling, or of buying and selling, stocks, bonds, grain, provisions, cotton, or other commodities or personal property for any person, principal, customer, or purchaser, to furnish to any customer or principal for whom such commission merchant, broker, copartnership, corporation, association, person or persons, or agent, has executed any order for the actual purchase or sale of the commodities hereinbefore mentioned, either for immediate or future delivery, a written statement containing the names of the parties from whom such property was bought, or to whom it shall have been sold, as the case may be, the time when, the place where, and the price at which, the same was either bought or sold. [S13, §4975-g; C24, 27, §9904.]

Referred to in §§9898, 9905.

9905. Prima facie evidence. In case such commission merchant, broker, person or persons, or agent, copartnership, corporation, or association shall fail to furnish the said statement, the fact of such failure shall be prima facie evidence that such property was not sold or bought in a legitimate manner, but was bought in violation of the seven preceding sections hereof. [S13, §4975-g; C24, 27, §9905.]

Referred to in §§9895.

CHAPTER 434

COMBINATIONS, POOLS, AND TRUSTS

9906. Pools and trusts. Any corporation organized under the laws of this or any other state or country for transacting or conducting any kind of business in this state, or any partnership, association, or individual, creating, entering into, or becoming a member of, or a party to, any pool, trust, agreement, contract, combination, confederation, or understanding with any other corporation, partnership, association, or individual, to regulate or fix the price of any article of merchandise or commodity, or to fix or limit the amount or quantity of any article, commodity, or merchandise to be manufactured, mined, produced, or sold in this state, shall be guilty of a conspiracy. [C97, §5060; C24, 27, §9906.]

Referred to in §§9908-9914.

9907. Corporation not to enter. No corporation shall issue or own trust certificates, and no corporation, nor any agent, officer, employee, director, or stockholder of any corporation, shall enter into any combination, contract, or agreement with any person or corporation, or with any stockholder or director thereof, for the purpose of placing the management or control of such combination or combinations, or the manufac-
9908. Penalty. Any corporation, company, firm, or association violating any of the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, and any president, manager, director, officer, agent, or receiver of any corporation, company, firm, or association, or any member of any corporation, company, firm, or association, or any individual, found guilty of a violation thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed one year, or both. [C97,§5062; S13,§5062; C24, 27,§9908.]

Referred to in §§9905-9914.

9909. Contracts void. All contracts or agreements in violation of any provisions of the three preceding sections shall be void. [C97,§5063; C24, 27,§9909.]

Referred to in §§9910-9914.

9910. Defense. Any purchaser of any article or commodity from any individual, company, or corporation transacting business contrary to any provisions of the four preceding sections shall not be liable for the price or payment thereof, and may plead such provisions as a defense to any action for such price or payment. [C97,§5064; C24, 27,§9910.]

Referred to in §§9911-9914.

9911. Forfeiture of charter. Any corporation created or organized by or under the law of this state, which shall violate any provision of the five preceding sections, shall thereby forfeit its corporate right and franchise, as provided in the next section. [C97,§5065; C24, 27,§9911.]

Referred to in §§9912-9914.

9912. Notice by secretary of state. The secretary of state, upon satisfactory evidence that any company, or association of persons incorporated under the laws of this state has entered into any trust, combination, or association in violation of the provisions of the six preceding sections, shall give notice to such corporation that, unless it withdraws from and severs all business connection with said trust, combination, or association, its articles of incorporation will be revoked at the expiration of thirty days from date of such notice. [C97,§5066; C24, 27,§9912.]

Referred to in §§9911,9913, 9914.

9913. Enforcement— inquiry by grand jury. County attorneys, in their counties, and the attorney general shall enforce the provisions of a public nature in the seven preceding sections, and it shall be the duty of the grand jury to inquire into and ascertain if there exists any pool, trust, or combination within their respective counties. [C97,§5067; C24, 27,§9913.]

9914. Fees of prosecutors. Any county attorney or the attorney general securing a conviction under the provisions of sections 9906 to 9912, inclusive, shall be entitled, in addition to such fee or salary as by law he is allowed for such prosecution, to one-fifth of the fine recovered. When the attorney general and county attorney act in conjunction in the prosecution of any action under such provisions, they shall be entitled to one-fourth of the fine recovered, which they shall divide equally between them, where there is no agreement to the contrary. [C97, §5067; C24, 27,§9914.]

9915. Combinations, pools, and trusts—fixing prices. It shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, association, or corporation owning or operating any business of buying, selling, handling, consigning, or transporting any commodity or any article of commerce:

1. To enter into any agreement, contract, or combination with any other dealer or dealers, partnership, company, corporation, or association of dealers, whether within or without the state, engaged in like business, for the fixing of the price or prices at which any commodity or any article of commerce should be sold by different dealers or sellers.

2. To divide between said dealers the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such dealers and sellers, or any portion thereof.

3. To form, enter into, maintain, or contribute money or anything of value to any trust, pool, combination, or association of persons of whatsoever character or name, which has for any of its objects the prevention of full and free competition among buyers, sellers, or dealers in any commodity or any article of commerce.

4. To do or permit to be done by his or their authority any act or thing whereby the free action of competition in the buying or selling of any commodity or any article of commerce is restrained or prevented. [S13,§5067-a; C24, 27,§9915.]

Referred to in §§9917-9919.

9916. Labor—unions. The labor of a human being either mental or physical is not a commodity or article of commerce and it shall not be unlawful for men and women to organize themselves into or carry on unions for the purpose, by lawful means, of lessening the hours of labor or increasing the wages, or bettering the condition of the members of such organizations, or lawfully carrying out their legitimate purposes. [C24, 27,§9916.]

Referred to in §§9918.

9917. Liability. In case any person, company, partnership, corporation, or association, trust, pool, or combination of whatsoever name shall do, cause to be done, or permit to be done, any act, matter, or thing in the second preceding section prohibited or declared to be unlawful, such person, partnership, company, association, corporation, trust, pool, or combination shall be liable to the person, partnership, company, association, or corporation injured thereby for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of any such violation.
of the provisions of the second preceding section. [S13,§5067-b; C24, 27,§9917.]

Refereed to in §9918.

§9918. Violation—penalty. Any person, partnership, company, association, or corporation subject to the provisions of the three preceding sections, or any person, trust, combination, pool, or association, or any director, officer, lessee, receiver, trustee, employee, clerk, agent, or any person acting for or employed by them, who shall violate any of the provisions of section 9915, or who shall aid and abet in such violation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be fined any sum not less than five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars or imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court. [S13,§5067-c; C24, 27, §9918.]

§9919. Duty of grand jury. It shall be the duty of the grand jury to inquire into and ascertain if there exists any pool, trust, combination or violation of any provision in section 9915, in their respective counties. [S13,§5067-c; C24, 27, §9919.]

§9920. Gift enterprises. All gift enterprises, as hereinafter defined, and all trade practices carried on in connection therewith are hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful. [S13, §5067-d; C24, 27, §9920.]

§9921. Gift enterprise defined. Whenever two or more persons enter into any contract arrangement or scheme, whereby for the purpose of inducing the public to purchase merchandise or other property of one of the parties to said scheme, any other party thereto, for a valuable consideration and as a part of such scheme, advertises and induces or attempts to induce the public to believe that he will give gifts, premiums, or prizes to persons purchasing such merchandise or other property of such party to said scheme, and that stamps or tickets will be given by the seller in connection with such sales entitling the purchaser of such property to receive such prizes or gifts from any other party to such scheme, the parties so undertaking and carrying out such scheme shall be deemed to be engaged in a "gift enterprise", unless the articles or things so promised to be given as gifts or premiums with or on account of such purchases, shall be definitely described on such stamp or ticket and the character and value of such promised prize or gift fully made known to the purchaser of such merchandise or other property at the time of the sale thereof, and unless the right of the holder of such stamp or ticket to the gift or premium so promised becomes absolute upon the completion upon the delivery thereof without the holder being required to collect any specified number of other similar stamps or tickets and to present them for redemption together, and the right of the holder of such stamp or ticket to the prize or gift so offered is absolute, and does not depend on any chance, uncertainty, or contingency whatever. [S13, §5067-e; C24, 27, §9921.]

Refereed to in §§9922, 9925.

§9922. Violation. Any person who engages in a gift enterprise such as is defined in the preceding section or who advertises the same in any manner or who in furtherance of such scheme, as an inducement to purchasers, issues in connection with the sale of any merchandise or other property any such ticket or stamp purporting to be redeemable in some indefinite article not described thereon, only when presented with a collection of other stamps or tickets of like kind by some other party to such scheme, and which unless presented in the manner aforesaid is not redeemable at all, shall each and all be guilty of a misdemeanor. [S13, §5067-f; C24, 27, §9922.]

Refereed to in §9923.

Penalty. [§12894.]

§9923. "Person" defined. The word "person" as used in the two preceding sections may in proper cases, in order to make the intent and meaning of the law effective, be construed to mean firm or corporation. [S13, §5067-g; C24, 27, §9923.]

§9924. Grain combinations prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, association, or corporation owning or operating any grain elevator or engaged in the business of buying, selling, handling, consigning, or transporting grain:
1. To enter into any agreement, contract, or combination with any other grain dealer, or grain dealers, partnership, company, corporation, or association of grain dealers, whether within or without the state, engaged in like business, for the fixing of prices to be paid for grain by different dealers or buyers.
2. To divide between said dealers the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such dealers and buyers, or any portion thereof.
3. To form, enter into, maintain, or contribute money or anything of value to any trust, pool, combination, or association of persons of whatsoever character or name, which has for any of its objects the prevention of full and free competition among buyers, sellers, or dealers in grain.
4. To do or permit to be done by his or their authority any act or thing whereby the free action of competition in the buying or selling of grain is restrained or prevented. [S13, §5077-a3; C24, 27, §9924.]

Refereed to in §§9925, 9926, 9927.

§9925. Liability for damages. In case any person, company, partnership, corporation, or association, trust, pool, or combination of whatsoever name shall do, cause to be done, or permit to be done, any act, matter, or thing in the preceding section prohibited or declared to be unlawful, such person, partnership, company, association, corporation, trust, pool, or combination shall be liable to the person, partnership, company, association, or corporation injured thereby for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of any such violation of the provisions of said section, together with a reasonable attorney's fee to be fixed by the court in every case of recovery and to be taxed as part of the costs in the case, and the property of any
person who may be a member of any such trust, pool, combination, corporation, or association, violating the provisions of said section, shall be liable for the full amount of such judgment. [S13, §5077-a4; C24, 27, §9925.]

Referred to in §§9926, 9927.

9926. Violation—penalty. Any person, partnership, company, association, or corporation subject to the provisions of the two preceding sections, or any person, trust, combination, pool, or association, or any director, officer, lessee, receiver, trustee, employee, clerk, agent, or any person acting for or employed by them or either of them, who shall violate any of the provisions of section 9924, or who shall aid and abet in such violation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be fined any sum not less than five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court. [S13, §5077-a5; C24, 27, §9926.]

9927. Duty of grand jury. It shall be the duty of the grand jury to inquire into and ascertain if there exists any pool, trust, combination or violation of any provision in sections 9924 and 9925 in their respective counties. [S13, §5077-a5; C24, 27, §9927.]

9928. Provision part of every contract—forfeit. The following provision shall be deemed and held to be a part of every contract hereafter entered into by any person, firm, or private corporation with the state, or with any county, city, town, city acting under special charter, city acting under commission form of government, school corporation, or with any municipal corporation, now or hereafter created, whether said provision be inserted in such contract or not, to wit:

"The party to whom this contract has been awarded, hereby represents and guarantees that he has not, nor has any other person for or in his behalf, directly or indirectly, entered into any arrangement or agreement with any other bidder, or with any public officer, whereby he has paid or is to pay to any other bidder or public officer any sum of money or anything of value whatever in order to obtain this contract; and that he has not, nor has another person, for or in his behalf, directly or indirectly, entered into any agreement or arrangement with any other person, firm, corporation, or association which tends to or does lessen or destroy free competition in the letting of this contract, and he hereby agrees that in case it hereafter be established that such representations or guaranties, or any of them, are false, he will forfeit and pay not less than five per cent of the contract price but in no event less than three hundred dollars, as liquidated damages to the other contracting party." [S13, §1279-c; C24, 27, §9928; 43GA, ch 238.]

9929. "Pittsburgh plus". There is hereby created a committee consisting of the governor and attorney general, which committee shall have full power and authority to protect and shall be charged with the duty of protecting the state of Iowa and the people thereof against the steel trade practice commonly known as "Pittsburgh plus" and other similar trade practices, and said committee is hereby authorized to use all lawful means for the accomplishment of said purposes. [C24, 27, §9929.]
TITLE XXIV
PERSONAL PROPERTY
CHAPTER 435
SALES LAW
Bracketed numbers indicate the corresponding section of the uniform act.

PART I
FORMATION OF THE CONTRACT
9930. [§ 1.] Contracts to sell and sales.
9931. [§ 2.] Capacity—liabilities for necessaries.

PART II
TRANSFER OF PROPERTY AS BETWEEN SELLER AND BUYER
9946. [§17.] When property passes.
9947. [§18.] Property in specific goods.
9948. [§19.] Rules for ascertaining intention.
9949. [§20.] Reservation of right of possession.
9950. [§21.] Sale by auction.
9951. [§22.] Risk of loss.

TRANSFER OF TITLE
9952. [§23.] Sale by a person not the owner.
9953. [§24.] Sale by one having a voidable title.
9954. [§25.] Sale by seller in possession of goods.
9955. [§26.] Creditors’ rights against sold goods.
9956. [§27.] Definition of negotiable documents.
9957. [§28.] Negotiation of negotiable documents.
9958. [§29.] Negotiation of negotiable documents.
9959. [§30.] Negotiable documents of title marked.
9960. [§31.] Transfer of nonnegotiable documents.
9961. [§32.] Who may negotiate a document.
9962. [§33.] Rights of person.
9963. [§34.] Rights of person.
9964. [§35.] Transfer of negotiable document.
9965. [§36.] Warranties on sale of document.
9966. [§37.] Indorser not a guarantor.
9967. [§38.] When negotiation not impaired.
9968. [§39.] Attachment or levy upon goods.
9969. [§40.] Creditors’ remedies.

PART III
PERFORMANCE OF THE CONTRACT
9970. [§41.] Seller must deliver and buyer accept.
9971. [§42.] Delivery and payment.
9972. [§43.] Place, time, and manner of delivery.
9973. [§44.] Delivery of wrong quantity.
9974. [§45.] Delivery in installments.
9975. [§46.] Delivery to a carrier.
9976. [§47.] Right to examine the goods.
9977. [§48.] What constitutes acceptance.
9978. [§49.] Acceptance does not bar action.
9979. [§50.] Buyer is not bound to return goods.
9980. [§51.] Buyer’s liability for failing to accept.

PART IV
RIGHTS OF UNPAID SELLER AGAINST THE GOODS
9981. [§52.] Definition of unpaid seller.
9982. [§53.] Remedies of an unpaid seller.

UNPAID SELLER’S LIEN
9983. [§54.] When right of lien may be exercised.
9984. [§55.] Lien after part delivery.
9985. [§56.] When lien is lost.

STOPPAGE IN TRANSITU
9986. [§57.] Seller may stop goods.
9987. [§58.] When goods are in transit.
9988. [§59.] Ways of exercising the right to stop.

RESELLE BY THE SELLER
9989. [§60.] When and how resale may be made.

RESCSSION BY THE SELLER
9990. [§61.] When and how the seller may rescind.
9991. [§62.] Effect of sale of goods.

PART V
ACTIONS FOR BREACH OF THE CONTRACT
Remedies of the Seller
9992. [§63.] Actions for the price.
9993. [§64.] Action for damages for nonacceptance.
9994. [§65.] When seller may rescind contract.

Remedies of the Buyer
9995. [§66.] Action for converting or detaining.
9996. [§67.] Action for failing to deliver goods.
9997. [§68.] Specific performance.
9998. [§69.] Remedies for breach of warranty.
9999. [§70.] Interest and special damages.

PART VI
INTERPRETATION
10000. [§71.] Variation of implied obligations.
10001. [§72.] Rights may be enforced by action.
10002. [§73.] Rule for cases not provided for.
10003. [§74.] Interpretation.
10004. [§75.] Provisions not applicable.
10005. [§76.] Definitions.
10006. [§76-a.] Chapter does not apply.
10007. [§76-b.] No repeal.
$9930. Ch 435, SALES LAW—THE CONTRACT

PART I

FORMATION OF THE CONTRACT

§9930. [§1.] Contracts to sell and sales.
1. A contract to sell goods is a contract whereby the seller agrees to transfer the property in goods to the buyer for a consideration called price.
2. A sale of goods is an agreement whereby the seller transfers the property in goods to the buyer for a consideration called the price.
3. A contract to sell or a sale may be absolute or conditional.
4. There may be a contract to sell or a sale between one part owner and another. [C24, 27, §9950.]

§9931. [§2.] Capacity—liabilities for necessities. Capacity to buy and sell is regulated by the general law concerning capacity to contract and to transfer and acquire property.
Where necessities are sold and delivered to an infant, or to a person who by reason of mental incapacity or drunkenness is incompetent to contract, he must pay a reasonable price therefor.
Necessaries in this section mean goods suitable to the condition in life of such infant or other person and to his actual requirements at the time of delivery. [C24, 27, §9931.]

FORMALITIES OF THE CONTRACT

§9932. [§3.] Form of contract or sale. Subject to the provisions of this chapter and of any statute in that behalf, a contract to sell or a sale may be made in writing (either with or without seal), or by word of mouth, or partly in writing and partly by word of mouth, or may be inferred from the conduct of the parties. [C24, 27, §9932.]

§9933. [§4.] Statute of frauds. A contract to sell or a sale of any goods or choses in action shall not be enforceable by action unless the buyer shall accept part of the goods or choses in action so contracted to be sold or sold and actually receive the same or give something in earnest to bind the contract, or in part payment, or unless some note or memorandum in writing of the contract or sale be signed by the party to be charged or his agent in that behalf.
2. The provisions of this section apply to every such contract or sale, notwithstanding that the goods may be intended to be delivered at some future time or may not at the time of such contract or sale be actually made, procured, or provided, or fit or ready for delivery, or some act may be requisite for the making or completing thereof, or rendering the same fit for delivery; but if the goods are to be manufactured by the seller especially for the buyer and are not suitable for sale to others in the ordinary course of the seller's business, the provisions of this section shall not apply.
3. There is an acceptance of goods within the meaning of this section when the buyer, either before or after delivery of the goods, expresses by words or conduct his assent to becoming the owner of those specific goods. [C24, 27, §9933.]

§9933-a1. Applicable statutes. Sections 11287 and 11288 shall apply to sales of goods and choses in action. [C27, §9933-a1.]

SUBJECT-MATTER OF CONTRACT

§9934. [§5.] Existing and future goods.
1. The goods which form the subject of a contract to sell may be either existing goods, owned or possessed by the seller, or goods to be manufactured or acquired by the seller after the making of the contract to sell, in this chapter called "future goods".
2. There may be a contract to sell goods, the acquisition of which by the seller depends upon a contingency which may or may not happen.
3. Where the parties purport to effect a present sale of future goods, the agreement operates as a contract to sell the goods. [C24, 27, §9934.]

§9935. [§6.] Undivided shares.
1. There may be a contract to sell or a sale of an undivided share of goods. If the parties intend to effect a present sale, the buyer by force of the agreement becomes an owner in common with the owner or owners of the remaining shares.
2. In the case of fungible goods, there may be a sale of an undivided share of a specific mass, though the seller purports to sell and the buyer to buy a definite number, weight, or measure of the goods in the mass and though the number, weight, or measure of the goods in the mass is undetermined. By such a sale the buyer becomes owner in common of such a share of the mass as the number, weight, or measure bought bears to the number, weight, or measure of the mass. If the mass contains less than the number, weight, or measure bought, the buyer becomes the owner of the whole mass and the seller is bound to make good the deficiency from similar goods unless a contrary intent appears. [C24, 27, §9935.]

Referred to in §9946.

§9936. [§7.] Destruction of goods sold.
1. Where the parties purport to sell specific goods, and the goods without the knowledge of the seller have wholly perished at the time when the agreement is made, the agreement is void.
2. Where the parties purport to sell specific goods, and the goods without the knowledge of the seller have perished in part or have wholly or in a material part so deteriorated in quality as to be substantially changed in character, the buyer may at his option treat the sale:
   a. As avoided; or
   b. As transferring the property in all of the existing goods or in so much thereof as have not deteriorated, and as binding the buyer to pay the full agreed price if the sale was indivisible, or to pay the agreed price for the goods in which the property passes if the sale was divisible. [C24, 27, §9936.]

§9937. [§8.] Destruction of goods contracted to be sold.
1. Where there is a contract to sell specific goods, and subsequently, but before the risk
passes to the buyer, without any fault on the part of the seller or the buyer, the goods wholly perish, the contract is thereby avoided.

2. Where there is a contract to sell specific goods, and subsequently, but before the risk passes to the buyer, without any fault of the seller or the buyer, part of the goods perish or the whole or a material part of the goods so deteriorate in quality as to be substantially changed in character, the buyer may, at his option, treat the contract:
   a. As avoided; or
   b. As binding the seller to transfer the property in all of the existing goods or in so much thereof as have not deteriorated, and as binding the buyer to pay the full agreed price if the contract was indivisible, or to pay the agreed price for so much of the goods as the seller, by the buyer's option, is bound to transfer if the contract was divisible. [C24, 27, §9937.]

THE PRICE

9938.[§9.] Definition and ascertainment of price.
1. The price may be fixed by the contract, or may be left to be fixed in such manner as may be agreed, or it may be determined by the course of dealing between the parties.
2. The price may be made payable in any personal property.
3. Where transferring or promising to transfer any interest in real estate constitutes the whole or part of the consideration for transferring or for promising to transfer the property in goods, this chapter shall not apply.
4. Where the price is not determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions the buyer must pay a reasonable price. What is a reasonable price is a question of fact dependent on the circumstances of each particular case. [C24, 27, §9938.]

9939.[§10.] Sale at a valuation.
1. Where there is a contract to sell or a sale of goods at a price or on terms to be fixed by a third person, and such third person, without fault of the seller or the buyer, cannot or does not fix the price or terms, the contract or the sale is thereby avoided; but if the goods or any part thereof have been delivered to and appropriated by the buyer he must pay a reasonable price therefor.
2. Where such third person is prevented from fixing the price or terms by fault of the seller or the buyer, the party not in fault may have such remedies against the party in fault as are hereinafter provided. [C24, 27, §9939.]

CONDITIONS AND WARRANTIES

9940.[§11.] Effect of conditions.
1. Where the obligation of either party to a contract to sell or a sale is subject to any condition which is not performed, such party may refuse to proceed with the contract or sale or he may waive performance of the condition. If the other party has promised that the condition should happen or be performed, such first mentioned party may also treat the nonperformance of the condition as a breach of warranty.

2. Where the property in the goods has not passed, the buyer may treat the fulfillment by the seller of his obligation to furnish goods as described and as warranted expressly or by implication in the contract to sell as a condition of the obligation of the buyer to perform his promise to accept and pay for the goods. [C24, 27, §9940.]

9941.[§12.] Definition of express warranty. Any affirmation of fact or any promise by the seller relating to the goods is an express warranty if the natural tendency of such affirmation or promise is to induce the buyer to purchase the goods, and if the buyer purchases the goods relying thereon. No affirmation of the value of the goods nor any statement purporting to be a statement of the seller's opinion only shall be construed as a warranty. [C24, 27, §9941.]

9942.[§13.] Implied warranties of title. In a contract to sell or a sale, unless contrary intention appears, there is:
1. An implied warranty on the part of the seller that in case of a sale he has a right to sell the goods, and that in case of a contract to sell he will have a right to sell the goods at the time when the property is to pass.
2. An implied warranty that the buyer shall have and enjoy quiet possession of the goods as against any lawful claims existing at the time of the sale.
3. An implied warranty that the goods shall be free at the time of the sale from any charge or incumbrance in favor of any third person not declared or known to the buyer before or at the time when the contract or sale is made.
4. This section shall not, however, be held to render liable a sheriff, auctioneer, mortgagee, or other person professing to sell by virtue of authority in fact or law goods in which a third person has a legal or equitable interest. [C24, 27, §9942.]

9943.[§14.] Implied warranty in sale by description. Where there is a contract to sell or a sale of goods by description, there is an implied warranty that the goods shall correspond with the description, and if the contract or sale be by sample, as well as by description, it is not sufficient that the bulk of the goods corresponds with the sample if the goods do not also correspond with the description. [C24, 27, §9943.]

9944.[§15.] Implied warranties of quality. Subject to the provisions of this chapter and of any statute in that behalf, there is no implied warranty or condition as to the quality or fitness for any particular purpose of goods supplied under a contract to sell or a sale, except as follows:
1. Where the buyer, expressly or by implication, makes known to the seller the particular purpose for which the goods are required, and it appears that the buyer relies on the seller's skill or judgment, whether he be the grower or manufacturer or not, there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be reasonably fit for such purpose.
2. Where the goods are bought by description from a seller who deals in goods of that description, whether he be the grower or manufacturer
or not, there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be of merchantable quality.

3. If the buyer has examined the goods, there is no implied warranty as regards defects which such examination ought to have revealed.

4. In the case of a contract to sell or a sale of a specified article under its patent or other trade name there is no implied warranty as to its fitness for any particular purpose.

5. An implied warranty or condition as to quality or fitness for a particular purpose may be annexed by the usage of trade.

6. An express warranty or condition does not negative a warranty or condition implied under this chapter unless inconsistent therewith. [C24, §9944.]

SALE BY SAMPLE

9945. §16. Implied warranties in sale by sample. In the case of a contract to sell or a sale by sample:

1. There is an implied warranty that the bulk shall correspond with the sample in quality.

2. There is an implied warranty that the buyer shall have a reasonable opportunity of comparing the bulk with the sample, except so far as otherwise provided in section 9976, subdivision 3.

3. If the seller is a dealer in goods of that kind there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be free from any defect rendering them unmerchantable which would not be apparent on reasonable examination of the sample. [C24, §9945.]

PART II
TRANSFER OF PROPERTY AS BETWEEN SELLER AND BUYER

9946. §17. When property passes. Where there is a contract to sell unascertained or future goods no property in the goods is transferred to the buyer unless and until the goods are ascertained, but property in an undivisioned share of ascertained goods may be transferred as provided in section 9935. [C24, 27, §9946.]

9947. §18. Property in specific goods passes when parties so intend.

1. Where there is a contract to sell specific or ascertained goods, the property in them is transferred to the buyer at such time as the parties to the contract intend it to be transferred.

2. For the purpose of ascertaining the intention of the parties, regard shall be had to the terms of the contract, the conduct of the parties, usages of trade, and the circumstances of the case. [C24, 27, §9947.]

9948. §19. Rules for ascertaining intention. Unless a different intention appears, the following are rules for ascertaining the intention of the parties as to the time at which the property in the goods is to pass to the buyer.

RULE 1.

Where there is an unconditional contract to sell specific goods in a deliverable state the property in the goods passes to the buyer when the contract is made, and it is immaterial whether the time of payment, or the time of delivery, or both, be postponed.

RULE 2.

Where there is a contract to sell specific goods and the seller is bound to do something to the goods, for the purpose of putting them into a deliverable state, the property does not pass until such things be done.

RULE 3.

1. When goods are delivered to the buyer “on sale or return”, or on other terms indicating an intention to make a present sale, but to give the buyer an option to return the goods instead of paying the price, the property passes to the buyer on delivery, but he may revest the property in the seller by returning or tendering the goods within the time fixed in the contract, or, if no time has been fixed, within a reasonable time.

2. When goods are delivered to the buyer on approval or on trial or on satisfaction, or other similar terms, the property therein passes to the buyer:

a. When he signifies his approval or acceptance to the seller or does any other act adopting the transaction.

b. If he does not signify his approval or acceptance to the seller but retains the goods without giving notice of rejection, then if a time has been fixed for the return of the goods, on the expiration of such time, and if no time has been fixed, on the expiration of a reasonable time. What is a reasonable time is a question of fact.

RULE 4.

1. Where there is a contract to sell unascertained or future goods by description, and goods of that description and in a deliverable state are unconditionally appropriated to the contract, either by the seller with the assent of the buyer, or by the buyer with the assent of the seller, the property in the goods thereupon passes to the buyer. Such assent may be expressed or implied, and may be given either before or after the appropriation is made.

2. Where, in pursuance of a contract to sell, the seller delivers the goods to the buyer, or to a carrier or other bailee, whether named by the buyer or not, for the purpose of transmission to or holding for the buyer, he is presumed to have unconditionally appropriated the goods to the contract, except in the cases provided for in the next rule and in section 9949. This presumption is applicable, although by the terms of the contract the buyer is to pay the price before receiving delivery of the goods, and the goods are marked with the words “collect on delivery” or their equivalents.

RULE 5.

If the contract to sell requires the seller to deliver the goods to the buyer, or at a particular place or to pay the freight or cost of transportation to the buyer, or to a particular place, the property does not pass until the goods have been delivered to the buyer or reached the place agreed upon. [C24, 27, §9948.]

Referred to in §9975.

9949. §20. Reservation of right of possession or property when goods are shipped.

1. Where there is a contract to sell specific goods, or where goods are subsequently appro-
priated to the contract, the seller may, by the terms of the contract or appropriation, reserve the right of possession or property in the goods until certain conditions have been fulfilled. The right of possession or property may be thus reserved notwithstanding the delivery of the goods to the buyer or to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer.

2. Where goods are shipped, and by the bill of lading the goods are deliverable to the seller or his agent, or to the order of the seller or of his agent, the seller thereby reserves the property in the goods. But if, except for the form of the bill of lading, the property would have passed to the buyer on shipment of the goods, the seller's property in the goods shall be deemed to be only for the purpose of securing performance by the buyer of his obligations under the contract.

3. Where goods are shipped, and by the bill of lading the goods are deliverable to the order of the buyer or of his agent, but possession of the bill of lading is retained by the seller or his agent, the seller thereby reserves a right to the possession of the goods as against the buyer.

4. Where the seller of goods draws on the buyer for the price and transmits the bill of exchange and bill of lading together to the buyer to secure acceptance or payment of the bill of exchange the buyer is bound to return the bill of lading if he does not honor the bill of exchange, and if he wrongfully retains the bill of lading he acquires no added right thereby. If, however, the bill of lading provides that the goods are deliverable to the buyer or to the order of the buyer, or is indorsed in blank or to the buyer by the consignee named therein, one who purchases in good faith for value the bill of lading or goods from the buyer will obtain the property in the goods, although the bill of exchange has not been honored provided that such purchaser has received delivery of the bill of lading indorsed by the consignee named therein, or the goods, without notice of the facts making the transfer wrongful. [C24, 27,§9949.]

Referred to in §9948.

9950.[§21.] Sale by auction. In the case of sale by auction:

1. Where goods are put up for sale by auction in lots, each lot is the subject of a separate contract of sale.

2. A sale by auction is complete when the auctioneer announces its completion by the fall of the hammer, or in other customary manner. Until such announcement is made, any bidder may retract his bid, and the auctioneer may withdraw the goods from the sale unless the auction has been announced to be without reserve.

3. A right to bid may be reserved expressly by or on behalf of the seller.

4. Where notice has not been given that a sale by auction is subject to a right to bid on behalf of the seller, it shall not be lawful for the seller to bid himself or to employ or induce any person to bid at such sale on his behalf, or for the auctioneer knowingly or induce any person to bid at such sale on behalf of the seller or knowingly to take any bid from the seller or any person employed by him. Any sale contravening this rule may be treated as fraudulent by the buyer. [C24, 27,§9950.]

9951.[§22.] Risk of loss. Unless otherwise agreed, the goods remain at the seller's risk until the property therein is transferred to the buyer, but when the property therein is transferred to the buyer the goods are at the buyer's risk whether delivery has been made or not, except that:

1. Where delivery of the goods has been made to the buyer, or to a bailee for the buyer, in pursuance of the contract, the property in the goods has been retained by the seller merely to secure performance by the buyer of his obligations under the contract, the goods are at the buyer's risk from the time of such delivery.

2. Where delivery has been delayed through the fault of either buyer or seller the goods are at the risk of the party in fault as regards any loss which might not have occurred but for such fault. [C24, 27,§9951.]

TRANSFER OF TITLE

9952.[§23.] Sale by a person not the owner. 1. Subject to the provisions of this chapter, where goods are sold by a person who is not the owner thereof, and who does not sell them under the authority or with the consent of the owner, the buyer acquires no better title to the goods than the seller had, unless the owner of the goods is by his conduct precluded from denying the seller's authority to sell.

2. Nothing in this chapter, however, shall affect:

a. The provisions of any factors' acts, recording acts, or any enactment enabling the apparent owner of goods to dispose of them as if he were the true owner thereof.

b. The validity of any contract to sell or sale under any common law or statutory power of sale or under the order of a court of competent jurisdiction. [C24, 27,§9952.]

9953.[§24.] Sale by one having a voidable title. Where the seller of goods has a voidable title thereto, but his title has not been adjudicated at the time of sale, the buyer acquires a good title to the goods, provided he buys them in good faith, for value, and without notice of the seller's defect of title. [C24, 27,§9953.]

9954.[§25.] Sale by seller in possession of goods already sold. Where a person having sold goods continues in possession of the goods, or of negotiable documents of title to the goods, the delivery or transfer by that person, or by an agent acting for him, of the goods or documents of title under any sale, pledge, or other disposition thereof, to any person receiving and paying value for the same in good faith and without notice of the previous sale, shall have the same effect as if the person making the delivery or transfer were expressly authorized by the owner of the goods to make the same. [C24, 27,§9954.]

9955.[§26.] Creditors' rights against sold goods in seller's possession. Where a person having sold goods continues in possession of the goods, or of negotiable documents of title to the
goods and such retention of possession is fraudulent in fact or is deemed fraudulent under any rule of law, a creditor or creditors of the seller may treat the sale as void. [C24, 27, §9955.]

§9956.[§27.] Definition of negotiable documents of title. A document of title in which it is stated that the goods referred to therein will be delivered to the bearer, or to the order of any person named in such document is a negotiable document of title. [C24, 27, §9956.]

§9957.[§28.] Negotiation of negotiable documents by delivery. A negotiable document of title may be negotiated by delivery:
1. Where by the terms of the document the carrier, warehouseman, or other bailee issuing the same undertakes to deliver the goods to the bearer; or
2. Where by the terms of the document the carrier, warehouseman, or other bailee issuing the same undertakes to deliver the goods to the order of a specified person, and such person or a subsequent indorsee of the document has indorsed it in blank or to bearer.

Where by the terms of a negotiable document of title the goods are delivered to bearer or where a negotiable document of title has been indorsed in blank or to bearer, any holder may indorse the same to himself or to any other person in possession of the same, however such possession may have been acquired, if by the terms of the document the bailee issuing it undertakes to deliver the goods to the order of such person, or if at the time of negotiation the document is in such form that it may be negotiated by delivery. [C24, 27, §9961.]

§9962.[§33.] Rights of person to whom document has been transferred. A person to whom a negotiable document of title has been duly negotiated acquires thereby:
1. Such title to the goods as the person negotiating the document to him had or had ability to convey to a purchaser in good faith for value and also such title to the goods as the person to whose order the goods were to be delivered by the terms of the document had or had ability to convey to a purchaser in good faith for value; and
2. The direct obligation of the bailee issuing the document to hold possession of the goods for him according to the terms of the document as fully as if such bailee had contracted directly with him. [C24, 27, §9962.]

§9963.[§34.] Rights of person to whom document has been transferred. A person to whom a document of title has been transferred, but not negotiated, acquires thereby, as against the transferor, the title to the goods, subject to the terms of any agreement with the transferor.

If the document is nonnegotiable, such person also acquires the right to notify the bailee who issued the document of the transfer thereof, and thereby to acquire the direct obligation of such bailee to hold possession of the goods for him according to the terms of the document.

Prior to the notification of such bailee by the transferor or transferee of a nonnegotiable document of title, the title of the transferee to the goods and the right to acquire the obligation of such bailee may be defeated by the levy of an attachment or execution upon the goods by a creditor of the transferor, or by notification to such bailee by the transferee or a subsequent purchaser from the transferor of a subsequent sale of the goods by the transferee. [C24, 27, §9963.]

§9964.[§35.] Transfer of negotiable document without indorsement. Where a negotiable document of title is transferred for value by delivery, and the indorsement of the transferor is essential for negotiation, the transferee acquires a right against the transferor to compel him to indorse the document unless a contrary intention appears. The negotiation shall take effect as of the time when the indorsement is actually made. [C24, 27, §9964.]

§9965.[§36.] Warranties on sale of document. A person who for value negotiates or transfers a document of title by indorsement or delivery, including one who assigns for value a claim secured by a document of title, unless a contrary intention appears, warrants:
1. That the document is genuine.
2. That he has a legal right to negotiate or transfer it.
3. That he has knowledge of no fact which would impair the validity or worth of the document; and
4. That he has a right to transfer the title to the goods and that the goods are merchantable or fit for a particular purpose, whenever such warranties would have been implied if the contract of the parties had been to transfer without a document of title the goods represented thereby. [C24, 27, §9965.]

9966. [§37.] Indorser not a guarantor. The indorsement of a title shall not make the indorser liable for any failure on the part of the bailee who issued the document or previous indorsers thereof to fulfill their respective obligations. [C24, 27, §9966.]

9967. [§38.] When negotiation not impaired by fraud, mistake, or duress. The validity of the negotiation of a negotiable document of title is not impaired by the fact that the negotiation was a breach of duty on the part of the person making the negotiation, or by the fact that the owner of the document was induced by fraud, mistake, or duress to intrust the possession or custody thereof to such person, if the person to whom the document was negotiated or a person to whom the document was subsequently negotiated paid value therefor, without notice of the breach of duty, or fraud, mistake, or duress. [C24, 27, §9967.]

9968. [§39.] Attachment or levy upon goods for which a negotiable document has been issued. If goods are delivered to a bailee by the owner or by a person whose act in conveying the title to them to a purchaser in good faith for value would bind the owner and a negotiable document of title is issued for them they cannot thereafter, while in the possession of such bailee be attached by garnishment or otherwise or be levied upon under an execution unless the document be first surrendered to the bailee or its negotiation enjoined. The bailee shall in no case be compelled to deliver up the actual possession of the goods until the document is surrendered to him or impounded by the court. [C24, 27, §9968.]

9969. [§40.] Creditors' remedies to reach negotiable documents. A creditor whose debtor is the owner of a negotiable document of title shall be entitled to such aid from courts of appropriate jurisdiction by injunction and otherwise in attaching such document or in satisfying the claim by means thereof as is allowed at law or in equity in regard to property which cannot readily be attached or levied upon by ordinary legal process. [C24, 27, §9969.]

PART III
Performance of the Contract

9970. [§41.] Seller must deliver and buyer accept goods. It is the duty of the seller to deliver the goods and of the buyer to accept and pay for them, in accordance with the terms of the contract to sell or sale. [C24, 27, §9970.]
3. Where the seller delivers to the buyer the goods he contracted to sell mixed with goods of a different description not included in the contract, the buyer may accept the goods which are in accordance with the contract and reject the rest, or he may reject the whole.

4. The provisions of this section are subject to any usage of trade, special agreement, or course of dealing between the parties. [C24, 27, §9973.]

9974. [§45.] Delivery in installments.

1. Unless otherwise agreed, the buyer of goods is not bound to accept delivery thereof by installments.

2. Where there is a contract to sell goods to be delivered by stated installments, which are to be separately paid for, and the seller makes defective deliveries in respect of one or more installments, or the buyer neglects or refuses to take delivery of or pay for one or more installments, it depends in each case on the terms of the contract and the circumstances of the case whether the breach of contract is so material as to justify the injured party in refusing to proceed further and suing for damages for breach of the entire contract, or whether the breach is severable, giving rise to a claim for compensation but not to a right to treat the whole contract as broken. [C24, 27, §9974.]

9975. [§46.] Delivery to a carrier on behalf of the buyer.

1. Where, in pursuance of a contract to sell or a sale, the seller is authorized or required to send the goods to the buyer, delivery of the goods to the carrier, whether named by the buyer or not, for the purpose of transmission to the buyer is deemed to be a delivery of the goods to the buyer, except in the cases provided for in section 9948, rule 5, or unless a contrary intent appears.

2. Unless otherwise authorized by the buyer, the seller must make such contract with the carrier on behalf of the buyer as may be reasonable, having regard to the nature of the goods and the other circumstances of the case. If the seller omit so to do, and the goods are lost or damaged in course of transit, the buyer may decline to treat the delivery to the carrier as a delivery to himself, or may hold the seller responsible in damages.

3. Unless otherwise agreed, where goods are sent by the seller to the buyer under circumstances in which the seller knows, or ought to know, that it is usual to insure, the seller must give such notice to the buyer as may enable him to insure them during their transit, and, if the seller fails to do so, the goods shall be deemed to be at his risk during such transit. [C24, 27, §9975.]

9976. [§47.] Right to examine the goods.

1. Where goods are delivered to the buyer, which has not previously examined, he is not debarred to have accepted them unless and until he has had a reasonable opportunity of examining them for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in conformity with the contract.

2. Unless otherwise agreed, when the seller tenders delivery of goods to the buyer, he is bound, on request, to afford the buyer a reasonable opportunity of examining the goods for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in conformity with the contract.

3. Where goods are delivered to a carrier by the seller, in accordance with an order from or agreement with the buyer, upon the terms that the goods shall not be delivered by the carrier to the buyer until he has paid the price, whether such terms are indicated by marking the goods with the words "collect on delivery", or otherwise, the buyer is not entitled to examine the goods before payment of the price in the absence of agreement permitting such examination. [C24, 27, §9976.]

Referred to in §9945.

9977. [§48.] What constitutes acceptance.

The buyer is deemed to have accepted the goods when he intimates to the seller that he has accepted them, or when the goods have been delivered to him, and he does any act in relation to them which is inconsistent with the ownership of the seller, or when, after the lapse of a reasonable time, he retains the goods without intimating to the seller that he has rejected them. [C24, 27, §9977.]

9978. [§49.] Acceptance does not bar action for damages. In the absence of express or implied agreement of the parties, acceptance of the goods by the buyer shall not discharge the seller from liability in damages or other legal remedy for breach of any promise or warranty in the contract to sell or the sale. But if, after acceptance of the goods, the buyer fails to give notice to the seller of the breach of any promise or warranty within a reasonable time after the buyer knows, or ought to know, of such breach the seller shall not be liable therefor. [C24, 27, §9978.]

9979. [§50.] Buyer is not bound to return goods wrongly delivered. Unless otherwise agreed, where goods are delivered to the buyer, and he refuses to accept them, having the right so to do, he is not bound to return them to the seller, but it is sufficient if he intimates to the seller that he refuses to accept them. [C24, 27, §9979.]

9980. [§51.] Buyer's liability for failing to accept delivery. When the seller is ready and willing to deliver the goods and requests the buyer to take delivery, and the buyer does not within a reasonable time after such request take delivery of the goods, he is liable to the seller for any loss occasioned by his neglect or refusal to take delivery, and also for a reasonable charge for the care and custody of the goods. If the neglect or refusal of the buyer to take delivery amounts to a repudiation or breach of the entire contract, the seller shall have the right against the goods and on the contract hereinafter provided in favor of the seller when the buyer is in default. [C24, 27, §9980.]

PART IV

RIGHTS OF UNPAID SELLER AGAINST THE GOODS

9981. [§52.] Definition of unpaid seller.
1. The seller of goods is deemed to be an unpaid seller within the meaning of this chapter:
   a. When the whole of the price has not been paid or tendered.
   b. When a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument has been received as condition payment, and the condition on which it was received has been broken by reason of the dishonor of the instrument, the insolvency of the buyer, or otherwise.

2. In this part of this chapter the term "seller" includes an agent of the seller to whom the bill of lading has been indorsed, or a consignor or agent who has himself paid, or is directly responsible for the price, or any other person who is in the position of a seller. [C24, 27, §9981.]

9982.[§53.] Remedies of an unpaid seller.
1. Subject to the provisions hereof, notwithstanding that the property in the goods may have passed to the buyer, the unpaid seller of goods, as such, has:
   a. A lien on the goods or right to retain them for the price while he is in possession of them.
   b. In case of the insolvency of the buyer, a right of stopping the goods in transit after he has parted with the possession of them.
   c. A right of resale as limited by this chapter.
   d. A right to rescind the sale as limited by this chapter.

2. Where the property in goods has not passed to the buyer the unpaid seller has, in addition to his other remedies, a right of withholding delivery similar to and coextensive with his rights of lien and stoppage in transit where the property has passed to the buyer. [C24, 27, §9982.]

3. Where the goods have been sold without reserving the property in the goods or the right to the possession thereof, does not lose his lien by reason only that he has obtained judgment or decree for the price of the goods. [C24, 27, §9985.]

4. If part delivery of the goods has been made under such circumstances as to show an agreement with the buyer to give up possession of the whole of the goods. [C24, 27, §9983.]

5. If the buyer, or his agent in that behalf, takes delivery of the goods from such carrier or other bailee.

6. In case of the insolvency of the buyer, a right of rescinding the sale as limited by the preceding section:
   a. From the time when they are delivered to a carrier by land or water, or other bailee, for the purpose of transmission to the buyer, until the buyer, or his agent in that behalf, takes delivery of them from such carrier or other bailee.
   b. If the goods are rejected by the buyer and the carrier or other bailee continues in possession of them, even if the seller has refused to receive them back.

2. Goods are no longer in transit within the meaning of the preceding section:
   a. If the buyer, or his agent in that behalf, obtains delivery of the goods before their arrival at the appointed destination.
   b. If, after the arrival of the goods at the appointed destination, the carrier or other bailee acknowledges to the buyer or his agent that he holds the goods on his behalf and continues in possession of them as bailee for the buyer or his agent; and it is immaterial that a further destination for the goods may have been indicated by the buyer.
   c. If the carrier or other bailee wrongfully refuses to deliver the goods to the buyer or his agent in that behalf.

3. If goods are delivered to a ship chartered by the buyer, it is a question depending on the circumstances of the particular case whether they are in the possession of the master as a carrier or as agent of the buyer.

4. If part delivery of the goods has been made to the buyer, or his agent in that behalf, the remainder of the goods may be stopped in transit, unless such part delivery has been made under such circumstances as to show an agreement with the buyer to give up possession of the whole of the goods. [C24, 27, §9984.]

5. When lien is lost.
1. The unpaid seller of goods loses his lien thereon:
   a. When he delivers the goods to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer without reserving the property in the goods or the right to the possession thereof.
   b. When the buyer or his agent lawfully obtains possession of the goods.
   c. By waiver thereof.

2. The unpaid seller of goods, having a lien thereon, does not lose his lien by reason only that he has obtained judgment or decree for the price of the goods. [C24, 27, §9986.]
§9988.[§59.] Ways of exercising the right to stop.
1. The unpaid seller may exercise his right of stoppage in transitu either by obtaining actual possession of the goods or by giving notice of his claim to the carrier or other bailee in whose possession the goods are. Such notice may be given either to the person in actual possession of the goods or to his principal. In the latter case the notice, to be effectual, must be given at such time and under such circumstances that the principal by the exercise of reasonable diligence, may prevent a delivery to the buyer.

2. When notice of stoppage in transitu is given by the seller to the carrier, or other bailee in possession of the goods, he must redeliver the goods to, or according to the directions, of the seller. The expenses of such delivery must be borne by the seller. If, however, a negotiable document of title representing the goods has been issued by the carrier or other bailee, he shall not be obliged to deliver or justified in delivering the goods to the seller unless such document is first surrendered for cancellation. [C24, 27,§9988.]

RESALE BY THE SELLER

§9989.[§60.] When and how resale may be made.
1. Where the goods are of a perishable nature, or where the seller expressly reserves the right of resale in case the buyer should make default, or where the buyer has been in default in the payment of the price an unreasonable time, an unpaid seller having a right of lien or having stopped the goods in transitu may resell the goods. He shall not thereafter be liable to the original buyer upon the contract to sell or the sale or for any profit made by such resale, but may recover from the buyer damages for any loss occasioned by the breach of the contract or the sale.

2. Where a resale is made, as authorized in this section, the buyer acquires a good title as against the original buyer.

3. It is not essential to the validity of a resale that notice of an intention to resell the goods be given by the seller to the original buyer. But where the right to resell is not based on the perishable nature of the goods, or upon an express provision of the contract or the sale, the giving or failure to give such notice shall be relevant in any issue involving the question whether the buyer had been in default an unreasonable time before the resale was made.

4. It is not essential to the validity of a resale that notice of the time and place of such resale should be given by the seller to the original buyer.

5. The seller is bound to exercise reasonable care and judgment in making a resale, and subject to this requirement may make a resale either by public or private sale. [C24, 27,§9989.]

RESCISSON BY THE SELLER

§9990.[§61.] When and how the seller may rescind the sale.
1. An unpaid seller having a right of lien or having stopped the goods in transitu, may rescind the transfer of title and resume the property in the goods, where he expressly reserved the right to do so in case the buyer should make default, or where the buyer has been in default in the payment of the price an unreasonable time. The seller shall not thereafter be liable to the buyer upon the contract to sell or the sale, but may recover from the buyer damages for any loss occasioned by the breach of the contract or the sale.

2. The transfer of title shall not be held to have been rescinded by an unpaid seller until he has manifested by notice to the buyer or by some other overt act an intention to rescind. It is not necessary that such overt act should be communicated to the buyer, but the giving or failure to give notice to the buyer of the intention to rescind shall be relevant in any issue involving the question whether the buyer had been in default an unreasonable time before the right of rescission was asserted. [C24, 27,§9990.]

§9991.[§62.] Effect of sale of goods subject to lien or stoppage in transitu. Subject to the provisions of this chapter, the unpaid seller's right of lien or stoppage in transitu is not affected by any sale or other disposition of the goods which the buyer may have made, unless the seller has assented thereto.

If, however, a negotiable document of title has been issued for goods, no seller's lien or right of stoppage in transitu shall defeat the right of any purchaser for value in good faith to whom such document has been negotiated, whether such negotiation be prior or subsequent to the notification to the carrier, or other bailee who issued such document, of the seller's claim to a lien or right of stoppage in transitu. [C24, 27,§9991.]

PART V

ACtions for BreACH of the ConTRACT

Remedies of the Seller

§9992.[§63.] Actions for the price.
1. Where, under a contract to sell or a sale, the property in the goods has passed to the buyer, and the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to pay for the goods according to the terms of the contract or the sale, the seller may maintain an action against him for the price of the goods.

2. Where, under a contract to sell or a sale, the price is payable on a day certain, irrespective of delivery or of transfer of title, and the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to pay such price, the seller may maintain an action for the price, although the property in the goods has not passed and the goods have not been appropriated to the contract. But it shall be a defense to such an action that the seller at any time before judgment in such action has manifested an inability to perform the contract or the sale on his part or an intention not to perform it.

3. Although the property in the goods has not passed, if they cannot readily be resold for a reasonable price, and if the provisions of paragraph 4 of the next section are not applicable,
the seller may offer to deliver the goods to the buyer, and, if the buyer refuses to receive them, may notify the buyer that the goods are thereafter held by the seller as bailee for the buyer. Thereafter the seller may treat the goods as the buyer's and may maintain an action for the price. [C24, 27,§9992.]

The words "paragraph 4 of" inserted in paragraph 8 to supply omission in C24, 27.

9993.[§64.] Action for damages for nonacceptance of the goods.
1. Where the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to accept and pay for the goods, the seller may maintain an action against him for damages for nonacceptance.
2. The measure of damages is the estimated loss directly and naturally resulting, in the ordinary course of events, from the buyer's breach of contract.
3. Where there is an available market for the goods in question, the measure of damages is, in the absence of special circumstances, showing proximate damages of a greater amount, the difference between the contract price and the market or current price at the time or times when the goods ought to have been accepted, or, if no time was fixed for acceptance, then at the time of the refusal to accept.
4. If, while labor or expense of material amount are necessary on the part of the seller to enable him to fulfill his obligations under the contract to sell or the sale, the buyer repudiates the contract or the sale, or notifies the seller to proceed no further therewith, the buyer shall be liable to the seller for no greater damages than the seller would have suffered if he did nothing toward carrying out the contract or the sale after receiving notice of the buyer's repudiation or countermand. The profit the seller would have made if the contract or the sale had been fully performed shall be considered in estimating such damages. [C24, 27,§9993.]

Referred to in §9992.

9994.[§65.] When seller may rescind contract or sale. Where the goods have not been delivered to the buyer, and the buyer has repudiated the contract to sell or sale, or has manifested his inability to perform his obligations thereunder, or has committed a material breach thereof, the seller may totally rescind the contract or the sale by giving notice of his election so to do to the buyer. [C24, 27,§9994.]

Remedies of the Buyer

9995.[§66.] Action for converting or detaining goods. Where the property in the goods has passed to the buyer and the seller wrongfully neglects or refuses to deliver the goods, the buyer may maintain any action allowed by law to the owner of goods of similar kind when wrongfully converted or withheld. [C24, 27,§9995.]

9996.[§67.] Action for failing to deliver goods.
1. Where the property in the goods has not passed to the buyer, and the seller wrongfully neglects or refuses to deliver the goods, the buyer may maintain an action against the seller for damages for nondelivery.
2. The measure of damages is the loss directly and naturally resulting in the ordinary course of events from the seller's breach of contract.
3. Where there is an available market for the goods in question, the measure of damages, in the absence of special circumstances showing proximate damages of a greater amount, is the difference between the contract price and the market or current price of the goods at the time or times when they ought to have been delivered, or, if no time was fixed, then at the time of the refusal to deliver. [C24, 27,§9996.]

9997.[§68.] Specific performance. Where the seller has broken a contract to deliver specific or ascertained goods, a court having the powers of a court of equity may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the buyer, by its judgment or decree direct that the contract shall be performed specifically, without giving the seller the option of retaining the goods on payment of damages. The judgment or decree may be unconditional, or upon such terms and conditions as to damages, payment of the price and otherwise, as to the court may seem just. [C24, 27,§9997.]

9998.[§69.] Remedies for breach of warranty.
1. Where there is a breach of warranty by the seller, the buyer may, at his election:
   a. Accept or keep the goods and set up against the seller the breach of warranty by way of recoupment in diminution or extinction of the price.
   b. Accept or keep the goods and maintain an action against the seller for damages for the breach of warranty.
   c. Refuse to accept the goods, if the property therein has not passed, and maintain an action against the seller for damages for the breach of warranty.
2. When the buyer has claimed and been granted a remedy in any one of these ways, no other remedy can thereafter be granted.
3. Where the goods have been delivered to the buyer, he cannot rescind the sale if he knew of the breach of warranty when he accepted the goods, or if he fails to notify the seller within a reasonable time of the election to rescind, or if he fails to return or to offer to return the goods to the seller in substantially as good condition as they were in at the time the property was transferred to the buyer. But if deterioration or injury of the goods is due to the breach of warranty, such deterioration or injury shall not prevent the buyer from returning or offering to return the goods to the seller and rescinding the sale.
4. Where the buyer is entitled to rescind the sale and elects to do so, the buyer shall cease to be liable for the price upon returning or offering to return the goods. If the price or any part
§9999, Ch 435, SALES LAW—INTERPRETATION 1310

thereof has already been paid, the seller shall be liable to repay so much thereof as has been paid, concurrently with the return of the goods or immediately after an offer to return the goods in exchange for repayment of the price.

5. Where the buyer is entitled to rescind the sale and elects to do so, if the seller refuses to accept an offer of the buyer to return the goods, the buyer shall thereafter be deemed to hold the goods as bailee for the seller, but subject to a lien to secure the repayment of any portion of the price which has been paid, and with the remedies for the enforcement of such lien allowed to an unpaid seller by section 9982.

6. The measure of damages for breach of warranty is the loss directly and naturally resulting, in the ordinary course of events, from the breach of warranty.

7. In the case of breach of warranty of quality, such loss, in the absence of special circumstances showing proximate damage of a greater amount, is the difference between the value of the goods at the time of delivery to the buyer and the value they would have had if they had answered to the warranty. [C24, 27,§9998.]

9999.[§70.] Interest and special damages. Nothing in this chapter shall affect the right of the buyer or the seller to recover interest or special damages in any case where by law interest or special damages may be recoverable, or to recover money paid where the consideration for the payment of it has failed. [C24, 27,§9999.]

PART VI

INTERPRETATION

10000.[§71.] Variation of implied obligations. Where any right, duty, or liability would arise under a contract to sell or a sale by implication of law, it may be negatived or varied by express agreement or by the course of dealing between the parties, or by custom, if the custom be such as to bind both parties to the contract or the sale. [C24, 27,§10000.]

10001.[§72.] Rights may be enforced by action. Where any right, duty, or liability is declared by this chapter, it may, unless otherwise by this chapter provided, be enforced by action. [C24, 27,§10001.]

10002.[§73.] Rule for cases not provided for herein. In any case not provided for in this chapter the rules of law and equity, including the law merchant, and in particular the rules relating to the law of principal and agent and to the effect of fraud, misrepresentation, duress or coercion, mistake, bankruptcy, or other invalidating cause, shall continue to apply to contracts to sell and to sales of goods. [C24, 27,§10002.]

10003.[§74.] Interpretation shall give effect to purpose of uniformity. This chapter shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the laws of those states which enact it. [C24, 27,§10003.]

10004.[§75.] Provisions not applicable to mortgages. The provisions of this chapter relating to contracts to sell and to sales do not apply, unless so stated, to any transaction in the form of a contract to sell or a sale which is intended to operate by way of mortgage, pledge, charge, or other security. [C24, 27,§10004.]

10005.[§76.] Definitions. 1. In this chapter, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:

"Action" includes counterclaim, set-off, and suit in equity.

"Defendant" includes a plaintiff against whom a right of set-off or counterclaim is asserted.

"Delivery" means voluntary transfer of possession from one person to another.

"Definite contract to sell or sale" means a contract to sell or a sale in which by its terms the price for a portion or portions of the goods is fixed or ascertainable by computation.

"Document of title to goods" includes any bill of lading, dock warrant, warehouse receipt or order for the delivery of goods, or any other document used in the ordinary course of business in the sale or transfer of goods as proof of the possession or control of the goods or authorizing or purporting to authorize the possessor of the document to transfer or receive, either by indorsement or by delivery, goods represented by such document.

"Fault" means wrongful act or default.

"Fungible goods" means goods of which any unit is from its nature or by mercantile usage treated as the equivalent of any other unit.

"Future goods" means goods to be manufactured or acquired by the seller after the making of the contract of sale.

"Goods" includes all chattels personal other than things in action and money. The term includes emblements, industrial growing crops, and things attached to or forming part of the land which are agreed to be severed before sale or under the contract of sale.

"Order" in sections of this chapter relating to documents of title means an order by indorsement on the document.

"Person" includes a corporation or partnership or two or more persons having a joint or common interest.

"Plaintiff" includes defendant asserting a right of set-off or counterclaim.

"Property" means the general property in goods, and not merely a special property.

"Purchaser" includes mortgagee and pledgee.

"Purchases" includes taking as a mortgagee or as a pledgee.

"Quality of goods" includes their state or condition.

"Sale" includes a bargain and sale, as well as a sale and delivery.

"Seller" means a person who sells or agrees to sell goods or any legal successor in the interest of such person.
"Specific goods" means goods identified and agreed upon at the time a contract to sell or a sale is made.

"Value" is any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract. An antecedent or pre-existing claim, whether for money or not, constitutes value where goods or documents of titles are taken either in satisfaction thereof or as to security therefor.

Similar provision, §§8297, 9485, 9718.

2. A thing is done "in good faith" within the meaning of this chapter when it is in fact done honestly, whether it be done negligently or not.

3. A person is insolvent within the meaning of this chapter who either has ceased to pay his debts in the ordinary course of business or cannot pay his debts as they become due, whether he has committed an act of bankruptcy or not, and whether he is insolvent within the meaning of the federal bankruptcy law or not.

10008. Inventory — creditors — notice. The sale, transfer, or assignment, in bulk, of any part or the whole of a stock of merchandise and the fixtures pertaining to the conducting of said business, otherwise than in the ordinary course of trade and in the regular prosecution of the business of the seller, transferee, or assignor, shall be void as against the creditors of the seller, transferee, or assignor:

1. Inventory. Unless the seller, transferee, assignor and purchaser, transferee, and assignee, shall, at least seven days before the sale, make a full detailed inventory, showing the quantity and, so far as possible with the exercise of reasonable diligence, the cost price to the seller, transferee, and assignor of each article to be included in the sale; and

2. Creditors. Unless the purchaser, transferee, and assignee demand and receive from the seller, transferee, and assignor, a written list of names and addresses of the creditors of the seller, transferee, and assignor, with the amount of the indebtedness due or owing to each and certified by the seller, transferee, and assignor, under oath, to be a full, accurate, and complete list of his creditors, and of his indebtedness; and

3. Notice. Unless the purchaser, transferee, and assignee shall, at least seven days before taking possession of such merchandise, or merchandise and fixtures, or paying therefor, notify personally or by registered mail, every creditor whose name and address are stated in said list, or of which he has knowledge, of the proposed sale and of the price, terms, and conditions thereof. [SS15, §§2911-a, b; C24, 27, §10008.]

10009. Meaning of terms. Sellers, transferees and assignees, purchasers, transferees and assignees, under this chapter, shall include corporations, associations, copartnerships, and individuals. [S13, §2911-c; C24, 27, §10009.]

10010. Exceptions. Nothing contained in this chapter shall apply to sales by executors, administrators, receivers, trustees in bankruptcy, or any public officer under judicial process. [S13, §2911-c; C24, 27, §10010.]

10011. Purchaser deemed a receiver. Any purchaser, transferee, or assignee who shall not conform to the provisions of this chapter shall, upon application of any of the creditors of the seller, transferee, or assignor, become a receiver and be held accountable to such creditors for all the goods, wares, merchandise, and fixtures that have come into his possession by virtue of such sale, transfer, or assignment. [C24, 27, §10011.]

10012. When purchaser protected. Any purchaser, transferee, or assignee who shall conform to the provisions of this chapter shall not be held in any way accountable to any creditor of the seller, transferee, or assignor, or to the seller, transferee, or assignor for any of the goods, wares, merchandise, or fixtures that have come into the possession of said purchaser, transferee, or assignee by virtue of such sale, transfer, or assignment. [C24, 27, §10012.]
CHAPTER 437
CHATTEL MORTGAGES AND CONDITIONAL SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

GENERAL PROVISIONS

10013. Exempt property. No incumbrance of personal property which may be held exempt from execution by the head of a family, if a resident of this state, shall be of any validity as to such exempt property only, unless the same be by written instrument, and unless the husband and wife, if both be living, concur in and sign the same joint instrument. Incumbrances on the property sold, given to secure the purchase price, need only be signed and acknowledged by the purchaser. [C51, §1193; R60,$2201; C73,$1923; C97,$2906; C24, 27, §10015.]

Assignment of wages, §9454.

10014. Right to possession—title. The recorder shall, at the time of merchants and transfers, in the representative capacity. The recorder shall indorse thereon the time of receiving it, and shall file the same in his office for the inspection of all persons, and such filing shall have the same force and effect as if recorded at length. [C24, 27, §10017.]

10015. Sales or mortgages—recording. No sale or mortgage of personal property where the vendor or mortgagor retains actual possession thereof, as valid against existing creditors or subsequent purchasers without notice, unless a written instrument conveying the same is executed, acknowledged like conveyances of real estate, and such instrument or a true copy thereof is duly recorded by, or filed and deposited with, the recorder of the county where the mortgage or vendor resides if he be a resident of this state at the time of the execution of the instrument; but if he be not such a resident then of the county where the property is situated at that time. [C51, §1193; R60,$2201; C73, §1923; C97,$2906; C24, 27, §10015.]

10016. Conditional sales. No sale, contract, or lease, wherein the transfer of title or ownership of personal property is made to depend upon any condition, shall be valid against any creditor or purchaser of the vendee or lessee in actual possession obtained in pursuance thereof, without notice, unless the same be in writing, executed by the vendor and vendee, or by the lessor and lessee, acknowledged by the vendor or vendee, or by the lessor or lessee, and recorded or filed and such instrument or a true copy thereof be deposited the same as chattel mortgages. [C73, §1922; C97,$2905; C24, 27, §10016.]

10017. Filing equivalent of recording. Upon receipt of any such instrument or a true copy thereof affecting the title to personal property, the recorder shall indorse thereon the time of receiving it, and shall file the same in his office for the inspection of all persons, and such filing shall have the same force and effect as if recorded at length. [C24, 27, §10017.]

10018. Receipt. Upon request of person presenting such instrument or a true copy thereof for filing, the county recorder shall issue a receipt therefor, and such receipt shall describe the instrument as to grantor, grantee, date, consideration, and date filed. [C24, 27, §10018.]

10019. Option to record. The recorder shall, if requested, as soon as practicable, record such instrument or any assignment or release thereof, and enter in his index book in its proper place the page and book where the record may be found, and deliver the instrument to the owner upon request. [C51, §1196; R60,$2204; C73,$1926; C97,$2910; C24, 27, §10019.]

10020. Time of filing noted—effect. When any such instrument or a true copy thereof of the character above contemplated is filed, the recorder shall note thereon the day and exact time of filing the same, and forthwith enter in his index book the first seven requirements specified in the next section; and from the time of said entry the sale or mortgage shall be deemed complete as to third persons, and have the same effect as though it had been accompanied by the actual delivery of the property sold or mortgaged. [C51, §1195; R60,$2203; C73, §1925; C97,$2908; C24, 27, §10020.]

10021. Index book. The county recorder shall keep an index book in which shall be entered a list of instruments affecting title to or incumbrance of personal property, which may be filed under this chapter. Such book shall be

10027. Production of original.
10028. Release of mortgage.
10029. Original returned to maker.
10030. Originals destroyed.
10031. Fees.
10032. Mortgage with chattel mortgage clause.

SALE OR LEASE OF UTILITY EQUIPMENT

10033. Conditional sale or lease authorized.
10034. Rental as purchase money.
10035. Validity of contract conditioned.
10036. Recording.
10037. Release and satisfaction.
10038. Fees.
10039. Prior contracts not affected.
ruled into separate columns with appropriate heads, and shall set out:

1. Time of reception.
2. Name of each mortgagor or vendor.
3. Name of each mortgagee or vendee.
4. Date of instrument.
5. A general description of the kind or nature of the property.
6. Where located.
7. Amount secured.
8. When due.
9. Page and book where the record is to be found.
10. Extension.
11. When released.
12. Remarks and assignments.

[C24, 27,§10020.]

10022. Transfers in representative capacity. In indexing transfers of personal property made by an administrator, executor, guardian, referee, receiver, sheriff, commissioner, or other person acting in a representative capacity, the recorder shall enter upon such index book the name and representative capacity of each person executing such instrument, and the owner of the property, if disclosed therein. [C97, §2909; C24, 27,§10022.]

10023. Mortgage void after five years—extension. Every mortgage so filed shall be void as against the creditors of the person making the same, or as against subsequent purchasers or mortgagees in good faith, after the expiration of five years after the maturity of the debt thereby secured, unless an extension agreement, duly executed by the mortgagee, shall be filed with the instrument to which it relates, and such extension agreement shall operate to continue the lien in the same manner as the original instrument. [C24, 27,§10023.]

10024. Assignments—how made. A chattel mortgage filed or recorded may be assigned of record by the mortgagee or the record holder thereof, by the execution of an appropriate written instrument, duly acknowledged, and filed in the same office where the mortgage is filed or recorded. If the mortgage is recorded, an assignment thereof may be made by the mortgagee or the record holder of the mortgage executing an assignment on the margin of the record of such mortgage, or, if the mortgage be filed but not recorded, such assignment may be indorsed upon the original instrument, but where the assignment is on the margin of the record or indorsed upon the instrument, the assignor shall be identified and his signature to such assignment witnessed and attested by the recorder or his deputy. [C24, 27,§10024.]

10025. Copy furnished and certified—additional filings. A duplicate or copy of such mortgage, bill of sale, or other instrument filed under the provisions of this chapter, shall be supplied by the county recorder upon request of any party in interest, and the payment of fees therefor. Such duplicate or copy shall be duly certified by the county recorder and may be filed in other counties of the state in the same manner as herein provided. [C24, 27,§10025.]

10026. Certified copies. A copy of such original instrument, duly certified by the county recorder in whose office the same shall have been filed, shall be received in evidence in all suits to which it may be applicable. [C24, 27,§10026.]

10027. Production of original. If in any suit or action, the due execution of such instrument or its genuineness be questioned in such manner as to render the production of the original instrument desirable or necessary, then the same may be produced by the recorder of the county in obedience to a proper judicial process or court order. [C24, 27,§10027.]

10028. Release of mortgage. Any mortgage or pledge of personal property may be released of record by filing with the original instrument a duly executed satisfaction piece or release of mortgage; or by the mortgagee or his authorized agent indorsing a satisfaction of said mortgage on the index book under the head of "remarks" in the same manner as mortgages are now released by marginal satisfaction, and when so released on index book, the recorder shall enter a memorandum thereof on the original instrument or on the record thereof, if recorded. [C24, 27,§10028.]

10029. Original returned to maker. When any unrecorded chattel mortgage or other instrument of writing or indebtedness, which may have been filed as herein provided, shall have been satisfied, it shall be the duty of the recorder, after making a proper entry of such satisfaction in the index book or record where the original instrument is recorded, to return the original instrument, with any extension, assignment, or release, thereto attached, to the mort­gage or person executing the same, upon request therefor. [C24, 27,§10029.]

10030. Originals destroyed. In case such unrecorded instrument, with the extension or release thereof, if any, be not returned as here­inbefore provided, after the expiration of five years from the maturity thereof, or the maturity of any extension thereof, the recorder shall destroy such chattel mortgages with the extension or releases thereto attached, or other instruments or writing relating thereto, by burn­ing the same in the presence of the board of county supervisors, or a committee appointed by the board of supervisors from their own number, to superintend the same, and when so destroyed the date of such destruction shall be entered on the index record under "remarks". [C24, 27,§10030.]

10031. Fees. The fees to be collected by the county recorder under this chapter shall be as follows:

1. For filing any instrument affecting the title to or incumbrance of personal property, fifty cents for each page to the nearest one hundred words and ten cents for each one
hundred additional words or fraction thereof. [C24, 27, §10031.]

Fees in general, §6177.

10032. Real estate mortgage with chattel mortgage clause. Real estate mortgages which create an incumbrance on personal property, shall, after being recorded at length, be indexed in the chattel mortgage index book. Said indexing shall show the book and page where said mortgage is recorded and such record and index shall have the same effect as though said mortgage were retained by the recorder as a chattel mortgage, or as though the same had been recorded at length in the chattel mortgage records and indexed accordingly. When such mortgage is released of record, the recorder shall make entry thereof on said chattel mortgage index book. [C24, 27, §10032.]

SALE OR LEASE OF UTILITY EQUIPMENT

10033. Conditional sale or lease authorized. In any contract for the sale of railroad or street railway equipment or rolling stock or power house, electric or other equipment of street or interurban railways or of electric light and power companies or of steam heating companies, such equipment including engines, boilers, generators, switchboards, transformers, motors, and other machinery and appliances, it may be agreed that the title thereto, although possession thereof be delivered immediately or at any time or times subsequently, shall not vest in the purchaser until the purchase price shall be fully paid, or that the seller shall have and retain a lien thereon for the unpaid purchase money. [C97, §2051; S13, §2051; C24, 27, §10033.]

Referred to in §10039.

10034. Rental as purchase money. In any contract for the leasing or hiring of such property, it may be stipulated for a conditional sale thereof at the termination of such contract, and that the rentals or amounts to be received under such contract may, as paid, be applied and treated as purchase money, and that the title to the property shall not vest in the lessee or bailee until the purchase price shall have been paid in full, and until the terms of the contract shall have been fully performed, notwithstanding delivery to and possession by such lessee or bailee. [C97, §2051; S13, §2051; C24, 27, §10034.]

Referred to in §10039.

10035. Validity of contract conditioned. No such contract shall be valid as against any subsequent judgment creditor, or subsequent bona fide purchaser for value without notice, unless:

1. The same shall be evidenced by an instrument executed by the parties and acknowledged by the vendee, or lessee, or bailee, as the case may be, in the same manner as deeds are acknowledged or proved.

2. Such instrument shall be filed for record in the office of the secretary of state.

3. Each locomotive engine, stationary engine, boiler, switchboard, transformer, motor, other piece of machinery or appliance or car sold, leased, or hired as aforesaid shall have the name of the vendor, lessor, or bailor plainly marked on each side thereof, followed by the word "owner", "lessor", or "bailor", as the case may be. [C97, §2051; S13, §2051; C24, 27, §10035.]

Referred to in §10039.

Acknowledgment of deed, §10035 et seq.

10036. Recording. The contracts herein authorized shall be filed with the secretary of state who shall number consecutively all such contracts filed in his office and shall maintain a card index thereof alphabetically arranged, and shall preserve the same as permanent records of his office. [C97, §2052; S13, §2052; C24, 27, §10036; 43GA, ch 241.]

Referred to in §10039.

10037. Release and satisfaction. On payment in full of the purchase money and the performance of the terms and conditions stipulated in such contract, a declaration in writing to that effect may be made by the vendor, lessor, or bailor, or his or its assignee, either on the margin of the record of the contract, duly attested, or in a separate instrument to be acknowledged by the vendor, lessor, or bailor, or his or its assignee, and recorded in such record. [C97, §2052; S13, §2052; C24, 27, §10037.]

Referred to in §10039.

10038. Fees. For such service the secretary of state shall charge a filing fee of one dollar for each contract and each declaration. [C97, §2052; S13, §2052; C24, 27, §10038; 43GA, ch 241.]

Referred to in §10039.

10039. Prior contracts not affected. The six preceding sections shall not invalidate or affect in any way any contract of the kind referred to in sections 10033 to 10035, inclusive, made prior to April 24, 1894, and any such contract made prior to said date upon compliance with the provisions of said six sections may be recorded as therein provided. [C97, §2053; C24, 27, §10039.]
TITLE XXV
REAL PROPERTY

CHAPTER 438
REAL PROPERTY IN GENERAL

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

10040. Who deemed seized. All persons owning real estate not held by an adverse possession shall be deemed to be seized and possessed of the same. [C51, §1199; R60, §2207; C73, §1928; C97, §2912; C24, 27, §10040.]

10041. Estate in fee simple. The term "heirs" or other technical words of inheritance are not necessary to create and convey an estate in fee simple. [C51, §1200; R60, §2208; C73, §1929; C97, §2913; C24, 27, §10041.]

10042. Conveyance passes grantor's interest. Every conveyance of real estate passes all the interest of the grantor therein, unless a contrary intent can be reasonably inferred from the terms used. [C51, §1201; R60, §2209; C73, §1930; C97, §2914; C24, 27, §10042.]

10043. After-acquired interest — exception. Where a deed purports to convey a greater interest than the grantor was at the time possessed of, any after-acquired interest of such grantor, to the extent of that which the deed purports to convey, inures to the benefit of the grantee. But if the wife or husband of such grantor joins in such conveyance for the purpose of relinquishing dower or homestead only, and subsequently acquires an interest therein as above defined, it shall not be held to inure to the benefit of the grantee. [C51, §1202; R60, §2210; C73, §1931; C97, §2915; C24, 27, §10043.]

10044. Adverse possession. Adverse possession of real estate does not prevent any person from selling his interest in the same. [C51, §1203; R60, §2211; C73, §1932; C97, §2916; C24, 27, §10044.]

10045. Future estates. Estates may be created to commence at a future day. [C51, §1204; R60, §2212; C73, §1923; C97, §2917; C24, 27, §10045.]

10046. Contingent remainders. A contingent remainder shall take effect, notwithstanding any determination of the particular estate, in the same manner in which it would have taken effect if it had been an executory devise or a springing or shifting use, and shall, as well as such limitations, be subject to the rule respecting remoteness known as the rule against perpetuities, exclusive of any other supposed rule respecting limitations to successive generations or double possibilities. [C24, 27, §10046.]

This and the two following sections are (except the limiting date) literal copies of sections 3 and 10, chapter 184, General Laws of Massachusetts, 1921, Vol. II.

10047. Applicability. The preceding section, except so far as declaratory of existing law, shall apply only to instruments executed on or after July 1, 1925, and to wills and codicils revived or confirmed by a will or codicil executed on or after said date. [C24, 27, §10047.]

10048. Defeating expectant estate. No expectant estate shall be defeated or barred by an alienation or other act of the owner of the precedent estate, or by the destruction of such precedent estate by disseizin, forfeiture, surrender, or merger. [C24, 27, §10048.]

10049. Declarations of trust. Declarations or creations of trusts or powers in relation to real estate must be executed in the same manner as deeds of conveyance; but this provision does not apply to trusts resulting from the operation or construction of law. [C51, §1205; R60, §2213; C73, §1934; C97, §2918; C24, 27, §10049.]

Statute of frauds, §11285.
10050. Conveyances by married women. A married woman may convey or incur any real estate or interest therein belonging to her and may control the same, or contract with reference thereto, to the same extent and in the same manner as other persons. [C51, §1207; R60, §2215; C73, §1935; C97, §2919; C24, 27, §10050.]

10051. Conveyances by husband and wife. Every conveyance made by a husband and wife shall be sufficient to pass any and all right of either in the property conveyed, unless the contrary appears on the face of the conveyance. [R60, §2255; C73, §1936; C97, §2920; C24, 27, §10051.]

10052. Covenants—spouse not bound. Where either the husband or wife joins in a conveyance of real estate owned by the other, the husband or wife so joining shall not be bound by the covenants of such conveyance, unless it is expressly so stated on the face thereof. [C73, §1937; C97, §2921; C24, 27, §10052.]

10053. Title and possession of mortgagor. In absence of stipulations to the contrary, the mortgagor of real estate retains the legal title and right of possession thereto. [C51, §1210; R60, §2217; C73, §1938; C97, §2922; C24, 27, §10053.]

10054. Tenancy in common. Conveyances to two or more in their own right create a tenancy in common, unless a contrary intent is expressed. [C51, §1206; R60, §2214; C73, §1939; C97, §2923; C24, 27, §10054.]

10055. Cotenant liable for rent. In all cases in which any real estate is now or shall be hereafter held by two or more persons as tenants in common, and one or more of said tenants shall have been or shall hereafter be in possession of said real estate, it shall be lawful for any one or more of said tenants in common, not in possession, to sue for and recover from such tenants in possession, his or their proportionate part of the rental value of said real estate for the time, not exceeding a period of five years, such real estate shall have been in possession as aforesaid. [C24, 27, §10055.]

10056. Partition — cotenant charged with rent. In case of partition of such real estate held in common aforesaid, the parties in possession shall have deducted from their distributive shares of said real estate the rental value thereof to which their cotenants are entitled. [C24, 27, §10056.]

10057. Vendor's lien. No vendor's lien for unpaid purchase money shall be enforced in any court of this state after a conveyance by the vendee, unless such lien is reserved by conveyance, mortgage, or other instrument duly acknowledged and recorded, or unless such conveyance by the vendee is made after suit by the vendor, his executor, or assigns to enforce such lien. [C73, §1940; C97, §2924; C24, 27, §10057.]

10058. Fraudulent conveyances. Nothing in the preceding section shall be construed to deprive a vendor of any remedy now existing against conveyance procured through the fraud or collusion of the vendees therein, or persons purchasing of such vendees with notice of such fraud or lien. [C73, §1940; C97, §2924; C24, 27, §10058.]

10059. Rule in Shelley's case. The rule or principle of the common law known as the rule in Shelley's case is hereby abolished and is declared not to be a part of the law of this state. [S13, §2924-a; C24, 27, §10059.]

10060. Devise, bequest, or conveyance not enlarged. No express devise, bequest, or conveyance of an estate for life, or other limited estate in real or personal property shall be enlarged or construed to pass any greater estate to the devisee, legatee, or grantee thereof by reason of any devise, bequest, or conveyance to the heirs, heirs of the body, children, or issue of such devisee, legatee, or grantee; but this section shall not in any manner or under any circumstances be so construed as to impair or affect the vested rights of any person in or to any lands or estates acquired prior to July 4, 1907. [S13, §2924-b; C24, 27, §10060.]

REGISTRATION OF FARMS

10061. Authorization—certificate. Any owner of a farm in the state may have the name of his farm, together with a description of his lands to which said name applies, recorded in a register kept for that purpose in the office of the county recorder of the county in which said farm is located.

Such recorder shall furnish to such landowner a proper certificate setting forth said name and a description of such lands. [S13, §2924-c; C24, 27, §10061.]

10062. Vested interest. When any name shall have been recorded as the name of any farm in such county, such name shall not be recorded as the name of any other farm in the same county. [S13, §2924-c; C24, 27, §10062.]

10063. Fee. Any person having the name of his farm recorded as provided in the second preceding section shall first pay to the county recorder a fee of one dollar, which fee shall be paid to the county treasurer as other fees are paid to the county treasurer by such recorder. [S13, §2924-d; C24, 27, §10063.]

10064. Transfer of farm. When any owner of a farm, the name of which has been recorded as hereinbefore provided, transfers by deed or otherwise the whole of such farm, such transfer may include the registered name thereof; but if the owner shall transfer only a portion of such farm, then in that event, the registered name thereof shall not be transferred to the purchaser unless so stated in the deed of conveyance. [S13, §2924-e; C24, 27, §10064.]

10065. Cancellation—fee. When any owner of a registered farm desires to cancel the registered name thereof, he shall state on the margin of the record of the register of such name the following: "This name is canceled and I hereby release all rights thereunder", which shall be signed by the person canceling such
name and attested by the county recorder. For such latter service the county recorder shall charge a fee of twenty-five cents, which shall be paid to the county treasurer as other fees are paid to the county treasurer by him. [S13, §2924-f; C24, 27, §10065.]

CHAPTER 439
CONVEYANCES

10066. "Instruments affecting real estate" defined—revocation. All instruments containing a power to convey, or in any manner relating to real estate, shall be held to be instruments affecting the same; and no such instrument, when certified and recorded as in this chapter prescribed, can be revoked as to third parties by any act of the parties by whom it was executed, until the instrument containing such revocation is acknowledged and filed for record in the same office in which the instrument containing such power is recorded. [C51, §1226; R60, §2234; C73, §1969; C97, §2957; C24, 27, §10066.]

10067. Corporation having seal. In the execution of any written instrument conveying, incumbering, or affecting real estate by a corporation that has adopted a corporate seal, the seal of such corporation shall be attached or affixed to such written instrument. [C51, §974; R60, §1823; C73, §2112; C97, §3068; S13, §3068; C24, 27, §10067.]

Seals generally, §4859.

10068. Corporation not having seal. If the corporation has not adopted a corporate seal, such fact shall be stated in such written instrument. [S13, §3068; C24, 27, §10068.]

10069. Release of corporate lien—omission of seal. It shall not hereafter be necessary to attach or affix the corporate seal to any release or satisfaction of any mortgage, judgment, or other lien, that is made or entered by any corporation on the page of the official record where any such lien appears, but the officer executing such release or satisfaction shall therein certify that same is executed with authority of the board of directors of such corporation, and the county recorder or deputy shall attach thereto a statement showing the relation such officer then bears to the corporation. [S13, §3068; C24, 27, §10069.]

10070. Contract for deed—presumption of abandonment. When the record shows that a contract or bond for a deed has been given prior to January 1, 1900, and the record discloses no performance of the same and that more than ten years have elapsed since the contract by its terms was to be performed, such contract shall be deemed abandoned and of no effect and the land freed from any lien or defect on account of such contract. [S13, §2963-j; C24, 27, §10070.]

10071. Christian names—variation—effect. When there is a difference between the christian names or initials of the grantor in a succeeding conveyance, and the surnames in both instances are written the same or sound the same, such conveyances or the record thereof shall be presumptive evidence that the surname in the several conveyances and instruments refers to the same person. This section shall only apply to
conveyances executed prior to January 1, 1915. [S13, §2963-k; C24, 27, §10071; 43GA, ch 242.]

Temporary provisions, see 43GA, ch 242.

10072. Assignment of certificate of entry deemed deed. When the record shows:
1. That the original entry, certificate of entry, receipt, or duplicate thereof has been assigned;
2. That prior or subsequent to such assignment, the United States or state issued a patent or conveyance to the assignor;
3. That no deed of conveyance appears on record from the original entryman or assignor to the assignee; and
4. That the present record owner holds title under such assignment—such assignment shall have the same force and effect as a deed of conveyance and shall be conclusively presumed to carry all right, title, and interest of the patentee of said real estate, the same as though a deed of conveyance had been subsequently executed by the patentee or assignor to a subsequent grantor. [S13, §2963-n; C24, 27, §10072.]

10073. Affidavits explanatory of title—presumption. Affidavits explaining any defect in the chain of title to any real estate may be recorded as instruments affecting the same, but no one except the owner in possession of such real estate shall have the right to file such affidavit. Such affidavit or the record thereof, including all such affidavits now of record, shall raise a presumption from the date of recording that the purported facts stated therein are true; after the lapse of three years from the date of such recording, such presumption shall be conclusive. [C51, §1226; R60, §2234; C73, §1969; C97, §2957; S13, §2963-i; C24, 27, §10073.]

10074. Railroad land grants—duty to record. Every railroad company which owns or claims real estate in this state, granted by the government of the United States or this state to aid in the construction of its railroad, where it has not already done so, shall place on file and record such affidavit or the record thereof, including all such affidavits now of record, shall raise a presumption from the date of recording that the purported facts stated therein are true; after the lapse of three years from the date of such recording, such presumption shall be conclusive. [C51, §1226; R60, §2234; C73, §1969; C97, §2957; S13, §2963-i; C24, 27, §10074.]

10075. Patents covering land in different counties. Where the certificate of the secretary of the interior or the patents cover real estate situated in more than one county, the secretary of state shall, upon the application of any railroad company or its grantee, prepare and furnish, to be recorded, a list of all the real estate situated in any one county so granted, patented, or certified; and all such evidences of title shall be entered by the auditor upon the index, transfer, and plat books. [C97, §2989; C24, 27, §10075.]

10076. Record—constructive notice. The evidence of title shall be filed with the recorder of deeds of the county in which the real estate is situated, who shall record the same, and place an abstract thereof upon the index of deeds. The recording thereof shall be constructive notice to all persons, as provided in other cases of entries upon said index, and the recorder shall receive the same fees therefor as for recording other instruments. [C97, §2940; C24, 27, §10076.]

Fees, §1177.

10077. Transcript of instruments. Any person interested therein may procure from any recorder in this state a transcript of any instrument affecting real estate which is of record in his office. Such transcript shall be certified by the recorder, and the clerk of the district court shall certify under the seal of his office to the signature of such recorder and his official character. [S13, §2938-a; C24, 27, §10077.]

Referred to in §10078.

Fees, §1220.

10078. Transcript recorded. A transcript of the record of any instrument affecting real estate, certified as provided in the preceding section, shall be entitled to record in the office of the recorder of any other county in which is situated any of the real estate affected by such instrument. The effect of the recording of such transcript shall be the same as the recording of the original instrument. [S13, §2938-a; C24, 27, §10078.]

10079. Grantor described as "spouse" or "heir"—presumption. All conveyances or the record title thereof of real estate executed prior to January 1, 1900, wherein the grantor or grantees described themselves, or themselves as the surviving spouse, heir at law, heirs at law, surviving spouse and heir at law, or surviving spouse and heirs at law, of some person deceased in whom the record title or ownership of said real estate previously vested, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts so recited as far as they relate to the right of the grantor or grantees to convey, as fully as if the record title of said grantor or grantees had been established by due probate proceedings in the county wherein the real estate is situated. [S13, §2963-e; C24, 27, §10079.]

10080. Notarial seals of nonresidents—presumption. Any notarial seal purporting to have been affixed to any instrument in writing, by any notary public residing elsewhere than in this state, shall be prima facie evidence that the words thereon engraved conform to the requirements of the law of the place where such certificate purports to have been made. [S13, §2945-a; C24, 27, §10080.]

10081. Records transcribed. The board of supervisors of any county may have copied, indexed, and arranged any deed, probate, mortgage, court, or county record, or government survey belonging or relating to said county, and have a complete index thereof made; and may cause any index of deeds, mortgages, or other records to be correctly copied. [R60, §§2258, 2259; C73, §§1971, 1972; C97, §2961; C24, 27, §10081.]

Referred to in §10082.
10082. Compensation. The board of supervisors may employ any suitable person to perform the labor contemplated in the preceding section, the amount of compensation therefor to be previously fixed by them, not exceeding six cents for each one hundred words of the records proper, and twelve and one-half cents for each one hundred words of indexing. [R60, §2260; C73, §1973; C79, §2962; C24, 27, §10082.]

10083. Certification—effect. When any such records are copied, the officer to whose office the original records belong shall compare the copy so made with the original, and when found correct, shall attach his certificate in each volume or book of such copied records, to the effect that he has compared such copies with the original and they are true and correct, and such copied records shall thereupon have the same force and effect in all respects as the original records. [R60, §§2261, 2262; C73, §§1974, 1975; C97, §2963; C24, 27, §10083.]

10084. Forms of conveyance. The following or other equivalent forms of conveyance, varied to suit circumstances, are sufficient for the purposes herein contemplated:

1. FOR A QUITCLAIM DEED
For the consideration of ......... dollars, I hereby quitclaim to ......... all my interest in the following tract of real estate (describing it).

2. FOR A DEED IN FEE SIMPLE WITHOUT WARRANTY
For the consideration of ......... dollars, I hereby convey to ......... the following tract of real estate (describing it).

3. FOR A DEED IN FEE WITH WARRANTY
The same as the last preceding form, adding the words: “And I warrant the title against all persons whomsoever” (or other words of warranty, as the party may desire).

4. FOR A MORTGAGE
The same as deed of conveyance, adding the following: “To be void upon condition that I pay”, etc. [C51, §1232; R60, §2240; C73, §1970; C97, §2958; C24, 27, §10084.]

10085. Acknowledgments within state. The acknowledgment of any deed, conveyance, or other instrument in writing by which real estate in this state is conveyed or incumbered, if made within this state, must be before some court having a seal, or some judge or clerk thereof, or some county auditor, or justice of the peace within the county of his appointment or in an adjoining county in which he has filed with the clerk of the district court a certified copy of his certificate of appointment. Each of the officers above named is authorized to take and certify acknowledgments of all written instruments, authorized or required by law to be acknowledged. [C51, §1217; R60, §2226; C73, §1955; C97, §2942; S13, §2942; C24, 27, §10085.]

10086. Acknowledgments outside of state. When made out of the state but within the United States, it shall be before a judge of a court of record, or officer holding the seal thereof, or a commissioner appointed by the governor of this state to take the acknowledgment of deeds, or some notary public, or justice of the peace. [R60, §2245; C73, §1956; C97, §2943; S13, §2943; C24, 27, §10086.]
Referred to in §10087.

10087. Certificate of authenticity. When made out of the state but within the United States and before a judge, or justice of the peace, a certificate, under the official seal of the clerk or other proper certifying officer of a court of record of the county or district, or of the secretary of state of the state or territory within which such acknowledgment was taken, under the seal of his office, of the official character of said judge, or justice, and of the genuineness of his signature, shall accompany said certificate of acknowledgment. [R60, §2245; C73, §1956; C97, §2943; S13, §2943; C24, 27, §10087.]

10088. Authorized foreign officials. The proof or acknowledgment of any deed or other written instrument required to be proved or acknowledged in order to entitle the same to be recorded or read in evidence, when made by any person without this state and within any other state, territory, or district of the United States, may also be made before any officer of such state, territory, or district authorized by the laws thereof to take the proof and acknowledgment of deeds; and when so taken and certified as provided in section 10089, may be recorded in this state, and read in evidence in the same manner and with like effect as proofs and acknowledgments taken before any of the officers named in section 10088. [C97, §2944; C24, 27, §10088.]
Referred to in §10089.

10089. Certificate of authenticity. To entitle any conveyance or written instrument, acknowledged or proved under the preceding section, to be read in evidence or recorded in this state, there shall be subjoined or attached to the certificate of proof or acknowledgment signed by such officer a certificate of the secretary of state of the state or territory in which such officer resides, under the seal of such state or territory, or a certificate of the clerk of a court of record of such state, territory, or district in which said officer resides or in which he took such proof or acknowledgment, under the seal of such court. Such certificate shall comply substantially with section 10090. [C97, §2945; C24, 27, §10089.]
Referred to in §10085.

10090. Form of authentication. The following form of authentication of the proof or acknowledgment of a deed or other written instrument, when taken within this state and within any other state, territory, or district of the United States, or any form substantially in compliance with the foregoing provisions of this chapter, shall be used:

(Begin with a caption specifying the state, territory or district, and county or place where the authentication is made.)

“I, .......... clerk of the .......... court in and for said county, which court is a court of record, having a seal (or I, .........., secretary of state of such state or territory), do hereby certify that .......... by and before whom the foregoing acknowledg-
ment or proof was taken, was at the time of taking the same... residing in... (Name of office held) [C97,§2946; C24, 27,§10090.]

10091. Acknowledgments outside United States. When the acknowledgment is made without the United States, it may be before any ambassador, minister, secretary of legation, consul, vice consul, charge d'affaires, consular agent, or any other officer of the United States in a foreign country who is authorized to issue certificates under the seal of the United States. [C73,§1957; C97,§2947; C24, 27,§10091.]

10092. Authorized alien officials. Said instruments may also be acknowledged or proved without the United States before any officer of a foreign country who is authorized by the laws of such foreign country to certify to the acknowledgments of written documents. [C73,§1957; C97,§2947; C24, 27,§10092.]

10093. Certificate of authenticity. The certificate of acknowledgment by a foreign officer must be authenticated by one of the above named officers of the United States, whose official written statement that full faith and credit is due to the certificate of such foreign officer shall be deemed sufficient evidence of the qualification of said officer to take acknowledgments and certify thereto, and of the genuineness of his signature, and seal if he have any. [C73,§1957; C97,§2947; C24, 27,§10093.]

10094. Certificate of acknowledgment. The court or officer taking the acknowledgment must indorse upon the deed or instrument a certificate setting forth the following particulars:

1. The title of the court or person before whom the acknowledgment was made.
2. That the person making the acknowledgment was known to the officer taking the acknowledgment to be the identical person whose name is affixed to the deed as grantor, or that such identity was proved by at least one credible witness, naming him.
3. That such person acknowledged the execution of the instrument to be his voluntary act and deed. [C51,§1219; R60,§2227; C73,§1958; C97,§2948; C24, 27,§10094.]

10095. Proof of execution and delivery in lieu of acknowledgment. Proof of the due and voluntary execution and delivery of a deed or other instrument may be made before any officer authorized to take acknowledgments, by one competent person other than the vendee or other person to whom the instrument is executed, in the following cases:

1. If the grantor dies before making the acknowledgment.
2. If his attendance cannot be procured.
3. If, having appeared, he refuses to acknowledge the execution of the instrument. [C51,§1220, 1221; R60,§2228; C73,§1959; C97,§2949; C24, 27,§10095.]

10096. Contents of certificate. The certificate indorsed by the officer upon a deed or other instrument thus proved must state:

1. The title of the officer taking the proof.
2. That it was satisfactorily proved that the grantor was dead, or that for some other reason his attendance could not be procured in order to make the acknowledgment, or that, having appeared, he refused to acknowledge the same.
3. The name of the witness by whom proof was made, and that it was proved by him that the instrument was executed and delivered by the person whose name is thereunto subscribed as a party. [C51,§1222; R60,§2230; C73,§1960; C97,§2950; C24, 27,§10096.]

10097. Subpoenas. An officer having power to take the proof hereinbefore contemplated may issue the necessary subpoenas, and compel the attendance of witnesses residing within the county, in the manner provided for the taking of depositions. [C51,§1225; R60,§2233; C73,§1965; C97,§2956; C24, 27,§10097.]

10098. Use of seal. The certificate of proof or acknowledgment may be given under seal or otherwise, according to the mode by which the officer making the same usually authenticates his formal acts. [C51,§1223; R60,§2231; C73,§1961; C97,§2951; C24, 27,§10098.]

10099. Married women. The acknowledgment of a married woman, when required by law, may be taken in the same form as if she were sole, and without any examination separate and apart from her husband. [C97,§2960; C24, 27,§10099.]

10100. Attorney in fact. The execution of any deed, mortgage, or other instrument in writing, executed by any attorney in fact, may be acknowledged by the attorney executing the same. [R60,§2251; C73,§1962; C97,§2952; C24, 27,§10100.]

10101. Certificate of acknowledgment. The person taking the acknowledgment must indorse upon such instrument a certificate, setting forth the following particulars:

1. The title of the person before whom the acknowledgment was taken.
2. That the person making the acknowledgment was known to the officer taking the acknowledgment to be the identical person whose name is affixed to the instrument as attorney for the grantor therein named, or that such identity was proved to him by at least one credible witness, to him personally known and therein named.
3. That such person acknowledged said instrument to be the act and deed of the grantor therein...
1321 REAL

named, by him, as such attorney thereunto ap­
nointed, voluntarily done and executed. [R60, §2252; C73,§1963; C97,§2953; C24, 27,§10101.]

10102. Officers of corporation. If the ac­
knowledgment is made by the officers of a cor­
poration, the certificate shall show that such per­
sons as such officers, naming the office of each
person, acknowledged the execution of the in­
strument as provided in section 10103. [C97, §2954; C24,27,§10102; 43GA, ch 7.]

10103. Forms of acknowledgment. The fol­
lowing forms of acknowledgment shall be suf­
ficient in the cases to which they are respectively applicable. In each case where one of these
forms is used, the name of the state and county
where the acknowledgment is taken shall pre­
ce the body of the certificate, and the signa­
ture and official title of the officer shall follow it
as indicated in the first form and shall constitute
a part of the certificate, and the seal of the offi­
cer shall be attached when necessary under the
provision of this chapter. No certificate of ac­
knowledgment shall be held to be defective on
account of the failure to show the official title of
the officer making the certificate if such title ap­
ppears either in the body of such certificate or in
connection therewith, or with the signature thereto.

1. In the case of natural persons acting in their
own right:
State of . . . .
County of . . . .
On this . . . . . day of . . . . . , A. D. 19 . . . ,
before me . . . . . , personally appeared
(insert title of acknowledging officer)
appeared . . . . . , to me known to be the
person . . . . named in and who executed the fore­
going instrument, and acknowledged that . . . .
executed the same as . . . . voluntary act and deed.

Notary Public in and for said county.

2. In the case of natural persons acting by
attorney:
On this . . . . . day of . . . . . , A. D. 19 . . . ,
before me . . . . . , personally appeared
(insert title of acknowledging officer)
to me known to be the person who executed
the foregoing instrument in behalf of . . . . ,
and acknowledged that he executed the same
as the voluntary act and deed of . . . .

3. In the case of corporations or joint stock
associations acting by attorney:
On this . . . . . day of . . . . . , A. D. 19 . . . ,
before me, . . . . . , in
(insert title of acknowledging officer)
and for said county, personally appeared . . . .
to me personally known, who being by me duly
sworn or affirmed (insert title of executing officer)
that said instrument was signed and sealed on behalf of said (insert title of executing officer)
and that said instrument is the seal of said (insert title of executing officer)
and that said instrument was signed and sealed on behalf of said (insert title of executing officer)
by authority of its board of (insert title of executing officer)
and the said . . . . acknowledged the execution of said
instrument to be the voluntary act and deed of
said (insert title of executing officer).

(In all cases add signature and title of the
officer taking the acknowledgment, and strike
from between the parentheses the word or clause
not used, as the case may be.) [C97,§2959; C24, 27,§10103; 42ExGA, ch 6.]

Referred to in §10102.

10104. Liability of officer. Any officer, who
knowingly misstates a material fact in either of
the certificates mentioned in this chapter, shall
be liable for all damages caused thereby, and
shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined any
sum not exceeding the value of the property con­
veyed or otherwise affected by the instrument on
which such certificate is indorsed. [C51, §1224;
R60,§2232; C73,§1964; C97,§2955; C24, 27,§10104.]

10105. Recording. No instrument affecting
real estate is of any validity against subsequent
purchasers for a valuable consideration, without
notice, unless filed in the office of the recorder of
the county in which the same lies, as hereinafter
provided. [C51,§1211; R60,§2220; C73,§1941;
C97,§2925; C24,27,§10105.]

10106. Acknowledgment as condition pre­
cedent. It shall not be deemed lawfully re­
corded, unless it has been previously acknowl­
edged or proved in the manner prescribed in this
chapter, except that affidavits need not be thus
acknowledged. [C51,§1212; R60,§2221; C73, §1942; C97,§2926; C24, 27,§10106.]

10107. Assignment by separate instrument.
Recorded mortgages upon real estate may be as­
signed of record by the mortgagee or the record
holder thereof, by the execution of an appropriate
written instrument duly acknowledged and re­
corded in the county in which such real estate is
situated. [C24, 27,§10107.]

10108. Assignment by marginal entry. If
such mortgage is recorded, an assignment thereof
may be made by the mortgagee or the record
holder of such mortgage executing an assignment
on the margin of the record of such mortgage, and
the assignor shall be identified and his signature
attached to such assignment witnessed and attested by the
recorder or his deputy. [C24, 27,§10108.]

10108-al. Marginal reference. Where any
mortgage, contract, or other instrument consti­
tuting an incumbrance upon real estate shall be
assigned or released by a separate instrument it
shall be the duty of the recorder to enter in the
margin of the record of such mortgage, contract,
or instrument the character of such assignment
or release and the book and page where the same
is recorded. [C27,§10108-al.]

Dual methods of satisfaction. §12834.

10109. Index books. The recorder must keep
index books, the pages of which are so divided as
to show in parallel columns:
1. Each grantor.
2. Each grantee.
3. The time when the instrument was filed.
4. The date of the instrument.
5. The nature of the instrument.
6. The book and page where the record thereof may be found.
7. The description of the real estate conveyed.

[C51, §1213; R60, §2222; C73, §1943; C97, §2935; S13, §2935; C24, 27, §10109.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affidavit of Concerning Whom Lot Blk. Addition Town Sec. Twp. Rng. Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10110. Index for affidavits. In case of affidavits each and every affidavit filed for record shall be indexed in appropriately ruled columns as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concerning Lands in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of Filing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affiant Month Day Year Hour A.M. P.M.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[S13, §2935; C24, 27, §10110.]

10111. Separate indexes required. Separate index books shall be kept for mortgages and satisfactions or releases of same, one for those containing descriptions of lots, and one for those containing land; and separate books for other conveyances of real estate, one for lots, and one for lands; and an index book shall be kept for powers of attorney and affidavits; all of above indexes to be arranged alphabetically as provided in section 10112. [S13, §2935; C24, 27, §10111.]

10112. Alphabetical arrangement. The entries in such book shall show the names of the respective grantors and grantees, arranged in alphabetical order. When such instrument is executed by an administrator, executor, guardian, referee, commissioner, receiver, sheriff, or other person acting in a representative capacity, the recorder shall enter upon the index book the name and representative capacity of each person executing the instrument and the owner of the property if disclosed therein. [C51, §1215; R60, §2224; C73, §1945; C97, §2937; C24, 27, §10112.]

Referred to in §10111.

10113. Town lot deeds and mortgages. The recorder shall index and record all deeds, mortgages, and other instruments affecting lots in cities, towns, or villages, the plats whereof are recorded, in separate books from those in which other conveyances of real estate are recorded. [R60, §2241; C73, §1947; C97, §2941; S13, §2941; C24, 27, §10113.]

10114. Deeds covering both lands and lots. Where any instrument contains a description of land or lots in cities, towns, or villages, the plats whereof are recorded, and other land, he shall record such instrument in but one record and charge but one fee, but shall index in both land and town lot indexes. [S13, §2941; C24, 27, §10114.]

10115. Filing and indexing — constructive notice. The recorder must indorse upon every instrument properly filed for record in his office, the day, hour, and minute of such filing, and forthwith enter in the index book the entries required to be made therein, except the book and page where the complete record will appear, and such filing and indexing shall constitute constructive notice to all persons of the rights of the grantees conferred by such instruments. [C51, §1214; R60, §2223; C73, §1944; C97, §2936; C24, 27, §10115.]

10115-cl. Marginal entries indexed. As soon as a marginal assignment or release has been witnessed by the county recorder, the county recorder shall forthwith index the same just as though such assignment or release had been by separate written instrument. [43GA, ch 142.]

10116. Entry on auditor's transfer books. The recorder shall not record any deed or other instrument unconditionally conveying real estate until the proper entries have been made upon the transfer books in the auditor's office, and indorse-
ment made upon the deed or other instrument properly dated and officially signed, in substantially the following form:

Entered upon transfer books and for taxation this ............ day of ............, 19........ My fee 25c paid by recorder.

[Recorder.] Auditor.  
[C73,§§1952, 1953; C97,§§2932, 2934; C24, 27, §10116.]

10117. Recorder to collect and deliver to auditor. At the time of filing any deed or other instrument mentioned in section 10116, the recorder shall collect from the person filing the same the recording fee provided by law, also the auditor’s transfer fee, and forthwith deliver the deed and the transfer fee to the county auditor, after indorsing upon said instrument the following:

Filed for record, indexed, and delivered to county auditor this ............ day of ............, 19........ at .......... o’clock .......... M. Recorder’s and auditor’s fee $ ............ paid.

[Recorder.]  
[C24, 27, §10117.]

10118. Final record. Every such instrument shall be recorded, as soon as practicable, in a suitable book to be kept by the recorder for that purpose; after which he shall complete the entries aforesaid so as to show the book and page where the record is to be found. [C51,§1216; R60,§2225; C73,§1948; C97,§2938; C24, 27, §10118.]

10119. Transfer and index books. The county auditor shall keep in his office books for the transfer of real estate, which shall consist of a transfer book, index book, and plat book. [C73, §1948; C97,§2927; C24, 27, §10119.]

10120. Form of transfer book. Said transfer book shall be ruled and headed substantially after the following form; and entries therein shall be in numerical order, beginning with section one:

Section No., Township., Range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Grantor</th>
<th>Date of instrument</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page of plats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Carried on by entries.]

[C73,§1949; C97,§2928; C24,27,§10120.]

10121. Form of index book. Said index book shall be ruled and headed substantially after the following form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMES OF GRANTEES</th>
<th>PAGES OF TRANSFER BOOK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Carried on by entries.]

[C73,§1949; C97,§2928; C24, 27, §10121.]
CHAPTER 440

OCCUPYING CLAIMANTS

10128. Right to improvements.
10129. "Color of title" defined.
10130. Petition—trial—appraisal.
10131. Rights of parties to property.

10128. Right to improvements. Where an occupant of real estate has color of title thereto and has in good faith made valuable improvements thereon, and is thereafter adjudged not to be the owner, no execution shall issue to put the owner of the land in possession of the same, after the filing of a petition as hereinafter provided, until the provisions of this chapter have been complied with. [C51, §§1233; R60, §§2264; C73, §1976; C97, §2964; C24, 27, §10128.]

10129. "Color of title" defined. Persons of each of the classes hereinafter enumerated shall be deemed to have color of title within the meaning of this chapter, but nothing contained herein shall be construed as giving a tenant color of title against his landlord:

1. Purchaser at judicial or tax sale. A purchaser in good faith at any judicial or tax sale made by the proper officer, whether said officer had sufficient authority to make said sale or not, unless want of authority in such officer was known to the purchaser at the time of the sale.

2. Occupancy for five years. A person who has by himself or together with those under whom he claims, occupied the premises for a period of five years continuously.

3. Occupancy and improvements. A person whose occupancy of the premises has been for a shorter period than five years, if during such occupancy the occupant or those under whom he claims have, with the knowledge or consent of the real owner, express or implied, made any valuable improvements thereon.

4. Occupancy and payment of taxes. A person whose occupancy of the premises has been for a shorter period than five years, if such occupant or those under whom he claims have at any time during such occupancy paid the ordinary county taxes therefor for any one year, and two years have elapsed without a repayment or offer of repayment of the same by the owner thereof, and such occupancy has continued to the time the action is brought by which the recovery of the real estate is obtained.

5. Occupancy under state or federal law or contract. A person who has settled upon any real estate and occupied the same for three years under or by virtue of any law, or contract, with the proper officers of the state or of the United States for the purchase thereof and shall have made valuable improvements thereon. [C51, §§1239, 1240; R60, §§2268, 2269; C73, §§1982-1984; C97, §§2967, 2968; C24, 27, §10129.]

10130. Petition—trial—appraisal. The petition of the occupant must set forth the grounds upon which he seeks relief, and state as accurately as practicable the value of the real estate, exclusive of the improvements made thereon by the claimant or his grantees, and the value of such improvements. The issue joined thereon must be tried as in ordinary actions and the value of the real estate and of such improvements separately ascertained. [C51, §§1234, 1235; R60, §§2265, 2266; C73, §§1977, 1978; C97, §2965; C24, 27, §10130.]

10131. Rights of parties to property. The owner of the land may thereupon pay to the clerk of the court, for the benefit of the occupying claimant, the appraised value of the improvements and take the property and an execution may issue for the purpose of putting the owner of the land in possession thereof. Should he fail to make such payment within such reasonable time as the court may fix, the occupying claimant may pay to the clerk of the court, within such time as the court may fix, for the use of the owner of the land, the value of the property exclusive of the improvements and take and retain the property together with the improvements. [C51, §§1236-1238; R60, §§2267, 2272; C73, §§1979-1981, 1986; C97, §§2966, 2970; C24, 27, §10131.]

10132. Tenants in common. Should the owner of the land fail to pay for the improvements and the occupying claimant fail to pay for the land within the time fixed by the court as provided in section 10131, the parties shall be held to be tenants in common of all the real estate including the improvements, each holding an undivided interest proportionate to the values ascertained on the trial. [C51, §§1236-1238; R60, §§2267; C73, §§1979-1981; C97, §§2966; C24, 27, §10132.]

10133. Waste by claimant. If the occupying claimant has committed any injury to the real estate by cutting timber or otherwise, the owner may set the same off against any claim for improvements made by such claimant. [C51, §1241; R60, §§2270; C73, §1985; C97, §§2969; C24, 27, §10133.]

10134. Option to remove improvements. Any person having improvements on any real estate granted to the state in aid of any work of internal improvement, whose title thereto is not under another, may remove such improvements without other injury to such real estate at any time before he is evicted therefrom, or he may have the benefit of this chapter by proceeding as herein directed. [C73, §1987; C97, §§2971; C24, 27, §10134.]
CHAPTER 441

HOMESTEAD

10135. "Homestead" defined. The homestead must embrace the house used as a home by the owner, and, if he has two or more houses thus used, he may select which he will retain. It may contain one or more contiguous lots or tracts of land, with the building and other appurtenances thereon, habitually and in good faith used as part of the same homestead. [C51, §§1250, 1251; R60, §§2282, 2283; C73, §§1994, 1995; C97, §2977; C24, 27, §10135.]

10136. Extent and value. If within a city or town plat, it must not exceed one-half acre in extent, otherwise it must not contain in the aggregate more than forty acres, but if, in either case, its value is less than five hundred dollars, it may be enlarged until it reaches that amount. [C51, §1252; R60, §2284; C73, §1996; C97, §2978; S13, §2978; C24, 27, §10136.]

10137. Dwelling and appurtenances. It must not embrace more than one dwelling house, or any other buildings except such as are properly appurtenant thereto, but a shop or other building situated thereon, actually used and occupied by the owner in the prosecution of his ordinary business, and not exceeding three hundred dollars in value, is appurtenant thereto. [C51, §1253; R60, §2285; C73, §1997; C97, §2978; S13, §2978; C24, 27, §10137.]

10138. Selecting—platting. The owner, husband, or wife, may select the homestead and cause it to be platted, but a failure to do so shall not render the same liable when it otherwise would not be, and a selection by the owner shall control. When selected, it shall be marked off by permanent, visible monuments, and the description thereof shall give the direction and distance of the starting point from some corner of the dwelling, which description, with the plat, shall be filed and recorded by the recorder of the proper county in the homestead book, which shall be, as nearly as may be, in the form of the record books for deeds, with an index kept in the same manner. [C51, §§1254, 1255; R60, §§2286, 2287; C73, §§1998, 1999; C97, §2979; S13, §2979; C24, 27, §10138.]

10139. Platted by officer having execution. Should the homestead not be platted and recorded at the time levy is made upon real property in which a homestead is included, the officer having the execution shall give notice in writing to said owner, and the husband or wife of such owner, if found within the county, to plat and record the same within ten days after service thereof; after which time said officer shall cause said homestead to be platted and recorded as above, and the expense thereof shall be added to the costs in the case. [C51, §1254; R60, §§2286, 2287; C73, §1998; S13, §2979; C24, 27, §10139.]

10140. Platting under order of court. Upon application made to the district court by any creditor of the owner of the homestead, or other person interested therein, such court shall hear the cause upon the proof offered, and fix and establish the boundaries thereof, and the judgment therein shall be filed and recorded in the manner provided in section 10139. [C97, §2980; C24, 27, §10140.]

10141. Changes—nonconsenting spouse. The owner may, from time to time, change the limits of the homestead by changing the metes and bounds, as well as the record of the plat and description, or vacate it. Such changes shall not prejudice conveyances or liens made or created previously thereto. No such change of the entire homestead, made without the concurrence of the husband or wife, shall affect his or her rights, or those of the children. [C51, §§1256, 1257; R60, §§2288, 2289; C73, §§2000, 2001; C97, §2981; C24, 27, §10141.]

10142. Referees to determine exemption. When a disagreement takes place between the owner and any person adversely interested, as to whether any land or buildings are properly a part of the homestead, the sheriff shall, at the request of either party, summon nine disinterested persons having the qualifications of jurors. The parties then, commencing with the owner, shall in turn strike off one person each, until three remain. Should either party fail to do so, the sheriff may act for him, and the three as referees shall proceed to examine and ascertain all the facts of the case, and report the same, with their opinion thereon, to the next term of court from which the execution or other process may have issued. [C51, §§1258, 1259; R60, §§2290, 2291; C73, §§2002, 2003; C97, §2982; C24, 27, §10142.]

10143. Referring back—marking off—costs. The court in its discretion may refer the whole
or any part of the matter back to the same or other referees, to be selected in the same manner, or as the parties agree, giving them directions as to the report required of them. When the court is sufficiently advised in the case, it shall make its decision, and may direct the homestead to be marked off anew, or a new plat and description to be made and recorded, and take such other steps as shall be lawful and expedient in attaining the purpose of this chapter. It shall also award costs in accordance with the practice in other cases, as nearly as may be. [C51,$§1260, 1261; R60,$§2292, 2293; C73,$§2004, 2005; C97,$§2983; C24, 27,$10143.]

Costs, ch 497.

10144. Change of circumstances. The extent or appurtenances of the homestead thus established may be called in question in like manner, whenever a change in value or circumstances will justify such new proceedings. [C51, §1262; R60,$2294; C73,$2006; C97,$2984; C24, 27,$10144.]

10145. Occupancy by surviving spouse. Upon the death of either husband or wife, the survivor may continue to possess and occupy the whole homestead until it is otherwise disposed of according to law, but the setting off of the distributive share of the husband or wife in the real estate of the deceased shall be such a disposal of the homestead as is herein contemplated. [C51,$1263; R60,$2295; C73,$§2007, 2008; C97,$2985; C24, 27,$10145.]

10146. Life possession in lieu of dower. The survivor may elect to retain the homestead for life in lieu of such share in the real estate of the deceased. [C73,$2008; C97,$2985; C24, 27,$10146.]

10147. Conveyance or incumbrance. No conveyance or incumbrance of, or contract to convey or incumber the homestead, if the owner is married, is valid, unless the husband and wife join in the execution of the same joint instrument, and the instrument sets out the legal description of the homestead, provided however that where the homestead is conveyed or incumbered along with or in addition to other real estate it shall not be necessary to particularly describe or set aside the tract of land constituting such homestead, whether the homestead is exclusively the subject of the contract or not; but such contracts may be enforced as to real estate other than the homestead at the option of the purchaser or incumbrancer. [C51,$1247; R60,$2279; C73,$1990; C97,$2974; C24, 27,$10147.]

10148. Devis. Subject to the rights of the surviving husband or wife, the homestead may be devised like other real estate of the testator. [C51,$1266; R60,$2298; C73,$2010; C97,$2987; C24, 27,$10148.]

10149. Removal of spouse or children. Neither husband nor wife can remove the other nor the children from the homestead without the consent of the other. [C51,$1462; R60, §2514; C73,$2215; C97,$3166; C24, 27,$10149.]

10150. Exemption — divorced spouse. The homestead of every family, whether owned by the husband or wife, is exempt from judicial sale, where there is no special declaration of statute to the contrary, and such right shall continue in favor of the party to whom it is adjudged by divorce decree during continued personal occupancy by such party. [C51,$1246; R60,$2277; C73,$1988; C97,$2972, 2973; C24, 27, §10150.]

10151. “Family” defined. A widow or widower, though without children, shall be deemed a family within the meaning of this chapter, while continuing to occupy the real estate used as a homestead at the death of the husband or wife. [C51,$1246; R60,$2278; C73,$1989; C97, $2973; C24, 27,$10151.]

10152. Descent. If there be no survivor, the homestead descends to the issue of either husband or wife according to the rules of descent, unless otherwise directed by will. [C51,$1264; R60,$2296; C73,$2008; C97,$2985; C24, 27, §10152.]

10153. Exemption in hands of issue. Where the homestead descends to the issue of either husband or wife the same shall be held by such issue exempt from any antecedent debts of their parents or their own, except those of the owner thereof contracted prior to its acquisition. [C51, §1264; R60,$2296; C73,$2008; C97,$2985; C24, 27,$10153.]

10154. New homestead exempt. Where there has been a change in the limits of the homestead, or a new homestead has been acquired with the proceeds of the old, the new homestead, to the extent in value of the old, is exempt from execution in all cases where the old or former one would have been. [C51,$1257; R60, §2299; C73,$2001; C97,$2981; C24, 27,$10154.]

10155. Debts for which homestead liable. The homestead may be sold to satisfy debts of each of the following classes:

1. Those contracted prior to its acquisition, but then only to satisfy a deficiency remaining after exhausting the other property of the debtor, liable to execution.

2. Those created by written contract by persons having the power to convey, expressly stipulating that it shall be liable, but then only for a deficiency remaining after exhausting all other property pledged by the same contract for the payment of the debt.

3. Those incurred for work done or material furnished exclusively for the improvement of the homestead.

4. If there is no survivor or issue, for the payment of any debts to which it might at that time be subjected if it had never been held as a homestead. [C51,$§1248, 1249, 1265; R60,$§2280, 2281, 2297; C73,$§1991-1993, 2009; C97,$§2975, 2976, 2986; C24, 27,$10155.]

Homestead acquired with pension funds, $11762. Liability for relief furnished poor person, §5806-c1.
CHAPTER 442
LANDLORD AND TENANT

10156. Apportionment of rent.
10157. Double rental value—liability.
10158. Attornment to stranger.
10159. Tenant at will—notice to quit.

10156. Apportionment of rent. The executor of a tenant for life who leases real estate so held, and dies on or before the day on which the rent is payable, and a person entitled to rent dependent on the life of another may recover the proportion of rent which had accrued at the time of the death of such life tenant. [C51, §1267; R60, §2299; C73, §2011; C97, §2988; C24, 27, §10156.]

10157. Double rental value—liability. A tenant giving notice of his intention to quit leased premises at a time named, and holding over after such time, and a tenant or his assignee wilfully holding over after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double the rental value thereof during the time he holds over to the person entitled thereto. [C51, §1268; R60, §2300; C73, §2012; C97, §2989; C24, 27, §10157.]

10158. Attornment to stranger. The payment of rent, or delivery of possession of leased premises, to one not the lessor, is void, and shall not affect the rights of such lessor, unless made with his consent, or in pursuance of a judgment or decree of court or judicial sale to which the lessor was a party. [C51, §1269; R60, §2301; C73, §2013; C97, §2990; C24, 27, §10158.]

10159. Tenant at will—notice to quit. Any person in the possession of real estate, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown, and thirty days' notice in writing must be given by either party before he can terminate such a tenancy; but when in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval. [C51, §§1208, 1209; R60, §§2216, 2218; C73, §§2014, 2015; C97, §2991; C24, 27, §10159.]

10160. Termination of farm tenancies. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the first day of March, except in cases of mere croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; if the crop is corn, it shall not be later than the first day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. [R60, §2218; C73, §2015; C97, §2991; C24, 27, §10160.]

10161. Agreement for termination. Where an agreement is made fixing the time of the termination of the tenancy, whether in writing or not, it shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice. [R60, §2218; C73, §2015; C97, §2991; C24, 27, §10161.]

10162. Notice—how served. When a tenant cannot be found in the county, the notice above required may be given to any subtenant or other person in possession of the premises, or, if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to any outside door of the dwelling house thereon, or other building, if there be no dwelling house, or in some conspicuous position on the premises, if there be no building. [C73, §2016; C97, §2991; C24, 27, §10162.]

CHAPTER 443
WALLS IN COMMON

10163. Resting wall on neighbor's land.
10164. Contribution by adjoining owner.
10165. Openings in walls.
10166. Repairs—apportionment.
10167. Beams, joists, and flues.
10168. Increasing height of wall.

10163. Resting wall on neighbor's land. Where building lots have been surveyed and plats thereof recorded, anyone who is about to build contiguous to the land of another may, if there be no wall on the line between them, build a brick or stone wall thereon, when the whole thickness of such wall above the cellar wall does not exceed eighteen inches exclusive of the plastering, and rest one-half thereof on the adjoining land, but the adjoining owner shall not be compelled to contribute to the expense of building said wall. [R60, §1914; C73, §2019; C97, §2994; C24, 27, §10163.]

10164. Contribution by adjoining owner. If the adjoining owner contributes one-half of the expense of building such wall, then it is a wall in common between them, but if he refuses to contribute, he shall have the right to make it a wall in common by paying to the person who erected or maintained it one-half of its appraised value at the time of using it. [R60, §1915; C73, §2020; C97, §2995; C24, 27, §10164.]

10165. Openings in walls. No wall shall be built by any person partly on the land of another with any openings therein, and every separating
wall between buildings shall, as high as the upper part of the first story, be presumed to be a wall in common, if there be no titles, proof, or mark to the contrary, and if any wall is erected which, under the provisions of this chapter, becomes, or may become, at the option of another, a wall in common, such person shall not be compelled to contribute to the expense of closing any openings therein, but this shall be done at the expense of the owner of such wall. [R60, §1916; C73, §2021; C97, §2996; C24, 27, §10165.]

10166. Repairs—apportionment. The repairs and rebuilding of walls in common are to be made at the expense of all who have a right to them, and in proportion to the interest of each therein, but every co-proprietor of a wall in common may be exonerated from contributing to the same by giving up his right in common, if no building belonging to him is actually supported by such wall. [R60, §1917; C73, §2022; C97, §2997; C24, 27, §10166.]

10167. Beams, joists, and flues. Every co-proprietor may build against a wall held in common, and cause beams or joists to be placed therein; and any person building such a wall shall, on being requested by his co-proprietor, make the necessary flues, and leave the necessary bearers for joists or beams, at such height and distance apart as shall be specified by his co-proprietor. [R60, §1918; C73, §2023; C97, §2998; C24, 27, §10167.]

10168. Increasing height of wall. Every co-proprietor may increase the height of a wall in common at his sole expense, and he shall repair and keep in repair that part of the same above the part held in common. [R60, §1919; C73, §2024; C97, §2999; C24, 27, §10168.]

10169. Rebuilding in order to heighten. If the wall so held in common cannot support the wall to be raised upon it, one who wishes to have it made higher must rebuild it anew and at his own expense, and the additional thickness of the wall must be placed entirely on his own land. [R60, §1920; C73, §2025; C97, §2999; C24, 27, §10169.]

10170. Heightened wall made common. The person who did not contribute to the heightening of a wall held in common may cause the raised part to become common by paying one-half of the appraised value of raising it, and half the value of the ground occupied by the additional thickness thereof, if any ground was so occupied. [R60, §1921; C73, §2026; C97, §2999; C24, 27, §10170.]

10171. Paying for share of adjoining wall. Every proprietor joining a wall has the right of making it a wall in common, in whole or in part, by repaying to the owner thereof one-half of its value, or one-half of the part which he wishes to hold in common, and one-half of the value of the ground on which it is built, if the person who has built it has laid the foundation entirely upon his own ground. [R60, §1922; C73, §2027; C97, §3000; C24, 27, §10171.]

10172. Openings in walls—fixtures. Adjoining owners of walls held in common shall not make openings or cavities therein, nor affix nor attach thereto any work or structure, without the consent of the other, or upon his refusal, without having taken all necessary precautions to guard against injury to the rights of the other, to be ascertained by persons skilled in building. [R60, §1923; C73, §2028; C97, §3001; C24, 27, §10172.]

10173. Disputes—delay—bonds. No dispute between adjoining owners as to the amount to be paid by one or the other, by reason of any of the matters provided in this chapter, shall delay the execution of the provisions of the same, if the party on whom the claim is made shall enter into bonds, with security, to the satisfaction of the clerk of the district court of the proper county, conditioned that he shall pay to the claimant whatever may be found to be his due on the settlement of the matter between them, either in a court of justice or elsewhere; upon the presentation of such a bond, the clerk shall indorse his approval thereon, and retain the same until demanded by the party for whose benefit it is executed. [R60, §1924; C73, §2029; C97, §3002; C24, 27, §10173.]

10174. Special agreements—evidence. This chapter shall not prevent adjoining proprietors from entering into special agreements about the lines between them, but no evidence thereof shall be competent unless in writing, signed by the parties thereto or their lawfully authorized agents, or the guardian of either, if a minor, who shall have full authority to act for his ward in all matters relating to walls in common without an order of court therefor. [R60, §1925; C73, §2030; C97, §3003; C24, 27, §10174.]

Statute of frauds in general, §11285.

CHAPTER 444

EASEMENTS

10175. Adverse possession—"use" as evidence. In all actions hereafter brought, in which title to any easement in real estate shall be claimed by virtue of adverse possession thereof for the period of ten years, the use of the same shall not be admitted as evidence that the party claimed the easement as his right, but the fact of adverse possession shall be established by evidence distinct from and independent of its use, and that the party against whom
the claim is made had express notice thereof; and these provisions shall apply to public as well as private claims. [C73, §2031; C97, §3004; C24, 27, §10175.]

See annotations under §11007.

10176. Light and air. Whoever has erected, or may erect, any house or other building near the land of another person, with windows overlooking such land, shall not, by the mere continuance of such windows, acquire any easement of light or air, so as to prevent the erection of any building on such land. [C73, §2032; C97, §3005; C24, 27, §10176.]

10177. Footway. No right of footway, except claimed in connection with a right to pass with carriages, shall be acquired by prescription or adverse use for any length of time. [C73, §2033; C97, §3006; C24, 27, §10177.]

10178. Notice to prevent acquisition. When any person is in the use of a way, privilege, or other easement in the land of another, the owner of the land in such case may give notice in writing to the person claiming or using the way, privilege, or easement of his intention to dispute any right arising from such claim or use. [C73, §2034; C97, §3007; C24, 27, §10178.]

10179. Effect of notice. Said notice, when served and recorded as hereinafter provided, shall be an interruption of such use, and prevent the acquiring of any right thereto by the continuance thereof. [C73, §2035; C97, §3008; C24, 27, §10179.]

10180. Notice, service, and record. Said notice, signed by the owner of the land, his agent, or guardian, may be served in the same manner as in a civil action, upon the party, his agent, or guardian, if within this state, otherwise on the tenant or occupant, if there be any, and it, with the return thereof, shall be recorded within three months thereafter in the recorder’s office of the county in which the land is situated. [C73, §2036; C97, §3009; C24, 27, §10180.]

10181. Evidence. A certified copy of such record of said notice and the officer’s return thereon shall be evidence of the notice and the service thereof. [C73, §2037; C97, §3010; C24, 27, §10181.]

10182. Action to establish. When notice is given to prevent the acquisition of a right to a way or other easement, it shall be considered so far a disturbance thereof as to enable the party claiming to bring an action for disturbing the same in order to try such right, and if the plaintiff in the action prevails, he shall recover costs. [C73, §2038; C97, §3011; C24, 27, §10182.]

CHAPTER 445

GIFTS


10183. Churches may lease. Church organizations, occupying real property granted to them by the territory or state, may lease the same for business purposes, and occupy other real property with their church edifices, but all of the income derived from such leased real property shall be devoted to the religious exercises and ordinance of the church to which the grant was originally made, and to no other purpose; and such churches and their affairs shall remain in the control of boards of trustees regularly chosen in accordance with their charters. [C73, §1921; C97, §2902; C24, 27, §10183.]

10184. Taxation. Real property so leased shall in all cases be subject to taxation, the same as the real property of natural persons. [C73, §1921; C97, §2902; C24, 27, §10184.]

10185. Gifts to state. A gift, devise, or bequest of property, real or personal, may be made to the state, to be held in trust for and applied to any specified purpose within the scope of its authority, but the same shall not become effective to pass the title in such property unless accepted by the executive council in behalf of the state. [C73, §1922; C97, §2903; C24, 27, §10185.]

Referred to in §10186.

10186. Management of property. If gifts are made to the state in accordance with the preceding section, for the benefit of an institution thereof, the property, if accepted, shall be held and managed in the same way as other property of the state, acquired for or devoted to the use of such institution; and any conditions attached to such gift shall become binding upon the state, upon the acceptance thereof. [C97, §2904; C24, 27, §10186.]

10187. Gifts to state institutions. Gifts, devises, or bequests of property, real or personal, made to any state institution for purposes not inconsistent with the objects of such institution, may be accepted by its governing board, and such board may exercise such powers with reference to the management, sale, disposition, investment, or control of property so given, devised, or bequeathed, as may be deemed essential to its preservation and the purposes for which the gift, devise, or bequest was made. [S13, §2904-a; C24, 27, §10187.]
10188. Gifts to municipal corporations. Counties, cities, towns, the park board of any city or town, including cities acting under special charter, and civil townships wholly outside of any city or town, and school corporations, are authorized to take and hold property, real and personal, by gift and bequest; and to administer the same through the proper officer in pursuance of the terms of the gift or bequest. No title shall pass unless accepted by the governing board of the corporation, township, or park board. Conditions attached to such gifts or bequests become binding upon the corporation, township, or park board upon acceptance thereof. [C97, §§740, 2903, 2904; S13, §740; C24, 27, §10188.]

10189. Trustees appointed by court—bond. When made for the establishing of institutions of learning or benevolence, and no provision is made in the gift or bequest for the execution of the trust, the judge of the district court having charge of the probate proceedings in the county shall appoint three trustees, residents of said county, who shall have charge and control of the same, and who shall continue to act until removed by the court. They shall give bond as required in case of executors, and be subject to the orders of said court. [C97, §740; S13, §740; C24, 27, §10189.]

Bond, §11887. General control over trusts, §§10764, 11876.

10190. Tax voted to maintain. When any county, city, or town shall receive by gift or devise, property, real or personal, for the purpose of establishing any institution of benevolence including hospitals, and no sufficient fund or endowment is provided for its maintenance, or is received upon condition that the donee or devisee provide for aiding the maintenance of such institution by a tax levy upon the assessed property of such municipality, it shall be the duty of the governing board of such municipality to submit by resolution to the qualified electors thereof at a regular or special election the question whether there shall be levied upon the assessed property of such municipality an annual tax not exceeding three mills on the dollar for the purpose of aiding the maintenance of such institution. The said proposition shall be submitted in the manner provided for similar propositions in the title on elections. [S13, §740; C24, 27, §10190.]

Manner of submission, §761 et seq.

10191. Amount of levy. If a majority of the votes cast at such election on the proposition so submitted shall be in favor of the proposition, the governing board of such municipality shall determine the amount to be levied for such purpose, not exceeding three mills on the dollar, and the amount so fixed shall be levied upon the assessed property of such municipality and collected in the same manner as other taxes of such municipality are levied and collected. [S13, §740; C24, 27, §10191.]

10192. Disbursement. When collected by the county treasurer said tax shall be paid over to the treasurer of the institution authorized to receive the same and shall be paid out on the order of the trustees of such institution who are authorized to manage and control the same, for the purposes for which it was authorized. [S13, §740; C24, 27, §10192.]

10193. Tax discontinued. The governing board of such municipality may discontinue such levy of tax in the event the institution to be aided thereby is destroyed by the elements and no fund is provided or available for its rebuilding; or after five years of continuance of such tax aid the governing board may, and upon the petition of twenty-five per cent of the qualified electors of such municipality as shown by the poll books of the last preceding general election, shall, by resolution, resubmit to the qualified electors of such municipality, at a regular or special election, in the same manner hereinbefore specified, the question whether tax aid for such institution shall be discontinued, and if sixty-five per cent of the votes cast at such election on the proposition so submitted be in favor of discontinuing tax aid, no further levy of tax shall be made for such purpose. [S13, §740; C24, 27, §10193.]

10194. Condition as to annuity. When a gift or bequest is conditioned upon the payment of an annuity to the donor, or any other person, the governing board of such municipality may, upon acceptance of such gift or bequest, agree to pay such annuity providing the amount thereof does not exceed five per cent of the amount of the gift or bequest and does not exceed the amount realized from a three mill tax levy upon the taxable property of said municipality. [C24, 27, §10194.]

10195. Annuity tax. To provide for the payment of such annuity, said municipality, through its proper officers, shall annually thereafter levy a tax, not exceeding three mills, sufficient to pay such annuity. [C24, 27, §10195.]

10196. Limitation on acceptance. No agreement shall be made unless the annuity provided for therein, and all annuities provided for under prior agreements, may be paid from the proceeds of one annual tax levy of three mills. [C24, 27, §10196.]

10197. Surplus of tax. Any amount collected by a tax so levied and which is not required for the payment of such annuity shall be used for the purposes for which such gift or bequest is made and may be transferred to such fund as will enable it to be used for such purpose. [C24, 27, §10197.]
CHAPTER 446

CEMETERIES AND MANAGEMENT THEREOF

MANAGEMENT BY TRUSTEE

10198. Trustee appointed—trust funds. The owners of, or any party interested in, any cemetery may, by petition presented to the district court of the county where the cemetery is situated, have a trustee appointed with authority to receive any and all moneys or property that may be donated for and on account of said cemetery and to invest, manage, and control same under the direction of the court; but he shall not be authorized to receive any gift, except with the understanding that the principal sum is to be a permanent fund, and only the net proceeds therefrom to be used in carrying out the purpose of the trust created, and all such funds shall be exempt from taxation. [S13, §254-a4; C24, 27, §10198.]

10199. Requisites of petition. Such petition may state the amount proposed to be placed in such trust fund, the manner of investment thereof, the provisions made for the disposition of any surplus income not required for the care and upkeep of the property described in such petition. [C24, 27, §10199.]

10200. Approval of court—surplus fund. Such provisions shall all be subject to the approval of the court and when so approved the trust fund and the trustee thereof shall, at all times, be subject to the orders and control of the court and such surplus arising from said fund shall not be used except for charitable, eleemosynary, or public purposes under the direction of the court. [C24, 27, §10200.]

10201. Receipt—cemetary record. Every such trustee shall execute and deliver to the donor a receipt showing the amount of money or other property received, and the use to be made of the net proceeds from same, duly attested by the clerk of the court granting letters of trusteeship, and a copy thereof, signed by the trustee and so attested, shall be filed with and recorded by the clerk in a book to be known as the cemetery record, in which shall be recorded all reports and other papers, including orders made by the court for or judge relative to cemetery matters. [S13, §254-a5; C24, 27, §10201.]

10202. Loans—security. Any such trustee may loan all moneys received by him, under the direction and with the approval of the court, but only as same may be secured by first mortgage upon Iowa real estate, and no loan shall be made or approved, unless it be made to appear upon oath of three disinterested citizens that such real estate is worth at least double the amount of the loan applied for, and that the applicant for the loan has good title thereto. [S13, §254-a6; C24, 27, §10202.]

10203. Other investments. Said trustee may invest said fund in government bonds of the United States, federal farm loan bonds, bonds issued by authority of law by cities, towns, counties, school or drainage districts at their marketable value. [S13, §254-a6; C24, 27, §10203.]

10204. Bond—approval—oath. Such trustee before entering upon the discharge of his duties or at any time thereafter when required by the court or judge, must give bond in such penalty as may be required by the court, approved by the clerk, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, and take and subscribe an oath the same in substance as the condition of the bond, which bond and oath must be filed with the clerk. [S13, §254-a7; C24, 27, §10204.]

10205. Clerk—duty of. It shall be the duty of the clerk at the time of filing each such receipt, to at once advise the court or judge as to the amount of the principal fund in the hands of such trustee, the amount of bond filed, and whether it is good and sufficient for the amount given. [S13, §254-a8; C24, 27, §10205.]

10206. Compensation—costs. Such trustee shall serve without compensation, but may, out of the income received, pay all proper items of expense incurred in the performance of his duties, including cost of bond, if any. [S13, §254-a9; C24, 27, §10206.]

10207. Annual report. Such trustee shall make full report of his doings in the month of January following his appointment and in January of each successive year. In each of said re-
ports he shall apportion the net proceeds received from the sum total of the permanent fund and make proper credit to each of the separate funds assigned to him in trust. \[S13,§254-a10; C24, 27, §10207.\]

10208. Removal—vacancy filled. Any such trustee may be removed by the court or judge thereof at any time for cause, and in the event of removal or death, the court or judge must appoint a new trustee and require his predecessor or his personal representative to make full accounting. \[S13,§254-a11; C24, 27, §10208.\]

10209. County auditor as trustee. In case no trustee is appointed, or if so appointed does not qualify, then such funds, or any funds donated by any person or estate to improvement of cemeteries, unless otherwise provided by law, shall be placed in the hands of the county auditor, who shall receipt for, lend, and make annual reports of such funds in such manner as provided in this chapter. \[SS15,§254-a12; C24, 27, §10209.\]

10210. Accounting. The said auditor shall annually turn over the accrued interest in his hands to the cemetery association or other person having control of the cemetery entitled thereto, who shall use the same in carrying out the provisions of said trust, and who shall file a written report annually with the county auditor. \[SS15, §254-a12; C24, 27, §10210.\]

MANAGEMENT BY MUNICIPALITIES

10211. Municipal corporation as trustee. Counties, cities, irrespective of their form of government, incorporated towns, and civil townships wholly outside of any city or incorporated town, shall be and are hereby created trustees in perpetuity, and are required to accept, receive, and expend all moneys and property donated or left to them by bequest, to be used in caring for the property of the donor in any cemetery, or in accordance with the terms of such donation or bequest, and the money or property thus received shall be used for no other purpose. \[S13, §740; C24, 27, §10211; 43GA, ch 243.\]

10212. Authority to invest funds. The board of supervisors, mayor and council and trustees as the case may be, shall have authority to receive and invest all moneys and property, so donated or bequeathed, in bonds of the United States, federal farm loan bonds, bonds issued by authority of law by cities, towns, counties, school or drainage districts. Such money must be invested at the market value of such securities, and they shall use the income from such investment in caring for the property of the donor in any cemetery, or as shall be provided in the terms of such gift or donations. \[S13, §740; C24, 27, §10212; 43GA, ch 243.\]

10213. Resolution of acceptance—interest. Before any part of the principal may be so invested or used, the said county, city, incorporated town, or civil township shall, by resolution, in accordance with the law as now provided, accept said donation or bequest, and shall, by said resolution, duly provide for the payment of interest thereon at the rate of not less than two per cent per annum, payable annually, to the cemetery fund or to the cemetery association, or to the person having charge of said cemetery, to be used in caring for or maintaining the individual property of the donor in said cemetery, all to be in accordance with the terms of the donation or bequest.

In case there is no cemetery association then the income from said fund shall be expended under the direction of the board of supervisors in accordance with the terms of said donation or bequest. \[S13,§740; C24, 27, §10213; 43GA, ch 245.\]

ABANDONED LOTS

10213-d1. Reversion. The ownership or right in or to an unoccupied cemetery lot or half lot shall upon abandonment revert to the person or corporation having ownership and charge of the cemetery containing such lots. \[44GA, ch 207, §1.\]

Referred to in §10218-d.

10213-d2. Presumption of abandonment. The continued failure to maintain or care for a cemetery lot for a period of twenty years shall create and establish the presumption that the same has been abandoned. \[44GA, ch 207, §1.\]

Referred to in §10213-d.

10213-d3. Notice of nonabandonment. Abandonment shall not be deemed complete unless after such twenty year period there shall have been given by the reversionary owner to the record owner, or if he be deceased or his whereabouts unknown, to the heirs of such deceased, notice declaring the lot to be abandoned. \[44GA, ch 207, §1.\]

Referred to in §10213-d.

10213-d4. Service of notice. The notice may be served personally on the owner or his heirs, or may be served by the mailing of the notice by registered mail to the owner, or his heirs as the case may be, to their last known address. In the event that the address of the owner or his heirs cannot be ascertained, then notice of such abandonment shall be by one publication in the official newspaper of the county, in which the cemetery is located. \[44GA, ch 207, §1.\]

Referred to in §10213-d.

10213-d5. Notice of nonabandonment—effect. If within one year from the time of serving such notice the recorded owner or his heirs shall in writing give the reversionary owner notice that in fact there has been no such abandonment, then shall the presumption of abandonment no longer exist. \[44GA, ch 207, §2.\]

Referred to in §10218-d.
10213-d6. Reversioner's right to sell. In case the abandonment has been complete as herein provided the reversionary owner of the abandoned lot or half lot may sell the same and convey title thereto. [44GA, ch 207, §2.]
Referred to in §10213-d8.

10213-d7. Use of fund. Any funds realized from the sale of such lots or half lots shall constitute a fund to be used solely for the perpetual care and upkeep of such lot or half of lot so sold and likewise any occupied portion thereof. [44GA, ch 207, §2.]
Referred to in §10213-d8.

10214. Acquisition of real estate. Nonresident aliens, or corporations incorporated under the laws of any foreign country, or corporations organized in this country one-half of the stock of which is owned or controlled by nonresident aliens, are prohibited from acquiring title to or holding any real estate in this state, except as hereinafter provided.

The widow and heirs and devisees, being nonresident aliens, of any alien or naturalized citizen who has acquired real estate in this state, may hold the same by devise, descent, or distribution, for a period of twenty years; and if at the end of that time such real estate has not been sold to a bona fide purchaser for value, or such alien heirs have not become residents of this state, such land shall escheat to the state.

Nothing in this section contained shall prevent aliens from having or acquiring property of any kind within the corporate limits of any city or town in the state, or lands not to exceed three hundred and twenty acres in the name of one person, or any stock in any corporation for pecuniary profit, or from alienating or devising the same.

This chapter shall not affect the distribution of personal property, and shall apply to real estate heretofore devised or descended when no proceedings for forfeiture have been commenced. [C73, §§1908, 1909; C97, §2889; C24, 27, §10214.]
Referred to in §10215.

10215. Holders of liens—escheat. The provisions of this chapter shall not prevent the holder of any lien upon or interest in real estate, acquired before or after the date mentioned in the last section from taking or holding a valid title to the real estate in which he has such interest, or upon which he has such lien; nor shall it prevent any nonresident alien enforcing any lien or judgment for any debt or liability which may have been created subsequently to said date, or which he may hereafter acquire, nor from becoming a purchaser at any sale by virtue of such lien, judgment, or liability, if all real estate so acquired shall be sold within ten years after the title shall be perfected in such alien under such sale.

10216. Corporate holdings—obligation to sell. All corporations organized under the laws of any foreign country, and corporations organized in this country one-half of whose stock is owned and controlled by nonresident aliens, shall have the right to own, hold, and dispose of any real property owned or held by any such corporations on July 4, 1888, or any real property acquired by any such corporations under the provisions of the preceding section; but any such corporation shall sell or dispose of any such property now owned by it on or before March 16, 1910, and in default thereof the provisions of sections 10218 to 10220, inclusive, shall be applied thereto. [S13, §2889-a; C24, 27, §10216.]
Referred to in §10217.

10217. Contract to sell. A bona fide contract for the sale of any such lands owned by any such corporation shall be held and considered as a sale within the provisions of the preceding section and a good and valid deed of conveyance may be made by such corporation at any time upon the fulfillment of such contract by the purchaser of such lands. [S13, §2889-b; C24, 27, §10217.]

10218. Escheat. The county attorney of any county in which any real estate subject to escheat is situated shall proceed by petition in the name of the state against the owner thereof.

The court shall hear and determine the issues presented in said petition, and declare such real estate escheated, or dismiss the petition, as the facts may require.

When such escheat is decreed by the court, the clerk shall notify the governor that the
title to such real estate is vested in the state by the decree of said court, and present to the auditor of state a bill of the costs incurred by the county in prosecuting such action, under his official certificate and seal, who shall issue a warrant payable to said clerk, drawn on the state treasurer, to pay the costs so incurred.

Any real estate, the title to which shall be acquired by the state under the provisions of this chapter, shall be sold in the manner provided for the sale of school lands, and the proceeds of such sales shall become a part of the permanent school fund. [C97, §2891; C24, 27, §10218.]

Referred to in §§10216, 10219.
Sale of school lands, §§472 et seq.

10219. Citizen may initiate proceedings. Any citizen of the state, knowing of lands which have escheated under the provisions of this chapter, may file a motion or petition in the district court, praying an order directing the county auditor to commence the proceeding provided for in the preceding section; and if, after hearing such proofs as may be offered, it finds there is reasonable ground to believe that any land has escheated, shall direct the county attorney to proceed as provided in this chapter.

CHAPTER 448
ISLANDS AND ABANDONED RIVER CHANNELS

10221. Sale authorized. All land between high-water mark and the center of the former channel of any navigable stream, where such channel has been abandoned, so that it is no longer capable of use, and is not likely again to be used for the purposes of navigation, and all land within such abandoned river channels, and all bars or islands in the channels of navigable streams not heretofore surveyed or platted by the United States or the state of Iowa, and all within the jurisdiction of the state of Iowa shall be sold and disposed of in the manner hereinafter provided. [S13, §2900-a2; C24, 27, §10221.]

Referred to in §10222.

10222. Application by county auditor. It shall be the duty of the county auditor to file written application with the secretary of state, asking that certain land located within the county be surveyed, appraised, and sold, whenever he is satisfied that such land is of the character contemplated by the preceding section. [S13, §2900-a3; C24, 27, §10222.]

Referred to in §10223.

10223. Application by prospective purchaser. If in any such case the county auditor is adversely interested, the court may appoint an attorney to prosecute such action, and fix a reasonable attorney's fee therefor, to be paid as other costs in the case. [C97, §2892; C24, 27, §10219.]

Referred to in §10216.

10220. Limitation. No action for the recovery of real estate, the title to which is acquired by the state under the provisions of this chapter, shall lie, after the execution and recording of a patent or conveyance thereof by the state, unless such action shall have been commenced within five years after the title became vested in the grantee of the state; but a minor or person of unsound mind shall have the right to bring an action therefor at any time within five years after his disability ceases.

The defendant in any action brought under the provisions of this chapter, if the decree is for the plaintiff, shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the chapter relating to occupying claimants. [C97, §2893; C24, 27, §10220.]

Referred to in §10216.
Occupying claimants, ch 440.
Recovery of lands in general, §11007, par. 6.

10224. Form of application. 10223. Application by prospective purchaser.

10225. Survey.


10227. Appraisement.

10228. Contract for survey.

10229. Commissioners' compensation.


10231. Lease authorized—lands readvertised—sale.

10232. Deed or patent.

10233. Previous survey.

10234. Boundary commission.

10235. How constituted.

10236. Purchase money refunded.

10237. Sales and leases for cash.

10238. Purchase money refunded.

10239. Notice—action to determine title and value.

10240. Withholding patent—deposit money refunded.

10241. Sale or lease authorized. 10242. Survey—appraisement—sale.

10242. Survey—appraisement—sale.

10243. Lease.

10244. Sales and leases for cash—expenses.

10245. Patent or lease.

10245. Patent or lease.

Referred to in §10223.
refusal or inability of such county surveyor to make such survey then the secretary of state shall appoint some other competent surveyor to make such survey. [S13, §2900-a4; C24, 27, §10225.]

10226. Report of survey. When such survey is made, a full report thereof, with field notes, shall be filed with the clerk of the state land office, which report and field notes shall constitute the official survey of such land. [S13, §2900-a4; C24, 27, §10226.]

10227. Appraisement. Upon the filing of such report, with the accompanying field notes, the secretary of state shall thereupon appoint a commission of three disinterested freeholders of the county wherein the land is situated, to view the land and make appraisement of the value thereof, which appraisement shall be returned and filed with the clerk of the state land office in the office of the secretary of state. The secretary of state, if he deems it necessary, may either go in person or send the clerk of the state land office into the county to make proper selection of the said commissioners. [S13, §2900-a5; C24, 27, §10227.]

10228. Contract for survey. The secretary of state shall make a contract with some surveyor for making such survey, the surveyor to furnish all the chainmen and other attendants and pay all necessary expenses, which contract before it becomes binding shall be submitted to and approved by the executive council. [S13, §2900-a6; C24, 27, §10228.]

10229. Commissioners’ compensation. Commissioners, for their services in making such appraisement shall each be entitled to receive five dollars per day for the actual time employed. [C24, 27, §10229.]

10230. Sale—how effected—rights of occupants. Such lands shall be sold in the following manner: Any person who has in fact lived upon any such land and occupied the same, as a homestead, continuously for a period of three or more years immediately prior to the time of the appraisement thereof, and such occupancy has been in good faith for the purpose of procuring title thereto, whenever by law such title could be vested in him by purchase from the proper authority, or any person who has acquired possession of such land by inheritance, or by purchase made in good faith from a former occupant, or occupants, whose occupancy dates back over a period of three years prior to the date of appraisement of the land, shall have first right to purchase such land at the appraised value; provided such bona fide occupant shall file his application for the purchase thereof at the appraised value with the secretary of state within sixty days after the day the appraisement is made, and shall accompany such application with affidavits showing proof of such bona fide occupancy. If no application has been filed by such bona fide occupant within the sixty-day period above provided, then the secretary of state shall advertise the sale of such land once each week for four consecutive weeks in two newspapers of general circulation published in the county wherein the land is situated, and proof of publication shall be filed with the secretary of state. The sale shall be made upon written bids addressed to the secretary of state and the advertisements shall fix the time when such bids will be received and opened. All bids shall be opened by the secretary of state or by the clerk of the state land office at the time fixed, and the land thereupon may be sold to the highest bidder and at not less than the appraised value. [S13, §2900-a7; C24, 27, §10230.]

10231. Lease authorized—lands readvertised—sale. If no application is filed for the purchase of the land within the sixty-day period by a bona fide occupant, and if no bids are received for the purchase thereof, on or before the date of the sale as advertised, then the secretary of state is authorized to lease the land for a period of from one to five years, upon as favorable terms as he can obtain. At the expiration of such lease he shall readvertise the land for sale in the manner provided in the preceding section. If no bids for the purchase of the land are received on the date of the second advertised sale, then the secretary of state shall submit the matter to the executive council, and they may either order the land reappraised in the manner provided in section 10227, and then advertised and sold in the manner provided in the preceding section, or if they deem it advisable, they may authorize the secretary of state to sell the land for less than the appraised value. In such event the secretary of state shall readvertise the land for sale in the manner provided in the preceding section, and such advertisement shall also state that the land will be sold to the highest bidder without restrictions as to the appraised value. [S13, §2900-a8; C24, 27, §10231.]

10232. Deed or patent. When, upon full compliance with the conditions of this chapter, any person shall become entitled to a deed or patent for any land, a deed or patent shall thereupon be executed and delivered to such person by the governor, on behalf of the state, duly attested with the seal of the state attached thereto, which deed shall, in addition to the usual formalities, also recite the name of the party making application to have the land surveyed, appraised, and sold, the date and the amount of the appraisement, the name of the party making final payment and entitled to a deed therefor, whether as bona fide occupant or as highest bidder, and also that such deed is given for the purpose of conveying such title and interest in the land as the state may at the time own and possess, and has the right to convey. A record of such conveyance shall be made and kept by the clerk of the state land office of the secretary of state. [S13, §2900-a9; C24, 27, §10232.]

10233. Previous survey. When any such land shall be found to have been previously surveyed under and by virtue of any order of a court of record, and the record of such sur-
vey has been duly made and preserved, then and in that event, in the discretion of the secretary of state, a duly certified transcript of such record, together with the field notes accompanying the same, if obtainable, may be filed with the clerk of the state land office in the office of secretary of state, and when so filed shall obviate the necessity for any further survey of such land except when such survey becomes necessary for the purpose of execution of conveyance thereof, and the record of such transcript, when filed, shall constitute the official survey of such land. [S13, §2900-a10; C24, 27, §10238.]

10234. Boundary commission. If in any proceeding contemplated by the provisions of this chapter, it shall become necessary to determine the boundary line between this state and either of the states adjoining, the matter shall then be at once referred to the executive council, who shall thereupon proceed to confer with the proper authority of such adjoining state, and if the cooperation of the proper authority of such adjoining state shall be obtained, then the executive council shall appoint a commission of three disinterested, competent persons, who shall, in conjunction with the parties acting for such adjoining state, have authority to ascertain and locate the true boundary line between this state and such adjoining state, so far as the particular land under consideration at the time is concerned. The report of the commissioners with a statement of their findings shall be submitted to the executive council, who shall file the same with the clerk of the state land office in the office of the secretary of state. The line so ascertained and located shall constitute the true and permanent boundary line between this state and such other state to the extent such line shall be so ascertained and located. [S13, §2900-a11; C24, 27, §10235.]

10235. How constituted. The members of the commission shall be selected with reference to their fitness for the duties required and at least one of them shall be a competent surveyor and civil engineer. [S13, §2900-a12; C24, 27, §10235.]

10236. Purchase money refunded. If the grantee of the state, or his successors, administrators, or assigns, shall be deprived of the land conveyed by the state under this chapter by the final decree of a court of record for the reason that the conveyance by the state passed no title whatever to the land therein described, because title thereto had previously for any reason been vested in others, then the money so paid the state for the said land shall be refunded by the state to the person or persons entitled thereto, provided the said grantee, or his successors, administrators, or assigns, shall file a certified copy of the transcript of the said final decree with the executive council within one year from the date of the issuance of such decree, and shall also file satisfactory proof with the executive council that the action over the title to the land was commenced within ten years from the date of the issuance of patent or deed by the state. The amount of money to be refunded under the provisions of this section shall be certified by the executive council to the auditor of state, who shall draw his warrant therefor, and the same shall be paid out of the general fund. [S13, §2900-a13; C24, 27, §10236.]

10237. Sales and leases for cash. All sales and leases of land under the provisions of this chapter shall be for cash. All money received for such sales and leases shall be paid into the state treasury by the secretary of state. [S13, §2900-a14; C24, 27, §10237.]

10238. Good faith possession—preference. If any lands in the present or in any former channel of any navigable river, or island therein, or any lands formed by accretion or avulsion in consequence of the changes of the channel of any such river, have been for ten years or more in the possession of any person, company, or corporation, or of his or its grantors or predecessors in interest under a bona fide claim of ownership, and the person, company or corporation so in possession, or his or its grantors or predecessors in interest, have paid state or county taxes upon said lands for a period of five years, and have in good faith and under a bona fide claim of title made valuable improvements thereon, and also in any other case where, in the judgment of the executive council, the person in possession of any land subject to the provisions of this chapter, has, in equity and good conscience, a substantial interest therein, then the said lands shall be sold to the person, company, or corporation so in possession thereof as hereinafter provided. [S13, §2900-a16; C24, 27, §10238.]

Referred to in §10240.

10239. Notice—action to determine title and value—patent. When any person, company or corporation so in possession of any such lands shall give to the secretary of state written notice of his or its claim, or whenever the executive council shall deem it advisable, it shall be the duty of the attorney general to bring an action in equity, in the district court of the county in which said lands are situated, against the party in possession thereof to determine the title of the state to such lands, and the value thereof, exclusive of improvements made thereon by the occupant or by his or its grantors or predecessors in interest. If the person, company, or corporation in possession of such land shall, after the court has determined the value thereof, as herein provided, tender to the secretary of state the amount adjudged to be the value of said lands, exclusive of improvements made thereon by the occupant or by his or its grantors or predecessors in interest, a deed or patent of such land shall be executed by the governor, attested by the secretary of state, and delivered to the person, company, or corporation making such tender, as provided by law. If the person, company, or corporation so in possession shall fail to pay to the state the amount so adjudged within six months after the final determination of the action so brought by the state, then said lands shall be subject to
the other provisions of this chapter. [S13, §2900-a17; C24, 27, §10239.]
Referred to in §10240.

10240. Withholding patent—deposit money refunded. If the land described in any application is covered by the provisions of the two preceding sections, and notice thereof is given to the secretary of state as provided in the preceding section, no deed or patent of such land, or any part thereof, shall be executed or issued until the title thereto shall have been established by the court as herein provided. If the party making such application, or his assignee, does not desire to prosecute his application, or if he does not purchase the land under this chapter, then all of the money deposited by him with the secretary of state under the provisions of this chapter shall be repaid to said applicant by the secretary of state; and if any part of the money so deposited has been expended by the secretary of state, then the amount so expended shall be certified by the secretary of state to the auditor of state, who shall draw his warrant upon the general fund in favor of the person entitled thereto. [S13, §2900-a18; C24, 27, §10240.]

10241. Sale or lease authorized. The executive council of the state is hereby authorized and empowered to sell, convey, lease, or demise any of the islands belonging to the state which are within the meandered banks of rivers in the state, and to execute and deliver a patent or lease thereof. Nothing in this and the four following sections shall be construed to apply to islands in the Mississippi or Missouri rivers. [S13, §2900-a28; C24, 27, §10241.]
Referred to in §10242.

10242. Survey—appraisal—sale. Before a sale of any island is made under the provisions of the preceding section, the executive council shall cause a survey and plat of such island to be made, showing its location and area, and the plat and notes of such survey shall be filed with the secretary of state. The land composing the island shall then be appraised. If a commission appointed by the governor, consisting of three disinterested freeholders of the state, who shall report their appraisal to the executive council. The sale of the island shall then be advertised once each week for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation published in the county where the island is located, and proof of such publication filed with the executive council. The sale shall be made upon written bids addressed to the executive council of the state, and the advertisement shall fix the time when such bids will be received and opened. All bids shall be opened by the executive council at the time fixed, and the island may thereupon be sold to the highest bidder and at not less than its appraised value. [S13, §2900-a29; C24, 27, §10242.]
Referred to in §§10241, 10243.

10243. Lease. If it shall be deemed expedient to lease any such island, a lease thereof may be made upon written bids addressed to the executive council, and the island proposed to be leased shall be surveyed and appraised, and notice of the appraising thereof and of the receiving and opening of bids shall be published, in the manner provided in the preceding section, but no appraisement shall be necessary. Upon the opening of the bids received by the executive council it may make a lease of such island to the highest bidder for such term as is deemed advisable. [S13, §2900-a30; C24, 27, §10243.]
Referred to in §10241.

10244. Sales and leases for cash—expenses. All sales and leases must be for cash, and the money received therefor shall be paid into the state treasury. All expenses incurred in making the survey, plat, appraisement, sale, or lease of any such island shall be certified by the executive council to the auditor of state, who shall draw his warrant upon the state treasury for the amount, and the same shall be paid from the general fund. [S13, §2900-a31; C24, 27, §10244.]
Referred to in §10241.

10245. Patent or lease. When any sale or lease of any island belonging to the state is made by the executive council as herein provided, the governor shall execute and deliver to the purchaser or lessee a patent or a lease thereof, as the case may be, duly attested by the seal of the state. [S13, §2900-a32; C24, 27, §10245.]
Referred to in §10241.

CHAPTER 449
ACQUISITION OF TITLE BY STATE OR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

10246. Right to receive conveyance. When it becomes necessary, to secure the state or any county or other municipal corporation thereof from loss, to take real estate on account of a debt by bidding the same in at execution sale or other-wise, the conveyance shall vest in the grantee as complete a title as if it were a natural person. [C73, §1910; C97, §2894; C24, 27, §10246.]

10247. Bidding in at execution sale. Such real estate shall be bid in, if for the state, by
the attorney general, if for the county, by the county attorney, and if for any other municipal corporation, by its attorney or agent appointed for that purpose, the proceeds of any such real estate, when sold, to be covered into the state, county, or municipal treasury, as the case may be, for the use of the general or the special fund to which it rightfully belongs. [C73, §1911; C97, §2895; C24, 27, §10247.]

10248. Amount of bid. When real estate is sold as above provided, the fair and reasonable value shall be bid therefor, unless in excess of the judgment, interest, costs and accruing costs, in which case the bid shall be for such sum only. [C73, §1912; C97, §2896; C24, 27, §10248.]

10249. Costs and expenses. In all cases in which the state becomes the purchaser of real estate under the provisions of this chapter, the costs and expenses attending such purchases shall be audited and allowed by the state board of audit, and paid out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the auditor's warrant, and charged to the fund to which the indebtedness belonged upon which such real estate was taken. If the real estate is purchased by a county, the costs and expenses shall be audited by the board of supervisors and paid out of the county treasury, upon a warrant drawn by the auditor on the treasurer, from the fund to which the debt belonged upon which said real estate was purchased.

If the real estate is purchased by any other municipal corporation, then the costs shall be audited and paid by it in the same manner as other claims against it are audited and paid. [C73, §1913; C97, §2897; C24, 27, §10249.]

10250. Management by executive council — leasing. When the title to any real estate is vested in the state under this chapter, the executive council shall have the management and control thereof; may lease the same, while so owned, upon such terms and for such rental as it shall deem for the best interests of the state, and such rents shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the fund to which the debt belonged upon which said real estate was purchased. [C73, §1914; C97, §2898; C24, 27, §10250.]

10251. Insurance. The council shall keep all valuable buildings thereon insured against loss by fire and lightning in some responsible insurance company, and cause the premiums therefor to be paid by directing the auditor of the county to draw his warrant on the treasurer thereof, which shall be paid out of the fund to which the debt belonged on which the real estate was taken. [C73, §1915; C97, §2899; C24, 27, §10251.]

10252. Sale. The council may sell the same for such sum and upon such terms as to it seems best, and for any deferred payments of the purchase price thereof it may take such adequate security as it sees proper, and the proceeds of such sales shall be paid into the state treasury, and credited to the fund to which such real estate belonged. [C73, §1916; C97, §2898; C24, 27, §10252.]

10253. Contracts and conveyances. The council shall cause to be executed by the governor, and attested by the secretary of state, such contracts, patents, or other instruments as may be necessary to complete such sales or leases, and take such notes, mortgages, and other securities in relation thereto as may be proper, running to the state. [C73, §§1916, 1919; C97, §2898; C24, 27, §10253.]

10254. Management by board of supervisors — leasing. When a county holds such real estate, it shall be controlled, managed, and sold by the board of supervisors, and while so held may be leased upon such terms as may seem for the best interests of the county, and all rents received therefrom shall be paid into the county treasury and credited to the fund to which the debt belonged on which such real estate was taken. [C73, §1914; C97, §2899; C24, 27, §10254.]

10255. Insurance. The board shall keep any valuable buildings thereon insured in some responsible insurance company, and cause the premiums therefor to be paid by directing the auditor of the county to draw his warrant on the treasurer thereof, which shall be paid out of the fund to which the debt belonged on which the real estate was taken. [C73, §1915; C97, §2899; C24, 27, §10255.]

10256. Sale. It shall have power to sell and convey any such real estate for such price and upon such terms as to it seems for the best interest of the county, take such portion of the purchase price in cash as to it seems best, and notes secured by mortgage on the same or other real estate for the residue, or other adequate security, in its discretion, payable to such county, and the proceeds of such sales shall be paid into the county treasury and credited to the fund to which the debt belonged on which such real estate was taken. [C73, §1916; C97, §2899; C24, 27, §10256.]

10257. Resolution — requirements. Any such lease or sale shall be made by resolution in writing, regularly adopted by said board, and spread upon its minutes, with the yea and nay vote by which the same was adopted, and the date thereof; such resolution shall show the price paid for such real estate in case of sale, and the rental in case of lease, and give the description thereof. [C73, §1918; C97, §2899; C24, 27, §10257.]

10258. Resolution deemed conveyance. A transcript of such resolution and action of the board thereon, including the yea and nay vote by which the same was adopted, and the seal of said board, shall be sufficient to pass the title or leasehold of such real estate to the purchaser or lessee. [C73, §1918; C97, §2899; C24, 27, §10258.]

Referred to in §10260.
10259. **Recordation.** Such transcript shall be entitled to be recorded in the same manner and with the same effect as a deed executed by a natural person. [C73, §1918; C97, §2899; C24, 27, §10259.]

Referred to in §10260.

10260. **Management by city council, etc.** In case property is thus purchased by any other municipal corporation as contemplated in this chapter, the power of control and disposal thereof shall be vested in the governing board or body of such corporation, to be exercised substantially and as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of the six preceding sections. [C97, §2900; C24, 27, §10260.]
10261. Nature of landlord's lien.
10262. Duration of lien.
10263. Limitation on lien.
10264. Enforcement—proceeding by attachment.
10265. Lien upon additional property.

10261. Nature of landlord's lien. A landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all crops grown upon the leased premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant which has been used or kept thereon during the term and which is not exempt from execution. [C51, §1270; R60, §2302; C73, §2017; C97, §2992; C24, 27, §10261.]

10262. Duration of lien. Such lien shall continue for the period of one year after a year's rent, or the rent of a shorter period, falls due. But in no case shall such lien continue more than six months after the expiration of the term. [C51, §1270; R60, §2302; C73, §2017; C97, §2992; C24, 27, §10262.]

10263. Limitation on lien in case of sale under judicial process. In the event that a stock of goods or merchandise, or a part thereof, subject to a landlord's lien, shall be sold under judicial process, order of court, or by an assignee under a general assignment for benefit of creditors, the lien of the landlord shall not be enforceable against said stock or portion thereof, except for rent due for the term already expired, and for rent to be paid for the use of demised premises for a period not exceeding six months after date of sale, any agreement of the parties to the contrary notwithstanding. [C97, §2992; C24, 27, §10263.]

10264. Enforcement—proceeding by attachment. The lien may be enforced by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone, in which action the landlord shall be entitled to a writ of attachment, upon filing with the clerk or justice a verified petition, stating that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon premises described in the petition; and the procedure thereunder shall be the same, as nearly as may be, as in other cases of attachment, except no bond shall be required. [C51, §1271; R60, §2303; C73, §2018; C97, §2993; C24, 27, §10264.]

10265. Lien upon additional property. If a lien for rent is given in a written lease or other instrument upon additional property, it may be enforced in the same manner as a landlord's lien and in the same action. [C51, §1271; R60, §2303; C73, §2018; C97, §2993; C24, 27, §10265.]

10266. Action by tenant to recover property. An action brought by a tenant, his assignee or undertenant, to recover the possession of specific personal property taken under landlord's attachment, may be against the party who sued out the attachment; and the property claimed in such action may, under the writ therefor, be taken from the officer who seized it, when he has no other claim to hold it than that derived from the writ. [R60, §2770; C73, §2575; C97, §3490; C24, 27, §10266.]

10267. Acts sufficient to constitute taking of property. The indorsement of a levy on the property, made upon the process by the officer holding it, shall be a sufficient taking of the property to sustain an action against the party who sued out the writ. [R60, §2770; C73, §2575; C97, §3490; C24, 27, §10267.]

10268. Sale of crops held by landlord's lien. If any tenant of farm lands, with intent to defraud, shall sell, conceal, or in any manner dispose of any of the grain, or other annual products thereof upon which there is a landlord's lien for unpaid rent, without the written consent of the landlord, he shall be guilty of larceny and punished accordingly. [S13, §4852-a; C24, 27, §10268.]

10269. Action barred by payment of rent. The payment of the rent for the lands upon which such grain or other annual products were raised at or before the time the same falls due, shall be a bar to any prosecution under section 10268 and no prosecution shall be commenced until such rent be wholly due. [S13, §4852-b; C24, 27, §10269.]
CHAPTER 451
MECHANIC'S LIEN

10270. Definitions and rules of construction.

For the purpose of this chapter:

1. "Owner" shall include every person for whose use or benefit any building, erection, or other improvement is made, having the capacity to contract, including guardians.

2. "Subcontractor" shall include every person furnishing material or performing labor upon any building, erection, or other improvement, except those having contracts therefor directly with the owner, his agent, or trustee.

3. "Building" shall be construed as if followed by the words "erection, or other improvement upon land".

4. "Material" shall be construed as if followed by the words "machinery or fixtures".

10271. Persons entitled to lien. Every person who shall furnish any material for or perform any labor upon any building, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement and those engaged in grading any land or lot, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or subcontractor shall have a lien upon such building and upon the land belonging to such owner on which the same is situated, or upon the land or lot so graded, to secure payment for material furnished or labor performed. [C51, §981; R60, §1866, 1871; C73, §§2144, 2146; C97, §§3096, 3097; C24, 27, §10270.]

Homestead liable, §10165.

10272. Collateral security before completion of work. No person shall be entitled to a mechanic's lien who, at the time of making a contract for furnishing material or performing labor, or during the progress of the work, shall take any collateral security on such contract. [C51, §1009; R60, §1845; C73, §2129; C97, §§3088; C24, 27, §10272.]

10273. Security after completion of work. After the completion of such work, the taking of security of any kind shall not affect the right to establish a mechanic's lien unless such new security shall, by express agreement, be given and received in lieu of such lien. [C97, §§3088; C24, 27, §10273.]

10274. Extent of lien. The entire land upon which any building is situated, including that portion not covered therewith, shall be subject to a mechanic's lien to the extent of the interest therein of the person for whose benefit such material was furnished or labor performed. [R60, §1854; C73, §2140; C97, §3090; C24, 27, §10274.]

10275. In case of leasehold interest. When the interest of such person is only a leasehold, the forfeiture of the lease for the nonpayment of rent, or for noncompliance with any of the other conditions therein, shall not forfeit or impair the mechanic's lien upon such building; but the same may be sold to satisfy such lien, and removed by the purchaser within thirty days after the sale thereof. [R60, §1854; C73, §2140; C97, §3090; C24, 27, §10275.]

10276. In case of internal improvement. When the lien is for material furnished or labor performed in the construction, repair, or equipment of any railroad, canal, viaduct, or other similar improvement, said lien shall attach to the erections, excavations, embankments, bridges, roadbeds, rolling stock, and other equipment and to all land upon which such improvements or property may be situated, except the easement or right of way. [C73, §2132; C97, §3091; C24, 27, §10276.]

10277. Perfection of lien. Every person who wishes to avail himself of a mechanic's lien shall file with the clerk of the district court of the county in which the building to be charged with the lien is situated a verified statement or account of the demand due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth:

1. The time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed.

2. The correct description of the property to be charged with the lien. [R60, §1851; C73, §2137; C97, §3092; C24, 27, §10277.]

Referred to in §10278.

10278. Time of filing. The statement or account required by section 10277 shall be filed by a principal contractor within ninety days, and
by a subcontractor within sixty days, from the
date on which the last of the material was fur­
nished or the last of the labor was performed.
A failure to file the same within said periods
shall not defeat the lien, except as otherwise
provided in this chapter. [R60,§1851; C73,
§2137; C97,§3092; C24, 27,§10278.]
Referred to in §10279.

10279. Perfecting subcontractor's lien after
lapse of sixty days. After the lapse of the sixty
days prescribed in section 10278, a subcontra­
tor may perfect a mechanic's lien by filing his
claim with the clerk of the district court and
giving written notice thereof to the owner, his
agent, or trustee. Such notice may be served
by any person in the manner original notices
are required to be served. If the party to be
served, his agent, or trustee, is out of the county
wherein the property is situated, a return of
that fact by the person charged with making
such service shall constitute sufficient service
and after the time it was filed with the
clerk of the district court. [C73,§2133; C97,
§3094; SS15,§3094; C24, 27,§10279.]
Referred to in §10280.

10280. Extent of lien filed after sixty days.
Liens perfected under section 10279 shall be en­
forced against the property or upon the bond,
if given by the owner, as hereinafter provided,
only to the extent of the balance due from the
owner to the contractor at the time of the
service of such notice; but if the bond was
given by the contractor, or person contracting
with the subcontractor filing the claim for a
lien, such bond shall be enforced to the full ex­
tent of the amount found due the subcontractor.
[C73,§2133; C97,§3094; SS15,§3094; C24, 27,
§10280.]

10281. Time of filing against railway.
Where a lien is claimed upon a railway, the sub­
contractor shall have sixty days from the last
day of the month in which such labor was done
or material furnished within which to file his
claim therefor. [R60,§1851; C73,§2137; C97,
§3092; C24, 27,§10281.]

10282. Liability of owner to original con­
tractor. No owner of any building upon which a
mechanic's lien of a subcontractor may be filed,
shall be required to pay the original contractor
for compensation for work done or material fur­
nished for said building until the expiration of
sixty days from the completion of said building,
unless the original contractor shall furnish to the
owner:
1. Receipts and waivers of claims for mechan­
ics' liens, signed by all persons who furnished
any material or performed any labor for said
building,
or
2. A good and sufficient bond to be approved
by said owner, conditioned that said owner shall
be held harmless from any loss which he may
sustain by reason of the filing of mechanics' liens
by subcontractors. [R60,§1847; C73,
§2151; C97,§3093; S13,§3093; C24, 27,§10282.]

10283. Liability to subcontractor after pay­
ment of original contractor. Payment to the
original contractor by the owner of any part
or all of the contract price of such building be­
fore the lapse of the sixty days allowed by
law for the filing of a mechanic's lien by a
subcontractor, will not relieve the owner from
liability to the subcontractor for the full value
of any material furnished or labor performed
upon said building, if the subcontractor file his
lien within the time provided by law for the
filing of the same. [S13,§3093; C24, 27,§10283.]

10284. Discharge of subcontractor's lien.
Every mechanic's lien of a subcontractor may be
discharged at any time by the owner, prin­
cipal contractor, or intermediate subcontractor
filing with the clerk of the district court of the
county in which the property is located a bond
in twice the amount of the sum for which the
claim for the lien is filed, with surety or sureties,
to be approved by said clerk, conditioned for the
payment of any sum for which the claimant may
obtain judgment upon his claim. [C97,§3093;
S13,§3093; C24, 27,§10284.]

10285. Rule of construction. Nothing in this
chapter shall be construed to require the owner
to pay a greater amount or at an earlier date
than is provided in his contract with the prin­
cipal contractor, unless said owner pays a part
or all of the contract price of such building,
before the expiration of the sixty days allowed
by law for the filing of a mechanic's lien by a
subcontractor. [C97,§3093; S13,
§3093; C24, 27,§10285.]

10286. Priority of mechanics' liens between
mechanics. Mechanics' liens shall have priority
over each other in the order of the filing of the
statements or accounts as herein provided.
[R60,§§1853, 1855; C73,§§2139, 2141; C97,§3095;
C24, 27,§10286.]

10287. Priority over other liens. Mechanics' liens
shall be preferred to all other liens which
may attach to or upon any building and to the
land upon which it is situated, except liens of
which the contractor or subcontractor, as the
case may be, has actual or constructive notice
before the commencement of the work or the
furnishing of material; but the rights of pur­
casers, incumbrancers, and other persons who
acquire interests in good faith and for con­
able consideration, and without notice, after the
expiration of the time for filing claims for such
liens, shall be prior to the claims of all con­
tractors or subcontractors who have not, at the
dates such rights and interests were acquired,
filed their claims for such liens. [R60,§§1851,
1853, 1855; C73,§§2137, 2139, 2141; C97,§3093;
C24, 27,§10287.]

10288. Priority over garnishments of the
owner. Mechanics' liens shall take priority of
all garnishments of the owner for the con­
tact debts, whether made prior or subsequent
to the commencement of the furnishing of the
material or performance of the labor, without
regard to the date of filing the claim for such
lien. [C97,§3095; C24, 27,§10288.]

10289. Priority as to buildings over prior
liens upon land. Mechanics' liens, including
those for additions, repairs, and betterments, shall attach to the building for which the material or labor was furnished or done, in preference to any prior lien, incumbrance, or mortgage upon the land upon which such building was erected or situated. [R60, §§1853, 1855; C73, §§2139, 2141; C97, §3095; C24, 27, §10289.]

10290. Foreclosure of mechanic's lien when lien on land. In the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien when there is a prior lien, incumbrance, or mortgage upon the land the following regulations shall govern:

1. Lien on original and independent building. If such material was furnished or labor performed in the construction of an original and independent building commenced after the attaching or execution of such prior lien, incumbrance, or mortgage, the court may, in its discretion, order such building to be sold separately under execution, and the purchaser may remove the same in such reasonable time as the court may fix. If the court shall find that such building should not be sold separately, it shall take an account of and ascertain the separate values of the land, and the building, and order the whole sold, and distribute the proceeds of such sale so as to secure to the prior lien, incumbrance, or mortgage priority upon the land, and to the mechanic's lien priority upon the building.

2. Lien on existing building for repairs or additions. If the material furnished or labor performed was for additions, repairs, or betterments upon any building, the court shall take an accounting of the values before such material was furnished or labor performed, and the enhanced value caused by such additions, repairs, or betterments; and upon the sale of the premises, distribute the proceeds of such sale so as to secure to the prior mortgagee or lienholder priority upon the land and improvements as they existed prior to the attaching of the mechanic's lien, and to the mechanic's lienholder priority upon the enhanced value caused by such additions, repairs, or betterments. In case the premises do not sell for more than sufficient to pay off the prior mortgage or other lien, the proceeds shall be applied on the prior mortgage or other liens. [R60, §§1853, 1855; C73, §§2139, 2141; C97, §3095; C24, 27, §10290.]

10291. Record of claim. The clerk of the court shall indorse upon every claim for a mechanic's lien filed in his office the date and hour of filing and make an abstract thereof in the mechanic's lien book kept for that purpose. Said book shall be properly indexed and shall contain the following items concerning each claim:

1. The name of the person by whom filed.
2. The date and hour of filing.
3. The amount thereof.
4. The name of the person against whom filed.
5. The description of the property to be charged therewith. [R60, §1852; C73, §2138; C97, §3100; C24, 27, §10291.]

10292. Acknowledgment of satisfaction of claim. When a mechanic's lien is satisfied by payment of the claim, the claimant shall acknowledge satisfaction thereof upon the mechanic's lien book, or otherwise in writing, and, if he neglects to do so for thirty days after demand in writing, he shall forfeit and pay twenty-five dollars to the owner or contractor, and be liable to any person injured to the extent of his injury. [R60, §§1867–1869; C73, §2145; C97, §3101; C24, 27, §10292.]

10293. Time of bringing action—court. An action to enforce a mechanic's lien, or an action brought upon any bond given in lieu thereof, may be commenced in the district or superior court after said lien is perfected. [R60, §1856; C73, §2142; C97, §3098; C24, 27, §10293.]

10294. Place of bringing action. An action to enforce a mechanic's lien shall be brought in the county in which the property to be affected, or some part thereof, is situated. [C73, §2578; C97, §3493; C24, 27, §10294.]

10295. Kinds of action. An action to enforce a mechanic's lien shall be by equitable proceedings, and no other cause of action shall be joined therewith. [C51, §985; R60, §4183; C73, §2510; C97, §3429; C24, 27, §10295.]

10296. Limitation on action. An action to enforce a mechanic's lien may be brought within two years from the expiration of the sixty or ninety days, as the case may be, for filing the claim as provided in this chapter and not afterwards. [C51, §984; R60, §1865; C73, §2529; C97, §3447; S13, §3447; C24, 27, §10296.]

10297. Demand for bringing suit. Upon the written demand of the owner, his agent, or contractor, served on the lienholder requiring him to commence action to enforce his lien, such action shall be commenced within thirty days thereafter, or the lien and all benefits derived therefrom shall be forfeited. [C73, §2143; C97, §3099; C24, 27, §10297.]

10298. Assignment of lien. A mechanic's lien is assignable, and shall follow the assignment of the debt for which it is claimed. [C97, §3099; C24, 27, §10298.]
CHAPTER 452
LABOR AND MATERIAL ON PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

10299. Terms defined. For the purpose of this chapter:
1. "Public corporation" shall embrace the state, and all counties, cities, towns, public school corporations, and all officers, boards, or commissions empowered by law to let into contracts for the construction of public improvements.
2. "Public improvement" is one, the cost of which is payable from taxes or other funds under the control of the public corporation, except in cases of public improvement for drainage or levee purposes the provisions of the drainage law in cases of conflict shall govern.
3. "Construction" shall, in addition to its ordinary meaning, embrace repair and alteration.
4. "Material" shall, in addition to its ordinary meaning, embrace feed, gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils and greases, provisions, and fuel, but shall not include personal expenses or personal purchases of employees for their individual use.
5. "Service" shall, in addition to its ordinary meaning, include the furnishing to the contractor of workmen's compensation insurance, and premiums and charges for such insurance shall be considered a claim for service. [C24, 27, §10299; 43GA, ch 244; 44GA, ch 208.]

Municipal protection of subcontractors. §10774.

10300. Public improvements—bond and conditions. Contracts for the construction of a public improvement shall, when the contract price equals or exceeds one thousand dollars, be accompanied by a bond, with surety, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, and for the fulfillment of such other requirements as may be provided by law. Such bond may also be required when the contract price does not equal said amount. [C24, 27, §10300.]

10301. Bond mandatory. The obligation of the public corporation to require, and the contractor to execute and deliver said bond, shall not be limited or avoided by contract. [C24, 27, §10301.]

10302. Deposit in lieu of bond. A deposit of money, or a certified check on a solvent bank
2. "Every surety on this bond shall be deemed and held, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding, to consent without notice:
   a. To any extension of time to the contractor in which to perform the contract.
   b. To any change in the plans, specifications, or contract, when such change does not involve an increase of more than twenty per cent of the total contract price, and shall then be released only as to such excess increase.
   c. That no provision of this bond or of any other contract shall be valid which limits to less than one year from the time of the acceptance of the work the right to sue on this bond for defects in workmanship or material not discovered or known to the obligee at the time such work was accepted." [S13, §1527-158; C24, 27, §10304.]

10305. Claims for material or labor. Any person, firm, or corporation who has, under a contract with the principal contractor or with subcontractors, performed labor, or furnished material, service, or transportation, in the construction of a public improvement, may file, with the officer, board or commission authorized by law to let contracts for such improvement, an itemized, sworn, written statement of the claim for such labor, or material, service, or transportation. [C97, §3102; S13, §1989-a57; C24, 27, §10305; 44GA, ch 209.]

10306. Highway improvements. In case of highway improvements by the county, claims shall be filed with the county auditor of the county letting the contract. But no claims filed for credit extended for the personal expenses or personal purchases of employees for their individual use shall cause any part of the unpaid funds of the contractor to be withheld. [C24, 27, §10306; 44GA, ch 208.]

10307. Officer to indorse time of filing claim. The officer shall indorse over his official signature upon every claim filed with him, the date and hour of filing. [C24, 27, §10307.]

10308. Time of filing claims. Claims may be filed with said officer as follows:
1. At any time before the expiration of thirty days immediately following the completion and final acceptance of the improvement.
2. At any time after said thirty-day period, if the public corporation has not paid the full contract price as herein authorized, and no action is pending to adjudicate rights in and to the unpaid portion of the contract price. [C97, §3102; S13, §1989-a57; C24, 27, §10308.]

10309. Claims filed after action brought. The court may permit claims to be filed with it during the pendency of the action hereinafter authorized, if it be made to appear that such belated filing will not materially delay the action. [C97, §3102; C24, 27, §10309.]

10310. Payments under public contracts. Payments made under contracts for the construction of public improvements, unless provided otherwise by law, shall be made on the basis of monthly estimates of labor performed and material delivered; said payments to be made for not more than ninety per cent of said estimates and to be so made that at least ten per cent of the contract price will remain unpaid of the amount of the claim in controversy, conditioned to pay any final judgment rendered for the contract, anything in the contract to the contrary notwithstanding. [S13, §1989-a57; C24, 27, §10310.]

10311. Inviolability and disposition of fund. No public corporation shall be permitted to plead noncompliance with the preceding section, and the retained percentage of the contract price, which in no case shall be less than ten per cent, shall constitute a fund for the payment of claims for materials furnished and labor performed on said improvement, and shall be held and disposed of by the public corporation as hereinafter provided. [C97, §3102; S13, §1989-a57; C24, 27, §10311.]

10312. Retention of unpaid funds. Said fund shall be retained by the public corporation for a period of thirty days after the completion and final acceptance of the improvement. If at the end of said thirty-day period claims are on file as herein provided the public corporation shall continue to retain from said unpaid funds a sum not less than double the unpaid amount of all claims on file. [C97, §3104; S13, §1989-a59; C24, 27, §10312.]

10312-d1. Exception. No part of the unpaid fund due the contractor shall be retained as provided in this chapter on claims for material furnished, other than materials ordered by the general contractor or his authorized agent, unless such claims are supported by a certified statement that the general contractor had been notified within thirty days after the materials are furnished or by itemized invoices rendered to contractor during the progress of the work, of the amount, kind and value of the material furnished for use upon the said public improvement. [44GA, ch 208.]

10313. Optional and mandatory actions—bond to release. The public corporation, the principal contractor, any claimant for labor or material who has filed his claim, or the surety on any bond given for the performance of the contract, may, at any time after the expiration of thirty days, and not later than sixty days, following the completion and final acceptance of said improvement, bring action in equity in the county where the improvement is located to adjudicate all rights to said fund, or to enforce liability on said bond. Provided that upon written demand of the contractor served on the person or persons filing said claims requiring him to commence action in court to enforce his claim in the manner as prescribed for original notices, such action shall be commenced within thirty days thereafter, otherwise such retained and unpaid funds due the contractor shall be released; and it is further provided that, after such action is commenced, upon the general contractor filing with the public corporation or person withholding such funds, a surety bond in double the amount of the claim in controversy, conditioned to pay any final judgment rendered for such claims so filed, said public corporation or
person shall pay to the contractor the amount of such funds so withheld. [C97, §3103; S13, §1989-a58; C24, 27, §10313; 44GA, ch 208.]

10314. Parties. The official board or officer letting the contract, the principal contractor, all claimants for labor and material who have filed their claim, and the surety on any bond given for the performance of the contract shall be joined as plaintiffs or defendants. [C24, 27, §10314.]

10315. Adjudication—payment of claims. The court shall adjudicate all claims. Payments from said retained percentage, if still in the hands of the public corporation, shall be made in the following order:
1. Costs of the action.
2. Claims for labor.
3. Claims for materials.
4. Claims of the public corporation. [C24, 27, §10315.]

10316. Insufficiency of funds. When the retained percentage aforesaid is insufficient to pay all claims for labor or materials, the court shall, in making distribution under section 10315, order the claims in each class paid in the order of filing the same. [C97, §3102; S13, §1989-a57; C24, 27, §10316.]

10317. Converting property into money. When it appears that the unpaid portion of the contract price for the public improvement, or a part thereof, is represented, in whole or in part, by property other than money, or if a deposit has been made in lieu of a surety, the court shall have jurisdiction thereover, and may cause the same to be sold, under such procedure as it may deem just and proper, and disburse the proceeds as in other cases. [C24, 27, §10317.]

10318. Attorney fees. The court may tax, as costs, a reasonable attorney fee in favor of any claimant for labor or materials who has, in whole or in part, established his claim. [C97, §3103; S13, §1989-a58; C24, 27, §10318.]

10319. Unpaid claimants—judgment on bond. If, after the said retained percentage has been applied to the payment of duly filed and established claims, there remain any such claims unpaid in whole or in part, judgment shall be entered for the amount thereof against the principal and sureties on the bond. In case the said percentage has been paid over as herein provided, judgment shall be entered against the principal and sureties on all such claims. [C24, 27, §10319.]

10320. Abandonment of public work—effect. When a contractor abandons the work on a public improvement or is legally excluded therefrom, the improvement shall be deemed completed for the purpose of filing claims as herein provided, from the date of the official cancellation of the contract. The only fund available for the payment of the claims of persons for labor performed or material furnished shall be the amount then due the contractor, if any, and if said amount be insufficient to satisfy said claims, the claimants shall have a right of action on the bond given for the performance of the contract. [C24, 27, §10320.]

10321. Retention of funds—road improvement. If payment for such improvement is to be made in whole or in part from the primary road fund, the county auditor shall immediately notify the state highway commission of the filing of all claims. [C24, 27, §10321.]

10322. Filing of claim—effect. The filing of any claim shall not work the withholding of any funds from the contractor except the retained percentage, as provided in this chapter. [C24, 27, §10322.]

10323. Public corporation—action on bond. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as limiting in any manner the right of the public corporation to pursue any remedy on the bond given for the performance of the contract. [C24, 27, §10323.]

CHAPTER 453
MINER'S LIEN

10324. Nature of miner's lien.

10324. Nature of miner's lien. Every laborer or miner who shall perform labor in opening, developing, or operating any coal mine shall have a lien for the full value of such labor upon all the property of the person, firm, or corporation owning or operating such mine and used in the construction or operation thereof, including real estate and personal property. Such lien shall be secured and enforced in the same manner as a mechanic's lien. [C97, §3105; C24, 27, §10324.]

Mechanic's lien, ch 451.
CHAPTER 454
COMMON CARRIER'S LIEN

10325. Definitions.
10326. Lien of common carrier.
10327. Enforcement.
10328. Personal notice of sale.
10329. Manner of giving notice.
10330. Actual notice.
10331. Sale.
10332. Sale when owner unknown.

10325. Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter:
1. "Perishable property" shall include fruits, vegetables, fish, oysters, candies, bakery goods, game, butter, eggs, dairy products, dressed poultry, fresh meats, and other property which by keeping may deteriorate in value or damage other property; also, gasoline, kerosene, oils, and distillates, dynamite, powder, munitions, and explosives, and other substances, which by reason of odor or leakage, or their volatile, inflammable, explosive, or dangerous nature, may become damaged or may be dangerous to persons or to other property.
2. "Live stock" shall include animals, live poultry, and birds.
3. "Nonperishable property" shall include all property not defined as perishable property or live stock.
4. "Carrier" shall mean common carrier. [R60, §1903; C73, §2180; C97, §3132; C24, 27, §10326.]

10326. Lien of common carrier. Every carrier shall have a lien upon all property of every kind in its possession for all lawful charges thereon for transportation, demurrage, storage, handling, keeping, caring for, and, if sold under the provisions of this chapter, for selling the same. [R60, §§1898, 1899; C73, §§2177, 2178; C97, §3130; C24, 27, §10326.]

10327. Enforcement. When any property upon which a carrier has a lien is unclaimed, or no directions have been given for the dispostion thereof, or when any of the charges thereon are unpaid, the same may be sold by the carrier after giving the notice herein prescribed. [R60, §§1900–1902; C73, §2179; C97, §3131; S13, §3131; C24, 27, §10327.]

10328. Personal notice of sale. Notices for the sale of property under the provisions of this chapter shall be given as follows:
1. In the case of perishable property notice may be given, at any time after the arrival of the property at its destination, to the consignee or person designated in the waybill to be notified, and said notice shall state that the property is on hand and that unless all legal charges are paid and the property removed or directions given for the disposition of the same within the time hereinafter prescribed, the property will be sold as provided in this chapter.
2. In the case of live stock the same notice as prescribed in the preceding paragraph may be given at any time after the lapse of forty-eight hours from the time of arrival of the property at its destination.
3. In the case of nonperishable property notice may be given in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, but a like notice shall also be given to the consignor.
4. In case no shipping directions have been received for the disposition of the property, the notice required by this section may be given to the person from whom the property was received, if said person and his address are known, otherwise the carrier shall proceed as provided in section 10332.

10329. Manner of giving notice. The deposit in the United States post office or public mailing box of a written notice addressed to the person entitled to notice under section 10328, at the address given in the waybill, with the proper postage thereon, shall constitute the service of notice required by this chapter, but in the case of nonperishable property notice shall be given by registered mail. In case there is no waybill, notice may be given as prescribed in this section to the person entitled thereto at his known place of residence or business. [R60, §§1901, 1903; C73, §§2179, 2180; C97, §§3131, 3132; S13, §3131; C24, 27, §10329.]

10330. Actual notice. Actual notice to the persons entitled to notice shall be sufficient and render the mailing of notice unnecessary, and the time within which said property may be sold shall begin to run from the time of such actual notice. [C24, 27, §10330.]

10331. Sale. After the required notice has been given, the carrier may make public or private sale of the property at such time and place as in its judgment may be advisable, as follows:
1. In case of perishable property, at any time after the lapse of twenty-four hours from the service of notice.
2. In case of live stock, at any time after the lapse of five days from the service of notice.

3. In case of nonperishable property, at any time after the lapse of ten days from the service of notice.

[Referred to in §10332.

10332. Sale when owner unknown. When a carrier is in possession of property which is unclaimed or for which no directions have been given for the disposition thereof, and the owner or person entitled thereto, or his address, is unknown, the same may be sold as provided in this chapter, after the lapse of time prescribed in section 10331 from the receipt of the property or arrival at its destination, without giving the notice heretofore prescribed, except that in the case of nonperishable property, advertisement of the sale, describing the property to be sold, and the time and place of sale, shall be published, after the lapse of the time prescribed before sale can be made, once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the place where such sale is to be held. The sale shall not be held less than fifteen days from the time of the first publication. If there is no newspaper published in such place, the advertisement shall be posted at least ten days before such sale in not less than six conspicuous places therein. [R60,§§1900, 1901; C73, §§2177, 2178, 2179; C97, §§3130, 3131; S13, §3131; C24, 27, §10332.]

10333. Inventory—sale in bulk or separate articles. Property sold under the provisions of this chapter shall first be listed by the carrier, so as to show the number and kind of articles or packages, or the number of head and kind of live stock, and may be sold in bulk, in lots, or by separate package or articles, or by the head, and the carrier shall keep an accurate account of the separate and aggregate amounts received for all property sold. [R60, §§1899, 1900, 1901; C73, §§2177, 2178, 2181; C97, §§3130, 3133; S13, §3131; C24, 27, §10334.]

10334. Recovery of property by satisfaction of lien. At any time before the property is sold any person entitled to the same may pay the amount necessary to satisfy the lien and all charges due the carrier who shall then deliver the property to said person. [C24, 27, §10334.]

10335. Application of proceeds. The carrier shall make the following disposition of the proceeds of such sale:

1. Apply so much as may be necessary for the payment of all lawful charges for transportation, demurrage, storing, keeping, feeding, and selling, including costs of notices and all expenses connected with the sale and disposition of proceeds.

2. Pay the balance to the consignee or owner or person entitled thereto upon a proper showing that the person claiming it is entitled thereto. [R60, §§1901, 1904; C73, §§2179, 2181; C97, §§3131, 3133; S13, §3131; C24, 27, §10335.]

10336. Disposition of unclaimed balance. When no claim is made by any person for such balance, within one month after the sale the carrier shall pay the same to the treasurer of the county where such property was sold, taking his receipt therefor, which payment shall be accompanied by a verified list of the property sold, showing the amount received, the amount deducted or applied for lawful charges, and the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee as they appear on the waybill. In case there is no waybill the verified list shall show the name and address of the person entitled to notice before the sale of the property, or in case the only notice given was by advertisement then a copy of said advertisement shall be attached to said list. [R60, §1904; C73, §2181; C97, §3133; C24, 27, §10336.]

10337. Release of carrier. Upon payment to the county treasurer of such balance or in case such property does not sell for an amount in excess of the lawful charges, the carrier shall be released from all further liability in relation to the property. [C24, 27, §10337.]

10338. Duties of county treasurer. Any county treasurer receiving any funds under the provisions of this chapter, shall make a record in his office of the date and amount received, and shall file and preserve the verified list of property; and if said fund shall remain unclaimed for one year, he shall credit it to the general fund of the county. [R60, §§1905; C73, §2182; C97, §3134; C24, 27, §10338.]

10339. Owner may reclaim—limitation. The rightful owner of any such fund may at any time within ten years after it is credited to the general fund, make claim for said amount to the board of supervisors and on proof of his right thereto, it shall be allowed and paid as other claims against the county. [R60, §1905; C73, §2182; C97, §3134; C24, 27, §10339.]

Payment of claims, §5124.

10340. Other remedies. The remedy for enforcing the lien herein provided shall not preclude any other remedies allowed by law for the enforcement of a lien against personal property nor bar the right to recover so much of the carrier's claim as shall not be paid by the proceeds of the sale. [C24, 27, §10340.]

Attachment to enforce lien, §12147.
CHAPTER 455
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT'S LIEN

10341. Nature of lien. Every forwarding and commission merchant shall have a lien upon all property of every kind in his possession, for the transportation and storage thereof, for all lawful charges and services thereon or in connection therewith, and, if sold under the provisions of this chapter, for selling the same. [R60, §§1898, 1899, 1900–1902; C73, §§2177–2179; C97, §§3130, 3131; S13, §§3131; C24, 27, §10341.]

10342. Enforcement of lien. The lienholder may enforce his lien in the same manner as a common carrier and all the provisions of the preceding chapter shall govern such proceedings as far as applicable. [R60, §§1898–1905; C73, §§2177–2182; C97, §§3130–3134; S13, §§3131; C24, 27, §10342.]

CHAPTER 456
ARTISAN'S LIEN

10343. Nature of lien. Any person who renders any service or furnishes any material in the making, repairing, improving, or enhancing the value of any inanimate personal property, with the assent of the owner, express or implied, shall have a lien thereon for the agreed or reasonable compensation for his service and material while such property is lawfully in his possession, which possession he may retain until such compensation is paid, but such lien shall be subject to all prior liens of record. [R60, §§1898; C73, §§2177; C97, §§3130; C24, 27, §10343.]

10344. Enforcement of lien. The lienholder may enforce his lien by suit in equity or in the same manner as a common carrier and all the provisions of the second preceding chapter shall govern such proceedings as far as applicable, except that notice shall be given to the owner or bailor in lieu of the persons specified in said chapter as entitled to notice. [R60, §§1898–1905; C73, §§2177–2182; C97, §§3130–3134; S13, §§3131; C24, 27, §10344.]

CHAPTER 457
LIEN FOR CARE OF STOCK AND STORAGE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

10345. Nature of lien. Livery and feed stable keepers, herders, feeders, and keepers of stock and of places for the storage of motor vehicles shall have a lien on all property coming into their hands, as such, for their charges and the expense of keeping, but such lien shall be subject to all prior liens of record. [C97, §§3137; C24, 27, §10345.]

10346. Satisfaction of lien by sale. If such charges and expenses are not paid, the lienholder may sell said stock and property at public auction, after giving to the owner or claimant, if found within the county, ten days' notice in writing of the time and place of such sale, and also by posting written notices thereof in three public places in the township where said stock and property were kept or received. [C97, §§3137; C24, 27, §10346.]

10347. Disposal of proceeds. Out of the proceeds of such sale the lienholder shall pay all of the charges and expenses of keeping said stock and property, together with the costs and expenses of such sale, and the balance shall be paid to the owner or claimant of the stock and property. [C97, §§3137; C24, 27, §10347.]
CHAPTER 458
HOTEL KEEPER'S LIEN

10348. Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter:
1. "Hotel" shall include inn, rooming house, and eating house, or any structure where rooms or board are furnished, whether to permanent or transient occupants.
2. "Hotel keeper" shall mean a person who owns or operates a hotel.
3. "Guest" shall include boarder and patron, or any legal occupant of any hotel as herein defined.
4. "Baggage" shall include all property which is in any hotel belonging to or under the control of any guest. [C97,§3138; S13,§3138; C24, 27,§10349; 44GA, ch 210.]

10349. Nature of hotel keeper's lien. A hotel keeper shall have a lien upon the baggage of any guest, which may be in his hotel, for:
1. The accommodations and keep of said guest.
2. The money paid for or advanced to said guest.
3. The extras and other things furnished said guest. [C97,§3138; S13,§3138; C24, 27,§10349.]

10350. Enforcement of claim by ordinary action. The hotel keeper may take and retain possession of all baggage and may enforce his claim by an ordinary action. Said baggage shall be subject to attachment and execution for the reasonable charges of the hotel keeper against the guest, and for the costs of enforcing the lien thereon. [C97,§3138; S13,§3138; C24, 27,§10350.]

10351. Satisfaction of lien by sale. If the hotel keeper does not proceed by an ordinary action he shall retain the baggage upon which he has a lien for a period of ninety days, at the expiration of which time, if such lien is not satisfied, he may sell such baggage at public auction after giving ten days' notice of the time and place of sale in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the hotel is situated, and also by mailing a copy of such notice addressed to said guest at the place of residence registered by him in the register of the hotel. [C97,§3138; S13,§3138; C24, 27,§10351.]

10352. Disposal of proceeds—statement. From the proceeds of said sale the hotel keeper shall satisfy his lien, the reasonable expense of storage, and the costs for enforcing the lien, and any remaining balance shall, on demand within six months, be paid to the guest, and if not demanded within said period of time, said balance shall be deposited by the hotel keeper with the county treasurer of the county in which the hotel is situated, together with:
1. A statement of the hotel keeper's claim and the costs of enforcing same.
2. A copy of the published notice of sale.
3. A statement of the amounts received for the goods sold at said sale. [C97,§3138; S13,§3138; C24, 27,§10352.]

10353. Duty of county treasurer—right of guest. The balance received by the county treasurer under section 10352 shall be credited by him to the general fund of the county, subject to a right of the guest, or his representative, to reclaim the same at any time within three years from the date of deposit with the county treasurer. [C97,§3138; S13,§3138; C24, 27,§10353.]

CHAPTER 459
RELEASE OF LIENS BY BOND

10354. Liens subject to release. Any sum found to be due and also found to have been a lien on said property at the time the bond is filed. [C24, 27,§10354.]

10355. Requirements of bond. Said bond shall be in an amount equal to twice the amount of the lien claimed, shall have one or more sureties, shall be approved by and filed with the clerk of the district court of the county where the property is being held under the claimed lien, and shall be conditioned to pay claimant...
TITLE XXVII
LEGALIZING ACTS

The date following the historical reference, which indicates the time of taking effect of an act by publication, has been computed on the theory that such acts take effect on the first day following the last publication. (Arnold vs. Board, 151 Iowa, 155.)

In those instances in which the historical reference shows that the source of the section consists of more than one legislative enactment, the date indicates the time when the last legislative act took effect.

CHAPTER 460
PUBLICATION OF PROPOSED LEGALIZING ACTS

10358. Publication prior to passage.
10359. Place of publication in certain cases.
10360. Caption of publication.

10358. Publication prior to passage. No bill which seeks to legalize the official proceedings of any board of supervisors, board of school directors, or city or town council, or which seeks to legalize any warrant or bond issued by any of said official bodies, shall be placed on passage in either house or senate until such bill as introduced shall have been published in full in some newspaper published within the territorial limits of the public corporation whose proceedings, warrants, or bonds are proposed to be legalized, nor until proof of such publication shall have been filed with the chief clerk of the house, and with the secretary of the senate, and a brief minute of such filing entered on the respective journals. [C24, 27,§10358.]

Fee for printing, §263.

10359. Place of publication in certain cases. In case no newspaper is published within such territorial limits, the publication required by this chapter shall be made in one newspaper of general circulation published within the county. [C24, 27,§10359.]

10360. Caption of publication. The publication required by this chapter shall be made under the following caption or heading, to wit: "Proposed bill for the legalization of the proceedings of (name of official body)".

If the proposed bill be for the legalization of the bonds or warrants of the public corporation, the caption shall be modified accordingly. [C24, 27,§10360.]

10361. Cost of publication. If the bill be introduced at the instance of the public body whose proceedings, bonds, or warrants are sought to be legalized, the cost of the aforesaid publication may be paid from the general fund of the public corporation. [C24, 27,§10361.]

Cost of printing, §263.

10362. Subsequent amendment—effect. The amendment of the proposed bill after its publication as aforesaid shall not affect its legality, provided the subject matter of the bill is not substantially changed. [C24, 27,§10362.]

CHAPTER 461
NOTARIES PUBLIC AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

10363. Official acts of notaries public.
10364. Official acts of notaries public.
10365. After expiration of commission.
10366. Acknowledgments outside jurisdiction.
10367. Mayors and notaries.
10368. County auditors and deputys.
10369. Acknowledgments of school-fund mortgages.

10363. Official acts of notaries public.

WHEREAS, certain notaries public whose commissions expired July 4, 1909, and who have continued to act as such notaries public after the expiration of such commissions and who have since qualified as such notaries public, and,

WHEREAS, certain notaries public in the state of Iowa, under a misapprehension as to the date when their commissions were issued as notaries public, did, prior to March 17, 1911, and before their com-

missions had actually been issued, take certain acknowledgments, and administer certain oaths, and,

WHEREAS, it is the desire of all such notaries public to have their official acts as such notaries public legalized, now, therefore:

All acknowledgments of all written instruments, affidavits, deeds, mortgages, papers and documents, by notaries public as described in the preamble hereof, whether or not the same is required by law to be acknowledged, and all
taking of affidavits made by notaries public, be, and the same are hereby, legalized and made valid the same as though they had been duly commissioned as notaries public at the time such acknowledgments were taken, provided this act shall not apply to title to real estate or other property rights which are now in litigation. [34GA, ch 229 (Took effect by publication April 18, 1911); C24, 27, §10363.]

10364. Official acts of notaries public. All of the official acts of all notaries public holding their office during the term ending July 4, 1903, who continued to act as such notaries public after July 4, 1903, before qualifying as such, but have since qualified as provided by law, are hereby legalized and made valid to the same extent as though they had become duly qualified to act as notaries public immediately upon the expiration of the term ending July 4, 1903; provided, however, that nothing in this act [31GA, ch 229] shall affect any pending litigation. [S13, §2942-1 (Took effect July 4, 1906); C24, 27, §10364.]

10365. After expiration of commission. All of the official acts of all notaries public holding their office during the term ending July 4, 1918, who continued to act as such notaries public after July 4, 1918, before qualifying as such, but have since qualified as provided by law, are hereby legalized and made valid to the same extent as though they had become duly qualified to act as notaries public immediately upon the expiration of the term ending July 4, 1918; provided, however, that nothing in this act shall affect any pending litigation. [38GA, ch 146 (Took effect July 4, 1919); C24, 27, §10365.]

10366. Acknowledgments outside jurisdiction. Acknowledgments heretofore taken by notaries public outside their jurisdiction are hereby declared valid and legal. Nothing in this act [39GA, ch 151], shall affect pending litigation. [39GA, ch 151 (Took effect July 4, 1921); C24, 27, §10366.]

10367. Mayors and notaries. Whereas, certain mayors, under section 691 of the code of 1897, have taken the acknowledgments of written instruments and administered oaths in proceedings not connected with the administration of their offices; and,

Whereas, certain notaries public, whose commissions expired July 4, 1906, and who continued to act as such notaries public and who have since qualified as notaries public, desire to have their acts as such notaries public legalized. Now, therefore:

All acknowledgments and taking of affidavits made by the mayors and notaries public, as described in the preamble hereof, are hereby legalized and made of full effect, the same as though said mayors and notaries public had been originally empowered to take said acknowledgments and administer said oaths. [S13, §2942-2 (Took effect by publication March 15, 1907); C24, 27, §10367.]

10368. County auditors and deputies. All acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages, and contracts heretofore taken and certified by any county auditor, deputy county auditor, or deputy clerk of the district court within this state, be and the same are hereby declared to be as legal and valid as though the law had authorized such acknowledgments at the time they were made. [18GA, ch 103 (Took effect by publication March 28, 1880); C24, 27, §10368.]

10369. Acknowledgments of school-fund mortgages. All acknowledgments of school-fund mortgages and contracts heretofore taken and certified by any county auditor or deputy county auditor in any county in this state be and the same are hereby legalized and declared to be as legal, valid and binding, as though such officer had been authorized to take such acknowledgment when taken. [21GA, ch 163 (Took effect by publication April 18, 1886); C24, 27, §10369.]

10370. Acknowledgments under code of 1873. All acknowledgments of instruments in writing taken and certified according to the provisions and form prescribed by the code of 1873, which were taken and certified after September 29, 1897, and prior to the passage of this act [27GA, ch 169], by officers having authority under the provisions of the code of 1873 to take and certify acknowledgments, are here declared to be legal and valid, and of the same force and effect as though the same were taken and certified according to the form and provisions of the code [code of 1897]; and as though the officers taking and certifying the same were authorized to take and certify acknowledgments. [S13, §2942-c (Took effect by publication April 14, 1898); C24, 27, §10370.]

10371. Certificate of officer—unqualified official. The acknowledgments of all deeds, mortgages, or other instruments in writing, taken and certified previous to the passage of this act [29GA, ch 249], and which have been duly recorded in the proper counties in this state, and which are defective only in the form of the certificate of the officer taking the same, or by reason of such acknowledgment having been made before an official not qualified to take the same, but who was at the time qualified to take acknowledgments generally, are hereby declared to be as legal and valid for all purposes as if the form of the certificate had been made in accordance with law, and the official taking such acknowledgments duly qualified therefor. [S13, §2942-e (Took effect July 4, 1902); C24, 27, §10371.]

10372. Acknowledgments of foreign instruments. In all acknowledgments of instruments in writing which by the laws of Iowa are required to be so acknowledged, and which said acknowledgments have been taken without the United States by officers of such countries outside the United States authorized by section 2947 of the code [code of 1897] to take such acknowledgments, the said acknowledgments are hereby legalized whether or not there is attached to such written instrument a certificate by an ambassador, minister, consul, vice consul, charge d'affaires, or consular agent of the United States certifying that full faith and credit is due such officer of such foreign coun-

1352
ty taking said acknowledgment; and the certificate of acknowledgment of such officer of such foreign country is hereby declared to make conclusive evidence that such officer was duly qualified to make such certificate of acknowledgment. [38GA, ch 181 (Took effect July 4, 1919); C24, 27,§10372.]

10373. Defective acknowledgment by attorney. No instruments affecting real estate, including satisfactions of mortgages, executed by a party as attorney in fact for the grantor, or grantees, where a duly executed and sufficient power of attorney is on record in the county in which the land is situated, shall be held invalid for the reason that the attorney in fact executed and acknowledged the said instrument in the following form: "A. B., attorney in fact for C. D." instead of "C. D. by A. B. his attorney in fact", but all such instruments heretofore filed for record are hereby legalized and made valid as if the record showed the execution and acknowledgment thereof in the latter form above. [SS15,§2963-v (Took effect July 4, 1915); C24, 27,§10373.]

10374. When no power of attorney on record. No instruments affecting real estate, including satisfactions of mortgages, executed and duly recorded prior to January 1, 1900, by a party purporting to act for the grantor, or grantors, as attorney in fact, shall be invalid by reason of the fact that no power of attorney is of record in the county in which the land is situated authorizing him to so act, but all such instruments are hereby legalized and made valid as if the record showed a duly executed power of attorney authorizing the attorney to act in the premises. [SS15, §2963-x (Took effect July 4, 1915); C24, 27,§10374.]

10374-b1. Defective certificate. Any instrument in writing to which is attached a defective certificate of acknowledgment, which was, prior to the taking effect of this act, [42ExGA, ch 8] filed, recorded or spread upon the records in the office of the recorder of the proper county, together with the recording and the record thereof, is legalized and declared as valid, legal and binding, as if such instrument had been properly acknowledged and had had a proper certificate of acknowledgment thereto attached and had been legally recorded. [42ExGA, ch 8 (Took effect by publication March 25, 1928).]

Special limitation on action, 42ExGA, ch 8.

CHAPTER 462
JUDGMENTS AND DECREES

10375. Decrees against unknown claimants. All decrees of court obtained in cases prior to January 15, 1915, in which the notice was entitled in the initial or initials of the plaintiff instead of his full christian name are hereby legalized and said decrees shall have the same force and effect as if such notice had been entitled in the full name of the plaintiff as was provided for in section 3538 of the code (code of 1897), and as is provided for in section 3538 of the supplement to the code, 1913. [SS15,§5540-a (Took effect July 4, 1915); C24, 27,§10375.]

10376. Certain publications of original notices. No action in which unknown persons were made parties defendant pursuant to the requirements of section 3538, supplemental supplement to the code, 1915, and in which notice of such action was given by publication between July 1, 1913, and July 1, 1915, for four consecutive weeks, the last publication being ten days prior to the first day of the term for which said action was brought as shown by proof on file in the office of the clerk of the court where said action was pending, shall be held ineffectual, void, or insufficient because the records fail to show that the court or judge approved said notice before publication or failed to indorse his approval on said notice or failed to designate in which paper said notice should be published, as required by section 3539 of the code (code of 1897). [37GA, ch 37 (Took effect July 4, 1917); C24, 27, §10376.]

10377. Decrees for sale of real estate by guardian. In all cases where decrees and orders of court have been obtained for the sale of real estate by a guardian prior to January 1, 1921, where the original notice shows that service of notice pertaining to the sale of such real estate was made on the minor or ward outside of the state of Iowa, such services of notices are hereby legalized; and that all decrees so obtained as aforesaid are hereby legalized and held to have the same force and effect as though the service of such original notice had been made on the minor or ward within the state of Iowa. [39GA, ch 88 (Took effect by publication April 2, 1921); C24, 27,§10377.]

10378. Judgments or decrees respecting wills. No judgment or decree purporting to set aside any will, or the provisions of any will, or to place any construction upon any will or terms of any will, or to aid in carrying out the provisions of any will and no contract or agreement purporting to be a settlement of any suit or action to set aside any will or the terms of any will, or to place any construction upon any will or any of the terms thereof shall be held ineffectual, void, or insufficient because the records fail to show that the court or judge approved said notice before publication or failed to indorse his approval on said notice or failed to designate in which paper said notice should be published, as required by section 3539 of the code (code of 1897). [37GA, ch 37 (Took effect July 4, 1917); C24, 27, §10376.]

10379. Judgments or decrees respecting wills. No judgment or decree purporting to set aside any will, or the provisions of any will, or to place any construction upon any will or terms of any will, or to aid in carrying out the provisions of any will and no contract or agreement purporting to be a settlement of any suit or action to set aside any will or the terms of any will, or to place any construction upon any will or any of the terms thereof shall be held ineffectual, void, or insufficient because the records fail to show that the court or judge approved said notice before publication or failed to indorse his approval on said notice or failed to designate in which paper said notice should be published, as required by section 3539 of the code (code of 1897). [37GA, ch 37 (Took effect July 4, 1917); C24, 27, §10376.]

settlement, or that any other provisions of law had been complied with which are necessary to make a valid decree, judgment, or settlement; provided more than ten years had elapsed since the judgment, decree, contract, or agreement was filed, entered, or placed on record in the county where the real estate affected thereby is situated. And said decree, judgment, contract, or agreement shall be conclusive evidence of the right, title, or interest it purports to establish or adjudicate in so far as it affects the title to such real estate, and said proceedings therein are hereby made legal and effectual the same as though all provisions of law had been complied with in the obtaining of said decree, judgment, or execution of said contract or agreement; and that any judgment, decree, contract, or agreement such as above described which is now of record less than ten years in the county in which the real estate is situated, shall, at the expiration of ten years from date of filing, entering, or recording thereof, have the same force and effect as is above given to those now in effect more than ten years. [S13, §2963-m (Took effect July 4, 1913); C24, 27, §10378.]

10379. Judgments in probate by circuit courts. In all cases where matters or proceedings in probate have been heard by the circuit courts, or judges outside the county in which such matters or proceedings were pending, and in all cases where orders, and judgments in probate matters, and proceedings have been made by the circuit courts, and judges outside the county in which such proceeding or matter was pending, and where such hearing was had or order or judgment made within the circuit to which the county belonged in which such proceeding or matter was pending, and where such hearing was had or order or judgment made within the county in which such proceeding or matter was pending, and that all titles and rights acquired under such orders and judgments shall be held and deemed to be of the same validity and force and effect as if such hearing was had or such order or judgment was made within the county in which such proceeding or matter was pending, and that all orders and judgments shall be held and deemed to be of the same legal force and effect, and to be as valid as if such order or judgment had been made within the county in which proceeding or matter was pending. [21GA, ch 41 (Took effect by publication March 26, 1886); C24, 27, §10379.]

10380. Judgments or decrees quieting title. No existing judgment or decree quieting title to real estate as against defects arising prior to January 1, 1900, and purporting to sustain the record title shall be held ineffectual because of the failure to properly set out in the petition or notice the derivation or devolution of the interest of the unknown defendants, or on account of the failure of the record to show that such notice was approved by the court or that the same was published as directed by the court, or because of the failure to show that an affidavit was filed by plaintiff showing that personal service could not be made on any defendant in the state of Iowa, or because of the failure of defense by a guardian ad litem for any defendant under legal disability, or where there was more than one tract of real estate described in the same petition and decree, or where the plaintiffs have no joint or common interest in the property or defects of title, or because of failure to comply with any other provision of law, but all such decrees are hereby made legal and effectual the same as if all provisions of law had been complied with in obtaining them. [S13, §2963-f (Took effect July 4, 1913); C24, 27, §10380.]

10381. Decrees in general—affidavit of nonresidence. In all cases where decrees of court have been obtained prior to January 1, 1907, upon publication of notice before the filing of the affidavit of nonresidence, as provided by section 3534 of the code (code of 1897), and the same has not been filed as provided by law, but has been filed during the time that the notice was being published, on which such decrees are based, are hereby legalized and such decrees shall have the same force and effect as though the affidavit of nonresidence, as provided in said section, was filed at the time or prior to the first publication of such notice, and that all decrees so obtained, as aforesaid, are hereby legalized and held to have the same force and effect as though the affidavit of nonresidence had been filed, as by law required. [S13, §3534-a (Took effect by publication April 12, 1911); C24, 27, §10381.]

10382. Decrees in general—affidavit of publication by editor. In all cases where decrees of court have been obtained prior to January 1, 1917, in which the proof of publication of the original notice has been made by the affidavit of the editor of the newspaper or the publisher, manager, cashier, or foreman thereof in which such original notice was published, the same are hereby legalized, and such decrees shall have the same force and effect as though the affidavit of the publisher, or his foreman, of the newspaper in which original notice was published had been filed as provided by section 3536 of the code (code of 1897), that all decrees obtained as aforesaid are hereby legalized and held to have the same force and effect as though the proof of the publication on the original notice had been made by the affidavit of the publisher, or his foreman, of the newspaper in which such original notice was published. [S13, §3536-a; 38GA, ch 89 (Took effect July 4, 1919); C24, 27, §10382.]

10383. Annulment of marriages—service by publication. All decrees of the courts of this state made and entered of record in actions brought to annul a marriage and in which cases the service of the original notice was made by publication in the manner provided by law for actions for divorce, be and the same are hereby legalized and validated as fully and to the same extent as if the statute at the time such suit was instituted had provided for service of the original notice by publication in the time and manner aforesaid. [S13, §3187-a (Took effect July 4, 1913); C24, 27, §10383.]
CHAPTER 463
REAL PROPERTY

10384. Acknowledgments—seal not affixed.

10385. Conveyances by county.

10386. Absence of or defective acknowledgments.

10387. Acknowledgments by officers of corporations.

10388. Acknowledgments by stockholders.

10389. Instruments affecting real estate.

10390. Sales, contracts, and deeds by corporations.

10391. Marginal releases of mortgages.

10392. Marginal releases of school-fund mortgages.

10393. Marginal assignment of mortgage or lien.

10394. Conveyances by executors, trustees, etc.

10395. Conveyances by administrators, trustees, etc.

10396. Sheriffs' deeds.

10384. Acknowledgments—seal not affixed.

All deeds, mortgages, or other instruments in writing, for the conveyance of lands which have heretofore been made and executed, and the officer taking the acknowledgment has not affixed his seal to the acknowledgment; such acknowledgment shall, nevertheless, be good and valid in law and equity, anything in any law heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding. [S13,§2942-h (Took effect by publication March 24, 1906); C24, 27, §10384.]

10385. Conveyances by county. All deeds heretofore executed by a county judge, or county court, or the chairman of the board of supervisors of any county, and to which the officer executing the same has failed or omitted to affix the county seal, and all deeds where the clerk has failed or omitted to countersign when required so to do, be and the same are hereby legalized and made valid the same in all respects as though the law had in all respects been fully complied with. [I8GA, ch 180 (Take effect July 4, 1880); C24, 27, §10385.]

10386. Absence of or defective acknowledgments. Any instrument in writing affecting the title to real estate within the state of Iowa, to which is attached no certificate of acknowledgment, or to which is attached a defective certificate of acknowledgment, which was, prior to July 4, 1909, conveying, incumbered or being, or to which the officer having no interest therein. [S13, §2942-d (Took effect by publication July 4, 1909); C24, 27, §10386.]

10387. Acknowledgments by officers of corporations. The acknowledgments of all deeds, mortgages, or other instruments in writing heretofore been made and executed, and which instruments have been recorded in the recorder's office of any county of this state, including acknowledgments of instruments made by any private or other corporation, or to which such corporation was a party, or under which such corporation was a beneficiary, and which have been acknowledged before or certified by any notary public who was at the time of such acknowledgment or certifying, a stockholder or officer in such corporation, are hereby declared to be legal and valid official acts of such notaries public, and to entitle such instruments to be recorded, anything in the laws of the state of Iowa in regard to acknowledgments to the contrary notwithstanding. [40ExGA, ch 36 (Take effect by publication January 15, 1924); C24, 27, §10387.]

10388. Acknowledgments by stockholders. All deeds and conveyances of lands within this state heretofore executed but which have been acknowledged or proved according to and in compliance with the laws of this state before a notary public or other official authorized by law to take acknowledgments who was, at the time of such acknowledgment, an officer or stockholder of a corporation interested in any such deed or conveyance, or otherwise interested therein, are, if otherwise valid, hereby declared effectual and valid in law to all intents and purposes as though acknowledged or proved before an officer not interested therein; and if heretofore recorded in the respective counties in which such lands may be, the records thereof are hereby confirmed and declared effectual and valid in law to all intents and purposes as though said deeds and conveyances, so acknowledged or proved and recorded, had (prior to being recorded) been acknowledged or proved before an officer having no interest therein. [S13, §2942-d (Take effect July 4, 1898); C24, 27, §10388.]

10389. Instruments affecting real estate. All instruments in writing executed by any corporation prior to July 4, 1909, conveying, incumbering, or affecting real estate, including releases, satisfaction of mortgages, judgments, or any other liens by entry of such release or satisfaction upon the page or pages where such lien appears recorded or entered, where the corporate seal of such corporation has not been affixed or attached thereto, and which is otherwise legally and properly executed, are hereby
declared legal, valid, and binding, the same as though the corporate seal had been attached or affixed thereto. [S15, §3068-a (took effect July 4, 1911); C24, 27, §10389.]

10390. Sales, contracts, and deeds by corporations. All sales, contracts, deeds, or conveyances of lands owned by any such corporation on July 4, 1888, or acquired by any such corporation under the provisions of section 6 of chapter 85 of the laws of the twenty-second general assembly or section 2890 of the code (code of 1897), bearing date on or after July 4, 1888, are hereby legal and declared legal, valid, and binding, the same as though the corporate seal had been attached or affixed thereto. [S15, §2968-a (took effect by publication March 17, 1900); C24, 27, §10390.]

"Such corporation" refers to §10216, 10217.

10391. Marginal releases of mortgages. Any release or satisfaction of any mortgage or trust deed, or of any instrument in writing creating a lien upon real estate where such release or satisfaction has been recorded in the recorder's office of the county in this state, or upon the margin of the record, where such original instrument was recorded and which release or satisfaction was made by any individual, association, copartnership, assignee, corporation, attorney in fact, or by a resident or foreign executor, administrator, referee, guardian, or commissioner, and which release or satisfaction was executed, filed, and recorded prior to March 1, 1907, is hereby legalized, declared valid, legal and binding and of full force and effect, any defects in the execution, acknowledgment, recording, filing, or otherwise of such releases or satisfactions to the contrary notwithstanding. [S15, §2968-b; 37GA, ch 345 (took effect July 4, 1917); C24, 27, §10391.]

10392. Marginal releases of school-fund mortgages. The release or satisfaction of any school-fund mortgage entered on the margin of such record of such mortgage by the auditor of the county prior to July 4, 1894, is hereby legalized and given the same force and effect as though such auditor had had, at the time of entering such release or satisfaction, the same power thereafter conferred upon him by chapter 53 of the acts of the twenty-fifth general assembly. [37GA, ch 339 (took effect July 4, 1917); C24, 27, §10392.]

10393. Marginal assignment of mortgage or lien. In any case where an assignment of a mortgage or other recorded lien on real estate has heretofore been made by written assignment thereof on the margin of the record where such mortgage or other lien is recorded or entered, such assignment shall be deemed to have passed all the right, title, and interest therein, which the assignor at the time had, with like force and effect as if such assignment had been made by separate instrument duly acknowledged and recorded; and any such assignment or a duly authenticated copy thereof when accompanied by a duly authenticated copy of the record of the instrument or lien it purports to assign, shall be admissible in evidence as is provided by law for the admission of the records of deeds and mortgages. [S15, §2968-x2 (took effect July 4, 1915); C24, 27, §10393.]

See 43GA, ch 227, §1.

10394. Conveyances by executors, trustees, etc. In all cases where, prior to the year 1920, an executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, assignee, receiver, referee, or commissioner, acting as such in this or any state, has conveyed in such trust capacity real estate lying in this state and such conveyance has been of record since prior to January 1, 1920, in the county where the real estate so conveyed is located and which conveyance purports to sustain the title in the present record owner or owners thereof, such conveyance shall not be held void or insufficient by reason of the fact that due and legal notice of all proceedings with reference to the making of such conveyance was not served upon all interested or necessary parties, or that such executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, assignee, receiver, referee, or commissioner is not shown to have been duly authorized by an order of court to make and execute such conveyance, that a bond was not given therefor, or that no report of the sale was made; or such sale or deed of conveyance was not approved by order of court, or that any such foreign executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, assignee, receiver, referee, or commissioner was not appointed or qualified in the state of Iowa prior to the making of such conveyance, or that the record thereof fails to disclose compliance with any other provisions of law, and all such conveyances are hereby legalized and declared valid, legal, and binding and of full force and effect. Allotments by referees in partition shall be considered conveyances within the meaning of this section. [S15, §2968-l; 37GA, ch 388; C24, 27, §10394; 43GA, ch 246 (took effect by publication March 21, 1929).]

Temporary provisions, 43GA, ch 246.

10395. Conveyances by administrators, trustees, etc. In all cases where, prior to the year 1890, an executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, referee, or commissioner, duly appointed and qualified, and acting as such in this or any other state, has conveyed in such trust capacity, real estate lying in this state, and such conveyance has been of record since prior to January 1, 1890, in the county where the real estate so conveyed is located, and the possession of said real estate since said date has rested in the grantee thereunder, or parties claiming by, through, or under him, such conveyance shall not be held void or insufficient by reason of the fact that due and legal notice of all proceedings with reference to the making of any such conveyance was not served upon all interested or necessary parties, or that such executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, assignee, referee, or commissioner is not shown to have been duly authorized by an order of court to make and ex-
cute such conveyance, or that a bond was not
given therefor; or that no report of the sale was
made; or such sale or deed of conveyance was
not approved by order of court, or that any such
foreign executor, administrator, trustee, guardi­
an, referee, or commissioner was not appointed
or qualified in the state of Iowa, prior to the
making of such conveyance, and all such con­
veyances are hereby legalized and declared
valid, legal, binding, and of full force and
effect. [S13,§2942-j (Took effect July 4, 1911);
C24, 27, §10396.]

10396. Sheriffs’ deeds. No foreclosure pro­
ceeding or sale of real estate on execution prior
to January 1, 1900, wherein a sheriff’s deed was
executed and which purports to sustain the
record title shall be held ineffectual on account
of the failure of the record to show that any
of the steps in obtaining said judgment or in
the sale of said property were complied with.
Such proceedings are hereby legalized and made
valid as if the record showed that all the pro­
visions of the law had been strictly complied
with. [40GA, ch 240 (Took effect July 4, 1923) ;
C24, 27, §10398.] See 34GA, ch 226, §1.

10397. Sheriff’s deed executed by deputy.
All conveyances of land in this state, executed
in this state by a deputy sheriff, and properly
recorded in the office of the county recorder of
the county wherein the land is located, prior to
January 1, 1900, shall have the same force and
effect as though such conveyance had been
executed by the sheriff. [40GA, ch 240 (Took
effect July 4, 1923); C24, 27, §10397.] See
34GA, ch 226, §1.

10398. Defective tax deeds. No sale of real
property for taxes made prior to January 1, 1915,
wherein the tax deed was executed and
which deed purports to sustain the record title,
shall be held ineffectual on account of the fail­
ure of the record to show that any of the steps
in the sale and deeding of said property were
complied with; said proceedings are hereby
legalized and made valid and effectual as if the
record showed that all the provisions of law
had been complied with. [S13, §2963-o; C24,
27, §10398; 45GA, ch 246 (Took effect July 4,
1929).]

Temporary provisions, 43GA, ch 246.

10399. Conveyances by spouse under power.
No conveyance of real estate herefore­made,
wherein the husband or wife conveyed or con­	racted to convey the inchoate right of dower
through the other spouse, acting as the attorney
in fact, by virtue of a power of attorney executed
by such spouse, such power of attorney not hav­ing
been executed as a part of a contract of separa­
tion, shall be held invalid as contravening the
provisions of section 3154 of the code [code
of 1897], but all such conveyances are hereby
legalized and made effective. [37GA, ch 351
(Took effect July 4, 1917); C24, 27, §10399.]
See 95GA, ch 118; 29GA, ch 277, §1.

10400. Conveyances by foreign executors.
All conveyances of real property made prior to
January 1, 1913, by executors or trustees under
foreign wills and prior to the expiration of three
months after the recording of a duly authenti­
cated copy of the will, original record of ap­point­ment, qualification, and bond, as required by
the provisions of section 3295 of the code [code of
1897], are hereby legalized and declared as valid
and effective in law as though the provisions
of said section had been strictly followed, pro­
vided the proper proof of authority was a matter
of record in the office of the clerk of the district
court in the county where the real property is
situated, at the time the conveyance was
executed, or was made a matter of record prior to
the passage of this act; provided that nothing
in this act shall affect pending litigation. [S13,
§3295-b (Took effect July 4, 1913)]; C24, 27,
§10400.

See 35GA, ch 273, §2; 84GA, ch 167, §1; 27GA, ch 182, §1; 28GA,
ch 35; 189GA, ch 262, §1.

10401. Conveyance by foreign executors.
All conveyances of real property made prior to
January 1, 1913, by executors or trustees under
foreign wills and prior to the date upon which
such will was admitted to probate in Iowa or
prior to the expiration of three months after
the recording of a duly authenticated copy of
such will, original record of appointment, qual­
ification, and bond as required by the provisions
of section 3295 of the code [code of 1897], and
in which such will was subsequent to such con­
voyance, probated in Iowa or shall hereafter be
probated in Iowa, and in which a duly authenti­
cated copy of the will, original record of ap­pointment, qualification, and bond as required
by said section 3295 was subsequent to such
conveyance, or shall be hereafter made a matter
of record as provided in said section 3295, are
hereby legalized and declared as valid and ef­
fctual in law and in equity as though such
will had been probated in Iowa prior to such
conveyance and as though the provisions of said
section 3295 had been strictly complied with;
provided nothing in this act [35GA, ch 273, §1]
shall affect pending litigation. [S13, §3295-c
(Took effect July 4, 1913); C24, 27, §10401.]

10401-cl. Conveyances under school-fund
foreclosures. In any case where the title to real
estate has been herefore­to conveyed by the sher­
iff of any county in the state of Iowa pursuant to
sheriff’s sale under the foreclosure of perma­
nent school-fund mortgages to the state of Iowa,
or to the state of Iowa for the use of the school
fund, or to the county for the school fund; and
said land has been herefore­to sold under author­
ity of the board of supervisors of said county
and conveyed under its authority, prior to the
effective date of this act [43GA, ch 276], and
the full purchase price paid and credited to,
and used by, the county for the permanent school
fund of said county, all right, title, or interest
of the state of Iowa in and to said real estate is
hereby relinquished and quitclaimed to the
purchaser or his grantees forever, and the title
thereto confirmed in such purchaser, or his
grantees in so far as the aforesaid erroneous
conveyance is concerned. [45GA, ch 276 (Took
effect by publication March 23, 1929).]
CHAPTER 464
WILLS

10402. Conveyances according to law of other states. All deeds and conveyances of lands lying and being within this state heretofore executed and which said deeds have been acknowledged or proved according to and in compliance with the acts and laws of the state, territory, or country in which said deeds or conveyances were acknowledged and proved are hereby declared effectual and valid in law to all intents and purposes as though the same acknowledgments had been taken or proof of execution made within this state and in pursuance of the acts and laws thereof, and such deeds so acknowledged or proved as aforesaid shall be admitted to be legally recorded in the respective counties in which such lands may be, anything in the acts and laws of this state to the contrary notwithstanding, and all deeds and conveyances of lands situated within this state which have been acknowledged or proved in any other state, territory, or country according to and in compliance with the laws and usages of such state, territory, or country and which deeds and conveyances have been recorded within this state be and the same are hereby confirmed and declared effectual and valid in law to all intents and purposes as though the said deeds or conveyances so acknowledged or proved or recorded had prior to being recorded been acknowledged or proved within this state. This act [20GA, ch 203] shall apply to all deeds, mortgages, and conveyances made, filed, recorded, and proved as contemplated in section 1 of this act prior to January 1, 1884. [20GA, ch 203 ( Took effect July 4, 1884) ; C24, 27, §10402.]

10403. Releases and discharges in re real estate. All releases and discharges of judgments, mortgages, or deeds of trust affecting property in this state made prior to January 1, 1908, by administrators, executors, or guardians appointed by the court of any other state or country without complying with the provisions of section 3308 of the code [ code of 1897] are hereby legalized and declared as valid and effective in law and in equity as though the provisions of said section had been strictly followed; provided that nothing in this act [35 GA, ch 276, §1] shall affect pending litigation. [S13, §3308-a ( Took effect July 4, 1913) ; C24, 27, §10403.]

10404. Certain loans, contracts, and mortgages. All loans, contracts, and mortgages which are affected by the repeal of chapter 48, acts of the twenty-seventh general assembly, are hereby legalized so far as to permit recovery to be had therefor for interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, but at no greater rate, and nothing contained in such contracts shall be construed to be usurious so as to work a forfeiture of any penalty to the school fund. [S13, §1898-b ( Took effect by publication May 4, 1900) ; C24, 27, §10404.]

10405. Descriptions referring to defective plats. The description of land in all instruments, conveyances, and incumbrances describing lots in or referring to plats made by the county auditors of Iowa, or by the county surveyor for the owner, and placed of record by the county recorders of Iowa, are hereby legalized and the same declared valid and binding the same as though the said plats had been signed and acknowledged and filed and recorded in strict compliance with law. [S13, §924-b ( Took effect by publication March 3, 1907) ; C24, 27, §10405.]

10406. Defective conveyances—tax deeds—etc. Any deed of conveyance, or other instrument purporting to convey real estate within the state of Iowa, where such deed or instrument has been recorded in the office of the recorder of any county wherein such real estate is situated, and which said deed or instrument was executed by a county treasurer under a tax sale, a sheriff under execution sale, or by a resident or foreign executor, administrator, referee, receiver, trustee, guardian, commissioner, individual, copartnership, association, or corporation, and was executed and recorded prior to January 1, 1915, and where the grantee or grantees named in such deed or conveyance, or other instrument, his, her, their, or its grantees, heirs, or devisees, by direct line of title or conveyance have been in the actual, open, adverse possession of such premises since said date, be and the same is hereby legalized, declared valid, legal, and binding, and of full force and effect, notwithstanding any defects in the execution of said deed or instrument. [S13, §2963-c; C24, 27, §10406; 43GA, ch 247 ( Took effect July 4, 1929).]

Temporary provisions, 43GA, ch 247.

CHAPTER 464
WILLS

10407. Notice of appointment of executors.

10407. Notice of appointment of executors. In all instances prior to January 1, 1920, where executors or administrators have failed to publish notice of their appointment as required by code section 3304 [ code of 1897], but have published a notice of appointment, such notice of appointment is hereby legalized and shall have the same force and effect as though the same had been published as directed by the court or clerk. [40GA, ch 208 ( Took effect July 4, 1923) ; C24, 27, §10407.]
10408. Defective publication. Corporations heretofore incorporated under the laws of the state of Iowa which have caused notice of their incorporation to be published once each week for four consecutive weeks in some daily, semi-weekly, or tri-weekly newspaper, instead of causing the same to be published in each issue of such newspaper for four consecutive weeks, are hereby legalized and are declared legal corporations the same as though the law had been complied with in all respects in regard to the publication of notice. [S13, §1613-a (Took effect by publication March 12, 1902); C24, 27, §10408.]

10409. Publication after required time. In all instances where the incorporators of corporations organized in this state for pecuniary profit have omitted to publish notices of such incorporation within three months from and after the date of the certificates of incorporation issued by the secretary of state, but did publish such notices thereafter in the manner and form as required by law, such notices of incorporation are hereby legalized, and shall have the same force and effect as though published within said period of three months. Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to affect any pending litigation. [40GA, ch 380 (Took effect July 4, 1923); C24, 27, §10409.]

10410. Filing of renewals after required time. In all instances where proper action has been or is taken prior to July 1, 1929, by the stockholders for renewal of any corporation for pecuniary profit and the certificate showing such proceedings together with the articles of incorporation have been filed and recorded in the office of the county recorder and later in the office of the secretary of state, although there has been failure to file such certificates and articles of incorporation in either or both of the said offices within the time specified therefor by law; such renewals are hereby legalized and shall be held to have the same force and effect as though the filings of the said documents in the said offices had been made within the periods prescribed by the statute. [SS15, §1618-1a; 40GA, ch 196; C24, 27, §10410; 43GA, ch 9 (Took effect by publication May 4, 1929).]

10411. Defective notice or acknowledgment, etc. In all instances where the incorporators of corporations organized in the state prior to January 1, 1929, have failed to publish notices of such incorporation within three months from and after the date of the certificates of incorporation issued by the secretary of state, but did publish such notices within three months after the date required by law in such cases in manner and form as required by law, and in all instances where the number of incorporators, or the signatures or acknowledgments thereof were less than the number required by law, or the articles of incorporation were otherwise defective, but where the corporation or association has thereafter been conducted with the requisite number of stockholders or members, such notices of incorporation, and the incorporation of corporations or associations so defectively incorporated, are in each and every case hereby legalized and all the corporate acts of all such corporations and associations are hereby legalized in all respects. [38GA, ch 158; C24, 27, §10411; 43GA, ch 8 (Took effect by publication April 19, 1929).]

10412. Notices of incorporation. In all instances where the incorporators of corporations for pecuniary profit have omitted to publish notice of incorporation within three months from the date of the certificate of incorporation issued by the secretary of state, but have published notice thereafter, in manner and form as by law required, such notices are hereby legalized and shall have the same force and effect as though published within said period of three months, as to all acts of said corporation from the date of said completed publication. [37GA, ch 96 (Took effect July 4, 1917); C24, 27, §10412.]

10413. Amended articles and change of name. Any corporation so organized [32GA, ch 250] under chapter 2 of title 9 of the code [code of 1897], which shall have heretofore adopted articles of incorporation, or changed its name, or amended its articles, and some question has arisen as to whether such articles, change in name, or amendment was adopted by a majority of the members of such corporation as required by section 1651 of the code [code of 1897], and such corporation shall have been engaged in the exercise of its corporate functions for the period of at least three years, such articles, change in name, or amendment, shall be held and considered to have been duly adopted by a majority of all the members of such corporation, and are hereby legalized and made valid. [S13, §1642-b (Took effect by publication April 19, 1907); C24, 27, §10413.]

10413-cl. Cooperative associations or corporations. In all instances where cooperative associations or corporations have been organized under the law as it appears in chapter 389, where such associations or corporations have filed the original articles rather than a verified copy with
§10414, Ch 466, LEGALIZING ACTS—CITIES AND TOWNS

10414. Bonds for garbage disposal plants.

All proceedings of such cities and towns as herein included, heretofore had, subsequent to the adoption of section 696-b by the thirty-sixth general assembly, and prior to the passage of this act [37GA, ch 367], providing for the issuance of bonds within the limitations of this act, for the purchase or erection of garbage disposal plants, or the acquisition of the property, rights, privileges and corporate existence of any such corporation are hereby legalized and validated and shall have the same force and effect as if all the provisions of the laws of this state relating to the organization of corporations and the renewal of their corporate existence had been strictly complied with. Nothing in this section shall affect pending litigation. [44GA, ch 211 (Took effect by publication March 27, 1931).]

10414-d2. Interstate bridges—merger and consolidation. In all cases wherein any corporation organized, or purporting to have been organized, under the laws of this state, for the purpose of constructing and/or operating a bridge, one extremity of which shall rest in an adjacent state, has attempted to merge or consolidate its stock, property, franchises, assets and liabilities with the stock, property, franchises, assets and liabilities of a corporation organized, or purporting to have been organized, for a similar purpose under the laws of such adjacent state, and such corporations have in fact united and combined their stock, property, franchises, assets and liabilities, such merger and/or consolidation, together with the action taken in effecting such merger or consolidation, is hereby legalized and validated, and such corporations so merging and/or consolidating shall be deemed to have become one merged and/or consolidated corporation under such name as shall have been agreed upon, and such merged and/or consolidated corporation shall be deemed on the date of such merger and/or consolidation to have succeeded to all the property, rights, privileges, assets and franchises and to have assumed all of the liabilities, of such merging and/or consolidating corporations. Nothing in this section shall affect pending litigation. [44GA, ch 211 (Took effect by publication March 27, 1931).]

CHAPTER 466

CITIES AND TOWNS

10414. Bonds for garbage disposal plants.

10415. Plats legalized.

10416. City and town plats.

10417. Making and recording plats.

10418. Ordinances and proceedings of council.

10419. Contracts, elections, and ordinances.

10420. Changing names of streets.

case where plats have been made and recorded in pursuance of law; and all plats heretofore filed for record and not subsequently vacated are hereby declared valid, notwithstanding irregularities and omissions in the required statement or plat, or in the manner or form of acknowledgment, or certificates thereof. [C73, §571; C97, §929. (Took effect October 1, 1897); C24, 27, §10414.]

10416. City and town plats. In all cases where, prior to January 1, 1896, any person, persons, or corporations have laid out any parcel of land into town or city lots and the plat or plats thereof have been recorded and the same appears to be insufficient because of failure to show certificates of the county judge, county treasurer, or county recorder, or because said certificates are defective, or because said plat failed to show signatures or acknowledgment of proprietors as provided by law, or because said acknowledgment was defective, and, subsequent to such platting, lots or subdivisions thereof
have been sold and conveyed, all such said plats which have not been vacated and have been of record for a period of twenty years or more, are hereby legalized and made of full force and effect as of the date of the making thereof the same as though all certificates had been attached and all the other necessary steps taken as provided by law, and the record thereof shall be conclusive evidence that the person, persons, firm, or corporation were the proprietors of such tract of land and the owners thereof at the time of said platting, and that said tract of land was free and clear of all incumbences unless an affidavit to the contrary was filed at the time of recording such plat. Any person or persons having, or claiming to have, any right, title, or interest in any platted premises affected by the provisions of this act [37GA, ch 79] and which right, title, or interest this act terminates or cuts off, or purports to terminate or cut off, shall have six months from the taking effect of this act in which to commence an action, or actions, to establish such right, and thereafter shall be barred from claiming any such right, title, or interest. The provisions of this act shall not affect pending litigation. [37GA, ch 79 (Took effect July 4, 1917); C24, 27,§10416.]

10417. Making and recording plats. The acts of the county auditors of Iowa, in making and recording plats as authorized under sections 922, 923, and 924 of the code [code of 1897] without first having properly signed or acknowledged the same, and the acts of the county recorders of Iowa in recording such plats, are hereby legalized and the same declared valid and binding the same as though they had in such respects been made and recorded in strict compliance with law. [S13,§924-a (Took effect by publication March 3, 1907); C24, 27,§10417.]

10418. Ordinances and proceedings of council. All acts, motions, proceedings, resolutions, and ordinances heretofore passed or adopted by

the council of any city, including cities acting under special charter, and incorporated towns in the state on the supposition that the mayor was not a member of such council, and which would conform to the law if the mayor had not been a member of said council, shall for all purposes from the date of such act, motion, proceeding, resolution, or ordinance, be considered as valid and legal as they would have been had the mayor not been a member of such body. [S13,§668-a (Took effect by publication March 1, 1902); C24, 27,§10418.]

10419. Contracts, elections, and ordinances in re libraries. Where cities or incorporated towns and institutions of learning have established or contracted to establish public libraries to be maintained and controlled jointly as contemplated by this act [30GA, ch 24], all contracts, elections, ordinances, and other proceedings made, held, or passed in the manner provided by law are hereby declared as valid and obligatory upon the parties thereto as though the same had been made, held, or passed after the taking effect of this act. [S13,§750-a (Took effect July 4, 1904); C24, 27,§10419.]

10420. Changing names of streets. 

WHEREAS, certain cities or towns throughout the state of Iowa have passed ordinances changing the name or names of certain streets in said cities;

Now, therefore, it is provided that the acts of said city and town councils of such cities and towns in enacting said ordinances changing the names of said certain streets are hereby declared valid. On the filing for record of the said ordinances, duly certified by the mayor and city or town clerk, with the county recorder he shall make and record in the records of his office a plat showing the changes in the names of the streets and shall file a copy of said plat with the county auditor. [34GA, ch 228 (Took effect by publication March 30, 1911); C24, 27,§10420.]

CHAPTER 467

BONDS

10421. Refunding bonds.

10422. Drainage bonds.

10421. Refunding bonds. All bonds which have been heretofore issued under chapter 152 of the laws of the thirty-second general assembly of Iowa and which are subject to the objection that they were issued to refund bonds which had been issued subsequent to the adoption of said chapter 152 are hereby legalized in respect to said objection, the same in effect as if the bonds refunded had been issued prior to the adoption of said chapter 152. [37GA, ch 262 (Took effect by publication May 2, 1917); C24, 27,§10421.]

10422. Drainage bonds. All such drainage districts [38GA, ch 135] heretofore organized, and assessments levied and confirmed in respect thereof, and bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of such assessments, are hereby validated and legalized. [38GA, ch 135 (Took effect by publication April 11, 1919); C24, 27,§10422.]

10423. Street improvement and sewer bonds.

10424. Park bonds and certificates.

10423. Street improvement and sewer bonds. All bonds heretofore issued pursuant to the provisions of section 843 of the code [code of 1897] wherein dates of maturity are fixed in said bonds other than April first, are hereby legalized, notwithstanding such maturities. Nothing in this act [39GA, ch 347] contained shall affect any pending litigation. [39GA, ch 347 (Took effect by publication May 15, 1921); C24, 27,§10423.]

10424. Park bonds and certificates. In all cities covered by the provisions of chapter 312, acts of the thirty-eighth general assembly, which have heretofore caused to be issued park certificates or bonds in anticipation of levies authorized in paragraph 2 of section 1 of said chapter 312, for the purpose of paying the cost of any building constructed or under construction in any public park, such certificates or bonds, as the case may
§10425, Ch 468, LEGALIZING ACTS—ELECTIONS

be, which have been issued or shall be issued, and all proceedings relating thereto, are hereby legalized; and in all cases where the levy of the tax authorized under paragraph 2 has been made, such levy is hereby legalized. [39GA, ch 125 (Took effect by publication April 8, 1921); C24, 27,§10424.]

CHAPTER 468
ELECTIONS

10425. Elections in re school bonds.

10425. Elections in re school bonds. In all cases where an election has been held in any school district, under the provisions of sections 2820-d1 to 2820-d5, inclusive, supplement to the code, 1913, and a majority of the votes cast, regardless of the sex of the voter, at such election was in favor of the issuance of bonds, such election is hereby declared to be sufficient authorization for the issuance of bonds, and all bonds so authorized, whether heretofore issued or hereafter to be issued, are hereby legalized and validated. [38GA, ch 134 (Took effect by publication April 6, 1919); C24, 27,§10425.]

10426. Elections in re sites and buildings for counties.

10426. Elections in re sites and buildings for counties. The provisions of sections 443 of the code [code of 1897] and 448 of the supplemental supplement to the code, 1915, as here amended [37GA, ch 304] are hereby made retroactive, and shall apply to any election held prior to as well as after with the same effect as if the said amendments had been made prior to the call and holding of such election, and the tax levies and bond issues voted at such prior election are hereby legalized, confirmed, and made valid. [37GA, ch 304 (Took effect by publication May 1, 1917); C24, 27,§10426.]
10427. Contract. Marriage is a civil contract, requiring the consent of the parties capable of entering into other contracts, except as herein otherwise declared. [C51, §1463; R60, §2515; C73, §2185; C97, §3139; C24, 27, §10427.]

10428. Age. A marriage between a male of sixteen and a female of fourteen years of age is valid; but if either party has not attained the age thus fixed, the marriage will be a nullity or not, at the option of such party, made known at any time before he or she is six months older than the age thus fixed. [C51, §1464; R60, §2516; C73, §2186; C97, §3140; C24, 27, §10428.]

10429. License. Previous to the solemnization of any marriage, a license for that purpose must be obtained from the clerk of the district court of the county wherein the marriage is to be solemnized. Such license must not be granted in any case:
1. Where either party is under the age necessary to render the marriage valid.
2. Where the male is a minor, or the female is under eighteen years of age, unless a certificate of the consent of the parents is filed. If one of the parents is dead such certificate may be executed by the survivor. If both parents are dead the guardian of such minor may execute such certificate.
3. Where either party is disqualified from making any civil contract.
4. Where the parties are within the degrees of consanguinity or affinity in which marriages are prohibited by law.
5. Where either party is an idiot, imbecile, insane, or under guardianship as an incompetent. [C51, §§1465, 1466; R60, §§2517, 2518; C73, §§2187, 2188; C97, §3141; S13, §3141; C24, 27, §10429.]

10429-d1. License withheld. No license shall be issued until the fifth day after application has been made therefor, unless a judge of the district court of the county wherein the marriage is to be solemnized, or referee appointed by him for that purpose, shall find that public policy required that the marriage be solemnized without delay, in which case he shall enter an order to that effect, whereupon the clerk shall issue the license at once. The clerk shall keep a record of all applications made and orders in reference thereto.

The application shall be in writing and made to the clerk of the county where either party resides and filed with such clerk who shall issue a certificate therefor, on which certificate the clerk of any county may issue the license to marry the same as though the application had been made in such county. When both parties are nonresidents of the state, the application may be made in any county. [44GA, ch 213.]

10430. Age and qualification — affidavit. When an application for a license is made the clerk shall require at least one affidavit from some competent and disinterested person, stating such facts as to age and qualification of the parties as the clerk may deem necessary to determine the competency of the parties to contract a marriage. [C51, §1468; R60, §2520; C73, §2190; C97, §3142; C24, 27, §10430.]
10431. Age and qualification—certificate. If the clerk is acquainted with the age and qualification of the parties, he may execute, in lieu of said affidavit, a certificate stating such fact, and that he knew the parties to be competent to contract a marriage. [C51,§1467; R60,§2519; C73,§2189; C97,§3142; C24,27,§10451.]

10432. Filing and record required. The affidavit or certificate, in each case, shall be filed by the clerk and constitute a part of the records of his office. A memorandum of such affidavit or certificate shall also be entered in the license book. [C51,§1468; R60,§2520; C73,§2190; C97,§3142; C24,27,§10432.]

10433. Delivery of blank with license. When a license is issued the clerk shall deliver to the applicant a blank return for the marriage, and give such instructions relative thereto as will insure a complete and accurate return. [C24,27,§10433.]

10434. Consent of parent. If either applicant for a license is a minor, a certificate in writing of the parents or guardian, as the case may be, of consent, as provided in section 10429, must be filed in the office of the clerk, and be acknowledged by them or proven to be genuine, and a memorandum thereof entered in the license book. The false making of such certificate shall be punishable as forgery. [C51,§1469; R60,§2521; C73,§2191; C97,§3143; C24,27,§10434.]

Referred to in §10455. Punishment, §12894.

10435. Violations. If the clerk issues a license in violation of the provisions of section 10434, or if a marriage is solemnized without its being procured, the clerk so issuing the same, and the parties married, and all persons aiding them, are guilty of a misdemeanor. [C51,§1470; R60,§2522; C73,§2192; C97,§3144; C24,27,§10435.]

Punishment, §12894.

10436. Who may solemnize. Marriages must be solemnized by:
1. A justice of the peace, or the mayor of the city or town wherein the marriage takes place.
2. Some judge of the supreme, district, superior, or municipal court of the state.
3. Some minister of the gospel, ordained or licensed according to the usages of his denomination.
4. The United States government superintendent of any Indian agency where the contracting parties are members of an Indian tribe under the supervision of such superintendent, and for such marriages no license shall be required, but the return of such marriage shall be made to the clerk of the district court as required in section 10439, by such superintendent. [C51,§1472; R60,§2524; C73,§2193; C97,§3145; C24,27,§10436.]

10437. Nonstatutory solemnization—forfeiture. Marriages solemnized, with the consent of parties, in any other manner than as herein prescribed, are valid; but the parties thereto, and all persons aiding or abetting them, shall forfeit to the school fund the sum of fifty dollars each; but this shall not apply to the person conducting the marriage ceremony, if within fifteen days thereafter he makes the required return to the clerk of the district court. [C51,§§1474, 1475; R60,§§2526, 2527; C73,§§2195, 2196; C97, §3147; S13,§3147; C24,27,§10437.]

10438. Fee. Any person authorized to solemnize marriage may charge two dollars in each case for officiating and making return. [C51, §2551; R60,§4159; C73,§3828; C97,§3152; C24,27,§10438.]

10439. Certificate—return. After the marriage has been solemnized, the officiating minister or magistrate shall:
1. Give each of the parties a certificate of the same.
2. Make return of such marriage within fifteen days to the clerk of the district court, upon the blank provided for that purpose. [C51,§§1473, 1476; R60, §§2525, 2528; C73,§§2194, 2197; C97, §3146; S13,§3146; C24,27,§10439.]

Referred to in §10438.

10440. Contents of return. The return of a marriage shall state:
1. Full name, age, color, nationality, residence, occupation, place of birth, father's full name, mother's full maiden name, and number of marriage for both bride and groom; also, full maiden name of bride, if a widow.
2. Time and place of ceremony.
3. Witnesses to marriage.
4. Name and office of person officiating. [C24,27,§10440.]

Disposition of marriage returns, §2425.

10441. Inadequate return. If the return of a marriage is not complete in every particular, the clerk shall require the person making the same to supply the omitted information. [C24,27,§10441.]

10442. Husband responsible for return. When a marriage is consummated without the services of a clergyman or magistrate, the required return thereof shall be made to the clerk by the husband. [C51,§1478; R60,§2530; C75,§2198; C97,§3148; C24,27,§10442.]

10443. Exceptions. The provisions of this chapter, so far as they relate to procuring licenses and to the solemnizing of marriages, are not applicable to members of any particular denomination having, as such, any peculiar mode of entering the marriage relation. [C51,§1477; R60,§2529; C73,§2198; C97,§3148; C24,27,§10443.]

10444. Issue legitimatized. Illegitimate children become legitimate by the subsequent marriage of their parents. [C51,§1479; R60,§2531; C73,§2200; C97,§3150; C24,27,§10444.]

10445. Void marriages. Marriages between the following persons shall be void:
1. Between a man and his father's sister, mother's sister, father's widow, wife's mother, daughter, wife's daughter, son's widow, sister, son's daughter, daughter's daughter, son's son's widow, daughter's son's widow, brother's daughter, or sister's daughter.
2. Between a woman and her father's brother, mother's brother, mother's husband, husband's father, son, husband's son, daughter's husband, brother, son's son, daughter's son, son's daugh-
ter's husband, daughter's daughter's husband, brother's son, or sister's son.

3. Between first cousins.

4. Between persons either of whom has a husband or wife living, but, if the parties live and cohabit together after the death or divorce of the former husband or wife, such marriage shall be valid. [R60, §4567; 4369; C73, §4090; C97, §§8151, 4936; S13, §4036; C24, 27, §10445.]

Incest, §12976.

Similar provision, §10446, par. 3.

10445-a1. Lists of mental defectives. The board of control shall furnish quarterly to each clerk of the district court lists of all persons then living and over fourteen years of age who are or who have been inmates of state institutions for the insane or feeble-minded, or who have been committed to the guardianship of the board as feeble-minded, except persons whose competency to marry shall subsequently have been established by judicial proceedings, or who shall have been discharged as cured under sections 3501 and 3506, together with the names of such other persons as are, within the knowledge of the board, disqualified for marriage under paragraph 5 of section 10429. [C27, §10445-a1.]

10445-a2. Contents of lists. Such lists shall contain as far as obtainable the dates of birth and places of birth of the individuals listed, together with such other identifying information as may be desirable and obtainable. [C27, §10445-a2.]

10445-a3. License prohibited. No clerk shall issue any marriage license to any applicant without first satisfying himself that the name of neither party to the marriage is contained in the latest list furnished by the board of control. [C27, §10445-a3.]

10445-a4. Action to determine competency. Any person aggrieved by such refusal to grant a license may by petition bring proceedings in the district court of the county of his residence to have his competency to enter into the marriage relation established. [C27, §10445-a4.]

10445-a5. Notice to board of control. Petitioner shall cause notice of the filing of said petition to be served on the state board of control in the manner required for the service of original notice at least ten days before the date set for hearing of said petition. [C27, §10445-a5.]

Service of notice, §11060.

10445-a6. Appearance by board. The board of control shall have the right to appear and contest the allegations of said petition in behalf of the state. [C27, §10445-a6.]

10445-a7. Method of trial. The trial shall be as in an equitable proceeding. [C27, §10445-a7.]

10445-a8. Appeal. Either party may appeal from the decree rendered to the supreme court as in proceedings in equity. [C27, §10445-a8.]

10445-a9. When license issued. If on hearing, decree be entered in favor of the aggrieved party, such license may be issued on order of the court. [C27, §10445-a9.]

CHAPTER 470
HUSBAND AND WIFE

10446. Property rights of married women. A married woman may own in her own right, real and personal property, acquired by descent, gift, or purchase, and manage, sell, and convey the same, and dispose thereof by will, to the same extent and in the same manner the husband can property belonging to him. [C73, §2202; C97, §3153; C24, 27, §10446.]

10447. Interest of spouse in other's property. When property is owned by the husband or wife, the other has no interest therein which can be the subject of contract between them, nor such interest as will make the same liable for the contracts or liabilities of the one not the owner of the property, except as provided in this chapter. [C73, §2203; C97, §3154; C24, 27, §10447.]

Distributive share, §11990.

10448. Remedy by one against the other. Should the husband or wife obtain possession or control of property belonging to the other before or after marriage, the owner of the property may maintain an action therefor, or for any right growing out of the same, in the same manner and extent as if they were unmarried. [C73, §2204; C97, §3155; C24, 27, §10448.]

10449. Conveyances to each other. A conveyance, transfer, or lien, executed by either husband or wife to or in favor of the other, shall be valid to the same extent as between other persons. [C73, §2206; C97, §3157; C24, 27, §10449.]

10450. Attorney in fact. A husband or wife may constitute the other his or her attorney in fact, to control and dispose of his or her property for their mutual benefit, and may revoke the appointment, the same as other persons. [C73, §2210; C97, §3161; C24, 27, §10450.]

10451. Insanity—conveyance of property. Where either the husband or wife is insane and incapable of executing a deed or mortgage relinquishing, conveying, or incumbering his or
her right to the real property of the other, the other may petition the district court of the county of his or her residence or the county where the real estate to be conveyed or incumbered is situated, setting forth the facts and praying for an order authorizing the applicant or some other person to execute a deed or mortgage and relinquish or incumber the interest of the insane person in said real estate. [R60, §1500; C73, §2216; C97, §3167; S13, §3167; C24, 27, §10451.]

10452. Proceedings. The petition shall be verified by the petitioner, and filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the proper county, notice of which shall be given as in other cases. Upon completed service, the court shall appoint some responsible attorney thereof guardian for the person alleged to be insane, who shall ascertain the propriety, good faith, and necessity of the prayer of the petitioner, and may resist the application by making any legal or equitable defense thereto, and he shall be allowed by the court a reasonable compensation to be paid as the other costs. [R60, §1501; C73, §2217; C97, §3168; C24, 27, §10452.]

10453. Decree. Upon the hearing of the petition the court, if satisfied that it is made in good faith by the petitioner, and he is a proper person to exercise the power and make the conveyance or mortgage, and it is necessary and proper, shall enter a decree authorizing the execution of the conveyance or mortgage for and in the name of such husband or wife by such person as the court may appoint. [R60, §1502; C73, §2218; C97, §3169; S13, §3169; C24, 27, §10453.]

10454. Conveyances—revocation. All deeds executed as provided in this chapter shall convey the interest of such insane person in the real estate described, but such power shall cease and be revoked as soon as he or she shall become of sound mind and apply to the court therefor, but such revocation shall not affect conveyances previously made. [R60, §1503; C73, §2219; C97, §3170; C24, 27, §10454.]

10455. Abandonment of either—proceedings. In case the husband or wife abandons the other for one year, or leaves the state and is absent therefrom for such term, without providing for the maintenance and support of his or her family, or is confined in jail or the penitentiary for such period, the district court of the county where the abandoned party resides may, on application by petition setting forth the facts, authorize the applicant to manage, control, sell, and incumber the property of the guilty party for the support and maintenance of the family and for the purpose of paying debts. Notice of such proceedings shall be given as in ordinary actions, and anything done under or by virtue of the order or decree of the court shall be valid to the same extent as if the same was done by the party owning the property. [C51, §§1456–1459, 1461; R60, §§2508–2511, 2513; C73, §2207; C97, §3168; C24, 27, §10455.]

Referred to in §10468.

10456. Contracts and sales binding. All contracts, sales, or incumbrances made by either husband or wife under the provisions of section 10455 shall be binding on both, and during such absence or confinement the person acting under such power may sue and be sued thereon, and for all acts done the property of both shall be liable, and execution may be levied or attachment issued accordingly. [C73, §2208; C97, §3159; C24, 27, §10456.]

Referred to in §10468.

10457. Nonabatement of action. No action or proceeding shall abate or be affected by the return or release of the person absent or confined, but he or she may be permitted to prosecute or defend jointly with the other. [C73, §2208; C97, §3159; C24, 27, §10457.]

Referred to in §10468.

10458. Annulment of decree. The husband or wife affected by the proceedings contemplated in sections 10465 to 10497, inclusive, may obtain an annulment therefor, upon filing a petition therefor and serving a notice on the person in whose favor the same was granted, as in ordinary actions; but the setting aside of such decree or order shall not affect any act done thereunder. [C51, §1460; R60, §2512; C73, §2209; C97, §3160; C24, 27, §10458.]

10459. Family expenses. The reasonable and necessary expenses of the family and the education of the children are chargeable upon the property of both husband and wife, or either of them, and in relation thereto they may be sued jointly or separately. [C51, §1455; R60, §2507; C73, §2214; C97, §3165; S13, §3165; C24, 27, §10459.]

10460. Custody of children. If the husband abandons the wife she is entitled to the custody of the minor children, unless the district court, upon application for that purpose, shall otherwise direct. [C51, §1462; R60, §2514; C73, §2215; C97, §3166; C24, 27, §10460.]

10461. Wages of wife—actions by. A wife may receive the wages for her personal labor, and maintain an action therefor in her own name, and hold the same in her own right, and may prosecute and defend all actions for the preservation and protection of her rights and property, as if unmarried. [C73, §2211; C97, §3162; C24, 27, §10461.]


10465. Liability for separate debts. Neither husband nor wife is liable for the debts or liabilities of the other incurred after marriage, and, except as herein otherwise declared, they are not liable for the debts of each other contracted after marriage; nor are the wages, earnings, or property of either, nor is the rent or income of the property of either, liable for the separate debts of the other. [C51, §1453; R60, §2505; C73, §2212; C97, §3163; C24, 27, §10465.]

10466. Contracts of wife. Contracts may be made by a wife and liabilities incurred, and the same enforced by or against her, to the
same extent and in the same manner as if she were unmarried. [C51, §1454; R60, §2506; C73, §2213; C97, §3164; C24, 27, §10466.]

10467. Husband not liable for wife's torts. For civil injuries committed by a married woman, damages may be recovered from her alone, and her husband shall not be liable therefor, except in cases where he would be jointly liable with her if the marriage did not exist. [C73, §2205; C97, §3156; C24, 27, §10467.]

CHAPTER 471
DIVORCE AND ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGES

10468. Jurisdiction. The district court in the county where either party resides has jurisdiction of the subject matter of this chapter. [C51, §1480; R60, §2532; C73, §2220; C97, §3171; C24, 27, §10468.]

10469. Kind of action—joinder. An action for a divorce shall be by equitable proceedings, and no cause of action, save for alimony, shall be joined therewith. [R60, §4184; C73, §2511; C97, §3164; C24, 27, §10469.]

10470. Petition. Except where the defendant is a resident of this state, served by personal service, the petition for divorce, in addition to the facts on account of which the plaintiff claims the relief sought, must state that the defendant is a resident of this state, served by personal service, and no cause of action, save for alimony, shall be joined therewith. [R60, §4184; C73, §2511; C97, §3164; C24, 27, §10469.]

10471. Verification—evidence. The petition must be verified by the plaintiff, and its allegations established by competent evidence. [C51, §1481; R60, §2533; C73, §2221; C97, §3172; C24, 27, §10470.]

10472. Public hearing—commissioners. All such actions shall be heard in open court upon the oral testimony of witnesses, or depositions taken as in other equitable actions or by a commissioner appointed by the court. [C73, §2222; C97, §3175; C24, 27, §10472.]

10473. Residence—failure of proof. If the averments as to residence are not fully proved, the hearing shall proceed no further, and the action be dismissed by the court. [C73, §2222; C97, §3173; C24, 27, §10473.]

10474. Corroboration of plaintiff. No divorce shall be granted on the testimony of the plain-
§10479. Attachment. The petition may be presented to the court or judge for the allowance of an order of attachment, who, by indorsement thereon, may direct such attachment and fix the amount for which it may issue, and the amount of the bond, if any, that shall be given. Any property taken by virtue thereof shall be held to satisfy the judgment or decree of the court, but may be discharged or released as in other cases. [C73,§2227; C97,§3178; C24, 27,§10479.]

10480. Showing. In making such orders, the court or judge shall take into consideration the age and sex of the plaintiff, the physical and pecuniary condition of the parties, and such other matters as are pertinent, which may be shown by affidavits, in addition to the pleadings or otherwise, as the court or judge may direct. [C73,§2228; C97,§3179; C24, 27,§10480.]

10481. Alimony — custody of children — changes. When a divorce is decreed, the court may make such order in relation to the children, property, parties, and the maintenance of the parties as shall be right. Subsequent changes may be made by it in these respects when circumstances render them expedient. [C51,§1485; R60,§2537; C73,§2229; C97,§3180; C24, 27,§10481.]

When personal earnings not exempt, §11764.

10482. Contempt. If any party against whom such decree has been entered, shall wilfully disobey the same, or secrete his property, he may be cited and punished by the court for contempt. [C24, 27,§10482.]

Contempts, ch 586.

10483. Forfeiture of rights. When a divorce is decreed the guilty party forfeits all rights acquired by marriage. [C51,§1486; C73,§2230; C97,§3181; S13,$3181; C24, 27,§10483.]

10484. Remarriage. In every case in which a divorce is decreed, neither party shall marry again within a year from the date of the filing of said decree unless permission to do so is granted by the court in such decree. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the persons divorced from remarrying each other. [S13,$3181; C24, 27,§10484.]

Referred to in §10485.

10485. Violations. Any person marrying contrary to the provisions of section 10484 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly. [S13,$3181; C24, 27,§10485.]

Punishment, §12894.

§10486. Annulling illegal marriage — causes. Marriage may be annulled for the following causes:

1. Where the marriage between the parties is prohibited by law.

2. Where either party was impotent at the time of marriage.

3. Where either party had a husband or wife living at the time of the marriage, provided they have not, with a knowledge of such fact, lived and cohabited together after the death or divorce of the former spouse of such party.

Similar provision, §10446, par. 4.

4. Where either party was insane or idiotic at the time of the marriage. [C73,§2231; C97, §3182; C24, 27,§10486; 43GA, ch 248.]

10487. Petition. A petition shall be filed in such cases as in actions for divorce, and all the provisions of this chapter in relation thereto shall apply to such cases, except as otherwise provided. [C73,§2232; C97,§3183; C24, 27,§10487.]

10488. Validity determined. When the validity of a marriage is doubted, either party may file a petition, and the court shall decree it annulled or affirmed according to the proof. [C73, §2233; C97,§3184; C24, 27,§10488.]

10489. Children—legitimacy. When a marriage is annulled on account of the consanguinity or affinity of the parties, the issue shall be illegitimate; if because of the impotency of the husband, any issue of the wife shall be illegitimate, but when on account of nonage, insanity, or idiocy, the issue will be legitimate as to the party capable of contracting the marriage. [C73, §2234; C97,§3185; C24, 27,§10489.]

10490. Legitimacy in case of prior marriage. When a marriage is annulled on account of a prior marriage and the parties contracted the second marriage in good faith, believing the prior husband or wife to be dead, that fact shall be stated in the decree of nullity, and the issue of the second marriage begotten before the decree of the court will be the legitimate issue of the parent capable of contracting. [C73, §2235; C97,§3186; C24, 27,§10490.]

10491. Alimony. In case either party entered into the contract of marriage in good faith, supposing the other to be capable of contracting, and the marriage is declared a nullity, such fact shall be entered in the decree, and the court may decree such innocent party compensation as in cases of divorce. [C73,§2236; C97,§3187; C24, 27,§10491.]

CHAPTER 472

MINORS

10492. Period of minority.
10493. Contracts—disaffirmance.

10492. Period of minority. The period of minority extends to the age of twenty-one years, but all minors attain their majority by marriage, and females, after reaching the age of eighteen years, may make valid contracts for marriage the same as adults. [C51,§1487; R60,§2539; C73, §2237; C97,§3188; C24, 27,§10492.]

10493. Contracts—disaffirmance. A minor is bound not only by contracts for necessaries, but also by his other contracts, unless he disaffirms
them within a reasonable time after he attains his majority, and restores to the other party all money or property received by him by virtue of the contract, and remaining within his control at any time after his attaining his majority, except as otherwise provided. [C51,§1488; R60, §2540; C73,§2238; C97,§3189; C24, 27, §10495.]

No contract can be thus disaffirmed in cases where, on account of the minor’s own misrepresentations as to his majority, or from his having engaged in business as an adult, the other party had good reason to believe him capable of contracting. [C51,§1489; R60, §2541; C73,§2239; C97,§3190; C24, 27, §10494.]

10495. Payments. Where a contract for the personal services of a minor has been made with him alone, and the services are afterwards performed, payment therefor made to him, in accordance with the terms of the contract, is a full satisfaction therefor, and the parent or guardian cannot recover a second time. [C51,§1490; R60,§2542; C73,§2240; C97,§3191; C24, 27, §10495.]

CHAPTER 473
ADOPTION

10501-b1. Who may adopt—petition.
10501-b2. Investigation—minimum residence.
10501-b3. Consent, when necessary.


10501-b1. Who may adopt—petition. Any person of lawful age may petition any court of record of the county in which he or the child resides for permission to adopt any child not his own, but no person other than the parent of a child may assume the permanent care and custody of a child under fourteen years of age except in accordance with the provisions of this chapter or chapter 181-A4. If the petitioner be married, the spouse shall join in the petition. A person of full age may be adopted. [R60,§2600; C73,§2307; C97,§3250; C24, §10496; C27,§10501-b1.]

Reinquishment of custody, §3661-a§3 et seq.

10501-b2. Investigation—minimum residence. Upon the filing of a petition for the adoption of a minor child, the court shall proceed to verify the allegations of the petition; to investigate the conditions and antecedents of the child for the purpose of ascertaining whether he is a proper subject for adoption; and to make appropriate inquiry to determine whether the proposed foster home is a suitable one for the child. No petition shall be granted until the child shall have lived for six months in the proposed home, provided, however, that such investigation and period of residence may be waived by the court upon good cause shown when satisfied that the proposed home and the child are suited to each other. [C27,§10501-b2.]

10501-b3. Consent, when necessary. No person may assign, relinquish or otherwise transfer to another his rights or duties with respect to the permanent care or custody of a child under fourteen years of age except in accordance with this chapter. The consent of both parents shall be given to such adoption unless one is dead, or is considered hopelessly insane, or is imprisoned for a felony, or is an inmate or keeper of a house of ill fame, or unless the parents are not married to each other, or unless the parent or parents have signed a release of the child in accordance with the statute on child placing, or unless one or both of the parents have been deprived of the custody of the child by judicial procedure because of unfitness to be its guardian. If not married to each other, the parent having the care and providing for the wants of the child may give consent. If the child is not in the custody of either parent, but is in the care of a duly appointed guardian, then the consent of such guardian shall be necessary. Where the child is a ward of the state in a state institution the consent of the board of control of state institutions shall be first obtained before said adoption shall be effective. If the child has been given by written lease to a licensed child welfare agency in accordance with the statute on child placing, the consent of the agency to whom the release was made shall be necessary. When the child adopted is fourteen years of age or over, his consent shall also be necessary. [R60, §2601; C73,§2308; C97,§3251; C24, §10497; C27, §10501-b3.]

Child-placing agencies, ch 181-A4.

10501-b4. Notice of hearing. When the parents of any minor child are dead or have abandoned him, and he has no guardian in the state, the court may order such notice of a hearing on such petition as he may determine or such notice may be waived. [C27,§10501-b4.]

10501-b5. Decree—change of name. If upon the hearing the court shall be satisfied as to the identity and relationship of the persons concerned, and that the petitioners are able to properly rear and educate the child, and that the petition should be granted, a decree shall be entered in the office of the clerk, setting forth the facts including as far as known the name of the child, its parents and of the persons adopting it, and the name under which the child is thereafter to be known, and ordering that from the date thereof, the child shall be the child of the petitioners. The clerk shall deliver to the foster parents a certified copy of the decree. If desired, the court, in and by said decree, may change the name of the child. [R60,§2601; C73,§2308; C97,§3251; C24, §10498; C27,§10501-b5.]
10501-b6. Status of the adopted child. Upon the entering of such decree, the rights, duties and relationships between the child and parent by adoption shall be the same that exist between parents and child by lawful birth and the right of inheritance from each other shall be the same as between parent and children born in lawful wedlock. [R60,§2603; C73,§2310; C97,§3253; S13,§3253; C24,§10500; C27,§10501-b6.]

10501-b7. Annulment. If within five years after the adoption, a child develops feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, insanity or venereal infection as a result of conditions existing prior to the adoption, and of which the adopting parent had no knowledge or notice, a petition setting forth such facts may be filed with the district court of the county where the adoptive parents are residing. If upon hearing the facts alleged are proved, the court may annul the adoption and commit the child to the guardianship of the state board of control. In every such proceeding it shall be the duty of the county attorney to represent the interests of the child. [C27,§10501-b7.]

10501-b8. Records of adoption. The findings of the court in any petition for adoption shall be made a complete record and same shall be filed as are other records of the court, but in addition thereto, the clerk of court shall cause a duplicate copy thereof to be sent to the board of control of state institutions for their files. [R60,§2602; C73,§2309; C97,§3252; C24,§10499; C27,§10501-b8.]
TITLE XXIX
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
CHAPTER 474
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURT

10502. Jurisdiction.
10503. Amount in controversy.
10504. Suits brought where party resides.
10505. Where defendant served.
10506. Replevin.
10507. Attachment.
10508. Nonresident.
10509. Written stipulation for place of suit.
10510. Costs when plaintiff defaults.
10511. Dismissal without trial on merits.
10512. Change of venue for fraud.
10513. Dual applications.
10514. Costs and attorney fees.
10515. In adjoining township.
10516. Docket furnished.
10517. Entries on docket.
10518. Parties—district court procedure applicable.
10519. How commenced.
10520. Petition not necessary.
10521. Form of notice.
10522. Amount of judgment claimed.
10523. Time of trial.
10524. Service and return.
10525. Defendant may pay officer.
10526. Appearance—personal or by agent.
10527. Security for costs.
10528. Application for cost bond.
10529. Time for appearance.
10530. Postponement.
10531. Adjournment.
10532. Showing for.
10533. Testimony of witness taken.
10534. Pleadings.
10535. Counterclaim.
10536. Written instruments filed.
10537. Change of place of trial.
10538. Next nearest justice.
10539. When change is not effected.
10540. Title to real property.
10541. Other causes severed.
10542. Demand for jury.
10543. Dismissal of action.
10544. On written instrument.
10545. Default in such case.
10546. Default in other cases.
10547. Default as to counterclaim.
10549. New trial.
10550. Costs of new trial.
10551. Execution recalled.
10552. Jury summoned.
10553. Selection of jury.
10554. Discharge of jury.
10555. Motion in arrest or for new trial.
10556. Verdict.
10557. Judgment entered.
10558. In excess of jurisdiction.
10559. Dismissal.
10560. Mutual judgments set off.
10561. As in district court.
10562. When by different justices.
10563. Transcripts.
10564. Docket entry.
10565. Execution for balance.
10566. Execution on transcript.
10567. Execution as set-off.
10569. Transcript filed.
10570. Refusal to allow set-off of judgment.
10571. Judgment by confession.
10572. Transcripts—filing authorized.
10573. Prior filings legalized.
10574. Effect.
10575. Executions.
10576. Form.
10577. Return.
10578. Renewable.
10579. For thirty days.
10580. Garnishment.
10581. Property sold.
10582. Appeal.
10583. Amount in controversy.
10584. Time.
10585. By clerk.
10586. How secured.
10587. Action of clerk.
10588. Form of bond.
10589. Proceedings suspended.
10590. Execution recalled.
10591. Papers filed.
10592. Return amended.
10593. Mistakes corrected.
10594. Return—when made.
10595. Affirmance—trial.
10596. Notice of appeal.
10597. How served.
10598. Trial of appeal.
10599. New demand.
10600. Costs of appeal.
10601. Offer to confess judgment.
10603. Damages for delay.
10604. Appeal from default—pleadings.
10605. Writs of error—when allowed.
10606. Affidavit—notice.
10607. Writ.
10608. Copy served—return.
10609. Bond.
10610. Amended return.
10611. Hearing—dismissal—affirmance.
10613. Restitution.
10614. Replevin.
10615. Attachment.
10616. Answers of garnishee.
10617. Appearance.
10502. Jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace, when not specially restricted, is coextensive with their respective counties; but does not embrace actions for the recovery of money against actual residents of any other county, except as provided in this chapter. [C51, §2261; R60, §3849; C73, §3507; C97, §4476; C24, 27, §10502.]

10503. Amount in controversy. Within the prescribed limit, it extends to all civil actions, except those by equitable proceedings, where the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars; and, by consent of parties in writing, it may be extended to actions where the amount claimed is not more than three hundred dollars. [C51, §2263; R60, §3850; C73, §3509; C97, §4478; C24, 27, §10503.] [C51, §2263; R60, §3851; C73, §3509; C97, §4478; C24, 27, §10504.]

10505. Where defendant served. Actions may be brought where the property sought to be levied upon is found. [C51, §2265; R60, §3852; C73, §3510; C97, §4479; C24, 27, §10505.]

10506. Replevin. Actions in replevin may also be brought in any other township of the same county, if actual service on one or more of the defendants is made in such township. [C51, §2266; R60, §3852; C73, §3510; C97, §4479; C24, 27, §10506.]

10507. Attachment. Actions aided by attachment may be brought against nonresidents of the state in any county and township wherein the property sought to be levied upon is found. [C51, §2265; R60, §3853; C73, §3511; C97, §4480; C24, 27, §10507.]

10508. Nonresident. Any action against such nonresidents may be brought in any county wherein any defendant is served with notice thereof. [C51, §2266; R60, §3854; C73, §3512; C97, §4480; C24, 27, §10508.]

10509. Written stipulation for place of suit. On written contracts stipulating for payment at a particular place, action may be brought in the township where the payment was agreed to be made. [C51, §2267; R60, §3855; C73, §3513; C97, §4481; S13, §4481; C24, 27, §10509.]

10510. Costs when plaintiff defaults. Should action be brought under the provisions of section 10509 in any county other than that of the residence of the defendant and the plaintiff shall fail to appear at the time fixed for the trial in the original notice, the justice of the peace before whom said action is brought, shall, upon presentation of the copy of the original notice served upon the defendant, docket said cause and enter judgment therein against the plaintiff in favor of the defendant for all costs in the action, which costs shall include all reasonable expenses of the defendant in attending the place of trial and an attorney's fee not to exceed fifteen dollars for defendant's attorney. [S13, §4481; C24, 27, §10510.]

10511. Dismissal without trial on merits. Should any action brought under the provisions of section 10509 for any cause, except upon trial upon the merits, be dismissed, the defendant shall recover like costs and expenses and attorney fees. [S13, §4481; C24, 27, §10511.]

10512. Change of venue for fraud. Where an action is brought relying upon the foregoing provisions to fix the venue in a township in a county other than the residence of the signer of a written contract, and the defendant files a verified answer setting forth a legal defense alleging fraud in the inception of the contract, and he files therein a motion asking to have said cause transferred to the county of his residence, accompanied by a cost bond of fifty dollars to be approved by the court where the action is brought, the justice before whom such action is brought shall thereupon order the same transferred to such county upon the defendant paying fees of transcript and postage, and all papers and transcript shall forthwith be mailed, by registered letter, to the clerk of the district court of the county of defendant's residence, and said cause shall be docketed for trial. [S13, §4481; C24, 27, §10512.]

10513. Dual applications. If two or more defendants in the same cause apply for change of venue as provided in section 10512, the justice shall transmit said papers to the county of the defendant making first application. [S13, §4481; C24, 27, §10513.]

10514. Costs and attorney fees. If, upon trial, the defendant shall establish his defense of fraud, then he shall be entitled to recover, as a part of his costs, the reasonable expense, including attorney's fees, for securing the change of place of trial, but if he shall fail to establish said defense, then he shall be liable to plaintiff, as a part of the costs, for the reasonable additional expense caused to him by reason of such change. [S13, §4481; C24, 27, §10514.]
10515. In adjoining township. If there is no justice in the proper township qualified or able to act, the action may be commenced in any adjoining township in the same county. If there be no such justice in an adjoining township, it may be commenced before the justice in the same county nearest to the township in which the defendant resides. [C51, §2268; R60, §3856; C73, §3514; C97, §4482; C24, 27, §10515.]

10516. Docket furnished. The board of supervisors of each county shall furnish to each justice of the peace thereof a well-bound blank record book of not less than four quires, with index, suitable for a docket, upon his certificate that the same is necessary for the business of the office. [C73, §3685; C97, §4483; C24, 27, §10516.]

10517. Entries on docket. Each justice shall keep such docket by entering therein each action and each act done, with the proper date as follows:
1. The title of the action.
2. A brief statement of the nature and amount of the plaintiff's demand, and defendant's counterclaim, if any, giving date to each where dates exist.
3. The issuing of the notice and the return thereof.
4. The appearance of the parties.
5. Every adjournment, stating at whose instance and for what time.
6. The granting of a change of place of trial, and the name of the justice to whom the case is sent.
7. The trial, and whether by the justice or by a jury.
8. The verdict and judgment.
9. The issuance of each writ of attachment or replevin or other process, to whom delivered, the amount of the claim, together with the notice for service, or to the justice before whom it is returnable. [C51, §2269; R60, §3857; C73, §3515; C97, §4484; C24, 27, §10517.]

10518. Parties—district court procedure applicable. The parties to the action may be the same as in the district court, and all the proceedings prescribed for that court, so far as applicable and not herein changed, shall be pursued in justices' courts. The powers of the court are only as herein enumerated. [C51, §2270; R60, §3858; C73, §3516; C97, §4485; C24, 27, §10518.]

10519. How commenced. Actions in justices' courts are commenced by voluntary appearance or by notice. [C51, §2271; R60, §3859; C73, §3517; C97, §4486; C24, 27, §10519.]

10520. Petition not necessary. No petition need be filed except as in this chapter required. The notice must state the cause of the action in general terms, sufficient to apprise the defendant of the nature of the claims against him. [C51, §2272; R60, §3860; C73, §3518; C97, §4487; C24, 27, §10520.]

10521. Form of notice. It must be addressed to the defendant by name, but if his name is unknown, a description of him will be sufficient. It must be subscribed by the plaintiff, his attorney, or the justice before whom it is returnable. [C51, §2273; R60, §3861; C73, §3519; C97, §4488; C24, 27, §10521.]

10522. Amount of judgment claimed. It must state the amount for which the plaintiff will take judgment if the defendant fails to appear and answer at the time and place therein fixed. [C51, §2274; R60, §3862; C73, §3520; C97, §4489; C24, 27, §10522.]

10523. Time of trial. The time fixed in the notice must be not less than five nor more than fifteen days from the date, and it must be served not less than five days previous to the trial. [C51, §2275; R60, §3863; C73, §3521; C97, §4490; C24, 27, §10523.]

10524. Service and return. The service and return thereto must be made in the same manner as in the district court, except no service shall be made by publication other than is herein provided, nor shall any return made by another than the sheriff or a constable of the county be valid unless sworn to. [C51, §2276; R60, §3864; C73, §3522; C97, §4491; C24, 27, §10524.]

Manner of service, §11060 et seq. Similar provision as to return, §11066.

10525. Defendant may pay officer. The defendant may at any time pay to the officer having the notice for service, or to the justice of the peace, the amount of the claim, together with the costs which have then accrued, and thereupon the proceedings shall be dismissed. [C51, §2277; R60, §3865; C73, §3523; C97, §4492; C24, 27, §10525.]

10526. Appearance—personal or by agent. Either of the parties may appear in person or by agent; if by agent, he may be required by the justice to show his authority, if written, or prove it by his oath or otherwise, if verbal. [C51, §2278; R60, §3866; C73, §3524; C97, §4493; C24, 27, §10526.]

10527. Security for costs. If a defendant in any cause of action in the justice court at any time within two days before the commencement of the trial of the cause, shall make and file an affidavit stating that he has a good defense in whole or in part, the plaintiff, if he is a nonresident of this state, or a private or foreign corporation, before any other proceedings in the action, must file with the justice of the peace before whom such action is pending, a bond with sureties to be approved by such justice in an amount to be fixed by the justice for the payment of all costs which may accrue in the action in the court in which it is brought, or in any other justice court to which it may be carried, either to the defendant or to the officers of the court. [S18, §4493-a; C24, 27, §10527.]

10528. Application for cost bond. The application for such security shall be by motion, filed with the case, and the facts supporting it must be shown by affidavit annexed thereto, which
may be responded to by counter affidavits on or before the hearing of the motion, and each party shall file all his affidavits at once and none thereafter. [§13,§4493-a; C24, 27,§10528.]

10529. Time for appearance. The parties in all cases are entitled to one hour in which to appear after the time fixed therefor, but neither party is bound to wait longer for the other. [C51, §2279; R60,§3867; C73,§3525; C97,§4494; C24, 27,§10529.]

10530. Postponement. Upon the return day, if the justice is actually engaged in other official business, he may postpone proceedings in the case until such business is finished. [C51,§2280; R60, §3868; C73,§3526; C97,§4495; C24, 27,§10530.]

10531. Adjournment. If from any cause the justice is unable to attend to the trial at the time fixed, or if a jury is demanded, he may adjourn the cause for a period not exceeding three days, nor shall he make more than two such adjournments. [C51,§2281; R60,§3869; C73,§3527; C97,§4496; C24, 27,§10531.]

10532. Showing for. In case of the absence of witnesses, either party, at his own cost, may have an adjournment, not exceeding sixty days, upon motion supported by an affidavit like that required to obtain a continuance in the district court for a like cause. [C51,§2282; R60,§3870; C73,§3528; C97,§4499; C24, 27,§10532.]

Showing required. §11444.

10533. Testimony of witness taken. Either party applying for an adjournment must, if required by the adverse party, consent that the testimony of any witness of the adverse party who is in attendance be then taken in writing, to be used as a deposition on the trial of the cause. [C51,§2283; R60,§3871; C73,§3529; C97,§4498; C24, 27,§10533.]

10534. Pleadings. The pleadings must be substantially the same as in the district court. They may be written or oral, but if required to be verified they must be in writing. If oral, they must in substance be written down by the justice in his docket. [C51,§2284; R60,§3872; C73,§3530; C97,§4499; C24, 27,§10534.]

Pleadings in district court, ch 691.

10535. Counterclaim. A counterclaim must be made, if at all, at the time the answer is put in. [C51,§2285; R60,§3873; C73,§3531; C97, §4500; C24, 27,§10535.]

10536. Written instruments filed. The original, or a copy, of all written instruments upon which a cause of action or counterclaim is founded must be filed with the claim founded thereon, or a sufficient reason given for not doing so. [C51,§2286; R60,§3874; C73,§3532; C97,§4501; C24, 27,§10536.]

10537. Change of place of trial. Either party, before the trial is commenced, may have the place of trial changed, upon filing an affidavit that the justice is prejudiced against him, or is a near relative of the other party, or is a material witness for the plaintiff, or that he cannot obtain justice before him; but no more than one change shall be allowed each party, unless the justice to whom the case is transmitted is related to either party by consanguinity or affinity within the fourth degree, or is a witness, or has been an attorney employed in the action; in either of which events a second change may be allowed. [R60,§3875; C73,§3533; C97,§4502; C24, 27,§10537.]

10538. Next nearest justice. When a change is allowed and the fees for transcript are paid, said justice shall transmit all the original papers in the case, and a transcript of his proceedings to the next nearest justice in the township, if there be any; if not, to the next nearest justice in his county, and said justice shall proceed to try said case, and, if he cannot try the same immediately, he shall then fix a time therefor, of which all parties shall take notice. [R60,§3876; C73,§3534; C97,§4503; C24, 27,§10538.]

10539. When change is not effected. If the person to whom the cause is sent is not a justice, or for any reason, though a justice, cannot act, the court granting the change shall retain jurisdiction of the case for the purpose of perfecting the same and sending it to the next nearest justice who can serve. [C97,§4504; C24, 27,§10539.]

10540. Title to real property. If the title to real property is put in issue by verified pleadings, or such fact manifestly appears from the proof on the trial of the issue, the justice shall, without further proceedings, certify the cause and papers, with a transcript of his docket showing the reason of such transfer, to the district court, where the same shall be tried on the merits. No cause so transferred shall be dismissed because the justice erred in transferring the same. [C51,§2287, 2288; R60,§3877, 3878; C73,§3535; C97,§4505; C24, 27,§10540.]

Analogous provision as to title, §10665.

10541. Other causes severed. When a case is thus transferred, if there are other causes of action not necessarily connected with the issue of title, they may be severed, retained, and tried before the justice. [C51,§2289; R60,§3879; C73,§3536; C97,§4506; C24, 27,§10541.]

10542. Demand for jury. Unless one of the parties demands a trial by jury at or before the time for joining issue, it shall be by the justice. [C51,§2290; R60,§3880; C73,§3537; C97,§4507; C24, 27,§10542.]

10543. Dismissal of action. If the plaintiff fails to appear by himself or agent on the return day or time fixed for the trial, the justice shall dismiss the case and render judgment against him for costs, except as provided in section 10544. [C51,§2291; R60,§3881; C73, §3538; C97,§4508; C24, 27,§10543.]

10544. On written instrument. When the action is founded on an instrument in writing, purporting to have been executed by the defendant, calling for a certain sum as due the plaintiff, if the signature of the defendant is not denied under oath, and if the instrument has been filed with the justice previous to the time fixed for appearance, or the action is upon an account which is verified, he may proceed
with the cause, whether the plaintiff appears or not. [C51,§2292; R60,§3882; C73,§3539; C97, §4509; C24, 27,§10544.]

Referred to in §§10543, 10545.

10545. Default in such case. In the case provided for in section 10544, if the defendant does not appear, judgment shall be rendered against him for the amount of the plaintiff’s claim. [C51,§2298; R60,§3883; C73,§3540; C97, §4510; C24, 27, §10545.]

Referred to in §10547.

10546. Default in other cases. Where the plaintiff’s claim is not founded upon such written instrument or account, and the defendant does not appear, the justice shall proceed to hear the allegations and proofs of the plaintiff, and render judgment thereon for the amount to which he shows himself entitled, not exceeding the amount stated in the notice. [C51, §2294; R60,§3884; C73,§3541; C97,§4511; C24, 27, §10546.]

Referred to in §10547.

10547. Default as to counterclaim. In the cases contemplated in sections 10545 and 10546, if the defendant has previously filed a counterclaim, founded on a written instrument purporting to have been signed by the plaintiff, calling for a certain sum, or on a verified account, the justice shall allow such counterclaim in the same manner as though the defendant had appeared, and render judgment accordingly. [C51,§2295; R60,§3885; C73,§3542; C97,§4512; C24, 27, §10547.]

10548. Judgment set aside. Judgment dismissing the cause, or by default, may be set aside by the justice at any time within six days after being rendered, if the party applying therefor shows a satisfactory excuse for his nonappearance. [C51,§2296; R60,§3886; C73, §3543; C97,§4513; C24, 27, §10548.]

10549. New trial. In such case a new day shall be fixed for trial, and notice thereof given to the parties or his agent. [C51,§2297; R60, §3887; C73,§3544; C97,§4514; C24, 27, §10549.]

10550. Costs of new trial. Such orders shall be made in relation to the additional costs thereby created as are equitable. [C51,§2298; R60,§3888; C73, §§3545; C97,§4515; C24, 27, §10550.]

10551. Execution recalled. Any execution which may in the meantime have been issued shall be recalled in the same manner as in cases of appeal. [C51,§2299; R60,§3889; C73,§3546; C97,§4516; C24, 27, §10551.]

Executive recalled, p. 1050.

10552. Jury summoned. If a jury be demanded, the justice shall issue his precept to some constable of the township, directing him to summon the requisite number of jurors possessing the same qualifications as are required in the district court. [C51,§2301; R60,§3890; C73,§3547; C97,§4517; C24, 27, §10552.]

Qualifications, p. 10462.

10553. Selection of jury. The jury shall consist of six jurors, unless a smaller number be agreed upon between the parties. Each party is entitled to three peremptory challenges and no more. Any deficiency in their number, arising from any cause, may be supplied by summoning others in the manner above directed. [C51,§2302; R60,§3891; C73,§3548; C97, §4518; C24, 27, §10553.]

10554. Discharge of jury. The justice may discharge the jury, when satisfied that it cannot agree, and shall immediately issue a new precept for summoning another, to appear at a time therein fixed, not more than three days distant, unless the parties otherwise agree. [C51,§2303; R60,§3892; C73,§3549; C97,§4519; C24, 27, §10554.]

10555. Motion in arrest or for new trial—instructions. No motion in arrest of judgment, to set aside a verdict, or for a new trial, can be entertained by a justice of the peace; nor can the justice give instructions to the jury, but must rule on objections to evidence. [C51, §2304; R60,§3893; C73,§3550; C97,§4520; C24, 27, §10555.]

10556. Verdict. The verdict of the jury must be general. Where there are several plaintiffs or defendants, it may be for or against one or more of them. [C51,§2305; R60,§3894; C73, §3551; C97,§4521; C24, 27, §10556.]

10557. Judgment entered. In cases of dismissal, or of judgment by confession, or on the verdict of a jury, the judgment shall be rendered and entered upon the docket forthwith. In all other cases, it shall be done within three days after the cause is submitted to the justice for final action. [C51,§2306; R60,§3895; C73, §3552; C97,§4522; C24, 27, §10557.]

10558. In excess of jurisdiction. If the sum found for either party exceeds the jurisdiction of the justice, such party may remit the excess and take judgment for the residue, but he cannot afterwards sue for the amount remitted. [C51,§2307; R60,§3896; C73,§3553; C97,§4523; C24, 27, §10558.]

10559. Dismissal. Instead of remitting the excess, the party obtaining such verdict may elect to have judgment dismissing the action, in which case such party shall pay the costs. [C51, §2308; R60,§3897; C73,§3554; C97,§4524; C24, 27, §10559.]

10560. Mutual judgments set off. Mutual judgments between the same parties, rendered by the same or different justices, may be set off against each other. [C51,§2309; R60,§3898; C73, §3555; C97,§4525; C24, 27, §10560.]

10561. As in district court. When rendered by the same court, the same course shall be pursued as is prescribed in the district court. [C51,§2310; R60,§3899; C73,§3556; C97,§4526; C24, 27, §10561.]

Set-off in district court, p. 11740.

10562. When by different justices. If the judgment proposed to be set off was rendered by another justice, the party offering it must obtain a transcript thereof, with a certificate of such justice indorsed thereon, stating that no appeal has been taken, and that the transcript was obtained for the purpose of being
10563. Transcripts. Such transcript shall not be given until the time for taking an appeal has elapsed. [C51, §2312; R60, §3901; C73, §3565; C97, §4532; C24, 27, §10566.]

10564. Docket entry. The justice giving the transcript shall make an entry of the fact in his docket, and all other proceedings in his court shall thenceforth be stayed. [C51, §2313; R60, §3902; C73, §3565; C97, §4529; C24, 27, §10564.]

10565. Execution for balance. The transcript being presented to the justice who has rendered a judgment between the same parties, if execution has not been issued thereon, he shall strike a balance between the judgments and issue execution for such balance. [C51, §2314; R60, §3903; C73, §3566; C97, §4530; C24, 27, §10565.]

10566. Execution on transcript. If execution has issued, he shall also issue execution on the transcript filed with him, and deliver it to the officer who has the other execution. [C51, §2315; R60, §3904; C73, §3561; C97, §4531; C24, 27, §10566.]

10567. Execution as set-off. Such officer shall treat the lesser execution as so much cash collected on the larger, and proceed to collect the balance. [C51, §2316; R60, §3905; C73, §3562; C97, §4532; C24, 27, §10567.]

10568. Costs in case of set-off. The above rules as to setting off judgments between the same parties are subject to the same prohibition as to setting off costs, when the effect will be to leave an insufficient amount of money actually collected to satisfy the costs of both judgments, as is contained in the rules of proceedings in the district court. [C51, §2317; R60, §3906; C73, §3563; C97, §4533; C24, 27, §10568.]

Set-off in district court, §11740.

10569. Transcript filed. When the judgment of another justice is thus allowed to be set off, the transcript thereof shall be filed among the papers of the case in which it is to be used, and the proper entry made in the justice’s docket. [C51, §2318; R60, §3907; C73, §3564; C97, §4534; C24, 27, §10569.]

10570. Refusal to allow set-off of judgment. If the justice refuses the judgment as a set-off, he shall so certify on the transcript and return it to the party who offered it. When filed in the office of the justice who gave it, proceedings may be had by him in the same manner as though no transcript had been certified. [C51, §2319; R60, §3908; C73, §3565; C97, §4535; C24, 27, §10570.]

10571. Judgment by confession. A judgment by confession, without action, may be entered by a justice of the peace for an amount within his jurisdiction, and the provisions of law regulating judgments by confessions in courts of record shall, so far as may be, apply to confessions of judgment before a justice of the peace, and the justice shall enter such judgment on his docket, and may issue execution thereon as in other cases. [C51, §§1837, 1841; R60, §§3397, 3401; C73, §3566; C97, §4536; C24, 27, §10571.]

Judgment by confession, ch 545.

10572. Transcripts—filing authorized. A party obtaining a judgment in the justice’s or mayor’s court may cause a transcript thereof to be certified to the office of the clerk of the district court in the county. [C51, §2320; R60, §3909; C73, §3567; C97, §4537; C24, 27, §10572.]

Referred to in §10578.

10573. Prior filings legalized. All transcripts from mayor’s courts heretofore filed in the office of the clerk of the district court as provided in section 10572, shall have the same force and effect as though from the office of the justice of the peace. [C24, 27, §10573.]

10574. Effect. The clerk shall file the transcript as soon as received, and enter a memorandum thereof and the time of filing in the judgment docket and lien index, and from such entry it shall be treated in all respects and in its enforcement as a judgment obtained in the district court. No execution shall issue from the justice’s court after the filing of such transcript. [C51, §2321; R60, §3910; C73, §3568; C97, §4538; S13, §4538; C24, 27, §10574.]

Action on transcripted judgment, §11009. Lien of transcripted judgment, §11062 et seq.

10575. Executions. Executions for the enforcement of judgments in a justice’s court may be issued, as provided in this chapter, at any time within ten years from the entry of the judgment, but not afterward. [C51, §2322; R60, §3911; C73, §3569; C97, §4539; C24, 27, §10575.]

10576. Form. Such execution shall be against the goods and chattels of the defendant therein, and shall be directed to any constable of the county. [C51, §2323; R60, §3912; C73, §3570; C97, §4540; C24, 27, §10576.]

10577. Return. It must be dated on the day on which it is issued, and made returnable within thirty days thereafter. [C51, §2324; R60, §3913; C73, §3571; C97, §4541; C24, 27, §10577.]

10578. Renewable. If not satisfied when returned, it may be renewed from time to time by an indorsement thereon to that effect, signed by the justice, and dated of the date of such renewal. [C51, §2325; R60, §3914; C73, §3572; C97, §4542; C24, 27, §10578.]

10579. For thirty days. The indorsement must state the amount paid thereon, and shall continue the execution in full force for thirty days from the date of renewal. [C51, §2326; R60, §3915; C73, §3573; C97, §4543; C24, 27, §10579.]

10580. Garnishment. Garnishment proceedings under execution shall be the same as in the district court, except, upon return of the garnishment being made to the justice who issued the execution, he shall docket a cause, fix a time, and cite the garnishee then to appear and answer. Judgment against the garnishee shall not be entered until the principal defendant shall have had five days’ notice of the garnishment proceedings to be served in the same manner as
10581. Property sold. Property levied on before such renewal may be retained by the officer and sold after renewal. [C51, §2327; R60, §3916; C73, §3574; C97, §4545; C24, 27, §10580.]

10582. Appeal. Any person aggrieved by the final judgment of a justice may appeal therefrom to the district or a superior court in the county, at his option, in the manner provided by law. [C51, §2328; R60, §3917; C73, §3575; C97, §4546; C24, 27, §10582.]

Notice of appeal, §10596 et seq.

10583. Amount in controversy. No such appeal shall be allowed when the amount in controversy does not exceed twenty-five dollars. [C97, §4547; C24, 27, §10583.]

10584. Time. The appeal must be perfected within twenty days after the rendition of the judgment. [C51, §2329; R60, §3918; C73, §3576; C97, §4548; C24, 27, §10584.]

10585. By clerk. If within twenty days the appellant is prepared to take his appeal, and is prevented only by the absence or death of the justice, or his inability to act, he may apply to the clerk of the court to which the appeal may be taken for the allowance thereof. [C51, §2330; R60, §3919; C73, §3577; C97, §4549; C24, 27, §10585.]

10586. How secured. Such application shall be founded on an affidavit, stating the amount and nature of the judgment, and the time of the rendition thereof, as nearly as practicable, and the reason why he thus applies. [C51, §2331; R60, §3920; C73, §3578; C97, §4550; C24, 27, §10586.]

10587. Action of clerk. The clerk has thereupon the same power to act in the premises as the justice would have had. He may require the books and papers of the justice to be delivered to him, for which purpose he may issue a precept to the sheriff to that effect, if necessary, and may make out and file the transcript. After this he shall return to the justice the books and papers of the justice proper to be kept by the justice. [C51, §2332; R60, §3920; C73, §3579; C97, §4551; C24, 27, §10587.]

10588. Form of bond. The appeal is not perfected until a bond in the following form, or its equivalent, is taken and filed in the office of the clerk of the court to which it is taken all the original papers relating to the action, with a transcript of all the entries in his docket. [C51, §2333; R60, §3921; C73, §3580; C97, §4552; C24, 27, §10588.]

Notice of appeal, §10596 et seq.

10589. Proceedings suspended. Upon the appeal being perfected, all further proceedings in that court shall be suspended, and the case shall be in the court to which the appeal is taken. [C51, §§2334, 2337; R60, §§3922, 3926; C73, §§3581, 3584; C97, §4553; C24, 27, §10589.]

10590. Execution recalled. If, in the meantime, an execution has been issued, the justice shall give the appellant a certificate that an appeal has been taken and perfected. Upon that certificate being presented to the constable, he shall cease further action, and release any property taken in execution. [C51, §2335; R60, §3924; C73, §3582; C97, §4554; C24, 27, §10590.]

10591. Papers filed. Upon the appeal being perfected, the justice shall file in the office of the clerk of the court to which it is taken all the original papers relating to the action, with a transcript of all the entries in his docket. [C51, §2336; R60, §3925; C73, §3583; C97, §4555; C24, 27, §10591.]

Presumption of approval, §12759-1.

10592. Return amended. The proper court may, by rule, compel the justice to approve an appeal bond, or make or amend his return according to law. [C51, §2337; R60, §3926; C73, §3584; C97, §4556; C24, 27, §10592.]

Presumption of approval, §12759-1.

10593. Mistakes corrected. Where an omission or mistake has been made by the justice in his docket entries, and that fact is made unquestionable, the court to which the appeal is taken may correct the mistake or supply the omission, or direct the justice to do so. [C51, §2338; R60, §3927; C73, §3585; C97, §4557; C24, 27, §10593.]

10594. Return—when made. If an appeal is perfected ten days before the next term of the court to which it is taken, the justice’s return must be made at least five days before that term. All such cases must be tried when reached unless continued for cause. [C51, §2339; R60, §3928; C73, §3586; C97, §4558; C24, 27, §10594.]

10595. Affirmance—trial. If the appellant fails to pay the docket fee and have the case docketed by noon of the second day of the term at which the appeal should properly come on for trial, unless time is extended by the court, the appellee may do so, and have the judgment below affirmed, or have the case set down for trial on its merits, as he may elect. If the appellant, before noon of the next day after an order of affirmance has been granted, shall appear and make a sufficient showing of merits and proper excuse for his default, and pay to the clerk the docket fee, the court in its discretion may set aside the order of affirmance, and the cause shall stand for trial at that term, unless appellee asks a continuance, and the clerk shall pay over to the appellee the docket fee, but, if the appeal at the election of appellee is set down for trial on its merits, and the trial is withdrawn or dismissed, judgment shall be rendered against the principal and surety on said bond. [C51, §2333; R60, §3922; C73, §3580; C97, §4552; C24, 27, §10588.]

Presumption of approval, §12759-1.

10595. Affirmance—trial. If the appellant fails to pay the docket fee and have the case docketed by noon of the second day of the term at which the appeal should properly come on for trial, unless time is extended by the court, the appellee may do so, and have the judgment below affirmed, or have the case set down for trial on its merits, as he may elect. If the appellant, before noon of the next day after an order of affirmance has been granted, shall appear and make a sufficient showing of merits and proper excuse for his default, and pay to the clerk the docket fee, the court in its discretion may set aside the order of affirmance, and the cause shall stand for trial at that term, unless appellee asks a continuance, and the clerk shall pay over to the appellee the docket fee, but, if the appeal at the election of appellee is set down for trial on its merits, and the trial is withdrawn or dismissed, judgment shall be rendered against the principal and surety on said bond. [C51, §2333; R60, §3922; C73, §3580; C97, §4552; C24, 27, §10588.]

Presumption of approval, §12759-1.
§10596, Ch 474, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURT 1378

has commenced, the foregoing provision shall not apply. [C97,§4559; C24, 27,§10595.]

10596. Notice of appeal. If an appeal is not perfected on the day on which judgment is rendered, written notice thereof must be served on the appellee or his agent, at least ten days before the next term of the court to which the appeal is taken, if ten days intervene, or the action, on motion of the appellant, shall be continued at the cost of the appellant. [C51,§2345; R60,§3930; C73,§3598; C97,§4560; C24, 27,§10596.]

10597. How served. Such notice may be served like the original notice, and if the appellee or his agent has no place of residence in the county, it may be served by being left with the defendant. [C51,§2342; R60,§3931; C73,§3595; C97,§4561; C24, 27,§10597.]

Service of notice. §11060.

10598. Trial of appeal. An appeal brings up the action for trial on the merits alone. All errors, irregularities, and illegibilities are to be disregarded under such circumstances, if the action might have been prosecuted in the court to which the appeal is taken. [C51,§2345; R60,§3932; C73,§3590; C97,§4562; C24, 27,§10599.]

10599. New demand. No new demand or counterclaim can be made upon the appeal, unless by mutual consent. [C51,§2344; R60,§3933; C73,§3591; C97,§4563; C24, 27,§10598.]

10600. Costs of appeal. The appellant must pay the costs of the appeal, unless he obtains a more favorable judgment than that from which he appealed. [C51,§2346; R60,§3935; C73,§3592; C97,§4564; C24, 27,§10600.]

10601. Offer to confess judgment. Appellant may offer to confess judgment for a certain amount, with costs, and if the final amount recovered be less favorable to the appellant than such offer, he shall pay the costs of appeal. [C51,§2348; R60,§3934; C73,§3593; C97,§4565; C24, 27,§10601.]

Confession in district court, ch 546.

10602. Judgment on appeal bond. Any judgment on the appeal against the appellant shall be entered against him and his sureties, and shall recite the order of liability as principal and surety. [C51,§2347; R60,§3936; C73,§3594; C97,§4566; C24, 27,§10602.]

Analogous provisions, §§11157, 11665, 11712.

10603. Damages for delay. If an appeal is taken for delay, the court to which it is taken may award such damages, not exceeding ten per cent on the amount of the judgment below, as may seem right. [C51,§2348; R60,§3937; C73,§3595; C97,§4567; C24, 27,§10603.]

Similar provision, §12873.

10604. Appeal from default—pleadings. If the appeal is taken from a judgment by default, the defendant may file, before noon of the second day of the term at which the appeal is triable, in the court to which it is taken, and the plaintiff reply thereto as in other cases, any pleadings necessary to properly set forth any defense he may have to the action. In such case the costs of the trial before the justice shall be taxed to the defendant. [C73,§3596; C97,§4568; C24, 27,§10604.]

10605. Writs of error—when allowed. Any person aggrieved by an erroneous decision in a matter of law or other illegality in the proceedings of a justice of the peace may, within twenty days after the final decision is made, remove the same, or so much thereof as is necessary, for correction, into the court to which an appeal from such justice might be taken. [C51,§2349; R60,§3938; C73,§3597; C97,§4569; C24, 27,§10605.]

10606. Affidavit—notice. The basis of the proceedings is an affidavit filed in the office of the clerk, setting forth the errors complained of, and must be filed in the same time, and the notice must be the same as in case of appeal. [C51, §2350; R60,§3939; C73,§3598; C97,§4570; C24, 27,§10606.]

10607. Writ. The clerk shall thereupon issue an order commanding the justice to certify the record and proceedings, so far as they relate to the facts stated in the affidavit. [C51,§2351; R60,§3940; C73,§3599; C97,§4571; C24, 27,§10606.]

10608. Copy served—return. A copy of the affidavit shall accompany the order and be served upon the justice, who shall, with the least practicable delay, make the return required. [C51,§2352; R60,§3941; C73,§3600; C97,§4572; C24, 27,§10608.]

10609. Bond. All proceedings in the justice's court subsequent to judgment may be stayed by a bond, entered into like that required in cases of appeals, and on which judgment shall be entered against the principal and surety in like manner and under like circumstances. [C51,§2353; R60,§3942; C73,§3601; C97,§4573; C24, 27,§10609.]

10610. Amended return. The court may compel a return to the writ, or an amended return when the first is not full and complete. [C51,§2354; R60,§3943; C73,§3602; C97,§4574; C24, 27,§10610.]

10611. Hearing—dismissal—affirmance. The action shall stand for hearing on the writ of error at the first term after due notice thereof has been given. In case the party suing out the writ fails to have the return of the justice docketed before noon of the second day of the term at which the case should properly come on for hearing on such writ of error, and to pay the clerk's fees therefor, the appellee, unless time is extended by the court, may cause the action to be docketed and the writ of error dismissed, and, if he so elect, the judgment below affirmed; and the provisions of the section relating to docketing of appeals by appellee shall be applicable to proceedings under writs of error, so far as may be. [C97,§4575; C24, 27,§10611.]

Similar provision as to docketing, §§10595, 11440.

10612. Judgment. The court may render final judgment, or it may remand the cause to the justice for a new trial, or such further proceedings as shall be deemed proper, and prescribe the notice necessary to bring the parties again before the justice. [C51,§2355; R60,§3944; C73,§3603; C97,§4576; C24, 27,§10612.]

Referred to in §10611.

Similar provision, §§10611, 11440.
10613. Restitution. If the court renders a final judgment reversing the judgment of the justice of the peace, after such judgment has been collected in whole or in part, it may award restitution, with interest, and issue execution accordingly, or it may remand the cause to the justice for this purpose. [C51, §2377; R60, §3956; C73, §3604; C97, §4577; C24, 27, §10613.]

10614. Replevin. The proceedings and verdict in replevin shall be the same as are prescribed in such cases in the district court, except as modified in this chapter. [C51, §2384; R60, §3946; C73, §3605; C97, §4578; C24, 27, §10614.]

10615. Attachment. Proceedings in attachment, except as modified in this chapter, shall be the same as in the district court, the justice performing the duties with reference thereto which are required of the clerk of that court. The petition must be verified, and claim more than five dollars, and, if a less sum is recovered, the plaintiff shall pay all the costs of the attachment. [C51, §1884, 2358; R60, §§3245, 3947; C73, §§3024, 3606; C97, §4579; C24, 27, §10615.]

Attachment and garnishment, ch 510 et seq.

10616. Answers of garnishee. The constable has the same power to administer an oath to the garnishee in attachment or on execution, and to take his answer, as is given to the sheriff in like cases in the district court. [C51, §§1884, 2358; R60, §§3245, 3947; C73, §§3024, 3606; C97, §4579; C24, 27, §10616.]

Garnishment, ch 518.

10617. Appearance. Garnishees may be required to appear and answer at the time fixed for the appearance of the parties to the action, and the conduct of the same shall be governed by the law relating to garnishments under attachments in the district court. [C51, §2360; R60, §3948; C73, §3607; C97, §4580; C24, 27, §10617.]

Garnishment, ch 519.

10618. Attachment without personal service. In actions in which an attachment is sought, if it is made to appear by affidavit that personal service cannot be had on the defendant within the state, the justice, upon the return day, unless the defendant appears, shall make an order fixing the day for the trial, not less than sixty days thereafter, and requiring notice to be given by any constable as provided in section 10619. [R60, §3950; C73, §3909; C97, §4582; C24, 27, §10618.]

10619. Notice by posting. Upon such order being made, at least sixty days' notice of the pendency of such action shall be given by posting written or printed notices in three public places in the township where the action was commenced, which shall have the effect of a service by publication in the district court, and the justice shall proceed to hear the cause upon the day specified for that purpose; but no bond shall be required of the plaintiff after judgment as may be in the district court. [R60, §3951; C73, §3610; C97, §4585; C24, 27, §10619.]

Referred to in §10618. Service by publication, §1081.

10620. Records deposited with successor. Every justice of the peace, upon the expiration of his term of office, must deposit with his successor, his official docket, as well as those of his predecessors which may be in his custody, there to be kept as public records. All his official papers shall also be turned over to his successor. [C51, §2377; R60, §3967; C73, §3625; C97, §4584; C24, 27, §10620.]

10621. Records deposited with county auditor. If his office becomes vacant before his successor is elected, the said docket and papers shall be placed in the hands of the county auditor, and by him turned over to his successor when elected and qualified. [C51, §2378; R60, §3968; C73, §3626; C97, §4585; S13, §4585; C24, 27, §10621.]

10622. Transcripts by clerk. During the time of the vacancy in said office, and while the docket and papers are in the hands of the auditor, the clerk of the district court of said county, on the filing of a written request and payment of the fee required by law for the filing of transcripts, by the plaintiff, his agent, or attorney, in any case in which a judgment appears in said docket, shall make a transcript and certify to the same, as provided by law, noting said fact on said docket, with date thereon of the transcript, when so made and filed in the office of the clerk of the district court, shall have the same force and effect as though made by a justice of the peace rendering said judgment. [C51, §4585; C24, 27, §10622.]

Effect of transcript, §10674.

10623. Execution or transcript by successor. The justice with whom the docket of his predecessor is thus deposited may issue or renew execution on or give a transcript of any judgment there entered, in the same manner and with like effect as the justice who rendered the judgment might have done. [C51, §2379; R60, §3969; C73, §3627; C97, §4586; C24, 27, §10623.]

Similar provision, §10683.

10624. Absence, sickness, or inability of justice. In case of the death, absence, or inability to act of any justice, or the vacation of the office from any cause, execution may be issued from the docket of said justice, or transcript given therefrom, by any other justice in said township, with like effect as might have been done by the justice who rendered the judgment. [C73, §3627; C97, §4586; C24, 27, §10624.]

10625. Successor—how determined. When two or more justices are equally entitled to be held the successor in office of any justice, the county auditor shall determine by lot which is, and certify accordingly; which certificate shall be in duplicate, one copy of which shall be filed in the office of such auditor, and the other given to such successor. [C51, §§2380, 2381; R60, §§3970, 3971; C73, §3628; C97, §4587; C24, 27, §10625.]

10626. Interchange. In case of sickness, or other disability, or absence of a justice at the time fixed for a trial of a cause or other proceeding, any other justice of the township may, at his request, attend and transact the business for him without any transfer to another office. The entries shall be made in the docket of the justice at whose office the business is transacted, and the same effect shall be given to the proceedings as
though no such interchange of official service had taken place. [C51, §2382; R60, §3972; C73, §3629; C97, §4588; C24, 27, §10626.]

10627. Special constables. Any justice of the peace, in writing, may specially appoint any person of suitable age to perform any particular duty properly devolving upon a constable, and for that particular purpose the appointee shall be subject to the same obligations and receive the same fees. If such person is appointed to serve an attachment, execution, or order for the delivery of property, he shall, before levying upon the same, execute a bond to the state in a penal sum of not less than two hundred dollars, to be fixed by the justice, with one or more freeholders as sureties, to be approved by and filed with the justice making the appointment, and the usual official oath shall be indorsed thereon and signed. For any breach of such bond, any person injured thereby may bring action thereon in his own name, and recover the same damages as upon a constable's bond in like cases. [C51, §2383; R60, §3973; C73, §3650; C97, §4589; C24, 27, §10627.]

10628. No process to another county. No process can issue from a justice's court into another county, except when specially authorized. [C51, §2384; R60, §3974; C73, §3651; C97, §4590; C24, 27, §10628.]

See §§12093, 12097, 12194 et seq.

10629. Constables—duties. Constables are ministerial officers of justices of the peace, and shall serve all warrants, notices, or other process directed to them by and from any lawful authority, and perform all other duties now or hereafter required of them by law. [C51, §§229, 230; R60, §451, 452; C73, §§398, 399; C97, §579; C24, 27, §10629.]

10630. Sheriff and constable. The constable is the proper executive officer in a justice's court, but the sheriff may perform any of the duties required of him. The powers and duties of the sheriff in relation to the business of the district court, so far as the same are applicable and not modified by statute, devolve upon the constable in relation to the justice's court. [C51, §2385; R60, §3975; C73, §3632; C97, §4591; C24, 27, §10630.]

10631. Justice his own clerk. The justice shall be his own clerk, and perform the duties of both judge and clerk. [C51, §2386; R60, §3976; C73, §3633; C97, §4592; C24, 27, §10631.]

10632. Jury fees. Jury fees in justices' courts shall be taxed as part of the costs. [C51, §2545; R60, §4154; C73, §3811; C97, §4593; C24, 27, §10632.]

Jury fees, $1046.

10633. Powers of successor. When the term of office of a justice of the peace expires, his successor may issue execution, or renew execution, in the same manner and under the same circumstances as the former justice might have done if his term of office had not expired. [C51, §2387; R60, §3977; C73, §3634; C97, §4594; C24, 27, §10633.]

Similar provision, §10622.

10634. Report of unclaimed witness fees. Each justice of the peace shall, on the first Monday in January and July each year, pay into the county treasury for the use of the county, all fees of whatsoever kind in his hands at the date of payment and still unclaimed, and shall take from the treasurer duplicate receipts therefor, giving the title of the cause, the names of the witnesses, jurors, officers, or other persons, and the amount each one is entitled to receive, one of which he shall file with the county auditor, who shall charge the amount thereof to the treasurer as so much county revenue, and enter the same upon the proper records as a claim allowed, and, on demand by the persons entitled to said fees, shall issue county orders for the amount due each person, respectively. [C73, §3815; C97, §4595; C24, 27, §10634.]

10635. Penalty. Any failure to pay over to the county treasurer witness fees, as above provided, is a misdemeanor, and shall be prosecuted as provided by law. [R60, §352; C73, §3816; C97, §4596; C24, 27, §10635.]

Punishment, §12894.

10636. Fees of justice. Justices of the peace shall be entitled to charge and receive the following fees:

1. For docketing each case in any action, except in garnishment proceedings, fifty cents.
2. For issuing each original notice, fifty cents.
3. For issuing attachment or order for the delivery of property, twenty-five cents.
4. For drawing and approving bond, when required in any case, fifty cents.
5. For entering judgment by confession after action brought, fifty cents.
6. For entering judgment by confession before action brought, one dollar.
7. For entering judgment by default, or on a plea of guilty, fifty cents.
8. For entering judgment when contested, fifty cents.
9. For additional when a jury is called, one dollar.
10. For issuing venire for jury, twenty-five cents.
11. For each subpoena in civil action, when demanded, twenty-five cents.
12. For each oath or affirmation, except in proceedings connected with actions before him, five cents.
13. For each continuance at the request of either party, fifty cents.
14. For setting aside each judgment by default, fifty cents.
15. For each information and affidavit, fifty cents.
16. For each execution, renewal of execution, or warrant of any kind, fifty cents.
17. For each bond or recognition, fifty cents.
18. For each mittimus or order of discharge, fifty cents.
19. For each official certificate or acknowledgment, twenty-five cents.
20. For making and certifying transcript, fifty cents.
21. For trial of all actions, civil or criminal, for each six hours or fraction thereof, one dollar.

22. For all money collected and paid over without action, five per cent; and for all money collected and paid over after action brought without judgment, two per cent, which shall be added to the costs. [C73,§3804; C97,§4597; C24, 27,§10636.]

10637. Fees of constable. Constables shall be entitled to charge and receive the following fees:

1. For serving any notice or civil process, on each person named therein, fifty cents.

2. For copy thereof when required, ten cents.

3. For serving attachment or order for the delivery of property, fifty cents.

4. For traveling fees, going and returning by the nearest traveled route, per mile, seven cents.

5. For summoning a jury, including mileage, one dollar.

6. For attending the same on trial, for each calendar day, one dollar.

7. For serving execution, besides mileage, fifty cents.

8. For advertising and selling property, seventy-five cents.

9. For advertising without selling, twenty-five cents.

10. For return of execution when no levy is made, ten cents.

11. For serving each subpoena, besides mileage, fifteen cents.

12. For posting up each notice required by law, fifteen cents.

13. For serving each warrant of any kind, seventy-five cents.

14. For attending each trial in a criminal case, for each calendar day, one dollar.

15. For serving each mittimus or order of release, besides mileage, thirty cents.

16. For serving a warrant for the seizure of intoxicating liquors and any other matter connected therewith, the same compensation as allowed for a like service.

17. For all money collected on execution and paid over, except costs, five per cent, which shall constitute part of the costs. [C73,§3805; C97,§4598; C24, 27,§10637; 44GA, ch 12,§4.]

10638. In criminal cases. The fees contemplated in sections 10636 and 10637, in criminal cases, shall be audited and paid out of the county treasury in any case where the prosecution fails, or where such fees cannot be collected in their courts, with the names of all attending witnesses and jurors and fees taxed in their favor. [C73,§3804; C97,§4597; C24, 27,§10636.]

10639. Accounting for fees—compensation. Justices of the peace and constables in townships having a population of more than twelve thousand shall pay into the county treasury all fees collected each year in excess of the following sums:

1. In townships having a population of four thousand and under twelve thousand, justices, eight hundred dollars; constables, six hundred dollars.

2. In all townships having a population of under four thousand, justices, six hundred dollars; constables, five hundred dollars.

In townships having a population of ten thousand or more, justices of the peace and constables shall receive in full compensation for their services performed in criminal cases during the year, the following sums which shall be paid monthly out of the county treasury:

1. In townships having a population of forty thousand or more, justices, eighteen hundred dollars; constables, fifteen hundred dollars.

2. In all townships having a population of twenty-eight thousand or more, justices, fifteen hundred dollars; constables, twelve thousand dollars.

3. In townships having a population of twenty thousand and under twenty-eight thousand, justices, twelve hundred dollars, constables, one thousand dollars.

4. In townships having a population of ten thousand and under twenty thousand, justices, one thousand dollars; constables, eight hundred dollars.

Justices and constables in all townships having a population of ten thousand and over shall retain such civil fees as may be allowed by the board of supervisors, not to exceed five hundred dollars per annum, and in townships having a population over fifty thousand, not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum for expenses of their offices actually incurred, and shall pay into the county treasury all the balance of the civil fees collected by them. [C73,§4600; S13, §4600-a; C24, 27,§10639; 43GA, ch 250.]

10640. Annual report to board of supervisors. All justices of the peace and constables shall under oath make an annual report to the board of supervisors, upon blanks furnished by the county auditor, of all criminal fees taxed and collected during the year, which report shall also show that all money collected for fines and the fees collected each year in excess of the following sums:

1. In townships having a population of four thousand and under twelve thousand, justices, eight hundred dollars; constables, six hundred dollars.

2. In all townships having a population of under four thousand, justices, six hundred dollars; constables, five hundred dollars.

In townships having a population of ten thousand or more, justices of the peace and constables shall receive in full compensation for their services performed in criminal cases during the year, the following sums which shall be paid monthly out of the county treasury:

1. In townships having a population of forty thousand or more, justices, eighteen hundred dollars; constables, fifteen hundred dollars.

2. In all townships having a population of twenty-eight thousand or more, justices, fifteen hundred dollars; constables, twelve thousand dollars.

3. In townships having a population of twenty thousand and under twenty-eight thousand, justices, twelve hundred dollars, constables, one thousand dollars.

4. In townships having a population of ten thousand and under twenty thousand, justices, one thousand dollars; constables, eight hundred dollars.

Justices and constables in all townships having a population of ten thousand and over shall retain such civil fees as may be allowed by the board of supervisors, not to exceed five hundred dollars per annum, and in townships having a population over fifty thousand, not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum for expenses of their offices actually incurred, and shall pay into the county treasury all the balance of the civil fees collected by them. [C73,§4600; S13, §4600-a; C24, 27,§10639; 43GA, ch 250.]

10641. Quarterly report to county auditor. Justices of the peace shall make, under oath, quarterly reports, upon blanks furnished by the county auditor, and shall file the same with the county auditor, which reports shall contain a true and correct transcript of all criminal proceedings which have been instituted or adjudicated in their courts, with the names of all attending witnesses and jurors and fees taxed in their favor. [C73,§4600; S13,§4600-c; C24, 27,§10641.]
10642. Court established—district defined.
10643. Election.
10644. Polling places.
10645. Question submitted—election.
10646. Number of judges.
10647. Appointment of officers.
10648. Qualification and duties of officers.
10649. Deputy clerks and bailiffs.
10650. Bonds.
10651. Officers—election and appointment.
10652. Qualification of officers—term.
10653. Nomination and election of officers.
10654. Court of record—records.
10655. Jurisdiction—civil matters.
10656. Criminal matters.
10657. Territorial jurisdiction and powers.
10658. Inferior courts abolished.
10659. Transfer of causes and records.
10660. Other causes and records transferred.
10661. Records transferred to municipal court.
10662. Certified copies of records.
10663. Sessions to be continuous.
10664. Laws applicable—rules.
10665. Change of venue.
10666. Causes of action divided.
10667. Filing petition—pleadings.
10668. Return day.
10669. Criminal actions—how tried.
10669-b1. Information by county attorney.

10642. Court established—district defined.
A municipal court may be established in any city having a population of five thousand or more, by proceeding as hereinafter provided. All the civil townships in which such city or any part thereof is located shall constitute the municipal court district. [SS15,§694-cl; C24, 27,§10642.]

10643. Election. Upon the filing with the city clerk of a petition of not less than fifteen per cent of the qualified electors, as shown by the poll list in the last municipal or state election of any municipal court district, the mayor shall, by proclamation published once a week for three consecutive weeks in two newspapers of general circulation published in said municipality, or, if two such newspapers be not published, then in one such newspaper, submit the question of establishing a municipal court at a general, municipal, or special election to be held at a time specified therein, which time shall be within two months after said petition is filed. If the said proposition is not adopted at such election, said question shall not be re-submitted to the voters of said district within two years thereafter. [SS15,§694-c1; C24, 27,§10642.]

10644. Polling places. The city council shall for all elections provided for in this chapter designate and provide polling places, select judges and clerks of the election, and furnish booths and ballots for the voters residing in each such township outside the limits of such city; but no registration of such voters shall be required. [C24, 27,§10643.]

10645. Question submitted—election—certifying result. At such election the proposition to be submitted shall be, “Shall the proposition to establish a municipal court in the city of (name of city) be adopted?” The election shall be conducted, the vote canvassed, and the result declared in the manner provided by law in respect to other municipal elections. If the majority of the votes cast on said proposition be in favor thereof, said municipal court shall be deemed established. Immediately after such proposition is adopted, the mayor shall transmit to the governor, the secretary of state, and the
Number of judges. In any municipal court district having a population of less than thirty thousand, wherein a municipal court has been established, there shall be one municipal judge; in districts having more than thirty thousand and less than fifty thousand inhabitants, there shall be two municipal judges; in districts having more than fifty thousand inhabitants or major fraction thereof, but no district shall have more than four judges. [SS15, §694-c6; C24, 27, §10646.]

10647. Appointment of officers. Whenever such court has been established, or whenever any city becomes entitled to an additional judge of such court, the governor shall appoint a judge to fill the position until the beginning of the regular term of office succeeding the next election, or until his successor is elected and qualified. Under like conditions, or, if for any other reason a vacancy shall exist, the other elective officers of the court shall be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the city council. [SS15, §694-c16; C24, 27, §10647.]

10648. Qualification and duties of officers. Each officer of the court shall be a qualified elector residing in the municipal court district. The judge shall be a practicing lawyer, and shall subscribe to the oath required of judges of the district court, which shall be filed with the city clerk. The duties of the clerk and the bailiff shall be the same, so far as applicable, as those of the clerk of the district court, and of constables and sheriffs, respectively. All regular police officers shall be ex officio special bailiffs when so ordered by a judge, without other compensation than that paid for their services as police officers. [SS15, §§694-c7-c9; C24, 27, §10648.]

10649. Deputy clerks and bailiffs. The clerk and bailiff, with the approval of the city council, shall each have power to appoint such deputies as may be necessary to transact the business of the court, whose salaries shall be fixed by the city council. [SS15, §694-c10; C24, 27, §10649.]

10650. Bonds. The clerk of the court, the deputy clerks, the bailiff, and the deputy bailiffs shall give such bonds as may be required by the city council, which bonds shall be filed with and approved by the city clerk. [SS15, §694-c11; C24, 27, §10650.]

10651. Officers — election and appointment. Whenever a municipal court has been established, there shall be elected at the following city election a judge or judges thereof; also a clerk and bailiff, unless the council shall appoint the city clerk to act as clerk and a policeman to act as bailiff thereof. [SS15, §§694-c3-c6; C24, 27, §10651.]

10652. Qualification of officers—term. The elective officers of the court shall qualify, and their term of office shall begin, on the first Monday after their election. They shall serve for a term of four years. If the city clerk acts as clerk, or a policeman as bailiff, the council shall determine whether or not they shall have compensation additional to their regular salaries, and fix the same if allowed. [SS15, §§694-c3-c6; C24, 27, §10652.]

10653. Nomination and election of officers. The elective officers of the court shall be nominated and elected in the manner provided by law for the nomination and election of other elective officers of the city in such district, except as herein otherwise provided. At all primary and general municipal elections at which officers of the court are to be nominated or elected, as the case may be, there shall be a separate ballot entitled "The Municipal Judiciary Ballot" upon which shall be placed in alphabetical order the names of the candidates without party designation, and the number of judges, clerks, and bailiffs for whom each elector is entitled to vote shall be designated thereon.

Those receiving the highest number of votes at the primary election, if one be held, shall be nominated for such offices to the extent of twice the number to be filled, if that many or more candidates are voted for at such primary. [SS15, §§694-c12-c15; C24, 27, §10653.]

See §699.

10654. Court of record—records. The court shall be a court of record, and shall have a seal with the words "Municipal court of ....... (inserting name of city), Iowa" thereon. The records of the court shall be kept in substantially the same form and manner as the records of the district court. [SS15, §694-c25; C24, 27, §10654.]

10655. Jurisdiction—civil matters. It shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all civil matters where the amount in controversy does not exceed one thousand dollars, except in probate matters, actions for divorce and alimony and separate maintenance, juvenile proceedings unless otherwise authorized, and those directly affecting the title to real estate. [SS15, §694-c18; C24, 27, §10655.]

10656. Criminal matters. In all criminal matters the court shall exercise the jurisdiction conferred on the district court for the trial of misdemeanors, on justice of peace courts, mayors' courts, and police courts, except that the mayor's court of any incorporated city or town within such municipal court district other than the city within which said court is established shall have exclusive jurisdiction of prosecutions for the violations of the ordinances of such town. [SS15, §§694-c1-c18; C24, 27, §10656.]

10657. Territorial jurisdiction and powers. The jurisdiction of the municipal court shall be coextensive with the territorial limits of the county. However, in counties having two jurisdictions of the district court, the jurisdiction of the municipal court is restricted to the territory of the district court where the municipal court is situated. The powers exercised by the district court and the judges thereof relating to county attorney informations and the prosecution of misdemeanor offenses is conferred upon and may be exercised by the municipal court and the judges.
thereof. In all matters of which the municipal court has jurisdiction, the court and the judges shall have the same powers in reference to injunctions, writs, orders, and other proceedings in and out of court as are possessed by the district court and the judges thereof. [SS15, §§694-c18, -c25; C24, 27, §10657.]

10658. Inferior courts abolished. Upon the qualification of the officers of the municipal court, the police court, mayor's court, except in incorporated cities or towns other than the city in which said court is established, justice of the peace courts, and the superior court, in and for the municipal court district, and the offices of police judge, clerk of police court, justices of the peace, constables, judge and clerk of the superior court, shall be abolished. [SS15, §§694-c1, -c5; C24, 27, §10658.]

10659. Transfer of causes and records. All causes pending in the superior court of which the district court has original jurisdiction shall be forthwith transferred to the district court and there docketed, and all records and papers pertaining to such causes shall be delivered to the clerk thereof, except that certified copies of such records as have been filed in the district court may be filed with the clerk of the municipal court in lieu of original records. [SS15, §§694-c5; C24, 27, §10659.]

10660. Other causes and records transferred. All other causes pending in the superior court, and all causes pending in the police court, mayor's court, except for violation of ordinances of incorporated cities or towns other than that in which said court is established, and justice of the peace courts shall forthwith be transferred to the municipal court and there docketed, and all records and papers pertaining to such causes shall be delivered to the clerk thereof, except that certified copies of such records as have been filed in the district court may be filed with the clerk of the municipal court in lieu of original records. [SS15, §§694-c5; C24, 27, §10660.]

10661. Records transferred to municipal court. All records and papers of the superior court, police court, mayor's court, except for violation of ordinances of incorporated cities or towns in which said court is established, and justice of the peace courts not transferred under sections 10659 and 10660 shall be transferred to the municipal court. [SS15, §§694-c6; C24, 27, §10661.]

10662. Certified copies of records. The clerk of the district court shall have full power to certify and transcript such records of the superior court as come into his possession; and the clerk of the municipal court shall have full power and authority to certify and transcript such records and certified copies thereof as may come into his possession, and certified copies made by him of said certified copies filed with him shall have the same force and effect as though they were certified copies of the original records. [SS15, §§694-c5; C24, 27, §10662.]

10663. Sessions to be continuous—absence of judge. There shall be no terms of court, and the court shall be open for business twelve months of the year. There shall always be one judge present each day to hold court and issue such writs and orders as are required. In case of inability of any judge to act, any other judge of any municipal or district court may hold court during such inability; or the governor may appoint a judge to hold court during such inability, who shall have the same qualifications and shall be paid the same salary and in the same manner as the regular judge. [SS15, §§694-c16, -c17; C24, 27, §10663.]

10664. Laws applicable—rules. All provisions of law relating to the district court and the judges and jurors thereof shall, so far as applicable and when not inconsistent with this chapter, apply to the municipal court and the judges thereof. The judges of the municipal court shall adopt and promulgate rules of practice which shall conform, as nearly as may be, to the rules of the district court of the district in which said municipal court is located. If not established by statute or rule, the judge hearing the cause may prescribe the method of procedure. [SS15, §§694-c4, -c20, -c25, -c26; C24, 27, §10664.]

10665. Change of venue. All provisions of the law relating to change of venue from the district court shall govern so far as applicable changes of venue from the municipal court. [SS15, §694-c23; C24, 27, §10665.]

Change of venue, ch 405.

10666. Causes of action divided. Causes of action within its jurisdiction shall be divided into the following classes:

Class “A” shall include all equitable actions, actions of forcible entry and detainer, and all ordinary actions, when the amount in controversy exceeds one hundred dollars, and all special actions of which the court has jurisdiction.

Class “B” shall include all ordinary actions when the amount in controversy is one hundred dollars or less.

Class “C” shall include the trial of all public offenses of which this court has jurisdiction, other than for the violation of the city ordinances.

Class “D” shall include search warrant proceedings and all criminal actions for the violation of city ordinances. [SS15, §§694-c19; C24, 27, §10666.]

10667. Filing petition—pleadings. The petition in class “A” cases must be filed with the clerk of the court not less than five days before the date set in the original notice for the appearance of the defendant and unless so filed the defendant shall not be held to appear and answer. Pleadings in class “B” cases shall be the same as for civil actions in justice of the peace courts. [SS15, §§694-c21, -c22; C24, 27, §10667.]

Pleadings in justice courts, §10584.

10668. Return day. In all civil actions, the original notice shall require the defendant, if served within the county, to appear and answer not less than five nor more than fifteen days from the day of service thereof; if served without the county, not less than ten nor more than
twenty days from the day of service thereof. [SS15, §694-c22; C24, 27, §10668.]

10669. Criminal actions — how tried. All criminal actions for the violation of city ordinances shall be tried summarily and without a jury. All other criminal actions shall, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, be triable in the same manner as criminal actions in justice of the peace or other courts having jurisdiction thereof. Prisoners may be committed to either the city or county jail. The judges shall have the same powers of parole and suspension of sentences as are possessed by the judges of the district court.

Misdemeanor cases in which the punishment exceeds a fine of one hundred dollars or exceeds imprisonment for thirty days shall be tried in the same manner as like cases in the district court. [SS15, §694-c18, -c24; C24, 27, §10669.]

Referred to in §10670.

Trial in justice court, chs. 625, 627.

10669-b1. Information by county attorney. The provisions of chapter 634 shall be applicable to the trial in the municipal court of cases within its jurisdiction. [C27, §10669-b1.]

10670. Witness fees. In class "A" cases and in misdemeanor cases specifically mentioned in section 10669, witnesses shall receive the same fees as witnesses in the district court. In all other cases witness fees shall be the same as in justice of the peace courts. In class "C" and "D" cases, no witness fees shall be paid to any regular police officer of said city, any clerk of said court or his deputy, or any bailiff thereof or his deputy, except when such officers are called as witnesses when not on duty. [SS15, §694-c28; C24, 27, §10670.]

Witness fees, §§11236 et seq.

10670-b1. Payment of witness fees. The city treasurer shall be reimbursed from the county treasury for witness fees and mileage paid in class "C" cases. Once each month the city treasurer shall certify to the county auditor an itemized statement of such fees, showing in each case the names of the defendants, date of judgment, book and page of the court record, names of witnesses and amount paid to each. Whereupon, the county auditor shall issue a warrant therefor payable to the city treasurer without audit, as provided in section 5143. [C27, §10670-b1.]

10671. Fees, costs, and expenses. If no provision is made in the laws applicable to the district court for fees, costs, and expenses, they shall be the same as in justice of the peace courts. The bailiff may retain the amounts allowed to him by law for mileage and necessary actual expenses in addition to his salary. All other fees, fines, forfeitures, costs, and expenses shall be turned over to the city treasurer by the officer collecting the same on or before the tenth day of each succeeding month, and the city treasurer shall forthwith pay to the county treasurer, for the benefit of the school fund, the portion of the fines and forfeitures collected for the violation of state laws. [R60, §1791; C73, §2080; C97, §3041; SS15, §694-c27; C24, 27, §10671.]

Costs in justice court, §§10636, 10637.

10672. Jury commission. The city clerk and the city auditor, or in cities not having both such officers, then the city clerk and the city treasurer, and the clerk of the municipal court shall constitute the jury commission. They shall receive no additional compensation, but necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties shall be allowed and paid from the city treasury. [SS15, §§694-c29, -c30, -c40; C24, 27, §10672.]

10673. Jury list. The commission, in the presence and under the supervision of the judge of said court, if only one, and if more than one, a judge of said court designated by the judges thereof, shall, on the establishment of the court, prepare from the poll books of the last preceding general election in the territory included in the municipal court district, a list equal in number to one-tenth of all electors thereon qualified for jury service, which shall be known as the "jury list"; and shall, before the last Monday in April following the general municipal election thereafter, prepare such a list from the poll books of the preceding general municipal election. [SS15, §694-c32; C24, 27, §10673.]

10674. Jury list book. The name of each person on said list shall be entered in alphabetical order in a book kept for that purpose, and opposite each name shall be entered the person's place of residence, giving his street and number or other definite location if possible. The book shall be kept in the office of the city clerk, and shall be open to the public for inspection and investigation. The jury list may be revised annually on order of the judge. [SS15, §694-c32; C24, 27, §10674.]

10675. Jury—how drawn—when. When the jury commission shall have completed such jury list, each name contained thereon shall be prepared and deposited in a jury box in the manner required in the district court, which jury box, after being sealed by the jury commissioners, shall be deposited with and remain in the custody of the clerk of the court. On the last Monday of each month, the jury commission shall, in open court and in the presence of the judge or judges, break the seal on said jury box, and draw therefrom the number of names ordered by the court, to constitute the jury panel for the succeeding month. [SS15, §§694-c34-c36, -c39; C24, 27, §10675.]

Preparation of ballots, §10673.

10676. Jury summons—mileage. The clerk of the municipal court shall forthwith issue a summons to each person drawn to appear in court at such time during the succeeding month as may be ordered by the judge or judges. At such time each juror shall be called and all excuses heard and determined. Jurors shall not be allowed mileage. [SS15, §§694-c37, -c42; C24, 27, §10676.]

10677. Jurors to serve one month—exceptions. The clerk of the court shall, at the end of each month, check off the jury list the names of
all jurors who have served during that month, and such names shall not be again deposited in the jury box until after a new jury list has been prepared, but the names of those who have been drawn and excused from service shall be again deposited therein. Jurors in the district court shall be exempt from service in the municipal court during the biennium in which service was rendered in the district court. [SS15, §§694-c31, -c38; C24, 27, §10677.]

Exemption from jury service, ch 480.

10678. Jurors—number—demand for jury.
Demand for trial by jury may be made as provided by rule of court, and if not so made, the cause shall be tried by the court. The jury shall consist of six jurors, unless, in class "A" cases, a jury of twelve is demanded. The party demanding a jury of twelve must at the time demanding the same shall pay the fees of the reporter to the clerk in advance, which shall be taxed

the jury box until after a new jury list has been rendered in the district court. [SS15, §§694-c31, -c38; C24, 27, §10677.]

10679. Peremptory challenges in jury of six.
In all cases where the jury consists of six jurors, the clerk shall select eight jurors by lot from the regular panel or additions thereto. Each party shall have the right to peremptorily challenge two jurors and strike off one juror. After all challenges have thus been exercised or waived, and two jurors have been stricken from the list, the clerk shall note the names of the six jurors remaining who shall constitute the jury selected. [SS15, §694-c43; C24, 27, §10679.]

10680. Instructions.
In all criminal actions and in all civil actions triable to a jury where the amount in controversy exceeds one hundred dollars, the judge shall instruct the jury in writing. Where the amount in controversy in civil actions is one hundred dollars or less, the instructions may be oral. [SS15, §694-c44; C24, 27, §10680.]

10681. Entry judgment — jurisdiction—setting aside default.
Judgments shall be rendered and entered upon the record in all cases within ten days after final submission of the cause, unless for good cause the court extends the time. The court shall retain jurisdiction, for the purpose of correction of errors of the court or in the record, for ten days after the entry of final judgment. Motions to set aside defaults may be made within ten days after the entry thereof. Motions to vacate a judgment or order, because of irregularity in obtaining it, must be made within ninety days from the entry thereof. [SS15, §694-c17; C24, 27, §10681.]

Judgments of the court may be by it enforced the same as judgments of the district court, except that no real property shall be levied on or sold on process issued out of said court. Judgments may be made liens on real estate in the county by filing transcripts thereof in the district court, which thereafter shall have exclusive jurisdiction for the enforcement of such judgments as though rendered in the district court as of the date of filing in said court. [SS15, §694-c46; C24, 27, §10682.]

Judgment liens, §11092 et seq.

10683. Appeals.
The laws relating to appeals from judgments or orders of the district court, or a judge thereof, to the supreme court shall apply to judgments or orders of the municipal court, or a judge thereof, in all civil actions. In class "C" actions, appeals shall be taken direct to the supreme court the same as from the district court. In class "D" actions, appeals shall be taken to the district court as provided in the case of appeals from justice courts. [SS15, §§694-c24, -c45; C24, 27, §10683.]

Appeals in civil actions, ch 555; in criminal actions, ch 688; to district court, §10599.

10684. Judgments superseded.
Whenever a judgment of the court is appealed from and superseded and a transcript of the judgment has been, or thereafter shall be, filed in the district court, the clerk of the municipal court shall certify such fact to the clerk of the district court thereof, who shall note the same on the docket entry of the cause, which shall have the same effect as though the cause had been appealed from and superseded in the district court. Whenever further actions are taken in such causes in the municipal court, the same shall be certified to the clerk of the district court, who shall note the same on the docket entry of said cause. [C24, 27, §10684.]

10685. Shorthand reporter.
Each judge of the municipal court may appoint a shorthand reporter. All provisions relating to shorthand reporters and their duties in the district court, in so far as applicable, shall govern, except their compensation which shall be fixed by order of the court not exceeding eight dollars per day, for the time actually engaged in their court duties, and shall be paid one-half by the county and one-half by the city.

All actions included in class "A" hereof, may be reported the same as in the district court, and the reporter's fees shall be taxed therein as costs.

The transcript fees paid reporters shall be the same as in the district court, and may be taxed as part of the costs on appeal. [SS15, §§694-c49; C24, 27, §10685.]

In district court, §10897 et seq.; report of trial, §11456.

The judge may order the testimony offered upon preliminary examinations taken down and certified by the shorthand reporter and a transcript of the testimony of the witnesses upon such preliminary examination, or the substance of their testimony, prepared by such reporter and filed in the district court with the transcript of proceedings on such preliminary examination. The fees for reporting such preliminary examinations and for transcript of the testimony shall be the same as allowed in civil causes, and shall be taxed as part of the costs in the case. [C24, 27, §10686.]

Fee, §10812; payment, §5191-a.

10687. No report in class "B" actions.
No report shall be provided in the trial of actions in class "B" unless the party demanding the same shall pay the fees of the reporter to the clerk in advance, which shall be taxed
as costs in the case, unless otherwise ordered by the court. [SS15,§694-c49; C24, 27,§10687.]

10688. Salary. The annual salary of each municipal judge shall be three thousand dollars in cities of less than thirty thousand inhabitants; three thousand four hundred dollars in cities of thirty thousand and less than seventy-five thousand inhabitants; and three thousand six hundred dollars in cities of seventy-five thousand or more inhabitants.

Each clerk shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars in cities of less than thirty thousand inhabitants; twenty-two hundred dollars in cities of thirty thousand and less than seventy-five thousand inhabitants; and twenty-six hundred dollars in cities of seventy-five thousand inhabitants; and three thousand four hundred dollars in cities of thirty thousand and less than fifty thousand inhabitants.

Each bailiff shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars in cities of less than thirty thousand inhabitants; seventeen hundred fifty dollars in cities of thirty thousand and less than seventy-five thousand inhabitants, and two thousand dollars in cities of seventy-five thousand or more inhabitants.

Each clerk shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars in cities of less than thirty thousand inhabitants; twenty-two hundred dollars in cities of thirty thousand and less than seventy-five thousand inhabitants; and twenty-six hundred dollars in cities of seventy-five thousand inhabitants.

Each bailiff shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars in cities of less than thirty thousand inhabitants; seventeen hundred fifty dollars in cities of thirty thousand and less than seventy-five thousand inhabitants, and two thousand dollars in cities of seventy-five thousand or more inhabitants.

The city treasurer. The city treasurer shall have the power to levy upon all the property within the corporate limits of such cities, subject to taxation, in addition to all other taxes provided by law, a special tax not exceeding in any one year one mill on the dollar for a period of years not exceeding fifty. [C24, 27,§10692.]

10692. Tax levy authorized. For the purpose of paying for the construction of such building, and the purchase price of such grounds, such city shall have the power to levy upon all the property within the corporate limits of such cities, subject to taxation, in addition to all other taxes provided by law, a special tax not exceeding in any one year one mill on the dollar for a period of years not exceeding fifty. [C24, 27,§10692.]

10693. Bonds authorized—maturity—duty of treasurer. Any city desiring to construct such a building or to purchase grounds therefor, may anticipate the collection of the tax herein authorized to be levied for the construction of a municipal court building, and for that purpose may issue interest bearing bonds carrying a rate of interest not to exceed five per cent per annum, to be denominated “municipal court building bonds” and the said bonds, and the interest thereon, shall be secured by said assessment and levy, and shall be payable only out of the proceeds of the special tax provided for in section 10692, and no bonds shall be issued in excess of taxes authorized to be levied to secure the payment of the same. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of such city to collect said tax authorized to be levied, and to hold the same separate and apart in trust, for the payment of said bonds, and interest, and to apply the proceeds of said special tax, pledged for that purpose, to the payment of said bonds and interest. Such bonds shall be known as “municipal court building bonds” and shall be issued and sold in accordance with the provisions of chapter 320. In issuing such bonds, the city council may cause portions of said bonds to be issued at different definite periods, but none of such bonds so issued shall be due and payable in less than three or more than fifty years from date. [C24, 27,§10693.]

10694. Election as condition precedent. No building shall be erected under the provisions of this chapter unless a majority of the legal voters voting thereon vote in favor of the same at a general city election, or at a special election called for such purpose. [C24, 27,§10694.]

10695. Election—procedure. The question provided in section 10694, to be submitted, may be ordered by the city council submitted to a
vote at a general city election, or at one specially called for that purpose. Notice of such election shall be given by publication in two newspapers published in said city, once each week, for not less than four consecutive weeks, and the election shall be held not less than seven nor more than ten days after the completion of such publication. The question to be submitted shall be in the following form:

"Shall the city of..........erect a municipal court building at a cost not exceeding $.....?"

[C24, 27,§10695.]

10696. Fund to be exclusive. No part of the purchase price of the grounds or of any of the bonds issued hereunder and no part of the interest accruing thereon shall ever be paid from the general revenue or funds of the city, or out of any fund, or from the proceeds of any tax, other than funds arising from the tax provided for herein. [C24, 27,§10696.]

CHAPTER 476
SUPERIOR COURT

10697. Establishment and effect of. Any city in this state containing four thousand inhabitants, whether organized under a special charter or the general law for the incorporation of cities and towns, may establish a superior court as hereinafter provided, which, when established, shall take the place of the police court of such city. [C97,§255; S13,§255; C24, 27,§10699.]

10698. Submission to voters. Upon petition of one hundred citizens of any such city, the mayor, by and with the consent of the council, may, at least ten days before any general or city election, issue a proclamation submitting to the qualified voters of any city the question of establishing said court. Should a majority of all the votes cast upon such proposition be in favor of said court, the same shall be deemed established. [C97,§256; S13,§256-a; C24, 27,§10698.]

10699. Governor to appoint judge. Whenever such court has been established, the governor shall appoint a judge, who shall hold office until the day following the first Monday in May succeeding the next regular city election and until his successor is elected and qualified. [C24, 27,§10699.]

10700. Judges—terms of office—commission. Each judge hereafter elected shall hold office for four years from the first Monday in May next succeeding his election and shall be elected at the regular municipal election next preceding the expiration of the term of the incumbent as herein extended. The term of each present incumbent is extended until the first Monday in May next succeeding the city election following the expiration of the term for which he was elected. The mayor shall transmit his certificate of election of such judge to the governor who shall thereupon issue to him the commission empowering him to act as judge. [C97,§256; S13,§256-a; C24, 27,§10700.]

10701. Judge—qualification—bond as clerk. Said judge shall be a qualified elector of the city, and a practicing attorney at law, and shall subscribe in writing the same oath required of judges of the district court, and file the same with the mayor of the city, and when he acts as clerk thereof he shall give bond to the state in
the sum of four thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of his duties as clerk, which must be filed with and approved by the mayor; and the effect of such election and qualification shall be to abolish the office of police judge of such city. [C97, §257; C24, 27, §10701.]

10702. Vacancy. In case of vacancy in said office, the governor shall appoint a judge who shall hold office until the next city election, and in case of inability of any judge to act through sickness or any other cause, a judge shall be appointed by the governor to hold office during such inability. [C97, §258; S13, §258-a; C24, 27, §10702.]

10703. Terms. There shall be held not less than eight nor more than eleven terms of court in each year, the times being arranged by the judge in such manner as shall least conflict with the terms of the district court of the county where said superior court is held, to be fixed by general order made of record, at least ten days before the first term in each year; but, as a police court, it shall always be open for the dispatch of business. [C97, §259; C24, 27, §10703.]

10704. Concurrent jurisdiction. Said court shall have jurisdiction concurrent with the district court in all civil matters, except in probate matters and actions for divorce, alimony, and separate maintenance. [C97, §260; S13, §260; C24, 27, §10704.]

10705. Exclusive jurisdiction. It shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to try and determine all actions, civil and criminal, for the violation of city ordinances, and all jurisdiction conferred on police courts as now or as may hereafter be provided by law, and concurrent jurisdiction with justices of the peace. [C97, §260; S13, §260; C24, 27, §10705.]

10706. Writs of error. Writs of error and appeals may be taken thereto from justices' courts in the township in which the court is held, and, by consent of parties, from any other township in the county. [C97, §260; S13, §260; C24, 27, §10706.]

10707. Criminal actions. For the trial of criminal actions on information and complaint, the court shall be open at such times and under such rules as it shall prescribe. [C97, §260; S13, §260; C24, 27, §10707.]

10708. Attachment. In actions by attachment, where real property is levied on by writ of attachment, the officer levying the writ shall make entry thereof in the incumbrance book in the office of the clerk of the district court, in like manner and with like effect as of levies made in the district court. [C97, §260; S13, §260; C24, 27, §10708.]

10709. Commitments. Parties may be committed to the city prison for confinement or punishment, instead of the county jail, at the option of the judge. [C97, §260; S13, §260; C24, 27, §10709.]

10710. Substitute judge. In the absence of the judge, or in case of his inability to act, then, during such time, proceedings for the violation of city ordinances may be had before a justice of the peace residing in such city. [C97, §260; S13, §260; C24, 27, §10710.]

10711. Changes of venue. Changes of venue may be taken from said court in all civil actions to the district court of the same or another county, in the same manner, for such causes as the venue is changed from the district court. [C97, §261; S13, §261; C24, 27, §10711.]

District court procedure, ch 695.

10712. Nonresident defendants. In all civil cases where any party defendant shall, before any pleading is filed by him, file in said cause a motion for a change of venue to the district court of the county, supported by affidavit showing that such party defendant was not a resident of the city where such court is held, at the time of the commencement of the action, the cause, upon such motion, shall be transferred to the district court of the county. [S13, §261; C24, 27, §10712.]

10713. Criminal actions. All criminal actions, including those for the violation of the city ordinances, shall be tried summarily and without a jury, saving to the defendant the right of appeal to the district court, which appeal shall be taken in the same time and manner as appeals are taken from justices' courts in criminal actions. [C97, §261; S13, §261; C24, 27, §10713.]

Appeals in justice court, §13599.

10714. Transfers to district court. In case of vacancy in said office for sixty days or more, a district judge of the county may, on application of any party to any action, supported by affidavit showing that such party defendant was not a resident of the city where such court is held, enter an order directing the clerk of that court, or his deputy, or the acting clerk, directing such clerk to forthwith transmit to said district court the files and exhibits in said cause, together with a certified copy of the record in said cause, and thereupon said cause shall be disposed of in the district court as though originally brought therein. [C24, 27, §10714.]

10715. Powers of judge. The judge shall have the same power in regard to injunctions, writs, orders, and other proceedings, out of court, as are possessed by the judges of the district court. [C97, §262; C24, 27, §10715.]

10716. Court of record—laws applicable. The superior court shall be a court of record. All statutes governing the district court as to venue, commencement of action, jurisdiction, process, pleadings, practice, modes of trial, judgment, execution, and costs shall apply to and govern the superior courts, except when the same may be inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter. [C97, §263; C24, 27, §10716.]

10717. Seal. Each such court shall have its own seal, with the words "Superior court" and the name of the city and state thereon. [C97, §264; C24, 27, §10717.]
§10718. Recorder to act as clerk. As long as the business of the court can be done without a clerk, the judge shall be the clerk of said court, and the city recorder or city clerk shall be deputy clerk of said court and may perform the duties of his principal as clerk of said court. Whenever, from the accumulation of causes and other demands upon the court, a clerk becomes necessary, the city recorder or clerk shall be the clerk thereof. He shall give bonds as required when the judge acts as clerk, and perform the same services as required by law of the clerk of the district court. [C97, §265; S13, §265; C24, 27, §10718.] Cer\clerk of the district court, ch 479.

§10719. Marshal as sheriff. The city marshal shall be the executive officer of said court, and his duties and authority in court and in executing process shall correspond with those of the sheriff of the county in the district court, and with process from that court. The process of said court may be also served by the sheriff. [C97, §266; C24, 27, §10719.]

§10720. Costs in civil actions. The costs and fees of said courts in civil actions shall be the same as in the district court, except as herein otherwise provided. [C97, §267; C24, 27, §10720.]

Costs in general, ch 497.

§10721. Accounting by clerk. The clerk of the superior court shall account for and pay over to the city all fees that may be paid into the said court, and also all fines for the violation of the city ordinances. Of all other fines he shall render the same account as is provided for justices of the peace. [C97, §267; C24, 27, §10721.]

Accounting for fine, §13596 et seq.

§10722. Violations of ordinances. In actions for the violation of city ordinances, if unsuccessful, the city shall pay all costs, the same as provided for justices in criminal actions prosecuted in the name and on behalf of the state. [C97, §267; C24, 27, §10722.]

Payment by county, §6191-a.

§10723. Criminal actions. The fees in criminal actions shall be the same as in justices' courts, and shall be paid and accounted for as hereinbefore stated, and as otherwise provided by law for justices of the peace and their courts. [C97, §267; C24, 27, §10723.]

Fees, §10636, 10637.

§10724. Right to jury. When causes are assigned for trial, any party desiring a jury shall then make his demand therefor, or the same shall be deemed to have been waived. Causes in which a jury has been demanded shall be tried first in their order, and when disposition shall have been made of such causes the jury shall be discharged from further attendance at that term. [C97, §268; C24, 27, §10724.]

§10725. How jurors drawn. In order to provide jurors for the superior courts, the county auditor, clerk of the district court and recorder, of the county in which any city having a superior court is located, shall meet at the courthouse on the third Monday of February, April, June, August, October and December of each year, and proceed, in the manner provided by chapter 482, to draw the names of fifteen persons to act as jurors in said superior court. [C97, §269; C24, 27, §10725.]

§10726. Drawing to constitute panel. The persons whose names are drawn at any drawing under the provisions hereof shall be subject to jury duty, and constitute the regular panel of jurors in said superior court, for the two calendar months commencing with the first day of the month next succeeding the drawing. [C97, §269; C24, 27, §10726.]

§10727. Certification to city clerk. A list of the names of the persons drawn at each drawing provided by this chapter shall be immediately made out and certified by the clerk of the district court, under his hand and seal, and such certified list transmitted by mail to the recorder or clerk of the city in which said superior court is located. [C97, §269; C24, 27, §10727.]

§10728. Precept. A precept of said superior court shall issue, five days before the first day of each term of court, for the jurors constituting the panel for such term, under the provisions hereof, which precept shall be issued and served as provided by law in like cases in the district court. [C97, §269; C24, 27, §10728.]

Issuance and service, §10888 et seq.

§10729. Drawing of jurors — provisions applicable. The provisions of chapter 482 in relation to the selection and drawing of petit jurors and talesmen for the district courts, shall also apply to the selection and drawing of petit jurors and talesmen for the superior courts in such counties. [C24, 27, §10729.]

§10730. Jury of six. The jury shall consist of six qualified jurors, unless, when a jury is demanded as provided in this chapter, the party at that time shall demand a jury of twelve. [C97, §270; C24, 27, §10730.]

§10731. Jury of twelve. In all civil cases the party requesting a jury of twelve shall at the time of making such demand deposit with the clerk the entire additional expense of the additional jurors, which sum shall be fixed by the court and paid to the clerk at the time of making such demand. [C97, §270; C24, 27, §10731.]

Referred to in §10734.

§10732. Talesmen. Talesmen may be summoned on the order of the court by the marshal from the body of the county. [C97, §270; C24, 27, §10732.]

§10733. Accounting. All such deposits of additional expense for jurors shall be paid into the county treasury at the close of each term of such superior court, and the county treasurer shall give duplicate receipts therefor, one to be held by said clerk, and the other to be presented by him to the county auditor, who shall charge the treasurer with the amount thereof in the proper account. [C97, §270; C24, 27, §10733.]

§10734. Juries in certain cities. In all cities which now have a population of forty thousand
or more, and in which superior courts are now or may hereafter be established, it shall be unnecessary in such superior court to make demand for trial by jury, and causes triable to a jury shall be tried to twelve jurors without the additional expense to any of the parties, required by section 10731. [S13, §280-a; C24, 27, §10734.]

Referred to in §10742.

10735. Manner of drawing. In providing jurors for superior courts in all such cities, the names of sixty persons shall be drawn by the officers at the times and in the manner provided by chapter 482. [S13, §280-b; C24, 27, §10735.]

Referred to in §10742.

10736. Drawing to constitute panel. Such persons whose names are drawn shall be subject to jury duty, and shall constitute the regular panel of jurors in said superior courts for the two calendar months, commencing with the first day of the month succeeding the drawing. [S13, §280-b; C24, 27, §10736.]

Referred to in §10742.

10737. Certification to city clerk. A list of the names of the persons drawn at each drawing provided by this chapter shall be immediately made out and certified by the clerk of the district court, under his hand and seal, and such certified list transmitted by mail to the recorder or clerk of the city in which said superior court is located. [C24, 27, §10737.]

Referred to in §10742.

10738. Precept. A precept of said superior court shall issue at such time or times as the judge of said court shall direct, authorizing and directing the marshal of said city in which said superior court is located, to summon such number of said jurors, in the order of their certification by the clerk of the district court, as the judge of said superior court shall deem necessary, which precept shall be issued and served as provided by law in like cases in the district court. [S13, §280-b; C24, 27, §10738.]

Referred to in §10742.

10739. Salary of judge. In all such cities the salary of the judge of the superior court shall be thirty-seven hundred fifty dollars per annum, and paid quarterly; the first two quarters from the county treasury of the county wherein such court is located. [S13, §280-c; C24, 27, §10739.]

Referred to in §10742.

10740. Per diem of shorthand reporters. In all such cities the compensation of the shorthand reporter in such superior court shall be eight dollars a day for the time actually employed. [S13, §280-d; C24, 27, §10740.]

Referred to in §10742.

10741. Deputy clerk—compensation. In all such cities there may be appointed by the city council, a deputy clerk of the court, who shall receive such compensation as the city council may allow. [S13, §280-e; C24, 27, §10741.]

Referred to in §10742.

10742. Applicable to certain cities. Sections 10734 to 10741, inclusive, shall apply to cities which now have, or may hereafter have a population of forty-five thousand or more. [S13, §280-f; C24, 27, §10742.]

10743. Challenges. In all civil cases, where the jury shall consist of six jurors, the challenges allowed to either party shall be limited to three each, but where the jury shall consist of twelve jurors, the same number of challenges shall be allowed to either party as is or may be allowed in the district court. [C97, §271; C24, 27, §10743.]

In district court, §11469 et seq.

10744. Appeals to supreme court. All appeals from judgments or orders of said court, or the judge thereof, in civil actions shall be taken to the supreme court in the same manner, under the same restrictions, within the same time, and with the same effect, as appeals are taken from the district court to the supreme court. [C97, §272; C24, 27, §10744.]

Appeals from district court, ch 555.

10745. Judgments made liens. Judgments in said court may be made liens upon real estate in the county in which the city is situated, by filing transcripts of the same in the district court, as provided in this code in relation to judgments of justices of the peace, and with equal effect, and from the time of such filing they shall be treated in all respects as to their effect and mode of enforcement as judgments rendered in the district court as of that date, and no execution can thereafter be issued from the said superior court on such judgments, and no real property shall be levied on or sold on process issued out of the superior court. Judgments of said court may be made liens upon real estate in other counties in the same manner as judgments in the district courts. [C97, §273; C24, 27, §10745.]

Real estate in foreign county, §11603.

Transcripts from justice courts, §10672 et seq.

10746. Informations. It shall be the duty of the city attorney or solicitor to file informations in the superior court for violations of the city ordinances and prosecute the same, and for such services he shall receive such compensation as the city council shall allow. [C97, §274; C24, 27, §10746.]

10747. Shorthand reporters—compensation. The judge of each superior court may appoint a shorthand reporter. All provisions relating to shorthand reporters and their duties in the district court, in so far as applicable in every respect, shall govern, except the compensation shall not exceed eight dollars a day for the time actually employed. [C97, §275; C24, 27, §10747.]

Duties in district court, §§10807, 11466.

10748. Salary of judge. The salary of each superior court judge in all cities having a population of less than twenty-five thousand shall be two thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly. In cities having a population of more than twenty-five thousand and less than forty-five thousand such salary shall be three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly.
The first two quarters shall, in all cases, be paid from the city treasury, and the last two from the county treasury of the county wherein said court is located. [C97, §278; C24, 27, §10748.]

10749. Compensation of clerk. When a clerk or recorder of a city in which such court is established is required to perform the duties of clerk thereof, he shall receive such compensation for such services as the city council may allow. [C97, §279; C24, 27, §10749.]

10750. Compensation of marshal. The marshal shall receive the same fees and compensation for serving the process of said court, and for other services required of the sheriff in the city court, as the sheriff receives for like services, but in all criminal cases in said court the marshal shall receive the same fees for his services as are paid to the constable in justice court. [C97, §280; S13, §280; C24, 27, §10750.]

Sheriff's fees, §10837.

10751. Question of abolishing court. Upon the filing with the city clerk of the petition of two hundred of the qualified electors of any city in which a superior court is now or hereafter established, the mayor shall at least ten days before any general election or election for city officers, issue a proclamation submitting to the qualified voters of said city the proposition to abolish the superior court. The ballots shall be printed in the following form: "Shall the proposition to abolish the superior court of ....... be adopted?", and the election shall be conducted in all respects in accordance with the provisions of the election law. [C97, §276; S13, §276; C24, 27, §10751.]

10752. Certificate that court abolished. If a majority of the votes cast at said election are for abolishing said superior court, the mayor of such city shall immediately transmit a certificate showing such fact to the secretary of state. [C97, §277; C24, 27, §10752.]

10753. Date when court abolished. Said court shall be abolished, to take effect upon the date of the expiration of the term of office of the judge then upon the bench. [C97, §277; C24, 27, §10753.]

10754. Effect of abolition. The effect of such abolition shall be to revive and re-establish in such city the police court and all the powers incident thereto, in the same manner as the law prescribes for cities where superior courts do not exist. [C97, §277; C24, 27, §10754.]

10755. Deposit with city clerk. The judge of said superior court shall, before retiring from said position, turn over to the clerk of said court the judgment records of his court in which are entered and recorded all judgments and fines for the violation of ordinances of such city, together with all money collected as fines for the violation of such ordinances, and take the clerk's receipt therefor. [C97, §277; C24, 27, §10755.]

10756. Deposit with clerk district court. All other books, records, and papers pertaining to said superior court shall be turned over to the clerk of the district court of the county in which such city is situated, and his duplicate receipt taken therefor, together with all the money in the hands of said judge which has come into his hands as judge of said court, one receipt to be filed with the county auditor. [C97, §277; C24, 27, §10756.]

10757. Report to supervisors. Said judge shall immediately make reports to the board of supervisors and city council as to the disposition made of said books, papers, dockets, and moneys, as herein provided. [C97, §277; C24, 27, §10757.]

10758. Pending actions. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court, upon receipt of such books, dockets, and records belonging to said superior court, to transfer all cases pending before the same, as shown by said record, and of which the district court would have jurisdiction, to the proper appearance docket of the district court, and to notify the parties or their attorneys of such transfer, and such causes shall stand for trial as if brought originally in said court. [C97, §277; C24, 27, §10758.]

10759. Actions transferred to police court. All causes pending in the superior court at the time it is abolished, of which the district court would not have jurisdiction, shall be transferred to the police court. [C97, §277; C24, 27, §10759.]

10760. Transcripts and executions. The clerk of the district court shall make transcripts and issue executions from the records of said superior court under the seal of the district court, for which he shall be entitled to charge and receive the same fees as are now allowed for like services in the district court, and all papers so issued shall have the same force and effect as if issued from the superior court during its existence. [C97, §277; C24, 27, §10760.]

Fees, §10837.

CHAPTER 477
DISTRICT COURT

10761. General jurisdiction.
10762. Appeals and writs of error.
10763. Wills—administration—guardianship.
10764. Executors and trustees.
10765. Circuit court records.
10766. Transcripts—process.
10767. Counties bordering on Missouri river.
10768. Judicial districts.
10769. Place of holding court.
10770. County without courthouse.
10771. City or town to provide court room.
10772. Dual county seats.
10773. Terms not at county seats—effect.
10774. Terms to be held.
10775. First district—judges to alternate.
10776. Eighth district—judges to alternate.
10777. Schedule of terms.
10778. Filing of schedule.
10779. Tabular statement prepared.
10780. Distribution.
10781. Judge to hold one term.
10782. Special terms.
10783. Disagreements.
10784. Power to assign judge.
10761. General jurisdiction. The district court shall have general, original, and exclusive jurisdiction of all actions, proceedings, and remedies, both civil and criminal, except in cases where exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction is or may hereafter be conferred upon some other court or tribunal by the constitution and laws of the state, and shall have and exercise all the powers usually possessed and exercised by courts of record. [C51, §1576; R60, §2663; C73, §161; C97, §225; S13, §395-a; C24, 27, §10761.]


10762. Appeals and writs of error. It shall also possess and exercise jurisdiction in all appeals and writs of error taken in civil and criminal actions and special proceedings authorized to be taken from all inferior courts, tribunals, boards, or officers, under any provisions of the laws of this state, and shall have a general supervision thereof, in all matters, to prevent and correct abuses, where no other remedy is provided. [C51, §1576; R60, §2663; C73, §161; C97, §225; S13, §395-a; C24, 27, §10762.]

10763. Wills—administration—guardianship. The district court of each county shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction to:
1. Probate the wills of, and to grant administration upon the estates of, all persons who at the time of their death were residents of the county, and of nonresidents of the state who die leaving property within the county subject to administration, or whose property is afterwards brought into the county.
2. Appoint guardians of the persons and property of all persons resident in the county subject to guardianship.
3. Appoint guardians of the property of all such persons nonresidents of the state who have property within the county subject to guardianship, or whose property is afterwards brought into the county. [C73, §3832; C97, §225; S13, §395-a; C24, 27, §10763.]

10764. Executors and trustees. It shall have jurisdiction in all matters in relation to the appointment of executors and trustees, and the management and disposition of the property of and settlement of such estates; provided that where jurisdiction has heretofore been acquired, the same shall be retained until such estate is closed. [C97, §225; S13, §395-a; C24, 27, §10764.]

Investment of funds, §12772.
Similar provisions, §11876.

10765. Circuit court records. The district court shall succeed to, and exercise full authority and jurisdiction over, the records of the circuit court, and may enforce all judgments, decrees, and orders thereof in the same manner and to the same extent as it may exercise like jurisdiction and authority over its own records, and, for the purpose of the issuance of process, and of any and all other acts necessary to the due and efficient enforcement of the orders, judgments, and decrees of the circuit court, the records thereof shall be deemed records of the district court. [C73, §§162, 2312; C97, §225; S13, §395-a; C24, 27, §10765.]

10766. Transcripts—process. Transcripts and process from the judgments, decrees, and records of the circuit court shall be issued by the clerk of the district court, and under the seal of his office. [C97, §225; S13, §395-a; C24, 27, §10766.]

10767. Counties bordering on Missouri river. The jurisdiction of the courts of the state of Iowa, in counties bordering on the Missouri river, in all civil and criminal actions and proceedings, is hereby declared to extend to the center of the main channel of the Missouri river, where the same now is or may hereafter be, and to all lands and territory lying along said river, which have been adjudged by the United States supreme court or the supreme court of this state to be within the state of Iowa, and to such other lands and territory along said river over which the courts of this state have heretofore exercised jurisdiction. [S13, §395-a; C24, 27, §10767.]

Related provisions, Admission of Iowa, §3; Constitution, preamble; also §2, 3, §1343.

10768. Judicial districts. For judicial purposes, the state is hereby divided into twenty-one judicial districts, as follows:
The first district shall consist of the county of Lee, and have two judges.
The second district shall consist of the counties of Lucas, Monroe, Wapello, Jefferson, Davis, Van Buren, and Appanoose, and have four judges.
The third district shall consist of the counties of Wayne, Decatur, Clarke, Union, Ringgold, Taylor, and Adams, and have three judges.
The fourth district shall consist of the counties of Woodbury and Monona, and have four judges.
The fifth district shall consist of the counties of Dallas, Guthrie, Adair, Madison, Warren, and Marion, and have three judges.
The sixth district shall consist of the counties of Jasper, Poweshiek, Mahaska, Keokuk, and Washington, and have three judges.
The seventh district shall consist of the counties of Muscatine, Scott, Clinton, and Jackson, and shall have five judges who shall be so elected that each county shall have at least one resident judge.
The eighth district shall consist of the counties of Iowa and Johnson, and have two judges, who shall not be residents of the same county.
The ninth district shall consist of the county of Polk, and have six judges.
The tenth district shall consist of the counties of Delaware, Buchanan, Black Hawk, and Grundy, and have three judges.
The eleventh district shall consist of the counties of Story, Boone, Webster, Hamilton, Hardin, Franklin, and Wright, and have four judges.
The twelfth district shall consist of the counties of Bremer, Butler, Floyd, Mitchell, Worth, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, and Winnebago, and have four judges.
The thirteenth district shall consist of the counties of Clayton, Allamakee, Fayette, Winneshiek, Howard, and Chickasaw, and have three judges.
The fourteenth district shall consist of the counties of Buena Vista, Clay, Palo Alto, Kossuth, Emmet, Dickinson, Humboldt, and Pocahontas, and have three judges.
The fifteenth district shall consist of the counties of Pottawattamie, Cass, Shelby, Audubon, Montgomery, Mills, Page, Fremont, and Harrison, and shall have five judges.
The sixteenth district shall consist of the counties of Ida, Sac, Calhoun, Crawford, Carroll, and Greene, and have three judges.
The seventeenth district shall consist of the counties of Tama, Benton, and Marshall, and have two judges.
The eighteenth district shall consist of the counties of Linn, Jones, and Cedar, and have four judges.
The nineteenth district shall consist of the county of Dubuque, and have two judges.
The twentieth district shall consist of the counties of Des Moines, Henry, and Louisa, and shall have two judges.
The twenty-first district shall consist of the counties of Cherokee, O'Brien, Osceola, Lyon, Sioux, and Plymouth, and shall have three judges.

10769. Place of holding court. Courts must be held at the places provided by law, except for the determination of actions, special proceedings, and other matters not requiring a jury, when they may, by consent of the parties therein, be held at some other place. [C51, §1597; R60, §2687; C73, §192; C97, §286; C24, 27, §10769.]

10770. County without courthouse. When there is no courthouse at the place where the courts are to be held, its sessions shall be at such suitable place as the board of supervisors provide, but if no such place is provided, the court may direct the sheriff to procure one at the expense of the county. [C51, §§1573, 1574; R60, §§2666, 2661; C73, §§178, 174; C97, §259; C24, 27, §10770.]

10771. City or town to provide court room. Where terms are held in any city or town not the county seat, such city or town shall provide and furnish the necessary rooms and places for such terms, free of charge to the county. Any necessary alterations, repairs, or additions to said rooms or added places shall be provided at the expense of the county; and the board of supervisors is authorized and empowered to make such alterations, improvements or additions, the cost thereof not to be in excess of the limitations imposed by section 5261. [C51, §1566; R60, §§2653; C73, §163; C97, §226; C24, 27, §10771; 43GA, ch 249.]

10772. Dual county seats. In any county having two county seats, terms of court shall be held at each, and, in the county of Pottawattamie, court shall be held at Avoca, as well as at the county seat. [C73, §164; C97, §228; C24, 27, §10772.]

10773. Terms not at county seats—effect—duty of clerk. When a court shall be held at a place not the county seat, all of the provisions of the statute in relation to district courts shall be applicable thereto, except as herein modified. All proceedings had in said court shall have, within the territory over which said court shall have jurisdiction, the same force and effect as though ordered in the court at the county seat of said county, but transcripts of judgments and decrees rendered therein, levies of writs of attachment upon real estate, mechanics' liens, liens of payrolls, sales of real estate, redemption of satisfaction of judgments and mechanics' liens, dispossals or decrees in lis pendens, together with all other matters affecting titles to real estate, shall be forthwith certified by the deputy clerk at such place, to the clerk of such court at the county seat, who shall immediately enter the same upon the records in his office. [C97, §230; C24, 27, §10773.]

10774. Terms to be held. The district judges shall hold four terms of court at each of the places in the several counties of their districts where court is authorized to be held, and, if business requires, then the judges of such district shall, by joint order made at the time of making the assignment of terms hereinafter required and entered of record, provide for regular additional terms. [C97, §229; C24, 27, §10774.]

10775. First district—judges to alternate. The judges in the first judicial district shall as nearly as practicable, alternate in holding terms at the places for holding court in said judicial district, and terms may be held simultaneously at both places. [S13, §227-1a; C24, 27, §10775.]

10776. Eighth district—judges to alternate. The judges in the eighth judicial district shall as nearly as practicable, alternate in holding terms at the places for holding court in said judicial district, and terms may be held simultaneously at both places. [SS15, §227-8ab; C24, 27, §10776.]

10777. Schedule of terms. On or before the first day of October in each odd-numbered year the judges shall meet in their respective districts and determine the times and places of holding their courts during the two succeeding calendar years. [C51, §1567; R60, §2654; C73, §165; C97, §232; S13, §232; C24, 27, §10777.]

10778. Filing of schedule. The plan or schedule thus agreed upon, or ordered by the chief justice of the supreme court when they cannot agree, shall be forthwith forwarded by the district judges to the secretary of state and the clerk of the district court in each county
in such district, and the clerk shall file the same and enter it of record in the journal of the court. [C73,§165; C97,§232; S13,§232; C24, 27,§10778.]

10779. Tabular statement prepared. The secretary of state shall, within ten days after receiving said orders, or before the first Monday in December after said orders are made, prepare a tabular statement of the times of holding the several courts, as fixed by the several orders in his office, and have printed five thousand copies thereof. [C51,§1569; R60, §2655; C73,§165; C97,§232; S13,§232; C24, 27, §10779.]

10780. Distribution. Said tabular statement shall be distributed as follows: One copy to each state officer, each county auditor and sheriff, two copies to each judge of the district and superior courts, ten copies each to the state library, the library of the law department of the state university, and the state historical society, thirty-five hundred copies to the clerks of the district court, in proportion to the population of the county, for gratuitous distribution among the attorneys of the county, and the residue for free distribution under the supervision of the secretary of state. [C51,§1567; R60,§2655; C73,§165; C97,§232; S13,§232; C24, 27, §10780.]

10781. Judge to hold one term. In preparing said plan or schedule, the judges shall so arrange, if practicable, that each judge shall hold at least one term of court during the year in each of the several counties of his district. [C73,§165; C97,§232; S13,§232; C24, 27, §10781.]

10782. Special terms. A special term may be ordered in any county at any regular term of court in that county, or at any other time, by any judge of the district, for the trial of all causes pending at the last regular term of said court held prior to said special term, in which either party shall have served a trial thereon. When ordering a special term, the court or judge shall direct whether a grand or trial jury, or both, shall be summoned. [C51,§§1569–1571; R60,§2656–2658; C73,§166; C97,§233; S13,§233; C24, 27, §10782.]

Arraignment, plea, and judgment in vacation, §13666 et seq.

10783. Disagreements. In case the judges of any district are unable to agree as to the manner of holding their courts, or as to the counties in which they are severally to preside, they shall refer the matter to the chief justice of the supreme court, who shall assign said judges to such counties as he may determine. [C97,§231; C24, 27,§10783.]

Referred to in §10784.

10784. Power to assign judge. The chief justice of the supreme court shall also have power to assign any district judge, when not occupied in holding court in his own district, to hold court in any other district in the state, where any judge may be incapacitated from holding court, or there may arise a necessity therefor. This and section 10783 shall not be held to affect the right of the judges to interchange holding their terms of court, as now provided by law. [C97,§231; C24, 27, §10784.]

10785. Temporary additional judge. When, from any cause, the business of the district court of any judicial district of this state cannot be disposed of within a reasonable time by the judges elected within and for such district, then upon the filing of a petition signed by five or more resident attorneys of such district with the clerk of the supreme court, addressed to the chief justice thereof, setting forth the facts, the chief justice, being satisfied that the business of such judicial district demands an additional judge for a temporary period of time to dispose of such business or assist in the disposal of such business, shall name and transfer a judge from some other judicial district where the business of such district will warrant, to the place in the judicial district for which such petition is filed, who shall hold a term of court for such length of time as the chief justice of the supreme court may determine. [S13,§240-b; C24, 27,§10785.]

Referred to in §10786.

10786. Expenses. The judge so transferred shall be allowed and paid all reasonable and actual expenses while in the performance of his duties in said temporary character, in addition to his salary. [S13,§240-b; C24, 27, §10786.]

Preparation and audit of claim, ch 25.

10787. Filing of order. Upon the order being made for the transfer of such judge as contemplated by section 10785, such order shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county where such judge shall hold a term or part thereof. [S13,§240-c; C24, 27, §10787.]

10788. Jurors drawn. Upon the filing of said order the proper officers, as by statute provided, shall proceed and are hereby empowered as by statute provided, to draw a grand jury and a trial jury, if necessary; if no additional judge is named, same force and effect as if drawn for a regular term and upon the order of a judge elected for such district in the usual and ordinary transaction of business of such district. [S13,§240-c; C24, 27, §10788.]

Drawing of jurors, §10783 et seq.

10789. Failure of judge to appear. If the judge does not appear on the day appointed for holding the term, the clerk shall make an entry thereof in his record, and adjourn the court until the next day, and so on until the third day, unless he appears, provided three days are allowed for such term, and if he does not appear by five o'clock p.m. of the third day, and before the expiration of the time allotted to the term, it shall stand adjourned until the next regular term. [C51,§§1581,1582; R60,§§2668, 2669; C73,§§167,168; C97,§234; C24, 27, §10789.]

10790. Special adjournments. If the judge is sick, or for any cause is unable to attend
court, at the regularly appointed time, he may by letter, telegram, or telephone direct an adjournment to a particular day, and the clerk shall, on the first day thereof, or as soon after as he receives the order, adjourn the court as directed. [C51, §1583; R60, §2670; C73, §169; C97, §235; C24, 27, §10790.]

10791. Failure of term—effect. No recognizance or other instrument or proceeding shall be rendered invalid by reason of there being a failure of the term; but all proceedings pending in court shall be continued to the next regular term, unless an adjournment be made as authorized in section 10790. [C51, §1584; R60, §2671; C73, §170; C97, §236; C24, 27, §10791.]

10792. Recognizances continued. In cases of such continuances or adjournments, persons recognized or bound to appear at the regular term, which has failed as aforesaid, shall be held bound in like manner to appear at the time so fixed, and their sureties, if any, shall be liable in case of their nonappearance, in the same manner as though the term had been held at the regular time and they had failed to make their appearance thereat. [C51, §1585; R60, §2672; C73, §171; C97, §237; C24, 27, §10792.]

10793. Regular adjournment—effect. Upon any final adjournment of the court, all business not otherwise disposed of shall stand continued. [C51, §1586; R60, §2673; C73, §172; C97, §238; C24, 27, §10793.]

10794. Decisions and entries in vacation. With consent of parties, actions and other matters pending in the courts named in this chapter may be taken under advisement by the judges, decided and entered of record in vacation, or at the next term; if so entered in vacation, they may be taken under advisement by the judges, and without regard to any other court or term thereof. [C73, §183, §185, §186; C97, §248; C24, 27, §10794.]

10795. Expiration of term—pending trials. Whenever a trial has been commenced, it may be concluded and all proceedings in the case thereafter conducted in the usual course, whether the time has arrived for commencing a term in another county in the district or not, and without regard to any other court or term thereof. [C73, §185; C97, §248; C24, 27, §10795.]

10796. Judges may interchange. The district judges may interchange and hold each other's courts. [C51, §1575; R60, §2662; C73, §175; C97, §240; C24, 27, §10796.]

10797. Judges not to sit together. In districts in which the district court is composed of more than one judge, the judges shall not sit together in the trial of causes, nor upon the hearing of motions for new trials, but may together hold the same term, making an apportionment of the business between them; and in districts composed of more than one county they may hold terms in different counties at the same time. [C97, §241; C24, 27, §10797.]

10798. Preparation and signing of record. The clerk shall from time to time make a record of all proceedings of the court, which, when correct, shall be signed by the judge. [C51, §1577; R60, §2664; C73, §176; C97, §242; C24, 27, §10798.]

10799. Signing after term—effect. When it is not practicable to have all the records prepared and signed during the term, they may be prepared in vacation and corrected and signed at the next succeeding term; but such delay shall not prevent an execution from issuing in the meantime, and all other proceedings may be had in the same manner as though the record had been signed. [C51, §1578; R60, §2665; C73, §177; C97, §242; C24, 27, §10799.]

10800. Vacation entries. Entries authorized to be made in vacation shall be signed at the next term of the court. [C51, §1579; R60, §2666; C73, §178; C97, §243; C24, 27, §10800.]

10801. Amending or expunging entry. The record aforesaid is under the control of the court, and may be amended, or any entry therein expunged, at any time during the term at which it is made, or before it is signed by the judge. [C51, §1579; R60, §2666; C73, §178; C97, §243; C24, 27, §10801.]

10802. Unauthorized alteration. No record shall be amended or impaired by the clerk or other officer of the court, or by any other person without the order of such court, or of some court of competent authority. [R60, §2984; C73, §2736; C97, §3646; C24, 27, §10802.]

10803. Corrections because of mistakes. Entries made and signed at a previous term can be altered only to correct an evident mistake. [C51, §1580; R60, §2667; C73, §179; C97, §244; C24, 27, §10803.]

CHAPTER 478

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO JUDGES AND COURTS

10804. Salary of judges.
10805. Expenses.
10806. Audit and payment.
10807. Shorthand reporter.
10808. Oath—removal.
10809. Compensation.
10810. Deficiency—how paid.
10811. Expenses.
10812. Transcript fee.
10813. Taxed as part of costs.
10814. Residence.
10815. Judge to be attorney.
10816. Practice prohibited.
10817. Judicial proceedings public.
10818. When judge disqualified.
10819. Sunday—permissible acts.
10820. Rules for conciliation.
10821. Procedure.
10822. Condition to maintaining action.
10823. Exceptions.
10824. Speedy determination.
10804. Salary of judges. The salary of each judge of the district court shall be five thousand dollars per year. [C73, §3774; C97, §253; SS15, §253; C24, 27, §10804; 43GA, ch 252.]

10805. Expenses. Where a judge of the district court is required, in the discharge of his official duties, to leave the county of his residence or leave the city or town of his residence to perform such duties, he shall be paid such actual and necessary hotel and living expenses as are incurred, not to exceed the sum of three dollars per day and transportation expenses as shall be incurred. [SS15, §253; C24, 27, §10805.]

10806. Audit and payment. An itemized expense account shall be certified by the party entitled thereto to the auditor of state, which account shall be rendered quarterly and shall be paid in the same manner as the salary of such judge. [SS15, §253; C24, 27, §10806.]


10807. Shorthand reporter. Each judge of the district court shall appoint a shorthand reporter who shall, upon the request of either party in a civil case or a criminal case, take and report in full the oral evidence and proceedings in the case, and perform all duties required of him on the trial, as provided by law. [C73, §181; C97, §245; C24, 27, §10807.]

Detailed report of trial, §11460.

10808. Oath—removal. Such reporter shall take an oath faithfully to perform the duties of his office, which shall be filed in the office of the clerk. He shall attend such sessions of the court as the judge who appointed him may direct, and may be removed by the judge making such appointment. [C73, §182; C97, §246; C24, 27, §10808.]

10809. Compensation. Shorthand reporters of the district court shall be paid ten dollars per day for each day's attendance upon said court, under the direction of the judge, out of the county treasury where such court is held, upon the certificate of the judge holding the court. [C73, §3777; C97, §254; SS15, §254-a2; C24, 27, §10809.]

10810. Deficiency—how paid. In case the total per diem of each reporter and his substitute shall not amount to the sum of twenty-four hundred dollars per year, the judge appointing him shall at the end of the year apportion the deficiency so remaining unpaid among the several counties of the district, in proportion to the number of days of court actually held by said judge in such counties, which apportionment shall be by him certified to the several county auditors, who shall issue warrants therefor to said reporter, which warrants shall be paid by the county treasurers out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. [SS15, §254-a2; C24, 27, §10810.]

10811. Expenses. Where a shorthand court reporter is required, in the discharge of his official duties, to leave the county of his residence or leave the city or town of his residence to perform such duties, he shall be paid his actual and necessary hotel and living expenses not to exceed the sum of three dollars per day and transportation expenses as shall be incurred, which account shall be itemized and approved by the presiding judge of the district court and certified to the county auditor of the county in which such expenses are incurred, and shall be paid in the same manner as the per diem of such reporter is paid. [SS15, §254-a2; C24, 27, §10811.]

10812. Transcript fee. Shorthand reporters shall also receive eight cents per hundred words for transcribing their official notes, to be paid for in all cases by the party ordering the same. [C73, §3777; C97, §254; SS15, §254-a2; C24, 27, §10812.]

10813. Taxed as part of costs. A charge of six dollars per day for reporting in all cases, except where the defendant in a criminal case is acquitted, shall be taxed as part of the costs in the case by the clerk of the court and paid into the county treasury when collected. [S13, §254-a3; C24, 27, §10813.]

10814. Residence. The district judge shall be a resident of the district in which he is elected. [C73, §227; SS15, §227; C24, 27, §10814.]

10815. Judge to be attorney. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of a court of record, except of police courts, who is not, at the time of his election, an attorney at law, duly admitted to practice under the laws of this state. [S13, §281; C24, 27, §10815.]

10816. Practice prohibited. During the time that he is holding such office he shall not practice as an attorney or counselor or give advice in relation to any action pending or about to be brought in any of the courts of the state. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit public court judges from practicing as attorneys and counselors in civil matters. [C51, §1587; R60, §2674; C73, §187; C97, §281; S13, §281; C24, 27, §10816.]

10817. Judicial proceedings public. All judicial proceedings must be public, unless otherwise specially provided by statute or agreed upon by the parties. [C51, §1593; R60, §2683; C73, §159; C97, §283; C24, 27, §10817.]


10818. When judge disqualified. A judge or justice is disqualified from acting as such, except by mutual consent of parties, in any case wherein he is a party or interested, or where he is related to either party by consanguinity or affinity within the fourth degree, or where he has been attorney for either party in the action or proceeding. This section shall not prevent him from disposing of any preliminary matter not affecting the merits of the case. [C51, §1595; R60, §2685; C73, §190; C97, §284; C24, 27, §10818.]


10819. Sunday—permissible acts. No court can be opened nor any judicial business transacted on Sunday, except to:
1. Give instructions to a jury then deliberating on its verdict.
2. Receive a verdict or discharge a jury.
3. Exercise the powers of a single magistrate in a criminal proceeding.
4. Perform such other acts as are provided by law.

**CHAPTER 479**

**CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT**

**10820. Rules for conciliation.** The judges of the district court for their districts, the judges of the superior court for their districts, and the judges of the municipal court for their districts may adopt and enforce rules prescribing the manner of settlement of controversies by conciliation and the duties of the clerks of the several courts in respect thereto; may appoint conciliators or any judge may act as such, but no judge shall preside at the trial of any action involving a controversy in which he has acted as conciliator. [C24, 27,§10820.]

**10821. Procedure.** No party shall be represented by counsel, except by consent of the conciliator. The proceedings shall be informal and no record thereof shall be preserved except the agreement of settlement signed by the parties. The judge may direct the same to be filed in the office of the clerk and judgment to be entered thereon. [C24, 27,§10821.]

**10825. General duties.** The clerk of the district court shall keep his office at the county seat, attend the sessions of the district court himself or by deputy, keep the records, papers, and seal, and record the proceedings of the court as hereinafter directed, under the direction of the judge. [C51,§1577; R60,§343; C73, §194; C97,§287; C24, 27,§10825.]

**10826. Payment of money — notice.** When money to the amount of five hundred dollars or more is paid to the clerk to be paid to any person, and not disbursed within thirty days, he shall notify the person entitled to receive such money, or for whose account the money is paid, or the attorney of record of such person. [C24, 27,§10826.]

**10827. Service of notice.** The notice shall be by registered mail, and shall be mailed within forty days from the receipt of the money, to the last address of the person or attorney known to the clerk, and memorandum thereof entered on the proper record. [C24, 27,§10827.]

**10828. Default—liability.** If the clerk fails to give said notice, he and his bondsmen shall be personally liable for interest on such money from the date of the receipt thereof by him to the date the same is paid to the person or attorney. [C24, 27,§10828.]

**10829. Attestation of process.** All process issued by the clerk of the court shall bear date the day it is issued, and be attested in the name of the clerk who issued it, and under the seal of the court. [C51,§1592; R60,§2682; C73,§188; C97,§282; C24, 27,§10829.]

**10830. Records and books.** The records of said court shall consist of the original papers filed in all proceedings, and the books to be kept by the clerk thereof as follows:

1. **Record book.** One containing the entries of the proceedings of the court, which may be known as the "record book", and which is to have an index referring to each proceeding in each case under the names of the parties, both plaintiff and defendant, and under the name of each person named in either party.
2. **Judgment docket.** One containing an abstract of the judgments, having in separate and appropriate columns the names of the parties, the date of the judgment, the damages recovered, costs, the date of the issuance and return of executions, with the entry of satisfaction, and other memoranda, which book may be known as the "judgment docket", and is to have an index like that required for the record book.

3. **Fee book.** One in which to enter in detail the costs and fees in each action or proceeding under the title of the same, with an index like that required above, and which may be known as the "fee book".

4. **Sales book.** One in which to enter the following matters in relation to any judgment under which real property is sold, entering them after the execution is returned: The title of the action, the date of the judgment, the amount of damages recovered, the total amount of costs, and the officer's return in full; which book may be known as the "sale book", and is to have an index like those required above.

5. **Incumbrance book.** One to be called the "incumbrance book", in which the sheriff shall enter a statement of the levy of every attachment on real estate.

6. **Appearance or combination docket.** One to be known as the "appearance docket", which shall contain all matters required by law to be kept therein; but the entries provided for in this paragraph and paragraphs 2 and 3 may be combined in one book, indexed as provided in paragraph 1 hereof, which, when thus kept, shall be known as the "combination docket".

7. **Lien book.** One in which an index of all liens in said court shall be kept. [R60,§§345,346; C73,§§196,197; C97,§288; C24, 27,§10830.]

10831. **Appearance docket—entries required.** The clerk shall enter in said appearance docket the titles of all actions or special proceedings that shall be brought in the court, numbering them consecutively in the order in which they shall have been commenced, which numbers shall be kept on file and recorded during the further progress thereof. In making such entries, the clerk shall set out the full names of all the parties, plaintiffs and defendants, as contained in the petition, or as subsequently made parties by any pleading, proceeding, or order. [C73,§198; C97,§289; C24, 27,§10831.]

10832. **Entry of return of notice.** When the original notice shall be returned to the office of the clerk, he shall enter in said docket so much of the return thereon as to show who of the parties have been served therewith, and the manner and time of service. [C73,§199; C97, §290; C24, 27,§10832.]

10832-d1. **Entry of lien—details required.** When the clerk of the district court enters a lien, or indexes an action affecting real estate, on the records of his office, he shall, immediately in connection with the entry, enter the year, month, day, hour, and minute when the entry was made. [44GA, ch 181.]
§10837, Ch 479, CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT 1400

14. For filing and docketing transcript of judgment from another county or a justice of the peace or municipal court, fifty cents.

15. For entering any rule or order, twenty-five cents.

16. For issuing writ or order, not including subpoenas, fifty cents.

17. For issuing commission to take depositions, fifty cents.

18. For entering sheriff’s sale of real estate, fifty cents.

19. For entering judgment by confession, one dollar.

20. For entering satisfaction of any judgment, twenty-five cents.

21. For all copies of record, or papers filed in his office, transcripts, and making complete record, ten cents for each one hundred words.

22. For taking and approving a bond and sureties thereon, fifty cents.

23. For receiving and filing a declaration of intention and issuing a duplicate thereof, one dollar. For making, filing, and docketing the petition of an alien for admission as a citizen of the United States and for the final hearing thereon, two dollars; and for entering the final order and the issuance of the certificate of citizenship thereunder, if granted, two dollars.

24. In addition to the fees required in the preceding paragraph, the petitioner shall, upon the filing of his petition to become a citizen of the United States, deposit with the clerk money sufficient to cover the expense of subpoenaing and paying the legal fees of witnesses for whom he may request a subpoena, and upon the final discharge of such witnesses they shall receive, if they demand the same from the clerk, the customary and usual witness fees from the moneys aforesaid, and the residue, if any, except such as may be necessary to pay the cost of serving subpoenas, shall be returned by the clerk to the petitioner.

25. For certificates and seal to applications to procure pensions, bounties, or back pay for soldiers or other persons entitled thereto, no charge.

26. For making out transcripts in criminal cases appealed to the supreme court, for each one hundred words, ten cents.

27. In criminal cases, the same fees for same services as in suits between private parties. When judgment is rendered against the defendant, the fees shall be collected from such defendant.

28. For issuing marriage licenses, one dollar and fifty cents each.

29. For all services performed in the settlement of the estate of any decedent, minor, insane person, or other persons laboring under any legal disability, except where actions are brought by the administrator, guardian, trustee, or person acting in a representative capacity or against him, or as may be otherwise provided herein, where the value of the property of the estate does not exceed three thousand dollars, three dollars; where such value is between three thousand dollars and five thousand dollars, five dollars; where such value is between five thousand dollars and seven thousand dollars, eight dollars; where such value is between seven thousand dollars and ten thousand dollars, ten dollars; where such value is between ten thousand dollars and twenty-five thousand dollars, fifteen dollars; for each additional twenty-five thousand dollars or major fraction thereof, there shall be taxed the further sum of ten dollars.

30. In addition to all other fees, for making a complete record in cases where the same is required by law or directed by an order of the court, for every one hundred words, ten cents. [C51,§§2527, 2531, 2532; R60,§§430, 436, 1852, 4136, 4140, 4141; C73,§$3781, 3782, 3787; C97, §296; S13,§296; C24, 27,§10837.]

10838. Accounting for fees. He shall, on the first Monday in January and July of each year, pay into the county treasury, for the use of the county, all other fees not belonging to his office, in his hands at the date of preceding payment and still unclaimed. [R60,§553; C73, §3786; C97,§300; C24, 27,§10838.]

Analogous provision, §143-b1.

10839. Receipts—filing with auditor. At the time of so doing, he shall take from the treasurer duplicate receipts therefor, giving the title of the cause and style of the court in which the same was pending, with the names of the witnesses, jurors, officers, or other persons, and the amount each one is entitled to receive; one of which receipts he shall file with the county auditor. [R60,§554; C73,§3786; C97,§300; C24, 27,§10839.]

Analogous provision, §143-b2.

10840. Allowed claims—payment. The auditor shall charge the amount thereof to the treasurer as so much county revenue, and shall enter the same upon the proper records as a claim allowed, and, on demand by the persons entitled to said fees, he shall issue county orders for the amount due each person, respectively. [R60,§356; C73,§3786; C97,§300; C24, 27, §10840.]

Analogous provision, §143-b3.

10841. Salary exclusive. The clerk of the district court shall accept the salary herein provided, in full compensation of all services performed by him in his official capacity as such clerk of the district court. [C24, 27,§10841.]
JURY COMMISSIONS, Ch 481, §10848

CHAPTER 480

JURORS IN GENERAL

10842. Competency. All qualified electors of the state, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, and who can speak, write, and read the English language, are competent jurors in their respective counties. [C51, §1630; R60, §2722; C73, §228; C97, §334; C24, 27, §10842.]

10843. Exemption. Any person may also be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or those of the public will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his own health, or the death or sickness of a member of his family, requires his absence from court. [C51, §1632; R60, §2722; C73, §228; C97, §334; C24, 27, §10843.]

10844. Jurors excused. Any person may also be excused from serving on a jury because of religious faith. [C51, §2545; R60, §4154; C73, §3811; C97, §354; S13, §354; C24, 27, §10844.]

10845. False excuse — prohibited requests. Any person who knowingly makes any false affidavit, statement, or claim, for the purpose of relieving himself or another from serving as a juror, or any person who requests the judges of election to return his name as such juror, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days, or the court may punish such person as for contempt. [C97, §334; C24, 27, §10845.]

10846. Fees of jurors. Jurors shall receive the following fees:
1. For each day's service or attendance in courts of record, including jurors summoned on special venire, three dollars, and for each mile traveled from his residence to the place of trial, ten cents.
2. For each day's service before a justice of the peace, one dollar.
3. No mileage shall be allowed talesmen or jurors before justices. [C51, §2545; R60, §4154; C73, §3811; C97, §354; S13, §354; C24, 27, §10846.]

10847. Clerk to certify attendance. Immediately after the adjournment of each term of a court of record, the clerk thereof shall certify to the county auditor a list of the jurors, with the number of days' attendance to which each one is entitled. [C73, §3811; C97, §354; S13, §354; C24, 27, §10847.]

CHAPTER 481

JURY COMMISSIONS

Referred to in §§11482, 13827

10848. Ex officio commission to draw jurors. In all counties the clerk of the district court, the county auditor, and the county recorder shall, ex officio, constitute the jury commission to draw jurors, but shall receive no extra compensation as such. [C24, 27, §10848.]

10849. Appointive commission to select. In each county having situated therein a city with a population of fourteen thousand or more, the judge or judges of the district court of the judicial district in which said county is located shall, on or before October first of each year in which the general election is held, appoint three competent electors as a jury commission to select and make lists of the names of persons to serve as grand and petit jurors and talesmen for the two years beginning January first after such election. [C24, 27, §10849.]

10850. Limitation on appointment. Not more than two members of the appointive commission shall be residents of the city in which the courthouse of the county in which they are appointed, is located, and no person shall be appointed who has solicited such appointment; nor shall any county officer or attorney at law be appointed a member of such commission. [C24, 27, §10850.]

10842. Competency.
10843. Exemption.
10844. Jurors excused.

10842. Competency. All qualified electors of the state, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, and who can speak, write, and read the English language, are competent jurors in their respective counties. [C24, 27, §10850.]

10853. Vacancy.
10852. Clerk to notify.
10851. Manner of appointment.

10848. Ex officio commission to draw jurors.
10849. Appointive commission to select.
10850. Limitation on appointment.
10851. Manner of appointment. The appointment shall be in writing, signed by the judge, or a majority of the judges if more than one, and shall be filed and made a matter of record, in the office of the clerk of the district court. If, for any reason, any judge is unable to act, the appointment shall be signed by the judge, or a majority of the judges of such district, who are able to act. [C24, 27, §10851.]

10852. Clerk to notify. The clerk of the district court shall at once notify each appointive commissioner of his appointment. [C24, 27, §10852.]

10853. Vacancy. If a vacancy occurs in such appointive commission through death, removal, or inability of a member thereof to act, the judge or judges of the judicial district shall appoint some person to act during the remainder of such unexpired term. [C24, 27, §10853.]

10854. Qualification—tenure. The appointive commissioners shall qualify on or before the tenth day of October, following their appointment, by taking the oath of office required of civil officers. Said oath shall be subscribed by them and filed in the office of the clerk of the district court. They shall hold office for the term of two years and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified. [C24, 27, §10854.]

10855. Instructions to appointive commission. It shall be the duty of the judges of the district court to give instructions to appointive jury commissioners at the time of their appointment as to their duties, and to call their especial attention to the provisions of section 10860. [C24, 27, §10855.]

10856. Instructions to judges of election. When the county auditor transmits the certificate of apportionment of jurors to the judges of the several election precincts, he shall call the attention of such judges to their duties, especially as set forth in section 10860. [C24, 27, §10856.]

10857. Compensation and expenses. Each appointive commissioner shall, in addition to his actual expenses, receive a compensation of four dollars for each day employed by him in the discharge of his official duties. [C24, 27, §10857.]

10858. Assistants. The commissioners may employ such assistants in preparing the jury lists as they may deem necessary, and the board of supervisors shall allow reasonable compensation to such assistants. [C24, 27, §10858.]

CHAPTER 482
SELECTION OF JURORS
Referred to in §§10725, 10726, 10729, 11482, 13827.

10859. Jury lists. The appointive jury commission shall, on the second Monday after the general election is held in each even-numbered year, meet at the courthouse in rooms provided by the county, and, in accordance with the certificate of apportionment furnished by the county auditor, prepare, select, and return on blanks furnished by the county, the following lists:

1. Grand jurors. A list of names and addresses of one hundred fifty electors from which to select grand jurors.

10860. Noneligible names.
10861. Judicial division of county.
10862. Auditor to apportion and certify.
10863. Additional information by auditor.
10864. Clerk to furnish data.
10865. Apportionment in other counties.
10866. Certification of apportionment to judges.
10867. Duties of judges of election.
10868. Lists by board of supervisors.
10869. Certification.
10870. Filing commissioners' lists.
10871. Filing election judges' lists.
10872. Lists made official.
10873. Preparation of ballots.
10874. Names rejected.
10875. Ballot boxes—sealing and custody.
10876. Petit jury panel.
10877. Maximum service required.
10878. Time for drawing.
10879. Notice of drawing.
10880. Drawing of petit jurors.
10881. Absence of commissioner.
10882. Details of drawing.

10883. Grand jury panel.
10884. Maximum service permitted.
10885. Number from township limited.
10886. Rejecting names.
10887. Resealing of box.
10888. Filing list—precept.
10889. Sheriff to summon.
10890. Grand jurors summoned but once.
10891. Contempt.
10892. Cancellation for illegality.
10893. Discharged jurors—resummoning.
10894. Additional petit jurors.
10895. Discharge of panel.
10896. Method of drawing.
10897. Talesmen.
10898. Rejection of names.
10899. Talesmen summoned.
10900. Disposition of ballots.
10901. Talesmen at large.
10902. Disposition of ballots drawn.
10903. Special venire of talesmen.
10904. Delinquency of officers.
10905. Correcting illegality in original lists.
10906. Notice to commissioners.

2. Petit jurors. A list of names and addresses of electors equal to one-eighth of the whole number of qualified electors in said county who voted in the last preceding general state election as shown by the poll books, from which to select petit jurors.

3. Talesmen. A list of the names and addresses of electors equal to fifteen per cent of the whole number of qualified electors who voted at the last preceding general election, as shown by the poll books, in the city or town in which the district court is held and in the town-
ship or townships in which such city or town is located (but in no case exceeding five hundred names) from which to select talesmen. [C51,§1633; R60,§2723; C73,§234; C97,§335; S13,§335-a; C24, 27,§10859.]

Referred to in §§10866, 10906.

10860. Noneligible names. The appointive commission, in the preparation of said lists, shall not place thereon the name of any person:
1. Who is not an elector of the state.
2. Who is not of good moral character.
3. Who is not of sound judgment.
4. Who is not in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing.
5. Who cannot speak, write, and read the English language.
6. Who has served in said county and in the district court as a grand or petit juror since the first day of January preceding the last general election.
7. Who by reason of the condition of his or her health, business, domestic duties, or other circumstances will probably be unable to serve as a juror.
8. Who has, directly or indirectly, requested that his or her name be placed on said lists, or on any of them.
9. Who has been exempted by law from jury service. [C97,$337; S13,$337; C24, 27,$10860.]

Referred to in §§10865, 10866, 10867.

Exemptions. 10843.

10861. Judicial division of county. In counties which are divided for judicial purposes, and in which courts are held at more than one place, each division shall be treated as a separate county, and the grand and petit jurors and talesmen, selected to serve in the respective courts, shall be drawn from the division of the county in which the court is held, at which they are required to serve. [S13,$335-b; C24, 27,§10861.]

10862. Auditor to apportion and certify. On or before the date of said meeting of the appointive commission, the county auditor shall apportion the number of grand and petit jurors to be selected among the several election precincts, and the talesmen among the precincts from which the same are to be drawn, in each case as nearly as practicable in proportion to the number of votes polled in such precincts at the last general election, and certify said apportionment to such commission. [C51,§1635,1636; R60,§§2725, 2726; C73,§§236, 237; C97,$336; S13,$337; C24, 27,§10862.]

10863. Additional information by auditor. For the purpose of aiding the appointive commission, in making the lists aforesaid, the county auditor shall furnish said commission with the poll books of the last preceding general election, together with the names of all persons who have served as grand or petit jurors, after the first day of January, preceding the last general election. [C97,$337; S13,$337; C24, 27,§10863.]

Referred to in §10864.

10864. Clerk to furnish data. The clerk of the district court shall furnish the auditor with the names of the jurors called for by the preceding section. [C97,$337; S13,$337; C24, 27,§10864.]

10865. Apportionment in other counties. The county auditor, in counties having no appointive jury commission, shall, prior to furnishing the election judges the poll books, apportion the number of grand and petit jurors to be selected from among the several election precincts, and the talesmen among the precincts from which the same are to be selected, in each case as nearly as practicable in proportion to the number of votes polled in each precinct at the last preceding general election. Such apportionment shall be computed on the same basis as provided in section 10859. [C51,§§1635, 1636; R60,§§2725, 2726; C73,§§236, 237; C97,$336; S13,$337; C24, 27,§10865.]

10866. Certification of apportionment to judges. In all counties having no appointive jury commission, the county auditor shall, at the time of the furnishing of the poll books to the judges of election, furnish them also a certified statement of the number of persons apportioned to the respective precincts to be returned for each grand and petit jurors.

He shall also furnish the judges of election in the city or town in which the district court is held and in the township or townships in which the said city or town is located, with a certified statement of the number of persons to be returned as talesmen.

He shall also furnish the judges of each election precinct in the county with the names of all persons who have served as grand or petit jurors since January first preceding. [C51,§§1635,1636; R60,§§2725, 2726; C73,§§236, 237; C97,$336; S13,$337; C24, 27,§10866.]

10867. Duties of judges of election. The judges of election of the several precincts shall make selection of the requisite number of persons to serve as grand and petit jurors, and of talesmen, if any, and return separate lists of the names so selected to the county auditor with the return of the election, but shall not place on said lists the name of any person described in section 10860, or judges or clerks of the election. [C51,$1637; R60,§2727; C73,$238; C97,$337; S13,$337; C24, 27,$10867.]

Referred to in §10866.

10868. Lists by board of supervisors. If the judges of election in any precinct fail to return any list as provided in section 10867, the board of supervisors shall, at the meeting held to canvass the votes cast at such election, make and certify such list or lists for the delinquent precincts, and the auditor shall file such certified lists in his office and cause copies thereof to be recorded in the proper election books. [R60,§§2727, 2728; C73,$238; C97,$337; S13,$337; C24, 27,§10868.]

10869. Certification. When the jury lists are completed, they shall be separately certified by the appointive commissioners, or by the judges of election for each precinct, as the case may be, in substantially the following form:

We, ........................................, and
§10870. Filing commissioners’ lists. The ap­pointive commissioners shall, after so certifying said lists, place the same in envelopes and on or before the first Monday of December of the year in which such lists are made, deposit the same with the county auditor, who shall file and record the same in the proper record. [C24, 27, §10870.]

Referred to in §10871.

§10871. Filing election judges’ lists. The jury lists returned by the judges of election together with the lists prepared by the board of supervisors, if any, shall, on or before the day stated in section 10870, be filed with and recorded by the county auditor. [C51, §1638; R60, §2728; C73, §238; C97, §337; S13, §337; C24, 27, §10872.]

10872. Lists made official. The names entered upon said lists and returned as herein provided shall constitute the grand and petit jury lists, and the list of talesmen from which grand and petit jurors, and talesmen shall be selected, for the biennial period commencing with the first day of January next after the general election. [C24, 27, §10872.]

10873. Preparation of ballots. Within five days after such lists are deposited with the county auditor, the auditor and clerk of the court shall prepare therefrom separate ballots, which shall be uniform in size, shape, and appearance, and upon which the names and places of residence of all persons selected for grand and petit jurors and talesmen, shall be written. The names of the classes of jurors shall be kept separate, and each ballot shall be folded, so as to conceal the name written thereon. [C51, §1640; R60, §2730; C73, §240; C97, §§338, 342; C24, 27, §10873.]

10874. Names rejected. In preparing the said ballots the county auditor and clerk shall omit the names of all persons who have served as grand or petit jurors since January first preceding. [C51, §1640; R60, §2730; C73, §240; C97, §338; C24, 27, §10874.]

10875. Ballot boxes—sealing and custody. The ballots containing the names of the grand and petit jurors and talesmen shall be deposited in separate boxes which shall be plainly marked so as to show the class of jurors whose names are contained therein, and shall have but one aperture through which a hand may be inserted. The boxes shall then be sealed by the auditor, in the presence of the clerk, and deposited with the clerk of the district court. [C97, §342; C24, 27, §10875.]

10876. Petit jury panel. Petit jurors, in no case less than twenty-four and always in such number as the court or judge may order, shall be drawn for each term at which such jurors are required. [C51, §1642; R60, §2732; C73, §231; C97, §346; C24, 27, §10876.]

10877. Maximum service required. No person shall be required to attend as a petit juror more than one term in the same biennial period. This exemption shall not apply to talesmen. [C51, §1639; R60, §2729; C73, §239; C97, §341; S13, §335-c; C24, 27, §10877.]

10878. Time for drawing. Petit and grand jurors shall be drawn by the ex officio commission at the office of the clerk of the district court and at a time to be fixed by said clerk. Said time shall not be less than twenty days nor more than thirty days before the first day of each term at which a petit or grand jury is required to be drawn. [C51, §1641; R60, §2731; C73, §241; C97, §342; C24, 27, §10878.]

Drawing for special terms, §1078.

10879. Notice of drawing. The said clerk shall, at least five days prior to the day of such drawing, notify in writing the other members of the ex officio commission of the time and place of such drawing. [C24, 27, §10879.]

10880. Drawing of petit jurors. The members of the ex officio jury commission or a majority thereof, shall select at the time and place fixed and shall draw from the petit jury box the required number of names of persons to serve as petit jurors, and the persons whose names
are so drawn shall constitute the petit jurors for the next ensuing term of the court. [C24, 27, §10880.]

10881. Absence of commissioner. In the absence or inability to act of any one of the ex officio jury commissioners, his deputy shall act as such commissioner in his stead. [C24, 27, §10881.]

10882. Details of drawing. The appropriate box shall, at the time of the drawing, be first thoroughly shaken in the presence of the commissioners attending the drawing, and thereafter the seal on the opening shall be broken, likewise in the presence of the commissioners. One of said commissioners shall then, without looking at the ballots, successively draw the required number of names from the box, and successively pass said ballots to any other commissioners, who shall open said ballots as they are drawn, and read aloud the names thereon, and enter said names in writing on an appropriate list. [C51, §1641; R60, §2731; C73, §241; C97, §342; C24, 27, §10882.]

10883. Grand jury panel. A grand jury panel of twelve persons shall be drawn by the said commissioners from the grand jury box at the time of the drawing of the petit jury panel for the January term, and shall be drawn in the same manner and under the same conditions, except as otherwise provided, as are specified for the drawing of said petit jury panel. Such grand jury panel shall constitute the panel from which to select the grand jurors for one year. [C51, §§1641, 1642; R60, §§2731, 2732; C97, §§241, 339; C24, 27, §10883.]

10884. Maximum service permitted. No person on the list of grand jurors shall be eligible to serve as a grand juror except for one calendar year of the biennial period for which the list is made. [C51, §1642; R60, §2732; C73, §239; C97, §339; S13, §355-c; C24, 27, §10884.]

10885. Number from township limited. In drawing grand jurors, not more than one person shall be drawn as grand juror from any civil township, except when there are less than twelve civil townships in the county, in which case not more than two persons shall be drawn from any one township. [C97, §339; C24, 27, §10885.]

Effect of violation. §19741-c.

10886. Rejecting names. If more persons shall be drawn from any civil township than is hereby authorized, or any person is drawn who has served during the preceding jury year as grand juror, it is the duty of the commissioners to reject all such names so drawn, and to proceed with the drawing until the required number of jurors shall be secured. [C97, §339; C24, 27, §10886.]

10887. Resealing of box. After the required number of grand or petit jurors shall have been drawn in the manner provided, and their names entered upon the list, the box or boxes shall again be sealed by the commission, and returned to the custody of the clerk. [C97, §342; C24, 27, §10887.]

10888. Filing list—precept. The clerk shall file said list or lists, in his office, and immediately issue his precept or precepts to the sheriff, commanding him to summon the persons so drawn to appear at the courthouse at ten o’clock a.m. of the second day of the term, or at such other time as the court or judge may order, to serve as petit or grand jurors, as the case may be. [C51, §1643; R60, §2733; C73, §§230, 241; C97, §§342, 345; C24, 27, §10888.]

10889. Sheriff to summon. The sheriff shall immediately obey such precepts, and on or before the day for the appearance of said jurors must make return thereof, and, on a failure to do so without sufficient cause, may be punished for contempt. [C51, §1644; R60, §2734; C73, §242; C97, §343; C24, 27, §10889.]

Contempts, ch 536.

10890. Grand jurors summoned but once. Except when required at a special term, the twelve persons from which the grand jury is to be impaneled need not be summoned after the first term, but must appear at each succeeding term during the year without summons, under the same penalties as though they had been summoned. [C51, §1646; R60, §2735; C73, §230; C97, §344; C24, 27, §10890.]

10891. Contempt. If any person summoned fail to appear without sending a sufficient excuse, the court may issue an order requiring him to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, and unless he render a sufficient excuse for such failure he may be punished for contempt. [C51, §1645; R60, §2735; C73, §230; C97, §345; C24, 27, §10891.]

Contempts, ch 536.

10892. Cancellation for illegality. If the court shall, for any reason, determine that the petit jurors have been illegally drawn, selected, or summoned, it may set aside the precept, under which they were summoned, and direct a sufficient number to be drawn and summoned. In such case, the jury commission shall meet at the place of the office of the court at such time as the court may direct, and in the manner provided for the drawing of an original panel, draw the number of petit jurors required, under the order of the court. The jurors so drawn and summoned shall be required to appear immediately, or at such time as the court may fix. [C97, §342; C24, 27, §10892.]

10893. Discharged jurors — resummoning. Jurors who have been discharged for any reason may, during the term, be resummoned if the business before the court necessitates such action. [C73, §233; C97, §348; C24, 27, §10893.]

10894. Additional petit jurors. The court during any term of court, may order as many additional jurors drawn for the term, or for the trial of any particular case, as may be deemed necessary. [C51, §1647; R60, §2737; C73, §232; C97, §347; C24, 27, §10894.]

Referred to in §10896.

10895. Discharge of panel. The court may at any time discharge the panel of jurors, or any part of it, and order a new panel, or such
number of jurors as may be deemed necessary to be drawn. [C24, 27, §10895.]

10896. Method of drawing. The names of the jurors contemplated in sections 10894 and 10895 shall be drawn by the commissioners in the manner provided for the drawing of an original panel. [C73, §232; C97, §347; C24, 27, §10896.]

10897. Talesmen. If the court shall determine that it is probable talesmen will be needed to complete a jury, or if the regular panel has been exhausted, the clerk shall, in the presence of the court, draw such number of names as the court may order from the talesmen box to complete the jury. [C97, §349; C24, 27, §10897.]

10898. Rejection of names. The clerk, when the court directs, shall reject the names of those known to be unable to serve, or absent from the territory from which drawn. [C97, §349; C24, 27, §10898.]

10899. Talesmen summoned. The talesmen whose names have been so drawn shall, so far as possible, be immediately summoned by the sheriff to appear forthwith. [C97, §349; C24, 27, §10899.]

10900. Disposition of ballots. The names of talesmen so drawn, and who serve, shall be placed in a safe receptacle from time to time, until all the ballots are drawn from the talesmen's box, when such ballots shall be returned to the said box, to be drawn in like manner as before. [C97, §349; C24, 27, §10900.]

10901. Talesmen at large. When the parties to the cause, by agreement entered of record, waive the drawing of talesmen as above provided, the court may direct the sheriff to summon such talesmen from the body of the county. [C97, §349; C24, 27, §10901.]

10902. Disposition of ballots drawn. All ballots drawn, when the persons do not appear or do not serve (except when permanent ineligibility or disability is shown), shall be returned to the respective boxes from which drawn. The ballots of the petit jurors, except talesmen, so drawn, who appear and serve for any term, shall be destroyed. [C97, §350; C24, 27, §10902.]

10903. Special venire of talesmen. When a city or town is a party to a suit, the talesmen shall not be drawn therefrom, but in such cases the court shall order a special venire, or may order the talesmen drawn from the petit jury box. [C97, §351; C24, 27, §10903.]

10904. Delinquency of officers. Any officer whose duty it is to perform any of the services mentioned in this chapter, who shall intentionally fail to perform them as required by law, or who shall act corruptly in the discharge of such duties or any of them, shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than six months, nor more than one year. [C97, §352; C24, 27, §10904.]

10905. Correcting illegality in original lists. Should the court for any reason determine that there has been such substantial failure to comply with the law relative to the selection, preparation, or return of grand, petit, or talesmen lists that lawful grand or petit jurors or talesmen cannot be drawn, or when the petit jury list as provided for in subsection 2 of section 10859 becomes exhausted, or insufficient for the needs of the court, said court shall order the appointive jury commissioners or ex officio jury commissioners as the case may be, to convene at the courthouse at a named time and to prepare lists in lieu of those lists which have been found to be illegal, or such additional list or lists as the court may deem necessary. If the ex officio commissioners are called upon to act, they shall make up the lists in the same manner as such lists are required to be made by appointive commissioners. [S13, §337-a; C24, 27, §10905; 44GA, ch 216.]

10906. Notice to commissioners. Whenever the commission shall be required to meet for the purpose of drawing jurors under the order of the court, the clerk of the court shall at once notify each commissioner of such order, and the time fixed for the meeting of the commission; and, if deemed necessary, the court may order the notice to be served by the sheriff. [C24, 27, §10906.]

CHAPTER 483
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
10907. Admission to practice. The power to admit persons to practice as attorneys and counselors in the courts of this state, or any of them, is vested exclusively in the supreme court. [C97, §309; C24, 27, §10907.]

10908. Qualifications for admission. Every applicant for such admission must be at least twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, and an inhabitant of this state, and must have actually and in good faith pursued a regular course of study of the law for at least three full years, either in the office of a member of the bar of regular practice of this state or of another state, or of a judge of a court of record thereof, or in some reputable law school in the United States, or partly in such office and partly in such law school; but, in reckoning such period of study, the school year of any such law school, consisting of not less than thirty-six weeks exclusive of vacations, shall be considered equivalent to a full year. Every such applicant for admission must also have actually and in good faith acquired the general education subsequent to the equivalent to that involved in the completion of a high school course of study of at least four years in extent. [C51, §1610; R60, §2700; C73, §208; C97, §310; S13, §310; C24, 27, §10908.]

10909. Examinations. Every such applicant shall also be examined by the court, or by a commission of not less than five members constituted as hereinafter provided, as to his learning and skill in the law; and the court must be satisfied, before admitting to practice, that the applicant has actually and in good faith devoted the time hereinafter required to the study of law, and possesses the requisite learning and skill therein, and has also the general education required by this chapter. The sufficiency of the general education of the applicant may be determined by examination before the commission, or in such other manner as the supreme court may by rule prescribe. [C97, §311; S13, §311; C24, 27, §10909.]

10910. Board of law examiners. The attorney general shall, by virtue of his office, be a member of, and the chairman of, the commission provided for by this chapter, and the court shall appoint from the members of the bar of this state at least four other persons who, with the attorney general, shall constitute said commission, which shall be known as the board of law examiners. [S18, §311-a; C24, 27, §10910.]

10911. Term of appointment — vacancies. Each person appointed shall serve for two years, except that in case of a vacancy during the term of office of any commissioner his successor shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term. [S13, §311-a; C24, 27, §10911.]

10912. Oath — compensation. The members thus appointed shall take and subscribe an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme court to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of the office, and shall receive such compensation as may be allowed by the supreme court out of the fund arising from the examination fees hereinafter provided for. [S13, §311-a; C24, 27, §10912.]

10913. Temporary appointments — compensation. The supreme court may also appoint from time to time, when necessary, temporary examiners to assist the commission, who shall receive for one examination only, and shall receive such compensation as the court may allow, to be paid from the fund aforesaid. [S13, §311-a; C24, 27, §10913.]

10914. Fees — how used. Every applicant for admission shall pay to the clerk of the supreme court an examination fee of five dollars, payable before the examination is commenced. Practitioners from other states seeking admission to practice in this state as provided by law shall pay an admission fee of ten dollars. The fees thus paid to the clerk shall be retained by him as a special fund to be appropriated as otherwise provided; and any amount thereof remaining in his hands unappropriated on the thirtieth day of June of each year shall be turned over to the state treasury. [S13, §311-b; C24, 27, §10914.]

10915. Students in law department of university. Students in the law department of the state university, who are recommended by the faculty of said department as candidates for graduation and as persons of good moral character, who have actually and in good faith studied law for the time and in the manner required by statute, at least one year of such study having been as a student in said department, may be examined at the university by not less than three members of said commission with the addition of such temporary members as may be appointed by the court in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, and upon the certificate of such examiners, that such candidates possess the learning and skill required for the practice of law, they shall be admitted without further examination. [C73, §311-b; C24, 27, §10915.]

10916. Practitioners from other states. Any person a resident of this state having been admitted to the bar of any other of the United States may, in the discretion of the court, be admitted to practice in this state without examination or proof of period of study, as hereinbefore provided, on proof of the other qualifications required by this chapter, and on satisfactory proof that he has practiced law regularly for not less than one year in the state where admitted to practice, after having been admitted to the bar according to the laws of such state, or on satisfactory proof that he has taught law regularly for one year in a recognized law school in the state of Iowa, after admission to the bar of any other of the United States. [C97, §313; S13, §313; C24, 27, §10916.]

10917. Oath. All persons on being admitted to the bar shall take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and of the state of Iowa, and to faithfully discharge the duties of an attorney and counselor of this state according to the best of their abil-
10918. Mode of examination. The supreme court may by general rules prescribe the mode in which examinations under this chapter shall be conducted, and in which the qualifications required as to age, residence, character, general education and term of study shall be proved, and may make any other and further rules, not inconsistent with this chapter, for the purpose of carrying out its object and intent. [C97, §314; C24,27,§10917.]

10919. Nonresident attorney — appointment of local attorney. Any member of the bar of another state, actually engaged in any cause or matter pending in any court of this state, may be permitted by such court to appear in and conduct such cause or matter while retaining his residence in another state, without being subject to the foregoing provisions of this chapter; provided that at the time he enters his appearance he files with the clerk of such court the written appointment of some attorney resident in the county where such suit is pending, upon whom service may be had in all matters connected with said action, with the same effect as if personally made on such foreign attorney within such county. In case of failure to make such appointment, such attorney shall not be permitted to practice as aforesaid, and all papers filed by him shall be stricken from the files. [C51, §1612; R60,§2702; C73,§210; C97,§816; S13, §316; C24, 27,§10919.]

10920. Duties of attorneys and counselors. It is the duty of an attorney and counselor: 1. To maintain the respect due to the courts of justice and judicial officers. 2. To counsel or maintain no other actions, proceedings, or defenses than those which appear to him legal and just, except the defense of a person charged with a public offense. 3. To employ, for the purpose of maintaining the causes confided to him, such means only as are consistent with truth, and never to seek at any peril to himself, to preserve the secret of his client. 4. To abstain from all offensive personalities, and to advance no fact prejudicial to the honor or reputation of a party or witness, unless required by the justice of the cause with which he is charged. 5. To maintain inviolate the confidence, and, at any peril to himself, to preserve the secret of his client. 6. Not to encourage either the commencement or continuance of an action or proceeding from any motive of passion or interest. 7. Never to reject for any consideration personal to himself the cause of the defenseless or oppressed. [C51,§1614; R60,§2704; C73,§211; C97,§317; C24, 27,§10920.]

10921. Deceit or collusion. An attorney and counselor who is guilty of deceit or collusion, or consents thereto, with intent to deceive a court or judge or a party to an action or proceeding, is liable to be disbarred, and shall forfeit to the injured party treble damages to be recovered in a civil action. [C51,§1615; R60, §2705; C73,§212; C97,§318; C24, 27,§10921.]

10922. Authority. An attorney and counselor has power to: 1. Execute in the name of his client a bond, or other written instrument, necessary and proper for the prosecution of an action or proceeding about to be or already commenced, or for the prosecution or defense of any right growing out of an action, proceeding, or final judgment rendered therein. 2. Bind his client to any agreement, in respect to any proceeding within the scope of his proper duties and powers; but no evidence of any such agreement is receivable, except the statement of the attorney himself, his written agreement signed and filed with the clerk, or an entry thereof upon the records of the court. 3. Receive money claimed by his client in an action or proceeding during the pendency thereof, or afterwards, unless he has been previously discharged by his client, and, upon payment thereof, and not otherwise, to discharge the claim or acknowledge satisfaction of the judgment. [C51, §1616; R60,§2706; C73,§213; C97, §319; C24, 27,§10922.]

10923. Proof of authority. The court may, on motion of either party and on the showing of reasonable grounds therefor, require the attorney for the adverse party, or for any one of the several adverse parties, to produce or prove by his own oath, or otherwise, the authority under which he appears, and, until he does so, may stay all proceedings by him on behalf of the parties for whom he assumes to appear. [C51, §1617; R60,§2707; C73,§214; C97,§320; C24, 27, §10923.]

10924. Attorney's lien — notice. An attorney has a lien for a general balance of compensation upon: 1. Any papers belonging to his client which have come into his hands in the course of his professional employment. 2. Money in his hands belonging to his client. 3. Money due his client in the hands of the adverse party, or attorney of such party, in an action or proceeding in which the attorney claiming the lien was employed, from the time of giving notice in writing to such adverse party, or attorney of such party, if the money is in the possession or under the control of such attorney, which notice shall state the amount claimed, and, in general terms, for what services. 4. After judgment in any court of record, such notice may be given, and the lien made effective against the judgment debtor, by entering the same in the judgment or combination docket of the court in which the judgment was rendered. [C51, §1618; R60,§2708; C73,§215; C97,§321; C24, 27,§10924.]

10925. Release of lien by bond. Any person interested may release such lien by executing a bond in a sum double the amount claimed, or in such sum as may be fixed by any district judge, payable to the attorney, with security to be approved by the clerk of the supreme or district court, conditioned to pay any amount
finally found due the attorney for his services, which amount may be ascertained by suit on the bond. [C51,§1619; R60,§2709; C73,§216; C97,§222; C24,27,§10925.]

10926. Automatic release. Such lien will be released, unless the attorney, within ten days after demand therefor, files with the clerk a full and complete bill of particulars of the services and amount claimed for each item, or written contract with the party for whom the services were rendered. [C73,§216; C97,§322; C24,27,§10925.]

10927. Unlawful retention of money. An attorney who receives the money or property of his client in the course of his professional business, and refuses to pay or deliver it in a reasonable time, after demand, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [C51,§1627; R60,§2717; C73,§224; C97,§330; C24,27,§10927.]

Referred to in §10923. Punishment, §12894.

10928. Excuse for nonpayment. When the attorney claims to be entitled to a lien upon the money or property, he is not liable to the penalties of section 10927 until the person demanding the money proffers sufficient security for the payment of the amount of the attorney’s claim, when it is legally ascertained. Nor is he in any case liable as aforesaid, provided he gives sufficient security that he will pay over the whole or any portion thereof to the claimant when he is found entitled thereto. [C51,§§1628,1629; R60,§2718, 2719; C73,§§225, 226; C97,§331; C24,27,§10928.]

10929. Revocation of license. Any court of record may revoke or suspend the license of an attorney or counselor at law to practice therein, and a revocation or suspension in one county in any case be tried by said judges so selected.

The clerk of the district court shall immediately certify to the clerk of the supreme court a copy of the accusation and cause a copy thereof to be delivered to him, and it shall thereupon become the duty of the attorney general to superintend either through his office, or through a special assistant to be designated by him, the prosecution of such charges. [C27,§10934-b2.]

10930. Grounds of revocation. The following are sufficient causes for revocation or suspension:

1. When he has been convicted of a felony, or of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; in either of which cases the record of conviction is conclusive evidence.

2. When he is guilty of a wilful disobedience or violation of the order of the court, requiring him to do or forbear an act connected with or in the course of his profession.

3. A wilful violation of any of the duties of an attorney or counselor as hereinbefore prescribed.

4. Doing any other act to which such a consequence is by law attached.

5. Soliciting legal business for himself or office, either by himself or representative. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent or prohibit listing in legal or other directories, law lists and other similar publications, or the publication of professional cards in any such lists, directories, newspapers or other publication. [C51,§1621; R60,§2711; C73,§218; C97,§324; C24,27,§10930; 44GA, ch 217.]

10931. Proceedings. The proceedings to remove or suspend an attorney may be commenced by the direction of the court or on motion of any individual. In the former case, the court must direct some attorney to draw up the accusation; in the latter, the accusation must be drawn up and sworn to by the person making it. [C51,§1622; R60,§2712; C73,§219; C97,§325; S13,§285; C24,27,§10931.]

10932. Costs. If an action is commenced by direction of the court, the costs shall be taxed and disposed of as in criminal cases; provided that no allowance shall be made in such case for the payment of attorney fees. [S13,§325; C24,27,§10932.]


10934-b1. Order for appearance—notice—service. If the court deem the accusation sufficient to justify further action, it shall cause an order to be entered requiring the accused to appear and answer in the court where the accusation or charge shall have been filed on a day therein fixed, and shall cause a copy of the accusation and order to be served upon him personally. [C51,§1623; R60,§2713; C73,§220; C97,§326; C24,§10933; C27,§10934-b1.]

10934-b2. Copy of accusation—duty of clerk. The clerk of the district court shall immediately certify to the clerk of the supreme court a copy of the accusation. [C27,§10934-b2.]

10934-b3. Notice to attorney general—duty. Thereupon the chief justice of the supreme court shall notify the attorney general of such accusation and cause a copy thereof to be delivered to him, and it shall thereupon become the duty of the attorney general to superintend either through his office, or through a special assistant to be designated by him, the prosecution of such charges. [C27,§10934-b3.]

10934-b4. Trial court. The supreme court shall designate three district judges to sit as a court to hear and decide such charges. [C27,§10934-b4.]

10934-b5. Time and place of hearing. The hearing shall be at such time as the chief justice of the supreme court may designate, and shall be held within the county where the accusation was originally filed. [C27,§10934-b5.]

10934-b6. Determination of issues. The determination of all issues shall be heard before the said judges selected by the supreme court as herein provided for. [C27,§10934-b6.]

10934-b7. Record and judgment. The records and judgment at such trial shall constitute a part of the records of the district court in the county in which the accusations are originally filed. [C27,§10934-b7.]

10934-b8. Pleadings — evidence — preservation. To the accusation, the accused may plead or demur and the issues joined thereon shall in all cases be tried by said judges so selected and all of the evidence at such trial shall be reduced to writing, filed and preserved. [C51,§1624; R60,§2714; C73,§221; C97,§327; C24,§10934; C27,§10934-b8.]
10934-b9. Costs and expenses. The court costs incident to such proceedings, and the reasonable expense of said judges in attending said hearing after being approved by the supreme court shall be paid as court costs by the executive council. [C27,§10934-b9; 44GA, ch 218.]

10935. Plea of guilty or failure to plead. If the accused plead guilty, or fail to answer, the court shall proceed to render such judgment as the case requires. [C51,§1625; R60,§2715; C73,§222; C97,§328; C24, 27,§10935.]

10936. Appeal. In case of a removal or suspension being ordered, an appeal therefrom lies to the supreme court, and all the original papers, together with a transcript of the record, shall thereupon be transferred to the supreme court, to be there considered and finally acted upon. A judgment of acquittal by a court of record is final. [C51,§1626; R60,§2716; C73,§223; C97,§329; C24, 27,§10936.]

10937. Certification of judgment. When a judgment has been entered in any court of record in the state revoking or suspending the license of any attorney at law to practice in the said court, the clerk of the court in which the judgment is rendered shall immediately certify to the clerk of the supreme court the order or judgment of the court in said cause. [S13,§329-a; C24, 27,§10937.]
10938. "Proceedings" classified. Every proceeding in court is an action, and is civil, special, or criminal. [R60,§2605; C73,§2504; C97,§3424; C24,27,§10938.]

10939. Civil and special actions. A civil action is a proceeding in a court of justice in which one party, known as the plaintiff, demands against another party, known as the defendant, the enforcement or protection of a private right, or the prevention or redress of a private wrong. It may also be brought for the recovery of a penalty or forfeiture. Every other proceeding in a civil case is a special action. [R60,§§2606, 2607, 2609; C73,§§2505, 2506; C97,§3425; C24,27,§10939.]

10940. Forms of action. All forms of action are abolished, but proceedings in civil actions may be of two kinds, ordinary or equitable. [R60, §§2608, 2610; C73,§2507; C97,§3426; C24, 27, §10940.]

10941. Equitable proceedings. The plaintiff may prosecute his action by equitable proceedings in all cases where courts of equity, before the adoption of this code, had jurisdiction, and must proceed in all cases where such jurisdiction was exclusive. [R60,§2611; C73,§2508; C97,§3427; C24, 27, §10941.]

10942. Action on note and mortgage. An action on a note, together with a mortgage or deed of trust for the foreclosure of the same, shall be by equitable proceedings. An action on the bond or note alone, without regard therein to the mortgage or deed of trust, shall be by ordinary proceedings. [R60,§4179; C73,§2509; C97,§3428; C24,27,§10942.]

10943. Ordinary proceedings. In all other cases, unless otherwise provided, the plaintiff must prosecute his action by ordinary proceed-10944. Errors waived.ings. [R60,§2612; C73,§2513; C97,§3431; C24, 27, §10943.]

10944. Error—effect of. An error of the plaintiff as to the kind of proceedings adopted shall not cause the abatement or dismissal of the action, but merely a change into the proper proceedings, and a transfer to the proper docket. [R60,§2613; C73,§2514; C97,§3432; C24, 27, §10944.]

10945. Correction by plaintiff. Such error may be corrected by the plaintiff without motion at any time before the defendant has answered, or afterwards on motion in court. [R60,§2614; C73,§2515; C97,§3433; C24, 27, §10945.]

10946. Correction on motion. The defendant may have the correction made by motion at or before the filing of his answer, where it appears by the provisions of this code wrong proceedings have been adopted. [R60,§§2615, 2616; C73,§2516; C97,§3434; C24,27,§10946.]

10947. Equitable issues. Where the action has been properly commenced by ordinary proceedings, either party shall have the right, by motion, to have any issue heretofore exclusively cognizable in equity tried in the manner hereinafter prescribed in cases of equitable proceedings; and if all the issues were such, though none were exclusively so, the defendant shall be entitled to have them all tried as in cases of equitable proceedings. [R60,§2617; C73,§2517; C97,§3435; C24,27,§10947.]

10948. Court may order change. If there is more than one party plaintiff or defendant, who fail to unite on the kind of proceedings to be adopted, the court, on its own motion, may direct such proceedings to be changed to the same extent as if the parties had united in asking it to be done. [C73,§2518; C97,§3436; C24,27,§10948.]

Related provision, §11273.8
10949. Errors waived. An error as to the kind of proceedings adopted in the action is waived by a failure to move for its correction at the time and in the manner prescribed in this chapter; and all errors in the decisions of the court are waived unless excepted to at the time, save final judgments and interlocutory or final decrees entered of record. [R60, §2619; C73, §2519; C97, §3457; C24, 27, §10949.]

10950. Uniformity of procedure. The provisions of this code concerning the prosecution of a civil action apply to both ordinary and equitable proceedings unless the contrary appears, and shall be followed in special actions not otherwise regulated, so far as applicable. [C51, §2516; R60, §§2620, 4173; C73, §2520; C97, §3458; C24, 27, §10950.]

10951. Title of cause. The title of the cause shall not be changed in any of its stages of transit from one court to another. [R60, §2845; C73, §2521; C97, §3451; C24, 27, §10951.]

10952. Judgments annulled in equity. Judgment obtained in an action by ordinary proceedings shall not be annulled or modified by any order in an action by equitable proceedings, except for a defense which has arisen or been discovered since the judgment was rendered. But such judgment does not prevent the recovery of any claim, though such claim might have been used by way of counterclaim in the action on which the judgment was recovered. [R60, §2621; C73, §2522; C97, §3440; C24, 27, §10952.]

10953. Action to obtain discovery. No action to obtain a discovery shall be brought, except where a person or corporation is liable either jointly or severally with others by the same contract, an action may be brought against any parties who are liable, to obtain discovery of the names and residences of the others. [R60, §4127; C73, §2523; C97, §3441; C24, 27, §10953.]

10954. Petition for discovery. In such action the plaintiff shall state in his petition, in effect, that he has used due diligence, without success, to obtain the information asked to be discovered, and that he does not believe the parties to the contract who are known to him have property sufficient to satisfy his claim. The petition shall be verified. [R60, §4127; C73, §2523; C97, §3441; C24, 27, §10954.]

10955. Costs. The cost of such action shall be paid by the plaintiff unless the discovery be resisted. [R60, §4127; C73, §2523; C97, §3441; C24, 27, §10955.]

10956. Successive actions. Successive actions may be maintained upon the same contract or transaction whenever, after the former action, a new cause of action has arisen thereon or thereafter. [R60, §4128; C73, §2524; C97, §3442; C24, 27, §10956.]

10957. Actions survive. All causes of action shall survive and may be brought notwithstanding the death of the person entitled or liable to the same. [C51, §2502; R60, §3467; C73, §2525; C97, §3443; C24, 27, §10957.]

10958. Civil remedy not merged in crime. The right of civil remedy is not merged in a public offense, but may in all cases be enforced independently of and in addition to the punishment of the latter. [C51, §2500; R60, §4110; C73, §2526; C97, §3444; C24, 27, §10958.]

10959. Actions by or against legal representatives—substitution. Any action contemplated in sections 10957 and 10958 may be brought, or the court, on motion, may allow the action to be continued, by or against the legal representatives or successors in interest of the deceased. Such action shall be deemed a continuing one, and to have accrued to such representative or successor at the time it would have accrued to the deceased if he had survived. If such is continued against the legal representative of the defendant, a notice shall be served on him as in case of original notices. [C51, §1699; R60, §4111; C73, §2527; C97, §3445; C24, 27, §10959.]

CHAPTER 485
JOINDER OF ACTIONS

10960. When permitted. 10961. Separate trial of joined actions. 10962. Plaintiff may strike out. 10963. Motion to strike out.

10960. When permitted. Causes of action of whatever kind, where each may be prosecuted by the same kind of proceedings, if held by the same party, and against the same party, in the same rights, and if action on all may be brought and tried in that county, may be joined in the same petition. [C51, §1751; R60, §2844; C73, §2630; C97, §3545; C24, 27, §10960.]

10961. Separate trial of joined actions. The court may direct all or any portion of the issues joined to be tried separately, and may determine the order thereof. [C51, §1751; R60, §2844; C73, §2630; C97, §3545; C24, 27, §10961.]

10962. Plaintiff may strike out. The plaintiff may at any time before the final submission of the case to the jury, or to the court when the trial is by the court, strike from his petition any cause of action or part thereof. [R60, §2845; C73, §2631; C97, §3546; C24, 27, §10962.]

10963. Motion to strike out. The court, at any time before the answer is filed, upon motion of the defendant, shall strike out of the petition any cause or causes of action improperly joined with others. [R60, §2846; C73, §2632; C97, §3547; C24, 27, §10963.]

Referred to in §10964.
10964. Misjoinder waived. All objections to the misjoinder of causes of action shall be waived, unless made as provided in section 10963. [R60, §2847; C73, §2634; C97, §3549; C24, 27, §10964.]

10965. Separate petitions. When a motion is sustained on the ground of misjoinder of causes of action, the court, on motion of the plaintiff, shall allow him, with or without costs, in his discretion, to file several petitions, each including such of said causes of action as may be joined, and an action shall be docketed for each of said petitions, and the causes shall be proceeded in without further service, the court fixing by order the time of pleading therein. [R60, §2848; C73, §2634; C97, §3549; C24, 27, §10965.]

10966. Principal and agent. In any action in which the liability of a party depends upon the existence of the relation of principal and agent, a cause of action against the principal may be joined in the same suit with any cause of action against the agent, growing out of the same transaction where either cause of action is dependent upon the fact of agency, and the issue of agency shall be tried with the other issues of the respective causes of action. [C24, 27, §10966.]

CHAPTER 486
PARTIES TO ACTIONS

10967. Real party in interest. Every action must be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest. [C51, §1676; R60, §2757; C73, §2545; C97, §3459; C24, 27, §10967.]

10968. Plaintiff as legal representative. An executor or administrator, a guardian, a trustee of an express trust, a party with whom or in whose name a contract is made for the benefit of another, or party expressly authorized by statute, may sue in his own name, without joining with him the party for whose benefit the action is prosecuted. [C51, §1676; R60, §2758; C73, §2544; C97, §3459; C24, 27, §10968.]

10969. Plaintiffs joined. All persons having an interest in the subject of the action, and in obtaining the relief demanded, may join as plaintiffs, except as otherwise provided. [C51, §1678; R60, §2759; C73, §2545; C97, §3460; C24, 27, §10969.]

10970. United interests in equity. Where two or more persons claim a right of recovery against the same party or parties on like causes of action cognizable in equity, they may join as parties plaintiff, and relief may be granted to each according to his interest. [C24, 27, §10970.]

10971. Assignments—exception. The assignment of a thing in action shall be without prejudice to any counterclaim, defense, or cause of action, whether matured or not, if matured when pleaded, existing in favor of the defendant and against the assignor before notice of the assignment; but this section shall not apply to negotiable instruments transferred in good faith and upon a valuable consideration before due. [R60, §2760; C73, §2546; C97, §3461; C24, 27, §10971.]

Assignment of accounts and nonnegotiable instruments, §§9451-9456.

10972. Defendants. Any person may be made a defendant who has or claims an interest in the controversy adverse to the plaintiff, or who is a necessary party to a complete determination or settlement of the question involved in the action, except as otherwise expressly provided. [R60, §2761; C73, §2547; C97, §3462; C24, 27, §10972.]

10973. United interest. Persons having a united interest must be joined on the same side, either as plaintiffs or defendants, except as otherwise expressly provided; but when some who should be made plaintiffs refuse to join, they may be made defendants, the reason therefor being set forth in the petition. [C51, §1679; R60, §2762; C73, §2548; C97, §3463; C24, 27, §10973.]

10974. One suing for all. When the question is one of a common or general interest to many persons, or when the parties are very numerous and it is impracticable to bring them all before the court, one or more may sue or defend for the benefit of the whole. [C51, §1680; R60, §2763; C73, §2549; C97, §3464; C24, 27, §10974.]

10975. Joint and several obligations. Where two or more persons are bound by contract or by
10976. Adjudication. An action or judgment against any one or more of several persons jointly bound shall not be a bar to proceedings against the others. [R60, §2764; C73, §2550; C97, §3465; C24, 27, §10976.]

10977. Joint common carriers. In all cases where a railway company bills property to a point beyond the terminus of its own railway and provides by contract that it shall not be liable for the destruction of or damage to such property beyond the terminus of its own railway, and the said property is damaged or destroyed between the place of shipment and place of destination to which it was billed, the initial carrier and the connecting carrier or carriers if more than one, over whose line or lines of railway the property shall have been carried between the place of shipment and said place of destination, may be joined as defendants in one action. [S13, §2074-a; C24, 27, §10977.]

10978. Venue. Said action may be brought in any county from or into which shipment shall be made, or suit may be brought in any county through which shipment shall be made. [S13, §2074-a; C24, 27, §10978.]

General provision as to venue, §11041.

10979. Service. Service of original notice may be made on any of said carriers in any county of the state, where the carrier to be served has a station agent, by serving such notice on such station agent. [S13, §2074-a; C24, 27, §10979.]

General provision as to service, §11072.

10980. Liability of joint carriers. On proof being made by the owner of the property shipped, that the same has been destroyed or damaged in transit between the said place of shipment and the place of destination, the liability of a common carrier shall attach to all the defendants, and judgment shall be entered accordingly against them all unless one or more of the defendants shall prove that it was not or they were not liable, in which case judgment shall go only against the remaining defendant or defendants. [S13, §2074-b; C24, 27, §10980.]

10981. Necessary parties. The court may determine any controversy between parties before it, when it can be done without prejudice to the rights of others, or by saving their rights; but when a determination of the controversy between the parties before the court cannot be made without the presence of other parties, it must order them to be brought in. [C51, §1683; R60, §2765; C73, §2551; C97, §3466; C24, 27, §10981.]

10982. Public bond. When a bond or other instrument given to the state or county or other municipal or school corporation, or to any officer or person, is intended for the security of the public generally, or of particular individuals, action may be brought thereon in the name of any person intended to be thus secured, who has sustained an injury in consequence of a breach thereof, except when otherwise provided. [C51, §1693; R60, §2787; C73, §2552; C97, §3467; C24, 27, §10982.]

10983. Partnership. Actions may be brought by or against a partnership as such, or against all or either of the individual members thereof, or against it and all or any of the members thereof; and a judgment against the firm as such may be enforced against the partnership property, or that of such members as have appeared or been served with notice. A new action may be brought against the members not made parties, on the original cause of action. [C51, §§1690, 1691; R60, §2785; C73, §2553; C97, §3468; C24, 27, §10983.]

10984. Foreign corporations. Foreign corporations may sue in the courts of this state in their corporate name. [C51, §1695; R60, §2789; C73, §2554; C97, §3469; C24, 27, §10984.]

10985. Seduction. An unmarried female may maintain, as plaintiff, an action for her own seduction. [C51, §1696; R60, §2790; C73, §2555; C97, §3470; C24, 27, §10985.]

10986. Injury or death of minor child. A father, or, in case of his death or imprisonment or desertion of his family, the mother, may as plaintiff maintain an action for the expenses and actual loss of service resulting from the injury or death of a minor child. [C51, §1697; R60, §2792; C73, §2556; C97, §3471; C24, 27, §10986.]

10987. Unknown defendant. When the precise name of any defendant cannot be ascertained, he may be described as accurately as practicable, and when it is ascertained it shall be substituted in the proceedings. [C51, §1698; R60, §2788; C73, §2557; C97, §3472; C24, 27, §10987.]

10988. Written instrument. When an action is founded on a written instrument, it may be brought by or against any of the parties thereto by the same name and description as those by which they are designated in such instrument. [C51, §1699; R60, §2786; C73, §2558; C97, §3473; C24, 27, §10988.]

10989. Prisoner in penitentiary. No judgment can be rendered against a prisoner in the penitentiary until after a defense made for him by his attorney, or, if there is none, by a person appointed by the court. [R60, §2784; C73, §2559; C97, §3474; C24, 27, §10989.]

10990. Actions by state. The state may maintain actions in the same manner as natural persons, but no security shall be required in such cases. [R60, §2793; C73, §2560; C97, §3475; C24, 27, §10990.]

Action to abate nuisance, §7782.
Attachment by state, ch 512.
Right to bid under execution sale, ch 449.
10991. Nonabatement by transfer of interest. No action shall abate by the transfer of any interest therein during its pendency, and new parties may be brought in, as may be necessary. [C51, §1698; R60, §2794; C73, §2561; C97, §3476; C24, 27, §10991.]

10991-d1. Women—injury or death. In any action for damages because of the wrongful or negligent injury or death of a woman, there shall be no disabilities or restrictions, and recovery may be had on account thereof in the same manner as in cases of damage because of the wrongful or negligent injury or death of a man. It is the purpose of this section to remove any common law disabilities or restrictions upon women, or the rights of women, whether single or married, and to give women the same rights and the same status as are possessed by men. [SS15, §3477-a; C24, 27, §10463; 44GA, ch 214.]

10992. Married women. A married woman may in all cases sue and be sued without joining her husband and her, and an attachment or judgment therein shall be enforced by or against her as if she were single. [R60, §§2771, 2772; C73, §2562; C97, §3477; C24, 27, §10992.]

10993. Defense by husband or wife. If husband and wife are sued together, the wife may defend for her own right, and if either neglects to defend, the other may defend for both. [C51, §1687; R60, §2774; C73, §2563; C97, §3478; C24, 27, §10993.]

10994. Desertion of family. When a husband has deserted his family, the wife may prosecute or defend in his name any action which he might have prosecuted or defended, and shall have the same powers and rights therein as he might have had; and, under like circumstances, the husband shall have the same right. [R60, §2776; C73, §2564; C97, §3479; C24, 27, §10994.]

10995. Minors. The action of a minor must be brought by his guardian, if he has one, if not, by his next friend, but the court may dismiss it if it is not for his benefit, or may substitute a guardian or another person as next friend. [C51, §§1688, 1689; R60, §2777; C73, §2565; C97, §3480; C24, 27, §10995.]

10996. Insane person. The action of a person judicially found to be of unsound mind, or is confined in any state hospital for the insane who, by the certificate of the physician in charge, appears to be insane, must be by his guardian, or a guardian appointed by the court to defend for him. Such appointment may be made upon the application of any friend of the defendant, or on that of the plaintiff, but not until service has been made as directed in this code, and no judgment can be rendered against him until defense has been made as herein provided. [R60, §2782; C73, §2570; C97, §3485; C24, 27, §11000.]

10997. Defense by minor. The defense of a minor must be by his regular guardian, or by one appointed to defend for him where no regular guardian appears, or, where the court directs a defense, by one appointed for that purpose. No judgment can be rendered against a minor until after a defense by a guardian. [C51, §§1688, 1689; R60, §2778; C73, §2566; C97, §3482; C24, 27, §10997.]

10998. Guardian ad litem. Such appointment cannot be made until after the required service of the notice in the action, and then may be by the court, or in vacation by a judge or the clerk; but the court shall have the power to remove such guardian when the interests of the minor require it. If made by the judge or clerk, it shall be done by indorsing the name of the person appointed and the time thereof on the petition in the action. [R60, §2779; C73, §2567; C97, §3483; C24, 27, §10998.]

10999. Application for appointment. The appointment may also be made on the application of the minor, if he is of the age of fourteen years, and applies at or before the time he is required to appear and defend. If he does not, or is under that age, the appointment may be made on the application of any friend of his, or on that of the plaintiff in the action. [R60, §2780; C73, §2568; C97, §3484; C24, 27, §10999.]

11000. Defense of insane person. The defense of an action against a person judicially found to be of unsound mind, or of one confined in any state hospital for the insane who, by the certificate of the physician in charge, appears to be insane, must be by his guardian, or a guardian appointed by the court to defend for him. Such appointment may be made upon the application of any friend of the defendant, or on that of the plaintiff, but not until service has been made as directed in this code, and no judgment can be rendered against him until defense has been made as herein provided. [R60, §2782; C73, §2570; C97, §3485; C24, 27, §11000.]

11001. Insanity pending action. Where a party is judicially found to be of unsound mind, or is confined in any state hospital for the insane, and, by the certificate of the physician in charge, appears to be insane, during the pendency of an action, the fact being stated on the record, if he is plaintiff his guardian may be joined with him in the action as such; and if defendant, the plaintiff may, on ten days' notice thereof to his guardian, have an order making the guardian a defendant also. [R60, §2783; C73, §2571; C97, §3486; C24, 27, §11001.]

11002. Interpleader. Upon the affidavit, before answer, of a defendant in any action upon contract for the recovery of personal property, that some third person, without collusion with him, has or makes a claim to the subject of the action, or on proof thereof, as the court may direct, it may make an order for the safekeeping, or for the payment or deposit in court, or delivery of the subject of the action to such person as it may direct, and in order requiring such third person to appear in a reasonable time and maintain or relinquish his claims against defendant, and in the meantime stay the proceedings. [C51, §§1685, 1686; R60, §2767; C73, §2572; C97, §3487; C24, 27, §11002.]

11003. Failure to appear. If such third person, being served with a copy of the order, fails to appear, the court may declare him barred of all claims in respect to the subject of
§11007, Ch 487, LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS

the action against the defendant therein. [R60, §2767; C73, §2572; C97, §3487; C24, 27, §11008.]

11004. Appearance — effect. If such third person appears, he shall be allowed to make himself defendant in the action in lieu of the original defendant, who shall be discharged from all liability to either of the other parties in respect to the subject of the action, upon his compliance with the order of the court for payment, deposit, or delivery thereof. [C51, §1686; R60, §2767; C73, §2572; C97, §3487; C24, 27, §11004.]

11005. Sheriff may interplead. The provisions of section 11002 shall be so far applicable to an action brought against a sheriff or other officer for the recovery of personal property taken by him under an attachment or execution, or for the value of such property so taken and sold by him, that, upon exhibiting to the court the process under which he acted, with his affidavit that the property that the property for the recovery of which, or its proceeds, the action was brought was taken under such process, he may have the attaching or execution creditor made a joint defendant with him, and if judgment go against them, it shall provide that the property of such creditor shall be first exhausted in satisfaction thereof. [R60, §2768; C73, §2573; C97, §3488; C24, 27, §11005.]

11006. Substitution. In an action against a sheriff or other officer for the recovery of property taken under an attachment or execution, the court may, upon application of the defendant and of the party in whose favor the process issued, permit the latter to be joined with such officer as defendant. [R60, §2769; C73, §2574; C97, §3489; C24, 27, §11006.]

CHAPTER 487
LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS

GENERAL PROVISIONS

11007. Period of. Actions may be brought within the times herein limited, respectively, after their causes accrue, and not afterwards, except when otherwise specially declared:

1. In actions for injuries from defects in roads or streets — notice. Those founded on injury to the person on account of defective roads, bridges, streets, or sidewalks, within three months, unless written notice specifying the time, place, and circumstances of the injury shall have been served upon the county or municipal corporation to be charged within sixty days from the happening of the injury.

Similar provision, §6734.

2. Penalties or forfeitures under ordinance. Those to enforce the payment of a penalty or forfeiture under an ordinance, within one year.

3. Injuries to person or reputation — statute penalty — setting aside will. Those founded on injuries to the person or reputation, including injuries to relative rights, whether based on contract or tort, or for a statute penalty, within two years; and those brought to set aside a will, within two years from the time the same is filed in the clerk’s office for probate and notice thereof is given; provided that after a will is probated the executor may cause personal service of an original notice to be made on any person interested, which shall contain the name of decedent, the date of his death, the court in which and the date on which the will was probated, together with a copy of said will; said notice shall be served in the same manner as original notices and no action shall be instituted by any person so served after one year from date of service.

4. Against sheriff or other public officer. Those against a sheriff or other public officer, growing out of a liability incurred by the doing of an act in an official capacity or by the omission of an official duty, including the nonpayment of money collected on execution, within three years.

5. Unwritten contracts — injuries to property — fraud — other actions. Those founded on unwritten contracts, those brought for injuries to property, or for relief on the ground of fraud in cases heretofore solely cognizable in a court of chancery, and all other actions not otherwise provided for in this respect, within five years. [Damages incident to quo warranto, §12427.]

6. Written contracts — judgments of courts not of record — recovery of real property. Those founded on written contracts, or on judgments of any courts except those provided for in the next subdivision, and those brought for the recovery of real property, within ten years.

7. Judgments of courts of record. Those founded on a judgment of a court of record, whether of this or of any other of the United
LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS, Ch 487, §11008

11014. Bar in foreign jurisdiction. When a cause of action has been fully barred by the laws of any country where the defendant has previously resided, such bar shall be the same defense here as though it had arisen under the provisions of this chapter; but this section shall not apply to causes of action arising within this state. [C51, §1666; R60, §2746; C73, §2594; C97, §3452; C24, 27, §11014.]

11015. Minors and insane persons. The times limited for actions herein, except those brought for penalties and forfeitures, shall be extended in favor of minors and insane persons, so that they shall have one year from and after the termination of such disability within which to commence said action. [C51, §1666; R60, §2747; C73, §2535; C97, §3453; C24, 27, §11015.]

11016. Exception in case of death. If the person having a cause of action dies within one year next previous to the expiration of the limitation above provided for, such limitation shall not apply until one year after such death. [C51, §1667; R60, §2748; C73, §2536; C97, §3454; C24, 27, §11016.]

11017. Failure of action. If, after the commencement of an action, the plaintiff, for any cause except negligence in its prosecution, fails therein, and a new one is brought within six months thereafter, the second shall, for the purposes herein contemplated, be held a continuation of the first. [C51, §1668; R60, §2749; C73, §2537; C97, §3455; C24, 27, §11017.]

11018. Admission in writing—new promise. Causes of action founded on contract are revived by an admission in writing, signed by the party to be charged, that the debt is unpaid, or by a like new promise to pay the same. [C51, §1670; R60, §2751; C73, §2559; C97, §3456; C24, 27, §11018.]

11019. Counterclaim. A counterclaim may be pleaded as a defense to any cause of action, notwithstanding it is barred by the provisions of this chapter, if it was the property of the party pleading it at the time it became barred, and was not barred at the time the claim sued on originated; but no judgment thereon, except for costs, can be rendered in favor of the party so pleading it. [R60, §2752; C73, §2540; C97, §3457; C24, 27, §11019.]

11020. Injunction. When the commencement of an action shall be stayed by injunction or statutory prohibition, the time of the continuance of such injunction or prohibition shall not be part of the time limited for the commencement of the action, except as herein otherwise provided. [C73, §2541; C97, §3458; C24, 27, §11020.]

SPECIAL LIMITATIONS

11021. Recovery by cestui que trust. In all cases where any deed of trust or declaration of trust has been executed and the real estate affected thereby has been conveyed by the trustee or the surviving spouse or heirs of said trustee and such conveyance was duly recorded in the proper county prior to January 1, 1890, and the interest of the cestui que trust thereunder has
§11022. Recovery when spouse failed to join in conveyance. In all cases where the holder of the legal or equitable title or estate to real estate situated within this state, prior to January 1, 1905, conveyed said real estate or any interest therein by deed, mortgage, or other instrument, and the spouse failed to join therein, such spouse or the heirs at law, personal representatives, devisees, grantees, or assignees of such spouse shall be barred from recovery unless suit is brought therefor within one year after the taking effect of this act. But in cases where the right of dower or distributive share is not accrued by the death of the spouse making such instrument, then the one not joining is hereby authorized to file in the recorder's office of the county where the land is situated, a notice with affidavit, setting forth affiant's claim, together with the facts upon which such claim rests, and the residence of such claimants; and if such notice is not filed within two years from the taking effect of this act, such claim shall be barred forever. Any action contemplated in this section may include land situated in different counties, by giving notice thereof as provided by section 11095. Provided that the repeal of section 3447-b, supplement to the code, 1907, shall not affect any act done, any right accruing or which has accrued or been established, nor any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause before the time when such repeal takes effect; but the proceedings in such cases shall conform to the provisions of said repealed section as far as consistent. [S13, §3447-b; C24, 27, §11022.]

Referred to in §11027.

The above section was enacted by 846A, ch 159, §1, and was in itself a substitute for §16A, ch 102, §1, which became section 3447-b of the supplement to the code, 1907. The 37GA, ch 351, §1, amended the above section by striking out the date "1890" and inserting in lieu thereof the date "1907". This makes it uncertain as to the meaning of the word "act" as it appears in the section and the word has been retained.

11023. Interpretative clause. This act [37GA, ch 351] shall not affect pending litigation nor shall it operate to revive rights or claims already barred by the provisions of section 3447-b, supplement to the code, 1913. [C24, 27, §11023.]

Section 3447-b, supplement to the code, 1913, appears in amended form as section 11022, but the reference in the above section is to the original section and no corresponding section in this code can be substituted therefor.

11024. Claims to real estate antedating 1915. No action based upon any claim arising or existing prior to January 1, 1920, shall be maintained, either at law or in equity, in any court to recover any real estate in this state or to recover or establish any interest therein or claim thereto, legal or equitable, against the holder of the record title to such real estate in possession, when such holder of the record title and his grantors immediate or remote are shown by the record to have held chain of title to said real estate, since January 1, 1920, unless such claimant, by himself, or by his attorney or agent, or if he be a minor or under legal disability, by his guardian, trustee, or either parent shall within one year from and after July 4, 1931, file in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county wherein such real estate is situated, a statement in writing, which shall be duly acknowledged, definitely describing the real estate involved, the nature and extent of the right or interest claimed, and stating the facts upon which the same is based.

For the purposes of this and sections 11025 to 11027, inclusive, any person who holds title to real estate by will or descent from any person who held the title of record to such real estate at the date of his death or who holds title by decree or order of any court, or under any tax deed, trustee's, referee's, guardian's, executor's, administrator's, receiver's, assignee's, master's in chancery, or sheriff's deed, shall be deemed to hold chain of title the same as though holding by direct conveyance.

For the purposes of this section, such possession of said real estate may be shown of record by affidavits showing such possession, and when said affidavits have been filed and recorded, it shall be the duty of the recorder to enter upon the margin of said record, a certificate to the effect that said affidavits were filed by the owner in possession, as named in said affidavits, or by his attorney in fact, as shown by the records. [C24, 27, §11024; 44GA, ch 219.]

Referred to in §§11026, 11027.

11025. Claim indexed. Any such claim so filed, shall be indexed under the description of the real estate involved in a book set apart and specially designed for that purpose to be known as the "claimant's book" and kept in the office of the recorder of the county where such real estate is situated, and said statement, when so indexed, shall be recorded as other instruments affecting real estate. [C24, 27, §11025.]

Referred to in §§11024, 11026, 11027.

11026. Minors and insane. The provisions of section 11015 as to the rights of minors and insane persons shall not be applicable against the provisions of sections 11024, 11025, and 11027. [C24, 27, §11026.]

Referred to in §§11024, 11027.

11027. Limitation on act. Provided, however, that nothing contained in sections 11024 to 11026, inclusive, shall be construed as limiting or extending the time within which actions by a spouse to recover dower or distributive share in real estate within this state may be brought or maintained under the provisions of section 11022, or as limiting or extending the time within which actions may be brought or maintained to foreclose or enforce any real estate mortgage, bond for deed, trust deed, or contract for the sale or conveyance of real estate under the provisions of section 11028; and, provided
PLACE OF BRINGING ACTIONS, Ch 488, §11034

further, that sections 11024 to 11026, inclusive, should in no case revive or permit an action to be brought or maintained upon any claim or cause of action which is barred by any statute which is in force July 4, 1919; provided that nothing contained in sections 11024 to 11026, inclusive, shall affect pending litigation. [C24, 27, §11027.]

Referred to in §§11024, 11026.

11028. Foreclosure of ancient mortgages. No action shall be maintained to foreclose or enforce any real estate mortgage, bond for deed, trust deed, or contract for the sale or conveyance of real estate, after twenty years from the date thereof, as shown by the record of such instrument, unless the record of such instrument shows that less than ten years have elapsed since the date of maturity of the indebtedness or part thereof, secured thereby, or since the right of action has accrued thereon, or unless the record shows an extension of the maturity of the instrument or of the debt or a part thereof, and that ten years from the expiration of the time of such extension have not yet expired. The date of maturity, when different than as appears by the record of the instrument, and the date of maturity of any extension of said indebtedness or part thereof, may be shown at any time prior to the expiration of the above periods of limitation by the holder of the debt or the owner or assignee of the instrument filling an extension agreement, duly acknowledged as the original instrument was required to be acknowledged, in the office of the recorder where the instrument is recorded, or by noting the same in the recorder's office an extension of the maturity of the instrument or of the debt secured, or any part thereof; each notation to be witnessed by the recorder and entered upon the index of mortgages in the name of the mortgagee and mortgagee. This section shall in no case revive the rights or claims barred by section 3447-c of the supplement to the code, 1907. [§13, §3447-c; C24, 27, §11028.]

Referred to in §11027. Section 3447-c, S., 1907, has been repealed.

11029. Action affecting ancient deeds. No action shall be maintained to set aside, cancel, annul, declare void or invalid, or to redeem from any tax deed, guardian's deed, executor's deed, administrator's deed, receiver's deed, assignee's deed, sheriff's deed which shall have been recorded in the office of the recorder of the county or counties in this state in which the land described in such deed is situated prior to January 1, 1905, unless such action shall be commenced prior to January 1, 1917, and if no action to set aside, cancel, annul, declare void or invalid, or to redeem from any such deed shall be commenced prior to January 1, 1917, then such deed and all the proceedings upon which the same is based shall be conclusively presumed to have been in all things valid and unimpeachable and effective to convey title according to the purport thereof, without exception for infancy, insanity, absence from the state, or other disability or cause; provided that this and the following section shall not apply to any real property described in any such deed which is not on July 4, 1915, in the possession of those claiming title under such deed. [SS15, §3447-d; C24, 27, §11029.]

Referred to in §11030. Legislatively acts, ch 463.

11030. How "possession" established. The possession of the persons claiming title as provided for in section 11029 may be established by affidavit recorded in the office of the recorder of the county or counties in this state in which the deed to the land referred to in said affidavit is recorded. [SS15, §3447-e; C24, 27, §11030.]

11031 to 11033, inc. Rep. by 44GA, ch 220.

CHAPTER 488
PLACE OF BRINGING ACTIONS

11034. Real property. Actions for the recovery of real property, or of an estate therein, or for the determination of such right or interest, or for the partition of real property, must be brought in the county in which the subject of the action or some part thereof is situated. [C51, §1703; R60, §2795; C73, §2576; C97, §3491; C24, 27, §11034.]

Referred to in §11037. Real estate foreclosure, §12577.

11035. Injuries to real property. Actions for injuries to real property may be brought either in the county where the property is, or where the defendant resides. [C73, §2577; C97, §3492; C24, 27, §11035.]

11034-a1. Nonlife insurance premiums or notes.

11045. Operators of coal mines.

11046. Office of attorney general.

11047. Surety companies.

11048. Municipal corporations in certain counties.

11049. Personal actions.

11050. Negotiable paper.

11051. Right of nonresident defendant.

11052. Change of residence.

11053. Change when brought in wrong county.

11054. Dismissal.

11036. Local actions. Actions for the following causes must be brought in the county where the cause, or some part thereof, arose:
1. For fines, penalties, or forfeitures. Those for the recovery of a fine, penalty, or forfeiture imposed by a statute; but when the offense for which the claim is made was committed on a watercourse or road which is the boundary of
two counties, the action may be brought in either of them.

2. Against public officers. Those against a public officer or person specially appointed to execute his duties, for an act done by him in virtue or under color of his office, or against one who by his command or in his aid shall do anything touching the duties of such officer, or for neglect of official duty.


4. Actions on bonds of executor or guardian. Those on the bond of an executrix, administrator, or guardian may be brought in the county in which the appointment was made and such bond filed.

5. Actions on other bonds. Actions on all other bonds provided for or authorized by law may be brought in the county in which such bond was filed and approved. [R60, §2796; C73, §2579; C97, §3494; §11037, Ch 486, PLACE OF BRINGING ACTIONS 1420]

11037. Nonresident—attachment. An action against a nonresident of the state, when aided by an attachment, may be brought in any county of the state wherein the property sought to be attached may be found, or wherein any part was situated when the action was commenced, or where the defendant is personally served in this state. [C51, §1703; R60, §2797; C73, §2580; C97, §3495; C24, 27, §11038.]

11038. Resident—attachment. Except as hereinafter provided, an action against a resident of this state must be brought in the county of his residence, or that in which the contract was to be performed, except that, if an action be duly brought against such defendant in any other county by virtue of any of the provisions of this chapter, then such action may, if legal cause for an attachment exist, be aided by attachment. [R60, §2797; C73, §2580; C97, §3495; C24, 27, §11037.]

11039. Transfer—attached property held. Should such action be brought against a resident of this state in any other county than that of his residence, he may have the place of trial changed to the district court of the county wherein he resides, in the same manner and upon the same terms as provided in section 11053, and the property attached shall not be released because said action was brought in the wrong county, but shall be held and subject in the same manner as if said action had been brought in the county of defendant’s residence. [R60, §2797; C73, §2580; C97, §3495; C24, 27, §11038.]

11040. Place of contract. When, by its terms, a written contract is to be performed in any particular place, action for a breach thereof may, except as otherwise provided, be brought in the county wherein such place is situated. [C51, §1704; R60, §2798; C73, §2581; C97, §3496; C24, 27, §11040.]

11041. Common carriers—transmission companies. An action may be brought against any railroad corporation, the owner of stages, or other line of coaches or cars, express, canal, steamboat and other river crafts, telegraph and telephone companies, or the owner of any line for the transmission of electric current for lighting, power, or heating purposes, and the lessors, companies, or persons operating the same, in any county through which such road or line passes or is operated. [C73, §2582; C97, §3497; §11041.]

Actions against joint common carriers, §11078. Similar provision, §8244.

11042. Construction companies. An action may be brought against any corporation, company, or person engaged in the construction of a railway, canal, telegraph or telephone line, oil, gas or gasoline transmission lines, highway, or public drainage improvement, on any contract relating thereto, or to any part thereof, or for damages in any manner growing out of the contract or work thereunder, in any county where such contract was made, or performed in whole or in part, or where the work was done out of which the damage claimed arose. [C73, §2583; C97, §3498; C24, 27, §11042; 44GA, ch 221.]

11043. Insurance companies. Insurance companies may be sued in any county in which their principal place of business is kept, or in which the contract of insurance was made, or in which the loss insured against occurred, or, in case of insurance against death or disability, in the county of the domicile of the insured at the time the loss occurred, or in the county of plaintiff’s residence. [C73, §2584; C97, §3499; C24, 27, §11043.]

11044. Nonlife insurance assessments. No court other than that of the county in which the member resides shall have jurisdiction of actions to collect assessments levied by associations organized under the provisions of chapter 406, but such actions shall be brought in the county of the member’s residence, any statement or agreement in the policy or contract of insurance, the application therefor, or any other contract entered into between the member and the association to the contrary notwithstanding. [C24, 27, §11044.]

11044-a. Nonlife insurance premiums or notes. No court other than that of the county in which the policyholder resides shall have jurisdiction of actions to collect premiums or premium notes payable or given for insurance other than life, but such actions shall be brought in the county of the policyholder’s residence, any statement or agreement in the policy or contract of insurance, the application therefor, or any other contract entered into between the policyholder and the company or its agent to the contrary notwithstanding. [C27, §11044-a.]

11045. Operators of coal mines. An action may be brought against any corporation, company, or person, owning, leasing, operating, or maintaining a coal mine, in the county where said mine is located, on any contract, or for any tort, in any manner connected with or growing out of the construction, use, or operation of said mine. [S13, §3499-a; C24, 27, §11045.]

11046. Office or agency. When a corporation, company, or individual has an office or agency in any county for the transaction of business, any actions growing out of or connected with the
business of that office or agency may be brought in the county where such office or agency is located. [C51, §1705; R60, §2801; C73, §2585; C97, §3500; C24, 27, §11046.]

11047. Surety companies. Suit may be brought against any company or corporation furnishing or pretending to furnish surety, fidelity, or other bonds in this state, in any county in which the principal place of business of such company or corporation is maintained in this state, or in any county wherein is maintained its general office for the transaction of its Iowa business, or in the county where the principal resides at the time of bringing suit, or in the county where the principal did reside at the time the bond or other undertaking was executed; and in the case of bonds furnished by any such company or corporation for any building or improvement, either public or private, action may be brought in the county wherein said building or improvement, or any part thereof is located. [S13, §3500-a; C24, 27, §11047.]

Surety on public improvements, §10313.

11048. Municipal corporations in certain counties. Actions against municipal corporations, including cities organized under special charters, in all counties where terms of the district court are held in more than one place must be brought in the county and at the place where terms of the district court are held nearest to where the cause or subject of the action originated. [S13, §3504-a; C24, 27, §11048.]

11049. Personal actions. Personal actions, except as otherwise provided, must be brought in a county in which some of the defendants actually reside, but if neither of them have a residence in the state, they may be sued in any county in which either of them may be found. [C51, §1701; R60, §2800; C73, §2586; C97, §3501; C24, 27, §11049.]

Referred to in §11051.

11050. Negotiable paper. In all actions upon negotiable paper, except when made payable at a particular place, in which any maker thereof, being a resident of the state, is defendant, the place of trial shall be limited to a county wherein some one of such makers resides. [C73, §2586; C97, §3501; C24, 27, §11050.]

Referred to in §11051.

CHAPTER 489
MANNER OF COMMENCING ACTIONS

Referred to in §2644 et al.

11055. Original notice.
11056. Change in term—effect.
11057. Dismissal.
11058. Who may serve notice.
11059. How long before term.
11060. Method of service.
11061. Return of personal service.
11062. Indorsement and return by sheriff.
11063. Penalty—amendment.
11064. Service on Sunday.
11065. Notice of no personal claim.
11066. Proof of service.
11067. Insane patients in hospital.
11068. Acknowledgment of service.
11069. Insane person out of hospital.

11070. Inmate of certain institutions.
11071. County.
11072. Public utility and foreign corporations.
11073. Consolidated railways.
11074. Insurance company.
11075. Municipal corporation.
11076. School township or district.
11077. Other corporations.
11078. Publication service substituted.
11079. Actions arising out of agency.
11080. Minor.
11081. Service by publication.
11082. Unknown defendants.
11083. Notice to unknown defendants.
11084. Method of publication.
11055. Service complete—proof. 

11085. Service complete—proof. 

11086. Actual service. 

11087. Mode of appearance. 

11088. Special appearance. 

11089. Exemption to members general assembly. 

11090. Holidays. 

11091. Unserved parties—optional procedure. 

11055. Original notice. Action in a court of record shall be commenced by serving the defendant with a notice, signed by the plaintiff or his attorney, informing him of the name of the plaintiff, that a petition is, or on or before the date named therein will be, filed in the office of the clerk of the court wherein action is brought, naming it, and stating in general terms the cause or causes thereof, and if it is for money, the amount thereof, and that unless he appears thereto and defends before noon of the second day of the term at which defendant is required to appear, naming said term, and the date when and place where said court will convene, his default will be entered and judgment or decree rendered against him thereon. 

[C51,§§1714, 1715; R60,§§2811, 2812; C73,§2599; C97,§3514; C24,27,§11055; 44GA,ch 222.] 

Commencement of action against nonresident for damages consequent on operation of motor vehicle, see §§8079-d1 et seq. Notice to unknown claimant, §11083. 

11056. Change in term—effect. In all cases where the time for the commencement of the term has been changed after the notice has been served, the defendant shall be held to appear at the time to which such term has been changed. 

[C73,§2599; C97,§3514; C24,27,§11056.] 

11057. Dismissal. If the petition is not filed by the date thus fixed, and ten days before the term, the defendant may have the action dismissed. 

[C51,§1716; R60,§2813; C73,§2600; C97,§3515; C24,27,§11057.] 

11058. Who may serve notice. The notice may be served by any person not a party to the action. 

[C51,§1718; R60,§2814; C73,§2601; C97,§3516; C24,27,§11058.] 

11059. How long before term. The defendant shall be held to appear at the next term after service, except as provided in paragraph 4 of this section: 

1. If served within the county where the action is brought in such time as to leave at least ten days between the day of service and the first day of the next term. 

2. If without the county, but within the judicial district, so as to leave at least fifteen such days. 

3. If elsewhere, so as to leave twenty such days for every one thousand miles, or fraction thereof, extending between the places of trial and service, which distance shall be judicially noticed by the court. If not so served, he shall be held to appear at the second term after service. 

4. If the action challenges the legality, validity or constitutionality of a proposed constitutional amendment, the defendant shall be held to appear within three days after the service of an original notice. 

[C51,§1720; R60,§2815; C73,§2602; C97,§3517; C24,27,§11059; 44GA, ch 225.] 

11092. Real estate—action indexed. 

11093. Lis pendens. 

11094. Exceptions. 

11095. Real estate in foreign county—superior court. 

11096. Constructive notice. 

11097. Notice perpetuated. 

11060. Method of service. The notice shall be served as follows: 

1. By reading it to the defendant or offering to do so in case he neglects or refuses to hear it read, and in either case by delivering him personally a copy thereof, or, if he refuses to receive it, offering to do so. 

2. If not found within the county of his residence, or if, because of his sickness or other disability, personal service cannot be made upon him, by leaving a copy thereof at his usual place of residence with some member of his family over fourteen years of age, or with the person having the care and custody of him, or with the head of the family where he resides. 

3. By taking an acknowledgment of the service indorsed thereon, dated and signed by the defendant. 

[C51,§§1721, 1732; R60,§2816; C73,§2603; C97,§3518; C24,27,§11060.] 

Referred to in §11726. 

11061. Return of personal service. If served personally, the return must state the time, manner, and place of making the service, and that a copy was delivered to defendant, or offered to be delivered. If made by leaving a copy with the family, it must state at whose house the service was left, and that it was the usual place of residence of the defendant, and the township, town, or city in which the house was situated, the name of the person with whom the same was left, or a sufficient reason for omitting to do so, and that such person was over fourteen years of age and was a member of the family. 

[C51,§1723; R60,§2817; C73,§2604; C97,§3519; C24,27,§11061.] 

11062. Indorsement and return by sheriff. If the notice is placed in the hands of a sheriff, he must note thereon the date when received, and proceed to serve the same without delay in his county, and must file the same, with his return thereon, in the office of the clerk of the court where the action is pending, or return the same by mail or otherwise to the party from whom he received it. 

[C51,§1717; R60,§2819; C73,§2605; C97,§3520; C24,27,§11062.] 

11063. Penalty—amendment. If a notice is not filed or returned by the sheriff to the person from whom it was received, or if the return thereon is defective, the officer making the same may be fined by the court not exceeding ten dollars, and he shall be liable to an action for damages by any person aggrieved thereby. The court may, before or after judgment is entered, permit an amendment according to the truth of the case. 

[R60,§2820; C73,§2606; C97,§3521; C24,27,§11063.] 

11064. Service on Sunday. Notice shall not be served on Sunday unless the plaintiff, his agent, or attorney makes oath thereon that personal service will not be possible unless then
made, and a notice so indorsed shall be served by the sheriff, or may be served by another, as on a secular day. [R60,§2821; C73,§2607; C97,§3522; C24,27,§11064.] Analogous or related provisions, §§10819,11653,12082,12179,12340.

11065. Notice of no personal claim. The plaintiff may state in the notice the general subject of the action, a brief description of the property affected by it, and that no personal claim is made against any defendant, naming him, and if such defendant unreasonably defers he shall pay the costs occasioned thereby. [C51,§1726; R60,§2824; C73,§2612; C97,§3531; C24,27,§11064.]

11066. Proof of service. If service is made within the state, the truth of the return is proven by the signature of the sheriff or his deputy, and the court shall take judicial notice thereof. If made without the state, or by one not such officer within the state, the return must be proven by the affidavit of the person making the same. [C51,§1723; R60,§2823; C73,§2608; C97,§3523; C24,27,§11065.]

11067. Insane patients in hospital. Service may be made on any patient confined in any of the hospitals for the insane by the superintendent or assistant superintendent thereof, and the certificate of such officer, under the seal of the hospital, shall be proof of such service. [C97,§3524; C24,27,§11066.]

11068. Acknowledgment of service. When it becomes necessary to serve personally with a notice or process of any kind a person who is confined in any state hospital for the insane, or county home, the superintendent thereof shall acknowledge service for such person, whenever in his opinion personal service would injuriously affect such person, which fact shall be stated in the acknowledgment of service. A service thus made shall be held a personal one on the defendant. [C73,§2616; C97,§3525; C24,27,§11068.]

11069. Insane person out of hospital. When a defendant has been judicially declared to be of unsound mind and is not confined in any state hospital for the insane, service must be made upon him and upon his guardian, and, if he have none, or if the guardian institutes the action, then upon the spouse, or the person having the care or custody of him or with whom he lives. [C51,§1729; R60,§2829; C73,§2615; C97,§3526; C24,27,§11069.]

11070. Inmate of certain institutions. Every civil process addressed to any inmate of the department of the state university hospital for the medical and surgical treatment of indigent persons, of the psychopathic ward of said hospital or of any institution in charge of the board of control shall be served upon him, unless otherwise specially provided by law, by the person in charge of the institution of which he is an inmate, in the same manner as original notices or process are served, and by delivering to him a correct copy of the petition or application. The person serving such process shall make return accordingly in the same manner and with the same effect as sheriffs in other cases. The process also be served on the spouse of such inmate if found within the state, and upon the filing of an affidavit that said spouse, after diligent search and inquiry has been made, cannot be found within this state, such spouse may be served with notice by publication as in the case of an original notice. [C51,§3130; R60,§§2830,5144; C73,§§2617,4772; C97,§§3527,5677; C24,27,§11070.]

11071. County. If the county is a party to any action, service of process may be made on the chairman of the board of supervisors or county auditor. [C51,§1726; R60,§2824; C73,§2610; C97,§3528; C24,27,§11071.]

11072. Public utility and foreign corporations. If the action is against any corporation or person owning or operating any railway or canal, steamboat or other river craft, or any telegraph, telephone, stagecoach, or car line, or against any express company, or against any foreign corporation, service may be made upon any general agent of such corporation, company, or person, wherever found, or upon any station, ticket, or other agent, or person transacting the business thereof or selling tickets therefor in the county where the action is brought; if there is no such agent in said county, then service may be had upon any such agent or person transacting said business in any other county. [C51,§1727; R60,§2825; C73,§2611; C97,§3529; S13,§3529; C24,27,§11072.]

Referred to in §11078. Service on joint common carriers, §10979.

11073. Consolidated railways. If the action is against any railway corporation which has merged and consolidated its stock, property, franchises, and liabilities with that of any other railway corporation, as authorized by section 7923, or which has sold or leased its property and franchises to any other railway corporation as authorized by section 7942, service of the original notice may be made upon any station, ticket, or other agent of the merged, vendee, or lessee corporation in the county where the action is brought; if there is no such agent in said county, then service may be made upon such agent or person in any other county. [S13,§3529; C24,27,§11073.]

Referred to in §11078.

11074. Insurance company. If the action is against an insurance company, for loss or damage upon any contract of insurance or indemnity, service may be had upon any general agent of the company wherever found, or upon any recording agent or agent who has authority to issue policies. [C97,§3550; C24,27,§11074.]

Referred to in §11078. Actions against bonding companies, §§12769,12770.

11075. Municipal corporation. When the action is against a municipal corporation, service may be made on the mayor or clerk. [C51,§1726; R60,§2824; C73,§2612; C97,§3531; C24,27,§11075.]

Referred to in §11078.
11076. School township or district. When the action is against a school township or independent district, service may be made on the president or secretary. [C97, §3531; C24, 27, §11076.]

Referred to in §11078.

11077. Other corporations. When the action is against any other corporation, service may be made on any trustee or officer thereof, or on any agent employed in the general management of its business, or on any of the last known or acting officers of such corporation. [C51, §1726; R60, §2824; C73, §2612; C97, §3531; C24, 27, §11077.]

Referred to in §11078.

Public officers as process agents, §§8355, 8421, 8766, 8801, 8952, 9087, 9376.

11078. Publication service substituted. If no person can be found on whom service can be made as provided in sections 11072 to 11077, inclusive, it may be made by publication as provided in other cases. [C73, §2612; C97, §3531; C24, 27, §11079.]

11079. Actions arising out of agency. When a corporation, company, or individual has, for the transaction of any business, an office or agency in any county other than that in which the principal resides, service may be made on any agent or clerk employed in such office or agency, in all actions growing out of or connected with the business of that office or agency. [C51, §1705; R60, §2827; C73, §2613; C97, §3532; C24, 27, §11079.]

11080. Minor. If the defendant is a minor under fourteen years of age, the service must be made on his father, mother, or guardian, but if there be none of these within the state, then on the person therein having care of or control over him, or with whom he resides, or in whose service he is employed. When he is over fourteen years of age, service on him shall be sufficient. [C51, §1729; R60, §2828; C73, §2614; C97, §3533; C24, 27, §11080.]

11081. Service by publication. Service may be made by publication, when an affidavit is filed that personal service cannot be made on the defendant within this state, in either of the following cases:

1. Recovery of real property. In actions brought for the recovery of real property, or an estate or interest therein.

2. Partition. In an action for the partition of real property.

3. Foreclosure. In an action for the sale of real property under a mortgage, lien, or other incumbrance or charge.

4. Specific performance—will. In actions to compel the specific performance of a contract of sale of real estate, or in actions to establish or set aside a will, where in such cases any or all of the defendants reside out of this state and the real property is within it.

5. Attachment. In actions brought against a nonresident of this state, or a foreign corporation, having in the state property or debts owing to such defendant, sought to be taken by any of the provisional remedies, or to be appropriated in any way.

6. Adjudicating title or interest. In actions which relate to or the subject of which is real or personal property in this state, when any defendant has or claims a lien or interest, actual or contingent, therein, or the relief demanded consists wholly or partly in excluding him from any interest therein, and such defendant is a nonresident of the state or a foreign corporation.

7. Absconding debtor. In all actions where the defendant, being a resident of the state, has departed therefrom, or from the county of his residence, with intent to delay or defraud his creditors, or to avoid the service of a notice, or keeps himself concealed therein with like intent.

8. Divorce. Where the action is for a divorce, or for a change or for modification of a decree of divorce, if the defendant is a nonresident of the state, or his residence is unknown.

9. Quieting title to real estate. Where the action is an action to quiet title to real estate if the defendant is a nonresident of the state, or his residence is unknown.

10. Annullment of marriage. Where the action is for the annulment of an illegal marriage, if the defendant is a nonresident of the state, or his residence is unknown.

11. Sale or mortgage in probate. In actions or proceedings by an executor, administrator, or guardian to sell or mortgage the real property belonging to the estate of a decedent, or to a ward, as the case may be. [C51, §1725; R60, §§2831, 2832; C73, §2618; C97, §3534; S13, §3534; C24, 27, §11081; 44GA, ch 224.]

Trial after default, §11595.

11082. Unknown defendants. Where it is necessary to make a unknown person defendant, the petition shall be sworn to and state the claim of plaintiff with reference to the property involved in the action, that the name and residence of such person is unknown to the plaintiff, and that he has sought diligently to learn the same. [R60, §2836; C73, §2622; C97, §3538; S15, §3538; C24, 27, §11082.]

11083. Notice to unknown defendants. The notice thereof shall contain the name of the plaintiff, a description of the property, the claim of the plaintiff thereto, the relief demanded, the name of the court, and the term in which appearance must be made. Such notice must be entitled in the name of the plaintiff against the unknown claimants of the property and shall be signed by the plaintiff or his attorney. [R60, §2837; C73, §2623; C97, §3538; S15, §3538; C24, 27, §11083.]

11084. Method of publication. The publication must be of the original notice required for the commencement of actions, once each week for four consecutive weeks, before or after the filing of the petition, in some newspaper of general circulation published in the county where the petition is or will be filed, selected by the plaintiff or his attorney. [R60, §2833; C73, §§2619, 2625; C97, §§3535, 3540; S15, §3540; C24, 27, §11084.]

11085. Service complete—proof. When the foregoing provisions have been complied with, the defendant so notified shall be required to appear as if personally served on the day of the last pub-
licication, within the county in which the petition is filed, proof thereof being made by the affidavit of the publisher or his foreman, and filed before default is taken. [C51, §1732; R60, §2834, 2835; C73, §2629, 2625; C97, §3535, 3540; S13, §3540; C24, 27, §11085.]

Proof of publication, §11349.

11086. Actual service. Actual personal service of the notice within or without the state supersedes the necessity of publication. [R60, §2835; C73, §2621; C97, §3537; C24, 27, §11086.]

11087. Mode of appearance. The mode of appearance may be:
1. By delivering to the plaintiff or the clerk of the court a memorandum in writing to the effect that the defendant appears, signed either by the defendant in person or his attorney, dated the day of its delivery and filed in the case.
2. By entering an appearance in the appearance docket or judge’s calendar or by announcing to the court an appearance which shall be entered of record.
3. By taking part either personally or by attorney in the trial of the case. [R60, §2840; C73, §2626; C97, §3541; S13, §3541; C24, 27, §11087.]

11088. Special appearance. Any defendant may appear specially for the sole purpose of attacking the jurisdiction of the court. Such special appearance shall be announced at the time it is made and shall limit the party to jurisdictional matters only and shall give him no right to plead to the merits of the case. [C73, §2626; C97, §3541; S13, §3541; C24, 27, §11088.]

11089. Exemption to members general assembly. No member of the general assembly shall be held to appear or answer in any civil or special action in any court while such general assembly is in session. [C97, §3541; S13, §3541; C24, 27, §11089.]

11090. Holidays. No person shall be held to answer or appear in any court on any day now or hereafter made a legal holiday. [C97, §3541; S13, §3541; C24, 27, §11090.]

Holidays, §§454; depositions, §11362.

11091. Unserved parties — optional procedure. When the action is against two or more defendants, and one or more of them shall have been served, but not all, the plaintiff may proceed as follows:
1. If the action is against defendants who are jointly, or jointly and severally, or severally liable only, he may, without prejudice to his rights in that or any other action against those not served, proceed against those served in the same manner as if they were the only defendants; if he recovers against those jointly liable only, he may take judgment against all thus liable, which may be enforced against the joint and separate property of those served, but not against the separate property of those not served, until they have had opportunity to show cause why judgment should not be enforced against their separate property; or,
2. He may continue until the next term and bring in the other defendants; but at such second term the action shall proceed against all who have been served in due time, and no further delay shall be allowed to bring in the others, unless all that appear shall consent to such delay, or the cause is continued for other reasons. [R60, §2840; C73, §2627; C97, §3542; C24, 27, §11091.]

11092. Real estate — action indexed. When a petition affecting real estate is filed, the clerk of the district court where filed shall forthwith index same in an index book to be provided therefor, under the tract number which describes the property, entering in each instance the cause number as a guide to the record of court proceedings which affect such real estate. If the petition be amended to include other parties or other lands, same shall be similarly indexed. When the cause is finally determined the result shall be indicated in said book wherever indexed. [R60, §2842; C73, §2628; C97, §3543; S13, §3543; C24, 27, §11092.]

Exact time of indexing required, §10832-d1.

11093. Lis pendens. When so indexed said action shall be considered pending so as to charge all third persons with notice of its pendency, and while pending no interest can be acquired by third persons in the subject matter thereof as against the plaintiff’s rights. [R60, §2842; C73, §2628; C97, §3543; S13, §3543; C24, 27, §11093.]

11094. Exceptions. If the real property affected be situated in the county where the petition is filed it shall be unnecessary to show in said index lands not situated in said county. [R60, §2842; C73, §2628; C97, §3543; S13, §3543; C24, 27, §11094.]

11095. Real estate in foreign county — superior court. When any part of real property, the subject of an action, is situated in any other county than the one in which the action is brought, or when the action is brought in the superior court, the plaintiff must, in order to affect third persons with constructive notice of the pendency thereof, file with the clerk of the superior court of such county a notice of the pendency of the action, containing the names of the parties, the object of the action, and a description of the property in that county affected thereby, who shall at once index and enter a memorandum thereof in the incumbrance book. [R60, §2843; C73, §2629; C97, §3544; C24, 27, §11095.]

Referred to in §11022.

11096. Constructive notice. From the time of such indexing, the pendency of the action shall be constructive notice to subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers thereof, who shall be bound by all the proceedings taken after the filing of such notice, to the same extent as if parties to the action. [R60, §2843; C73, §2629; C97, §3544; C24, 27, §11096.]

11097. Notice perpetuated. Within two months after the determination of the action, there shall also be filed with such clerk a certified copy of the final order, judgment, or decree, who shall enter and index the same as if rendered in that county, or such notice of pendency shall cease to be constructive notice. [R60, §2843; C73, §2629; C97, §3544; C24, 27, §11097.]
CHAPTER 490
PUBLICATION AND POSTING OF NOTICES

11098. Publications in English. All notices, proceedings, and other matter whatsoever, required by law or ordinance to be published in a newspaper, shall be published only in the English language and in newspapers published wholly in the English language. [C73, §§306, 307; C97, §549; S13, §549; C24, 27, §11098.]

11099. Violation. Any person who is in any manner a party to violation of section 11098 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C97, §550; C24, 27, §11099.]

11100. Permissible selection. Publications may be made in a newspaper published once a week or oftener. [C73, §3832; C97, §1293; S13, §1293; C24, 27, §11100.]

11101. Selection by plaintiff, etc. The plaintiff or executor or his attorney, in all publications concerning actions, executions, and estates, may designate the newspaper in which such publication shall be made. [C73, §3832; C97, §1293; S13, §1293; C24, 27, §11101.]

11102. Selection by county officers. The clerk of the district court, sheriff, auditor, treasurer, and recorder shall designate the newspapers in which the notices pertaining to their respective offices shall be published and the board of supervisors shall designate the newspapers in which all other county notices and proceedings, not required to be published in the official county newspapers, shall be published. [R60, §314; C73, §306; C97, §549; S13, §549; C24, 27, §11102.]

11103. Refusal to publish. If publication be refused when copy therefor, with the cost or security for payment of the cost, is tendered, such publication may be made in some other newspaper of general circulation at or nearest to the county seat, with the same effect as if made in the newspaper so refusing. [C73, §3832; C97, §1293; S13, §1293; C24, 27, §11103.]

11104. Days of publication. When the publication is in a newspaper which is published oftener than once a week, the succeeding publications of such notice shall be on the same day of the week as the first publication. This section shall not apply to any notice for the publication of which provision inconsistent herewith is specially made. [S13, §1293-a; C24, 27, §11104.]

11105. Payment for publication. The compensation, when not otherwise fixed, for the publication in a newspaper of any notice, order, citation, or other publication required or allowed by law, shall not exceed one dollar for one insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion, for each ten lines of brevier type, or its equivalent, in a column not less than two and one-sixth inches in width. [C73, §3832; C97, §1293; S13, §1293; C24, 27, §11105.]

11106. Fee for posting. In all cases where an officer in the discharge of his duty is required to post an advertisement or notice, he shall, when not otherwise provided, be allowed twenty-five cents, and the same mileage as a sheriff. [C51, §2558; R60, §4165; C73, §3838; C97, §1296; C24, 27, §11106.]

11107. Proof of publication. In all cases where an officer in the discharge of his duty is required to post an advertisement or notice, he shall, when not otherwise provided, be allowed twenty-five cents, and the same mileage as a sheriff. [C51, §2558; R60, §4165; C73, §3838; C97, §1296; C24, 27, §11107.]

CHAPTER 491
PLEADINGS

11108. Technical forms.
11109. Pleadings defined.
11110. Filing—option.
11111. Petition.
11112. Counts or divisions—prayer.
11113. When paragraphing required.
11114. Answer.
11115. Multiple defenses and counterclaims.
11116. Answer of guardian.
11117. Divisions of answer.
11118. Necessity for prayer.
11119. Counts and divisions numbered.
11120. Correction of defect.
11121. Time to plead.
11121-d1. Exception.

11122. Timing pleadings.
11123. Extension of time.
11123-d1. Exception.
11124. Copy of pleading—fee.
11125. Delivery by clerk.
11126. Taking files from office.
11127. Motion for more specific statement.
11128. Requirements.
11129. Pleading contract.
11130. Equitable actions—motion to dismiss.
11131. Disposal of points of law.
11132. Plea in bar or abatement.
11133. Notice for hearing.
11134. Time of answer or reply.
11135. Motions and demurrers.
Pleadings defined. Pleadings are the written statements by the parties of their respective claims and defenses and are:

1. The petition of the plaintiff.
2. The motion, demurrer or answer of the defendant.
3. The motion, demurrer or reply of the plaintiff.
4. The motion, demurrer or answer of the defendant.

Filing—option. The filing of a pleading or motion in the clerk's office during a term, and a memorandum of such filing made in the appearance docket within the time allowed, shall be equivalent to filing the same in open court. [R60, §2871; C73, §2643; C97, §3557; C24, 27, §11108.]

Motions in general, ch 492.

Counts or divisions—prayer. Where the petition contains more than one cause of action, each must be stated wholly in a count or division by itself, and must be sufficient in itself; but one prayer for judgment may include a sum based on all counts seeking a money remedy. [R60, §2875; C73, §2646; C97, §3559; C24, 27, §11112.]
11113. When paragraphing required. In a petition by equitable proceedings, each division shall also be separated into paragraphs numbered as such, and each paragraph shall contain, as nearly as may be convenient, a complete and distinct statement. [R60, §2875; C73, §2646; C97, §5569; C24, 27, §11113.]

11114. Answer. The answer shall contain:
1. The name of the court and county, and of the plaintiffs and defendants, but when there are several plaintiffs and defendants it shall only be necessary to give the first name of each class, with the words "and others".
2. A general denial of each allegation of the petition, or of any knowledge or information thereof sufficient to form a belief.
3. A special denial of each allegation of the petition controverted by the defendant, or of any knowledge or information thereof sufficient to form a belief.
4. A statement of any new matter constituting a defense.
5. A statement of any new matter constituting a counterclaim. [R60, §2880; C73, §2655; C97, §5666; C24, 27, §11114.]

11115. Multiple defenses and counterclaims. The defendant may set forth in his answer as many causes of defense or counterclaim, whether legal or equitable, as he may have. [R60, §2880; C73, §2655; C97, §5666; C24, 27, §11115.]

11116. Answer of guardian. The guardian of a minor or other person, or attorney for a party, or the paper so filed stricken from the files. A fee of ten cents per hundred words shall be allowed for all copies and taxed with the costs. [C97, §5558; SS15, §3558; C24, 27, §11116.]

11117. Divisions of answer. Each affirmative defense shall be stated in a distinct division of the answer, and must be sufficient in itself, and must intelligibly refer to that part of the plea to which it is intended to apply. [R60, §2882; C73, §2657; C97, §5658; C24, 27, §11117.]

11118. Necessity for prayer. In the defense part of an answer or reply, it shall not be necessary to make a prayer for judgment. [R60, §2883; C73, §2658; C97, §5659; C24, 27, §11118.]

11119. Counts and divisions numbered. The counts of the petition, and divisions of a petition, in equity, must be consecutively numbered as such, and so must the divisions of the answer and reply. [R60, §2902; C73, §2705; C97, §3616; C24, 27, §11119.]

11120. Correction of defect. If any pleading does not conform to the foregoing requirements as to form, divisions, or numbering, or the distinct or separate statements of its causes of action or defense, the court may, on its own motion or that of the adverse party, order the same to be corrected, on such terms as it may impose. [R60, §2903; C73, §2706; C97, §3617; C24, 27, §11120.]

11121. Time to plead. The defendant shall, in an action commenced in a court of record, demur or answer to the original petition, or assail the same by motion, before noon of the second day of the term. [C51, §1737; R60, §2849; C73, §2655; C97, §3560; C24, 27, §11121.]

11121-dl. Exception. If the action challenges the legality, validity or constitutionality of a proposed constitutional amendment, the defendant shall plead within three days after service of the original notice. [44GA, ch 223.]

11122. Timing pleadings. The day on which the judge actually opens court shall, for the purpose of timing the pleading, be considered the first day of the term. [R60, §2857; C73, §2637; C97, §3553; C24, 27, §11122.]

11123. Extension of time. The court may extend the time for filing any pleading beyond that herein fixed, but shall do so with due regard to making up issues at the earliest date practicable. [R60, §2859; C73, §2658; C97, §3554; C24, 27, §11123.]

11123-dl. Exception. If the action challenges the legality, validity or constitutionality of a proposed constitutional amendment, the court shall not extend the time to plead more than two days beyond the time fixed in section 11121-dl. [44GA, ch 223.]

11124. Copy of pleading—fee. Every party, at the time of filing any petition, answer, reply, demurrer, or motion, except a motion for continuance or change of venue, shall file with the same one plain copy thereof for the use of the adverse party, and, on failure to do so, the cause may be continued at the option of the adverse party, or the paper so filed stricken from the files. A fee of ten cents per hundred words shall be allowed for all copies and taxed with the costs. [C97, §5558; SS15, §3558; C24, 27, §11124.]

11125. Delivery by clerk. The clerk of the court wherein the copy herein provided for is filed, shall, as soon as may be, either deliver or mail such copy to the attorney for the adverse party. [SS15, §3558; C24, 27, §11125.]

11126. Taking files from office. The original files shall be taken from the clerk's office only on order of the judge by leaving with the clerk a receipt for the same. [C97, §3558; SS15, §3558; C24, 27, §11126.]

11127. Motion for more specific statement. When the allegations of a pleading are so indefinite and uncertain that the precise nature of the charge or defense is not apparent, the court may, on motion, require it to be made more definite and certain. [R60, §2948; C73, §2702; C97, §3650; C24, 27, §11127.]

11128. Requirements. Such motion shall point out wherein the pleading is not sufficiently specific, or it shall be disregarded. If the reason for such demand exists outside of the pleadings, the motion must state the same, and be supported by affidavit. [R60, §2948; C73, §2720; C97, §3630; C24, 27, §11128.]

11129. Pleading contract. No pleading which recites or refers to a contract shall be suf-
11130. Equitable actions — motion to dismiss. In actions triable in equity, every defense in point of law arising upon the face of the petition, cross petition, petition of intervention, answer, counterclaim, or reply, as the case may be, for misjoinder of parties, or which in an action triable at law may be made by demurrer, shall be made by motion to dismiss or in the answer or reply. [R60, §2948; C73, §2720; C97, §3552; C24, 27, §11130.]

11131. Disposal of points of law. Every point of law going to the whole or any material part of the cause or causes of action stated in the petition, cross petition, cross petition, petition of intervention, or defense stated in the answer or reply, shall on order of court or on motion of either party, be presented to the court and disposed of before final hearing. [C24, 27, §11131.]

11132. Plea in bar or abatement. In such actions, every defense presented by plea in bar or in abatement, or to the jurisdiction under general appearance, made in the answer or reply, shall on motion of either party or on order of court be separately heard and disposed of before the trial of the principal case. [C24, 27, §11132.]

11133. Notice for hearing. The motion to dismiss may be set down for hearing by either party upon five days' written notice to the adverse party or his attorney. Such notice with proof of service shall be filed with the original papers. [C24, 27, §11133.]

11134. Time of answer or reply. If the motion be denied, the mover shall answer or reply within five days thereafter, unless the parties agree to a longer time or the court, before or after the expiration of said time, shall extend the same. [C24, 27, §11134.]

11135. Motions and demurrers. All demurrers and motions assailing a pleading shall be in writing, and filed before answer or reply has been filed to the pleading assaulted, except as provided in this chapter, and specify and number the causes on which they are founded, and none other shall be argued or considered. Only one motion of the same kind and one demurrer assailing such pleading shall be filed, unless such pleading is amended after the filing of a motion or demurrer thereto. [C51, §1754; R60, §§2864-2866, 2877, 2894, 2899; C73, §§2639, 2649, 2664, 2668; C97, §§3551, 3562, 3575, 3579; C24, 27, §11135.]

11136. Subsequent pleadings. Each party shall so demur, assail by motion, answer, or reply to all subsequent pleadings, including amendments thereto and substitutes therefor, before noon of the day succeeding that on which the pleading is reached for trial. [R60, §§2850, 2851, 2855; C73, §2636; C97, §3552; C24, 27, §11136.]

11137. Pleadings suspended. A motion or demurrer assailing any pleading or count thereof, suspends the necessity of filing any other pleading thereto until the same has been determined, and the next pleading shall be filed by the morning of the day succeeding such determination. [R60, §2867; C73, §2640; C97, §3555; C24, 27, §11137.]

11138. Argument and submission. All motions and demurrers shall be argued and submitted on the morning of the day succeeding the filing thereof, or at such other time as is ordered by the court, unless the cause is sooner reached for trial. [R60, §2869; C73, §2641; C97, §3555; C24, 27, §11138.]

11139. Withdrawal of motion or demurrer. A motion or demurrer once filed shall not be withdrawn without the consent of the adverse party in writing, or given in open court, or of the court. [R60, §2870; C73, §2642; C97, §3556; C24, 27, §11139.]

11140. Amendment before answer. The plaintiff, without prejudice to the proceedings already had, may amend his petition, without leave, at any time before the answer is filed, notice thereof being given the defendant or his attorney, and the defendant shall have the same time to plead thereto as he had to the original petition. [R60, §2975; C73, §2647; C97, §3560; C24, 27, §11140.]

11141. Demurrer — causes of — actions at law. In actions triable at law, any party may demur to any pleading filed by any adverse party upon one or more of the following grounds appearing on its face:

1. That the court has no jurisdiction of the person of the defendant or the subject of the action.

2. That the adverse party has not legal capacity to sue.

3. That there is another action pending between the same parties for the same cause.

4. That there is a defect of parties, plaintiffs or defendants.

5. That the facts stated in the pleading attacked do not entitle the adverse party to the relief demanded.

6. That the pleading attacked shows that the cause of action or defense is barred by the statute of limitations; or fails to show it to be in writing where it should be so evidenced; or, if founded on an account or writing as evidence of indebtedness, that neither such writing or account or copy thereof is incorporated into or attached to the pleading, or a sufficient reason stated for not doing so. [C51, §1754; R60, §§2876, 2877, 2920, 2961, 2965, 2964; C73, §2648; C97, §3561; C24, 27, §11141.]

Referred to in §11142.

11142. Insufficient statement. It shall not be sufficient to state the grounds of demurrer in the foregoing terms. [C73, §2649; C97, §3562; C24, 27, §11142.]

11143. Demurrer to one of several causes. The defendant may demur to one or more of the several causes of action alleged in the petition, and answer as to the residue. [C51, §1758; R60, §2879; C73, §2651; C97, §3564; C24, 27, §11143.]
§11144. Effect of demurrer. A demurrer shall be considered as an admission of the allegations of the pleading demurred to for the purposes of demurrer, and for such purposes only; and when a demurrer shall be overruled and the party demurring shall answer or reply, the ruling on the demurrer shall not be considered as an adjudication of any question raised by the demurrer; and in such case the sufficiency of the pleading thus attacked shall be determined as if no demurrer had been filed. [C97, §3564; C24, 27, §11144.]

§11145. Failure to demur. No pleading shall be held sufficient on account of a failure to demur thereto. [C97, §3564; C24, 27, §11145.]

§11146. Joiner in demurrer. The opposite party shall be deemed to join in a demurrer whenever he shall not amend the pleading to which it is addressed. [R60, §2900; C73, §2652; C97, §3565; C24, 27, §11146.]

§11147. Pleading over. Upon a demurrer being overruled, the party demurring may answer or reply. [R60, §2976; C73, §2653; C97, §3565; C24, 27, §11147.]

§11148. Failure to plead over—effect. Upon a decision of a demurrer, if the adverse party fail to amend or plead over, the same consequences shall ensue as though a verdict had passed against the plaintiff or the defendant had made default, as the case may be. [C51, §§1755, 1771; R60, §3056; C73, §2654; C97, §3565; C24, 27, §11148.]

§11149. Objection raised by answer or reply. When any ground of demurrer or of motion to dismiss, as the case may be, does not appear on the face of the petition, cross-petition, or counterclaim the issue may be raised by answer or reply. [R60, §2878; C73, §2650; C97, §3563; C24, 27, §11149.]

§11150. Objection raised by motion to arrest judgment. When any petition, cross-petition, or counterclaim fails to state a cause of action, or any answer or reply a defense, advantage may be taken thereof by a motion in arrest of judgment, numbering and specifying the grounds thereof. [R60, §2878; C73, §2650; C97, §3563; C24, 27, §11150.]

§11151. Counterclaim — how stated. Each counterclaim must be stated in a distinct count or division, and must be:
1. When the action is founded on contract, a cause of action also arising on contract, or ascertainable by the decision of a court.
2. A cause of action in favor of a defendant, or some of them, against the plaintiffs, or of some them, arising out of the contracts or transactions set forth in the petition or connected with the subject of the action.
3. Any new matter constituting a cause of action in favor of the defendant, or all of the defendants if more than one, against the plaintiff, or all of the plaintiffs if more than one, and which the defendant or defendants might have brought when suit was commenced, or which was then held, either matured or not, if matured when so pleaded. [C51, §1740; R60, §2884, 2886, 2889, 2891; C73, §2659; C97, §3570; C24, 27, §11151.]

§11152. Equitable answer—paragraphs. An equitable division must also be separated into paragraphs and numbered, as required in regard to an equitable cause of action in the petition. [R60, §2885; C73, §2660; C97, §3571; C24, 27, §11152.]

Equitable petition, §1113.

§11153. Counterclaim by comaker or surety. A comaker or surety, when sued alone, may, with the consent of his comaker or principal, avail himself by way of counterclaim of a debt or liquidated demand due from the plaintiff at the commencement of the action to such comaker or principal, but the plaintiff may meet such counterclaim in the same way as if made by the comaker or principal himself. [R60, §2887; C73, §2661; C97, §3572; C24, 27, §11153.]

§11154. New party. When a new party is necessary to a final decision upon a counterclaim, the court may either permit such party to be made, or direct that it be stricken out of the answer and made the subject of a separate action. [R60, §2888, 2890; C73, §2662; C97, §3573; C24, 27, §11154.]

§11155. Cross petition—third parties. When a defendant has a cause of action affecting the subject matter of the action against a codefendant, or a person not a party to the action, he may, in the same action, file a cross-petition against the codefendant or other person. The defendants thereto may be notified as in other cases, and defense thereto shall be made in the time and manner prescribed in regard to the original petition, and with the same right of obtaining provisional remedies applicable to the case. The prosecution of the cross-petition shall not delay the trial of the original action, when a judgment can be rendered therein that will not prejudice the rights of the parties to the cross-petition. [R60, §2892; C73, §2663; C97, §3574; C24, 27, §11155.]

§11156. Reply—when necessary. There shall be no reply except:
1. Where a counterclaim is alleged.
2. Where some matter is alleged in the answer to which the plaintiff claims to have a defense by reason of the existence of some fact which avoids the matter alleged in the answer. [C51, §1741; R60, §2895; C73, §2665; C97, §3576; C24, 27, §11156.]

§11157. Statements of. When a reply must be filed, it shall consist of:
1. A general or specific denial of each allegation or counterclaim controverted, or any knowledge or information thereof sufficient to form a belief.
2. Any new matter, not inconsistent with the petition, constituting a defense to the matter alleged in the answer; or the matter in the answer may be confessed, and any new matter alleged, not inconsistent with the petition, which avoids the same. [R60, §2896; C73, §2666; C97, §3577; C24, 27, §11157.]
11158. Allegation of new matter—effect. An allegation of new matter in avoidance shall not be treated as a waiver of the denial of the allegations of the answer implied by law. [C97, §5577; C24, 27, §11168.]

11159. Defenses to counterclaim — paragraphs. Any number of defenses, negative or affirmative, are pleadable to a counterclaim, and each affirmative matter of defense in the reply shall be sufficient in itself, and must intelligibly refer to the part of the answer to which it is intended to apply. A division of equitable matter must also be separated into paragraphs and numbered, as required in case of such matter in the answer. [R60, §§2897, 2998; C73, §2667; C97, §3578; C24, 27, §11169.]

11160. Signing and verification. Every pleading must be subscribed by the party or his attorney, and when any pleading in a case shall be verified by affidavit, all subsequent pleadings, except motions and demurrers, shall be verified also. In all cases of verification of a pleading, the affidavit shall be to the effect that the affiant believes the statements therein to be true. [R60, §§2904; C73, §2669; C97, §3580; C24, 27, §11170.]

11161. Verification by officer or agent. Where a corporation is a party, the affidavit may be made by any officer or agent thereof. [R60, §2905; C73, §2670; C97, §3581; C24, 27, §11171.]

11162. Verification by parties united in interest. When there are several parties united in interest, the affidavit may be made by any one of them. [R60, §2906; C73, §2671; C97, §3582; C24, 27, §11172.]

11163. Verification by agent or attorney. If the pleading is founded on a written instrument for the payment of money only, and such instrument is in possession of the agent or attorney, the affidavit may be made by such agent or attorney, so far as relative to the statement of the cause of action thereon; but when relief is asked other than a money judgment or decree of foreclosure, the affidavit must contain averments showing competency, as herein provided. [R60, §§2907; C73, §2672; C97, §3583; C24, 27, §11173.]

11164. Verification by person knowing facts. If the statements of a pleading are known to any person other than the party, such person may make the affidavit, which shall contain averments showing affiant competent to make the same. [R60, §§2908, 2909; C73, §2673; C97, §3584; C24, 27, §11174.]

11165. Verification of counterclaim. Where the petition is not verified, and the answer contains a counterclaim, the same may be verified apart from the defense part of the answer, and the foregoing provisions are applicable to the counterclaim as if the same were a separate pleading. [C73, §2674; C97, §3585; C24, 27, §11175.]

11166. Verification not required. Verifications shall not be required to any pleading of a guardian, executor, or prisoner in the penitentiary, nor to any pleading controverting the answer of a garnishee, nor to one grounded on an injury to the person or the character. [R60, §§2910, 2912; C73, §2675; C97, §3586; C24, 27, §11176.]

11167. Crimination not required. When it can be seen from the pleading to be answered that an admission of the truth of its allegations might subject the party to a criminal prosecution, no verification shall be required. [R60, §2911; C73, §2676; C97, §3587; C24, 27, §11177.]

11168. Failure to verify. If a pleading is not duly verified, it may be stricken out on motion; but such defect will be waived if the other party responds thereto, or proceeds to trial without such motion. [R60, §2916; C73, §2677; C97, §3588; C24, 27, §11178.]

11169. Verification applicable to amount claimed. The verification of the pleading does not apply to the amount claimed, except in actions founded on contract, express or implied, for the payment of money only. [R60, §2914; C73, §2678; C97, §3589; C24, 27, §11179.]

11170. Effect of verification. The verification shall not make other or greater proof necessary on the side of the adverse party. [R60, §2915; C73, §2679; C97, §3590; C24, 27, §11180.]

11171. Verification of amendments. Amendments may be made without being verified, unless a new and distinct cause of action or counterclaim is thereby introduced, in which case they shall be verified as other pleadings. [R60, §2981; C73, §2680; C97, §3591; C24, 27, §11181.]

11172. Mitigating facts. In any action brought to recover damages for an injury to person, character, or property, the defendant may set forth, in a distinct division of his answer, any facts, of which evidence is legally admissible, to mitigate or otherwise reduce the damages, whether a complete defense or justification be pleaded or not, and he may give in evidence the mitigating circumstances, whether he proves the defense or justification or not. [R60, §2929; C73, §2682; C97, §3593; C24, 27, §11182.]

11173. Necessity to plead. No mitigating circumstances shall be proved unless pleaded, except such as are shown by or grow out of the testimony introduced by the adverse party. [R60, §2929; C73, §2682; C97, §3593; C24, 27, §11183.]

Contributory negligence as mitigating fact, §11210.

11174. Intervention. Any person who has an interest in the matter in litigation, in the success of either of the parties to the action, or against both, may become a party to an action between other persons, either by joining the plaintiff in claiming what is sought by the petition, or by uniting with the defendant in resisting the claim of the plaintiff, or by demanding anything adversely to both the plaintiff and defendant, either before or after issue has been joined in the cause, and before the trial commences. [R60, §2930; C73, §2683; C97, §3594; C24, 27, §11184.]

Intervention in attachment, §11185.
11175. Decision—delay — costs. The court shall determine upon the intervention at the same time that the action is decided, and the intervenor has no right to delay; and if the claim of the intervenor is not sustained he shall pay all costs of the intervention. [R60, §2931; C24, 27, §11175.]

11176. Manner of intervening. The intervention shall be by petition, which must set forth the facts on which it rests, and all the pleadings therein shall be governed by the same principles and rules as obtain in other pleadings. If such petition is filed during term, the court shall direct the time in which an answer shall be filed thereto. [R60, §2932; C73, §2685; C97, §3596; C24, 27, §11176.]

11177. Variance. No variance between the allegations in a pleading and the proof is to be regarded as material, unless it has actually misled the adverse party to his prejudice in maintaining or defense upon the merits. [C51, §1758; R60, §2972; C73, §2686; C97, §3597; C24, 27, §11177.]

11178. Proof of injury—amendments. Whenever it is alleged that a party has been so misled, that fact must be shown by proof to the satisfaction of the court, and such proof must also show in what respect he has been so misled, and thereupon the court may order the pleading to be amended upon such terms as may be just. [R60, §2973; C73, §2686; C97, §3597; C24, 27, §11178.]

11179. Immaterial variance. When the variance is not material, the court may direct the fact to be found according to the evidence, and order an immediate amendment without cost. [C51, §1757; R60, §2973; C73, §2687; C97, §3598; C24, 27, §11179.]

11180. Failure of proof. When, however, the allegation of the claim or defense to which the proof is directed is unproved in its general meaning, it shall not be held to be a case of variance within sections 11177 to 11179, inclusive, but a failure of proof. [R60, §2974; C73, §2688; C97, §3599; C24, 27, §11180.]

11181. Amount of proof. A party shall not be compelled to prove more than is necessary to entitle him to the relief asked for, or any lower degree included therein, nor more than sufficient to sustain his defense. [R60, §2966; C73, §2729; C97, §3639; C24, 27, §11181.]

11182. Amendments allowed. The court may, on motion of either party at any time, in furtherance of justice and on such terms as may be proper, permit such party to amend any pleadings or proceedings by adding or striking out the name of a party, or by correcting a mistake in the name of a party, or a mistake in any other respect, or by inserting other allegations material to the case, or, when the amendment does not change substantially the claim or defense, by conforming the pleading or proceedings to the facts proved. [C51, §1759; R60, §2977; C73, §2689; C97, §3600; C24, 27, §11182.]

Amendment to cure defect, §11567.

11183. Continuance on account of amendment. When a party amends a pleading or proceeding, the case shall not be continued in consequence thereof, unless the court is satisfied, by affidavit or otherwise, that the adverse party could not be ready for trial in consequence of such amendment; if the court is thus satisfied, a continuance may be granted to some day in the same or the next term of said court. [C51, §1756; R60, §2979; C73, §2691; C97, §3602; C24, 27, §11183.]

11184. How amendment made—substitute pleading. All matters of supplement or amendment, whether of addition or subtraction, shall not be made by erasure or interlineation of the original, or by addition thereto, but upon a separate paper, which shall be filed and constitute, with the original, but one pleading. But if it be stated in such paper that it is a substitute for the former pleading intended to be amended, it shall be so taken, but the pleading superseded by the substitute shall not be withdrawn from the files. [R60, §2983; C73, §2692; C97, §3603; C24, 27, §11184.]

11185. Interrogatories annexed to pleading. Either party may annex to his petition, answer, or reply written interrogatories to any one or more of the adverse parties, concerning any of the material facts in issue in the action, the answer to which, on oath, may be read by either party as a deposition between the party interrogating and the party answering. [R60, §2985; C73, §2693; C97, §3604; C24, 27, §11185.]

Remnant of common law bill of discovery, §10953.

11186. Answers. The party answering shall not be confined to responding merely to the interrogatories, but may state any new matter concerning the same cause of action, which shall likewise be read as a deposition. [R60, §2986; C73, §2694; C97, §3605; C24, 27, §11186.]

11187. Time for answering—exceptions. The interrogatories shall be answered at the same time the pleading to which they are annexed is answered or replied to, unless they are excepted by the adverse party; in which event the court shall determine as to the propriety of the interrogatories propounded, and which of them shall be answered, and within what time such answer shall be made. [R60, §2987; C73, §2695; C97, §3606; C24, 27, §11187.]

11188. Continuance for failure to answer. The trial of an action by ordinary proceedings shall not be postponed on account of the failure to answer interrogatories, if the party interrogated is present in court at the trial, so that he may be orally examined; nor in case of absence, unless an affidavit is filed showing that the party believes will be proved by the answers thereto, and that the party has not filed the interrogatories for the purpose of delay; whereupon, if the party will consent that the facts stated in the affidavit shall be considered as admitted by those interrogated, the trial shall not
1189. Particularity required. The party, in answering such interrogatories, shall distinguish clearly between what is stated from his personal knowledge and what from information or belief merely. An unqualified statement of a fact shall be considered as made of his personal knowledge. [R60, §2988; C73, §2696; C97, §3607; C24, 27, §11188.]

1190. How verified. The answers to the interrogatories shall be verified by the affidavit of the party making them, to the effect that the statements therein made of his own personal knowledge are true, and those made from the information of others he believes to be true. When the party interrogated is a corporation, the answers and affidavit verifying the same shall be made by the officers or agents of such corporation who have knowledge of the subjects and matters covered by the interrogatories. [R60, §2990; C73, §2698; C97, §3609; C24, 27, §11189.]

1191. Effect of failure to answer. Where a party filing interrogatories shall also file an affidavit that he verily believes the subject of the interrogatories, or any of them, is in the personal knowledge of the opposite party, and that his answers thereto, if truly made from such knowledge, will sustain the claim or defense, or any part thereof, and the opposite party shall fail to answer the same within the time allowed therefor by the court extended, the claim or defense, or the part thereof, according to such affidavit, shall be deemed to be sustained, and judgment given accordingly. [R60, §2991; C73, §2699; C97, §3610; C24, 27, §11191.]

1192. Answers compelled. The court may compel answers to interrogatories by process of contempt, and may, on the failure of the party to answer them, after reasonable time allowed therefor, dismiss the petition, or strike the pleading of the party so failing from the files. [R60, §2992; C73, §2700; C97, §3611; C24, 27, §11192.]

1193. Denial as to time, sum, quantity, or place. In all cases in which a denial is made by answer or reply concerning a time, sum, quantity, or place and, if not, what time, sum, quantity, or place he admits. [R60, §2901; C73, §2701; C97, §3612; C24, 27, §11193.]

1194. Allegations as to time. When time is material, the day, month, and year, or when there is a continued act, its duration must be alleged. When time is not material it need not be stated, and, if stated, need not be proved. [R60, §2955; C73, §2702; C97, §3613; C24, 27, §11194.]

1195. Allegations as to place. It shall be necessary to allege a place only when it forms a part of the substance of the issue. [R60, §2957; C73, §2703; C97, §3614; C24, 27, §11195.]

1196. Evidence under denial. Under a denial of an allegation, no evidence shall be introduced which does not tend to negative some fact the party making the controverted allegation is bound to prove. [R60, §2944; C73, §2704; C97, §3615; C24, 27, §11196.]

1197. Sham defenses—redundant matter. Sham and irrelevant answers and defenses, and irrelevant and redundant matter in all pleadings, may be stricken out on motion, upon such terms as the court may, in its discretion, impose. [C51, §1753; R60, §§2861, 2946; C73, §§2707, 2719; C97, §3618; C24, 27, §11197.]

1198. Statute—how pleaded. In pleading a statute, or a right derived therefrom, it shall be sufficient to refer thereto so as to plainly designate it, and the court shall thereupon take judicial notice thereof. [R60, §2926; C73, §2708; C97, §3619; C24, 27, §11198.]

1199. Inconsistent defenses—verification. Inconsistent defenses may be stated in the same answer or reply, and when a verification is required, it must be to the effect that the party believes one or the other to be true, but cannot determine which. [R60, §2937; C73, §2710; C97, §3620; C24, 27, §11199.]

1200. Pleading exceptions. When a party claims a right in derogation of the general law, or when his claim is founded upon an exception of any kind, he shall set forth such claim or such exception particularly in his pleading. [R60, §2940; C73, §2711; C97, §3621; C24, 27, §11200.]

1201. What deemed admitted. Every material allegation in a pleading not controverted by a subsequent pleading shall, for the purposes of the action, be taken as true, but the allegations of the answer not relating to a counterclaim, and of the reply, are to be deemed controverted. A party desiring to admit any allegations which, by this and section 11202, would be considered controverted, may file at any time a written admission thereof. [C51, §1742; R60, §2917; C73, §2712; C97, §3622; C24, 27, §11201.]

1202. Allegations as to value or damage. An allegation of value, or amount of damage, shall not be held true by a failure to controvert it. [C51, §1742; R60, §2917; C73, §2712; C97, §3622; C24, 27, §11202.]

Referred to in §11201.

1203. Account—bill of particulars. If a pleading is founded on an account, a bill of particulars thereof, with the items therein consecutively numbered, must be incorporated into or attached to such pleading, and considered a portion thereof, subject to be made more specific on motion, and shall define and limit the proof, but may be amended as other pleadings. [R60, §2918; C73, §2713; C97, §3623; C24, 27, §11203.]

1204. Account deemed true. In all actions for money due upon an open account, when the defendant has been personally served with the original notice therein, and the petition is duly verified, and where a bill of particulars of said account is incorporated into or attached to the petition, if the defendant makes default or fails to controvert or deny the same or any of the items thereof by pleading duly verified, the account, or so much thereof as is not so controverted or denied, shall be taken as true and admitted. [C97, §§3624; C24, 27, §11204.]

Similar provision, §10544.
11205. Judgment—how pleaded. In pleading a judgment, or the determination of a court or officer of special jurisdiction, it shall not be necessary to state the facts conferring jurisdiction, but it may be stated to have been duly given or made. [R60, §2921; C73, §2714; C97, §3625; C24, 27, §11205.]

Referred to in §11208.

11206. Conditions precedent. In pleading the performance of conditions precedent in a contract, it is not necessary to state the facts constituting such performance, but the party may state, generally, that he duly performed all the conditions on his part. [R60, §2922; C73, §2715; C97, §3626; C24, 27, §11206.]

Referred to in §11208.

11207. Allegation of representative capacity. A plaintiff suing as a corporation, partnership, executor, guardian, or in any other way implying corporate, partnership, representative, or other than individual capacity, need not state the facts constituting such capacity or relation, but may aver the same generally, or as a legal conclusion, constituting such capacity or relation, but may aver the same generally, or as a legal conclusion, and where a defendant is held in such capacity or relation, a plaintiff may aver such capacity or relation in the same general way. [R60, §2923; C73, §2716; C97, §3627; C24, 27, §11207.]

Referred to in §11208.

11208. Fact denial required. If either of the allegations contemplated in sections 11205 to 11207, inclusive, is controverted, it shall not be sufficient to do so in terms contradictory of the allegation, but the facts relied on shall be specifically stated. [R60, §2925; C73, §2717; C97, §3628; C24, 27, §11208.]

11209. Matters specially pleaded. Any defense showing that a contract, written or oral, or any instrument sued on, is void or voidable; or that the instrument was delivered to a person as an escrow, or showing matter of justification, excuse, merger, release, and any defense which admits the facts of the adverse pleading, but by some other matter seeks to avoid their legal effect, must be specially pleaded. [R60, §2942; C73, §2718; C97, §3629; C24, 27, §11209.]

11210. Negligence—burden of proof—mitigation. In all actions brought in the courts of this state to recover damages caused by the negligence of the defendant, the burden of proving contributory negligence shall rest upon the defendant. This section shall only apply to actions brought by an employee against his or her employer, or by a passenger against a common carrier, and in such cases contributory negligence may be pleaded in mitigation of damages. [SS15, §3595-a; C24, 27, §11210.]

Contributory and comparative negligence, §158.

1111. Judicial notice. Matters of which judicial notice is taken need not be stated in a pleading. [R60, §2950; C73, §2722; C97, §3632; C24, 27, §11211.]

11212. Pleading conveyance. When a party claims by conveyance, he may state it according to its legal effect or name. [R60, §2952; C73, §2723; C97, §3633; C24, 27, §11212.]

11213. Pleading estate. It shall not be necessary to allege the commencement of either a particular or a superior estate, unless it be essential to the merits of the case. [R60, §2954; C73, §2724; C97, §3634; C24, 27, §11213.]

11214. Injuries to goods. In actions for injuries to goods and chattels, their kind or species shall be alleged. [R60, §2956; C73, §2725; C97, §3655; C24, 27, §11214.]

11215. Injuries to real property. In actions for injuries to real property, the petition shall describe the property, and when the injury is to an incorporeal hereditament, shall describe the property in respect of which the right is claimed, as well as the right itself, either by the numbers by which the property is designated in the national survey, or by its abutments, or by its courses and distances, or by any name which it has acquired by reputation certain enough to identify it. [R60, §2958; C73, §2726; C97, §3636; C24, 27, §11215.]

11216. Malice. When the party intends to prove malice to affect damages, he must aver the same. [R60, §2959; C73, §2727; C97, §3637; C24, 27, §11216.]

11217. Bond—breaches of. In an action on a bond with conditions, the party suing thereon shall notice the conditions and allege the facts constituting the breaches relied on. [C51, §1818; R60, §2960; C73, §2728; C97, §3638; C24, 27, §11217.]

11218. Denial of genuineness of signature. When a written instrument is referred to in a pleading, and the same or a copy thereof is incorporated in or attached to such pleading, the signature thereto, and to any indorsement thereon, shall be deemed genuine and admitted, unless the person whose signature the same purports to be shall, in a pleading or writing filed within the time allowed for pleading, deny under oath the genuineness of such signature. [R60, §2967; C73, §2730; C97, §3640; C24, 27, §11218.]

11219. Execution by third party. If such instrument is not negotiable, and purports to be executed by a person not a party to the proceeding, the signature thereto shall not be deemed genuine or admitted, if a party to the proceeding, in the manner and within the time before mentioned, states under oath that he has no knowledge or information sufficient to enable him to form a belief as to the genuineness of such signature. [R60, §2967; C73, §2730; C97, §3640; C24, 27, §11219.]

11220. Inspection. The person whose signature purports to be signed to such instrument shall, on demand, be entitled to an inspection thereof. [C73, §2730; C97, §3640; C24, 27, §11220.]

11221. Supplemental pleading. Either party may be allowed to make a supplemental petition, answer, or reply, alleging facts material to the case which have happened or have come to his knowledge since the filing of the former pleading; nor shall such new pleading be considered a waiver of former pleadings. [C51, §1749; R60, §2965; C73, §2731; C97, §3641; C24, 27, §11221.]
11222. Matter in abatement. Matter in abatement may be stated in the answer or reply, either together with or without causes of defense in bar, and no one of such causes shall be deemed to overrule the other. [R60, §2969; C73, §2732; C97, §3642; C24, 27, §11222.]

11223. Waiver of matter in bar. A party shall not, after trial on matter of abatement, be allowed in the same action to answer or reply matter in bar. [R60, §2970; C73, §2733; C97, §3643; C24, 27, §11224.]

11224. Subsequent defenses. Any defense arising after the commencement of any action shall be stated according to the fact, without any formal commencement or conclusion. [R60, §2970; C73, §2733; C97, §3643; C24, 27, §11224.]

11225. Presumption. Any answer which does not state whether the defense therein set up arose before or after action shall be held to be of matter arising before action. [R60, §2970; C73, §2733; C97, §3643; C24, 27, §11225.]

11226. Consolidation of actions. When two or more actions are pending in the same court

CHAPTE R 492
MOTIONS AND ORDERS

11229. Motion defined. A motion is a written application for an order, addressed to the court or to a judge in vacation, by any party to an action, or by anyone interested therein. [R60, §3428; C73, §2911; C97, §3831; C24, 27, §11229.]

Orders executed outside district, §11242-d1.

11230. Several objects. Several objects may be included in the same motion, if they all grow out of or are connected with the action in which it is made. [R60, §3438; C73, §2912; C97, §3832; C24, 27, §11230.]

11231. Proof by affidavit—cross-examination. Testimony to sustain or resist a motion may be in the form of affidavits, or in such other form as the parties may agree on or the court or judge direct. If by affidavit, the person making the same may be required by the court or judge to appear and submit to a cross-examination. [R60, §3440; C73, §2913; C97, §3833; C24, 27, §11231.]

11232. Notice of motion. A party who has appeared in an action, or who has been served with the original notice therein in any manner provided by this code, shall take notice of all motions filed during term time, upon the same being filed by the clerk and entered in the appearance docket. All motions filed in vacation shall be entered on such docket and served as herein required. [R60, §3429; C73, §2914; C97, §3834; C24, 27, §11232.]

11233. Form and service of notice. When notice of a motion is required to be served, it shall state the names of the parties to the action or proceeding in which it is made, the name of the court or judge before whom it is to be made, and the place where and the day on which it is to be heard, and, if affidavits are to be used on the hearing, the notice shall be accompanied with copies thereof, and shall be served such length of time before the hearing as the court or judge may fix. [R60, §3430; C73, §2915; C97, §3835; C24, 27, §11233.]

11234. Who may serve. Notices and copies of motions mentioned in this chapter may be served by anyone who would be authorized to serve an original notice. [R60, §3431; C73, §2916; C97, §3836; C24, 27, §11234.]

Who may serve, §11058.

11235. Parties served. The service shall be on each of the parties adverse to the motion, if more than one, or on an attorney of record of such party. [R60, §3432; C73, §2917; C97, §3837; C24, 27, §11235.]

11236. Manner of service. The service may be personal on such party or attorney, or may be made in the same manner as is provided for the service of the original notice in civil actions; or it may be served on the attorney by being left at his office with any person having
the charge thereof. [C51, §2496; R60, §3433; C73, §2918; C97, §3838; C24, 27, §11236.]

Service of original notice, §11060.

11237. Return. Any officer authorized to serve any notice shall serve the same at once and make prompt return to the party who delivered it to him, and a failure to do so shall be punished as a disobedience of the process of the court. [R60, §3435; C73, §2919; C97, §3839; S13, §3849; C24, 27, §11238.]

11238. What to state. The return of proof of service must state the manner in which it was made. [C51, §2499; R60, §3436; C73, §2920; C97, §3840; C24, 27, §11239.]

11239. Court may direct mode of service. When the party has no known place of abode in this state, and no attorney in the county where the action is pending, or where the parties, plaintiffs or defendants, are numerous, the court or judge may direct the mode of serving such notices, and on whom they shall be served. [R60, §3437; C73, §2921; C97, §3841; C24, 27, §11240.]

11240. "Order" defined. Every direction of a court or judge, made or entered in writing and not included in a judgment, is an order. [R60, §3427; C73, §2922; C97, §3842; C24, 27, §11241.]

11241. Vacation orders. A judge's order may issue in vacation, directing any of the officers of the court to discharge of their duties. [C51, §2210; R60, §3795; C73, §2923; C97, §3843; C24, 27, §11242.]

Orders executed outside district, §11242-dl.

11245. Bond for costs. If a defendant, at any time before answering shall make and file an affidavit stating that he has a good defense in whole or in part, the plaintiff, or party bringing the action or proceeding, if he is a nonresident of this state, or a private or foreign corporation, before any other proceedings in the action, must file in the clerk's office a bond with sureties to be approved by the clerk, in an amount to be fixed by the court, for the payment of all costs which may legally be adjudged against plaintiff. [R60, §3442; C73, §2927; C97, §3847; S13, §3847; C24, 27, §11245.]

Referred to in §§11248, 11249. Similar provision, §10827.

11246. Nonresident intervenor—action in probate. A nonresident intervenor or party required to answer or defend. §11248. Dismissal for failure to furnish. An action in which a bond for costs is required by sections 11245 to 11247, inclusive, shall be dismissed, if a bond is not given in such time as the court allows. [R60, §3443; C73, §2928; C97, §3848; C24, 27, §11248.]

Referred to in §11249.

11247. Procedure. The application for such security shall be by motion, filed with the case, and the facts supporting it must be shown by affidavits annexed thereto, which may be responded to by counter affidavits on or before the hearing of the motion, and each party shall file all his affidavits at once, and none thereafter. [R60, §3448; C73, §2929; C97, §3849; S13, §3849; C24, 27, §11247.]

Referred to in §§11248, 11249. Similar provision, §10827.

11248. Dismissal for failure to furnish. An action in which a bond for costs is required by sections 11245 to 11247, inclusive, shall be dismissed, if a bond is not given in such time as the court allows. [R60, §3443; C73, §2928; C97, §3848; C24, 27, §11248.]

Referred to in §11249.

11249. Becoming nonresident. If the plaintiff or any intervenor in an action, after its institution and at any time before its final determination, becomes a nonresident of this state, he may be required to give security for costs in the manner provided in the preceding sections of this chapter. [R60, §3444; C73, §2929; C97, §3849; S13, §3849; C24, 27, §11249.]

CHAPTER 493
SECURITY FOR COSTS

11245. Bond for costs.

11246. Nonresident intervenor—action in probate.

11247. Procedure.

11248. Dismissal for failure to furnish.

11249. Becoming nonresident.

11250. Additional security.

11251. Prohibited sureties.


11253. Cash in lieu of bond.

11254. Order for costs.

11255. Nonresident intervenor—action in probate.

11256. Procedure.

11257. Additional securities.


11259. Cash in lieu of bond.

11260. Additional securities.

11261. Prohibited sureties.


11263. Cash in lieu of bond.

11264. Order for costs.

11265. Nonresident intervenor—action in probate.

11266. Procedure.

11267. Additional securities.

11268. Prohibited sureties.


11270. Cash in lieu of bond.

11271. Order for costs.

11272. Nonresident intervenor—action in probate.

11273. Procedure.

11274. Additional securities.
11250. Additional security. In an action in which a bond for costs has been given, the defendant may, at any time before trial, make a motion for additional security, and if on such motion the court is satisfied that the surety in the plaintiff's bond has removed from the state, or is not sufficient for the amount thereof, it may dismiss the action unless, in a reasonable time to be fixed by the court, sufficient security is given by the plaintiff. [R60, §3445; C73, §2930; C97, §3850; C24, 27, §11250.]

11251. Prohibited sureties. No attorney or other officer of the court shall be received as security in any proceeding in court. [R60, §3446; C73, §2931; C97, §3851; C24, 27, §11251.]

Similar provision, §12755.

11252. Judgment on bond. After final judgment has been rendered in an action in which security for costs has been given as above required, the court may, on motion of the defendant or any other person having the right to such costs or any part thereof, render judgment summarily, in the name of the defendant or his legal representatives, against the sureties for costs, for the amount of costs adjudged against the plaintiff, or so much thereof as may remain unpaid. [R60, §3447; C73, §2932; C97, §3852; C24, 27, §11252.]

11253. Cash in lieu of bond. In all cases in which a bond for security for costs is required, the party required to give such security may deposit in cash the amount fixed in said bond with the clerk of the district court or justice of the peace in lieu of said bond. [S13, §3852-a; C24, 27, §11253.]

CHAPTER 494

EVIDENCE

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

11254. Witnesses—who competent.
11255. Credibility.
11256. Interest.
11257. Transaction with person since deceased.
11258. Exceptions.
11259. Depositions taken conditionally.
11260. Exceptions.
11261. Witness for each other.
11262. Communications between husband and wife.
11263. Communications in professional confidence.
11264. Judge as witness.
11265. Criminating questions.
11266. Civil liability.
11267. Immunity from prosecution.
11268. Exceptions.
11269. Notarial certificate of protest.
11270. Previous conviction.
11271. Moral character.
11272. Whole of a writing or conversation.
11273. Detached acts, declarations, or conversations.
11274. Writing and printing.
11275. Understanding of parties to agreement.
11276. Historical and scientific works.
11277. Subscribing witness—substitute proof.
11278. Private writing—acknowledgment.
11279. Whole of a writing or conversation.
11280. Entries and writings of deceased person.
11281. Books of account—when admissible.
11282. Loose-leaf system of accounts.
11283. Photographic copies.
11284. Notarial certificate of protest.
11285. Statute of frauds.
11286. Exception.
11287. Contract not denied in the pleadings.
11288. Party made witness.
11289. Instruments affecting real estate—adoption of minors.
11290. Record or certified copy.
11291. Absence of seal.
11292. Retroactive.
11293. Presumption rebuttable.
11294. United States and state patents.
11295. Field notes and plats.
11296. Records and entries in public offices.
11297. Copies of books of original entries.
11298. Additional entries.
11299. Officer to give copies of records.
11300. Maps in office of surveyor general.
11301. Certificate as to loss of paper.
11302. Duplicate receipt of receiver of land office.
11303. Certificate of register or receiver.
11304. Official signature presumed genuine.
11305. Judicial record—state or federal courts.
11306. Of another state.
11307. Of a foreign country.
11308. Of a justice of the peace.
11309. Of public officers.
11310. Executive acts.
11311. Proceedings of legislature.
11312. Printed copies of statutes.
11313. Written law or public writing.
11314. Foreign unwritten law.
11315. Ordnances of city or town.
11316. Production of books and papers.
11317. Petition—granting or refusing.
11318. Failure to obey.
11319. Writing called for.
11320. Subpoenas.
11321. Proof of service—costs.
11322. To whom directed—duces tecum.
11323. How far compelled to attend.
11324. Deposit—effect.
11325. Thirty mile limit.
11326. Witness fees.
11327. Attorney, juror, or officer.
11328. Peace officer.
11329. Expert witnesses—fee.
11330. Fees payable by county.
11331. Fees in advance.
11332. Reimbursement to party or county.
11333. Failure to attend or testify—liability.
11334. Proceedings for contempt.
11335. Serving subpoena.
11336. When party fails to obey subpoena.
11337. Pleading taken true.
11338. Authority to subpoena.
11339. Prisoner produced.
11340. Deposition of.
11341. Subpoenas—enforcing obedience.
11342. Affidavits—before whom made.
11343. Foreign affidavits.
11344. How affidavits compelled.
11345. Subpoena issued.
11346. Notice.
11347. Cross-examination.
11348. Signature and seal—presumption.
11349. Newspaper publications—how proved.
11350. Proof of serving or posting notices.
11351. Other facts.
11352. How perpetuated—presumption of fact.
§11254. Witnesses — who competent. Every human being of sufficient capacity to understand the obligation of an oath is a competent witness in all cases, except as otherwise declared. [C51, §2388; R60, §3978; C73, §3636; C97, §4601; C24, 27, §11254.]

11255. Credibility. Facts which have heretofo­re caused the exclusion of testimony may still be shown for the purpose of lessening its credibility. [C51, §2389; R60, §3979; C73, §3637; C97, §4602; C24, 27, §11255.]

11256. Interest. No person offered as a wit­ness in any action or proceeding in any court, or before any officer acting judicially, shall be excluded by reason of his interest in the event of the action or proceeding, or because he is a party thereto, except as provided in this chapter. [R60, §3982; C73, §3639; C97, §4604; C24, 27, §11256.]

11257. Transaction with person since deceased. No party to any action or proceeding, nor any person interested in the event thereof, nor any person from, through, or under whom any such party or interested person derives any interest or title by assignment or otherwise, and no husband or wife of any said party or person, shall be examined as a witness in regard to any personal transaction or communication between such witness and a person at the commence­ment of such examination deceased, insane or lunatic, against the executor, administrator, heir at law, next of kin, assignee, legatee, devisee, survivor, or guardian shall be examined on his own behalf, or as to which the testimony of such deceased or insane person or lunatic shall be given in evidence. [R60, §3982; C73, §3639; C97, §4604; C24, 27, §11258.]

11258. Exceptions. This prohibition shall not extend to any transaction or communication as to which any such executor, administrator, heir at law, next of kin, assignee, legatee, devisee, survivor, or guardian shall be examined on his own behalf, or as to which the testimony of such deceased or insane person or lunatic shall be given in evidence. [R60, §3982; C73, §3639; C97, §4604; C24, 27, §11258.]

11259. Depositions taken conditionally. Any person may have his own deposition, or that of any other person, read in evidence in all cases where his evidence would be incompetent by the provisions of section 11257, by causing it to be taken, either before or after action is brought, during the lifetime or sanity of the person against whose executor, heir, or other representative the same is to be used, if such deposition shall have been taken and filed ten days prior to the death or insanity of such person. If after action is brought, such deposition may be taken in the usual manner; if before, then the same may be taken de bene esse, as provided by law. [C73, §3640; C97, §4605; C24, 27, §11259.]

Perpetuating testimony, §11400 et seq.

11260. Husband or wife as witness. Neither the husband nor wife shall in any case be a wit­ness against the other, except:
1. In a criminal prosecution for a crime com­mitted one against the other, or
2. In a civil action or proceeding one against the other, or
3. In a civil action by one against a third party for alienating the affections of the other, or
4. In any civil action brought by a judgment creditor against either the husband or the wife, to set aside a conveyance of property from one to the other on the ground of want of consideration or fraud, and to subject the same to the payment of his judgment. [C51, §2391; R60, §3983; C73, §3641; C97, §4606; S13, §4606; C24, 27, §11260.]

Exception, §11261.
11261. Witness for each other. In all civil and criminal cases the husband and wife may be witnesses for each other. [C51,§2391; R60,§3983; C73,§3641; C97,§4606; S13,§4606; C24,27,§11261.]

11262. Communications between husband and wife. Neither husband nor wife can be examined in any case as to any communication made by the one to the other while married, nor shall they, after the marriage relation ceases, be permitted to reveal in testimony any such communication made while the marriage subsisted. [C51,§2392; R60,§3984; C73,§3642; C97,§4607; C24,27,§11262.]

11263. Communications in professional confidence. No practicing attorney, counselor, physician, surgeon, or the stenographer or confidential clerk of any such person, who obtains such information by reason of his employment, minister of the gospel or priest of any denomination shall be allowed, in giving testimony, to disclose any confidential communication properly intrusted to him in his professional capacity, and necessary and proper to enable him to discharge the functions of his office according to the usual course of practice or discipline. Such prohibition shall not apply to cases where the party in whose favor the same is made waves the rights conferred. [C51,§§2393,2394; R60,§§3985,3986; C73,§3643; C97,§4608; S13,§4608; C24,27,§11263.]

11264. Public officers. A public officer can not be examined as to communications made to him in official confidence, when the public interests would suffer by the disclosure. [C51,§2395; R60,§3987; C73,§3644; C97,§4609; C24,27,§11264.]

11265. Judge as witness. The judge of the court is a competent witness for either party, and may be sworn upon the trial. In such case it is in his discretion to order the trial to be postponed or suspended, and to take place before another judge. [C51,§2408; R60,§4005; C73,§3645; C97,§4610; C24,27,§11265.]

11266. Civil liability. No witness is excused from answering a question upon the mere ground that he would be thereby subject to a civil liability. [C51,§2396; R60,§3988; C73,§3646; C97,§4611; C24,27,§11266.]

11267. Criminating questions. When the matter sought to be elicited would tend to render a witness criminally liable, or to expose him to public ignominy, he is not compelled to answer, except as otherwise provided. [C51,§2397; R60,§3989; C73,§3647; C97,§4612; S13,§4612; C24,27,§11267.]

Additional provision, §13831.

11268. Exceptions. In the following cases no witness shall be excused from giving testimony, or from producing any evidence, upon the ground that his testimony or such evidence would tend to render him criminally liable or expose him to public ignominy:

1. In prosecutions against gaming, betting, lotteries, and dealing in options.
2. In prosecutions for creating, entering into or becoming a member of, or a party to, any pool, trust, agreement, contract, combination, confederation, or understanding with any other corporation, partnership, association, or individual to regulate or fix the price of any article of merchandise or commodity, or to fix or limit the amount or quantity of any article, commodity, or merchandise to be manufactured, mined, produced, or sold in this state.
3. In prosecutions for keeping gambling houses.
4. In prosecutions or proceedings for violations of the statutes relating to intoxicating liquors, including proceedings wherein a peace officer is examined as to his knowledge of violations of such statutes.
5. In prosecutions for the violation of the statutes relating to elections.
6. In prosecutions for making, soliciting, or receiving contributions for political purposes by or to any political committee, party, or candidate, or representative thereof.
7. In actions where an election is contested and the matter sought to be elicited relates to the qualification of the witness as a voter, or consists of a statement by the witness as to the candidate for whom the witness voted when the witness was not a qualified voter.
8. In actions for damages for violation of the laws regulating common carriers.
9. In prosecutions for violations of the statutes relating to the free transportation of persons by common carriers of passengers.
10. In investigations by the board of railroad commissioners into the manner and method pursued by common carriers, subject to their jurisdiction, in conducting their business.
11. In examinations or investigations conducted by any committee of the general assembly.
12. In prosecutions against public officers for unlawfully opening, or divulging the contents of, sealed bids.
13. In proceedings auxiliary to executions.
14. In examinations by the board of control of state institutions, or by a committee thereof, of the affairs of any institution under the control of said board.
15. In any action or investigation in relation to any public work or public contract.
16. In any action, proceeding, investigation or hearing instituted or held by the state board of assessment and review.

1. [C97,§4612; S13,§4612; C24,27,§11268.]
2. [C97,§4612; S13,§4612; C24,27,§11268.]
3. [C97,§4612; S13,§4612; C24,27,§11268.]
4. [R60,§1578; C73,§§1538,1551; C97,§§2399,2428,4612; S13,§2428; C24,27,§11268.]
5. [S13,§1137-a2; C24,27,§11268.]
6. [S13,§1641-j; C24,27,§11268.]
7. [C51,§360; R60,§590; C73,§709; C97,§1215; C24,27,§11268.]
8. [C97,§2131; C24,27,§11268.]
9. [S13,§2157-h; C24,27,§11268.]
10. [C97,§2133; C24,27,§11268.]
11. [C73,§17; C97,§21; S13,§2727-a2; C24,27,§11268.]
12. [S13,§1279-b; C24,27,§11268.]
13. [C51,§1585; R60,§3578; C73,§3138; C97,§4075; C24,27,§11268.]
11269. **Immunity from prosecution.** No person compelled under section 11268 to testify or produce evidence tending to incriminate him or to expose him to public ignominy shall be prosecuted for any crime which such testimony or evidence tends to prove or to which the same relates. This section shall not exempt any person from prosecution for perjury. [C51,§2397; R60,§3996; C73,§3647; C97,§3650; C24, 27,§11269.]

11270. **Previous conviction.** A witness may be interrogated as to his previous conviction for a felony. No other proof is competent, except the record thereof. [C51,§2398; R60,§3990; C73,§3648; C97,§4613; C24, 27,§11270.]

11271. **Moral character.** The general moral character of a witness may be proved for the purpose of testing his credibility. [R60,§3991; C73,§3649; C97,§4614; C24, 27,§11271.]

11272. **Whole of a writing or conversation.** When part of an act, declaration, conversation, or writing is given in evidence by one party, the whole on the same subject may be inquired into by the other; thus, when a letter is read, all other letters on the same subject between the same parties may be given. [C51,§2399; R60,§3992; C73,§3650; C97,§4615; C24, 27,§11272.]

11273. **Detached acts, declarations, or conversations.** When a detached act, declaration, conversation, or writing is given in evidence, any other act, declaration, conversation, or writing which is necessary to make it fully understood, or to explain the same, may also be given in evidence. [C51,§2399; R60,§3992; C73,§3650; C97,§4615; C24, 27,§11273.]

11274. **Writing and printing.** When an instrument consists partly of written and partly of printed form, the former controls the latter, if the two are inconsistent. [C51,§2400; R60,§3993; C73,§3651; C97,§4616; C24, 27,§11274.]

11275. **Understanding of parties to agreement.** When the terms of an agreement have been intended in a different sense by the parties to it, that sense is to prevail against either party in which he had reason to suppose the other understood it. [C51,§2401; R60,§3994; C73,§3652; C97,§4617; C24, 27,§11275.]

11276. **Historical and scientific works.** Historical works, books of science or art, and published maps or charts, when made by persons indifferent between the parties, are presumptive evidence of facts of general notoriety or interest therein stated. [C51,§2402; R60,§3995; C73,§3653; C97,§4618; C24, 27,§11276.]

11277. **Subscribing witness—substitute proof.** When a subscribing witness denies or does not recollect the execution of the instrument to which his name is subscribed as such witness, its execution may be proved by other evidence. [C51,§2403; R60,§3996; C73,§3654; C97,§4619; C24, 27,§11277.]

11278. **Handwriting.** Evidence respecting handwriting may be given by experts, by comparison, or by comparison by the jury, with writings of the same person which are proved to be genuine. [C51,§2404; R60,§3997; C73,§3655; C97,§4620; C24, 27,§11278.]

11279. **Private writing—acknowledgment.** Every private writing, except a last will and testament, after being acknowledged or proved and certified in the manner prescribed for the proof or acknowledgment of conveyances of real property, may be read in evidence without further proof. [C51,§2407; R60,§4000; C73,§3656; C97,§4621; C24, 27,§11279.]

11280. **Entries and writings of deceased person.** The entries and other writings of a person deceased, who was in a position to know the facts therein stated, made at or near the time of the transaction, are presumptive evidence of such facts, when the entry was made against the interest of the person so making it, or when made in a professional capacity or in the ordinary course of professional conduct, or when made in the performance of a duty specially enjoined by law. [C51,§2405; R60,§3998; C73,§3657; C97,§4622; C24, 27,§11280.]

11281. **Books of account—when admissible.** Books of account containing charges by one party against the other, made in the ordinary course of business, are receivable in evidence only under the following circumstances, subject to all just exceptions as to their credibility:

1. They must show a continuous dealing with persons generally, or several items of charge at different times against the other party in the same book or set of books.

2. It must be shown by the party's oath, or otherwise, that they are his books of original entries.

3. It must be shown in like manner that the charges were made at or near the time of the transactions therein entered, unless satisfactory reasons appear for not making such proof.

4. The charges must also be verified by the party or clerk who made the entries, to the effect that they believe them just and true, or a sufficient reason must be given why such verification is not made. [C51,§2406; R60,§3999; C73,§3658; C97,§4623; S13,§4623; C24, 27,§11281.]

Referred to in §11283.
11283. Photographic copies. In all cases where depositions are taken by either method provided by law, outside of the county in which the case is for trial where books of account are competent evidence in the case, the party desiring to offer the entries of said books as evidence may cause the same to be photographed by or under the direction of the officer taking the deposition and such photographic copy when certified by such officer with his seal attached shall be attached to the deposition, and if the record shows affirmatively the preliminary proof required by section 11281, such copy shall be admitted in evidence with the same force and effect as the original. [§11283.]

11284. Notarial certificate of protest. The usual protest of a notary public, without proof of his signature or notarial seal, is prima facie evidence of what it recites concerning the dishonor, and notice thereof, of a bill of exchange or promissory note, and a copy from his record, properly certified by him, shall receive such faith and credit as it is entitled to by the law and custom of merchants. [§2414; R60, §§199, 4011; C73, §§3668; C97, §4624; C24, 27, §11284.]

11285. Statute of frauds. Except when otherwise specially provided, no evidence of the following enumerated contracts is competent, unless it be in writing and signed by the party charged or by his authorized agent:

1. Those made in consideration of marriage.
2. Those wherein one person promises to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, including promises by executors to pay the debt of the decedent from their own estate.
3. Those for the creation or transfer of any interest in lands, except leases for a term not exceeding one year.
4. Those that are not to be performed within one year from the making thereof. [§2409, 2410; R60, §§4006, 4007; C73, §§3663, 3664; C97, §4625; C24, 27, §11285.]

11286. Exception. The provisions of paragraph 3 of section 11285 do not apply where the purchase money, or any portion thereof, has been received by the vendor, or when the vendee, with the actual or implied consent of the vendor, has taken and held possession of the premises under and by virtue of the contract, or when there is any other circumstance which, by the law heretofore in force, would have taken the case out of the statute of frauds. [§2411; R60, §4008; C73, §§3665; C97, §4626; C24, 27, §11286.]

11287. Contract not denied in the pleadings. The above regulations, relating merely to the proof of contracts, shall not prevent the enforcement of those not denied in the pleadings, except in cases when the contract is sought to be enforced, or damages recovered for the breach thereof, against some person other than him who made it. [§2412; R60, §4009; C73, §§3668; C97, §4627; C24, 27, §11287.]

Applicable to sales of goods, §9933-a1.

11288. Party made witness. The oral evidence of the maker against whom the unwritten contract is sought to be enforced shall be competent to establish the same. [§2413; R60, §4010; C73, §§3667; C97, §4628; C24, 27, §11288.]

Applicable to sales of goods, §9933-a1.

11289. Instruments affecting real estate—adoption of minors. Every instrument in writing affecting real estate, or the adoption of minors, which is acknowledged or proved and certified as required, may be read in evidence without further proof. [§1227; R60, §§2225, 4001; C73, §§3659; C97, §4629; C24, 27, §11289.]

11290. Record or certified copy. When the recording of any instrument in the office of any public officer is authorized by law, the record of such instrument, or a duly authenticated copy thereof, is competent evidence whenever, by the party's own oath or otherwise, the original is shown to be lost, or not belonging to the party wishing to use the same, nor within his control. [§1228, 1476; R60, §§2225, 4002; C73, §§2197, 3660; C97, §4630; C24, 27, §11290.]

Referred to in §11292.

11291. Absence of seal. In such case, it is no objection to the record that no official seal is appended to the recorded acknowledgment thereof, if, when the acknowledgment purports to have been taken by an officer having an official seal, the record shows, by a scroll or otherwise, that there was such an official, which will be presumptive evidence that it was attached to the original certificate. [§1229; R60, §4002; C73, §3660; C97, §4630; C24, 27, §11291; 44GA, ch 226.]

Referred to in §11292.

11292. Retrospective. The provisions of sections 11290 and 11291 are intended to apply to all instruments heretofore recorded, as well as those hereafter to be recorded. [§1229; R60, §§2225, 4003; C73, §3661; C97, §4631; C24, 27, §11292.]

11293. Presumption rebuttable. Neither the certificate, the record, nor the transcript thereof is conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated. [§1230; R60, §§2228, 4004; C73, §3662; C97, §4632; C24, 27, §11293.]

11294. United States and state patents. United States and state patents for land in the state, and duly certified copies thereof from the general land office of the United States, or the state land office, that have been or may be recorded in the recorder's office of the county in which the land is situated, shall be matters of record and such record, and copies thereof, certified by to the recorder, may be received and read in evidence in all courts, with like effect as the record of other instruments, and other certified copies of original papers recorded in his office; and such patents and certified copies may be recorded without an acknowledgment. [§4633; S13, §4633; C24, 27, §11294.]

Referred to in §11294.

11295. Field notes and plats. A copy of the field notes of any surveyor, or a plat made by him and certified under oath as correct, may
be received as evidence to show the shape or dimensions of a tract of land, or any other fact the ascertainment of which requires the exercise of scientific skill or calculation only. [C51, §2431; R60, §4046; C73, §3701; C97, §4653; C24, 27, §11295.]

Referred to in §11304.

11296. Records and entries in public offices. Duly certified copies of all records and entries or papers belonging to any public office, or by authority of law filed to be kept therein, shall be evidence in all cases of equal credibility with the original record or papers so filed. [C51, §2432; R60, §4047; C73, §3702; C97, §4655; C24, 27, §11296.]

Referred to in §11304.

11297. Copies of books of original entries. Copies of entries made in the book of "copies of original entries", kept as a record in the office of the county recorder, when such book has been compared with the originals and certified as true copies by the register of the United States land office at which such original entries were made, may, when certified by the recorder to be true copies, be received and read in evidence in all of the courts, with like effect as certified copies of original papers recorded in his office. [R60, §4049; C73, §3704; C97, §4656; C24, 27, §11297.]

Referred to in §§11298, 11304.

11298. Additional entries. Copies of additional entries shall, from time to time, be procured as made, certified as required in section 11297, and entered in the book of "copies of original entries", until all the lands in the county have been entered and so certified. [R60, §4050; C73, §3705; C97, §4657; C24, 27, §11298.]

Referred to in §11304.

11299. Officer to give copies of records. Every officer having the custody of a public record or writing shall furnish any person, upon demand and payment of the legal fees therefor, a certified copy thereof. [C51, §2433; R60, §4051; C73, §3706; C97, §4658; C24, 27, §11299.]

Referred to in §11304.

11300. Maps in office of surveyor general. Copies of all maps, official letters, and other documents in the office of the surveyor general of the United States, when certified by that officer according to law, shall be received by the courts of this state as presumptive evidence of the existence and contents of the originals, and that they are copies of the originals, notwithstanding such maps, official letters, or other papers, may themselves be copied. [R60, §4052; C73, §3707; C97, §4659; C24, 27, §11300.]

Referred to in §11304.

11301. Certificate as to loss of paper. The certificate of a public officer, that he has made diligent and ineffectual search for a paper in his office, is of the same efficacy in all cases as if such officer had personally appeared and sworn to such facts. [C51, §2434; R60, §4053; C73, §3708; C97, §4660; C24, 27, §11301.]

Referred to in §11304.

11302. Duplicate receipt of receiver of land office. The usual duplicate receipt of the receiver of any land office, or the certificate of such receiver that the books of his office show the sale of a tract of land to a certain individual, is proof of title, equivalent to a patent, against all but the holder of an actual patent. [C51, §2435; R60, §4054; C73, §3709; C97, §4661; C24, 27, §11302.]

Referred to in §11304.

11303. Certificate of register or receiver. The certificate of the register or receiver of any land office of the United States, as to the entry of land within his district, shall be presumptive evidence of title, in the person entering, to the real estate therein named. [R60, §4055; C73, §3710; C97, §4662; C24, 27, §11303.]

Referred to in §11304.

11304. Official signature presumed genuine. In the cases contemplated in sections 11294 to 11303, inclusive, the signature of the officer shall be presumed to be genuine until the contrary is shown. [C51, §2436; R60, §4056; C73, §3711; C97, §4663; C24, 27, §11304.]

11305. Judicial record—state or federal courts. A judicial record of this state or any court of the United States, when certified by that officer authorized to be presiding, shall be received and held in evidence as a duplicate of the original, or a copy thereof certified by the clerk or person having the legal custody thereof, authenticated by his seal of office, if he have one. [C51, §2437; R60, §4057; C73, §3712; C97, §4664; C24, 27, §11305.]

11306. Of another state. That of another state may be proved by the attestation of the clerk and the seal of the court annexed, if there be a seal, together with a certificate of a judge, chief justice, or presiding magistrate that the attestation is in due form of law. [C51, §2438; R60, §4058; C73, §3713; C97, §4665; C24, 27, §11306.]

11307. Of a justice of the peace. The official certificate of a justice of the peace of any of the United States to any judgment and the proceedings before him, supported by the official certificate of the clerk of any court of record within the county in which such justice resides, stating that he is an acting justice of the peace of that county, and that the signature to his certificate is genuine, is sufficient evidence of such proceedings and judgment. [C51, §2439; R60, §4059; C73, §3714; C97, §4666; C24, 27, §11307.]

11308. Of a foreign country. Copies of records and proceedings in the courts of a foreign country may be admitted in evidence upon being authenticated as follows: 1. By the official attestation of the clerk or officer in whose custody such records are legally kept. 2. By the certificate of one of the judges or magistrates of such court, that the person so attesting is the clerk or officer legally intrusted with the custody of such records, and that the signature to his attestation is genuine. 3. By the official certificate of the officer who has the custody of the principal seal of the government under whose authority the court is held, attested by said seal, stating that such court is duly constituted, specifying the general nature of its jurisdiction, and verifying the seal of the court. [C51, §2440; R60, §4060; C73, §3715; C97, §4667; C24, 27, §11308.]
11309. Presumption of regularity. The proceedings of all officers and courts of limited and inferior jurisdiction within the state shall be presumed regular, except in regard to matters required to be entered of record, and except where otherwise expressly declared. [C51,§2512; R60, §4120; C73,§3669; C97,§4648; C24, 27,§11309.]

11310. Executive acts. Acts of the executive of the United States, or of this or any other state of the Union, or of a foreign government, are proved by the records of the state department of the respective governments, or by public documents purporting to have been printed by order of the legislatures of those governments, respectively, or by either branch thereof. [C51, §2441; R60,§4061; C73,§3716; C97,§4649; C24, 27,§11310.]

11311. Proceedings of legislature. The proceedings of the legislature of this or any other state of the Union, or of the United States, or of any foreign government, are proved by the journals of those bodies, respectively, or of either branch thereof, and either by copies officially certified by the clerk of the house in which the proceeding was had, or by a copy purporting to have been printed by its order. [C51,§2442; R60, §4062; C73,§3717; C97,§4650; C24, 27,§11311.]

11312. Printed copies of statutes. Printed copies of the statutes of this or any other of the United States, or of congress, or of any foreign government, purporting or proved to have been published under the authority thereof, or proved to be commonly admitted as evidence of the existing laws in the courts of such state or government, shall be admitted in the courts of this state as presumptive evidence of such laws. [C51,§2443; R60,§4063; C73,§3718; C97,§4651; C24, 27,§11312.]

11313. Written law or public writing. The public seal of the state or county, affixed to a copy of the written law or other public writing, is admissible as evidence of such law or writing, respectively. [C51,§2444; R60,§4064; C73,§3719; C97,§4652; C24, 27,§11313.]

11314. Foreign unwritten law. The unwritten laws of any other state or government may be proved as facts by parol evidence, or by the books of reports of cases adjudged in their courts. [C51, §2444; R60,§4064; C73,§3719; C97,§4652; C24, 27,§11314.]

11315. Ordinances of city or town. The printed copies of the ordinance of any municipal corporation, published by its authority, or transcripts of any ordinance, act, or proceeding thereof recorded in any book, or entries on any minutes or journals kept under its direction, and certified by its clerk, shall be received in evidence for any purpose for which the original ordinances, books, minutes, or journals would be received, and with the same effect. The clerk shall furnish such transcripts, and be entitled to charge thereon at the rate that the clerk of the inferior court is entitled to charge for transcripts of records from that court. [R60,§1076; C73,§3720; C97,§4653; C24, 27,§11315.]

11316. Production of books and papers. The district or superior court may in its discretion, by rule, require the production of any papers or books which are material to the just determination of any cause pending before it, for the purpose of being inspected and copied by or for the party thus calling for them. [C51,§2423; R60, §4026; C73,§3685; C97,§4654; C24, 27,§11316.]

Similar provision, §490.

11317. Petition—granting or refusing. The petition for that purpose shall be verified, and must state the facts expected to be proved by such books or papers, and that, as the petitioner believes, such books and papers are under the control of the party against whom the rule is sought, and must show wherein they are material. The rule shall thereupon be granted to produce the books and papers, or show cause to the contrary, if the court deems such rule expedient and proper. [C51,§2424; R60,§4027; C73,§3686; C97,§4655; C24, 27,§11317.]

11318. Failure to obey. On failure to obey the rule or show sufficient cause therefor, the same consequences shall ensue as if the party had failed to obey a rule and testify when subpoenaed by the party now calling for the books and papers. [C51,§2425; R60,§4028; C73,§3687; C97,§4656; C24, 27,§11318.]

11319. Writing called for. Though a writing called for by one party is by the other produced, the party calling for it is not obliged to use it as evidence in the case. [C51,§2426; R60, §4029; C73,§3688; C97,§4657; C24, 27,§11319.]

11320. Subpoenas. The clerks of the several courts shall, on application of any person having a cause or matter pending in court, issue a subpoena for witnesses under the seal of the court, inserting all the names required by the applicant in one subpoena, if practicable, which he is bound by law to produce, the party now calling for the books and papers, or show cause to the contrary, if the court deems such rule expedient and proper. [C51,§2427; R60,§4030; C73,§3689; C97,§4658; C24, 27,§11320.]

11321. Proof of service—costs. When a subpoena is served by any person other than the sheriff, coroner, or any constable of the county, or by the party or any other person. [R60,§4012; C73, §3671; C97,§4659; C24, 27,§11321.]

11322. To whom directed—duces tecum. The subpoena shall be directed to the person therein named, requiring him to attend at a particular time or place to testify as a witness, and it may contain a clause directing the witness to bring with him any book, writing, or other thing under his control, which he is bound by law to produce as evidence. [C51,§2415; R60,§4013; C73,§3672; C97,§4659; C24, 27,§11322.]

11323. How far compelled to attend. Witnesses in civil cases cannot be compelled to attend the district or superior court out of the state where they are served, nor at a distance of more than one hundred miles from the place of their residence, or from that where they are served with a subpoena, unless within the same
11324. Deposit—effect. The court or judge, for good cause shown, may, upon deposit with the clerk of the court of sufficient money to pay the legal fees and mileage of a witness, order a subpoena to issue requiring the attendance of such witness from a greater distance within the state. Such subpoena shall show that it is issued under the provisions hereof. [C24, 27, §11324.]

11325. Thirty mile limit. No other subpoena but that from the district or superior court can compel his attendance at a greater distance than thirty miles from his place of residence, or of service, if not in the same county. [C51, §2416; R60, §4014; C73, §3673; C97, §4660; C24, 27, §11325.]

11326. Witness fees. Witnesses in any court of record, except in the police courts, shall receive for each day's attendance two dollars, and in the police courts the same fees and mileage as are allowed before justices of the peace; before a justice of the peace, fifty cents for each day; and in all cases five cents per mile for each mile actually traveled. [C51, §2544; R60, §4153; C73, §3814; C97, §4661; C24, 27, §11326.]

11327. Attorney, juror, or officer. An attorney, juror, or officer, who is in habitual attendance on the court at the term at which he is examined as a witness, shall be entitled to but one day's attendance. [C51, §2544; R60, §4153; C73, §3814; C97, §4661; C24, 27, §11328.]

11328. Peace officer. No peace officer shall, in any case, receive fees as a witness for testifying in regard to any matter coming to his knowledge in the discharge of his official duties in such case, unless the court so orders. [C97, §4661; C24, 27, §11328.]

11329. Expert witnesses — fee. Witnesses called to testify only to an opinion founded on special study or experience in any branch of science, or to make scientific or professional examinations and state the result thereof, shall receive additional compensation, to be fixed by the court, with reference to the value of the time employed and the degree of learning or skill required; but such additional compensation shall not exceed four dollars per day while so employed. [C73, §3814; C97, §4661; C24, 27, §11329.]

11330. Fees payable by county. For attending before the trial jury or court in criminal cases where the defendant is adjudged not guilty, the fees above provided for attending the district or justice's court shall be paid by the county, upon a certificate of the clerk or justice showing the amount of the services to which they are entitled. [C51, §2544; R60, §4158; C73, §3814; C97, §4661; C24, 27, §11330.]

11331. Fees in advance. Witnesses, except parties to the action, are entitled to receive in advance, if demanded when subpoenaed, their traveling fees to and from the court, with their fees for one day's attendance. At the commencement of each day after the first, they are further entitled, on demand, to receive the legal fees and mileage as provided above, if they are not compelled to attend or remain as witnesses. [C51, §2417; R60, §4015; C73, §3674; C97, §4662; C24, 27, §11331.]

11332. Reimbursement to party or county. When the county or any party has paid the fees of any witness, and the same is afterward collected from the adverse party, the county or person so paying the same shall, upon the production of the receipt of such witness or other satisfactory evidence, be entitled to such fee, whether it be in the hands of the justice or clerk, or has been paid into the county treasury. [C73, §3817; C97, §4663; C24, 27, §11332.]

11333. Failure to attend or testify—liability. For a failure to obey a valid subpoena without a sufficient cause or excuse, or for a refusal to testify after appearance, the delinquent is guilty of a contempt of court and subject to be proceeded against by attachment. He is also liable to the party by whom he was subpoenaed for all consequences of such delinquency, with fifty dollars additional damages. [C51, §2418; R60, §4016; C73, §3675; C97, §4664; C24, 27, §11333.]

Referred to in §119.

11334. Proceedings for contempt. Before a witness is so liable for a contempt for not appearing, he must be served personally with the process, by reading it to him, and leaving a copy thereof with him, if demanded, and it must be shown that the fees and traveling expenses allowed by law were tendered to him, if required; or it must appear that a copy of the subpoena, if left at his usual place of residence, came into his hands, with the fees and traveling expenses above mentioned. [C51, §2419; R60, §4017; C73, §3676; C97, §4665; C24, 27, §11334.]

Referred to in §119.

11335. Serving subpoena. If a witness conceals himself, or in any manner attempts to avoid being personally served with a subpoena, any sheriff or constable having the subpoena may use all necessary and proper means to serve the same, and may for that purpose break into any building or other place where the witness is believed to be found, having first made known his business and demanded admission. [C51, §2420; R60, §4018; C73, §3677; C97, §4666; C24, 27, §11335.]

11336. When party fails to obey subpoena. In addition to the above remedies, if a party to an action in his own right, on being duly subpoenaed, fails to appear and give testimony, the other party may, at his election, have a continuance of the cause at the cost of the delinquent. [C51, §2421; R60, §4024; C73, §3683; C97, §4667; C24, 27, §11336.]

11337. Pleading taken true. Or if he shows by his own testimony, or otherwise, that he could not have a full personal knowledge of the transaction, the court may order his plead-
ing to be taken as true; subject to be reconsidered during the term of the court, upon satisfactory reasons being shown for the delinquency. [C51,§2422; R60,§4035; C73,§3694; C97,§4668; C24,27,§11337.]

11338. Authority to subpoena. Any officer or board authorized to hear evidence shall have authority to subpoena witnesses and compel them to attend and testify, in the same manner as officers authorized to take depositions. [C97,§4669; C24,27,§11338.]

Enforcing attendance, §11367.

11339. Prisoner produced. A person confined in a penitentiary or jail in the state may, by order of any court of record, be required to be produced for oral examination in the county where he is imprisoned, and in a criminal case in any county in the state; but in all other cases his examination must be by a deposition. [R60,§4019; C73,§3678; C97,§4670; C24,27,§11339.]

11340. Deposition of. While a prisoner's deposition is being taken, he shall remain in the custody of the officer having him in charge, who shall afford reasonable facilities for the taking thereof. [R60,§4020; C73,§3679; C97,§4671; C24,27,§11340.]

11341. Subpoenas — enforcing obedience. When, by the laws of this or any other state or country, testimony may be taken in the form of depositions to be used in any of the courts thereof, the person authorized to take such depositions may issue subpoenas for witnesses, which must be served by the same officers and returned in the same manner as is required in a justice's court, and obedience thereto may be enforced in the same way and to the same extent a justice of the peace might do, or he may report the matter to the district court or a judge thereof, who may enforce obedience as though the action was pending in said court. [C51,§2477-2479; R60,§4021-4023; C73,§3680-3682; C97,§4672; C24,27,§11341.]

Referred to in §119. Similar provision, §11367.

11342. Affidavits—before whom made. An affidavit is a written declaration made under oath, without notice to the adverse party, before any person authorized to administer oaths within or without the state. [R60,§4030,4035; C73,§3689,3690; C97,§4673; C24,27,§11342.]

Perpetuating testimony, §11400 et seq.

11343. Foreign affidavits. Those taken out of the state before any judge or clerk of a court of record, or before a notary public, or a commissioner appointed by the governor of this state to take acknowledgment of deeds in the state where such affidavit is taken, are of the same credibility as if taken within the state. [C51,§2475; R60,§4036; C73,§3691; C97,§4674; C24,27,§11343.]

11344. How affidavits compelled. When a person is desirous of obtaining the affidavit of another who is unwilling to make the same fully, he may apply by petition to any officer competent to take depositions, stating the object for which he desires the affidavit. [C51,§2480; R60,§4038; C73,§3692; C97,§4675; C24,27,§11344.]

11345. Subpoena issued. If the officer is satisfied that the object is legal and proper, he shall issue his subpoena to bring the witness before him, and, if he fails then to make a full affidavit of the facts within his knowledge to the extent required of him by the officer, the latter may proceed to take his deposition by question and answer in the usual way, which may be used instead of an ordinary affidavit. [C51,§2481; R60,§4039; C73,§3693; C97,§4676; C24,27,§11345.]

11346. Notice. The officer may, in his discretion, require notice of the taking of such affidavit or deposition to be given to any person interested in the subject matter, and allow him to be present and cross-examine such witness. [C51,§2482; R60,§4040; C73,§3694; C97,§4677; C24,27,§11346.]

11347. Cross-examination. The court or officer to whom any affidavit is presented as a basis for some action, in relation to which any discretion is lodged with such court or officer, may require the witness to be brought before it or him and submit to a cross-examination by the opposite party. [C51,§2483; R60,§4041; C73,§3695; C97,§4678; C24,27,§11347.]

11348. Signature and seal—presumption. The signature and seal of such officers as are authorized to take depositions or affidavits, having a seal, and the simple signature of such as have no seal, are presumptive evidence of the genuineness thereof, as well as of the official character of the officer, except as otherwise declared. [C51,§2476; R60,§4037; C73,§3696; C97,§4679; C24,27,§11348.]

11349. Newspaper publications—how proved. Publications required to be made in a newspaper may be proved by the affidavit of any person having knowledge of the fact, specifying the times when and the paper in which the publication was made, but such affidavit must be made within six months after the last day of publication. [C51,§2487; R60,§4042; C73,§3697; C97,§4680; C24,27,§11349.]

Proof of publication, §11085.

11350. Proof of serving or posting notices. The posting up or service of any notice or other paper required by law may be proved by the affidavit of any competent witness attached to a copy of said notice or paper, and made within six months of the time of such posting up. [C51,§2488; R60,§4043; C73,§3698; C97,§4681; C24,27,§11350.]

11351. Other facts. Any other fact which is required to be shown by affidavit, and which may be required for future use in any action or other proceeding, may be proved by pursuing the course above indicated, as nearly as the circumstances of the case will admit. [C51,§2429; R60,§4044; C73,§3699; C97,§4682; C24,27,§11351.]

11352. How perpetuated—presumption of fact. Proof so made may be perpetuated and preserved for future use by filing the papers above mentioned in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county where the act
§11353, Ch 494, EVIDENCE—REPORTER'S NOTES—DEPOSITIONS

is done. The original affidavit appended to the notice or paper, if there is one, and, if not, the affidavit by itself is presumptive evidence of the facts stated therein, but does not preclude other modes of proof now held sufficient. [C51, §2430; R60, §4045; C73, §3700; C97, §4683; C24, 27, §11352.]

REPORTER'S NOTES AS EVIDENCE

11353. Authorized use. The original shorthand notes of the evidence or any part thereof heretofore or hereafter taken upon the trial of any cause or proceeding, in any court of record of this state, by the shorthand reporter of such court, or any transcript thereof, duly certified by such reporter, when material and competent, shall be admissible in evidence on any retrial of the case or proceeding in which the same were taken, and for purposes of impeachment in any case, and shall have the same force and effect as a deposition, subject to the same objections so far as applicable. [S13, §245-a; C24, 27, §11353.]

11354. Transcript must be complete. No portion of the transcript of the shorthand notes of the evidence of any witness shall be admissible as such deposition, unless it shall appear from the certificate or verification thereof that the whole of the shorthand notes of the evidence of such witness, upon the trial or hearing in which the same was given, is contained in such transcript, but the party offering the same shall not be compelled to offer the whole of such transcript. [S13, §245-a; C24, 27, §11354.]

11355. Certification. It shall be the duty of any such reporter, upon demand by any party to any cause or proceeding, or by the attorney of such party, when such shorthand notes are offered in evidence, to read the same before the court, judge, referee, or jury, or to furnish to any person when demanded a certified transcript of the shorthand notes of the evidence of any one or more witnesses, upon payment of his fees therefor. [S13, §245-a; C24, 27, §11355.]

11356. Sworn verification. When the reporter taking such notes in any case or proceeding in court has ceased to be the reporter of such court, any transcript by him made therefrom, and sworn to by him before any person authorized to administer an oath as a full, true, and complete transcript of the notes of the testimony of the witness, a transcript of whose testimony is demanded, shall have the same force and effect as though duly certified by the reporter of said court. [S13, §245-a; C24, 27, §11356.]

11357. Identification of exhibits. When any exhibit, record, or document is referred to in such shorthand notes or transcript thereof, the identity of such exhibit, record, or document, as the one referred to by the witness, may be proven either by the reporter or any other person who heard the evidence of the witness given on the stand. [S13, §245-a; C24, 27, §11357.]

11358. When and before whom taken. After the commencement of a civil action or other proceeding, if the witness is, or is about to go, beyond the reach of a subpoena, or is for any other cause expected to be unable to attend court at the time of trial, the party wishing his testimony may take his deposition in writing before any person having authority to administer oaths; and if the action is triable by equitable proceedings, then without any other reason therefore either party may so take the deposition of any witness. [C51, §2445; R60, §4065; C73, §3721; C97, §4684; C24, 27, §11358.]

Depositions ordered by magistrate, §11353 et seq.

11359. Upon notice or by commission. If the deposition is to be taken within the state, it may be upon notice or upon commission, and, if without the state, it must be by the latter method, except by agreement of the parties. [C51, §§2446, 2447; R60, §§4066, 4067; C73, §§3722, 3723; C97, §§4685; C24, 27, §11359.]

11360. By consent. By the written consent of parties, depositions may be taken in either method, and without any reason therefore being made to appear, and before any person designated in the agreement. [C51, §2448; R60, §4068; C73, §3724; C97, §4686; C24, 27, §11360.]

11361. On notice. When the deposition is taken upon notice, it must be before some person authorized to administer oaths, or agreed upon by the parties, and notice of the name of the witness, and the time when, the place where, and the person before whom it is to be taken shall be given to the opposite party. [C51, §2445; R60, §4065; C73, §3721; C97, §4687; C24, 27, §11361.]

11362. Not taken on certain days. No party shall be required to take depositions on notice on the day of the general election, or on any of the days on which appearance in an action cannot by law be required, or during a term of the court in which the action is pending, unless such court, upon written motion, in furtherance of justice, shall so order. [C51, §§2446, 2453; R60, §§4066, 4073; C73, §§3722, 3730; C97, §4688; C24, 27, §11362.]

Nonappearance days, §11090.

11363. Different takings on same day. If notices are given in the same case by the same party of the taking of depositions at different places upon the same day, they shall be invalid. [R60, §4066; C73, §3722; C97, §4688; C24, 27, §11363.]

11364. On commission — notice — interrogatories. A party wishing to take a deposition by commission may serve on the opposite party a notice that, on a day named, a commission will issue from the office of the clerk of the court in which the action or proceeding is pending, or in a case in a justice's court, from the office of the clerk of the district court of the county, directed to any of the officers or persons enumerated in section 11365, specifying the officer or person, for the taking of such depositions on written interrogatories to be filed with the clerk,
11365. Who may act as commissioner. Such commission may issue to any of the following named officers who may be designated in the notice and in the commission, either by the name of office of such officer or by his individual name and official style, to wit:

1. The clerk or any judge of any court of record.
2. Any commissioner appointed by the governor of this state to take acknowledgments of deeds in another state.
3. Any notary public.
4. Any consul or consular agent of the United States.
5. When the witness is in the military or naval service of the United States, any commissioned officer under whose command he is serving, or any commissioned officer in the judge advocate general's department.

11366. Blank subpoenas. Any officer or commissioner before whom a deposition is to be taken within the state shall be supplied by the clerk of the district court with necessary blank subpoenas duly signed by such clerk under the seal of such court, which may be served as subpoenas in the district court.

11367. Refusal to appear or testify. Any witness who refuses to obey such subpoena or after appearance refuses to testify shall be reported by the officer or commissioner to the district court of the county where the subpoena was issued or to a judge thereof who shall thereupon proceed as if the refusal had occurred in the district court.

11368. Commissioner designated by court or parties. Such commission may also issue to any person designated by the court for that purpose or agreed upon by the parties, such person being named in the notice.

11369. Specification of place of taking. If the commission issue to any officer or person for the taking of the deposition in any of the United States or in Canada, the name of the state or province and county in which the deposition is to be taken shall be specified in the notice and commission; otherwise it shall be sufficient to name the state, territory, or district, and town or city.

11370. Officer within limits of jurisdiction. None of the above named officers are permitted to take the depositions aforesaid by virtue of a commission directed to him merely as such officer, unless within the limits of his official jurisdiction.

11371. Cross-interrogatories. At or before the time fixed in the notice for the issuance of the commission, the opposing party may file cross-interrogatories. If cross-interrogatories are not filed, the clerk shall file the following:

1. Are you directly or indirectly interested in this action? If interested, explain the interest you have.
2. Are all your statements in the foregoing answers made from your personal knowledge? If not, do your answers show what are made from your personal knowledge, and what are from information, and the source of that information? If not, now show what is from information, and give its source.
3. State everything you know concerning the subject of this action favorable to either party.

11372. Oral cross-examination. When notice is served of taking a deposition on commission, the adverse party may elect to appear and orally cross-examine the witness, and, if he so elects, he shall serve written notice of his election on the opposite party or his attorney at least one day before the date on which the commission is to be issued; and if such notice is given, then, before said commission shall issue, the party suing out the same shall deliver to the adverse party or his attorney a written statement, giving the name and address of the commissioner, the place, and, if in a city, the street and number, and the day and hour of taking the deposition.

11373. Time limit. Such statement must be delivered to said adverse party or his attorney five days before the date fixed for taking the deposition, if taken within the state; if taken elsewhere, one additional day for every three hundred miles distance between the place where commission issues and where the deposition is to be taken.

11374. Waiver of written interrogatories. If the adverse party elects to cross-examine the witness orally, the party suing out the commission may waive his written interrogatories and appear and orally examine the witness. Except as otherwise provided in sections 11372 and 11373, the provision relating to taking depositions on notice shall be followed in taking that part of the deposition which is taken by oral examination.

11375. Form of commission. On the day fixed in the notice, the commission may issue in the name of the court and under its seal, with the signature of the clerk, and need contain only a statement of the case and court in which the testimony is to be used, the authority conferred upon the commissioner, who shall be designated as hereinafter provided, and instructions to guide him in the taking of the deposition. The interrogatories and cross-
interrogatories filed by the respective parties are to be appended to such commission. [C51, §2455; R60, §4078; C73, §3734; C97, §4694; C24, 27, §11376.]

11376. In justice's court. If the action in which it is desired to take a deposition on commission is pending in a justice's court, the commission shall issue from the office of the clerk of the district court of the county, or of the superior court, if there be one in the same township, on such notice as is required in suing out a commission in a case pending in such court. When such deposition is returned to the clerk of the court from which the commission issued, he shall deliver it personally or forward it by mail to the justice before whom the action is pending. [C97, §4696; C24, 27, §11376.]

11377. Service of notice. The notice of taking depositions by either of the methods provided may be served personally upon the opposite party or his attorney of record, in the same manner as an answer or rejoinder in a civil action, except by publication, or such service may be accepted by the party or his attorney. [R60, §§4074, 4075; C73, §§3731, 3732; C97, §4696; C24, 27, §11377.]

Manner of service, §11060.

11378. Service on nonresident or defaulting party. If the party sought to be served with notice is a nonresident, or his residence is unknown, or in case of default, and the party has no attorney of record who is a resident of the state, the notice of the taking of depositions or suing out a commission therefor may be served by filing such notice, or such notice with a copy of the interrogatories attached, with the clerk of the court in which the action or proceeding is pending, ten days before the taking of the depositions or the issuance of the commission, as the case may be. [R60, §4076; C73, §§3733; C97, §4697; C24, 27, §11378.]

11379. Length of notice. The notice of taking a deposition by either of the methods, except as otherwise provided shall be, when served on the attorney, at least ten days, and upon the party within the county where the deposition is to be taken or the commission sued out, at least five days. If served upon the party outside such county, the length of time shall be that required in serving an original notice. If depositions are to be taken upon notice, whether served upon the attorney or party, one day in addition to the time hereinbefore specified must be allowed for every one hundred miles travel from the place where it is served to where the deposition is to be taken. [C51, §2453; R60, §4073; C73, §§3730; C97, §4698; C24, 27, §11379.]

11380. Method of taking. The person before whom depositions are taken must cause the interrogatories propounded, if oral, to be written out; if written, to be stated by number, and the answers thereto inserted immediately thereunder. The answers must be in the language, as nearly as practicable, of the witness. The whole, being read over by or to the witness, must be subscribed and sworn to by him in the usual manner. [C51, §2456; R60, §4079; C73, §§3735; C97, §4699; C24, 27, §11380.]

11381. Certificate. The officer taking the deposition shall attach thereto his certificate that the testimony of the witness was correctly and fully written down by him, or by a disinterested person named therein, under his direction and in his presence, and was read over by the officer to such witness and signed and sworn to by the witness in the officer's presence; any exhibits offered and identified shall be referred to in the certificate as thus identified, and the certificate shall show that the same or a true copy thereof is attached to and returned with the deposition. When the oath is administered to the witness by some other person, the officer's certificate shall recite such fact, stating his name and official character. [C51, §§2457, 2458; R60, §§4080, 4081; C73, §§3736, 3737; C97, §4700; C24, 27, §11381.]

11382. Oath administered. If the deposition is taken in the state before a person not authorized to administer oaths, or out of the state, not before an officer enumerated in and allowed by this chapter so to do, the witness must be sworn by some one who has that authority. [C97, §4701; C24, 27, §11382.]

11383. Taking in shorthand. The deposition may be taken in shorthand, in which case the certificate of the person taking it on notice or commission must show that the testimony of the witness was correctly taken down in shorthand, and was correctly extended, and that the notes of his testimony, or such extension thereof, was read over to the witness, and signed by him and sworn to, if within the state, before a person authorized to administer oaths, and if without the state, before one of the officers authorized to take depositions outside of the state, and such extension, together with the shorthand notes, if signed and sworn to, must be returned as the deposition. [C97, §4702; C24, 27, §11383.]

11384. Oath. Anyone taking depositions in shorthand shall first take and subscribe an oath to take down and transcribe correctly such testimony, and shall certify that his translation thereof is full, true, and complete. [C97, §4702; C24, 27, §11384.]

11385. Authentication of official character. When depositions are taken before an officer not having a seal, unless so done by agreement of parties, his signature and official character must be authenticated by the certificate of the clerk of a court of record under its seal, or that of the officer having in charge the seal of state. If taken before an officer having a seal, whether in or outside the state, the certificate of the officer under such seal shall be received as presumptive evidence of the genuineness of the signature and of his official character. [C51, §2462; R60, §4086; C73, §§3742; C97, §4703; C24, 27, §11385.]

11386. When neither party present. When a deposition is taken upon written interrogatories alone, neither party, nor his agent or attorney, shall be present at the examination of the witness, unless both parties are present or represented by an agent or attorney, and the certificate shall state such fact if a party or his agent is present. [R60, §4082; C73, §3738; C97, §4704; C24, 27, §11386.]
11387. Transmission. The deposition duly certified as hereinbefore required, with the commission and interrogatories, if taken on commission, must be sealed up and deposited by the person taking it, within thirty days, with the clerk of the proper court, or transmitted to him by mail or express, unless some other mode be agreed upon between the parties. [C51, §2458; R60, §4081; C73, §3737; C97, §4705; C24, 27, §11387.]

11388. Indorsement. The deposition, when prepared for filing with or return to the clerk, must be indorsed, on the outside of a sealed envelope in which it is inclosed, with the title of the cause in which it is to be used. [C51, §2460; R60, §4084; C73, §3740; C97, §4706; C24, 27, §11388.]

11389. Opened—custody. When thus returned, it must be opened by the clerk and placed on file in his office, after which he shall at any time furnish any person with an attested copy of the same upon payment of the customary fees, but must not allow it to be taken from his office previous to the next term of the court, unless by the written consent of all of the parties. [C51, §2459; R60, §4083; C73, §3739; C97, §4707; C24, 27, §11389.]

11390. Deviations—amendments. Unimportant deviations from any of the above directions shall not cause the deposition to be excluded, where no substantial prejudice could be wrought to the opposite party thereby, and by order of court it may be returned to the officer taking the same for correction and amendments as to formal matters. [C51, §2461; R60, §4085; C73, §3741; C97, §4708; C24, 27, §11390.]

11391. Reasons for taking—presence of witness. The deposition in all cases, unless the record discloses a cause for the taking, must show that the witness is a nonresident of the county, or such other fact as renders its taking legal, and no such deposition shall be read on the trial if, at the time, the witness himself is produced in court. [C51, §2463; R60, §4087; C73, §3743; C97, §4709; C24, 27, §11391.]

11392. On appeal from justice. Depositions taken to be used in a justice's court shall be transferred to the court to which the cause is appealed, and used on the trial of such appeal. [C51, §2466; R60, §4093; C73, §3744; C97, §4710; C24, 27, §11392.]

11393. Notice of filing. Upon the filing of a deposition in the clerk's office, he shall, on the day it is filed, mail to the attorney of each party to the action, directed to his post office address, a notice thereof, reciting the title of the case, names of witnesses, and the date of filing. If the post office address of any such attorney is unknown to the clerk, the notice shall be addressed to him at the post office where the cause is pending for trial. [R60, §§4088, 4089; C73, §3751; C97, §4711; C24, 27, §11393.]

11394. Exceptions. If a deposition is filed three days or more prior to noon of the second day of a term, no exceptions thereto, other than for incompetency, irrelevancy, or immateriality, shall be regarded, unless made by motion and filed by that time; if a deposition is filed thereafter or during a term, such exception shall be filed by noon of the third day after such filing, but all such exceptions or motions to suppress such depositions must be made before the cause is reached for trial. [C51, §2464; R60, §§4088, 4089; C73, §3751; C97, §4712; C24, 27, §11394.]

11395. Hearing. The court shall, on motion of either party, hear and decide the questions arising on exceptions to depositions before the commencement of the trial. [R60, §4090; C73, §3752; C97, §4713; C24, 27, §11395.]

11396. Errors waived. Errors of the court in its decision upon exceptions to depositions are waived, unless excepted to. [R60, §4091; C73, §3753; C97, §4714; C24, 27, §11396.]

11397. Fees for taking. Any officer or person taking depositions is authorized to charge therefor ten cents per hundred words, exclusive of the certificate; for administering an oath to each witness, five cents; for certifying to the administration of the oath and signature of the deposition by each witness, twenty-five cents; and for the certificate to the deposition or depositions, twenty-five cents, the charge for such certificate including the affixing of the seal thereunto, if the person certifying is an officer having a seal; for issuing a subpoena for a witness, twenty-five cents; for certifying to a court the failure of a witness to respond to a subpoena, or his refusal to answer questions or to sign and swear to his deposition, twenty-five cents, with ten cents per hundred words for copies of papers required to be certified in such a case. [C51, §2552; R60, §4160; C73, §3835; C97, §4715; C24, 27, §11397.]

11398. Witness fees. A witness appearing before an officer directed to take his deposition is entitled to the same fees and mileage as a witness in the court in which the deposition is to be used. If subpoenaed, such a witness is entitled to his fees and mileage in advance, as in other cases. [C97, §4716; C24, 27, §11398.]

Fees and mileage, 11322 et seq.

11399. Costs. In all cases of taking depositions, the taxable costs thereof must be paid in the first place by the party at whose instance they are taken, subject, like other costs, to be taxed against the failing party in the action. [C51, §2474; R60, §4100; C73, §3754; C97, §4717; C24, 27, §11399.]

PERPETUATING TESTIMONY

11400. Petition. The testimony of a witness may be perpetuated in the following manner: The applicant must file in the office of the clerk of the district or superior court a verified petition, which shall set forth the subject matter relative to which testimony is to be taken, the names of the persons interested if known, and, if not, such general description as he can give of such persons, as heirs, devisees, aliees, or otherwise. It must also state the names of the witnesses to be examined, the interrogatories to be propounded to each, that the applicant expects to be a party to an action in a court of the state, in which such testimony will, as he believes, be material, and the
obstacles preventing the immediate commencement
of the action, where he expects to be the
plaintiff. [R60, §§4094, 4095; C73, §§3745, 3746;
C97, §4718; C24, 27, §11400.]

Transaction with deceased, §11269; affidavits, §11342 et seq.

11401. Order of court or judge. The court, or the judge thereof, may, if the occasion for
taking the deposition be a proper one, make an
order allowing the examination of such wit­nesses, which shall prescribe the time and place
of the examination, how long the parties inter­ested shall be notified thereof, and the manner
in which they shall be notified. [R60, §4096;
C73, §3747; C97, §4719; C24, 27, §11401.]

Orders executed outside district, §11242-d1.

11402. Cross-interrogatories. When it sat­isfactorily appears to the court or judge that
the parties interested cannot be personally
notified, such court or judge shall appoint a
competent attorney to examine the petition and
prepare and file cross-interrogatories to those
contained therein. The witnesses must be ex­
amined upon the interrogatories of the appli­
cant, and any cross-interrogatories filed by or
for parties, and no others shall be propounded
to them; nor shall any statement be received
which is not responsive to some of them. The
attorney filing the cross-interrogatories shall be
allowed a reasonable fee therefor, to be taxed
in the bill of costs. [R60, §4097; C73, §3748; C97,
§4720; C24, 27, §11402.]

11403. Before whom taken. Such deposition
shall be taken before some one authorized
by law to take depositions, or before some one
specially authorized by the court or judge, and
returned to the clerk's office of the court in
which the petition is filed, the method of taking
and verifying the same being the same as that
provided for in case of depositions in an action,
so far as applicable. [R60, §4098; C73, §3749;
C97, §4721; C24, 27, §11403.]

11404. Costs. The costs of taking the depo­
sition, including those incurred in the proceed­
ing for securing them, shall be paid in the first
instance by the party causing them to be taken.
[C97, §4722; C24, 27, §11404.]

11405. Approval and filing. The court or
judge, if satisfied that the depositions have been
properly taken, and as herein required, shall
approve the same and order them to be filed.
[R60, §4099; C73, §3750; C97, §4723; C24, 27,
§11405.]

11406. Use of deposition. If a trial be had
between the parties named in the petition, or
their privies or successors in interest, such depo­
sitions, or certified copies thereof, may be
given in evidence by either party where the wit­
esses are dead or insane, or where their atten­
dance for oral examination cannot be ob­
tained as required. [R60, §4099; C73, §3750;
C97, §4723; C24, 27, §11406.]

11407. Permissible objections. Such depo­
sitions shall be subject to the same objections
for irrelevancy, incompetency, or immateriality
as may be made to depositions taken pending
an action. [R60, §4099; C73, §3750; C97,
§4723; C24, 27, §11407.]

CHAPTER 495
CHANGE OF VENUE

11408. Grounds for. A change of the place
of trial in any civil action may be had in any
of the following cases:

1. County a party. Where the county in which
the action is pending is a party thereto, if the
motion is made by the party adversely inter­
ested, and the issue be triable by jury.

2. Judge a party or interested. Where the
judge is a party, or is directly interested in the
action, or is connected by blood or affinity with
any person so interested nearer than the fourth
degree.

3. Prejudice or local influence. Where either
party files an affidavit, verified by himself and
three disinterested persons not related to the
party making the motion nearer than the fourth
degree, nor standing in the relation of servant,
agent, or employee of such party, stating that
the inhabitants of the county or the judge is so
prejudiced against him, or that the adverse
party or his attorney has such an undue influ­
ence over the inhabitants of the county, that he
cannot obtain a fair trial; and when either
party files such an affidavit the other party shall
have a reasonable time in which to prepare and
file counter affidavits, and the court or judge, in
its discretion, may cause the affiants upon either
side to be brought into court for examination
upon the matters contained in their affidavits,
and, when fully advised, shall allow or refuse
the change according to the very right and
merits of the matter.

4. Agreement. By the written agreement of
the parties.

5. Jury not obtainable. If the issue is one
triable by a jury, and it is made apparent to
the court or judge that a jury cannot be ob­
tained in the county where the action is pend­
ing, then, upon the application of either party,
1451 CHANGE OF VENUE, Ch 495, §11409

a change of place of trial shall be granted to the nearest county in which a jury can be obtained. [C51,§1706; R60,§2803; C73,§2590; C97, §3505; S13,§3505; C24, 27,§11408.]

Refered to in §11409, 11410, 11423.

11409. Limitations. Not more than two such changes to either party shall be allowed for any of the causes enumerated in section 11408; nor shall a change be allowed in case of appeal from a justice of the peace; nor, when the issues can only be tried to the court, for any objection to the inhabitants of the county, or for the objection that the adverse party or his attorney has such an undue influence over the inhabitants thereof that he cannot obtain a fair trial. [C97,§5505; S13,§3505; C24, 27,§11409.]

11410. Subsequent changes. After a change of place of trial has been taken and a trial had, and the jury discharged or a new trial granted, a subsequent change may be taken for any of the causes mentioned in section 11408. [C97, §3505; S13,§3505; C24, 27,§11410.]

11411. Fraud in written contract. In an action brought on a written contract in the county where the contract by its express terms is to be performed, in which a defendant to said action, residing in a different county in the state, has filed a sworn answer alleging fraud in the inception of the contract constituting a defense thereto, such defendant upon application and the filing of a sufficient bond, may have such action transferred to the district court of the county of his residence. [S13,§3505; C24, 27,§11411.]

Refered to in §§11418, 11415, 11423.

11412. Expense and attorney fees. If upon the trial of the action judgment is rendered against the defendant, it shall include the reasonable expenses incurred by the plaintiff and his attorney, on account of change of trial, as part of the costs. [S13,§3505; C24, 27,§11412.]

11413. Bond. The bond referred to in section 11411 shall be with sureties to be approved by the clerk, in an amount to be fixed by the court, or judge in vacation, for the payment of all costs which may accrue in the action in the court in which it is brought, or in any other to which it may be carried, either to the plaintiff or to the officers of the court. [S13,§3505; C24, 27,§11413.]

11414. Application for change. The application for a change of place of trial may be made either to the court or to the judge in vacation, and if made in term time shall not be awarded until the issues are made up, unless the objection is to the court, nor shall such application be allowed after a continuance, except for a cause not known to the affiant before or arising since such continuance, and after one change no party is entitled to another for any cause in existence when the first was obtained. [C51, §1708; R60,§2804; C73,§2591; C97,§3506; C24, 27,§11414.]

11415. To what county or court. If the application for a change is granted for any cause except on account of the prejudice or disability of the judge or under section 11411, the cause shall be sent to the nearest or most convenient county in the district, unless objections supported by affidavit are made to each county in the district, in which case to the nearest or most convenient county in another district. [C51,§1707; R60,§2805; C73,§2592; C97,§3507; S13,§3507; C24, 27,§11415.]

11416. Objection to judge. If the objections are to the judge, the cause shall not be tried by him, but retained on the docket and tried as provided in section 11417. [C73,§2592; C97, §3507; S13,§3507; C24, 27,§11416.]

11417. Avoiding objections. When a change of venue is granted on the ground of objection made to the judge, he may, in his discretion, if there be a judge or judges of the same district against whom there is no objection, assign the cause to one of such judges for trial. If there be no other judge of his district against whom there is no objection, then he may, in his discretion, send the cause for trial to the nearest and most convenient county of another district, or to a county of another district agreed upon by the parties, for trial before a judge of such district; or he may procure another judge of another district to interchange with him for the trial of such cause. [C97,§249; C24, 27,§11417.]

Refered to in §11416.

11418. Notice in vacation. If an application for the change is made in vacation, five days' notice thereof, with a copy of the affidavit, shall be served on the adverse party or his attorney, and, if granted, the judge shall forthwith transmit his order to the clerk, with all the papers presented to him. [C51,§1709; R60,§2806; C73, §2593; C97,§3508; C24, 27,§11418.]

11419. When change perfected. If the order for the change is granted in vacation, it must be perfected by noon of the second day after the order is received by the clerk, and if granted during term time, by the morning of the second day thereafter, or before the cause is reached for trial, if sooner reached, or such change, whether granted in term or vacation, will be waived, and the cause tried as though no such order had been granted. [R60,§2810; C73,§2594; C97,§3509; C24, 27,§11419.]

11420. Transcript and papers. When the change has been perfected or agreed to by the parties, the clerk must forthwith transmit to the clerk of the proper court a transcript of the record and proceedings, with all the original papers, having first made out and filed in his office authenticated copies thereof. [C51,§1710; R60, §2807; C73,§2594; C97,§3509; C24, 27,§11420.]

11421. Nonapplicant for change—trial. If less than all of several plaintiffs or defendants take such change, the original papers shall not be so transmitted, but a copy thereof, and, as to those who take no change, the cause shall proceed as if none had been taken. [C51,§1710; R60,§2807, 2810; C73,§2594; C97,§3509; C24, 27,§11421.]

11422. Docketed. Upon filing such transcript and papers in the office of the clerk of the court.
11423. Costs of change. Unless the change is granted under paragraphs 2, 4, or 5 of the first section of this chapter, or under section 11411, all costs caused thereby or that are rendered useless by reason thereof, shall be paid by the applicant, and the court or judge, at the time of making the order, shall designate in general terms such costs, and no change shall be held perfected until the same are paid. [C51,§1712; R60,§2809; C73,§2596; C97,§3511; S13,§3511; C24,27,§11423.]

11424. Jury fees. Where the place of trial in any civil or criminal action is changed to any county other than that in which the same was properly commenced, where the trial thereof takes place at a regular term and occupies more than one calendar day, the judge trying it shall certify the number of days so occupied, and the county in which the action was originally commenced shall be liable to the county where the same is tried for the sum of three dollars per day, for each jurymen engaged in the trial thereof. [C73,$2597; C97,§3512; C24,27,§11424.]

Referred to in §11425.

11425. Expense of special term. Where a special term of any court is held for the trial of any action contemplated in section 11424, the court trying the same shall make out and certify the amount of county expenses incurred in the trial of each action, and the same shall be paid by the county in which the same was properly commenced. [C73,§2598; C97,§3513; C24,27,§11425.]

CHAPTER 496
TRIAL AND JUDGMENT

11426. Issues.
11427. Of fact and of law.
11428. Trial defined.
11429. How issues tried.
11430. Evidence in ordinary actions.
11431. Ordinary actions—evidence on appeal.
11432. Evidence in equitable actions.
11433. Abstracts in equity causes.
11434. What jury may take with them.
11435. Finding of facts by court.
11436. Trial term.
11436-d.1. Exception.
11437. Separate trials.
11438. Trial notice.
11439. Assignments—hearing of motions, etc.
11440. Docketing appeals.
11441. Calendar.
11442. Continuances—application for.
11443. Causes for.
11444. Absence of evidence.
11445. Admission by opposite party.
11446. Filing motion—diligence.
11447. Amendment.
11448. Written objections.
11449. Part of record.
11450. Appeal.
11451. Entry on appearance docket.
11452. Costs.
11453. By agreement.
11454. Case remains on docket.
11455. One of several defendants.
11456. Detailed report of trial.
11457. Certification—ipso facto bill.
11458. Matters excluded.
11459. Selection of jury.
11460. Challenges.
11461. Joint challenges.
11462. To the panel.
11463. When and how made.
11464. How tried.
11465. Allowance.
11466. To jurors.
11467. When made—determination.
11468. Peremptory.
11469. Challenges—number—striking.
11470. Vacancies.
11471. Reading of names.
11471-d.1. Oath of jurors.
11472. Challenges for cause.
11473. How tried.
11474. Determination.
11475. Saturday as religious day.
11476. Exemption as personal privilege.
11477. Attachment for absent jurors.
11478. Ballots prepared.
11479. Drawing.
11480. Jurors absent or excused.
11481. Ballots returned to box.
11482. Panel exhausted.
11483. Majority verdict.
11484. Procedure after jury is sworn.
11485. Interlocutory questions.
11487. Argument—opening and closing.
11488. Waiver of opening.
11489. Number of attorneys.
11490. Argument restricted.
11491. Instructions requested.
11492. Duty as to instructions asked.
11493. Instructions by the court.
11494. Record.
11495. Exceptions to instructions.
11496. View of premises.
11496-d.1. Juror as witness.
11497. Rules as to jury—deliberation.
11498. Separation—advice by court.
11499. Discharge of juror.
11500. Discharge of jury.
11501. Cause retried.
11502. Adjournment.
11503. What jury may take with them.
11504. Court open for verdict.
11505. Further testimony to correct mistake.
11506. Additional instructions.
11507. Food and lodging.
11508. Verdict—how signed and rendered.
11509. Jury polled.
11510. Sealed verdict.
11511. General or special.
11512. Special defined.
11513. Findings.
11514. Findings inconsistent with verdict.
11515. Assessment of recovery.
11516. Joint or several verdicts.
11517. Form.
11518. Entered of record.
11519. Waiver of jury trial.
11520. Reference—by consent.
11521. Without consent.
11522. Hearing—decision.
11523. Vacancies.
11524. Powers.
11525. Method of trial—power of referee.
11526. When bill unnecessary.
11527. Finding of facts.
11528. Bill of exceptions.
11529. When bill unnecessary.
11530. Selection of referees.
11531. Appointed in vacation.
11532. Oath.
11533. Procedure.
11534. Acceptance by referee.
11535. Proceed as court.
11536. Exception defined.
11537. Time to except.
11538. Bill of exceptions.
11539. Selection of referees.
11540. Optional method.
11541. Certification by successor.
11542. Form and grounds of exception.
11543. Exception noted.
11544. Writings identified—skeleton bill.
11545. Signing by judge or bystanders.
11546. Exception controverted.
11547. Filing affidavits.
11548. Must be on material point.
11549. New trial defined.
11550. Grounds for new trial.
11551. Application—use of affidavits.
11552. Verdicts returned after term.
11553. Certification by successor.
11554. Arrest of judgment.
11555. Satisfaction of judgment.
11556. Costs of new trial.
11557. Conditions.
11558. Exceptions taken in the cause.
11559. Issues in an action, whether they be issues of fact or of law.
11560. Issues tried—judgment.
11561. Principal and surety—order of liability.
11562. Issues of fact in ordinary actions shall be tried first. A trial is a judicial examination of the issues in an action, whether they be issues of law or of fact. [C51, §1770; R60, §§2996, 2997; C73, §2739; C97, §3649; C24, 27, §11428.]
11563. How issues tried. Issues of fact in an ordinary action must be tried by jury, unless the same is waived. All other issues shall be tried by the court, unless a reference thereof is made. [C51, §1772; R60, §2998; C73, §2740; C97, §3650; C24, 27, §11429.]
11564. Of fact and of law. An issue of fact arises upon:
1. A material allegation of fact in the petition denied by the answer.
2. Material allegations of new matter in the answer, either denied by a reply or by operation of law.
3. Allegations of new matter in the reply, which shall be considered as controverted by the opposite party without further pleading. Any other issue is one of law. [R60, §§2994, 2995; C73, §2738; C97, §3648; C24, 27, §11427.]
11565. Trial defined. Issues of law must be tried first. A trial is a judicial examination
§11432. Evidence in equitable actions. In actions cognizable in equity, wherein issues of fact are joined, the court may order the evidence or any part thereof to be taken in the form of depositions, or either party may take depositions as authorized by law, and may in the discretion of the court be granted a continuance to the second term for that purpose. [R60, §2999; C73, §2742; C97, §3652; S13, §3652; C24, 27, §11432; 43GA, ch 254.]

§11433. Causes for — evidence on appeal. The evidence in actions cognizable in equity shall be presented on appeal to the supreme court, which shall try such causes anew. [R60, §2999; C73, §2742; C97, §3652; S13, §3652; C24, 27, §11433.]

§11434. Abstracts in equity cases. In equitable causes, where the evidence is taken in the form of depositions, the court may require to be submitted with the arguments an abstract of the pleadings and evidence, substantially as required by the rules of the supreme court for abstracts in appeals in equitable cases, except that the same need not be printed. [C97, §3653; C24, 27, §11434.]

Supreme court rule 18.

§11435. Finding of facts by court. In all trials of fact by the court, other than those contemplated in section 11432, the court shall, if either party requests it, give its decision in writing, stating separately the facts found and the legal conclusion founded thereon; and the whole decision shall have the effect of a special verdict. [C51, §1793; R60, §3088; C73, §2743; C97, §3654; C24, 27, §11435.]

§11436. Trial term. Causes shall be trialable at the first term after legal and timely service has been made. [C51, §1763; R60, §3007; C73, §2744; C97, §3655; C24, 27, §11436.]

§11436-d1. Exception. If the action challenges the legality, validity or constitutionality of a proposed constitutional amendment, the cause shall be tried either in term time or in vacation within three days after the issues are made up. [44GA, ch 223.]

§11437. Separate trials. The court may, in its discretion, allow separate trials between the plaintiff and any defendant, or of any cause of action united with others, or of any issue in an action; and such separate trials may be had at the same or different terms of the court, as circumstances may require. [C51, §1768; R60, §§3024, 3025; C73, §2746; C97, §3657; C24, 27, §11437.]

§11438. Trial notice. In any case once continued in which an answer is on file, either party desiring to bring such cause on for trial at any term shall, at least ten days before such term, file with the clerk a notice of trial, and no such cause shall stand for trial unless a trial notice be so filed, except by consent of parties. But after the commencement of the term, the court may in its discretion, by order entered of record, permit notices of trial to be entered in the same manner, ten days prior to such date as the court may name in such order. Such order may be general, and not entered of record in each particular case. The clerk, in preparing the court calendars, shall note thereon, opposite the title of each cause noticed for trial, the words, "for trial," which words shall also appear on the printed calendar. This rule shall not apply to appearance or criminal cases, nor to proceedings in probate. [C97, §3658; C24, 27, §11438.]

§11439. Assignments — hearing of motions, etc. On the first day of the term, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the court may make an assignment of the trial causes, which assignment shall fix the day of the term on which each cause shall be tried, and parties to the trial shall be required to conform to this order of trial. Further assignments may be made by the court as often as necessary. The court may also designate particular times for the hearing of motions and demurrers. [C97, §3659; C24, 27, §11439.]

§11440. Docketing appeals. In appeals from justices' courts or other inferior tribunals in civil causes, the appellant shall cause the case to be docketed by noon of the second day of the term to which the same is returnable, and, in case of his failure to do so, the appellee may procure the case to be docketed, and thereupon will be entitled to have the judgment below affirmed, or to have the case set down for trial upon its merits, as he may elect, and the provisions of this code as to appeals from justices' courts shall be applicable, so far as may be, to other appeals contemplated in this section. [C97, §3660; C24, 27, §11440.]

Similar provisions, §§10585, 10611.

§11441. Calendar. The clerk shall keep a calendar distinguishing, first, criminal causes, and next, civil causes, and arranging each in the order of their commencement and, if the court so order, shall, under the direction of the court or judge, apportion the same to as far as may be, to other appeals contemplated in this section. [C51, §§1761, 1762; R60, §3005; C73, §2747; C97, §3661; C24, 27, §11441.]

§11442. Continuances — application for. When time is asked for making application for continuance, the cause shall not lose its place on the calendar, or it may be continued at the option of the other party, and at the cost of the party applying therefor, for which cost judgment may at once be entered by the clerk, unless the contrary be agreed between the parties or ordered by the court. [C51, §1764; R60, §3008; C73, §2748; C97, §3662; C24, 27, §11442.]

§11443. Causes for. A continuance shall not be granted for any cause growing out of the
fault or negligence of the party applying there­for; subject to this rule, it may be allowed for any cause which satisfies the court that substan­tial justice will thereby be more nearly obtained. [C51,§1765; R60,§3009; C73,§2749; C97,§3663; C24, 27,§11443.]

11444. Absence of evidence. Motions for continuance on account of the absence of evi­dence must be founded on the affidavit of the par­ty, his agent or attorney, and must state:
1. The name and residence of such witness, or, if not known, that the affiant has used rea­sonable diligence to ascertain them, and in either case facts showing reasonable grounds of belief that his attendance or testimony will be procured at the next term.
2. Efforts constituting due diligence which have been used to obtain such witness, or his testimony.
3. What particular facts, as distinguished from legal conclusions, the affiant believes the witness will prove, and that the affiant believes them to be true, and that he knows of no other witness by whom such facts can be fully proven. [C51,§1766; R60,§3010, 3011; C73,§2750; C97, §3664; C24, 27,§11444.]

11445. Admission by opposite party. If the application is insufficient, it shall be overruled; if sufficient, the cause shall be continued, unless the adverse party will admit that the witness, if present, would testify to the facts therein stated, in which event the cause shall not be continued, but the party may read as evidence of such wit­ness the facts held by the court to be properly stated. [C51,§1767; R60,§3012, 3013; C73,§2751; C97, §3665; C24, 27,§11445.]

11446. Filing motion—diligence. The motion must be filed on the second day of the term, if it is then certain that it will have to be made before the trial, and as soon thereafter as it becomes certain that it will need to be made, and shall not be allowed to be made when the cause is called for trial, except for matters which could not by reasonable diligence have been before that time discovered. If made after the second day of the term, the affidavit must state facts constituting an excuse for the delay in making it. If time is taken when the case is called to make such motion, it shall be made and determined as soon as the court opens after the next ordinary adjournment. [R60,§3014; C73, §2752; C97,§3666; C24, 27,§11446.]

11447. Amendment. The application may be amended but once, unless by permission to supply a clerical error. [R60,§3015; C73,§2753; C97,§3667; C24, 27,§11447.]

11448. Written objections. To such motion, in its original form or as amended, the adverse party may at once, or within such reasonable time as the court shall allow, file written objec­tions, stating wherein he claims that the same is insufficient, and on such motion and objec­tions no argument shall be heard unless the court desires it. [R60,§3016; C73,§2754; C97, §3668; C24, 27,§11448.]

11449. Part of record. Such motion and ob­jections shall be a part of the record. [R60, §3017; C73,§2755; C97,§3669; C24, 27,§11449.]

11450. Appeal. Error in refusing a con­tinuance or in compelling an election may be reviewed upon appeal. [R60,§3017; C73,§2755; C97,§3669; C24, 27,§11450.]

11451. Entry on appearance docket. No copy of a motion for continuance or of objections thereto need be served, but a minute of the filing thereof shall be entered on the appearance docket. [R60,§3018; C73,§2756; C97,§3670; C24, 27, §11451.]

11452. Costs. Every continuance granted shall be at the cost of the party applying there­for, unless otherwise ordered by the court. [R60, §3019; C73,§2757; C97,§3671; C24, 27,§11452.]

11453. By agreement. The court shall grant continuances whenever the parties agree there­to, and provide as to costs as may be stipulated. [R60,§3020; C73,§2758; C97,§3672; C24, 27, §11453.]

11454. Case remains on docket. A case con­tinued remains for all purposes except a trial on the facts. [R60,§3022; C73,§2759; C97,§3673; C24, 27,§11454.]

11455. One of several defendants. When the defenses are distinct, any one of several defend­ants may continue as to himself. [R60,§3023; C73,§2760; C97,§3674; C24, 27,§11455.]

11456. Detailed report of trial. In all appeal­able actions triable by ordinary or equitable proceed­ings, any party thereto shall be entitled to have reported the whole proceedings upon the trial or hearing, and the court or judge shall direct the reporter to make such report in writ­ing or shorthand, which shall contain the date of the commencement of the trial, the proceed­ings impaneling the jury, and any objections thereto with the rulings thereon, the oral testi­mony at length, and all offers thereof, all objec­tions thereto, the rulings thereon, the identifica­tion as exhibits, by letter or number or other appropriate mark, of all written or other evi­dence offered, and by sufficient reference thereto, made in the report, to make certain the object or thing offered, all objections to such evidence and the rulings thereon, all motions or other pleas orally made and the rulings thereon, the fact that the testimony was closed, the portions of arguments objected to, when so ordered by the court, all objections thereto with the rulings thereon, all oral comments or statements of the court during the progress of the trial, and any exceptions taken thereto, the fact that the jury is instructed, all objections and exceptions to instructions given by the court on its own mo­tion, the fact that the case is given to the jury, the return of the verdict and action thereon of whatever kind, and any other proceed­ings before the court, judge, or jury which might be pre­served and made of record by bill of exceptions, and shall note that exception was saved by the party adversely affected to every ruling made by the court or judge. [C97,§3675; C24, 27,§11456.]
11457. Certification—ipso facto bill. Such report shall be certified by the trial judge and reporter, when demanded by either party, to the effect that it contains a full, true, and complete report of all proceedings had that are required to be kept, and, when so certified, the same shall be filed by the clerk and, with all matters set out or identified therein, shall be a part of the record in such action, and constitute a complete bill of exceptions. [C97, §3675; C24, 27, §11457.]

Certification by successor, §11541.
When bill unnecessary, §§11629, 11539.

11458. Matters excluded. On a trial before a jury it shall not be necessary to take down arguments of counsel or statements of the court, except his rulings, when not made in the presence of the jury. [C97, §3675; C24, 27, §11458.]

11459. Selection of jury. When an action is to be tried by a jury, the clerk shall select sixteen jurors by lot from the regular panel or additions thereto, which shall be supplied as provided in the chapters on jurors. [C51, §2972; R60, §3027; C73, §2762; C97, §3677; C24, 27, §11460.]

11460. Challenges. A challenge is an objection made to the trial jurors, and is of two kinds:
1. To the panel.
2. To an individual juror. [C51, §2972; R60, §3027; C73, §2762; C97, §3677; C24, 27, §11460.]

11461. Joint challenges. Where there are several parties, plaintiffs or defendants, and no separate trial is allowed, they shall not sever their challenges, but must join in them. [R60, §3028; C73, §2763; C97, §3678; C24, 27, §11461.]

11462. To the panel. A challenge to the panel can be founded only on a material departure from the forms prescribed by statute in respect to the drawing and return of the jury. [C51, §2974; R60, §3029; C73, §2764; C97, §3679; C24, 27, §11462.]

11463. When and how made. A challenge to the panel must be made before a juror is sworn, and must be in writing, specifying distinctly—the facts constituting the ground of challenge. [C51, §2975; R60, §3030; C73, §2765; C97, §3680; C24, 27, §11463.]

11464. How tried. A challenge to the panel may be tried by either party, and upon the trial thereof of the officers, whether judicial or ministerial, whose irregularity is complained of, as well as any other persons, may be examined to prove or disprove the facts alleged as the ground of the challenge. [C51, §2976; R60, §3031; C73, §2766; C97, §3681; C24, 27, §11464.]

11465. Allowance. If the challenge is sustained by the court, the juror must be discharged, and its members will be disqualified from sitting in the trial in question; if it is overruled, the court shall direct the jury to be impaneled. [C51, §2977; R60, §3032; C73, §2767; C97, §3682; C24, 27, §11465.]

11466. To jurors. A challenge to an individual juror is either peremptory or for cause. [C51, §2978; R60, §3033; C73, §2768; C97, §3683; C24, 27, §11466.]

11467. When made—determination. It must be made when the juror appears and before the jury is sworn. Upon the trial of a challenge, the juror challenged shall be sworn, if demanded by either party, and examined as a witness, and must answer every question pertinent to the inquiry thereof. [C51, §2979; R60, §3034; C73, §2769; C97, §3684; C24, 27, §11467.]

11468. Peremptory. A peremptory challenge is an objection to a juror for which no reason need be given, but upon which the court shall exclude him. [C51, §2980; R60, §§3035, 4778; C73, §§2770, 4412; C97, §3685; C24, 27, §11468.]

11469. Challenges—number—striking. Each party shall have the right to peremptorily challenge three jurors and shall strike two jurors. The clerk shall prepare a list of jurors called and after all challenges for cause are exhausted or waived, the parties, commencing with the plaintiff, shall alternately challenge peremptorily or waive by indicating any such challenge upon the list opposite the name of the juror challenged or by indicating the number of waiver elsewhere on the list.

After all challenges or waivers have been indicated the parties shall alternately in the same manner each strike two jurors from the list. [C51, §1774; R60, §3036; C73, §2771; C97, §3686; C24, 27, §11469.]

11470. Vacancies. After each challenge, either for cause or peremptory, as indicated on the list, another juror shall be called and examined for challenge for cause before further challenge is made and any new juror thus called may be challenged for cause and shall be subject to peremptory challenge or to being struck from the list as other jurors. [C51, §1775; R60, §3037; C73, §2772; C97, §3687; C24, 27, §11470.]

11471. Reading of names. After all challenges have thus been exercised or waived and four jurors have been struck from the list the clerk shall read the names of the twelve jurors remaining who shall constitute the jury selected. [C24, 27, §11471.]

11471-1. Oath of jurors. The jury shall be sworn in substantially the following form:

You and each of you do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will well and truly try the issues wherein . . . . is plaintiff and . . . . is defendant, and a true verdict render, and that you will do so solely on the evidence introduced and in accordance with the instructions of the court, so help you God. [44GA, ch 227.]

11472. Challenges for cause. A challenge for cause is an objection to a juror, and may be for any of the following causes:
1. A conviction of felony.
2. A want of any of the qualifications prescribed by statute to render a person a competent juror.
3. Such defects in the faculties of mind or organs of the body as render him incapable of performing the duties of a juror.
4. Consanguinity or affinity within the ninth degree to the adverse party.
   Computing relationship, §63.

5. Standing in the relation of guardian and ward, or the client of any attorney engaged in the cause, master and servant, landlord and tenant, or being a member of the family or in the employment of the adverse party.

6. Being a party adverse to the challenging party in a civil action, or having complained against or been accused by him in a criminal prosecution.

7. Having already sat upon the trial of the same issues.

8. Having served as a grand or trial juror in a criminal case based on the same transaction.

9. When it appears the juror has formed or expressed an unqualified opinion on the merits of the controversy, or shows such a state of mind as will preclude him from rendering a just verdict.

10. Being interested in a like question with the issue to be tried.

11. Having requested, directly or indirectly, that his name be returned as a jurymen for the regular biennial period.

12. Having served in the district court as a grand or petit juror during the last preceding calendar year. [R60, §§2271, 3037–3040; C73, §2772; C97, §§337, 3688; S13, §337; C24, 27, §11472.]

11473. How tried. Upon the trial of a challenge to an individual juror, he may be examined as a witness to prove or disprove the challenge, and must answer every question pertinent to the inquiry thereon, and other evidence may be heard. [C51, §2988; R60, §3042; C73, §2773; C97, §3689; C24, 27, §11473.]

11474. Determination. In all challenges, the court shall determine the law and the fact, and must either allow or disallow the challenge. [C51, §2999; R60, §3043; C73, §2774; C97, §3690; C24, 27, §11474.]

11475. Saturday as religious day. A person whose religious faith requires him to keep the seventh day of the week cannot be compelled to attend as a juror on that day. [C51, §2504; R60, §4112; C73, §2776; C97, §3691; C24, 27, §11475.]

11476. Exemption as personal privilege. An exemption from service as a juror is not a cause of challenge, but the privilege of the person exempt. [C51, §2987; R60, §§3041, 4772; C73, §2777; C97, §3692; C24, 27, §11476.]

11477. Attachment for absent jurors. When a cause is called for trial, and before drawing the jury, either party may require the names of all the jurors in the panel to be called, and an attachment to be issued against those who are absent, but the court may, in its discretion, wait or not for the return of the attachment. [C97, §3693; C24, 27, §11477.]

11478. Ballots prepared. The clerk shall prepare separate ballots containing the names of the persons returned as jurors, which shall be folded, each in the same manner, as nearly as may be, and so that the name thereon shall not be visible, and must deposit them in a box kept for that purpose. [C97, §3694; C24, 27, §11478.]

11479. Drawing. Before the name of any juror is drawn, the box must be closed and shaken, so as to intermingle the ballots therein, and the clerk shall draw such ballots from the box, without seeing the names written thereon, through the top of the lid thereof. [C97, §3695; C24, 27, §11479.]

11480. Jurors absent or excused. If a juror is absent when his name is drawn, or be set aside or excused from serving on that trial, the ballot containing his name must be folded and returned to the box as soon as the jury is sworn. [C97, §3696; C24, 27, §11480.]

11481. Ballots returned to box. When a jury is completed, the ballots containing the names of the jurors sworn must be laid aside and kept apart from the ballots containing the names of the other jurors until it is discharged, and must then be again folded and returned to the box; and so on, as often as a trial is had. [C97, §3697; C24, 27, §11481.]

11482. Panel exhausted. If for any reason the regular panel is exhausted without a jury being selected, it shall be completed in the manner provided in the chapters upon selecting, drawing, and summoning juries. [C97, §3698; C24, 27, §11482.]

Juries, ch 480 et seq.
Similar provision, §11827.

11483. Majority verdict. The parties, at any time before the final submission, may agree to take the verdict of the majority, which agreement, being stated to the court and entered upon the record, shall bind the parties, and in such case a verdict, signed by any seven or more and duly rendered, when read and not disapproved by said majority, shall in every particular be as binding as if made by a full jury. [R60, §3045; C73, §2778; C97, §3699; C24, 27, §11483.]


11485. Procedure after jury is sworn—order of evidence. When the jury has been sworn, the court shall proceed in the following order:
1. The party on whom rests the burden of proof may briefly state his claim and the evidence by which he expects to sustain it.
2. The other party may then briefly state his defense and the evidence by which he expects to sustain it.
3. The party on whom rests the burden of proof in the whole action must first produce his evidence, to be followed by that of the adverse party.
4. The parties then will be confined to rebutting evidence, unless the court for good reasons, in furtherance of justice, permit them to offer evidence in their original case.
5. But one counsel on each side shall examine the same witness. [R60, §3046; C73, §2779; C97, §3700; C24, 27, §11485.]

11486. Interlocutory questions. Upon interlocutory questions, the party moving the court or objecting to testimony shall be heard first; the respondent may then reply by one counsel,
and the mover rejoining, confining his remarks
to the points first stated and a pertinent answer
to respondent's argument. Argument on the
questions shall then be closed, unless further
requested by the court. [R60, §3046; C73, §2779;
C97, §3700; C24, 27, §11486.]

1147. Argument—opening and closing. The
parties may then either submit or argue the case
to the jury. In the argument, the party then
having the burden of the issue shall have the
opening and closing, but shall disclose in the
opening all the points relied on in the cause; and
if in the close he should refer to any new material
point or fact not relied upon in the opening, the
adverse party shall have the right of reply thereto,
which reply shall close the argument in the case.
[R60, §3047; C73, §2780; C97, §3701; C24, 27,
§11487.]

1148. Waiver of opening. If the party
holding the affirmative waives the opening, he
shall be limited in the close simply to a reply to
his adversary's argument, otherwise the other
party shall have the concluding argument. [R60,
§3048; C73, §2781; C97, §3702; C24, 27, §11488.]

1149. Number of attorneys—court to ar­
range order. Every plaintiff or defendant shall
be entitled to appear by one attorney, and if there
be but one plaintiff or defendant he may appear
by two, and where there are several defendants
having the same or separate defenses and ap­
pearing by the same or different attorneys, the
court shall, before argument, arrange their or­
der. [R60, §3049; C73, §2782; C97, §3703; C24, 27,
§11489.]

11490. Argument restricted. The court may
restrict the time of argument of any attorney to
itself, but shall not limit the argument in cases
tried to a jury. [R60, §3050; C73, §2783; C97,
§3704; C24, 27, §11490.]

Similar provision, §13849.

11491. Instructions requested. At the con­
clusion of the evidence, any party may file with
the clerk and present to the court consecutively
numbered paragraphs together to the jury on points of
law with the request that they be given.
The court may at any time before final submission
of the case to the jury grant leave to any party
to file a request for the giving of additional
instructions. [R60, §3051; C73, §2784; C97,
§3705; C24, 27, §11491.]

11492. Duty as to instructions asked. The
court shall either give or refuse to give, or
modify and give the instructions requested and
make a memorandum of the decision on the mar­
gin thereof. If the court give any instruction
with a modification, the same shall not be indi­
cated on the instruction requested by interlinea­
tion or erasure but shall follow some such
characterizing words as "changed thus," indicat­ing
that the same was refused as requested.
[R60, §§3051, 3053, 3054; C73, §§2784–2786; C97,
§§3705, 3706, 3708; C13, §3705; C24, 27, §11492.]

11493. Instructions by the court. The court
shall instruct the jury as to the law applicable
to all the material issues in the case and such
instructions shall be in writing and in consecu­
tively numbered paragraphs and shall be read to
the jury without oral or other comment or ex­
planation. [R60, §§3051, 3057, 3058, 3060; C73,
§§2784, 2786, 2788; C97, §§3705, 3708; C13, §3705;
C24, 27, §11493.]

11494. Record. All instructions requested
or given shall be filed by the clerk and be a part of
the record. [R60, §3055; C73, §2787; C97,
§3707; C24, 27, §11494.]

11495. Exceptions to instructions. Any party
may take and file exceptions to the instructions
of the court, or any part of the instructions given,
or to the refusal to give any instructions as
requested, within five days after the verdict
in the cause is filed or within such further time
as the court may allow, and may include the
same or any part thereof in a motion for a new
trial, but all such exceptions shall specify the
part of the instructions as excepted to, or of the
instructions requested and refused and the
grounds of such exceptions. [R60, §3059; C73,
§2789; C97, §3709; C13, §3705–a; C24, 27, §11495.]

Time for making application for new trial, §11551.

11496. View of premises. When in the
opinion of the court it is proper for the jury
to have a view of the real property which is the
subject of controversy, or the place in which any
material fact occurred, it may order them to be
conducted in a body, under the charge of an
officer, to the place, which shall be shown to them
by some person appointed by the court for that
purpose; while the jury are thus absent, no one,
save such person so selected, shall speak to
them on any subject connected with the trial.
[C51, §1779; R60, §3061; C73, §2790; C97, §3710;
C24, 27, §11496.]

Similar provision, §13856.

11496-b1. Juror as witness. Section 13858
shall be applicable to the trial of civil cases.
[C27, §11496-b1.]

11497. Rules as to jury—deliberation—kept
together. When the case is finally submitted
to the jury, they may decide in court or retire
for deliberation. If they retire, they shall be
kept together, under charge of an officer, until
they agree upon a verdict or are discharged by
the court. The officer having them under his
charge shall not suffer any communication to be
made to them, or make any himself, except to
ask them if they have agreed upon their verdict,
unless by order of the court, and he shall not,
before their verdict is rendered, communicate to
any person the state of their deliberations or
the verdict agreed upon. [C51, §1781; R60,
§3062; C73, §2791; C97, §3711; C24, 27, §11497.]

Similar provision, §13878.

11498. Separation—advice by court. After
the jury is sworn they shall not be permitted to
separate during the trial, unless so ordered by
the court, and, when so ordered, they must be
advised by the court that it is the duty of each
one of them not to converse with any other of
them or with any person, nor to suffer himself
to be addressed by any person, on any subject
of the trial, and that, during the same, it is the
duty of each one of them to avoid, as far as
possible, forming any opinion thereon until the cause is finally submitted to them. [C51,§1780; R60,§3063; C73,§2792; C97,§3712; C24, 27, §11498.]

Similar provisions, §§13856, 13862.

11499. Discharge of juror. If, after impanning a jury and before a verdict, a juror becomes sick, so as to be unable to perform his duty, he may be discharged. In such case the trial shall proceed with the remaining jurors if the parties consent, which consent shall be entered by the court or shorthand reporter and become a part of the record; otherwise the jury shall be discharged. [C51,§1782; R60,§3064; C73,§2793; C97,§3713; C24, 27, §11499.]

Similar provision, §13859.

11500. Discharge of jury. The jury may be discharged by the court on account of any accident or calamity requiring it, or by the consent of both parties, or when on an amendment a continuance is ordered, or after they have been kept together until it satisfactorily appears that there is no probability of their agreeing. [R60,§3065; C73,§2794; C97,§3714; C24, 27, §11500.]

Similar provision, §13912.

11501. Cause retried. In all cases where the jury are discharged during the trial, or after the cause is submitted to them, it may be tried again immediately, or at a future time, as the court may then direct. [R60,§3066; C73,§2795; C97,§3715; C24, 27, §11501.]

Similar provision, §13913.

11502. Adjournment. The court may, at any time after having entered upon the trial of any cause, and in furtherance of justice, order an adjournment for such time within the term, and subject to such terms and conditions as to costs and otherwise, as it may think just. [R60,§3067; C73,§2796; C97,§3716; C24, 27, §11502.]

11503. What jury may take with them. Upon retiring for deliberation, the jury may take with them all books of accounts and all papers which have been received as evidence in the cause, except depositions, which shall not be taken unless all the testimony is in writing and none of the same has been ordered to be struck out. [C51,§1783; R60,§3068; C73,§2797; C97, §3717; C24, 27, §11503.]

Similar provision, §13910.

11504. Court open for verdict. When the jury is absent, the court may adjourn from time to time in respect to other business, but shall be regarded as open for every purpose connected with the cause submitted to the jury, until a verdict is rendered or the jury discharged. [C51,§1784; R60,§3069; C73,§2798; C97,§3718; C24, 27, §11504.]

Similar provision, §13914.

11505. Further testimony to correct mistake. At any time before the cause be finally submitted to the court or jury, either party may be permitted by the court to give further testimony to correct an evident oversight or mistake, but terms may be imposed upon the party obtaining the privilege. [C51,§1778; R60,§3070; C73, §2799; C97,§3719; C24, 27, §11505.]

11506. Additional instructions. After the jury has retired for deliberation, if they desire to be instructed as to any point of law arising in the case, they may request the officer to conduct them into court, which he shall do, when the court may further instruct, which instruction shall be given in the presence of, or after notice to, the parties or their counsel. Such instruction shall be in writing, be filed as other instructions in the case, and be a part of the record, and may be excepted to in the same time and manner as the instructions given before the jury retires. [R60,§3071, §3072; C73, §§2800, 2801; C97,§3720; C24, 27, §11506.]

Similar provision, §13911.

11507. Food and lodging. If, while the jury are kept together, either during the progress of the trial or after their retirement but for deliberation, the court orders them to be provided with suitable food and lodging, it must be provided by the sheriff at the expense of the county. [R60,§3076; C73,§2802; C97,§3721; C24, 27, §11507.]

11508. Verdict — how signed and rendered. The verdict must be in writing, signed by a foreman chosen by the jury itself, and, when agreed to, the jury must be conducted into court, their names called, and the verdict rendered by him and read by the clerk to the jury, and the inquiry made whether it is their verdict. If any juror disagrees, the jury must be sent out again, but if no disagreement is expressed, and neither party requires the jury to be polled, the verdict is complete, and the jury shall be discharged from the case. [C51, §1789; R60,§3073; C73,§2803; C97,§3722; C24, 27, §11508.]

Similar provisions, §§13923, 13930.

11509. Jury polled. When the verdict is announced, either party may require the jury to be polled, which shall be done by the court or clerk, asking each juror if it is his verdict. If any one answers in the negative, the jury must be sent out for further deliberation. [R60, §3074; C73,§2804; C97,§3723; C24, 27, §11509.]

Similar provision, §13929.

11510. Sealed verdict. When by consent of the parties and the court, the jury has been permitted to seal its verdict and separates before it is rendered, such sealing is equivalent to a rendition and a recording thereof in open court, and such jury shall not be polled or permitted to disagree thereto, unless such course has been agreed upon between the parties in open court and entered on the record. [C51,§1785; R60,§3075; C73, §2805; C97,§3724; C24, 27, §11510.]

11511. General or special. The verdict of a jury is either general or special. A general verdict is one in which they pronounce generally for the plaintiff or for the defendant upon all or upon any of the issues. [R60, §3077; C73,§2806; C97,§3725; C24, 27, §11511.]

11512. Special defined. A special verdict is one in which the jury finds facts only; it must
§11513, Ch 496, TRIAL AND JUDGMENT

present the ultimate facts as established by the evidence, and not the evidence to prove them, so that nothing remains to the court but to draw from them its conclusions of law. [R60,§3078; C73,§2807; C97,§3726; C24, 27,§11512.]

11513. Findings. The jury in any case in which it renders a general verdict may be required by the court, and must be so required on the request of any party to the action, to find specially upon any particular questions of fact, to be stated to it in writing, which questions of fact shall be submitted to the attorneys of the adverse party before argument to the jury is commenced. [C51,§§1786,1787; R60,§3079; C73,§2808; C97,§3727; C24, 27,§11513.]

In criminal cases, §11916.

11514. Findings inconsistent with verdict. When the special finding of facts is inconsistent with the general verdict, the former controls the latter, and the court may give judgment accordingly, or set aside the verdict and findings, as justice may require. [R60,§3080; C73,§2809; C97,§3728; C24, 27,§11514.]

11515. Assessment of recovery. When by the verdict either party is entitled to recover money of the adverse party, the jury in its verdict must assess the amount of such recovery. [C51,§1788; R60,§3081; C73,§2810; C97,§3729; C24, 27,§11515.]

11516. Joint or several verdicts. Where there are several plaintiffs or defendants, whether the pleadings are joint or several, the verdicts shall be molded according to the facts and to suit the exigencies of the case. [R60,§3083; C73,§2811; C97,§3730; C24, 27,§11516.]

11517. Form. The verdict shall be sufficient in form if it expresses the intention of the jury. [C51,§1790; R60,§3084; C73,§2812; C97,§3731; C24, 27,§11517.]

11518. Entered of record. The verdict shall in all cases be filed with the clerk and entered upon the record, after having been put into form by the court, if necessary, and be a part of the record. [C51,§1789; R60,§3085; C73,§2813; C97,§3732; C24, 27,§11518.]

11519. Waiver of jury trial. Trial by jury may be waived by the several parties to an issue of fact in the following cases:

1. By suffering default, or by failing to appear at the trial.
2. By written consent, in person or by attorney, filed with the clerk.
3. By oral consent in open court, entered in the minutes. [R60,§3087; C73,§2814; C97,§3733; C24, 27,§11519.]

11520. Reference—by consent. All or any of the issues in an action, whether of fact or of law, or both, may be referred upon the consent of the parties, written or oral, in open court, entered in the minutes. [C51,§§1650,1794; R60,§3089; C73,§2815; C97,§3734; C24, 27,§11520.]

11521. Without consent. When the parties do not consent, the court may, upon motion of either, or upon its own motion, direct a reference in either of the following cases:

1. When the trial of an issue of fact shall require the examination of mutual accounts, or when, the account being on one side only, it shall be made to appear to the court that it is necessary that the party of the other side should be examined as a witness to prove the account, in which case the referee may be directed to hear and report upon the whole issue, or upon any specific question of fact involved therein.
2. When the taking of an account shall be necessary for the information of the court before judgment, or for carrying a judgment or order into effect.
3. When a question of fact shall arise in any action by equitable proceedings, in which case the court in the order of reference shall prescribe the manner in which the testimony shall be taken on the trial. [R60,§3090; C73,§2816; C97,§3735; C24, 27,§11521.]

11522. Hearing—decision. Where not otherwise declared in the order of reference, all the referees must meet to hear proofs, arguments, and to deliberate, but a decision of a majority shall be regarded as their decision. [C51,§1655; R60,§3091; C73,§2817; C97,§3736; C24, 27,§11522.]

11523. Vacancies. When appointed by the court, the judge thereof may fill vacancies in vacation. [C51,§1655; R60,§3092; C73,§2818; C97,§3737; C24, 27,§11523.]

11524. Powers. The referee shall stand in the place of the court, and shall have the same power, so far as necessary, to discharge his duty. [C51,§1796; R60,§3093; C73,§2819; C97,§3738; C24, 27,§11524.]

11525. Method of trial—power of referee. The trial by referee shall be conducted in the same manner as a trial by the court; he shall have the same power to summon and enforce by attachment the attendance of witnesses, to punish them as for a contempt for nonattendance or refusal to be sworn or to testify, and to administer all necessary oaths in the trial of the case, to take testimony by commission, to allow amendments to pleadings, grant continuances, preserve order, and punish all violations thereof. [R60,§3094; C73,§2820; C97,§3739; C24, 27,§11525.]

Contempta, ch 586.

11526. Report—judgment. The report of the referee on the whole issue must state the facts thus found and the conclusions of the law separately, and shall stand as the finding of the court, and judgment may be entered thereon in the same manner as if the action had been tried by the court; the report may be excepted to and reviewed in like manner. [R60,§3095; C73,§2821; C97,§3740; C24, 27,§11526.]

11527. Finding of facts. When the reference is to report the facts, the report shall have the effect of a special verdict. [R60,§3096; C73,§2822; C97,§3741; C24, 27,§11527.]

11528. Bill of exceptions. The referee shall sign any true bill of exceptions taken to any ruling by him made in the case upon the demand of either party, who shall have the same
rights to obtain such bill as exists in the court, which bill shall be returned with the report. [R60, §3097; C73, §2823; C97, §3742; C24, 27, §11528.]

11529. When bill unnecessary. No bill of exceptions is necessary to preserve or make of record any matter taken or noted down by the official shorthand reporter of the court, or one appointed by it or the referee, or agreed upon by the parties, and whose report is certified by such reporter and referee to be a full and true report of all the proceedings had, which shall be filed with the referee's report, and the whole be a part of the record. Such reporter shall be governed by the law relating to official shorthand reporters. [C97, §3749; C24, 27, §11529.]

11530. Selection of referees. In all cases of reference, the parties, except when a minor is a party, may agree upon a suitable person or persons, not exceeding three, and the reference shall be ordered accordingly; and if the parties do not agree, the court shall appoint one or more referees, not exceeding three, who shall be persons free from objection, or the court may allow each party to select one and itself select a third. [C51, §§1651, 1795; R60, §3098; C73, §2824; C97, §3743; C24, 27, §11530.]

11531. Appointed in vacation. A judge of the court, when a cause is pending, may, in vacation, upon the written consent of the parties, make an order of reference, which shall be written on the agreement to refer, and filed with the clerk with the other papers in the case, and become part of the record. [R60, §3099; C73, §2825; C97, §3744; C24, 27, §11531.]

11532. Oath. The referee must make affidavit well and faithfully to hear and examine the case, and make a just and true report therein, according to the best of his understanding. The affidavit shall be returned with the report, filed by the clerk, and be a part of the record. [R60, §3100; C73, §2826; C97, §3745; C24, 27, §11532.]

11533. Procedure. The order shall not be made until the case is at issue as to the parties whose rights are to be examined on the reference. The order may direct when the referee shall proceed to a hearing and when he shall make his report, but, in the absence of such direction, he shall do so on the morning of the tenth day after the day on which the order of reference was made, and shall deliver his report as soon as done. The parties shall take notice of the time thus fixed or determined and nonattendance of either party within an hour thereof shall be attended with like consequences as if the case were in court, which consequences shall be reported as any other fact or finding of the referee. [R60, §3102; C73, §2827; C97, §3746; C24, 27, §11533.]

11534. Acceptance by referee. The referee must be called on by the court to accept or refuse the appointment, and his acceptance shall be entered of record; and he shall be under the control of the court, who may, on the motion of either party, make proper orders with a view to his proceeding with all due dispatch, and the court or judge may, on motion, extend the time for making his report. [R60, §3103; C73, §2828; C97, §3747; C24, 27, §11534.]

11535. Proceed as court. The form of procedure which in the court itself regulates service, pleading, proof, trial, and the preparation, progress, and method of each of these, shall obtain before the referee; and in every incident of the proceeding before him the rights and responsibilities of parties and of their attorneys, and of the referee, shall be the same as if the referee was the court engaged in the same manner. [R60, §3105; C73, §2830; C97, §3748; C24, 27, §11535.]

11536. Exception defined. An exception is an objection, taken to a decision of the court, or person acting as the court, on a matter of law. [C51, §1805; R60, §3106; C73, §2831; C97, §3749; C24, 27, §11536.]

11537. Time to except. The party excepting to the decision must do so at the time it is made, unless it is upon a motion or demurrer, in which case it may be taken within ten days. [C51, §1805; R60, §3106; C73, §2831; C97, §3749; C24, 27, §11537.]

11538. Bill of exceptions. An exception may be embodied in a bill of exceptions to be filed within thirty days after the final determination of the case, or within a reasonable time thereafter, to be fixed by the court, not to exceed ninety days therefrom. [C51, §1805; R60, §3106; C73, §2831; C97, §3749; C24, 27, §11538.]

11539. When bill unnecessary. In equitable actions, triable de novo on appeal, no bill of exceptions shall be necessary, nor in other actions in which all the proceedings are, under the direction of the court, taken in writing or shorthand by the regular court reporter, or another appointed by the court or judge for the purpose, and embodied in a report by such reporter, certified by him and the court or judge, in the manner provided in this chapter for making and certifying such report. [C73, §2831; C97, §3749; C24, 27, §11539.]

Referred to in §11540. Bill of exceptions, §§11457, 11529.

11540. Optional method. Sections 11538 and 11539 shall not be so construed as to prevent any party embodying in a bill of exceptions all or any part of the proceedings in any action in which he may elect to preserve his exceptions in that form. [C97, §3749; C24, 27, §11540.]

11541. Certification by successor. Whenever the judge or referee trying a cause is unable by reason of death, removal, resignation, or any cause to sign a bill of exceptions, or certify the shorthand reporter's record, the same shall be done by his successor, and the time for such signing or certification shall be extended thirty days after the appointment, or election and qualification of such successor. [C97, §3749; C24, 27, §11541.]
11542. Form and grounds of exception. No stated form of exception is required. If the exception is to the admission or exclusion of evidence, oral or written, the ground of the objection must be stated, and no other shall be regarded. [R60, §3107; C73, §2832; C97, §3750; C24, 27, §11542.]

11543. Exception noted. When the decision objected to is entered on the record, and the grounds of the exception appear in the entry, or when any error appears of record, the exception may be taken by the party causing to be noted at the end of the decision, or in connection therewith, that he excepts. [R60, §3108; C73, §2833; C97, §3751; C24, 27, §11543.]

11544. Writings identified—skeleton bill. A bill of exceptions, when presented for signature, need not include therein, spread out at length, any writing filed in court, but may incorporate the same by any unmistakable reference thereto; and the clerk, in making a transcript of the bill of exceptions, shall write therein at length all of such writing included therein by reference. [R60, §3109; C73, §2834; C97, §3752; C24, 27, §11544.]

11545. Signing by judge or bystanders. When the decision is not entered on the record, or the grounds of objection do not sufficiently appear therein, the party excepting must reduce his exception to writing and present it to the judge for his signature, which, if it fairly presents the facts, he shall sign; if he refuses, the party may procure the signature of two bystanders attesting that the exception is correctly stated, and that the judge has refused to sign the same, which bill of exceptions shall then be filed with the clerk and become a part of the record. [C51, §§1806, 1807; R60, §3110; C73, §2835; C97, §3753; C24, 27, §11545.]

11546. Exception controverted. The truth of such exceptions may be controverted and maintained by affidavits, not exceeding five on each side, which shall become a part of the record. [R60, §3111; C73, §2835; C97, §3753; C24, 27, §11546.]

11547. Filing affidavits. All affidavits impugning the exception must be filed within three days from the time of filing the bill, and all affidavits sustaining the same within two days thereafter. [R60, §3110; C73, §2835; C97, §3753; C24, 27, §11547.]

11548. Must be on material point. No exception shall be regarded in the supreme court unless the ruling has been on a material point, and the effect thereof prejudicial to the rights of the party excepting. [R60, §3111; C73, §2836; C97, §3754; C24, 27, §11548.]

11549. New trial defined. A new trial is a re-examination in the same court of an issue of fact, or some part or portions thereof, after verdict by a jury, report of a referee, or a decision by the court. [R60, §3112; C73, §2837; C97, §3755; C24, 27, §11549.]

11550. Grounds for new trial. The former report, verdict, or decision, or some part or portion thereof, shall be vacated and a new trial granted, on the application of the party aggrieved, for the following causes affecting materially the substantial rights of such party:

1. Irregularity in the proceedings of the court, jury, referee, or prevailing party; or any order of the court or referee, or abuse of discretion, by which the party was prevented from having a fair trial.

2. Misconduct of the jury or prevailing party.

3. Accident or surprise which ordinary prudence could not have guarded against.

4. Excessive damages or other wrong appearing to have been given under the influence of passion or prejudice.

5. Error in the assessment of the amount of recovery, whether too large or too small, where the action is upon a contract or for the injury or detention of property.

6. That the verdict, report, or decision is not sustained by sufficient evidence, or is contrary to law.

7. Newly discovered evidence, material for the party applying, which he could not with reasonable diligence have discovered and produced at the trial.

8. Error of law occurring at the trial, excepted to by the party making the application.

9. That the pleadings of the prevailing party do not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action or defense, as the case may be, specifying wherein they are defective. [R60, §3112; C73, §2837; C97, §3756; C24, 27, §11550.]

11551. Application—use of affidavits. The application must be made within five days after the verdict, report, or decision is rendered, unless for good cause the court extends the time, except for the cause of newly discovered evidence; must be by motion upon written grounds, and, if for the causes enumerated in paragraphs 2, 3, and 7 of section 11550, may be sustained controverted by affidavits. [C51, §§1808-1810; R60, §§3114, 3115; C73, §2838; C97, §3756; C24, 27, §11551.]

Time for exceptions to instructions, §11486.

11552. Verdicts returned after term. If a verdict shall be returned after the expiration of the term, a motion for a new trial may be filed at any time on or before the first day of the next term of court. [C97, §248; C24, 27, §11552.]

11553. Judgment notwithstanding verdict. Either party may file a motion for judgment in his favor notwithstanding the fact that a verdict has been returned against him, if the pleadings of the party in whose favor the verdict has been returned omit to aver some material fact or facts necessary to constitute a complete cause of action or defense, the motion clearly pointing out the omission. [R60, §§3119, 3120; C73, §2838; C97, §3757; C24, 27, §11553.]

11554. Arrest of judgment. Either party may file a motion in arrest of judgment, where the pleadings of the prevailing party wholly fail to state a cause of action or a complete defense, and a verdict has been returned in his favor.
11555. Filing of motion. The filing of either a motion for a new trial, for judgment notwithstanding the verdict, or in arrest of judgment, shall not be a waiver of the right to file either or both of the others. [C97, §3759; C24, 27, §11555.]

11556. Time of filing. Any such motion shall be filed within the time fixed for the filing of motions for new trials. [C97, §3759; C24, 27, §11556.]

11557. Curative amendments—time of filing. Upon any motion for a new trial, for judgment notwithstanding the verdict, or in arrest of judgment, the party whose pleading it is alleged is defective may, if the court considers it necessary, file an amendment setting up the omitted facts, which, if true, would remedy the alleged defects. Such amendment shall be filed before the hearing of the motion, and shall suspend the same. [R60, §3119; C73, §2842; C97, §3760; C24, 27, §11557.]

11558. Effect of amendment—procedure. If the facts thus stated would not, if proven, defeat the object of the motion, it shall be sustained. If such new averments would, if proven, defeat its object and are not admitted, they must be denied, or confessed and avoided, by the opposite party within such time as the court shall direct, unless the same are denied by legal operation, and in such case the law of pleading and procedure shall apply, except that the amendment and response need not be verified. [R60, §3119; C73, §2842; C97, §3760; C24, 27, §11558.]

11559. Issues tried—judgment. If the facts thus pleaded are admitted, the party pleading the same shall be entitled to such judgment as he would have been entitled to if such facts had been stated in the original pleading and admitted as proven on the trial, but, if controverted, there shall be a trial of the issues raised by the new pleadings, and judgment shall be rendered on the original verdict or finding, as modified or supplemented by the verdict or finding on the new issues. [R60, §3120; C73, §2843; C97, §3761; C24, 27, §11559.]

11560. Costs of new trial. The cost of all new trials shall either abide the event of the action or be paid by the party to whom such new trial is granted, according to the order of the court, to be made at the time of granting such new trial. [R60, §3117; C73, §2840; C97, §3762; C24, 27, §11560.]

11561. Conditions. The court may determine not to grant a new trial unless certain terms or conditions named by it shall be agreed to by the opposite party, and, in the event of his agreement, the terms or conditions named shall be entered on the record, and no new trial shall be granted if he refuses to agree thereto. [R60, §3118; C73, §2841; C97, §3769; C24, 27, §11561.]

11562. Dismissal of action. An action may be dismissed, and such dismissal shall be without prejudice to a future action:
1. By the plaintiff, before the final submission of the case to the jury, or to the court when the trial is by the court.
2. By the court, when the defendant fails to appear when the case is called for trial.
3. By the court, for want of necessary parties, when not made according to the requirements of the court.
4. By the court, on the application of some of the defendants, when there are others whom the defendant fails to prosecute with diligence.
5. By the court, for disobedience by the party of an order concerning the pleadings or any proceeding in the action. [C51, §1803, 1804; R60, §3127; C73, §2844; C97, §3764; C24, 27, §11562.]

11563. Decision on the merits. In all other cases upon the trial of the action the decision must be upon the merits. [R60, §3128; C73, §2845; C97, §3765; C24, 27, §11563.]

11564. Counterclaim tried. In any case when a counterclaim has been filed, the defendant shall have the right of proceeding to trial thereon, although the plaintiff may have dismissed his action or failed to appear. [C51, §1801; R60, §3129; C73, §2846; C97, §3766; C24, 27, §11564.]

11565. Dismissal of counterclaim. The defendant may, at any time before the final submission of the cause to the jury, or to the court when the trial is by the court, dismiss his counterclaim without prejudice. [C51, §1802; R60, §3130; C73, §2847; C97, §3767; C24, 27, §11565.]

11566. Dismissal in vacation. Any party to any claim may dismiss the same in vacation; and the clerk shall make the proper entry of dismissal on the record, and, if the costs are not paid, may enter judgment against such party therefor in favor of the party entitled thereto, and issue execution therefor at the order of such party. The party so dismissing shall be liable for no costs made by the other party after notice to him of such dismissal. [C51, §1822; R60, §3131; C73, §2848; C97, §3768; C24, 27, §11566.]

11567. Judgment—final adjudication. Every final adjudication of the rights of the parties in an action is a judgment; and such adjudication may consist of many judgments, one of which may determine for the plaintiff or defendant on the claim of either as an entirety; or, when a claim consists of several parts or items, such judgment may be for either of them on any specific part or item of such aggregate claim, and against him on the other part thereof; or a judgment may, in either of these ways, determine on the claims of coparties on the same side against each other. [C51, §1814, 1815; R60, §3121; C73, §2849; C97, §3769; C24, 27, §11567.]

11568. Judgment for part. Any party who succeeds in part of his cause or causes, and fails as to part, may have the entry in such case express judgment for him for such part as he succeeds upon, and against him on the
11569. Pleading in abatement and bar. Where matter in abatement is pleaded in connection with other matter not such, the finding of the jury or court must distinguish between matter in abatement and matter in bar, and the judgment must, if it is rendered on the matter in abatement, and not on the merits, so declare. [R60, §3124; C73, §2851; C97, §3771; C24, 27, §11569.]

11570. Special execution—pleading. Where any other than a general execution of the common form is required, the party must state in his pleading the facts entitling him thereto, and the judgment may be entered in accordance with the finding of the court or jury thereon. [R60, §3125; C73, §2852; C97, §3772; C24, 27, §11570.]

11571. Several judgment. In an action by several plaintiffs, or against several defendants, the court may, in its discretion, render judgment for or against one or more of them when a several judgment is proper, leaving the judgment for or against any of them severally, where the plaintiff would be entitled to judgments against such defendants if the action had been against such alone. [R60, §3132; C73, §2864; C97, §3774; C24, 27, §11571.]

11572. Judgment against one of joint defendants. Though all the defendants have been served with notice, judgment may be rendered against any of them severally, where the plaintiff was entitled to judgments against such defendants if the action had been against such alone. [R60, §3133; C73, §2865; C97, §3775; C24, 27, §11572.]

11573. What relief granted. The relief granted to the plaintiff, if there be no answer, cannot exceed that which he has demanded in his petition. In any other case the court may grant him any relief consistent with the case made by the petition and embraced within the issue. [C51, §1820; R60, §3133; C73, §2855; C97, §3775; C24, 27, §11573.]

11574. Judgment for part of claim. If only part of the claim is controverted by the pleading, judgment may at any time be rendered for the part not controverted. [R60, §3135; C73, §2856; C97, §3776; C24, 27, §11574.]

11575. Judgment on verdict. When a trial by jury has been had, judgment must be entered by the clerk in conformity with the verdict, unless it is special, or the court orders the case to be reserved for future argument or consideration. [R60, §3136; C73, §2857; C97, §3777; C24, 27, §11575.]

11576. When verdict is special. When the verdict is special. When the verdict is special, or when there has been a special finding on particular questions of fact or issues, or when the court has ordered the case to be reserved, it shall order what judgment shall be entered. [R60, §3137; C73, §2858; C97, §3778; C24, 27, §11576.]

11577. Principal and surety—order of liability. When a judgment is rendered against a principal and his surety, it shall recite the order of their liability therefor, and the term "surety" includes all persons whose liability on the claim is posterior to that of another. [R60, §3259; C73, §3040; C97, §3779; C24, 27, §11577.]

11578. Judgment on counterclaim—affirmative relief. If more is recovered on a counterclaim than on the plaintiff's claim, judgment for the defendant must be given for the excess; or, if it appears that the defendant is entitled to any other affirmative relief, judgment must be given therefor. [C51, §1798; R60, §3139; C73, §2860; C97, §3780; C24, 27, §11578.]

11579. Judgment by agreement. Any judgment in a case pending, other than for divorce, which may be agreed upon between the parties interested therein, may at any time be entered, and if not done in open court, the judgment agreed to shall be in writing, signed, and filed with the clerk, who shall thereupon enter the same accordingly, and execution thereon may issue forthwith unless therein otherwise agreed upon. [C51, §1821, 1822; R60, §3143; C73, §2861; C97, §3781; C24, 27, §11579.]

11580. Distinction between debt and damages. In all actions where the plaintiff recovers a sum of money, the amount to which he is entitled may be awarded him by the judgment generally, without any distinction being therein made as to whether such sum is recovered by way of debt or damages. [R60, §3144; C73, §2862; C97, §3782; C24, 27, §11580.]

11581. Court acting as jury. The provisions of this chapter relative to juries are intended to be applied to the court when acting as a jury on the trial of a cause, so far as they are applicable and not incompatible with other provisions herein contained. [C51, §1823; R60, §3145; C73, §2863; C97, §3783; C24, 27, §11581.]

11582. Judgments and orders entered. All judgments and orders must be entered on the record of the court, and must specify clearly what are granted or order made in the action. [R60, §3140; C73, §2864; C97, §3784; C24, 27, §11582.]

11582-c. Surrender of written obligations. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or judge, the clerk of the district court shall not enter or spread upon the records of his office any judgment based upon any promissory note or other written evidence of indebtedness, unless the note or notes or other written evidence of indebtedness are first delivered to the clerk. [43GA, ch 239.]

11583. Satisfaction of judgment. Where a judgment is set aside or satisfied by execution or otherwise, the clerk shall at once enter a memorandum thereof on the column left for that purpose in the judgment docket. [C51, §1824; R60, §3141; C73, §2865; C97, §3785; C24, 27, §11583.]

11584. Complete record. In cases where the title to land is involved and expressly settled or determined, the clerk shall make a complete record of the whole cause, except abstracts of title attached to the pleadings, and enter it in the proper book. In no other case need a com-
plete entry be made, except at the request of either party, which party shall pay the costs of said entry. [C51,§1817; R60,§3142; C73, §2866; C97,§3785; C24,27,§11584.]

11585. Discharge on motion. A defendant against whom a judgment has been rendered, or any person interested therein, having matter of discharge which has arisen since the judgment may, upon motion, in a summary way, have the same discharged, either in whole or in part, according to the circumstances. [R60, §3146; C73,§2867; C97,§3786; C24,27,§11585.]

11586. Fraudulent assignment. The court shall have power, on motion, to inquire into the facts attending or connected with the assignment of a judgment, or the entry of the same to the use of any party, and to strike out such use, or to declare such assignment void, either in whole or in part, whenever such assignment or use shall be determined to be inequitable, fraudulent, or in bad faith. [R60,§3147; C73, §2868; C97,§3787; C24,27,§11586.]

11587. Default — when made and entered. If a party fails to file or amend his pleading by the time prescribed by the rules of pleading, or, in the absence of rules, by the time fixed by the court, or if, having pleaded, his petition, answer, or reply on motion or demurrer is held insufficient, or is stricken out, and he fails to amend, answer, or reply further as required by the rules of or by the court, or if he withdraws his pleading without authority or permission to repledge, judgment by default may be rendered against him, on demand of the adverse party, made before such pleading is filed. [C51,§1824; R60,§3148; C73,§2869; C97,§3788; C24,27, §11587.]

11588. Failure to appear. Where no appearance is made, default shall not be entered until the court determines from an inspection of the record that notice has been given as required by this code. [C51,§1825; R60,§3149; C73,§2870; C97,§3789; C24,27,§11588.]

11589. Setting aside default. Default may be set aside on such terms as to the court may seem just, among which must be that of pleading issuable and forthwith, but not unless an affidavit of merits is filed, and a reasonable excuse shown for having made such default, nor unless application therefor is made at the term in which default was entered, or if entered in vacation, then on the first day of the succeeding term. [C51,§1827; R60,§3150; C73,§2871; C97,§3790; C24,27,§11589.]

11590. Amount of judgment — how determined. When the action is for a money demand, and the amount of the proper judgment is a mere matter of computation, the clerk shall ascertain the amount, but no fee shall be charged therefor. When long accounts are to be examined, the court may refer the matter. In other cases the court shall assess the damages, unless a jury is demanded by the party not in default. The proper amount having been ascertained by either of the above methods, judgment shall be rendered therefor. [C51, §1828-1830; C73,§2872; C97, §3791; C24,27,§11590.]

11591. Appearance to cross-examine. The party in default may appear at the time of the assessment and cross-examine the witnesses against him, but for no other purpose. [C51, §1831; R60,§3152; C73,§2873; C97,§3792; C24,27,§11591.]

11592. Default in equitable proceeding. When the action is of an equitable character, the court, upon hearing the pleadings and proofs, and hearing the testimony offered, shall render such judgment as is consistent with the rules of equity. [C51,§1833; R60,§3153; C73, §2874; C97,§3793; C24,27,§11592.]

11593. Setting aside, if on notice by publication. A defendant served by publication alone shall be allowed, at any time before judgment, to appear and defend the action, and, upon a substantial defense being declared, time may be given on reasonable terms to prepare for trial. [R60,§3154; C73,§2875; C97,§3794; C24,27, §11593.]

11594. Security required of plaintiff. When judgment by default is rendered against a defendant who has not been personally served, the court, before issuing process to enforce such judgment, may, if deemed expedient, require the plaintiff to give security to abide the future order of the court as contemplated in sections 11595 and 11596. [C51,§1834; R60, §§3156-3159; C73,§2876; C97,§3795; C24,27, §11594.]

11595. New trial after judgment, on publication. When a judgment has been rendered against a defendant or defendants, served by publication only, and who do not appear, such defendants, or any one or more of them, or any person legally representing him or them, may, at any time within two years after the rendition of the judgment, appear in court and move to have the action retried, and, for the costs being given, they shall be permitted to make discovery; and the action shall be retried as to such defendants as if there has been no judgment. [C51,§1835; R60,§3160; C73,§2877; C97,§3796; C24,27,§11595.]

11596. Judgment on retrial. Upon the new trial the court may confirm the former judgment, or may modify or set it aside, and may order the plaintiff to restore any money of such defendant paid to him under it and yet remaining in his possession, and pay to the defendant the value of any property which may have been taken in attachment in the action or under the judgment, and not restored. [C51,§1835; R60, §3160; C73,§2877; C97,§3796; C24,27,§11596.]

11597. Title to property not affected. The title of a purchaser in good faith to any property sold under attachment or judgment shall not be affected by the new trial permitted by sections 11595 and 11596, except the title of property obtained by the plaintiff and not bought of him in good faith by others. [C51,
§11598, Ch 496, TRIAL AND JUDGMENT 1466

§1836; R60, §3163; C73, §2878; C97, §3797; C24, 27, §11597.]

11598. Serving copy of judgment. The plaintiff may, at any time after the judgment, cause a certified copy thereof to be served on a defendant served by publication only, whereupon in such defendant is allowed to appear and have a new trial shall be reduced to six months after such service. [R60, §3161; C73, §2879; C97, §3798; C24, 27, §11598.]

11599. Manner of service. The service, whether made within or without the state, shall be actual and personal by delivery of such certified copy, and made and returned as in case of original notice. [R60, §3162; C73, §2880; C97, §3799; C24, 27, §11599.]

11600. Judgment on publication service. No personal judgment shall be rendered against a defendant served by publication only who has not made an appearance. [R60, §3164; C73, §2881; C97, §3800; C24, 27, §11600.]

11601. Personal judgment — when authorized. A personal judgment may be rendered against a defendant, whether he appears or not, who has been served in any mode provided in this code other than by publication, whether served within or without this state, if such defendant is a resident of the state. [R60, §3164; C73, §2881; C97, §3800; C24, 27, §11601.]

11602. Liens of judgments. Judgments in the supreme or district court of this state, or in the circuit or district court of the United States within the state, are liens upon the real estate owned by the defendant at the time of such rendition, and also upon all he may subsequently acquire, for the period of ten years from the date of the judgment. [C51, §§2485, 2489; R60, §§4105, 4109; C73, §2882; C97, §3801; C24, 27, §11602.]

11603. When judgment lien attaches. When the real estate lies in the county wherein the judgment of the district court of this state or of the circuit or district courts of the United States was rendered, the lien shall attach from the date of such rendition, but if in another it will not attach until an attested copy of the judgment is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the real estate lies. [C51, §§2486, 2487; R60, §§4106, 4107; C73, §§2883, 2884; C97, §3802; S13, §3802; C24, 27, §11603; 42ExGA, ch 7.]

11604. Supreme court judgments. The lien of judgments of the supreme court of Iowa shall not attach to any real estate until an attested copy of the judgment is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the real estate lies. [S13, §3802; C24, 27, §11604; 42ExGA, ch 7.]

11605. Docketing transcript. Such clerk shall, on the filing of such transcript of the judgment of the supreme or district court of this state or of the circuit or district court of the United States in his office, immediately proceed to docket and index the same, in the same manner as though rendered in the court of his own county. [C51, §2488; R60, §4108; C73, §2885; C97, §3803; C24, 27, §11605; 42ExGA, ch 7.]

11606. Judgment against railway. A judgment against any railway, interurban railway, or street railway corporation or copartnership, for an injury to any person or property, and any claim for compensation under the workmen's compensation act for personal injuries sustained by their employees arising out of and in the course of their employment, shall be a lien upon the property of such corporation or copartnership within the county where the judgment was recovered or in which occurred the injury for which compensation is due. [C73, §1309; C97, §2075; C24, 27, §11606.]

11607. Priority. Said lien shall be prior and superior to the lien of any mortgage or trust deed executed since July 4, 1862, by any railway corporation or partnership, and prior and superior to the lien of any mortgage or trust deed executed after August 9, 1897, by any interurban railway or street railway corporation or copartnership. [C73, §1309; C97, §2075; C24, 27, §11607.]

11608. Judgments on motion. Judgments or final orders may be obtained on motion by sureties against their principals, or by sureties against their cosureties, for the recovery of money due them on account of payments made by them as such; by clients against attorneys; plaintiffs in execution against sheriffs, constables, and other officers, for the recovery of money or property collected for them, and damages; and in all other cases specially authorized by statute. [R60, §3422; C73, §2906; C97, §3826; C24, 27, §11608.]

11609. Notice—service. Notice of such motion shall be served on the party against whom the judgment or order is sought, at least ten days before the motion is made. [R60, §3425; C73, §2907; C97, §3827; C24, 27, §11609.]

11610. Form. The notice shall state in plain and ordinary language the nature and grounds thereof, and the day on which it will be made. [R60, §3424; C73, §2908; C97, §3828; C24, 27, §11610.]

11611. When abandoned. Unless the motion is made and filed with the case on or before the day named in the notice, it shall be considered as abandoned. [R60, §3425; C73, §2909; C97, §3829; C24, 27, §11611.]

11612. No written pleadings. It shall be heard and determined by the court without written pleadings, and judgment given according to the very right of the matter. [R60, §3426; C73, §2910; C97, §3830; C24, 27, §11612.]

11613. Conveyance by commissioner. Real property may be conveyed by a commissioner appointed by the court:
1. Where, by judgment in an action, a party is ordered to convey such property to another.
2. Where such property has been sold under a judgment or order of the court, and the purchase price has been paid. [R60, §3165; C73, §2886; C97, §3805; C24, 27, §11613.]
11614. Deed. The deed of the commissioner shall refer to the judgment, orders, and proceedings authorizing the conveyance. [R60,§3166; C73,§2887; C97,§3806; C24,27,§11614.]

11615. Conveys title. A conveyance made in pursuance of a judgment shall pass to the grantee the title of the parties ordered to convey the land. [R60,§3167; C73,§2888; C97,§3807; C24,27,§11615.]

11616. Other parties. A conveyance made in pursuance of a sale ordered by the court shall pass to the grantee the title of all the parties to the action or proceeding. [R60,§3168; C73,§2889; C97,§3808; C24,27,§11616.]

11617. Approval by court. A conveyance by a commissioner shall not pass any right until it has been approved by the court, which approval shall be indorsed on the conveyance and recorded with it. [R60,§3169; C73,§2890; C97,§3809; C24,27,§11617.]

11618. Form. The conveyance shall be signed by the commissioner only, without affixing the names of the parties whose title is conveyed, but the names of such parties shall be recited in the body of the conveyance. [R60,§3170; C73,§2891; C97,§3810; C24,27,§11618.]

CHAPTER 497
COSTS

11622. Recoverable by successful party. Costs shall be recovered by the successful against the losing party. [C51,§1811; R60,§3449; C73,§2933; C97,§3833; C24,27,§11622.]

11623. Witness fees—limitation. The losing party, however, shall not be assessed with the cost of mileage of any witness for a distance of more than one hundred miles from the place of trial, unless otherwise ordered by the court at the time of entering judgment. [S13,§3853; C24,27,§11623.]

11624. Apportionment generally. Where the party is successful as to a part of his demand, and fails as to part, unless the case is otherwise provided for, the court on rendering judgment may make an equitable apportionment of costs. [C51,§1811; R60,§3449; C73,§2933; C97,§3835; S13,§3853; C24,27,§11624.]

11625. Apportionment among numerous parties. In actions where there are several plaintiffs or several defendants, the costs shall be apportioned according to the several judgments rendered; and where there are several causes of action embraced in the same petition, or several issues, the plaintiff shall recover costs upon the issues determined in his favor, and the defendant upon those determined in his favor. [R60,§3451; C73,§2934; C97,§3854; C24,27,§11625.]

11626. Liability of successful party. All costs accrued at the instance of the successful party, which cannot be collected of the other party, may be recovered on motion by the person entitled to them against the successful party. [R60,§3452; C73,§2935; C97,§3855; C24,27,§11626.]

11627. Cost of procuring testimony. The necessary fees paid by the successful party in procuring copies of deeds, bonds, wills, or other records filed as a part of the testimony shall be taxed in the bill of costs. [R60,§3453; C73,§2936; C97,§3856; C24,27,§11627.]

11628. Postage. Postage paid by the officers of the court, or by the parties, in sending process, depositions, and other papers being

11619. Recorded. The conveyance shall be recorded in the office in which, by law, it should have been recorded had it been made by the parties whose title is conveyed by it. [R60,§3171; C73,§2892; C97,§3811; C24,27,§11619.]

11620. Approval in vacation. Whenever by law it is permitted or required that judicial or other sales and conveyances of land may or shall be confirmed and approved by a court, the judge of the court may, in vacation, approve the same, and cause the proper entry or entries to be made. [C73,§2893; C97,§3812; C24,27,§11620.]

11621. Satisfaction of judgment—penalty. When the amount due upon judgment is paid off, or satisfied in full, the party entitled to the proceeds thereof, or those acting for him, must acknowledge satisfaction thereof upon the record of such judgment, or by the execution of an instrument referring to it, duly acknowledged and filed in the office of the clerk in every county wherein the judgment is a lien. A failure to do so for thirty days after having been requested in writing shall subject the delinquent party to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered in an action therefor by the party aggrieved. [C97,§3804; C24,27,§11621.]
part of the record, by mail, shall be taxed in the bill of costs. [R60,§3454; C73,§2937; C97, §3857; C24, 27, §11628.]

11629. Jury fees—report. There shall be taxed, in every action tried in a court of record by a jury, a jury fee of ten dollars, which, when collected, shall be paid by the clerk into the county treasury; all such fees, not previously reported, to be by him reported to the board of supervisors at each regular session, and by it charged to the treasurer. [C73,§3812; C97,§3872; C24, 27, §11629.]

11630. Referee fees. Referees, acting under a submission by a court in an action pending therein, shall receive such compensation as is fixed by the court or judge, or agreed upon by the parties to the action, which shall be taxed as a part of the costs therein. [C97,§3872; C24, 27, §11630.]

11631. Transcripts—retaxation. The fees of shorthand reporters for making transcripts of the notes in any case or any portion thereof, as directed by any party thereto, shall be taxed as costs, as shall also the fees of the clerk for making any transcripts of the record required on appeal, but such taxation may be revised by the supreme court on motion on the appeal, without any motion in the lower court for the retaxation of costs. [C97,§3875; C24, 27, §11631.]

11632. Defense arising after action brought. When a pleading contains as a defense matter which arose after the commencement of the action, whether such matter of defense is pleaded alone or with other matter of defense which arose before the action, the party affected by such matter may confess the same, and shall be entitled to the costs of the action to the time of such pleading. [R60,§3455; C73, §2938; C97,§3858; C24, 27, §11632.]

11633. Dismissal of action or abatement. When a plaintiff dismisses the action or any part thereof, or suffers it to abate by the death of the defendant or other cause, or where the action abates by the death of the plaintiff, and his representatives fail to revive the same, judgment for costs may be rendered against such plaintiff or representative, and, if against a representative, shall be paid as other claims against the estate. [R60,§3456; C73,§2959; C97, §3859; C24, 27, §11633.]

11634. Between coparties. Coparties against whom judgment has been recovered are entitled, as between themselves, to a taxation of the costs of witnesses whose testimony was obtained at the instance of one of the coparties and incurred exclusively to his benefit. [R60,§3457; C73, §2940; C97,§3860; C24, 27, §11634.]

11635. Dismissal for want of jurisdiction. Where an action is dismissed from any court for want of jurisdiction, or because it has not been regularly transferred from an inferior to a superior court, the costs shall be adjudged against the party attempting to institute or bring up the same. [R60,§3458; C73,§2941; C97, §3861; C24, 27, §11635.]

11636. Costs taxable. The clerk shall tax in favor of the party recovering costs the allowance of his witnesses, the fees of officers, the compensation of referees, the necessary expenses of taking depositions by commission or otherwise, and any further sum for any other matter which the court may have awarded as costs in the progress of the action, or may allow. [R60,§3459; C73,§2942; C97,§3862; C24, 27, §11636.]

11637. Liability of nonparty. In actions in which the cause of action shall, by assignment after the commencement thereof, or in any other manner, become the property of a person not a party to the action, such party shall be liable for the costs in the same manner as if he were a party. [R60,§3460; C73,§2943; C97,§3863; C24, 27, §11637.]

11638. Retaxation. Any person aggrieved by the taxation of a bill of costs may, upon application, have the same retrotaxed by the court, or by a referee appointed by the court in which the application or proceeding was had, and in such retaxation all errors shall be corrected. [C51,§1813; R60,§3461; C73,§2944; C97,§3864; C24, 27, §11638.]

11639. Liability of clerk. If the party aggrieved shall have paid any unlawful charge by reason of the first taxation, the clerk shall pay the costs of retaxation, and also to the party aggrieved the amount which he may have paid by reason of the allowing of such unlawful charges. [C51,§1813; R60,§3461; C73,§2944; C97, §3864; C24, 27, §11639.]

11640. Bill of costs on appeal. In cases of appeals from the district court, the clerk, if final judgment is rendered in the supreme court, shall make a complete bill of costs in the court below which shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court and taxed with the costs in the action therein. [R60,§3462; C73,§2945; C97, §3865; C24, 27, §11640.]

11641. Costs in supreme court. When the case is decided in the supreme court, the clerk shall pay so much of them as are accruing in the supreme court and the court below to the clerk of said court, and take his receipt therefor. [R60,§3463; C73,§2946; C97, §3866; C24, 27, §11641.]

11642. Duty of clerk below. On receiving such costs, the clerk of the court below shall charge himself with the money and pay it to the persons entitled thereto. [R60,§3464; C73, §2947; C97, §3867; C24, 27, §11642.]

11643. Interest. When the judgment is for the recovery of money, interest from the time of the verdict or report until judgment is finally entered shall be computed by the clerk and added to the costs of the party entitled thereto. [R60, §3466; C73,§2948; C97, §3868; C24, 27, §11643.]

11644. Attorney’s fees. When judgment is recovered upon a written contract containing an agreement to pay an attorney’s fee, the court shall allow and tax as a part of the costs:

1. On the first two hundred dollars or fraction thereof recovered, ten per cent.
2. On the excess of two hundred to five hundred dollars, five per cent.
3. On the excess of five hundred to one thousand dollars, three per cent, and
4. On all sums in excess of one thousand dollars, one per cent. [C97, §3869; C24, 27, §11644.]

11645. Limitations. If action is commenced and the claim paid off before return day, the amount shall be one-half of the sum above provided, and if it is paid after the return day but before judgment, three-fourths of said sum; but no fee shall be allowed in any case if an action has not been commenced, or expense incurred, nor shall any greater sum be allowed, any agreement in the contract to the contrary notwithstanding. [C97, §3869; C24, 27, §11645.]

Referred to in §11646.

11646. Affidavit required. The attorney's fee allowed in sections 11644 and 11645 shall not be taxed in any case unless it shall appear by affidavit of the attorney, filed with the petition at the commencement of the action, that there has been, and is, no agreement between such attorney and his client, express or implied, nor between him and any other person, except a practicing attorney engaged with him as an attorney in the cause, for any division or sharing of the fee to be taxed, which, when taxed, shall be only in favor of a regular attorney and as compensation for services actually rendered in the action. [C97, §3870; C24, 27, §11646.]

11647. Opportunity to pay. No such attorney fee shall be taxed if the defendant is a resident of the county and the action is not aided by an attachment, unless it shall be made to appear that such defendant had information of and a reasonable opportunity to pay the debt before action was brought. This provision, however, shall not apply to contracts made payable by their terms at a particular place, the maker of which has not tendered the sum due at the place named in the contract. [C97, §3871; C24, 27, §11647.]
11648. Enforcement of judgments and orders. Judgments or orders requiring the payment of money, or the delivery of the possession of property, are to be enforced by execution. Obedience to those requiring the performance of any other act is to be coerced by attachment as for a contempt. [C51, §1885; R60, §3247; C73, §3026; C97, §3954; C24, 27, §11648.]

Contempts, ch 536; exception, §10482.

11649. Within what time—to what counties. Executions may issue at any time before the judgment is barred by the statute of limitations; and upon those in the district and supreme courts, into any county which the party ordering may direct. [C51, §§1886, 1888; R60, §§3246, 3248; C73, §§3025, 3027; C97, §3955; S13, §3955; C24, 27, §11649.]

11650. Limitation on number. Only one execution shall be in existence at the same time. [R60, §3246; C73, §3025; C97, §3955; S13, §3955; C24, 27, §11650.]

11651. Lost writ. When the plaintiff in judgment shall file in any court in which a judgment has been entered an affidavit made by himself, his agent or attorney, or by the officer to whom the execution was issued, that an outstanding execution has been lost or destroyed, the clerk of such court may issue a duplicate execution as of the date of the lost execution, which shall have the same force and effect as the original execution, and any levy made under the execution so lost shall have the same force and effect under the duplicate execution as under the original. [S13, §3955; C24, 27, §11651.]

11652. Expiration of lost writ—effect. When the lost execution shall have expired by limitation and such affidavit is filed, an execution may issue as it might if such lost execution had been duly returned. [S13, §3955; C24, 27, §11652.]

11653. Issuance on Sunday. An execution may be issued and executed on Sunday, when an affidavit is filed by the plaintiff, or some person in his behalf, stating that he believes he will lose his judgment unless process issues on that day. [R60, §3263; C73, §3028; C97, §3955; C24, 27, §11653.]

Analogous or related provisions, §§10819, 11064, 12082, 12179, 12660.

11654. Issuance on demand. Upon the rendition of judgment, execution may be at once issued by the clerk on the demand of the party entitled thereto. [R60, §3265; C73, §3029; C97, §3957; C24, 27, §11654.]

11655. Record kept. The clerk shall enter on the judgment docket the date of its issue and to what county and officer issued, the return of the officer, with the date thereof, the dates and amount of all moneys received or paid out of the office thereon; which entries shall be made at the time each act is done. [R60, §3265; C73, §3029; C97, §3957; C24, 27, §11655.]

11656. Entries in foreign county. In case execution is issued to a county other than that in which judgment is rendered, and is levied upon real estate in such county, an entry thereof shall be made upon the incumbrance book of that county by the officer making it, showing the same particulars as are required in case of the attachment of real estate, which shall be bound from the time of such entry. [R60, §§3249; C73, §3031; C97, §3958; S13, §3958; C24, 27, §11656.]

11657. Duplicate returns and record. If real estate is sold under said execution said officer shall make return thereof in duplicate, one of which shall be appended to the execution and returned to the court from which it is issued, the other with a copy of the execution to the district court of the county in which said real estate is situated, which shall be filed by the clerk who shall make entries thereof in the sale book in the same manner as if such judgment had been rendered and execution issued from said court. [S13, §3958; C24, 27, §11657.]

11658. Return from foreign county. When sent into any county other than in which the judgment was rendered, return may be made by mail. Money cannot thus be sent, except by direction of the party entitled thereto, or his attorney. [C51, §1889; R60, §3250; C73, §3032; C97, §3959; C24, 27, §11658.]

11659. Form of execution. The execution must intelligibly refer to the judgment, stating the time when and place at which it was rendered, the names of the parties to the action as well as to the judgment, its amount, and the amount still to be collected thereon, for money; if not, it must state what specific act is required to be performed. If it is against the property of the judgment debtor, it shall require the sheriff to satisfy the judgment and interest out of property of the debtor subject to execution. [C51, §1890; R60, §3251; C73, §3033; C97, §3960; C24, 27, §11659.]

11660. Property in hands of others. If it is against real or personal property in the hands of personal representatives, heirs, devisees, legatees, tenants of real property, or trustees, it shall require the sheriff to satisfy the judgment and interest out of such property. [R60, §3262; C73, §3034; C97, §3961; C24, 27, §11660.]

11661. Delivery of possession and money recovery. If it is for the delivery of the possession of real or personal property, it shall require
the sheriff to deliver the possession of the same, particularly describing it, to the party entitled thereto, and may, at the same time, require him to satisfy any costs, damages, or rents and profits, with interest, recovered by the same judgment, out of the property of the party against whom it was rendered subject to execution.

The value of the property for which judgment was recovered shall be specified therein, if a delivery thereof cannot be had, and it shall in that respect be regarded as an execution against property. [R60, §3253; C73, §3035; C97, §3962; C24, 27, §11661.]

11662. Performance of other acts. When it requires the performance of any other act, a certified copy of the judgment may be served on the person against whom it is rendered, or upon the person or officer who is required thereby, or by law, to obey the same, and his obedience thereto enforced. [R60, §3254; C73, §3036; C97, §3965; C24, 27, §11662.]

11663. Receipt and return. Every officer to whose hands an execution may come shall give a receipt therefor, if required, stating the hour when the same was received, and shall make sufficient return thereof, together with the money collected, on or before the seventieth day from the date of its issuance. [R60, §3255; C73, §3037; C97, §3964; C24, 27, §11663.]

11664. Indorsement by officer. The officer to whom an execution is issued shall indorse thereon the day and hour when he received it, the levy, sale, or other act done by virtue thereof, with the date thereof, the dates and amounts of any receipts or payment in satisfaction thereof; which entries must be made at the time of the receipt or act done. [R60, §3257; C73, §3038; C97, §3965; C24, 27, §11664.]

11665. Principal and surety—order of liability. The clerk issuing an execution on a judgment against principal and surety shall state in the execution the order of liability recited in the judgment, and the officer serving it shall exhaust the property of the principal first, and of the other defendants in the order of liability thus stated. To obtain the benefits of this section, the order of liability must be recited in the execution, and the officer holding it must separately return thereon the amount collected from the principal debtor and surety. [C51, §1915; R60, §§3258, 3260, 3261, 3303; C73, §§3039, 3041, 3042, 3071; C97, §3966; C24, 27, §11665.]

Referred to in §11666. Analogous provisions, §§11692, 11577, 11712.

11666. Duty to point out property. Each person subsequently liable shall, if requested by the officer, point out property owned by the party liable, before him, to obtain the benefits of the provision of section 11665. [R60, §§3259; C73, §3040; C97, §3966; C24, 27, §11666.]

11667. Surety subrogated. When the principal and surety are liable for any claim, such surety may pay the same, and recover thereon against all liable to him. If a judgment against principal and surety has been paid by the surety, he shall be subrogated to all the rights of the creditor, and may take an assignment thereof, and enforce the same by execution or otherwise, as the creditor could have done. All questions between the parties thereto may be heard and determined on motion by the court, or a judge thereof, upon such notice as may be given by the officer, or by the person to whom it is delivered, or by him. [C97, §3967; C24, 27, §11667.]

11668. Levy—how made and indorsed. When an execution is delivered to an officer, he must proceed to execute it with diligence; if executed, an exact description of the property at length, with the date of the levy, shall be indorsed upon or appended to the execution and if it was not executed, or only executed in part, the reason in such case must be stated in the return. [R60, §3262; C73, §3045; C97, §3968; C24, 27, §11668.]

11668-cl. Entry on incumbrance book. If real estate is levied upon, except by virtue of a special execution issued in cases foreclosing recorded liens, the officer making the levy shall make an entry in the incumbrance book in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county where the real estate is located, which entry shall constitute notice to all persons of such levy. Such entry shall contain the number and title of the case, date of levy, date of the entry, amount claimed, description of the real estate levied upon, and signature of the officer. [43GA, ch 255.]

Analogous provisions, §12104.

11669. Acts necessary. The officer must execute the writ by levying on the property of the judgment debtor, collecting the things in action by suit in his own name, if necessary, or by selling the same, selling the other property, and paying to the clerk or the plaintiff the proceeds, or so much thereof as will satisfy the execution. He may retain his own costs on receipting thereon the judgment docket. [C51, §1904; R60, §3267; C73, §3044; C97, §3969; C24, 27, §11669.]

Analogous provisions, §12102.

11670. Selection of property. The officer shall in all cases select such property, and in such quantities, as will be likely to bring the exact amount required to be raised, as nearly as practicable, and having made one levy, may at any time thereafter make others, if he finds it necessary. [C51, §1903; R60, §3268; C73, §3045; C97, §3970; C24, 27, §11670.]

11671. Lien on personality. No execution shall be a lien on personal property before the actual levy thereof. [C73, §3046; C97, §3970; C24, 27, §11671.]

11672. Choses in action. Judgments, money, bank bills, and other things in action may be levied upon, and sold or appropriated thereunder, and an assignment thereof by the officer shall have the same effect as if made by the defendant. [C51, §1893; R60, §3272; C73, §3046; C97, §3971; C24, 27, §11672.]

11673. Levy on judgment. The levy upon a judgment shall be made by entering upon the judgment docket a memorandum of such fact,
giving the names of the parties plaintiff and defendant, the court from which the execution issued, and the date and hour of such entry, which shall be signed by the officer serving the execution, and a return made on the execution of his doings in the premises. [C97, §3971; C24, 27, §11673.]

11674. Persons indebted may pay officer. After the rendition of judgment, any person indebted to the defendant in execution may pay to the sheriff the amount of such indebtedness, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the execution, and his receipt shall be a sufficient discharge therefor. [C51, §1894; R60, §3273; C73, §3047; C97, §3972; C24, 27, §11674.]

11675. Levy against municipal corporation—tax. If no property of a municipal corporation against which execution has issued can be found, or if the judgment creditor elects not to issue execution against such corporation, a tax must be levied as early as practicable to pay off the judgment. When a tax has been so levied and any part thereof shall be collected, the treasurer of such corporation shall pay the same to the clerk of the court in which the judgment was rendered, in satisfaction thereof. [C51, §1896; R60, §3275; C73, §3049; C97, §3973; C24, 27, §11675.]

11676. Corporation stock—debts—property in hands of third persons. Stock or interest owned by the defendant in any company or corporation, and also debts due him and property of his in the hands of third persons, may be levied upon in the manner provided for attaching the same. [C51, §1892; R60, §3269; C73, §3050; C97, §3974; C24, 27, §11676.]

11677. Garnishment. Property of the defendant in the possession of another, or debts due him, may be reached by garnishment. [R60, §3270; C73, §3051; C97, §3975; C24, 27, §11677.]

11678. Expiration or return of execution. Proceedings by garnishment on execution shall not be affected by its expiration or its return. [R60, §3271; C73, §3052; C97, §3976; C24, 27, §11678.]

11679. Return of garnishment—action docketed. Where parties have been garnished under it, the officer shall return to the next term thereof a copy of the execution with all his doings thereon, so far as they relate to the garnishments, and the clerk shall docket an action thereon without fee, and thereafter the proceedings shall conform to proceedings in garnishment under attachments as nearly as may be. [R60, §3271; C73, §3052; C97, §3976; C24, 27, §11679.]

11680. Joint or partnership property. When an officer has an execution against a person who owns property jointly, in common or in partnership with another, such officer may levy on and take possession of the property owned jointly, in common or in partnership, sufficiently to enable him to appraise and inventory the same, and for that purpose shall call to his assistance three disinterested persons, which inventory and appraisement shall be returned by the officer with the execution, and shall state in his return who claims to own the property. [C51, §1917; R60, §3287; C73, §3053; C97, §3977; C24, 27, §11680.]

Analogous provisions, §12113 et seq.

11681. Lien—equitable proceeding—receiver. The plaintiff shall, from the time such property is so levied on, have a lien on the interest of the defendant therein, and may commence an action by equitable proceedings to ascertain the nature and extent of such interest and to enforce the lien; and, if deemed necessary or proper, the court or judge may appoint a receiver under the circumstances provided in the chapter relating to receivers. [R60, §§3289-3291; C73, §3054; C97, §3978; C24, 27, §11681.]

Receivers, ch 649.

11682. Mortgaged personal property—payment of mortgage. Mortgaged personal property not exempt from execution may be taken on attachment or execution issued against the mortgagor. If the officer, or the attachment or execution creditor, within ten days after such levy, shall pay to the holder of the mortgage the amount of the mortgaged debt and interest accrued, or deposit the same with the clerk of the district court of the county from which the attachment or execution issued, for the use of the holder of the mortgage, or secure the same as in this chapter provided. [C97, §3979; C24, 27, §11682.]

Applicable to attachments, §12116.

11683. Interest on mortgage debt. When the debt secured by the mortgage is not due as shown by the mortgage, the officer, or the attachment or execution creditor, must also pay or deposit with the clerk interest on the principal sum at the rate specified in the mortgage for the term of sixty days from the date of the deposit, unless the debt secured falls due in a less time, in which case interest shall be deposited for such shorter period. [C97, §3980; C24, 27, §11683.]

11684. Failure to pay, deposit, or give security. If within ten days after such levy the attachment or execution creditor does not pay the amount, make the deposit, or give the security required, the levy shall be discharged, and the property restored to the possession of the person from whom it was taken and the creditor shall be liable to the holder of the mortgage for any damages sustained by reason of such levy. [C97, §3981; C24, 27, §11684.]

11685. Creditor subrogated. When such sum is paid to the holder of the mortgage or deposited with the clerk, the attachment or execution creditor shall be subrogated to all the rights of such holder, and the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged property shall be first applied to the discharge of such indebtedness and the costs incurred under the writ of attachment or execution. [C97, §3982; C24, 27, §11685.]

11686. Holder reinstated. If, for any reason, the levy upon the mortgaged property is
discharged or released without a sale thereof, the attachment or execution creditor who has paid or deposited the amount of the mortgage debt shall have all the rights under such mortgage possessed by the holder at the time of the levy. If the holder thereof desires to be reinstated in his rights thereunder, he may repay the money received by him, with interest thereon at the rate borne by the mortgage debt for the time it has been held by him, and demand the return of the mortgage, whereupon his rights thereunder shall revest in him, and the attachment or execution creditor shall be entitled to the deposit made, or any part thereof remaining in the hands of the clerk, or any money returned to the clerk by the holder of the mortgage. [C97, §3983; C24, 27, §11686.]

11687. Statement of amount due. The holder of the mortgage shall, before receiving the money tendered to him by the attaching or execution creditor or deposited with the clerk, state over his signature and under oath, on the back of the mortgage, the amount due or to become due thereon, and deliver the same, together with the note or other evidence of indebtedness secured by said mortgage, to the person paying the said amount or the clerk with whom the deposit is made, and the holder of the mortgage shall only receive the amount so stated to be due, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned to the person making the deposit. [C97, §3984; C24, 27, §11687.]

11688. Indemnifying bond. When the attaching or execution creditor thus pays or deposits the amount of the claim under the mortgage, he shall not be required to give an indemnifying bond in notice to the sheriff by the holder of the mortgage of his right to the property thereunder, or if one has been given, it shall be released. [C97, §3985; C24, 27, §11688.]

11689. Sale—costs—surplus. If under execution sale the mortgaged property does not sell for enough to pay the mortgage debt, interests, and costs of sale, the judgment creditor shall be liable for all costs thus made, but if a greater sum is realized, the officer conducting the sale shall at once pay to the mortgage holder the amount due thereunder, and apply the surplus, if any, to the mortgage debt. [C97, §3986; C24, 27, §11689.]

11690. Statement of indebtedness. For the purpose of enabling the attaching or execution creditor to determine the amount to be tendered or deposited to hold the levy under the writ of attachment or execution, the person entitled to receive payment of the mortgage debt shall deliver to any such person, upon written demand therefor, a statement in writing under oath, showing the nature and amount of the original debt, the date and the amount of each payment, if any, which has been made thereon, and an itemized statement of the amount then due and unpaid. [C97, §3987; C24, 27, §11690.]

11691. Contest as to validity or amount. If the right of the mortgagee to receive such or any sum is for any reason questioned by the levying creditor, he may, within ten days after levy, or after demand is made for a statement of the amount due as above provided, commence action in equity or contest such right upon filing a bond in a penalty double the amount of such mortgage, or double the value of the property levied upon, conditioned either for the payment of any sum found due on said mortgage to the person entitled thereto, or for the value of the property levied upon, as the party ordering the levy may elect, with sureties to be approved by the clerk. [C97, §3988; S13, §3988; C24, 27, §11691.]

11692. Nonresident—service—transfer of action. If such mortgagee is a nonresident or his residence is unknown, service may be made by publication as in other actions, but if such residence becomes known before final submission, the court may order personal service to be made. If commenced at law, the court may transfer the same to the equity side as in other cases. [C97, §3988; S13, §3988; C24, 27, §11692.]

Service by publication, §11681.

11693. Receiver—decrees—costs. The court may appoint a receiver, and shall determine the amount due on the mortgage, the value of the property levied upon, and all other questions properly presented, and may continue and preserve or dismiss the lien of the levy, the costs to be taxed to the losing party as in other cases. [C97, §3988; S13, §3988; C24, 27, §11693.]

Costs, ch. 497.

11694. Various mortgages—priority. If there are two or more mortgages, the creditor may admit the validity of one or more, and make the required deposit as to such, and contest the other, and where there are two or more such mortgages, each of which is questioned, a failure to establish the invalidity of all shall not defeat the rights of the levying creditor, but in such case the decree shall determine the priority of liens, and direct the order of payment out of the proceeds of the property which shall be sold under special execution to be awarded in said cause. [C97, §3988; S13, §3988; C24, 27, §11694.]

11695. Other remedies. Nothing in this chapter contained shall be construed to forbid or in any way affect the right of a creditor to contest in any other way the validity of any mortgage. [C97, §3988; S13, §3988; C24, 27, §11695.]

11696. Failure to make statement—effect. A failure to make the statement, when required as above provided, shall have the effect to postpone the lien of the mortgage and give the levy of the writ of attachment or execution priority over the claim of the holder thereof. [C97, §3989; C24, 27, §11696.]

11697. Where mortgagee garnished. If the mortgagee, before the levy of a writ of attachment or execution, has been garnished at the suit of a creditor of the mortgagor, a creditor desiring to seize the mortgaged property under a writ of attachment or execution shall pay to the holder of the mortgage, or deposit with the clerk, in addition to the mortgage debt, the sum claimed under the garnishment, and the provisions of this chapter, so far as applicable, it.
all respects shall govern proceedings relating thereto. [C97, §3990; C24, 27, §11697.]

11698. Duty to levy—notice of ownership or exemption. An officer is bound to levy an execution on any personal property in the possession of, or that he has reason to believe belongs to, the defendant, or on which the plaintiff directs him to levy, unless he has received notice in writing under oath from some other person, his agent or attorney, that such property belongs to him; stating the nature of his interests therein, how and from whom he acquired the same, and consideration paid therefor; or from the defendant, that the property is exempt from execution. [C51, §1916; R60, §3277; C73, §3055; C97, §3991; C24, 27, §11698.]

Applicable to attachments, §12117.

11699. Failure to give notice—effect. Failure to give such notice shall not deprive the party of any other remedy. [C97, §3991; C24, 27, §11699.]

11700. Right to release levy. If after levy he receives such notice, such officer may release the property unless a bond is given as provided in section 11702. [C51, §1916; R60, §3277; C73, §3055; C97, §3991; C24, 27, §11700.]

11701. Exemption from liability. The officer shall be protected from all liability by reason of such levy until he receives such written notice. [C51, §1916; R60, §3277; C73, §3055; C97, §3991; C24, 27, §11701.]

11702. Indemnifying bond—sale and return. When the officer receives such notice he may forthwith give the plaintiff, his agent, or attorney, notice that an indemnifying bond is required. Bond may thereupon be given by or for the plaintiff, with one or more sufficient sureties, to the effect that they own property not exempt from execution, and will pay to any claimant thereof the damages which he may sustain in consequence of the seizure or sale of the property, and will warrant to any purchaser the title to the property such estate or interest therein as is sold; and thereupon the officer shall proceed to subject the property to the execution, and shall return the indemnifying bond to the court from which the execution issued. [R60, §3277; C73, §3056; C97, §3992; C24, 27, §11702.]

Referred to in §11700. Applicable to attachments, §12117.

11703. Failure to give bond. If such bond is not given, the officer may refuse to levy, or if he has done so, and the bond is not given in a reasonable time after it is required by the officer, he may restore the property to the person from whose possession it was taken, and the levy shall stand discharged. [R60, §3278; C73, §3057; C97, §3993; C24, 27, §11703.]

11704. Application of proceeds. Where property for the sale of which the officer is indemnified sells for more than enough to satisfy the execution under which it was taken, the surplus shall be paid into the court to which the indemnifying bond is directed to be returned. The court may order such disposition or payment of the money to be made, temporarily or absolutely, as may be proper in respect to the rights of the parties interested. [R60, §3286; C73, §3060; C97, §3995; C24, 27, §11704.]

11705. Executions by justices. The provisions of the preceding sections, as to bonds, shall apply to proceedings upon executions issued by justices of the peace. Indemnifying bonds shall be returned in such cases with the execution under which they are taken. [R60, §3286; C73, §3060; C97, §3995; C24, 27, §11705.]

11706. Stay of execution—exceptions. On all judgments for the recovery of money, except those rendered on any appeal or writ of error, or in favor of a laborer or mechanic for his wages, or against one who is surety in the stay of execution, or against any officer, person, or corporation, or the sureties of any of them, for money received in a fiduciary capacity, or for the breach of any official duty, there may be a stay of execution, if the defendant therein shall, within ten days from the entry of judgment, procure one or more sufficient freehold sureties to enter into a bond, acknowledging themselves security for the defendant for the payment of the judgment, interest, and costs from the time of rendering judgment until paid, as follows:

1. If the sum for which judgment was rendered, inclusive of costs, does not exceed one hundred dollars, three months.
2. If such sum and costs exceed one hundred dollars, six months. [R60, §3293; C73, §3061; C97, §3996; C24, 27, §11706.]

11707. Affidavit of surety. Officers approving stay bonds shall require the affidavit of the signers thereof, unless waived in writing by the party in whose favor the judgment is rendered, that they own property not exempt from execution, and will pay to any claimant thereof the value of twice the amount of the judgment. [C73, §3062; C97, §3997; C24, 27, §11707.]

11708. Stay waives appeal. No appeal shall be allowed after a stay of execution has been obtained. [R60, §3294; C73, §3063; C97, §3998; C24, 27, §11708.]

11709. Bond—approval—recording—effect. The sureties for stay of execution may be taken and approved by the clerk, and the bond shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and have the force and effect of a judgment confessed from the date thereof against their property, and shall be indexed in the proper judgment docket, as in case of other judgments. [R60, §§3295, 3298; C73, §3064; C97, §3999; C24, 27, §11709.]

11710. Execution recalled. When the bond is accepted and approved after execution has been issued, the clerk shall immediately notify the sheriff of the stay, and he shall forthwith return the execution with his doings thereon. [R60, §3296; C73, §3065; C97, §4000; C24, 27, §11710.]

11711. Property released. All property levied on before stay of execution, and all written undertakings for the delivery of personal prop-
property to the sheriff, shall be relinquished by the officer, upon stay of execution being entered. [R60,§3297; C73,§3066; C97,§4001; C24,27, §11711.]

11712. Execution against principal and sureties. At the expiration of the stay, the clerk shall issue a joint execution against the property of all the judgment debtors and sureties, describing them as debtors or sureties therein, and the liability of such sureties shall be subject to that of their principal as provided in this chapter. [R60,§3299; C73,§3067; C97,§4002; C24,27,§11712.]

11713. Objection by surety. When any court shall render judgment against two or more persons, any of whom is surety for any other in the contract on which judgment is founded, there shall be no stay of execution allowed, if the surety objects thereto at or before the time of rendering the judgment, unless upon it shall be ordered by the court that there be no stay, unless the surety for the stay of execution will undertake specifically to pay the judgment in case the amount thereof cannot be levied of the property of the objecting surety. [R60,§3300; C73,§3068; C97,§4003; C24,27,§11713.]

11714. Stay terminated by surety. Any surety for the stay of execution may file with the clerk an affidavit, stating that he verily believes he will be compelled to pay the judgment, interest, and costs thereon unless execution issues immediately, and gives notice thereof in writing to the party for whom he is surety; and the clerk shall thereupon issue execution forthwith, unless other sufficient surety be entered before the clerk within five days after such notice is given as in other cases. [R60,§3301; C73,§3069; C97, §4004; C24,27,§11714.]

11715. Other security given. If other sufficient surety is given, it shall have the force of the original surety entered before the filing of the affidavit, and shall discharge the original surety. [R60,§3302; C73,§3070; C97,§4005; C24,27,§11715.]

11716. Lien not released. Where a stay of execution has been taken, such confessed judgment shall not release any judgment lien by virtue of the original judgment for the amount then due. [R60,§3303; C73,§3071; C97,§4006; C24,27,§11716.]

11717. Labor claims preferred. When the property of any company, corporation, firm, or person shall be seized upon by any process of any court, or placed in the hands of a receiver, trustee, or assignee, or their property shall be seized by the action of creditors, for the purpose of paying or securing the payment of the debts of such company, corporation, firm, or person, the debts owing to employees for labor performed within the ninety days next preceding the seizure or transfer of such property, to an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars to each person, shall be a preferred debt and paid in full, or if there is not sufficient realized from such property to pay the same in full, then, after the payment of costs, ratably out of the fund remaining. [C97,§4019; S13,§4019; C24,27,§11717.]

11718. Exceptions. Such preference shall be junior and inferior to mechanics' liens for labor in opening and developing coal mines. [C97,§4019; S13,§4019; C24,27,§11718.]

11719. Statement of claim—allowance. Any person desiring to enforce his claim for wages, at any time after the seizure of the property under execution or writ of attachment or under any other authority, and before sale thereof is ordered, shall present to the officer levying on such property or to such receiver, trustee, or assignee, or to the court having custody of such property or from which such process issued, or person charged with such property, a statement under oath, showing the amount due after allowing all just credits and set-offs, and the kind of work for which such wages are due, and when performed; and unless objection be made thereto as provided in section 11720, such claim shall be allowed and paid to the person entitled thereto, after first paying all costs occasioned by the proceeding out of the proceeds of the sale of the property so seized or placed in the hands of a receiver, trustee, or assignee, or court, or person charged with the same, subject, however, to the provisions of section 11717. [C97,§4020; S13,§4020; C24,27,§11719.]

11720. Contest. Any person interested may contest any claim or part thereof by filing objections thereto, supported by affidavit, with such court, receiver, trustee, or assignee, and its validity shall be determined in the same way the validity of other claims are which are sought to be enforced against such property, provided that where the claim is filed with a person charged with the property other than the officers above enumerated and a contest is made, the cause shall be transferred to the district court, and there docketed and determined. [C97, §4021; S13,§4021; C24,27,§11720.]

11721. Priority. Claims of employees for labor, if not contested, or if allowed after contest, shall have priority over all claims against or liens upon such property, except prior mechanics' liens for labor in opening or developing coal mines as allowed by law. [C97,§4022; C24,27,§11721.]

11722. Notice of sale. The officer must give four weeks' notice of the time and place of selling real property, and three weeks' notice of personal property. [C51,§1905; R60,§3810; C73,§3079; C97,§4023; C24,27,§11722.]

11723. Posting and publication—compensation. Notice shall be given by posting up in at least three public places of the county, one of which shall be at the place where the last district court was held. In addition to which, in case of the sale of real estate, or where per-
sonal property to the amount of two hundred dollars or upwards is to be sold, there shall be two weekly publications of such notice in some newspaper printed in the county, to be selected by the party causing the notice to be given, and the compensation for such publication shall be the same as is provided by law for legal notices. [C51,§1906; R60,§3311; C73,§3080; C97,§4024; S13,§4024; C24, 27,§11723.]

Referred to in §11725.

11724. Sales by constables. In constables' sales, the notice shall be posted for two weeks in three public places of the township of the justice, one of them at his office door, without newspaper publication. [C51,§1906; R60,§3311; C73,§3080; C97,§4024; C24, 27,§11724.]

Referred to in §11725.

11725. Penalty for selling without notice. An officer selling without the notice prescribed in sections 11722 to 11724, inclusive, shall forfeit one hundred dollars to the defendant in execution in addition to the actual damages sustained by either party; but the validity of the sale is not thereby affected. [C51,§1907; R60,§3812; C73,§3081; C97,§4027; S13,§4027; C24, 27,§11725.]

11726. Notice to defendant. If the debtor is in actual occupation and possession of any part of the land levied on, the officer having the execution shall, at least twenty days previous to such sale, serve him with written notice, stating that the execution is levied on said land, and mentioning the time and place of sale, which notice shall be served in the manner provided by section 11060. [R60,§3318; C73,§3087; C97,§4025; S13,§4025; C24, 27,§11726.]

Referred to in §11727.

11727. Setting aside sale. Sales made without the notice required in section 11726 may be set aside on motion made at the same or the next term thereafter. [R60,§3318; C73,§3087; C97,§4025; S13,§4025; C24, 27,§11727.]

11728. Time and manner. The sale must be at public auction, between nine o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, and the hour of the commencement of the sale must be fixed in the notice. [C51,§1908; R60,§3313; C73,§3082; C97,§4028; C24, 27,§11728.]

State or municipality as purchaser, eh 449; §§6204, 6786.

11729. Sale postponed. When there are no bidders, or when the amount offered is grossly inadequate, or when from any cause the sale is prevented from taking place on the day fixed, or the parties so agree, the officer may postpone the sale for not more than three days without being required to give any further notice there­of, which postponement shall be publicly an­nounced at the time the sale was to have been made, but not more than two such adjournments shall be made, except by agreement of the par­ties in writing and made a part of the return upon the execution. [C51,§1909; R60,§3314; C73,§3083; C97,§4029; C24, 27,§11729.]

11730. Overplus. When the property sells for more than the amount required to be collected, the overplus must be paid to the debtor, unless the officer has another execution in his hands on which said overplus may be rightfully applied, or unless there are liens upon the property which ought to be paid therefrom, and the holders thereof make claim to such surplus and demand application thereon, in which case the officer shall pay the same into the hands of the clerk of the district court, and it shall be applied as ordered by the court. [C51,§1910; R60,§3315; C73,§3084; C97,§4030; C24, 27,§11730.]

11731. Deficiency—additional execution. If the property levied on sells for less than sufficient to satisfy the execution, the judgment holder may order out another, which shall be credited with the amount of the previous sale. The proceedings under the second execution shall conform to those hereinbefore prescribed. [C51,§1911; R60,§3316; C73,§3085; C97,§4031; C24, 27,§11731.]

11732. Plan of division of land. At any time before nine o'clock a. m. of the day of the sale, the debtor may deliver to the officer a plan of division of the land levied on, subscribed by him, and in that case the officer shall sell, according to said plan, so much of the land as may be necessary to satisfy the debt and costs, and no more. If no such plan is furnished, the officer may sell without any division. [R60,§3319; C73,§3088; C97,§4032; C24, 27,§11732.]

11733. Failure of purchaser to pay—optional procedure. When the purchaser fails to pay the money when demanded, the judgment holder or his attorney may elect to proceed against him for the amount; otherwise the sheriff shall treat the sale as a nullity, and may sell the property on the same day, or after postponement as above authorized. [C51,§1913; R60,§3320; C73,§3089; C97,§4033; C24, 27,§11733.]

11734. Sales vacated for lack of lien. When any person shall purchase at a sheriff's sale any real estate on which the judgment upon which the execution issued was not a lien at the time of the levy, and which fact was unknown to the purchaser, the court shall set aside such sale on motion, notice having been given to the debtor or his attorney, and no person shall be issued to enforce the judgment, and, upon the order being made to set aside the sale, the sheriff or judgment creditor shall pay over to the purchaser the purchase money; said motion may also be made by any person interested in the real estate. [R60,§3321; C73,§3090; C97,§4034; C24, 27,§11734.]

11735. Money — things in action. Money levied upon may be appropriated without being advertised or sold, and so may bank bills, drafts, promissory notes, or other papers of the like character, if the plaintiff will receive them at their par value as cash, or if the officer can exchange them for cash at that value. [C51,§1914; R60,§3322; C73,§3091; C97,§4035; C24, 27,§11735.]

11736. Real estate of deceased judgment debtor. When a judgment has been obtained against a decedent in his lifetime, the plaintiff may file his petition in the office of the clerk of the court where the judgment is rendered,
against the executor, the heirs, and devisees of real estate, if such there be, setting forth the facts, and that there is real estate of the deceased, describing its location and extent, and praying the court to award execution against the same. [C51,§1918; R60,§3323; C73,§3092; C97, §4086; C24, 27,§11736.]

11737. Notice. The person against whom the petition is filed shall be notified by the plaintiff to appear on the first day of the term and show cause, if any he have, why execution should not be awarded. [C51, §1919; R60,§3324; C73,§3093; C97,§4037; C24, 27,§11737.]

11738. Service and return. The notice must be served and returned in the ordinary manner, and the same length of time shall be allowed for appearance as in civil actions, and service of such notice on nonresident defendants may be had in such cases by publication. [C51, §1920; R60,§3325; C73,§3094; C97,§4038; C24, 27,§11738.]

Service and return, §11059 et seq.
Service by publication, §11081.

11739. Execution awarded. At the proper time, the court shall award the execution, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, but the nonage of the heirs or devisees shall not be held sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, but the time, the court shall award the execution, unless the facts, and that there is real estate of the deceased, describing its location and extent, and praying the court to award execution against the same. [C51,§1918; R60,§3323; C73,§3092; C97, §4086; C24, 27,§11736.]

11740. Mutual judgments—set-off. Mutual judgments, executions on which are in the hands of the same officer, may be set off the one against the other, except the costs, but if the amount collected on the large judgment is sufficient to pay the costs of both, such costs shall be paid therefrom. [C51, §§1921, 1922; R60, §3326, 3327; C73, §§3095, 3096; C97,§4039; C24, 27,§11740.]

Set-off in justice courts, §10660 et seq.

11741. Personal property and leasehold interests—appraisal. Personal property, and leasehold interests in real property having less than two years of an unexpired term, levied upon and advertised for sale on execution, must be appraised before sale by two disinterested householders of the neighborhood, one of whom shall be chosen by the execution debtor and the other by the plaintiff, or, in case of the absence of either party, or if either or both parties neglect or refuse to make choice, the officers making the levy shall choose one or both, as the case may be, who shall forthwith return to said officer a just appraisement, under oath, of said property if they can agree; if they cannot, they shall choose another disinterested householders, and with his assistance shall complete such appraisement, and the property shall not, upon the first offer, be sold for less than two-thirds of the assessed value; but if offered at the same place and hour of the day as advertised, or at any time within three successive days, and no bid is received equal to two-thirds of the assessed value thereof, it may be sold for one-half of the assessed value. [C73, §3100; C97, §4041; C24, 27,§11741.]

11742. Property unsold—optional procedure. Subject to the provisions of section 11741, when property is unsold for want of bidders, the levy still holds good; and, if there be sufficient time, it may again be advertised, or the execution returned and one issued commanding the officer to sell the property, describing it, previously levied on, to which a clause may be added that, if such property does not produce a sum sufficient to satisfy such execution, the officer shall proceed to make an additional levy, on which he shall proceed as on other executions; or the plaintiff may, in writing filed with the clerk or justice, abandon such levy, upon paying the costs thereof; in which case execution may issue with the same effect as if none had ever been issued. [C51,§1912; R60,§3917; C73,§3086; C97,§4042; C24, 27,§11742.]

11743. Deed or certificate. If the property sold is not subject to redemption, the sheriff must execute a deed thereof to the purchaser; but, if subject to redemption, a certificate, containing a description of the property and the amount of money paid by such purchaser, and stating that, unless redemption is made within one year thereafter, according to law, he or his heirs or assigns will be entitled to a deed for the same. [C51, §1925; R60,§3351; C73,§3101; C97,§4044; C24, 27,§11743.]

11744. Deed. If the debtor or his assignee fails to redeem, the sheriff then in office, at the end of the year, execute a deed to the person who is entitled to the certificate as herebefore provided, or to his assignee. If the person entitled is dead, the deed shall be made to his heirs. [C51,§1946; R60,§3354; C73, §§3348, 3124; C97, §4062; C24, 27,§11744.]

11745. Constructive notice—recording. The purchaser of real estate at a sale on execution need not place any evidence of his purchase upon record until sixty days after the expiration of the full time of redemption. Up to that time, the public officer making the proceedings is constructive notice of the rights of the purchaser. [C51, §1947; R60,§3355; C73, §§3125; C97,§4063; C24, 27,§11745.]

11746. Presumption. Deeds executed by a sheriff in pursuance of the sales contemplated in this chapter are presumptive evidence of the regularity of all previous proceedings in the case, and may be given in evidence without preliminary proof. [C51, §1948; R60,§3356; C73, §3126; C97, §4064; C24, 27,§11746.]

11747. Damages for injury to property. When real estate has been sold on execution, the purchaser thereof, or any person who has succeeded to his interest, may, after his estate becomes absolute, recover damages for any injury to the property committed after the sale and before possession is delivered under the conveyance. [C51, §1949; R60,§3357; C73, §3127; C97, §4065; C24, 27,§11747.]

Recovery for waste, §12408.

11748. Proceedings in justices' courts. The provisions of this chapter are intended to embrace proceedings in justices' courts, so far as they are applicable; and the terms "sheriff"
and "clerk" are to be understood as qualified in this chapter in the same manner in this respect as in that relative to attachment. [C51, §1902; R60, §3306; C73, §3073; C97, §4012; C24, 27, §11755.]

11749. Death of holder of judgment. The death of any or all of the joint owners of a judgment shall not prevent an execution being issued thereon, but on any such execution the clerk shall indorse the fact of the death of such of them as are dead, and if all are dead, the names of their personal representatives, if the judgment passed to the personal representatives, or the names of the heirs of such deceased person, if the judgment was for real property. [R60, §3482; C73, §3130; C97, §4067; C24, 27, §11749.]

11750. Officer's duty. In acting upon an execution, so indorsed, the sheriff shall proceed as if the surviving owners, or the personal representatives or heirs as above provided, were the only owners of the judgment upon which it was issued, and take bonds accordingly. [R60, §3483; C73, §3131; C97, §4068; C24, 27, §11750.]

11751. Affidavit required. Before making the indorsements as above provided, an affidavit shall be filed with the clerk by one of the owners of such judgment, or one of such personal representatives or heirs, or their attorney, of the death of such owners as are dead, and that the persons named as such are the personal representatives or heirs, and in the case of personal representatives they shall file with the clerk a certificate of their qualification, unless their appointment is by the court from which the execution issues, in which case the record of such appointment shall be sufficient evidence of the fact. [R60, §3486; C73, §3134; C97, §4070; C24, 27, §11751.]

11752. Execution quashed. Any debtor in such a judgment may move the court or judge to quash an execution on the ground that the personal representatives or heirs of a deceased judgment creditor are not properly stated in the indorsement on the execution, and during the vacation of the court may obtain an injunction, upon satisfactory showing that the persons named as such are not entitled to the judgment on which the execution was issued. [R60, §3486; C73, §3134; C97, §4070; C24, 27, §11752.]

11753. Death of part of defendants. The death of part of the joint debtors in a judgment shall not prevent execution being issued thereon, but, when issued, it shall operate alone on the survivors and their property. [R60, §3485; C73, §3133; C97, §4071; C24, 27, §11753.]

11754. Fee bill execution. After the expiration of sixty days from the rendition of a final judgment not appealed, removed, or reversed, the clerk of the court, or a justice of the peace in whose office the judgment is entered, may, and, upon demand of any party entitled to any part thereof, shall, issue a fee bill for all costs of such judgment, which shall have the same force and effect as an execution issued by such officer; and shall be served and executed in the same manner. [C73, §3842; C97, §1299; C24, 27, §11754.]

CHAPTER 499
EXEMPTIONS

Avails of life and accident insurance and wrongful death, §§8776, 11919, 11920

11755. "Family" defined.
11756. Who deemed resident.
11757. Failure to claim exemption.
11758. Absconding debtor.
11759. Purchase money.
11760. General exemptions.
11760-c1. Motor vehicle.
11761. Pension money.
11762. Homestead bought with pension money.

11755. "Family" defined. The word "family", as used in this chapter, does not include strangers or boarders lodging with the family. [C51, §1900; R60, §3306; C73, §3073; C97, §4012; C24, 27, §11755.]

11756. Who deemed resident. Any person coming into this state with the intention of remaining shall be considered a resident. [C51, §1902; R60, §3305; C73, §3076; C97, §4014; C24, 27, §11756.]

11757. Failure to claim exemption. Any person entitled to any of the exemptions mentioned in this chapter does not waive his rights thereto by failing to designate or select such exempt property, or by failing to object to a levy thereon, unless he fails or neglects to do so when required in writing by the officer about to levy thereon. [C51, §§1898, 1899; R60, §§3304, 3305, 3308; C73, §3072; C97, §4017; C24, 27, §11757.]

11758. Absconding debtor. When a debtor absconds and leaves his family, such property as is exempt to him under this chapter shall be exempt in the hands of his wife and children, or either of them. [R60, §3309; C73, §3078; C97, §4016; C24, 27, §11758.]

11759. Purchase money. None of the exemptions prescribed in this chapter shall be allowed against an execution issued for the purchase money of property claimed to be exempt, and on which such execution is levied. [C73, §3077; C97, §4015; C24, 27, §11759.]

11760. General exemptions. If the debtor is a resident of this state and the head of a family,
he may hold exempt from execution the following property:

1. All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to their condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same.
2. One musket or rifle and shotgun.
3. One or more of the foregoing items of property: books, private libraries, family bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale.
4. A seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship.
5. An interest in a public or private burying ground, not exceeding one acre for any defendant.
6. Two cows and two calves.
7. Fifty sheep and the wool therefrom and the materials manufactured from such wool.
8. Six stands of bees.
9. Five hogs, and all pigs under six months.
10. The necessary food for all animals exempt from execution for six months.
11. One bedstead and the necessary bedding for every two in the family.
12. All cloth manufactured by the defendant, not exceeding one hundred yards in quantity.
13. Household and kitchen furniture, not exceeding two hundred dollars in value.
14. All spinning wheels and looms.
15. One sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use.
16. The necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months.
17. The proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, professional engineer, architect, clergyman, lawyer, physician, dentist, teacher, or professor.
18. If the debtor is a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster, or other laborer, a team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yoke of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which he habitually earns his living, otherwise one horse.
19. If a printer, a printing press and the types, furniture, and material necessary for the use of such printing press and a newspaper office connected therewith, not to exceed in all the value of twelve hundred dollars.
20. Poultry to the value of fifty dollars.
21. If the debtor is a resident of this state and is the head of a family, and does not own one or more of the foregoing items of property, his wife, if she is an actual member of the family, and owns one or more such items, and is the debtor, shall be entitled to hold such items exempt from execution.
22. If the debtor is a resident of this state and a woman other than the head of a family, she may hold exempt from execution one sewing machine, and poultry to the value of fifty dollars. [C51,§§1898, 1899; R60,§§3304, 3305, 3308; C73,§3072; C97,§4008; C24, 27,§11760; 43GA, ch 256; 44GA, ch 228.]


11761. Pension money. All money received by any person, a resident of the state, as a pension from the United States government, whether the same shall be in the actual possession of such pensioner, or deposited, loaned, or invested by him, shall be exempt from execution, whether such pensioner shall be the head of a family or not. [C97,§4009; C24, 27,§11761.]

11762. Homestead bought with pension money. The homestead of every such pensioner, whether the head of a family or not, purchased and paid for with any such pension money, or the proceeds or accumulations thereof, shall also be exempt; and such exemption shall apply to debts of such pensioner contracted prior to the purchase of the homestead. [C97,§4010; C24, 27,§11762.]

11763. Personal earnings. The earnings of a debtor, who is a resident of the state and the head of a family, for his personal services, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy, are exempt from liability for debt. [C51,§1901; R60,§§3307, 3308; C73,§3074; C97,§4011; C24, 27,§11763.]

11764. Exception under divorce decree. Where the party in whose favor the order, decree, or judgment was rendered has not remarried, the personal earnings of the debtor shall not be exempt from any order, judgment, or decree for temporary or permanent alimony hereafter rendered in this state, nor from any installment of any such order, judgment, or decree heretofore rendered within this state which, by the provisions thereof, may hereafter become due. [C24, 27,§11764.]

11765. Exception under decree for support of minors. The personal earnings of the debtor shall not be exempt from any order, judgment, or decree for the support of his minor child or children hereafter rendered in this state nor from any installment of any such order, judgment, or decree heretofore rendered in this state which, by the provisions thereof, may hereafter become due. [C24, 27,§11765.]

Similar provision, §8644.

11766. Workmen’s compensation. Any compensation due or that may become due an employee or dependent under the provisions of chapter 70 shall be exempt from garnishment, attachment, and execution. [C24, 27,§11766.]

11767. Unmarried persons — nonresidents. There shall be exempt to an unmarried person not the head of a family, and to nonresidents, their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunk necessary to contain the same. [C51,§1902; R60,§3308; C73,§3075; C97,§4013; C24, 27,§11767.]

11768. Persons starting to leave the state. Where the debtor, if the head of a family, has started to leave this state, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and such other property, in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value; which property shall
be selected by the debtor and appraised according to the provisions of this code relating to the discharge of attached property. [C51, §1902; R60, §3308; C73, §3076; C97, §4014; C24, 27, §11765.]

Appraisement, §12122.

11769. Wages of nonresidents—garnishment. Wages earned outside of this state by a non-resident of this state, and payable outside of this state, shall in all cases where the garnishing creditor is a nonresident of this state, be exempt from attachment or garnishment where the cause of action arises outside of this state; and it shall be the duty of the garnishee in such cases to plead such exemption, unless the defendant shall be personally served with original notice in this state. [S13, §4071-a; C24, 27, §11769.]

11770. Sending claims out of state. Whoever, whether as principal, agent, or attorney, with intent to deprive a resident in good faith of the benefit of the exemption laws thereof, sends a claim against such resident and belonging to a resident, to another state for action, or causes action to be brought on such claim in another state, or assigns or transfers such claim to a nonresident of the state, with intent that action thereon be brought in the courts of another state, the action in either case being one which might have been brought in this state, and the property or debt sought to be reached by such action being such as might, but for the exemption laws of this state, have been reached by action in the courts of this state, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars. [C97, §4018; C24, 27, §11770.]

11771. Public property. Public buildings owned by the state, or any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, or any other public property which is necessary and proper for carrying out the general purpose for which such corporation is organized, are exempt from execution. The property of a private citizen can in no case be levied on to pay the debt of any such. [C51, §1895; R60, §3274; C73, §3048; C97, §4007; C24, 27, §11771.]

CHAPTER 500
REDEMPTION

11772. Place of redemption. All redemptions made under the provisions of this chapter shall be made in the county where the sale is had. [S13, §4051; C24, 27, §11772.]

11773. When sale absolute. When real property has been levied upon, if the estate is less than a leasehold having two years of an unexpired term, the sale is absolute, but if of a larger amount, it is redeemable as hereinafter prescribed. [C51, §§1924; R60, §§3329, 3330; C73, §§3098, 3099; C97, §4048; C24, 27, §11773.]

11774. Redemption by debtor. The debtor may redeem real property at any time within one year from the day of sale, and will, in the meantime, be entitled to the possession thereof; and for the first six months thereafter such right of redemption is exclusive. [C51, §§1926, 1927; R60, §§3332, 3333; C73, §§3102, 3103; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11774.]

11775. Redemption prohibited. No party who has taken an appeal from the superior or district court, or stayed execution on the judgment, shall be entitled to redeem. [C73, §§3102; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11775.]

11776. Redemption by creditors. If no redemption is made by the debtor as above provided, thereafter, and at any time within nine months from the day of sale, said redemption may be made by a mortgagee before or after the debt secured by the mortgage falls due, or by any creditor whose claim becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed for such redemption. [C51, §§1927, 1928; R60, §§3333, 3334; C73, §§3103, 3104; C97, §4046; C24, 27, §11776.]

11777. Mechanic's lien before judgment. A mechanic's lien before judgment thereon is not of such character as to entitle the holder to redeem. [C51, §1527; R60, §§3333; C73, §§3103; C97, §4046; C24, 27, §11777.]

11778. Probate creditor. The owner of a claim which has been allowed and established against the estate of a decedent may redeem as in this chapter provided, by making application to the district court or any judge of the district where the real estate to be redeemed is situated. Such application shall be heard after notice to such parties as said court or judge may direct, and shall be determined with due regard to rights of all persons interested. [C97, §4046; C24, 27, §11778.]

11779. Redemption by creditors from each other. Creditors having the right of redemption, after notice to the parties as said court may direct, and after hearing such application, shall be entitled to redeem. [C73, §§3102; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11779.]

11780. Senior creditor. If any creditor whose claim becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, shall be entitled to redeem. [C73, §§3102; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11780.]

11781. Junior may prevent. If any creditor whose claim becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, shall be entitled to redeem. [C73, §§3102; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11781.]

11782. Terms. The senior creditor shall be entitled to redeem if any creditor whose claim becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, shall be entitled to redeem. [C73, §§3102; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11782.]

11783. Mortgage not matured—interest. The senior creditor shall be entitled to redeem if any creditor whose claim becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, shall be entitled to redeem. [C73, §§3102; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11783.]

11784. By holder of title. The senior creditor shall be entitled to redeem if any creditor whose claim becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, shall be entitled to redeem. [C73, §§3102; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11784.]

11785. By junior from senior creditor. The senior creditor shall be entitled to redeem if any creditor whose claim becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, shall be entitled to redeem. [C73, §§3102; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11785.]

11786. After nine months. The senior creditor shall be entitled to redeem if any creditor whose claim becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, shall be entitled to redeem. [C73, §§3102; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11786.]

11787. Who gets property. The senior creditor shall be entitled to redeem if any creditor whose claim becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, shall be entitled to redeem. [C73, §§3102; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11787.]

11788. Claim extinguished. The senior creditor shall be entitled to redeem if any creditor whose claim becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, shall be entitled to redeem. [C73, §§3102; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11788.]

11789. Mode of redemption. The senior creditor shall be entitled to redeem if any creditor whose claim becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, shall be entitled to redeem. [C73, §§3102; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11789.]

11790. Credit on lien. The senior creditor shall be entitled to redeem if any creditor whose claim becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, shall be entitled to redeem. [C73, §§3102; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11790.]

11791. Excess payment—entry and credit. The senior creditor shall be entitled to redeem if any creditor whose claim becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, shall be entitled to redeem. [C73, §§3102; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11791.]

11792. Contest determined. The senior creditor shall be entitled to redeem if any creditor whose claim becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, shall be entitled to redeem. [C73, §§3102; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11792.]

11793. Assignment of certificate. The senior creditor shall be entitled to redeem if any creditor whose claim becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, shall be entitled to redeem. [C73, §§3102; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11793.]

11794. Redemption of part of property. The senior creditor shall be entitled to redeem if any creditor whose claim becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, shall be entitled to redeem. [C73, §§3102; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11794.]

11795. Interest of tenant in common. The senior creditor shall be entitled to redeem if any creditor whose claim becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, shall be entitled to redeem. [C73, §§3102; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11795.]

11796. Transfer of debtor's right. The senior creditor shall be entitled to redeem if any creditor whose claim becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, shall be entitled to redeem. [C73, §§3102; C97, §4045; C24, 27, §11796.]

11797. Probate creditor. The owner of a claim which has been allowed and established against the estate of a decedent may redeem as in this chapter provided, by making application to the district court or any judge of the district where the real estate to be redeemed is situated. Such application shall be heard after notice to such parties as said court or judge may direct, and shall be determined with due regard to rights of all persons interested. [C97, §4046; C24, 27, §11778.]
tion may redeem from each other within the time above limited, and in the manner herein provided. [C51, §1929; R60, §3355; C73, §3105; C97, §4047; C24, 27, §11779.]

11780. Senior creditor. When a senior creditor thus redeems from his junior, he is required to pay off only the amount of those liens which are paramount to his own, with the interest and costs appertaining to those liens. [C51, §1931; R60, §3337; C73, §3107; C97, §4048; C24, 27, §11780.]

11781. Junior may prevent. The junior creditor may in all such cases prevent a redemption by the holder of the paramount lien by paying off the lien, or by leaving with the clerk beforehand the amount necessary therefor, and a junior judgment creditor may redeem from a senior judgment creditor. [C51, §1932; R60, §§3338, 3339; C73, §§3108, 3109; C97, §4049; C24, 27, §11781.]

11782. Terms. The terms of redemption when made by a creditor, in all cases shall be the reimbursement of the amount bid or paid by the holder of the certificate, including all costs, with interest the same as the lien redeemed from bears on the amount of such bid or payment, from the time thereof. [C51, §1930; R60, §3336; C73, §3106; C97, §4050; C24, 27, §11782.]

11783. Mortgage not matured — interest. Where a mortgagee whose claim is not yet due is the person from whom the redemption is thus to be made, he shall receive on such mortgage only the amount of the principal thereby secured, with unpaid interest thereon to the time of such redemption. [C51, §1930; R60, §3336; C73, §3106; C97, §4050; C24, 27, §11783.]

11784. By holder of title. The terms of redemption, when made by the title holder, shall be the payment into the clerk's office of the amount of the certificate, and all sums paid by the holder thereof in effecting redemptions, added to the amount of his own lien, or the amount he has credited thereon, if less than the whole, with interest at contract rate on the certificate of sale from its date, and upon sums so paid by way of redemption from date of payment, and upon the amount credited on his own judgment from the time of said credit, in each case including costs. [C51, §1930; R60, §3336; C73, §3106; C97, §4051; §18, §4051; C24, 27, §11784.]

11785. By junior from senior creditor. When a senior redeems from a junior creditor, the latter may, in return, redeem from the former, and as often as the land is taken from him by virtue of a paramount lien. [C51, §1933; R60, §3341; C73, §3111; C97, §4052; C24, 27, §11785.]

11786. After nine months. After the expiration of nine months from the day of sale, the creditors can no longer redeem from each other, except as hereinafter provided. [C51, §1934; R60, §3342; C73, §3112; C97, §4053; C24, 27, §11786.]

11787. Who gets property. Unless the defendant redeems, the purchaser, or the creditor who has last redeemed prior to the expiration of the nine months aforesaid, will hold the property absolutely. [C51, §1935; R60, §3343; C73, §3113; C97, §4054; C24, 27, §11787.]

11788. Claim extinguished. In case it is thus held by a redeeming creditor, his lien, and the claim out of which it arose, will be held to be extinguished, unless he pursues the course pointed out in sections 11789 to 11791, inclusive. [C51, §1936; R60, §3344; C73, §3114; C97, §4055; C24, 27, §11788.]

11789. Mode of redemption. The mode of redemption by a lienholder shall be by paying into the clerk's office the amount necessary to effect the same, computed as above provided, and filing therein his affidavit, or that of his agent or attorney, stating as nearly as practicable the nature of his lien and the amount still due and unpaid thereon. [C51, §§1938, 1940; R60, §§3346, 3348; C73, §§3116, 3118; C97, §4056; C24, 27, §11789.]

11790. Credit on lien. If he is unwilling to hold the property and credit the debtor thereon the full amount of his lien, he must state the utmost amount he is willing to credit him with. [R60, §3345; C73, §3115; C97, §4056; C24, 27, §11790.]

11791. Excess payment — entry and credit. If the amount paid to the clerk is in excess of the prior bid and liens, he shall refund the excess to the party paying the same, and enter each such redemption made by a lienholder upon the sale book, and credit upon the lien, if a judgment in the court of which he is clerk, the full amount thereof, including interest and costs, or such less amount as the lienholder is willing to credit therein, as shown by the affidavit filed. [C51, §§1937, 1939, 1941; R60, §§3340, 3347, 3349; C73, §§3110, 3117, 3119; C97, §4056; C24, 27, §11791.]

11792. Contest determined. In case any question arises as to the right to redeem, or the amount of any lien, the person claiming such right may deposit the necessary amount therefor with the clerk, accompanied with the affidavit above required, and also stating therein the nature of such question or objection, which question or objection shall be submitted to the court or a judge thereof as soon as practicable therefore, upon such notice as it or he shall prescribe of the time and place of the hearing of the controversy, at which time and place the matter shall be tried upon such evidence and in such manner as may be prescribed, and the proper order made and entered of record in the cause in which execution issued, and the money so paid in shall be held by the clerk subject to the order made. [C97, §4057; C24, 27, §11792.]

11793. Assignment of certificate. A creditor redeeming as above contemplated is entitled to receive an assignment of the certificate issued by the sheriff to the original purchaser as hereinafter directed. [C51, §1942; R60, §3350; C73, §3120; C97, §4058; C24, 27, §11793.]

11794. Redemption of part of property. When the property has been sold in parcels, any distinct portion may be redeemed by itself. [C51, §1943; R60, §3351; C73, §3121; C97, §4059; C24, 27, §11794.]
§11800, Ch 502, PROCEEDINGS AUXILIARY TO EXECUTION 1482

11795. Interest of tenant in common. When the interests of several tenants in common have been sold on execution, the undivided portion of any or either of them may be redeemed separately. [C51, §1944; R60, §3352; C73, §3122; C97, §4060; C24, 27, §11795.]

CHAPTER 501
PROTECTION OF JUNIOR LIENS

11797. Avoidance of breach of condition.
11798. Redemption—payment of advances.

11797. Avoidance of breach of condition.
The holder of a sheriff’s sale certificate or junior lien upon any real estate after the delinquency of any taxes or special assessment, or of interest on any senior lien, or breach of any condition of a senior incumbrance, upon payment by him, or performance of the condition broken, shall have a lien upon said real estate for such expenditures and interest thereon of equal priority with the lien so held by him upon his filing with the clerk of the district court in the county in which the land is situated, a verified statement of said expenditures and the dates thereof, together with a description of the real estate, the name of the record owner, and a reference to the lien which he holds, and may recover the same in any action brought for the foreclosure of the junior lien referred to in said verified statement. [C24, 27, §11797.]

11798. Redemption—payment of advances.
When such advancements have been made by the holder of a sheriff’s sale certificate the sum so advanced shall be a part of the amount required to redeem from said sheriff’s sale. [C24, 27, §11798.]

11799. Record of lien.

CHAPTER 502
PROCEEDINGS AUXILIARY TO EXECUTION

11800. Debtor examined.
11801. Affidavit as to property.
11802. By whom order granted.
11803. Debtor interrogated.
11804. Witnesses examined.
11805. Disposition of property.
11806. Receiver—injunction.
11807. Equitable interest sold.
11808. Sheriff as receiver.
11809. Continuance.

11800. Debtor examined. When execution against the property of a judgment debtor, or one of several debtors in the same judgment, has been issued from the superior, district, or supreme court to the sheriff of the county where such debtor resides, or if he do not reside in the state, to the sheriff of the county where the judgment was rendered, or a transcript of a justice’s judgment has been filed, and execution issued thereon is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, the owner of the judgment is entitled to an order for the appearance and examination of such debtor. [C51, §1953; R60, §3375; C73, §3135; C97, §4072; C24, 27, §11800.]

11801. Affidavit as to property. The like order may be obtained at any time after the issuing of an execution, upon proof, by the affidavit of the party or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the court or judge who is to grant the same, that any judgment debtor has property which he unjustly refuses to apply towards the satisfaction of the judgment. [C51, §1954; R60, §3376; C73, §3136; C97, §4073; C24, 27, §11801.]

11802. By whom order granted. Such order may be made by the superior or district court in which the judgment was rendered, or by the district court of the county to which execution has been issued, or in vacation by a judge thereof. The debtor may be required to appear and answer before either of such courts or judges, or before a referee appointed for that purpose by the court or judge who issued the order, to report either the evidence or the facts. [C51, §1955; R60, §§3377, 3385; C73, §3137; C97, §4074; C24, 27, §11802.]

Orders executed outside district, §11242-d1.

11803. Debtor interrogated. The debtor, on his appearance, may be interrogated in relation to any facts calculated to show the amount of his property, or the disposition which has been made of it, or any other matter pertaining to the purpose for which the examination is permitted to be
made. The interrogatories and answers shall be reduced to writing and preserved by the court or officer before whom they are taken. All examinations and answers under this chapter shall be on oath. [C51, §1956; R60, §3378; C73, §3138; C97, §4075; C24, 27, §11803.]

Verifier questions. §§11267–11269.

11804. Witnesses examined. Witnesses may be required by order of the court or judge, or by subpoena from the referee, to appear and testify upon any proceedings under this chapter, in the same manner as upon the trial of an issue. [R60, §3379; C73, §3139; C97, §4076; C24, 27, §11804.]

11805. Disposition of property. If any property, rights, or credits subject to execution are thus ascertained, an execution may be issued and the same levied upon. The court or judge may order any property of the judgment debtor not exempt, in the hands of himself or others, or due to him, to be delivered up, or in any other mode applied towards the satisfaction of the judgment. [C51, §1957; R60, §3380; C73, §3140; C97, §4077; C24, 27, §11805.]

11806. Receiver—Injunction. The court or judge may also, by order, appoint the sheriff of the proper county, or other suitable person, a receiver of the property of the judgment debtor, or by injunction forbid a transfer or other disposition of the property of the judgment debtor, not exempt by law, or any interference therewith. [R60, §3381; C73, §3141; C97, §4078; C24, 27, §11806.]

11807. Equitable interest sold. If it shall appear that the judgment debtor has any equitable interest in real estate in the county in which proceedings are had, as mortgagee, mortgagee, or otherwise, and the interest of said debtor can be ascertained as between himself and the person holding the legal estate or having any lien on or interest in the same, without controversy as to the interest of such person, the receiver may be ordered to sell and convey the same, or the debtor's equitable interest therein, in the same manner as is provided for the sale of real estate upon execution. [R60, §3382; C73, §3142; C97, §4079; C24, 27, §11807.]

Sale of real estate, §11722 et seq.

11808. Sheriff as receiver. If the sheriff is appointed receiver, he and his surtees shall be liable on his official bond for the faithful discharge of his duties as such. [R60, §3383; C73, §3143; C97, §4080; C24, 27, §11808.]

11809. Continuance. The court, judge, or referee acting under the provisions of this chapter shall have power to continue his proceedings from time to time until they shall be completed. [R60, §3384; C73, §3144; C97, §4081; C24, 27, §11809.]

11810. Debtor failing to appear—contempt. Should the judgment debtor fail to appear after being personally served with notice to that effect, or should he fail to make full answers to all proper interrogatories propounded to him, he will be guilty of contempt, and may be arrested and imprisoned until he complies with the requirements of the law in this respect. If any person, party, or witness disobey an order of the court, judge, or referee, duly served, such person, party, or witness may be punished as for contempt. [C51, §1958; R60, §3386; C73, §3145; C97, §4082; C24, 27, §11810.]

Contempts, ch 536. Orders executed outside district, §11242-11243.

11811. Service of order. The order mentioned herein shall be in writing and signed by the court, judge, or referee making the same, and be served in the same manner as an original notice in other cases. [R60, §3387; C73, §3146; C97, §4083; C24, 27, §11811.]

11812. Compensation. Sheriffs, referees, receivers, and witnesses shall receive such compensation as is allowed for like services in other cases, to be taxed as costs in the case, and the collection thereof from such party or parties as ought to pay the same shall be enforced by an order or execution. [R60, §3388; C73, §3147; C97, §4084; C24, 27, §11812.]

11813. Warrant of arrest. Upon proof, to the satisfaction of the court or judge authorized to grant the order aforesaid, that there is danger that the defendant will leave the state, or that he will conceal himself, such court or judge, instead of the order, may issue a warrant for the arrest of the debtor, and for bringing him forthwith before the court or judge, upon which being done, he may be examined in the same manner and with the like effect as is above provided. [C51, §1959; R60, §3389; C73, §3148; C97, §4085; C24, 27, §11813.]

11814. Bond. Upon being brought before the court or judge, he may enter into an undertaking in such sum as the court or officer shall prescribe, with one or more sureties, that he will attend from time to time for examination before the court or judge as shall be directed, and will not, in the meantime, dispose of his property, or any part thereof; in default whereof he shall continue under arrest, and may be committed to jail for safe keeping until the examination shall be concluded. [R60, §3390; C73, §3149; C97, §4086; C24, 27, §11814.]

11815. Equitable proceedings. At any time after the rendition of a judgment, an action by equitable proceedings may be brought to subject any property, money, rights, credits, or interest therein belonging to the defendant to the satisfaction of such judgment. In such action, persons indebted to the judgment debtor, or holding any property or money in which such debtor has any interest, or the evidences of securities for the same, may be made defendants. [R60, §3391; C73, §3150; C97, §4087; C24, 27, §11815.]

Referred to in §11817. Grantor deemed equitable owner, §12106.

11816. Answers verified—petition taken as true. The answers of all defendants shall be verified by their own oath, and not by that of an agent or attorney, and the court shall enforce full and explicit discoveries in such answers by process of contempt; or, upon failure to answer the petition, or any part thereof, as fully and explicitly as the court may require, the same, or such part not thus answered, shall be deemed true, and
such order made or judgment rendered as the nature of the case may require. [R60, §3392; C73, §3151; C97, §4088; C24, 27, §11816.]

Referred to in §11817.

11817. Lien created. In the case contemplated in sections 11815 and 11816, a lien shall be created on the property of the judgment debtor, or his interest therein, in the hands of any defendant or under his control, which is sufficiently described in the petition, from the time of the service of notice and copy of the petition on the defendant holding or controlling such property or any interest therein. [R60, §§3393, 3394; C73, §3152; C97, §4089; C24, 27, §11817.]

11818. Surrender of property enforced. The court shall enforce the surrender of the money or securities therefor, or of any other property of the defendant in the execution, which may be discovered in the action, and for this purpose may commit to jail any defendant or garnishee failing or refusing to make such surrender until it shall be done, or the court is satisfied that it is out of his power to do so. [R60, §3395; C73, §3153; C97, §4090; C24, 27, §11818.]

Analogous provisions, §§11025, 12719-bl.
Title XXXII
Estates of Decedents

Chapter 503
Probate Court

11819. Probate court always open. The district court shall always be open for the transaction of probate business. [C73, §2318; C97, §3261; C24, 27, §11819.]

11820. Time and place of hearings. The hearing of any matter requiring notice, except in case of proof of wills, shall be had only in term time, or at such time and place as the judge may appoint. [C73, §2313; C97, §3261; C24, 27, §11820.]

11821. Place of hearing—noncontest or agreement. In cases where there is no contest, or by agreement, such hearing may be had at any place within the judicial district in which the business is pending. [C97, §3261; C24, 27, §11821.]

11822. Notice. When a judge fixes a time and place of hearing, he shall direct what notice shall be given, and no hearing shall be had until proof is made of the giving of such notice. When no notice is prescribed by the judge or court as above provided, the same notice shall be given as in commencing a civil action. [C73, §2314; C97, §3262; C24, 27, §11822.]

11823. Judge disqualified—procedure. Where the judge is a party, or connected by blood or affinity with a person interested nearer than the fourth degree, or is personally interested in any probate matter, he shall order the same transferred to the district court of another district, or to be heard before another judge of the same district, or procure a judge of another district to hold his court for the hearing of such matter. [C73, §2315; C97, §3263; C24, 27, §11823.]

11824. Concurrent jurisdiction. When a case is originally within the jurisdiction of the courts of two or more counties, that one which first takes cognizance thereof by the commencement of the proceedings shall retain the same throughout. [C51, §1274; R60, §2306; C73, §2318; C97, §3264; C24, 27, §11824.]

11825. Extent of jurisdiction. The court of the county in which a will is probated, or in which administration or guardianship is granted, shall have jurisdiction coextensive with the state in the settlement of the estate and the sale and distribution thereof. [R60, §2472; C73, §2319; C97, §3265; C24, 27, §11825.]

11826. Certified copies affecting foreign real estate. A certified copy of any order, judgment, or deed, affecting real estate in any county other than that in which administration or guardianship is originally granted, shall be furnished to and entered by the clerk of the district court of the county where such real estate is situated in the probate records of said court. [C97, §3265; C24, 27, §11826.]

11827. Process revoked. Any process or authority emanating from the court in probate matters may for good cause be revoked and a new one issued. [C51, §1275; R60, §2307; C73, §2320; C97, §3266; C24, 27, §11827.]

11828. Bonds filed—approval. All bonds relating to probate matters shall be filed in the office of the clerk of said court, and shall not be sufficient until examined by him, and his approval indorsed thereon. [C51, §1276; R60, §2308; C73, §2321; C97, §3267; C24, 27, §11828.]

11829. Transfer to another county. In any proceeding in probate the court may, on written showing, supported by affidavit and on such notice to interested parties as the court may prescribe, transfer such proceeding to any other county, when it is made to appear that such transfer will be in furtherance of justice, and the same shall thereupon be pending in such other county. [C24, 27, §11829.]

11830. Certified copy filed. The clerk of the court ordering the transfer shall retain the original files and papers, but shall make a certified copy thereof, and of all record entries pertaining to the proceedings, and at once file the same in the office of the clerk of the court to which the transfer has been made. [C24, 27, §11830.]

11831. Certified copy recorded. The clerk of the court to which the proceedings are transferred shall record at length, in the probate records of his county, the certified copy of the record entries referred to in section 11830. [C24, 27, §11831.]
CHAPTER 504

CLERK OF PROBATE COURT

11832. Probate powers of clerk. The clerk of the district court shall have and exercise within his county all the powers and jurisdiction of the court and of the judge thereof, in the following matters:

1. The appointment, when not contested, of resident administrators, executors, and guardians of minors, and the approval of any and all bonds given by administrators, executors, trustees, and guardians in the discharge of their several trusts.

2. The examination and approval of all intermediate or interlocutory accounts or reports of administrators, executors, and guardians.

3. The making of all necessary orders in relation to the personal effects of a deceased person, where no objection is filed, and perform all other acts within his jurisdiction, as provided for in this code.

4. The admission to probate of wills of decedents, when not contested, and the making of necessary orders in relation thereto, including orders for the issuance of commissions to take depositions and proof may be made before the clerk in the same manner as is made in open court. [C73, §2315; C97, §250; C24, 27, §11832.]

Referred to in §11834.

11833. Jurisdiction of clerk terminated. If, on or before the date set for hearing before the clerk, written objections to the probate of such will shall be filed, the clerk shall proceed no further, but the proceedings shall stand for trial before the district court on such objections without further notice. [C24, 27, §11833.]

11834. Clerk’s actions reviewed. Any person aggrieved by any order made or entered by the clerk, under the powers conferred in section 11832, may have the same reviewed in court, on motion filed at the next term and not afterwards, unless upon good cause shown within one year, and upon such notice as the court or a judge thereof may prescribe. [C97, §251; C24, 27, §11834.]

11835. Docketing and hearing. Upon the filing of such motion, the clerk shall place the cause or proceeding on the docket without additional docket fee, and the matter shall stand for hearing or trial de novo in open court. [C97, §251; C24, 27, §11835.]

11836. Validity of clerk’s orders. The records, orders, and judgments made and entered by the clerk as hereinbefore provided, and not reversed, set aside, or modified by the court, shall stand, and be of the same force, validity, and effect, and shall be entitled to the same faith and credit as if made by the court or by the judge thereof. [C97, §252; C24, 27, §11836.]

11837. Clerk not to prepare reports. No clerk, deputy, or employee shall make or assist in making, drafting, or filling out any report of any administrator, executor, guardian, assignee, receiver, trustee, or any other report to be filed in his office. [C97, §252; C24, 27, §11837.]

11838. Bonds—approval. The clerk shall approve the bonds of all guardians, executors, administrators, and trustees. [C97, §3268; S13, §3268; C24, 27, §11838.]

11839. Annual examination. During the month of June in each year the clerk shall examine into the sufficiency of the sureties, and amount of penalty of all executors’, administrators’, guardians’, and trustees’ bonds in force in his office which have been executed more than six months prior thereto. [C97, §3268; S13, §3268; C24, 27, §11839.]

11840. Reapproval or disapproval—procedure. If the clerk finds the said bonds sufficient, he shall note thereon his examination and reapproval, but if he finds the same insufficient, or the sureties shall not requalify on being required by him to do so, he shall note his disapproval thereon, notifying the principal thereof by registered letter, and place the matter upon the calendar of the court at the next term for the proper order. [C97, §3268; S13, §3268; C24, 27, §11840.]

11841. Probate docket. The clerk shall keep a book to be known as the “probate docket”, which shall show:

1. The name of every deceased person whose estate is administered, and who dies seized of any real estate situated within the county, and the date of his death.

2. The names of all the heirs at law and the surviving spouse of such deceased person, and their ages and places of residence, so far as they can be ascertained.

3. The name of each person as to whom application for guardianship of the person or property has been made or granted.

4. A note of every sale of real estate made under the order of the court, with a reference to the volume and page of the record where a complete record thereof may be found. [C73, §2490; C97, §3411; C24, 27, §11841.]
11842. Probate record. He shall also keep a book which shall be known as the “probate record”, which shall contain full and complete journal entries of all orders or other proceedings had in probate matters, and where real estate is sold or mortgaged by an executor, administrator, or guardian, under an order of court therefor, a complete record of the same, including the petition, notice, return of service, and all other papers filed, with the orders made, report, deed of conveyance or mortgage, and order of approval. [C73,§2492; C97,§3413; C24, 27,§11842.]

11843. Bond record. The clerk shall also keep a book known as “records of bonds”, in which he shall record all bonds given by executors, administrators, and guardians. [C73, §2493; C97,§3414; C24, 27,§11843.]

11844. Calendar. The clerk shall keep a court calendar, and enter thereon only such cases in probate as require the action of the court. [C97,§3269; C24, 27,§11844.]

CHAPTER 505
WILLS AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL PROVISIONS

11846. Disposal of property by will. Any person of full age and sound mind may dispose by will of all his property, subject to the rights of homestead and exemption created by law, and the distributive share in his estate given by law to the surviving spouse, except sufficient to pay his debts and expenses of administration. [C51, §1277; R60,§2309; C73,§2322; C97,§3270; C24, 27,§11846.]

11847. Presumption attending devise to spouse. Where the survivor is named as a devisee in a will, it shall be presumed, unless the intention is clear and explicit to the contrary, that such devise is in lieu of such distributive share, homestead, and exemptions. [C97,§3270; C24, 27,§11847.]

11848. Limitation on disposal by will. No devise or bequest to a corporation organized under the chapter relating to corporations not for profit or to a foreign corporation of a similar character, or to a trustee for the use or benefit of any such corporation, shall be valid in excess of one-fourth of the testator's estate after the

11845. Delinquent inventories and reports. On the first day of each term the clerk shall report to the presiding judge all estates wherein an inventory or report is due by law or under the order of the court, and which has not been filed. [C97,§3269; C24, 27,§11845.]

11845-b1. Consular representatives—notice. Whenever in the course of any administration or guardianship proceeding, it shall appear that subjects, citizens and/or nationals of any foreign country are interested, either as heirs, devisees, legatees, or otherwise, the clerk of the probate court shall give notice by mail to the consular representative of such country for Iowa, of the pendency of such proceeding and of the particular interest of such foreign subject. Failure to give such notice shall in no event and in no manner affect title to property. Notice need not be given unless the consular representative shall have filed his address with the clerk. [C27,§11845-b1.]

Analogous provision, §1413.

ASSIGNMENTS AND SATISFACTIONS BY FOREIGN FIDUCIARY OFFICERS


11848. Limitation on disposal by will. No devise or bequest to a corporation organized under the chapter relating to corporations not for profit or to a foreign corporation of a similar character, or to a trustee for the use or benefit of any such corporation, shall be valid in excess of one-fourth of the testator's estate after the
11849. After-acquired property. Property to be subsequently acquired may be devised, when the intention is clear and explicit. [C51, §1277; R60, §2310; C73, §2323; C97, §2371; C24, 27, §11849.]

11850. Verbal wills. Personal property to the value of three hundred dollars may be bequeathed by a verbal will witnessed by two competent persons, but if such bequest is of greater value, it shall be valid only to that extent. [C51, §1279; R60, §2311; C73, §2324; C97, §2372; C24, 27, §11850.]

11851. Soldier or mariner. A soldier in actual service, or a mariner at sea, may dispose of all his personal estate by a will so made and witnessed. [C51, §1280; R60, §2312; C73, §2325; C97, §2373; C24, 27, §11851.]

11852. Formal execution. All other wills, to be valid, must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his express direction writing his name thereto, and witnessed by two competent persons. [C51, §1281; R60, §2313; C73, §2326; C97, §2374; C24, 27, §11852.]

11853. Defect cured by codicil. If a codicil is duly executed to a will defectively executed and clearly identified in such codicil, the will and codicil shall be considered one instrument and the execution of both sufficient. [C97, §2374; C24, 27, §11853.]

11854. Interest of witness. No subscribing witness to a will can derive any benefit therefrom unless it be signed by two competent and disinterested persons as witnesses thereto, besides himself, but if, without a will, he would be entitled to any portion of the testator's estate, he may receive such portion to the extent in value of the amount devised. [C51, §1282, 1283; R60, §§2314, 2315; C73, §§2327, 2328; C97, §2375; C24, 27, §11854.]

11855. Revocation—cancellation. Wills can only be revoked in whole or in part by being canceled or destroyed by the act or direction of the testator, with the intention of so revoking them, or by the execution of subsequent wills. When done by cancellation, the revocation must be witnessed in the same manner as the making of a new will. [C51, §§1288, 1289; R60, §§2320, 2321; C73, §§2323, 2330; C97, §2376; S13, §2376; C24, 27, §11855.]

11856. Deposit with clerk. A will sealed up and indorsed may be deposited with the clerk of the court, who shall file and preserve the same until the death of the testator, unless he sooner demands it. [C51, §1290; R60, §2322; C73, §2331; C97, §2377; C24, 27, §11856.]

11857. Executors. If no executors are named in a will, or if those named fail to qualify and act, the court admitting it to probate shall appoint one or more to carry it into effect. [C51, §§1299, 1302; R60, §§2331, 2334; C73, §§2332, 2333; C97, §2378; C24, 27, §11857.]

Banks as executors, ch 416.

11858. After-born children. Whenever a testator shall have a legitimate child born after the making of a last will, either in the lifetime or after the death of such testator, and shall die leaving such child so after born unprovided for by any settlement, and neither provided for nor mentioned in such will, every such child shall succeed to and inherit the same interest in such parent's real and personal estate as though no will had been made, and the said interest shall be taken ratably from the interests of heirs, devisees, and legatees. [C51, §§1284, 1285; R60, §§2316, 2317; C73, §§2334, 2335; C97, §2379; S13, §2379; C24, 27, §11858.]

11859. Claims in disregard of will. All claims which it becomes necessary to satisfy, and all amounts necessary to be paid from the estate of a testator in disregard of or in opposition to the provisions of a will, shall be taken ratably from the interests of heirs, devisees, and legatees. [S13, §2379-a; C24, 27, §11859.]

11860. Devise—legacy—bequest. The word "devise", as used in this title, shall, when applicable, be construed to embrace "legatees", and the word "bequeathed" shall, in like cases, be understood as comprising the word "bequeath". [C51, §1286; R60, §2318; C73, §2336; C97, §2380; C24, 27, §11860.]

11861. Heirs of devisee. If a devisee die before the testator, his heirs shall inherit the property devised to him, unless from the terms of the will a contrary intent is manifest. [C51, §1287; R60, §2319; C73, §2337; C97, §2381; C24, 27, §11861.]

11862. Custodian—filing—penalty. Any person having the custody of a will shall, as soon as he is informed of the death of the testator, file the same with the clerk. Any person who fails to produce the same after receiving reasonable notice so to do may be committed to jail until he does, and shall be liable for all damages occasioned by his failure. [C51, §§1291, 1292; R60, §§2323, 2324; C73, §§2338, 2339; C97, §2382; C24, 27, §11862.]

Criminal offenses, §13050.
days before the time fixed for such hearing. The court or the judge in vacation, or clerk, in his discretion, may prescribe a different notice. [C51, §1294; R60,§2236; C73,§2341; C97,§3284; S13, §3284; C24, 27,§11865.]

11866. Proof—depositions. The proof may be made by the oral testimony of the subscribing witnesses taken in open court, or by deposition when they reside outside of the state or judicial district in which the will is to be proven. When by deposition, the court or judge shall order the issuance of a commission to some officer authorized by the laws of this state to take depositions, with the will annexed, and the officer taking the deposition shall exhibit it to the witness for identification, and, when identified by him, shall mark it as "exhibit .............", and cause the witness to connect his identification with it as such exhibit. Before sending the commission out, the clerk shall make and retain in his office a true copy of such will. [C97,§3286; C24, 27,§11866.]

Additional proof authorized, §1277.

11867. Certificate of probate. A will, when admitted to probate, shall have a certificate of such fact indorsed thereon or annexed thereto, signed by the clerk and attested by the seal of the court; and, when so certified, it or the record thereof, or the transcript of such record properly authenticated, may be read in evidence in all courts without further proof. [C51,§1290; R60, §2332; C73,§2342; C97,§3286; C24, 27,§11867.]

11868. Record—copy for executor. After being proved and allowed, the will, together with the certificate hereinbefore required, shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and the clerk shall cause the same, or an authenticated copy thereof, to be placed in the hands of the executor therein named or otherwise appointed. [C51,§1300; R60, §2332; C73,§2342; C97,§3286; C24, 27,§11868.]

11869. Record in foreign county. Whenever it shall appear that the testator died seized of real estate located in a county of this state other than that in which probate is granted, a complete transcript, properly authenticated, of the record entry of the order of court admitting the will to probate, and, if a copy of such will is not contained therein, a certified copy of such will shall be attached thereto and the same shall be filed by the clerk in the office of the clerk of the district court in such other county, who shall cause the same to be entered in the probable docket, and said transcript shall be recorded in full in the book kept for the recording of wills in such county. When so recorded such record may be read in evidence in all courts without further proof. [S13,§3287; C24, 27,§11869.]

11870. Costs of transcript. The cost of such transcript and of the recording thereof shall be taxed against the estate of the decedent unless administration thereof is closed, in which event it shall be paid by the owner of the real estate involved. [S13,§3287; C24, 27,§11870.]

11871. Married woman as executor. A married woman may act as executor, independent of her husband. [C51,§1304; R60,§2336; C73,§2345; C97,§3288; C24, 27,§11871.]

11872. Minors as executors. If a minor under eighteen years of age is nominated as an executor, there will be a vacancy as to him until he reaches that age. [C51,§1305; R60,§2337; C73,§2346; C97,§3289; C24, 27,§11872.]

11873. Vacancies. If a person nominated as executor refuses to accept the trust, or neglects to appear within ten days after his appointment and give bond as hereinafter prescribed, or if an executor removes his residence from the state, the office shall be vacant. [C51,§1308; R60, §2335; C73,§2347; C97,§3290; C24, 27,§11873.]

11874. Filling vacancies. In case of a vacancy, letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to some other person, or, if there be another executor competent to act, he may be allowed to proceed by himself in administering the estate. [C51,§1307; R60,§2339; C73,§2348; C97,§3291; C24, 27,§11874.]

11875. Substitution—effect. The substitution of other executors shall occasion no delay in the administration of the estate. The periods hereinafter mentioned within which acts are to be performed after the appointment of executors shall all, unless otherwise declared, be computed from the issuing of the letters to the first general executor. [C51,§1305; R60,§2340; C73,§2349; C97,§3292; C24, 27,§11875.]

11876. Trustees to give bond. Trustees appointed by will or by the court must qualify and give bonds the same as executors, and shall be subject to control or removal by it in the same manner, and others appointed. [C73,§2350; C97, §3293; C24, 27,§11876.]

11877. Foreign probated wills. A will probated in any other state or country shall be admitted to probate in this state, without the notice required in the case of domestic wills, on the production of a copy thereof, and of the original record of probate, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk of the court in which such probate was made, or, if there be no clerk, by the attestation of the judge thereof, and the seal of office of such officers, if they have a seal. [C51, §1296; R60,§2328; C73,§2351; C97,§3294; C24, 27,§11877.]

11878. Foreign wills—procedure. All provisions of law relating to the carrying into effect of domestic wills after probate shall, so far as applicable, apply to foreign wills admitted to probate in this state. [C73,§2352; C97,§3295; C24, 27,§11878.]

11879. Sales. If the executors or trustees under such wills are empowered to sell and convey real estate, then, upon the production and recording in the proper probate record of a copy of the original record of the appointment, qualification, and bond, unless bond was waived in the will, duly authenticated in the manner foreign wills are required to be, such executors or trustees may, in conformity with the power granted in such wills, sell and convey real estate within any county in this state where such probate and proof of qualification may be of record, without
further qualifying in this state, and without re-
porting such sale to the district court in this state for approval. [C97, §3235; C24, 27, §11879.]

11880. Effect — pending domestic appointment. Such sales and conveyances shall have the same force as if made by executors or trustees qualified within this state and reported to and approved by the district court, unless, at the time of the execution and delivery of said deed, letters testamentary or of administration upon the estate of such decedent shall have been granted in this state and remain in force, and due notice thereof has been given in such county, if other than one in which such letters were granted here, as required in reference to actions affecting real estate; in which case, any conveyance shall be made subject to all the rights acquired under the appointment and letters granted in this state. [C97, §3235; C24, 27, §11880.]

11881. Time limit on sales. No such conveyance shall be made by such executor or trustee until three months after the recording of a duly authenticated copy of the will, original record of appointment, and qualification and bond, unless bond was waived in the will, in the proper probate record of the county where the land is situated. [C97, §3235; C24, 27, §11881.]

11882. Probate conclusive — setting aside. Wills, foreign or domestic, shall not be carried into effect until admitted to probate as herein otherwise declared, and they shall take no steps in relation to the allowance of claims against the estate. Upon the granting of full administration, the powers of the special administrators shall cease, and all the business be transferred to the general executor or administrator. [C51, §§1322-1324; R60, §§2354-2356; C73, §§2359-2361; C97, §§3300; C24, 27, §11886.]

11887. Bond — oath. Every executor or administrator, except as herein otherwise declared, before entering on the discharge of his duties, must give a bond in such penalty as may be required by the court, to be approved by the clerk, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties imposed on him by law, according to the best of his ability, and take and subscribe an oath the same in substance as the condition of the bond, which oath and bond must be filed with the clerk. [C51, §§1316, 1317; R60, §§2348, 2349; C73, §§2362, 2363; C97, §§3301; C24, 27, §11887.]


11888. New bond. New bonds may be required by the court or judge thereof, to be given in a new penalty and with new securities, when it is found necessary. [C51, §1318; R60, §§2350; C73, §§2364; C97, §§3302; C24, 27, §11888.]

11889. Letters. After filing the bond, the clerk shall issue letters testamentary or of administration, as the case may be, under the seal of the court, giving the executor or administrator the power authorized by law. [C51, §1319; R60, §§2351; C73, §§2365; C97, §§3303; C24, 27, §11889.]

11890. Notice of appointment. The executors or administrators first appointed and qualified for the settlement of the estate shall, within ten days after the receipt of their letters, publish such notice of their appointment as the court or clerk may direct, which direction shall be indorsed on the letters when issued and entered of record in the probate docket. [C51, §§1357-1359; R60, §§2389, 2390; C73, §§2366, C97, §§3304; C24, 27, §11890.]

11891. Limitation on administration. Administration shall not be originally granted after five years from the death of the decedent, or from the time his death was known, in case he died out of the state. [C51, §§1325, R60, §§2357; C73, §§2367; C97, §§3305; S13, §§3305; C24, 27, §11891.]

11892. Exception — newly discovered personality. When personal property belonging to the estate of decedent is discovered after the expiration of said five years, administration may be granted after the five-year limit, for the purpose only of making proper disposition and distribution thereof. [S13, §§3305; C24, 27, §11892.]

11893. Will executed in foreign state or country. A last will and testament executed
without this state, in the mode prescribed by
the law, either of the place where executed or
of the testator's domicile, shall be deemed to
be legally executed, and shall be of the same
force and effect as if executed in the mode
prescribed by the laws of this state, provided
said last will and testament is in writing and
subscribed by the testator. [C97, §3309; C24, 27,
§11893.]

APPOINTMENT OF FOREIGN ADMINISTRATOR

11894. Authorization. If administration of
the estate of a deceased nonresident has been
granted in accordance with the laws of the state
or country where he resided at the time of his
death, the person to whom it has been com-
mitted may, upon his application and upon
qualifying in the manner required of nonresi-
dent executors, be appointed to administer upon
the property of the deceased in this state, unless
another had been previously appointed. [C51,
§1309; R60, §2341; C73, §2368; C97, §3306; C24,
27, §11894.]

11895. Conditions attending appointment.
The original letters or other authority conferring
his power upon such administrator, or an
attested copy thereof, must be filed and re-
corded with the clerk of the proper court, and
a bond, with resident sureties, given in such an
amount as the court shall prescribe, conditioned
for the payment of all claims allowed to resi-
dents of the state, and the payment of all
legacies and distributive shares coming to such
residents, so far as the assets thereof shall
extend, before such appointment can be made.
[C51, §1310; R60, §2342; C73, §2369; C97, §3306;
C24, 27, §11895.]

11896. Removal of property—payment of
claims. In such cases, the court or judge may
require payment of all claims filed and allowed
or proved belonging to residents of this state,
and of all legacies or distributive shares pay-
able to such residents, before allowing the
estate to be removed from the state. [C97,
§3306; C24, 27, §11896.]

ASSIGNMENTS AND SATISIFICATIONS BY FOREIGN
FIDUCIARY OFFICERS

11897. Mortgages and judgments. Judg-
ments rendered by any court in the state of
Iowa, and mortgages, or deeds of trust executed
as mortgages, on property in this state, and
belonging to an estate, trust, or to a person
under guardianship may, in whole or in part as
any particular property, be released and
discharged or be assigned by an executor, ad-
ministrator, guardian, trustee, receiver, referee,
assignee, or commissioner, or anyone acting in
a fiduciary capacity appointed by a court of rec-
ord of any foreign state or country, when no
resident executor, administrator, guardian,
receiver, referee, assignee, commissioner, or per-
son acting in a fiduciary capacity has been ap-
pointed or qualified in this state. Such release,
satisfaction, discharge, or assignment may be
made in any manner or by any instrument which
would be valid and effective if made by a like
officer qualified under the law of this state.
[S13, §3307-a; C24, 27, §11897.]

11898. Certificate of appointment and au-
thority. Before a release, satisfaction, dis-
charge, or assignment by such foreign officer
shall be effective, a certificate executed by the
judge or clerk of the court making the appoint-
ment, with seal attached, if such officer has a
seal, shall be recorded. Said certificate shall
show the name of the court making the appoint-
ment, the date of the same, and that such foreign
officer has not been discharged at the time of
the execution of the release, satisfaction, dis-
charge, or assignment, and is authorized to exe-
cute the same. [C97, §3308; SS16, §3308; C24,
27, §11898.]

11899. Filing of certificate. The certificate
aforesaid shall be filed for record:
1. In case of judgments, in the office of the
clerk of the court in which the judgment is of
record or in which it has been filed, or
2. In case of mortgages, or deeds of trust,
in the office of the county recorder of the county
in which the mortgage or deed of trust is of
record. [C97, §3308; SS15, §3308; C24, 27,
§11900.]

11900. Record—index of satisfaction. Such
certificate shall be recorded by the proper officer
in the judgment records of the court in which
the same appears of record, or in the appropriate
chattel or real estate records, as the case may
be, and the record of such release, satisfaction,
discharge, or assignment shall be properly in-
dexed. [C97, §3308; SS15, §3308; C24, 27,
§11900.]

CHAPTER 506
ESTATES OF ABSENTEES
Guardianship, ch 542.

11901. Administration authorized—petition.

11902. Notice.

11903. Service.

11904. Proof of service—filing.

11905. Hearing—continuance—orders.

11906. Administration.

11901. Administration authorized—petition.
Administration may be had on the estate of an
absentee. A petition therefor must be filed in
the office of the clerk of the district court and
must allege:
§11902, Ch 506, ESTATES OF ABSENTEES

2. That said absentee has property in this state (describing it with reasonable certainty), all or part of which is situated in the county in which the petition is filed.

3. The names of the persons, so far as known to the petitioner, who would be entitled to share in the estate of the absentee if he were dead.

4. Facts showing that the petitioner is a party who would be entitled to administer on the estate of said absentee in case the absentee were known to be dead. [C97, §3307; S13, §3307; C24, 27, §11901.]

11902. Notice. Upon the filing of such petition, the court, or a judge thereof in vacation, shall prescribe the notice and the return day therein, which shall be addressed to and served upon said absentee and the said beneficiaries of his estate. [C97, §3307; S13, §3307; C24, 27, §11902.]

11903. Service. Said notice shall in all cases be served:

1. By publication in the county in which the petition is filed, once each week for eight consecutive weeks, in a newspaper designated by the court or judge, and

2. Personally upon all the known or alleged beneficiaries of the estate of said absentee, residing within the state, in the manner and for the length of time required for the service of original notices. [C97, §3307; S13, §3307; C24, 27, §11903.]

Time and manner of service, §§11059, 11060.

11904. Proof of service—filing. Proof of the publication and personal service of said notice shall be filed with the clerk aforesaid on or before the day set for hearing. [C97, §3307; S13, §3307; C24, 27, §11904.]

11905. Hearing—continuance—orders. If, on the day set for hearing, the absentee fails to appear, the court shall appoint some disinterested person to appear for the absentee and all beneficiaries not appearing, and said court shall thereupon stand continued until the next term of said court, and the court shall have authority to make further continuance upon proper showing. Said person shall investigate the matters and things alleged in the petition. The court shall hear the proofs and, if satisfied of the truth of the allegations of the petition, shall order the issuance of letters of administration upon the estate of said absentee as though said absentee were known to be dead. [C97, §3307; S13, §3307; C24, 27, §11905.]

11906. Administration. The person to whom the administration is granted shall proceed to administer and dispose of the estate in the same manner that administrators are required to dispose of and administer the estates of decedents. [S13, §3307-a; C24, 27, §11906.]

11907. Sale of real estate. Such administrator may, under the orders of the court, sell and dispose of all real estate and other property owned by such absentee, and after the payment of legal costs, expenses, and claims, make distribution of the proceeds thereof to the persons entitled thereto. [S13, §3307-a; C24, 27, §11907.]

11908. Procedure in sale of real estate. The provisions of law regarding application, notice, and manner of sale of real estate for the payment of debts by administrators shall be followed as far as applicable. [S13, §3307-a; C24, 27, §11908.]

Procedure for sale, §11908 et seq.

11909. Decree as to heirs. Prior to any order of distribution, the court shall hear proof and determine the legal heirs and beneficiaries of said absentee, and their respective interests in such estate. [S13, §3307; C24, 27, §11909.]

11910. Additional notice. Before determining said heirs and beneficiaries the court may prescribe further and additional notices and the service thereof. [C24, 27, §11910.]

11911. Rights of absentee barred—sale by spouse. Administration upon the estate of an absentee shall forever bar his or her right of homestead and statutory distributive share or interest in and to any real estate owned or held by the spouse of such absentee, or in which said spouse may have a legal or equitable interest, and a conveyance thereof by such spouse after one year from and after such administration has been granted, shall be free and clear of any claim or right of homestead or statutory distributive share on the part of such absentee. [S13, §3307-b; C24, 27, §11911.]

CHAPTER 507
SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES

11913. Inventory and report.

11913-b1. Reporting failure to court.

11914. Supplemental inventories.

11915. Filing mandatory.

11916. Appraisal—waiver.

11917. Qualification—dues.

11918. Exempt personal property.

11919. Proceeds of insurance.

11920. Damages for wrongful death.

11921. When "heir" embraces surviving spouse.

11922. Share of survivor.

11923. Allowance to widow and children.

11924. Application for allowance.

11925. Discovery of assets.

11926. Commitment.

11927. Recovering transferred real estate.

11928. Compounding claims.

11929. Mortgage as assets—satisfaction.

11930. Unauthorized devise or bequest—security.

11931. Funds collected—paid out.

11932. Sale of personal property.

11933. Sale or mortgage of real estate.

11934. Time, place of hearing, and service.

11935. Order conditional on service.

11936. Method of sale.

11938. Public or private sale—notice—credit.

11939. Limitation on private sale.

11940. Borrowing money.

11941. Bond to prevent sale.


11943. Effect of bond.

11944. Report for approval.

11945. Requirements.

11946. Approval by court required.

11913. Inventory and report. Within thirty days after his qualification, each executor, administrator, or testamentary trustee shall, any will to the contrary notwithstanding, make and return to the clerk, under oath, a full and detailed report, and inventory of the property of the deceased, as far as the same has come to his knowledge, as follows:
1. Name and last residence of decedent.
2. Date of death.
3. Whether decedent left a will.
4. Name and post office address of executor, administrator, or trustee.
5. Name, age, and post office address of surviving wife or husband, if any.
6. If testate, name, age, and post office address of each beneficiary under will.
7. Relationship of each beneficiary to the testator.
8. If intestate, name, age, and post office address of each heir at law.
9. Relationship of each heir at law to decedent.
10. Inventory of all the real estate of the decedent, giving amount, and an accurate description of each tract.
11. Whether the property passes in possession and enjoyment in fee, for life, or for a term of years.
12. Personal property inventoried as general assets of the deceased.
13. Personal property regarded as exempt.
14. Notes, bonds, stocks, book accounts, and like items. [C51, §1328; R60, §2360; C73, §2370; C97, §3310; S13, §3311; C24, 27, §11913-bl.]

Referred to in §§7320, 7378. Treasurer of state to furnish blanks, §7320.

11913-b1. Reporting failure to court. The failure of the executor, administrator, or trustee promptly to make said report shall be forthwith reported by the clerk to the district court if in session, or to a judge thereof, if in vacation, for such order as may be necessary to enforce the making and filing of said report. [C27, §11913-b1.]

11914. Supplemental inventories. A supplemental inventory must be made in the same manner whenever the existence of additional property is discovered. [C51, §1333; R60, §2365; C73, §2376; C97, §3310; C24, 27, §11914.]

11915. Filing mandatory. Inventories as above provided must be filed in all cases, notwithstanding the provisions of any will or the action of any heirs or devisees waiving the filing thereof, and no administration shall be closed until the same has been filed. The court shall enforce the filing thereof whenever the executor or administrator fails to do so. [C97, §3310; C24, 27, §11915.]

11916. Appraisement—waiver. All personal property inventoried by the executor or administrator shall be valued by three appraisers, who shall be appointed immediately on the filing of the inventory unless the court or judge or clerk of the district court in vacation shall by an order entered of record waive the valuation of the property so inventoried. [C51, §1331; R60, §2363; C73, §2373; C97, §3311; S13, §3311; C24, 27, §11916.]

Appraisement for inheritance tax, §7380 et seq.

11917. Qualification—duties. The clerk shall issue to them a notice of their appointment, accompanied by a copy of the inventory returned by the executor or administrator, and they shall qualify by attending to the oath faithfully and impartially to make the required valuation, and in making the same they shall fix a value to each item of property separately as it appears in the inventory. If any portion of the decedent's personal property is situated in another county, the same appraisers may serve, or others may be appointed. [C51, §1332; R60, §2364; C73, §2374, 2376; C97, §3311; S13, §3311; C24, 27, §11917.]

11918. Exempt personal property. When the deceased leaves a widow, all personal property which in his hands as the head of a family would be exempt from execution, after being inventoried and appraised, shall be set apart to her as her property, and be exempt in her hands as in the hands of the decedent. [C51, §1329; R60, §2361; C73, §2371; C97, §3312; C24, 27, §11918.]

11919. Proceeds of insurance. The avails of any life or accident insurance, or other sum of money made payable by any mutual aid or benevolent society upon the death or disability of a member thereof, are not subject to the debts of the deceased, except by special contract or arrangement, and shall be disposed of like other
property left by the deceased. [C51, §1330; R60, §2362; C73, §§1182, 2372; C97, §3318; C24, 27, §11919.]

Similar provisions, §§8683, 8776, 8786.

11920. Damages for wrongful death. When a wrongful act produces death, damages recovered therefor shall be disposed of as personal property belonging to the estate of the deceased, but if the deceased leaves a husband, wife, child, or parent, it shall not be liable for the payment of debts. [R60, §4111; C73, §2379; C97, §3322; C24, 27, §11920.]

11921. When "heir" embraces surviving spouse. The words "heirs", or "legal heirs" or other equivalent words used to designate the beneficiaries in any life insurance policy or certificate of membership in any mutual aid or benevolent association, where no contrary intention is expressed in such instrument, shall be construed to include the surviving husband or wife of the insured. [C97, §3313; C24, 27, §11921.]

11922. Share of survivor. The share of such survivor in the proceeds of such policy or certificate made payable as aforesaid shall be the same as that provided by law for the distribution of the personal property of intestates. [C97, §3313; C24, 27, §11922.]

Distribution of personal property, §11986.

11923. Allowance to widow and children. The court shall, if necessary, set off to the widow and children of the decedent under fifteen years of age, or to either, sufficient of his property, of such kind as is appropriate, to support them for twelve months from the time of his death, and may, on the petition of the widow or other person interested, review such allowance and increase or diminish the same, and make such orders in the premises as shall be right and proper. [C51, §1338; R60, §2370; C73, §§2375, 2377; C97, §3314; C24, 27, §11923.]

11924. Application for allowance. Applications for such allowance shall state under oath the number of children under fifteen years of age, the amount of property already set apart to the widow, the value of her deceased husband's estate, the amount of its indebtedness, the value of all property owned by the widow, and what allowance, if any, has heretofore been made to her. [C97, §3314; C24, 27, §11924.]

11925. Discovery of assets. The court or judge may require any person suspected of having taken wrongful possession of any of the effects of the deceased, or of having had such effects under his control, to appear and submit to an examination under oath touching such matters, and if on such examination it appears that he has the wrongful possession of any such property, the court or judge may order the delivery thereof to the executor or administrator. [C51, §1334; R60, §2366; C73, §2379; C97, §3315; C24, 27, §11925.]

Referred to in §11927.

Analogous provisions, §§11818, 12719-81.

11926. Commitment. If, on being served with the order of the court or judge requiring him to do so, any person fails to appear in accordance therewith, or if, having appeared, he refuses to answer any question which the court or judge thinks proper to be put to him in the course of such examination, or if he fails to comply with the order of the court or judge requiring him to deliver the property to the executor or administrator, he may be committed to the jail of the county until he does. [C51, §1355; R60, §2367; C73, §2380; C97, §3316; C24, 27, §11926.]

Referred to in §11927.

11927. Recovering transferred real estate. When it is probable that the known and acknowledged property of the deceased will not be sufficient for the payment of his debts, any person to whom the legal title of any real estate was conveyed by the decedent, or any person through whom such title has subsequently passed, or any person claiming an interest therein, may be required to appear and submit to an examination as provided in sections 11925 and 11926, subject to the penalties therein described, and the court or judge shall direct the executor or administrator to file a petition in equity to secure to the estate the title to any real estate which, in the event of the insufficiency of the personal property, would be assets for the payment of debts. [C73, §2381; C97, §3317; C24, 27, §11927.]

11928. Compounding claims. The executor or administrator, with the approval of the court, may compound with any debtor of the estate who may be thought unable to pay his whole debt. [C51, §1336; R60, §2368; C73, §2382; C97, §3318; C24, 27, §11928.]

11929. Mortgage as assets—satisfaction. The interest of a deceased mortgagee shall be included among his personal assets and, upon the mortgage being paid off, satisfaction shall be entered by the executor or administrator. [C51, §1337; R60, §2369; C73, §2383; C97, §3319; C24, 27, §11929.]

11930. Unauthorized devise or bequest—security to sustain. When a person by his will makes such a disposition of his effects as to prejudice the rights of creditors, the will may be sustained, by giving security to the satisfaction of the court for the payment of the claims of the creditors, to the extent of the value of the property devised. [C51, §1339; R60, §2371; C73, §2384; C97, §3320; C24, 27, §11930.]

11931. Funds collected—paid out. When no different direction is given by will, debts due the estate, as far as practicable, shall be collected, and the debts owing by the estate paid off therewith, to the extent of the means thus obtained. [C51, §1340; R60, §2372; C73, §2385; C97, §3321; C24, 27, §11931.]

Investment of funds, §12772.

11932. Sale of personal property. The court, on the application of the executor or administrator, from time to time shall direct the sale of such portions of the personal effects as are of a perishable nature, or which from any cause would otherwise be likely to depreciate in value, and also such portions as are necessary to pay off the debts and charges upon the estate. [C51, §1341; R60, §2373; C73, §§2381; C97, §3322; C24, 27, §11932.]
11933. Sale or mortgage of real estate—application. If the personal effects are found inadequate to satisfy the debts and charges, a sufficient portion of the real estate may be ordered sold or mortgaged for that purpose, application therefor being made in the court granting administration, and only after a full statement of all the claims against the estate, and after rendering a full account of the disposition made of the personal estate. [C51,§1342, 1343; R60, §§2374, 2375; C73, §§2387, 2388; C97, §3323; C24, 27, §11933.]

Applicability to guardianship, §12596.


11935. Time, place of hearing, and service. The court or judge shall fix the time and place of hearing of the application, and prescribe the time and manner of service of the notice of such hearing on all persons interested in such real estate. [C51, §1344; R60, §2376; C73, §2389; C97, §3324; C24, §§11934, 11935; C24, 27, §11935.]

Guardian ad litem, §12074.

Service by publication, §11861, par. 11.

11936. Order conditional on service. No order for the sale or mortgage of such real estate shall be granted until proof of service as above provided is made. [C51, §1344; R60, §2376; C73, §2389; C97, §3324; C24, §§11934, 11935; C27, §11935.]

11937. Method of sale. The real estate shall, when to the interest of the estate, be divided into parcels, appraised as the personal estate was, and the appraisement filed in like manner; but when a part cannot be sold without material prejudice to the general interests of the estate, the court may order the sale of the whole, or of such parts as can be sold advantageously. [C51, §§1345, 1346; R60, §§2377, 2378; C73, §§2390, 2391; C97, §3325; C24, 27, §11937.]

Appraisement of personal property, §§1016 et seq.

11938. Public or private sale — notice — credit. Property may be permitted to be sold at private sales when the court is satisfied that the interest of the estate will be thereby promoted, but in other cases sales must be made at public auction, after giving the same notice as is necessary for the sale of like property on execution, but it may be ordered to be sold on a partial credit of not more than twelve months. [C51, §§1347, 1348, 1350; R60, §§2379, 2380, 2382; C73, §§2392, 2393, 2395; C97, §3326; C24, 27, §11938.]

Notice of sale, §11722 et seq.

11939. Limitation on private sale. No property can be sold at private sale for less than the appraisement, without the express approval of the court or judge. [C51, §1349; R60, §2381; C73, §2394; C97, §3326; C24, 27, §11939.]

11940. Borrowing money. If the court is satisfied that it will be for the best interest of the estate that the real estate shall be withheld, it may, upon the application hereinafter provided for, order the executor or administrator to borrow money thereon, and execute a note or notes in the name of such officer, secured by mortgage on any real estate belonging to the estate not exempt as a homestead, to secure the payment thereof, and with the proceeds pay the debts shown in the statement set out in the application, and report his action therein to the court. [C97, §3327; C24, 27, §11940.]

11941. Bond to prevent sale. Any person interested in the estate may prevent a sale of the whole or any part of the real estate by giving bond to the satisfaction of the court, conditioned that he will pay all demands against the estate to the extent of the value of the property thus kept from sale, as soon as called upon by the court for that purpose. [C51, §1351; R60, §2383; C73, §2396; C97, §3328; C24, 27, §11941.]

11942. Breach of bond—procedure. If the conditions of such bond are broken, the property will be liable for the debts unless it has passed into the hands of innocent purchasers, and the executor or administrator may take possession thereof and sell it under the direction of the court, or he may prosecute the bond, or pursue both remedies at the same time, if the court so directs. [C51, §1352; R60, §2384; C73, §2397; C97, §3328; C24, 27, §11942.]

11943. Effect of bond. If the conditions of the bond are complied with, the property shall pass by devise, distribution, or descent in the same manner as though there had been no debts against the estate. [C51, §1353; R60, §2385; C73, §2398; C97, §3329; C24, 27, §11943.]

11944. Report for approval. All sales, deeds, and mortgages shall be reported to the court for approval as soon as practicable after being made. [C97, §3331; C24, 27, §11944.]

11945. Requirements. Reports of the sale or mortgage of real estate must be sworn to, and state:
1. The term at which the order therefor was obtained.
2. Whether the property was appraised, and, if so, the appraised value.
3. Whether sold at public or private sale.
4. The terms of sale.
5. Whether the additional bond required has been given and approved.
6. The opinion of the persons making them as to whether the sale is an advantageous one and should be approved, or otherwise. [C97, §§3331; C24, 27, §11945.]

11946. Approval by court required. When real estate is sold or mortgaged, the conveyances or mortgages thereof, executed by the executor or administrator, shall not be valid until approved by the court. [C51, §1354; R60, §2386; C73, §2399; C97, §3330; C24, 27, §11946.]

11947. Approval recorded and indorsed. Said approval shall be entered of record, and a certificate thereof indorsed on the deed or mortgage, with the signature of the clerk and the seal of the court affixed thereto. [C51, §1355; R60, §2387; C73, §2400; C97, §3330; C24, 27, §11947.]

11948. Effect of conveyance—presumption. When so indorsed, said conveyance or mortgage shall pass to the purchaser all the interest of the deceased therein prior to his death, in case of sales, and create a lien thereon, in case of mortgages, and be presumptive evidence of the
validity thereof, and of the regularity of all the proceedings connected therewith. [C51, §1355; R60, §2359; C73, §2400; C97, §3330; C24, 27, §11948.]

11949. Record in foreign county. When the subject of the sale, conveyance, or mortgage is located in a county other than that in which administration is granted, a complete transcript of the record of all proceedings relating thereto shall be filed by the administrator in the office of the clerk of the district court in such county, and he shall cause the same to be copied at length in the probate records of such county. [C97, §3331; C24, 27, §11949.]

11950. Transcript of court conveyances — recording — effect. Any person interested therein may procure from the clerk of any district court in this state a transcript of any conveyance executed by any executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, which has been recorded in the office of the clerk of the district or circuit courts of this state, in the county in which such real estate is situated, for more than ten years, and such transcript when certified by the clerk of the district court of such county, under the seal of his office, may be filed in the office of the recorder of such county, and shall have the same effect, when so recorded, as the original conveyance. [C24, 27, §11950.]

11951. Limitation of action. No action for the recovery of any real estate sold or mortgaged by an executor or administrator can be maintained by any person claiming under the deceased, unless brought within five years after the sale by him or under the foreclosure of such mortgage. [C51, §1356; R60, §2388; C73, §2401; C97, §3332; C24, 27, §11951.]

11952. Possession of real property. If there is no heir or devisee present and competent to take possession of the real estate left by the decedent, the executor or administrator may do so, and demand and receive the rents and profits, and all other acts relating thereto which may be for the benefit of the persons entitled to the same. [C73, §2402; C97, §3333; C24, 27, §11952.]

11953. Proceeds — account. Such executor or administrator, under the direction of the court, may apply the profits thereof to the payment of taxes and claims against the estate of the deceased, if the personal assets are insufficient, and account to the heirs or devisees therefor, deducting therefrom the payments made as above provided, together with a reasonable compensation for his own services, to be fixed by the court. [C73, §§2403, 2404; C97, §3334; C24, 27, §11953.]

11954. Minor heirs — payment of taxes. When there are minor heirs for whom no guardian has been appointed, the executor or administrator shall pay, out of any assets in his hands, all taxes assessed against the estate, not otherwise provided for, and be credited therefor as for the payment of other claims against the estate. [C73, §2405; C97, §3335; C24, 27, §11954.]

11955. Procedure prescribed by will. When the interests of creditors will not thereby be prejudiced, a testator may prescribe the entire manner in which his estate shall be administered and the executor may execute the executor from the necessity of giving bond, and prescribe the manner in which his affairs shall be conducted until his estate is finally settled, or until his minor children become of age. [C51, §1326; R60, §2358; C73, §2406; C97, §3336; C24, 27, §11955.]

11956. Business continued — inventory. The court, in its discretion, may authorize an executor or administrator to continue the prosecution of any business in which the deceased was engaged at the time of his death, in order to wind up his affairs with greater advantage, but such authority shall not exempt him from returning a full inventory and appraisal, and making reports, as in other cases. [C51, §1287; R60, §2359; C73, §2407; C97, §3337; C24, 27, §11956.]

11957. Claims against estate — form. Claims against the estate shall be clearly stated, and, if founded upon a written instrument, the same or a copy thereof and of all indorsements thereon shall be attached as a part of the statement, and if upon account, an itemized copy shall be attached, showing the balance. [C51, §1359; R60, §2391; C73, §2408; C97, §3338; C24, 27, §11957.]

11958. Verification and filing. Said statement must be sworn to and filed with the clerk of the district court. [C51, §1359; R60, §2391; C73, §2408; C97, §3338; C24, 27, §11958.]

11959. Notice of hearing — exceptions. Ten days' notice of the hearing thereof, which shall be at some regular term of the court, accompanied by a copy of the claim, shall be served on one of the executors or administrators in the manner required for commencing ordinary actions, unless the same has been approved by the executor or administrator, in which case it may be allowed by the clerk, without notice, and so entered upon the probate calendar. [C51, §§1359, 1361; R60, §2391; C73, §2409; C97, §3339; C24, 27, §11959.]

Service of notice, §11060.

11960. How entitled. All claims filed against the estate shall be entitled in the name of the claimant against the executor or administrator as such, naming the estate, and in all further proceedings thereon this title shall be preserved. [C73, §2409; C97, §3339; C24, 27, §11960.]

11961. Claims deemed denied. All claims filed, and not expressly admitted in writing signed by the executor or administrator, with the approbation of the court, shall be considered as denied, without any pleading on behalf of the estate, but special defenses must be pleaded. [C73, §2410; C97, §3340; S13, §3340; C24, 27, §11961.]

11962. Burden of proof. The burden of proving that a claim is unpaid shall not be placed upon the party filing a claim against the estate; but the executor or administrator may, on the trial of said cause, subject the claimant to an examination on the question of payment, or consideration, but the estate shall not be concluded or bound thereby. [C97, §3340; S13, §3340; C24, 27, §11962.]
11963. Hearing—trial by jury. If a claim filed against the estate is not fully admitted by the executor or administrator, the court may hear and allow the same, or may submit it to a jury, and on the hearing, unless otherwise provided, all provisions of law applicable to an ordinary action shall apply. [C51,§§1360,1362; R60,§§2292,2394; C73,§2411; C97,§3341; C24,27,§11963.]

11964. Demands not due. Demands not yet due may be presented, proved, and allowed as other claims. [C51,§1364; R60,§2396; C73,§2413; C97,§3342; C24,27,§11964.]

11965. Contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities must be presented and proved, or the executor or administrator shall be under no obligation to make any provision for satisfying them when they accrue. [C51,§1365; R60,§2397; C73,§2414; C97,§3343; C24,27,§11965.]

11966. Referees. Claims against an estate, and counterclaims thereto, may, in the discretion of the court, be proved before one or more referees, to be agreed upon by the parties or appointed by the court, and their decision, entered upon the record, shall become the decision of the court. [C51,§1366; R60,§2398; C73,§2415; C97,§3344; C24,27,§11966.]

11967. Actions pending. Actions pending against the decedent at the time of his death may be prosecuted to judgment, his executor or administrator being substituted as defendant, and any judgment rendered therein shall be placed in the catalogue of established claims, but shall not be a lien. [C51,§1368; R60,§2400; C73,§2416; C97,§3345; C24,27,§11967.]

11968. Executor interested. If either of the executors or administrators is interested in favor of a claim against the estate, he shall not serve in any manner connected therewith, and if all are thus interested, the court shall appoint some competent person a temporary executor or administrator in relation to such claims. [C51,§1369; R60,§2401; C73,§2417; C97,§3346; C24,27,§11968.]

11969. Expenses of funeral—allowance to widow. As soon as the executor or administrator is possessed of sufficient means over and above the expenses of administration, he shall pay off the charges of the last sickness and funeral of deceased, and next, any allowance made by the court for the maintenance of the widow and minor children. [C51,§§1370,1371; R60,§§2402,2403; C73,§§2418,2419; C97,§3347; C24,27,§11969.]

Allowance for cemetery maintenance, §10213-a1.

11970. Other demands—order of payment. Other demands against the estate shall be payable in the following order:
1. Debts entitled to preference under the laws of the United States.
2. Public rates and taxes.
3. Claims filed within six months after the first publication or posting of the notice given by the executors or administrators of their appointment.
4. All other debts.
5. Legacies and the distributive shares, if any.

11971. Labor as preferred claim. In payment of claims of the third class, all debts owing to employees for labor performed within the ninety days next preceding the death of the decedent, having been filed as by law provided, shall be preferred and paid in full before any other claims of said class are paid. If there is not sufficient property to pay said claims in full the same shall be applied ratably on all such claims. [S18,§3348; C24,27,§11971.]

Labor claims preferred, §§11717, 12719, 12732.

11972. When claims of fourth class barred. All claims of the fourth of the above classes, not filed and allowed, or if filed and notice thereof, as hereinafter provided, is not served within twelve months from the giving of the notice aforesaid, will be barred, except as to actions against decedent pending in the district or supreme court at the time of his death, or unless peculiar circumstances entitle the claimant and counterclaimant to equitable relief. [C51,§1373; R60,§2405; C73,§2421; C97,§3349; C24,27,§11972.]

11973. Payment of claims—classes. After the expiration of the time for filing the claims of the third of the above classes, the executors or administrators shall proceed to pay off all claims against the estate in the order above stated, as fast as the means of so doing come into their hands, but no payment can be made to a claimant in any one class until those of a previous class are satisfied. [C51,§§1374,1376; R60,§§2406,2408; C73,§§2422,2424; C97,§3350; C24,27,§11973.]

11974. Payment of fourth class. Claims of the fourth class may be paid off at any time after the expiration of six months, without regard to those claims not filed at the time of such payment. [C51,§1375; R60,§2407; C73,§2423; C97,§3351; C24,27,§11974.]

11975. Demands not due. Demands not yet due may be paid, if the holder will consent to such a rebate of interest as the court thinks reasonable; otherwise, the money to which he would be entitled shall be invested until his debt becomes due. [C51,§1377; R60,§2409; C73,§2425; C97,§3352; C24,27,§11975.]

11976. Order of payment—dividends. Within their respective classes, debts shall be paid in the order in which they are filed, unless it is likely there will not be sufficient means with which to pay the whole of the debts of any one class, in which case the court shall from time to time order a dividend of the means on hand among all the creditors of that class, and the executors or administrators shall pay the several amounts accordingly. [C51,§§1378,1379; R60,§§2410,2411; C73,§§2426,2427; C97,§3353; C24,27,§11976.]

11977. Incumbrances-unexecuted purchases. The executor or administrator may, with the approval of the court, use funds belonging to the estate to pay off incumbrances upon lands owned by the deceased, or to purchase lands...
claimed or contracted for by him, prior to his death. [C51,§1380; R60,§2412; C73,§2428; C97, §3354; C24, 27,§11977.]

11978. Delivery of specific legacies—security. Specific legacies of property may by the court be turned over to the legatees at any time upon their giving unquestionable security by bond, or upon real estate, as may be ordered by the court or judge, to restore the property or refund the amount at which it was appraised, if wanted for the payment of debts. [C51, §1381; R60,§2413; C73,§2429; C97,§3355; C24, 27,§11978.]

Referred to in §§11980, 11961, 11983.

11979. In money. Legacies payable in money may be paid on like terms, whenever the executors possess the means which can be thus used without prejudice to the interest of any claim already filed. [C51,§1382; R60,§2414; C73, §2430; C97,§3356; C24, 27,§11979.]

Referred to in §§11980, 11961, 11983.

11980. Legacies—payment after twelve months. After the expiration of the twelve months allowed for filing claims, such legacies may be paid without requiring the security provided for in sections 11978 and 11979, if means are retained to pay off all the claims proved or pending. [C51,§1383; R60,§2415; C73,§2431; C97,§3357; C24, 27,§11980.]

11981. Order of paying legacies. If the testator has not prescribed the order in which legacies are to be paid, and if no security is given as above provided, in order to expedite their time of payment, they may be paid in the order in which they are given in the will, where the estate is sufficient to pay all. [C51, §1384; R60,§2416; C73,§2432; C97,§3358; C24, 27,§11981.]

11982. Ratable payment. When not incompatible with the manifest intention of the testator, the court may direct all payments of money to legatees to be made ratably. [C51, §1385; R60,§2417; C73,§2433; C97,§3359; C24, 27,§11982.]

11983. Estate insufficient. Such must be the mode pursued when there is danger that the estate will prove insufficient to pay all the legacies, unless security is given to refund as above provided. [C51,§1386; R60,§2418; C73,§2434; C97,§3360; C24, 27,§11983.]

11984. Failure to pay claims. If the executor or administrator fails to make any payment in accordance with the order of the court, any person aggrieved thereby may, on ten days' notice to him and his sureties, apply to the court for judgment against them on their bond. [C51, §1387; R60,§2419; C73,§2435; C97,§3361; C24, 27,§11984.]

11985. Hearing and judgment. The court shall hear the application in a summary manner and may render judgment against them for the amount of money directed to be paid, and costs, and issue executions against them therefor. If any of the obligors are not served, the same proceedings in relation to them may be had with the same effect as in an action by ordinary proceedings under similar circumstances. [C51,§1389; R60,§2421; C73,§2435; C97,§3361; C24, 27,§11985.]

CHAPTER 508

DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PROPERTY

11986. Personal property. The personal property of the deceased not necessary for the payment of debts, nor otherwise disposed of, shall be distributed to the same persons and
in the same proportions as though it were real estate. [C51, §1390; R60, §2422; C73, §2406; C97, §3366; C24, 27, §11986.]

11987. Payment of shares. The distributive shares shall be paid over as soon as the executor or administrator can properly do so. [C51, §1391; R60, §2423; C73, §2437; C97, §3368; C24, 27, §11987.]

11988. In kind—proceeds distributed. The property itself shall be distributed in kind when that can be satisfactorily and equitably done. In other cases, the court may direct the property to be sold, and the proceeds distributed. [C51, §1392; R60, §2424; C73, §2438; C97, §3364; C24, 27, §11988.]

11989. Partial distribution. When the circumstances of the family require it, the court may, in addition to what is set apart for their use, direct a partial distribution of the money or effects or both, at any time after filing of the inventory and appraisement upon the execution of security like that required of legatees in like cases. [C51, §1393; R60, §2425; C73, §2439; C97, §3365; C24, 27, §11989.]

11990. Dower. One-third in value of all the legal or equitable estates in real property possessed by the husband at any time during the marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife had made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property in fee simple, if she survive him. The same share of the real estate of a deceased wife shall be set apart to the surviving husband. [C51, §1394; R60, §2427; C73, §2440; C97, §3366; C24, 27, §11990.]

11991. Coextensive right of husband. All provisions made in this chapter in regard to the widow of a deceased husband shall be applicable to the surviving husband of a deceased wife. [C51, §1421; R60, §2479; C73, §2440; C97, §3366; C24, 27, §11991.]

11992. Dower to embrace homestead. The distributive share of the survivor shall be set off so as to include the ordinary dwelling house given by law to the homestead, or so much thereof as will be equal to the share allotted to her by section 11990, unless she prefers a different arrangement; but no such arrangement shall be permitted unless there be sufficient property remaining to the debit of the decedent. [C51, §1395; R60, §2428; C73, §2441; C97, §3367; C24, 27, §11992.]

11993. Dower denied. As against a purchaser from a nonresident alien, the survivor shall not be entitled to a distributive share in the property so much as to include the ordinary dwelling house given by law to the homestead, if at the time of the purchase such survivor was also a nonresident alien. [C73, §2442; C97, §3368; C24, 27, §11993.]

11994. Setting off dower—time limit. The survivor's share may be set off by the mutual consent of all parties in interest, or by referees appointed by the court or the judge thereof, the application therefor to be made in writing, after twenty days from the death of the intestate and within ten years, which application must describe the land in which the share is claimed, and pray the appointment of referees to set it off. [C51, §§1396, 1397; R60, §§2427, 2428; C73, §§2443, 2444; C97, §3369; C24, 27, §11994.]

11995. Referees—notice. The court or judge shall fix the time for making the appointment of the referees, and direct such notice thereof and of the application to be given to all parties interested therein as it thinks proper. [C51, §1398; R60, §2429; C73, §2445; C97, §3370; C24, 27, §11995.]

11996. Survey—mode of setting off. The referees may employ a surveyor, if necessary, and must cause the shares to be marked off by metes and bounds, and make report of their proceedings to the court as early as practicable. [C51, §1399; R60, §2430; C73, §2446; C97, §3371; C24, 27, §11996.]

11997. Report—delinquency. The court or judge may require a report by such a time as it thinks reasonable, and if the referees fail to obey this or any other of its orders, it may discharge them and appoint others in their stead, and impose upon them the payment of all costs previously made, unless they show good cause against it. [C51, §1400; R60, §2431; C73, §2447; C97, §3372; C24, 27, §11997.]

11998. Confirmation—new reference. The court may confirm the report, or set it aside and refer the matter to the same or other referees, at its discretion. [C51, §1401; R60, §2432; C73, §2448; C97, §3373; C24, 27, §11998.]

11999. Confirmation conclusive—possession. Said confirmation, after the lapse of thirty days, unless appealed from, shall be binding and conclusive, and the survivor may bring an action to obtain possession of the land set apart. [C51, §1402; R60, §2433; C73, §2449; C97, §3374; C24, 27, §11999.]

12000. Right contested. Nothing in sections 11998 and 11999 shall prevent any person interested from controverting the right of the survivor to the shares thus set apart, before confirmation of the report of the referees. [C51, §1403; R60, §2434; C73, §2450; C97, §3374; C24, 27, §12000.]

12001. Sale—division of proceeds. If the referees report that the property or any part of it cannot be readily divided, the court may order the whole sold and one-third of the proceeds paid over to the survivor. [C51, §1404; R60, §2478; C73, §2451; C97, §3375; C24, 27, §12001.]

12002. Purchase of new homestead. With any money thus obtained, the survivor may procure a homestead, which shall be exempt from liability for all debts from which the former homestead would have been exempt. [C51, §1406; C73, §2451; C97, §3375; C24, 27, §12002.]

12003. Security to avoid sale. No sale shall be made if anyone interested gives security to the satisfaction of the court, conditioned to pay the survivor the appraised value of the share, with eight per cent interest on the same, within
§12004. Security by survivor. If no such arrangement is made, such survivor may keep the property by giving like security to pay the claims of all others interested upon like terms. [C51, §1405; C73, §2451; C97, §3375; C24, 27, §12003.]

12005. Sale prohibited. Such sale shall not be ordered so long as those in interest shall express a contrary desire and agree upon some mode of sharing and dividing the rents, profits, or use thereof, or shall consent that the court divide it by rent, profits, or use. [C51, §1405; C73, §2451; C97, §3375; C24, 27, §12004.]

12006. Dower right unaffected by will. The survivor’s share cannot be affected by any will of the spouse unless consent thereto is given as hereinafter provided. [C51, §1407; R60, §2478; C73, §2452; C97, §3376; C24, 27, §12005.]

12007. Election between will and dower—notice. Where a voluntary election to take or refuse to take under a will has not been filed by a surviving spouse within sixty days from the date when the will of a decedent has been admitted to probate, it shall be the duty of the executor appointed to administer the will of such decedent in this state, to cause to be served, in the manner of the court, a notice, in writing, advising such surviving spouse that the will of such decedent has been admitted to probate, stating the name of the court and the date when the will was admitted to probate, and requiring that such spouse, within six months after the completed service of such notice, elect whether he or she shall take or refuse to take under the provisions of the will of such decedent, and that such election may be made in open court or by writing filed in such court. [C73, §2452; C97, §3376; C24, 27, §12007.]

12008. Record of election. Said election, when made, shall be entered on the proper records of the court. [C73, §2452; C97, §3376; C24, 27, §12008.]

12009. Notice by interested party. The same notice may be given by any other person interested in the estate of decedent, and shall have the same force and effect as if given by the executor. [C73, §2452; C97, §3376; C24, 27, §12009.]

1210. Election by law—exception. In case such surviving spouse does not make such election within six months from the date of the completed service of such notice, or if such surviving spouse shall be the executor of the will and fails, within six months after the will is admitted to probate, to file with the clerk of the court an election to refuse to take under the provisions of the will of the deceased, it shall be conclusively presumed that such survivor consents to the provisions of the will and elects to take thereunder; unless within such period of six months an affidavit should be filed setting forth that such surviving spouse is mentally incapable of making such election. [C97, §3376; C24, 27, §1210.]

1211. Insane spouse—election by court. In case such an affidavit is so filed, the court shall fix a time and place of hearing and cause a notice thereof, containing the requirements above set out, to be served upon said surviving spouse in such manner and for such time as the court may direct, and at said hearing, a guardian ad litem shall be appointed to represent such spouse and the court shall enter an order electing for and in behalf of such spouse, as it shall deem under the evidence to be for the best interests of such spouse. [S13, §3376; C24, 27, §1211.]

1212. Election between dower and homestead occupancy—notice. Within six months after written notice to the survivor, given by any heir of a deceased intestate, or by the administrator of his estate in case a sale of the real estate is necessary to pay debts, the survivor may elect to take the distributive share, or the right to occupy the homestead, which election shall be made and entered of record as provided in sections 12007 and 12008. [C97, §3377; S13, §3377; C24, 27, §1212.]

1213. Failure to elect—effect. In case of a failure to make such election, the right to occupy the homestead in lieu of the distributive share shall be waived. [C97, §3377; S13, §3377; C24, 27, §1213.]

1214. Mentally incapable spouse—election. When such surviving spouse is mentally incapable of making such election, the court on petition being filed alleging such disability, may set the matter down for hearing at such time and place as it may deem best, and direct what notice thereof shall be given; and at such hearing the court may enter an order electing for such spouse, which shall be the election, under section 12012, of the person under such disability. [S13, §3377; C24, 27, §1214.]

1215. Setting off dower. In case of an election of the distributive share, such distributive share may be set off to such surviving spouse under disability on the petition of the guardian of such spouse and under the provisions for setting off the survivor’s share. [S13, §3377; C24, 27, §1215.]

1216. Descent to children. Subject to the rights and charges hereinbefore provided, the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized shall, in the absence of a will, descend in equal shares to his children, unless one or more of them is dead, in which case the heirs of such shall inherit his or her share in accordance with the rules herein prescribed, in the same manner as though such child had outlived its parents. [C51, §§1408, 1409; R60, §§2436, 2437; C73, §§2452, 2454; C97, §3378; C24, 27, §1216.]

1217. Absence of issue. If the intestate leaves no issue, the whole of the estate to the amount of seventy-five hundred dollars, after the payment of the debts and expenses of administration, and one-half of all of the estate in excess of said seventy-five hundred dollars shall go to the
surviving spouse and the other one-half of said excess shall go to the parents. If no spouse, the whole shall go to the parents. In case of an adopted child, the parents by adoption shall inherit as if they were the natural parents. [C51, §1410; R60, §2495; C73, §2456; C97, §3379; S15, §§3379, 3381-a; C24, 27, §12017.]

12018. Appraisal. Prior to the settlement of every such estate in which there is a surviving spouse it shall be the duty of the court to appoint three competent, disinterested appraisers, whose duty it shall be, after first being duly sworn, to appraise such estate and to make their report to the court, duly verified, at such time as the court may direct by order. In such appraisal, the homestead, if any, shall be appraised separately. [C24, 27, §12018.]

Appraiser for inheritance tax, §7330 et seq.

12019. Procedure determined by court. The court shall at the time it appoints such appraisers, determine the kind of notice, the time for appearance, the method of service, whether by publication or otherwise. [C24, 27, §12019.]

12020. Notice. Said notice shall designate the names of such appraisers, the time and place of such appraisal, and the date on which such appraisers shall file with the clerk of the court the report of their appraisal, directed to all persons interested in such appraisal. [C24, 27, §12020.]

12021. Objections. All persons interested in and having objections to such report and appraisal, shall appear thereto and file their objections before noon of the second day after the day fixed in said notice for the filing of the report of such appraisal. [C24, 27, §12021.]

12022. Trial. Such objections, if any, shall be tried to the court as in equity, and the final order of the court in the matter of such appraisal shall have the same force and effect as a decree of the court in equity. [C24, 27, §12022.]

12023. Right of spouse to select property. Thereafter, and after the payment of debts and costs of administration, the surviving spouse shall have the right to select from the property so appraised, at its appraised value so fixed, property equal to the sum of seventy-five hundred dollars in value, which selection shall be in writing filed with the clerk of the court. [C24, 27, §12023.]

12024. Surviving parent. If one of the parents is dead, the portion which would have gone to such deceased parent shall go to the survivor, including the portion which would have belonged to the intestate’s spouse, had one been living. [C51, §1411; R60, §2496; C73, §2456; C97, §3380; C24, 27, §12024.]

12025. Heirs of parents. If both parents are dead, the portion which would have fallen to their share by the above rules shall be disposed of in the same manner as if they had outlived the intestate and died in the possession and ownership of the portion thus falling to their share, and so on, through ascending ancestors and their issue. [R60, §2497; C73, §2457; C97, §3381; C24, 27, §12025.]

12026. Spouse and heirs. If heirs are not thus found, the portion uninherited shall go to the spouse of the intestate, or the heirs of such spouse if dead, according to like rules, and if such intestate has had more than one spouse who either died or survived in lawful wedlock, it shall be equally divided between the one who is living and the heirs of those who are dead, or between the heirs of all, if all are dead, such heirs taking by right of representation. [C51, §1413; R60, §2499; C73, §2458; C97, §3382; C24, 27, §12026.]

12027. Heirs of parents by adoption. If the adopted parent or parents, if more than one, be dead, the portion which would have gone to such parent or parents had they or either of them survived the intestate, shall be disposed of in the same manner as if such parent or parents had outlived the intestate and died in possession of such share, and so on through their ascending ancestors. [S18, §3381-b; C24, 27, §12027.]

12028. Natural parents. If heirs are not thus found, the portion thus uninherited shall go to the natural parents of the intestate, and in case of their death then to their heirs under the ordinary rules of descent. [S18, §3381-c; C24, 27, §12028.]

12029. Advancements. Property given by an intestate by way of advancement to an heir, for the purposes of the division and distribution thereof shall be considered part of the estate, and be taken by him toward his share of the estate at what it would be worth if in the condition in which it was given to him, but if such advancement exceeds the amount to which he would be entitled, he cannot be required to refund any portion thereof. [C51, §§1419, 1420; R60, §§2445, 2446; C73, §2459; C97, §3383; C24, 27, §12029.]

12030. Illegitimate children — inherit from mother. Illegitimate children inherit from their mother, and she from them. [C51, §§1415; R60, §2441; C73, §2456; C97, §3384; C24, 27, §12030.]

12031. From father. They shall inherit from the father when the paternity is proven during his life, or they have been recognized by him as his children; but such recognition must have been general and notorious, or else in writing. Under such circumstances, if the recognition has been mutual, the father may inherit from his illegitimate children. [C51, §§1416, 1417; R60, §§2442, 2443; C73, §§2466, 2467; C97, §3385; C24, 27, §12031.]


12032. Feloniously causing death. No person who feloniously takes or causes or procures and do so to take the life of another shall inherit from such person, or receive any interest in the estate of the decedent as surviving spouse, or take by devise or legacy from him, any portion of his estate. [C97, §3386; S18, §3386; C24, 27, §12032.]

Referred to in §12034.
12033. Insurance beneficiary feloniously causing death. No beneficiary of any policy of insurance or certificate of membership issued by any benevolent association or organization, payable upon the death or disability of any person, who in like manner takes or causes or procures to be taken the life upon which such policy or certificate is issued, or who causes or procures a disability of such person, shall take the proceeds of such policy or certificate. [C97, §3386; S13, §3386; C24, 27, §12033.]

Referred to in §12044.

12034. Distribution to other heirs or insured. In every instance mentioned in sections 12032 and 12033, all benefits that would accrue to any such person upon the death or disability of the person whose life is thus taken or who is thus disabled shall become subject to distribution among the other heirs of such deceased person, according to the foregoing rules of descent and distribution in case of death, and in case of disability the benefits thereunder shall be paid to the disabled person. [C97, §3386; S13, §3386; C24, 27, §12034.]

12035. Escheat. If there is property remaining uninherited, it shall escheat to the state. [C51, §1414; R60, §2440; C73, §2460; C97, §3387; C24, 27, §12035.]

12036. Proceedings for escheat. When the judge or clerk of the district court has reason to believe that any property of the estate of an intestate within the county should by law escheat, he must forthwith inform the auditor of state thereof, and appoint some suitable person to perform therein of referees appointed for that purpose in some county in the state. [C51, §1443; R60, §2468; C73, §2461; C97, §3386; C24, 27, §12036.]

12037. Notice to persons interested. The administrator must give such notice of the death of the deceased and the amount and kind of property left by him within the state as, in the opinion of the judge or clerk appointing him, will be best calculated to notify those interested, or supposed to be interested, in the property. [C51, §1444; R60, §2469; C73, §2462; C97, §3389; C24, 27, §12037.]

12038. Sale—proceeds. If within six months from the giving of such notice no claimant thereof appears, such property may be sold and the proceeds, under the direction of the auditor of state, paid over by the administrator for the benefit of the school fund. If real estate, the sale shall be conducted and the proceeds treated like those of school lands. [C51, §1445; R60, §2470; C73, §2463; C97, §3390; C24, 27, §12038.]

12039. Payment to person entitled. The money or any portion of it shall be paid at any time within ten years after the sale of the property or the appropriation of the money, but not afterwards, to anyone showing himself entitled thereto. [C51, §1446; R60, §2471; C73, §2464; C97, §3391; C24, 27, §12039.]

12040. Land patented to person deceased. Where a patent has been or may be issued by the state to a person who had died, or who dies before the date of such patent, the title to the land patented shall inure to and vest in the heirs, devisees, or assignees of such patentee, as if the patent had issued to him during his life. [C97, §3392; C24, 27, §12040.]

CHAPTER 509

ACCOUNTING OF EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS

12041. Reference—examination of accounts.
12042. First report.
12043. Additional reports.
12044. Final settlement—time limit.
12045. Examination of executor.
12046. Accounting at inventoried value.
12047. Presumption from appraisement.
12048. Profit and loss.
12049. Mistakes corrected.
12050. Settlement contested.
12051. Opening settlement.
12052. Discharge.
12054. Receipts by one executor.
12055. Notice of order—publication.
12056. Effect.
12057. Failure to account.
12058. Executor of executor.
12059. Executors in their own wrong.
12060. Heirs and devisees—costs—tender.

12041. Reference—examination of accounts. In matters of accounts of executors and administrators, the court may appoint one or more referees, who shall have the powers and perform all the duties therein of referees appointed by the court in a civil action. [C73, §2412; C97, §3395; C24, 27, §12041.]

References, §§11520 et seq.

12061. Specific performance—how enforced.
12062. Executors considered as one.
12063. Compensation.
12064. Attorney fee.
12065. Expenses and extraordinary services.
12065-11. Itemized claims required.
12065-12. Affidavit relative to compensation.
12065-33. Affidavit for corporate fiduciary.
12066. Removal of executor.
12067. Petition.
12068. Citation—how served.
12069. Property delivered—penalty.
12070. Probate reports—accounts.
12071. Final report.
12072. Orders in probate—applications.
12073. Notice of application for discharge.
12074. Attorney appointed for minors, etc.
12075. Order and authority thereunder.
12076. Compensation.
12077. Substitution—division of fee.

12042. First report. On the expiration of six and within seven months from the first publication or notice of his appointment, and sooner if required by the court, the executor or administrator shall render his account to the court, showing the condition of the estate, its debts and effects, the amount of money received, and the disposition made of it. [C51,
§1423. Additional reports. From time to time, as may be required by the court, he shall render further accounts until the estate is finally settled. Such account shall embrace all matters directed by the court and pertinent to the estate. [C51, §1427; R60, §2447; C73, §2469; C97, §3994; C24, 27, §12042.]

12044. Final settlement—time limit. Said final settlement shall be made within three years, unless otherwise ordered by the court. [C73, §2469; C97, §3994; C24, 27, §12044.]

12045. Examination of executor. He may be examined under oath by the court upon any matter relating to his accounts, when the vouchers and proofs in relation thereto are not sufficiently full and satisfactory. [C51, §1428; R60, §2449; C73, §2470; C97, §3995; C24, 27, §12046.]

12046. Accounting at inventoried value. He must account for all the property inventoried at the price at which it was appraised, as well as for all other property coming into his hands belonging to the estate. [C51, §1429; R60, §2450; C73, §2471; C97, §3996; C24, 27, §12046.]

12047. Presumption from appraisement. The appraisement shall be presumptive evidence of the value of any article and so regarded, either for or against him. [C51, §1426; R60, §2451; C73, §2472; C97, §3996; C24, 27, §12047.]

12048. Profit and loss. He shall derive no profit from the sale of property for a higher price than the appraisement, nor is he chargeable with any loss occurring without his fault. [C51, §1427; R60, §2452; C73, §2473; C97, §3997; C24, 27, §12048.]

12049. Mistakes corrected. Mistakes in settlements may be corrected in the probate court at any time before his final settlement and discharge, and after that time by equitable proceedings, on showing such grounds as will justify the interference of the court. [C51, §1432; R60, §2457; C73, §2474; C97, §3998; C24, 27, §12049.]

12050. Settlement contested. Any person interested in the estate may attend upon the settlement of his accounts and contest the same. [C51, §1431; R60, §2456; C73, §2475; C97, §3999; C24, 27, §12050.]

12051. Opening settlement. Accounts settled in the absence of any person adversely interested, and without notice to him, may be opened within three months on his application. [C51, §1451; R60, §2456; C73, §2475; C97, §3999; C24, 27, §12051.]

12052. Discharge. Upon final settlement, an order shall be entered discharging him from further duties and responsibilities. [C51, §1452; R60, §2459; C73, §2476; C97, §3940; C24, 27, §12052.]

12053. Judgment—execution. If judgment is rendered against an executor or administrator for costs in any action prosecuted or defended by him in that capacity, execution shall be awarded against him as for his own debt, if it appears to the court that such action was prosecuted or defended without reasonable cause. In other cases, the execution shall be awarded against him in his representative capacity only. [C51, §1453; R60, §2458; C73, §2477; C97, §3941; C24, 27, §12053.]

12054. Receipts by one executor. One of the several executors or administrators may receive and receipt for any money, which receipt shall be given by him in his own name only, and he must individually account for all the money thus received and receipted for by himself, and this shall not charge his coexecutor or coadministrator, except so far as it can be shown to have come into his hands. [C51, §1442; R60, §2467; C73, §2478; C97, §3402; C24, 27, §12054.]

12055. Notice of order—publication. When the court shall make an order affecting an executor or administrator, and it cannot be personally served upon him, service thereof may be made by publication of a notice, stating the substance of such order. In some newspaper published in the county where such order was made, once each week, for four weeks in succession, which publication may be proved as in case of original notice. [R60, §§2474, 2475; C73, §§2474, 2480; C97, §3403; C24, 27, §12055.]

12056. Effect. Service as above shall be as effectual as if personally made, and actions and proceedings may be commenced and prosecuted in all respects as if such notices or orders had been personally served. [R60, §2476; C73, §2481; C97, §3404; C24, 27, §12056.]

12057. Failure to account. Any executor or administrator failing to account, upon being required to do so by the court or as he is required to do by law, shall, for every such failure, forfeit one hundred dollars, to be recovered in a civil action on his bond for the benefit of the estate by anyone interested therein. [C51, §1428; R60, §2453; C73, §2482; C97, §3405; C24, 27, §12057.]

12058. Executor of executor. An executor or administrator has no authority to act in a matter wherein his decedent was merely executor, administrator, or trustee. [C51, §1438; R60, §2463; C73, §2483; C97, §3406; C24, 27, §12058.]

12059. Executors in their own wrong. Any person who, without being regularly appointed as executor or administrator, intermeddles with the property of a deceased person, is responsible only to the regular executor or administrator, when appointed, for the value of all property taken or received by him, and for all damage caused by his acts to the estate of the deceased. [C51, §1439; R60, §2464; C73, §2484; C97, §3407; C24, 27, §12059.]

12060. Action against heirs and devisees—costs—tender. In an action against the heirs and devisees, where the judgment is to be against them in proportion to the respective amounts received by them from the estate, costs awarded against them shall be in like proportion, and anyone may tender the amount due from him to the plaintiff, which shall have the same effect, as far as he is concerned, as though
specific performance—how enforced. When a person who is under such obligation to convey real estate as might have been enforced against him, if living, dies before making such conveyance, the court may enforce a specific performance of such contract by the executor or administrator, and require him to execute the conveyance accordingly, and it shall not be necessary to make any other than the executor or administrator party defendant to such proceedings in the first instance, but the court in its discretion may direct other persons interested to be made parties, and may cause them to be notified thereof in such manner as it may think expedient, or the heirs and devisees, upon their own motion, may at any time be made defendants, and such conveyances may be authorized upon the petition of the executor or administrator. [C51, §§ 1435, 1436; R60, §§ 2460, 2461; C73, §§ 2487, 2488; C97, §§ 3409; C24, 27, §12061.]

12062. Executors considered as one. In an action against several executors or administrators, they shall be considered one person, and judgment may be taken and execution issued against all as such, although only part were served with notice. [C51, § 1437; R60, § 2462; C73, § 2489; C97, §§ 3410; C24, 27, §12062.]

12063. Compensation. Executors and administrators shall be allowed such reasonable fee as may be determined by the court, for services rendered, but not in excess of the following commissions upon the personal estate sold or distributed by them and for the proceeds of real estate sold for the payment of debts by them which shall be received as full compensation for all ordinary services:

For the first one thousand dollars, six per cent. For the overplus between one and five thousand dollars, four per cent. For all sums over five thousand dollars, two per cent. [C51, § 1429; R60, § 2454; C73, § 2494; C97, §§ 3415; C24, 27, §12063.]

12064. Attorney fee. There shall also be allowed and taxed as part of the costs of administration of estates as an attorney's fee for the administrator's or executor's attorney, such reasonable fee as may be determined by the court, for services rendered, but not in excess of the schedule of fees herein provided for administrators and executors. [C24, 27, §12064.]

12065. Expenses and extraordinary services. Such further allowances as are just and reasonable may be made by the court to administrators, executors, and their attorneys for actual necessary and extraordinary expenses or services. [C51, § 1480; R60, § 2455; C73, § 2495; C97, §§ 3415; C24, 27, §12065.]

12065-d1. Itemized claims required. The court shall allow and fix from time to time the compensation of guardians, trustees and receivers and their attorneys for such services as they shall render as shown by an itemized claim or report made and filed setting forth what such services consist of from time to time during the period of time they continue to act in such capacities. [44GA, ch 229.]

12065-d2. Affidavit relative to compensation. In no case shall the compensation of executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, receivers and their attorneys be allowed or paid until there shall have been filed with the clerk of the district court in which administration of the estate is pending an affidavit of the executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, receiver or attorney as the case may be stating that there is no contract, agreement, or arrangement, either oral or written, express or implied, contemplated any division of compensation for such services, or participation therein, directly or indirectly, by any other person, firm or corporation with such executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, receiver or attorney unless it be with one jointly serving with them in the same capacity in relation to the estate in which such compensation is allowed, in which event the affidavit shall show such fact. [44GA, ch 229.]

12065-d3. Affidavit for corporate fiduciary. In any case where a corporation is acting as a fiduciary under and by virtue of the provisions of chapter 416, the affidavit required by section 12065-d2 shall be executed and made by the president or some executive officer of such corporation. [44GA, ch 229.]

12066. Removal of executor. After letters testamentary, of special administration, or of administration with the will annexed, or general administration, shall have been granted to any person, he may be removed by the court or judge thereof, when the interests of the estate require it, for any of the following causes:

1. When by reason of age, continued sickness, imbecility, or change of residence, or any other cause, he becomes incapable of discharging his trust in such manner as the interest and proper management of the estate may require.

2. When he shall fail or refuse to return inventories or accounts of sales of the estate, or to make reports of the condition thereof, or fails or refuses to comply with any order of the court or judge thereof, or fails to seasonably apply for authority to sell personal or real estate for the payment of debts or claims against the estate when it shall be necessary for him to do so, or fails or refuses to discharge any of the duties prescribed for him by law, or shall be guilty of any waste or maladministration of the estate, or where for any other reason it appears for the best interests of the estate.

3. Where it is shown to the court or judge thereof by his sureties that he has become or is likely to become insolvent, in consequence of which such sureties have suffered or will suffer loss. [C51, § 1306; R60, § 2338; C73, § 2496; C97, § 3416; C24, 27, §12066.]

12067. Petition. Petition for the removal of executors or administrators, or for the purpose of requiring additional sureties, shall be filed in the court from which the letters were filed.
issued by any person interested in the estate, which petition must be verified by oath, and specify the grounds of complaint. \[C73,§§2497,2498; C97,§3417; C24, 27,§12067.\]

12068. Citation—how served. Upon the filing of such petition, a citation shall issue to the person complained of, requiring him to appear and answer the complaint, and if he is not a resident of the county where it is made, notice thereof shall be served upon him in such manner as the court or judge thereof or clerk may direct. \[C73,§§2499,2500; C97,§3418; C24, 27,§12068.\]

12069. Property delivered—penalty. Upon the removal of any executor or administrator, he shall be required by order of the court or judge to deliver to the person who may be entitled thereto all the property in his hands or under his control belonging to the estate, and if he fails or refuses to comply with any proper order of the court, he may be committed to the jail of the county until he does. \[C73,§§2501,2502; C97,§3419; C24, 27,§12069.\]

12070. Probate reports—accounts. Each report of an executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee shall be self-explanatory, so that the clerk or court, from a perusal thereof, may understand the matter in hand without explanations or being compelled to examine or refer to other papers in the case. All accountings must state the debit and credit and show the balances. Guardians' and trustees' accounts must show the amount of interest earned since appointment or last report, and how and upon what security the trust fund is invested. All reports and accounts must be verified. \[C97,§3420; C24, 27,§12070.\]

Similar provision, §12072.

12071. Final report. Each executor or administrator shall, in his final report, set forth:

1. An accurate description of all the real estate of which the decedent died seized, stating its nature and extent.
2. Whether the deceased died testate or intestate.
3. The name, age, and place of residence of the surviving spouse, or that none survived the deceased.
4. The name, age, and place of residence of each of the heirs and their relationship to the deceased.
5. The name, age, and place of residence of each legatee or devisee, and whether any legacy or devise remains a charge on the real estate, and, if so, the nature and amount thereof.
6. The name of the guardian or trustee for any heir, legatee, or devisee and the court from which his letters were issued. \[C73,§2491; C97,§3412; C24, 27,§12071.\]

12072. Orders in probate—applications. All applications for orders in probate must be made in writing, verified and self-explanatory, so that the clerk or court from a perusal thereof may understand the relief sought without explanations. \[C97,§3421; C24, 27,§12072.\]

Similar provision, §12070.

12073. Notice of application for discharge. Unless notice be waived in writing, no administrator, executor, guardian, or trustee shall be discharged from further duty or responsibility upon final settlement, until notice of the application shall have been served upon all persons interested as required for the commencement of a civil action, unless a different service be ordered by the court or judge, which order may be made before or after filing the final report. \[C97,§3422; C24, 27,§12073.\]

12074. Attorney appointed for minors and persons not represented. At or before the hearing of petitions and contests for the probate of wills, letters testamentary or of administration, for sales of real estate and confirmation thereof, settlements and distributions of estates, and all other proceedings in this title, where all the parties interested in the estate are required to be notified thereof, the court in its discretion may appoint some competent attorney at law to represent therein the devisees, legatees, heirs, or creditors of the decedent who are minors and have no general guardian in the county, or who are nonresidents of the state, and those interested who, though they are neither minors nor nonresidents, are unrepresented. \[C97,§3423; C24, 27,§12074.\]

12075. Order and authority thereunder. The order making the appointment must specify the names of the parties, so far as known, for whom the attorney is appointed, and he will be authorized to represent such parties in all such proceedings subsequent to his appointment. \[C97,§3423; C24, 27,§12075.\]

12076. Compensation. He shall be paid for his services out of the estate, as a part of the cost of administration, a fee to be fixed by the court, and upon distribution it may be charged to the party represented by him. \[C97,§3423; C24, 27,§12076.\]

12077. Substitution—division of fee. The court may substitute another attorney for the one first appointed, in which case the fees must be divided in proportion to the services rendered. \[C97,§3423; C24, 27,§12077.\]
12078. Method. The plaintiff in a civil action may cause the property of the defendant not exempt from execution to be attached at the commencement or during the progress of the proceeding, by pursuing the course herein-after prescribed. [C51,§1846; R60,§3172; C73, §2949; C97,§3876; C24, 27,§12078.]

12079. Proceedings auxiliary. If it be subsequent to the commencement of the action, a separate petition must be filed, and in all cases the proceedings relative to the attachment are to be deemed independent of the ordinary proceedings and only auxiliary thereto. [C51, §1847; R60,§3173; C73,§2950; C97,§3877; C24, 27,§12079.]

12080. Grounds. The petition which asks an attachment must in all cases be sworn to. It must state one or more of the following grounds:

1. That the defendant is a foreign corporation or acting as such.  
2. That he is a nonresident of the state.  
3. That he is about to remove his property out of the state without leaving sufficient remaining for the payment of his debts.  
4. That he has disposed of his property, in whole or in part, with intent to defraud his creditors.  
5. That the defendant is about to dispose of his property with intent to defraud his creditors.  
6. That he has absconded, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him.  
7. That he is about to remove permanently out of the county, and has property therein not exempt from execution, and that he refuses to pay or secure the plaintiff.  
8. That he is about to remove permanently

12081. Alternative statement of grounds.

12082. Issued on Sunday.

12083. On contract—amount due.

12084. Value of property attached.

12085. Allowance of value in other cases.

12086. For debts not due—grounds.

12087. Appearance—judgment—perishable property.

12088. Bond.

12088-1. Bond for levy on real property only.

12089. Additional security.

12090. Action on bond.

12091. Remedy for falsely suing out — counter-claim.

12092. Writ to sheriff.

12093. Several writs to different counties.

12094. Surplus levy.

12095. Property attached.

12096. Several attachments.

12097. Following property.

12098. Corporation stock.


12100. Property in possession of another.

12101. Garnishment.

12102. When property bound.

12103. Real estate.

12104. How made.

12105. Levy on equitable interest.

12106. Lands fraudulently conveyed.

12107. Notice to defendant—return.

12108. Notice to party in possession.

12109. Service when party absent.

12110. Examination of defendant.
out of the state, and refuses to pay or secure the debt due the plaintiff.

9. That he is about to remove his property or a part thereof out of the county with intent to defraud his creditors.

10. That he is about to convert his property or a part thereof into money for the purpose of placing it beyond the reach of his creditors.

11. That he has property or rights in action which he conceals.

12. That the debt is due for property obtained under false pretenses. [C51,§1848; R60,§3174; C73,§2951; C97,§3878; C24, 27,§12080.]

12081. Alternative statement of grounds.
The causes for the attachment shall not be stated in the alternative. [R60,§3242; C73, §3021; C97,§3878; C24, 27,§12081.]

12082. Issued on Sunday. Where the petition states, in addition to the other facts required, that the plaintiff will lose his claim unless the attachment issues and is served on Sunday, it may be issued and served on that day. [C73,§2952; C97,§3879; C24, 27,§12082.]

12083. On contract—amount due. If the plaintiff's demand is founded on contract, the petition must state that something is due, and, as nearly as practicable, the amount, which must be more than five dollars in order to authorize an attachment. [C51,§1849; R60,§3175; C73,§2953; C97,§3880; C24, 27,§12083.]

12084. Value of property attached. The amount thus sworn to is intended as a guide to the sheriff, who must, as nearly as the circumstances of the case will permit, levy upon property fifty per cent greater in value than that amount. [C51,§1850; R60,§3176; C73,§2954; C97,§3881; C24, 27,§12084.]

12085. Allowance of value in other cases. If the demand is not founded on contract, the original petition must be presented to some judge of the supreme, district, or superior court, who shall make an allowance thereon of the amount in value of the property that may be attached. [C51,§1851; R60,§3177; C73,§2955; C97,§3882; C24, 27,§12085.]

12086. For debts not due—grounds. The property of a debtor may be attached on debts not due, when nothing but time is wanting to fix an absolute indebtedness, and when the petition, in addition to that fact, states one or more of the following grounds:
1. That the defendant is about to dispose of his property with intent to defraud his creditors.
2. That he is about to remove or has removed from the state, and refuses to secure the payment of the debt when it falls due, and which removal or contemplated removal was not known to the plaintiff at the time the debt was contracted.
3. That the defendant has disposed of his property in whole or in part with intent to defraud his creditors.

4. That the debt was incurred for property obtained under false pretenses. [C51,§1852; R60,§3178; C73,§2956; C97,§3883; C24, 27, §12086.]

12087. Appearance—judgment—perishable property. If, at the time of the service of the attachment, the claim upon which suit is brought is not due, the defendant need not appear in the action until the maturity of the demand, unless he elects to plead, in which event the cause shall stand for trial when it is reached in its regular order, and no final judgment shall be rendered therein before the maturity of the debt unless such election is made, but if perishable property is levied upon, it may be sold as in other attachment cases. [R60,§3179; 3180; C73, §§2957, 2958; C97,§3884; C24, 27,§12087.]

12088. Bond. In all cases before it can be issued, the plaintiff must file with the clerk a bond for the use of the defendant, with sureties to be approved by such clerk, in a penalty at least double the value of the property sought to be attached, and in no case, except in a class B case in municipal court, less than two hundred fifty dollars in a court of record, or less than fifty dollars if in a justice court or a class B case in municipal court, conditioned that the plaintiff will pay all damages which the defendant may sustain by reason of the wrongful suing out of the attachment. [C51,§1853; R60, §3181; C73,§2959; C97,§3885; C24, 27,§12088.]

12088-d1. Bond for levy on real property only. In any case where only real property is sought to be attached, the plaintiff shall file such bond in a penalty to be fixed by the court or the clerk, and in such cases, the clerk shall issue a writ thereunder and shall direct therein that real property only shall be attached. [44GA, ch 230.]

12089. Additional security. The defendant may, at any time before judgment, move the court or judge for additional security on the part of the plaintiff, and if, on such motion, the court or judge is satisfied that the surety on the plaintiff's bond has removed from the state, or is not sufficient, the attachment may be vacated and restitution directed of any property taken under it, unless, in a reasonable time, to be fixed by the court or judge, security is given by the plaintiff. [R60,§3182; C73,§2960; C97,§3886; C24, 27,§12089.]

12090. Action on bond. In an action on such bond, the plaintiff therein may recover, if he shows that the attachment was wrongly sued out, and that there was no reasonable cause to believe the ground upon which the same was issued to be true, the actual damages sustained, and reasonable attorney's fees to be fixed by the court; and if it be shown such attachment was sued out maliciously, he may recover exemplary damages, nor need he wait until the principal suit is determined before suing on the bond. [C51,§1854; R60,§3183; C73,§2961; C97,§3887; C24, 27,§12090.]

Referred to in §7187.

12091. Remedy for falsely suing out—counterclaim. The fact stated as a cause of at-
Attachment shall not be contested in the action by a mere defense. The defendant's remedy shall be on the bond, but he may in his discretion sue thereon by way of counterclaim, and in such case shall recover damages as in an original action on such bond. [R60,§2285; C73,§3017; C97,§3885; C24,27,§12091.]

12092. Writ to sheriff. The clerk shall issue a writ of attachment, directing the sheriff of the county therein named to attach the property of the defendant to the requisite amount therein stated. [C51,§1856; R60,§3185; C73,§2966; C97,§3889; C24,27,§12092.]

12093. Several writs to different counties. Attachments may be issued from the district court to different counties, and several may, at the option of the plaintiff, be issued at the same time, or in succession and subsequently, until sufficient property has been attached; but only those executed shall be taxed in the costs, unless otherwise ordered by the court. [C51,§1855; R60,§3184; C73,§2963; C97,§3890; C24,27,§12093.]

12094. Surplus levy. If more property is attached in the aggregate than the plaintiff is entitled to, the surplus must be abandoned, and the plaintiff pay all costs incurred in relation to such surplus. [C51,§1858; R60,§3184; C73,§2963; C97,§3890; C24,27,§12094.]

12095. Property attached. The sheriff shall in all cases attach the amount of property directed, if sufficient, not exempt from execution, is found in his county, giving that in which the defendant has a legal and unquestionable title a preference over that in which his title is doubtful or only equitable. [C51,§1857; R60,§3186; C73,§2964; C97,§3891; C24,27,§12095.]

12096. Several attachments. Where there are several attachments against the same defendant, they shall be executed in the order in which they were received by the sheriff. [R60,§3187; C73,§2965; C97,§3892; C24,27,§12096.]

12097. Following property. If, after an attachment has been placed in the hands of the sheriff, any property of the defendant is moved from the county, the sheriff may pursue and attach the same in an adjoining county within twenty-four hours after removal. [R60,§3188; C73,§2966; C97,§3893; C24,27,§12097.]

Analogous provisions, §§12184, 12185.

12098. Corporation stock. Stock or interest owned by the defendant in any company is attached by notifying the president or other head of the company, or the secretary, cashier, or other managing agent thereof, of the fact that the stock has been so attached. [C51,§1859; R60,§3194; C73,§2967; C97,§3894; C24,27,§12098.]

12099. Judgments — money — things in action. Judgments, money, bank bills, and other things in action may be levied upon by the officer under an attachment in the same manner as levies are made under execution, except that notice of such levy shall be given as in levies by attachment, and after judgment such property shall be sold, appropriated, or transferred as provided for in the chapter on executions. [C51,§§1859, 1860; R60,§3194; C73,§2967; C97,§3895; C24,27,§12099.]

Levy on judgments, moneys, etc., §§11672, 11673.

12100. Property in possession of another. Property of defendant in possession of another, and of which defendant is entitled to the immediate possession, may be seized under attachment by taking possession thereof, in the same manner as though found in the defendant's possession. [C51,§1859; R60,§3194; C73,§2967; C97,§3896; C24,27,§12100.]

12101. Garnishment. Property of the defendant in the possession of another, or debts due the defendant, may be attached by garnishment as hereinafter provided. [C51,§§1859, 1860; R60,§3194; C73,§2967; C97,§3897; C24,27,§12101.]

Garnishment, ch 518.

12102. When property bound. Property capable of manual delivery, and attached otherwise than by garnishment, is bound thereby from the time manual custody thereof is taken by the officer under the attachment. [C51,§1859; R60,§3194; C73,§2967; C97,§3898; C24,27,§12102.]

Analogous provision, §11669.

12103. Real estate. Real estate or equitable interests therein may be attached. [R60,§3243; C73,§3022; C97,§3899; C24,27,§12103.]

12104. How made. The levy shall be a lien thereon from the time of an entry made and signed by the officer making the same upon the incumbrance book in the office of the clerk of the county in which the land is situated, showing the levy, the date thereof, name of the county from which the attachment issued, title of the action, and a description of the land levied on. [R60,§3243; C73,§3022; C97,§3899; C24,27,§12104.]

Analogous provision, §11668-cl.

12105. Levy on equitable interest. In case of a levy upon any equitable interest in real estate, such entry shall show, in addition to the foregoing matters, the name of the person holding the legal title, and the owner of the alleged equitable interest, where known. [C97,§3899; C24,27,§12105.]

12106. Lands fraudulently conveyed. The grantor of real estate conveyed in fraud of creditors shall, as to such creditors, be deemed the equitable owner thereof, and such interest may be attached as above provided, when the petition alleges such fraudulent conveyance and the holder of the legal title is made a party to the action. [C97,§3899; C24,27,§12106.]

Action to annul conveyance, §§11681, 11682.

12107. Notice to defendant — return. When any property is attached, the officer making the levy shall at once give written notice thereof to the defendant, if found within the county in which the levy is made, and the fact of the giving of such notice, or that the defendant is not found within the county, shall be shown by the officer's return. [C51,§1859; R60,§3194; C73,§2967; C97,§3890; C24,27,§12107.]
12108. Notice to party in possession. A like notice shall be given to the party in possession of the property attached. [C51,§1860; R60, §3194; C73,§2975; C97,§3990; C24, 27,§12108.]

12109. Service when party absent. If the party required to be notified is not found at his usual place of business or residence, such notice may be served upon a member of his family over fourteen years of age at such place. [C97, §3990; C24, 27,§12109.]

12110. Examination of defendant. Whenever it appears by the affidavit of the plaintiff, or by the return of the attachment, that no property is known to the plaintiff or the officer on which the attachment can be executed, or not enough to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and it being shown to the judge of any court by affidavit that the defendant has property within the state not exempt, the defendant may be required by such judge to attend before him, or before the court in which the action is pending, or a commissioner appointed for that purpose, and give information on oath respecting his property. [R60,§3189; C73,§2968; C97,§3901; C24, 27,§12110.]

12111. Money paid clerk. All money attached by the sheriff, or coming into his hands by virtue of the attachment, shall forthwith be paid over to the clerk, to be by him retained till the further action of the court. [C51,§1890; R60,§3217; C73,§2971; C97,§3902; C24, 27, §12111.]

12112. Other property. The sheriff shall make such disposition of other attached property as may be directed by the court or judge, and, where there is no direction upon the subject, he shall safely keep the property subject to the order of the court. [R60,§3218; C73, §2972; C97,§3903; C24, 27,§12112.]

12113. Common, joint, or partnership property. In executing an attachment against a person who owns property jointly or in common with another, or who is a member of a partnership, the officer may take possession of such property so owned jointly, in common, or in partnership, sufficiently to enable him to inventory and appraise the same, and for that purpose shall call to his assistance three disinterested persons; which inventory and appraisement shall be returned by the officer with the attachment, and such return shall state who claims to own such property. [R60,§3190; C73,§2973; C97,§3904; C24, 27,§12113.]

Analogous provisions, §§11680 et seq.

12114. Lien acquired—action to determine interest. The plaintiff shall, from the time such property is taken possession of by the officer, have a lien on the interest of the defendant therein, and may, either before or after he obtains judgment in the action in which the attachment issued, commence action by equitable proceeding to enforce in what nature and extent of such interest and to enforce the lien. [C73, §2974; C97,§3904; C24, 27,§12114.]

12115. Receiver. If deemed necessary or proper, the court or judge may appoint a receiver under the circumstances and conditions provided in chapter 549. [C73,§2974; C97, §3904; C24, 27,§12115.]

12116. Mortgaged personal property. Mortgaged personal property may be levied on under attachment in the method provided for levying execution thereon. [C97,§3905; C24, 27,§12116.]

12117. Indemnifying bond. The provisions as to notice of ownership and indemnifying bond to be given in an action for levies upon property shall in all respects be applicable to levies made under writs of attachment. [C97,§3906; C24, 27,§12117.]

Indemnifying bond, §§11702 et seq.

Notice of ownership, §§11698 et seq.

12118. Bond to discharge. If the defendant, at any time before judgment, causes a bond to be executed to the plaintiff with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the officer having the attachment, or after the return thereof, by giving bond that he will perform the judgment of the court, the attachment shall be discharged, and restitution made of property taken or proceeds thereof. [R60,§3191; C73, §2994; C97,§3907; C24, 27,§12118.]

Similar provisions, §§12121, 12128, 12564.

12119. Automatic appearance. The execution of such bond shall be deemed an appearance of such defendant to the action. [R60, §3192; C73,§2994; C97,§3907; C24, 27,§12119.]

12120. Judgment on bond. Such bond shall be part of the record. If judgment go against the defendant, the same shall be entered against him and sureties. [R60,§3193; C73,§2995; C97, §3908; C24, 27,§12120.]

12121. Delivery bond. The defendant, or any person in whose possession any attached property is found, or any person making affidavit that he has an interest in it, may, at any time before judgment, discharge the property attached, or any part thereof, by giving bond with security, to be approved by the sheriff, or after the return of the writ, by the clerk, in a penalty at least double the value of the property sought to be released, but if that sum would exceed double the amount of the claim for which an attachment is sued out, then in such sum as equals double the amount of such claim, conditioned that such property or its appraised value shall be delivered to the sheriff, to satisfy any judgment which may be obtained against the defendant in that suit, within twenty days after the rendition thereof. This bond shall be filed with the clerk of the court. [C51,§1876; R60,§3219; C73,§2996; C97,§3909; C24, 27, §12121.]

Similar provisions, §§12121, 12128, 12564.

12122. Appraisement. To determine the value of property in cases where a bond is to be given, unless the parties agree otherwise, the sheriff shall summon two disinterested persons having the qualification of jurors, who, after having been sworn by him to make the appraisement faithfully and impartially, shall proceed to appraise the property in cases where a bond is to be given. If such persons disagree as to the value of the property, the sheriff shall decide between them. [C51,§§1877,
12132. Defense in action on delivery bond. In an action brought upon such bond, it shall be a sufficient defense that the property for the proceeds of which the bond was given did not, at the time of the levy, belong to the defendant against whom the attachment was issued, or was exempt from seizure under such attachment. [C51, §1879; R60, §3222; C73, §2997; C97, §3910; C24, 27, §12122.]

12124. Perishable property — examination. When the sheriff thinks the property attached in danger of serious and immediate waste and decay, or when the keeping of the same will necessarily be attended with such expense as greatly to depreciate the amount of proceeds to be realized therefrom, or when the plaintiff makes affidavit to that effect, the sheriff may summon three persons having the qualifications of jurors to examine the same. [C51, §1881; R60, §3222; C73, §2999; C97, §3912; S13, §3912-a; C24, 27, §12124.]

12125. Notice. The sheriff shall give the defendant, if within the county, three days' notice of such hearing, and he may appear before such jury and have a personal hearing. [C51, §1881; R60, §3222; C73, §2999; C97, §3912; S13, §3912-a; C24, 27, §12125.]

12126. Determination and sale. If they are of the opinion that the property requires soon to be disposed of, they shall specify in writing a day beyond which they do not deem it prudent that it should be kept in the hands of the sheriff. If such day occurs before the trial day, he shall thereupon give the same notice as for sale of goods on execution, and for the same length of time, unless the condition of the property renders a more immediate sale necessary. The sale shall be made accordingly. If the defendant gives his written consent, such sale may be made without such finding. [C51, §1881; R60, §3222; C73, §2999; C97, §3912; S13, §3912-a; C24, 27, §12126.]

Notice of sale, §11722 et seq.

12127. Sheriff's return. The sheriff shall return upon every attachment what he has done under it, which must show the property attached, the time it was attached, and the disposition made of it, by a full and particular inventory; also the appraisement above contemplated when such has been made. [R60, §3222; C73, §3010; C97, §3923; C24, 27, §12127.]

12128. Garnishment. When garnishers are summoned, their names and the time each was summoned must be stated, with a copy of each notice of garnishment served attached as a part of his return. [R60, §3224; C73, §3010; C97, §3923; C24, 27, §12128.]

12129. Description of real estate. Where real property is attached, the sheriff shall describe it with certainty to identify it, and, where he can do so, by a reference to the book and page where the deed under which the defendant holds is recorded. [R60, §3224; C73, §3010; C97, §3923; C24, 27, §12129.]

12130. Bonds, notices, and moneys. He shall return with the writ all bonds taken under it, any notice of claim to such property by another than the defendant, any indemnifying bond given by the plaintiff in consequence of such notice, and all money and bank bills levied upon or paid to him thereunder. [R60, §3224; C73, §3010; C97, §3923; C24, 27, §12130.]

12131. Time of return. Such return must be made immediately after he has attached sufficient property, or all that he can find; or, at latest, on the first day of the first term on which the defendant is notified to appear. [R60, §3224; C73, §3010; C97, §3923; C24, 27, §12131.]

12132. Judgment — satisfaction — special execution. If judgment is rendered for the plaintiff in any case in which an attachment has been issued, the court shall apply, in satisfaction thereof, any money seized by or paid to the sheriff under such attachment and by him delivered to the clerk, and any money arising from the sales of perishable property, and if the same is not sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, the court shall order the issuance of a special execution for the sale of any other attached property which may be under his control. [R60, §3222; C73, §3011; C97, §3924; C24, 27, §12132.]

12133. Court may control property. The court may from time to time make and enforce proper orders respecting the property, sales, and application of the money collected. [R60, §3223; C73, §3012; C97, §3925; C24, 27, §12133.]

12134. Expenses for keeping. The sheriff shall be allowed by the court the necessary expenses of keeping the attached property, to be paid by the plaintiff and taxed in the costs. [R60, §3224; C73, §3013; C97, §3926; C24, 27, §12134.]

12135. Surplus. Any surplus of the attached property and its proceeds shall be returned to the defendant. [R60, §3235; C73, §3014; C97, §3927; C24, 27, §12135.]

12136. Intervention — petition. Any person other than the defendant may, before the sale of any attached property, or before the payment to the plaintiff of the proceeds thereof, or any attached debt, present his petition verified by oath to the court, disputing the validity of the attachment, or stating a claim to the property or money, or to an interest in or lien on it, under any other attachment or otherwise, and setting forth the facts upon which the claim is founded. [R60, §3237; C73, §3016; C97, §3928; C24, 27, §12136.]

Intervention generally, §11174.

12137. Hearing and orders. The petitioner's claim shall be in a summary manner investigated. The court may hear the proof or order a reference, or may impanel a jury to inquire into the facts. If it is found that the petitioner has a title to, a lien on, or any interest in such property, the court shall make such order as may be necessary to protect his rights. [R60, §3237; C73, §3016; C97, §3928; C24, 27, §12137.]
12138. Costs. The costs of such proceedings shall be paid by either party at the discretion of the court. [R60,§3237; C73,§3016; C97, §3928; C24, 27,§12138.]

12139. Discharge on motion. A motion may be made to discharge the attachment or any part thereof, at any time before trial, for insufficiency of statement of cause thereof, or for other cause making it apparent of record that the attachment should not have issued, or should not have been levied on all or on some part of the property held. [R60,§3239; C73,§3018; C97, §3929; C24, 27,§12139.]

12140. Automatic discharge — canceling entry on incumbrance book. If the judgment is rendered in the action for the defendant, or, if the action is dismissed by the court, by the plaintiff, or, by agreement of the parties, or, if judgment has been entered for the plaintiff and has been satisfied of record, the attachment shall, subject to the right of appeal, automatically be discharged and the property attached, or its proceeds, shall be returned to the defendant. If the attachment has been entered on the incumbrance book, it shall be the duty of the clerk to cancel such attachment, and in his entry of cancellation, he shall refer to the entry in the case showing his authority to cancel said attachment. [R60,§3236; C73,§3015; C97, §3930; C24, 27,§12140.]

12141. Perfecting appeal from order of discharge. When an attachment has been discharged, if the plaintiff then announces his purpose to appeal from such order of discharge, he shall have two days in which to perfect his appeal, and during that time such discharge shall not operate to divest any lien or claim under the attachment, nor shall the property be returned, and the appeal, if so perfected, shall operate as a supersedeas thereof. [R60, §3240; C73,§3019; C97,§3931; C24, 27,§12141.]

Perfecting appeal, §12837.

12142. Appeal from judgment against plaintiff. If a judgment in the action be also given against the plaintiff, he must, within the same time, take his appeal thereon, or such discharge shall be final. [R60,§3241; C73,§3020; C97, §3932; C24, 27,§12142.]

12143. Liberal construction — amendments. This chapter shall be liberally construed, and the plaintiff, at any time when objection is made thereto, shall be permitted to amend any defect in the petition, affidavit, bond, writ, or other proceeding; and no attachment shall be quashed or dismissed, or the property attached released, if the defect in any of the proceedings has or can be amended so as to show that a legal cause for the attachment existed at the time it was issued; and the court shall give the plaintiff a reasonable time to perfect such defective proceedings. [R60,§3242; C73,§3021; C97,§3933; C24, 27,§12143.]

Amendments generally, §§11169, 11557.

12144. Sheriff—constables. The word “sheriff”, or “officer”, as used in this chapter is meant to apply to constables when the proceedings are in a justice’s court, or the like officer of any other court. [C51,§1883; R60,§3244; C73,§3023; C97,§3934; C24, 27,§12144.]

12145. Certificate of release. When real estate or an equitable interest therein is attached in any county other than that in which the action is commenced, or is pending, and the action is dismissed, or the attachment is dissolved and discharged or satisfied, the clerk of the court of the county wherein such action is pending must issue a certificate directed to the clerk of the court in which the land is situated giving date of release and setting forth a true copy of the order or release and he shall be allowed as compensation for such service the sum of fifty cents, to be taxed as a part of the costs in the case. [S13,§3934-a; C24, 27,§12145.]

12146. Filing and recording. The clerk of the court receiving such certificate shall file and record the same upon the margin of the incumbrance book at place where the original entry of attachment is found. [S13,§3934-b; C24, 27,§12146.]

CHAPTER 511
SPECIFIC ATTACHMENT
Seizure of boats or rafts, ch 538.

12147. When authorized.
12148. Fraudulently induced sales.
12149. Granted by court or judge—terms.

12147. When authorized. In an action to enforce a mortgage of or lien upon personal property, or for the recovery, sale, or partition of such property, or by a plaintiff having a future estate or interest therein for the security of his rights, where it satisfactorily appears by the petition, verified on oath, or by affidavits or the proofs in the case, that the plaintiff has a just claim, and that the property has been or is about to be sold, concealed, or removed from the state, or where plaintiff states on oath that he has reasonable cause to believe, and does believe, that unless prevented by the court the property will be sold, concealed, or removed, an attach-
12149. Granted by court or judge—terms. The attachment in the cases mentioned in sections 12147 and 12148 may be granted by the court in which the action is brought, or by the judge of any court, upon such terms and conditions as to security by the plaintiff for the damages which may be occasioned, and with such directions as to the disposition to be made of the property attached as may be just and proper under the circumstances of each case. [R60, §3227; C73, §3002; C97, §3915; C24, 27, §12149.]

12150. Form of writ. The attachment shall describe the specific property against which it is issued, and have indorsed upon it the direction of the court or judge as to the disposition to be made of the attached property, and be directed, executed, and returned as other attachments. [R60, §3230; C73, §3003; C97, §3916; C24, 27, §12150.]

12151. Bond to discharge. The court may, in any of the cases mentioned under this head of specific attachments, direct the terms and conditions of the bond to be executed by the defendant, with security, in order to obtain a discharge of the attachment or to release the attached property. [R60, §3231; C73, §3004; C97, §3917; C24, 27, §12151.]

CHAPTER 512
ATTACHMENT BY STATE

Actions by state, §10990.

12152. Indebtedness due the state. 12153. Attachment authorized. 12154. No bond required.

12152. Indebtedness due the state. In all cases in which any person is indebted to the state, or to any officer or agent thereof for the use or benefit of the state, the proper county attorney or attorney general shall demand payment or security therefor, when, in the opinion of said county attorney or attorney general, the debt is not sufficiently secured. [C73, §3005; C97, §3918; C24, 27, §12152.]

12153. Attachment authorized. In all actions for money due to the state, or to any agent or officer for the use of the state, it shall be lawful for an attachment to issue against the property or debts of the defendant not exempt from execution, upon the filing of an affidavit by the county attorney of the proper county, or of the attorney general, that he verily believes that a specific amount therein stated is justly due, and the defendant therein has refused to pay or secure the same, and unless an attachment is issued against the property of the defendant there is danger that the amount due will be lost to the state. [C73, §3006; C97, §3919; C24, 27, §12153.]

12154. No bond required. The attachment so issued shall be levied as in other cases of attachment, and no bond shall be required of the plaintiff in such cases, and the sheriff shall not be authorized to require any indemnifying bond in case of such levy. [C73, §3007; C97, §3920; C24, 27, §12154.]

Referred to in §§12155, 12156.

12155. Bond to discharge or release. An attachment levied under the provisions of sections 12153 and 12154 may be discharged, or any property taken thereunder may be released, by the execution of a bond with sufficient sureties, as provided by law in other cases of attachment. [C73, §3008; C97, §3921; C24, 27, §12155.]

Referred to in §12155. Delivery bond, §12151.

12156. Sheriff indemnified. In case any sheriff shall be held liable to pay any damages by reason of the wrongful execution of any writ of attachment issued under sections 12153 to 12155, inclusive, and if a judgment is rendered therefor, the amount thereof, when paid by such sheriff, shall become a claim against the state in his favor, and a warrant therefor shall be drawn by the auditor upon proper proof. [C73, §3009; C97, §3922; C24, 27, §12156.]

CHAPTER 513
GARNISHMENT

Referred to in §7187.


12157. How effected—notice. The officer serving a writ of attachment shall garnish such persons as the plaintiff may direct as supposed debtors, or having in possession property of the principal defendant, which shall be effected by a notice served in the manner and as an orig-
12158. Who may be garnished. A sheriff or constable may be garnished for money of the defendant in his hands; a judgment debtor of the defendant, when the judgment has not been assigned on the record, or by writing filed in the office of the clerk and by him minuted as an assignment on the margin of the judgment docket; and an executor, for money due from decedent. [C51,§1862; R60,§3196; C73,§2976; C97,§3936; C24, 27,§12158.]

12159. Municipal corporations. A municipal or political corporation shall not be garnished. [R60,§3196; C73,§2976; C97,§3936; C24, 27, §12159.]

12160. Fund in court. Where the property to be attached is a fund in court, the execution of a writ of attachment shall be by leaving with the clerk of the court a copy thereof, with notice, specifying the fund. [R60,§3197; C73, §2977; C97,§3937; C24, 27, §12160.]

12161. Death of garnishee. If the garnishee dies after he has been summoned by garnishment and pending the litigation, the proceedings may be revived by or against his heirs or legal representatives. [R60,§3198; C73,§2978; C97,§3938; C24, 27, §12161.]

12162. Sheriff may take answers. When the plaintiff, in writing, directs the sheriff to take the answer of the garnishee, he shall put to him the following questions:
1. Are you in any manner indebted to the defendant in this suit, or do you owe him money or property which is not yet due? If so, state the particulars.
2. Have you in your possession or under your control any property, rights, or credits of the said defendants? If so, what is the value of the same? State all particulars.
3. Do you know of any debts owing the said defendant, whether due or not due, or any property, rights, or credits belonging to him and now in your possession or under the control of others? If so, state the particulars.

The sheriff shall append the examination to his return. [C51,§1864, 1865; R60,§3200, 3201; C73,§2980; C97,§3939; C24, 27, §12162.]

12163. Garnishee required to appear. If the garnishee refuses to answer fully and unequivocally all the foregoing interrogatories, he shall be notified to appear and answer as above provided, and he may be so required in any event, if the plaintiff so notifies him. [C51,§1866; R60, §3202; C73,§2981; C97,§3940; C24, 27, §12163.]

12164. Examination in court. The questions propounded to the garnishee in court may be such as are above prescribed to be asked by the sheriff, and such others as the court may think proper. [C51,§1867; R60,§3203; C73,§2982; C97,§3941; C24, 27, §12164.]

12165. Witness fees. Where the garnishee is required to appear at court, unless he has refused to answer as contemplated above, he is entitled to the pay and mileage of a witness, and may, in like manner, require advance payment before any liability shall arise for nonattendance. [C51,§1868; R60,§3204; C73,§2983; C97,§3942; C24, 27, §12165.]

12166. Failure to appear or answer — cause shown. If, duly summoned, and his fees tendered when demanded, he fails to appear and answer the interrogatories propounded to him without sufficient excuse, he shall be presumed to be indebted to the defendant to the full amount of the plaintiff's demand, but for a mere failure to appear no judgment shall be rendered against him until he has had an opportunity to show cause against the same. [C51,§1869, 1870; R60,§3205, 3206; C73,§2984, 2985; C97,§3943; C24, 27, §12166.]

12167. Paying or delivering. A garnishee may, at any time after answer, exonerate himself from further responsibility by paying over to the sheriff the amount owing by him to the defendant, and placing at the sheriff's disposal the property of the defendant, or so much of said debts and property as is equal to the value of the property to be attached. [C51,§1871; R60, §3207; C73,§2986; C97,§3944; C24, 27, §12167.]

12168. Answer controverted. When the garnishee has answered the interrogatories propounded to him, the plaintiff may controvert them by pleading thereto, and an issue may be joined, which shall be tried in the usual manner, upon which trial the answer of the garnishee shall be competent testimony. [C51,§1872; R60,§3208; C73,§2987; C97,§3945; C24, 27, §12168.]

12168-b. Notice of controverting pleadings. No judgment shall be rendered against a garnishee on a pleading which controverts his answer until notice of the filing of the controverting pleading and of the time and place of trial thereon is served on the garnishee for such time and in such manner as the court or judge shall order. A garnishee who has been so notified shall not be entitled to notice of the filing of amendments or of trial thereon. [C27,§12168-b.]

12169. Judgment against garnishee. If in any of the above methods it is made to appear that the garnishee was indebted to the defendant, or had any of his property in his hands, at
the time of being served with the notice of garnishment, he will be liable to the plaintiff, in case judgment is finally recovered by him, to the full amount thereof, or to the amount of such indebtedness or property held by the garnishee, and the plaintiff may have a judgment against the garnishee for the amount of money due from the garnishee to the defendant in the main action, or for the delivery to the sheriff of any money or property in the garnishee's hands belonging to the defendant in the main action within a time to be fixed by the court, and for the value of the same, as fixed in said judgment, if not delivered within the time thus fixed, unless before such judgment is entered the garnishee has delivered to the sheriff such money or property. Property so delivered shall thereafter be treated as if levied upon under the writ of attachment in the usual manner. [C51, §§1871, 1873; R60, §§3207, 3209; C73, §§2986, 2988; C97, §§3946; C24, 27, §12169.]

12170. Notice. Judgment against the garnishee shall not be entered until the principal defendant shall have had ten days' notice of the garnishment proceedings, to be served in the same manner as original notices. [C51, §§1861; R60, §§3195; C73, §§2975; C97, §§3947; S13, §§3947; C24, 27, §12170.]

Notice in justice court, §10580.

12171. Pleading by defendant—discharge of garnishee. The defendant in the main action may, by a suitable pleading filed in the garnishment proceedings, set up facts showing that the debt or the property with which it is sought to charge the garnishee is exempt from execution, or for any other reason is not liable for plaintiff's claim, and if issue thereon be joined by the plaintiff, it shall be tried with the issues as to the garnishee's liability. If such debt or property, or any part thereof, is found to be thus exempt or not liable, the garnishee shall be discharged as to that part which is exempt or not liable. [C97, §§3948; S18, §§3948; C24, 27, §12171.]

12172. When debt not due. If the debt of the garnishee to the defendant is not due, execution shall be suspended until its maturity. [R60, §§3210; C73, §§2989; C97, §§3949; C24, 27, §12172.]

12173. Negotiable paper—indemnity. The garnishee shall not be made liable on a debt due by negotiable paper, unless such paper is delivered, or the garnishee completely exonerated or indemnified from all liability thereon after he may have satisfied the judgment. [R60, §§3211; C73, §§2990; C97, §§3950; C24, 27, §12173.]

12174. Judgment conclusive. The judgment in the garnishment action, condemning the property or debt in the hands of the garnishee to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's demand, is conclusive between the garnishee and defendant. [R60, §§3212; C73, §§2991; C97, §§3951; C24, 27, §12174.]

12175. Docket to show garnishments. The docketing of the original case shall contain a statement of all the garnishments therein, and when judgment is rendered against a garnishee, the same shall distinctly refer to the original judgment. [R60, §§3213; C73, §§2992; C97, §§3952; C24, 27, §12175.]

12176. Appeal. An appeal lies in all garnishment cases at the instance of the plaintiff, the defendant, the garnishee, or an intervenor claiming the money or property. [R60, §§3214; C73, §§2993; C97, §§3953; C24, 27, §12176.]

CHAPTER 514

REPLEVIN

12177. Where brought—petition. An action of replevin may be brought in any county in which the property or some part thereof is situated. The petition must be verified and must state:
1. A particular description of the property claimed.
2. Its actual value, and, where there are several articles, the actual value of each.
3. The facts constituting the plaintiff's right to the present possession thereof, and the extent of his interest in the property, whether it be full or qualified ownership.
4. That it was neither taken on the order or judgment of a court against him, nor under an execution or attachment against him or against the property; but if it was taken by either of these modes, then it must state the facts constituting an exemption from seizure by such process.
5. The facts constituting the alleged cause of detention thereof, according to his best belief.
6. The amount of damages which the affiant believes the plaintiff ought to recover for the detention thereof. [C51, §§1703, 1904, 1995; R60, §§3553; C73, §§3225; C97, §§4163; C24, 27, §12177.]

12178. Ordinary proceedings—joinder or counterclaim. The action shall be by ordinary proceedings, but there shall be no joinder of any cause of action not of the same kind, nor shall there be allowed any counterclaim. [R60, §§1475; C73, §§3226; C97, §§4164; C24, 27, §12178.]
12179. Process on Sunday. If the plaintiff alleges in his petition that he will lose the property unless process issues on Sunday, the order may be issued and served on that day. [C73, §3227; C97, §4165; C24, 27, §12179.]

Analogous or related provisions, §§10819, 11064, 11658, 12082, 12560.

12180. New parties. If a third person claims the property or any part thereof, the plaintiff may amend and bring him in as a codefendant, or the defendant may obtain his substitution by the proper mode, or the claimant may himself intervene by the process of intervention. [C51, §§1684, 1999; R60, §3561; C73, §3228; C97, §4166; C24, 27, §12180.]

Intervention, §11174.

12181. Bond. When the plaintiff desires the immediate delivery of the property, he shall execute a bond to the defendant, with sureties to be approved by the clerk or justice, in a penalty at least equal to twice the value of the property sought to be taken, conditioned that he will appear at the next term of the court, if in a court of record, or on the day fixed in the original notice, if in a justice's court, and prosecute his action to judgment, and return the property, if a return is awarded, and pay all costs and damages that may be adjudged against him. [C51, §1996; R60, §3554; C73, §3229; C97, §4167; C24, 27, §12181.]

12182. Filing—purpose of bond. Said bond shall be filed with the clerk or justice, and be for the use of any person injured by the proceeding. [C51, §1996; R60, §3554; C73, §3229; C97, §4167; C24, 27, §12182.]

12183. Writ issued. The clerk or justice shall thereupon issue a writ under his hand, and the seal of the court if a court of record, directed to the proper officer, requiring him to take the property therein described and deliver it to the plaintiff. [C51, §1997; R60, §3555; C73, §3230; C97, §4168; C24, 27, §12183.]

12184. Wrongful removal—service. If the petition shows that the property has been wrongfully removed into another county from the one in which the action is commenced, the writ may issue from the county whence the property was wrongfully taken, and may be served in any county where it may be found. [C73, §3230; C97, §4168; C24, 27, §12184.]

12185. Following property—duplicate writs. When any of the property is removed to another county after the commencement of the action, the officer to whom the writ is issued may follow the same and execute the writ in any county of the state where the property is found. For the purpose of following the property, duplicate writs may be issued, if necessary, and served as the original. [R60, §3556; C73, §3231; C97, §4169; C24, 27, §12185.]

Analogous provisions, §12097.

12186. Execution of writ. The officer must forthwith execute the writ by taking possession of the property therein described, if it is found in the possession of the defendant or his agent, or of any other person who obtained possession thereof from the defendant, directly or indirectly, after the writ was placed in the officer's hands, for which purpose he may break open any dwelling house or other inclosure, having first demanded entrance and exhibited his authority, if demanded. [C51, §1998; R60, §3557; C73, §3252; C97, §4170; C24, 27, §12186.]

12187. Defendant examined. When it appears by affidavit that the property claimed has been disposed of or concealed so that the writ cannot be executed, the court or judge, upon verified petition therefor, may compel the attendance of the defendant or other person claiming or concealing the property, and examine him on oath as to the situation of the property, and punish a wilful obstruction or hindrance or disobedience of the order of the court in this respect as in case of contempt. [R60, §3558; C73, §3233; C97, §4171; C24, 27, §12187.]

Contempts, ch §36.

12188. Delivery bond. The officer, having taken the property or any part thereof, shall forthwith deliver the same to the plaintiff, unless, before the actual delivery to him, the defendant executes a bond to the plaintiff, with sureties to be approved by the clerk or officer, conditioned that he will appear in and defend the action, and deliver the property to the plaintiff, if he recovers judgment therefor, in as good condition as it was when the action was commenced, and that he will pay all costs and damages that may be adjudged against him for the taking or detention of the property. [R60, §3560; C73, §3234, 3235; C97, §4172; C24, 27, §12188.]

Similar provisions, §§12118, 12121, 12564.

12189. Release—return of bond. Said bond shall be delivered to the officer, who shall return the property to the defendant, append the bond to the writ, return it therewith to the officer issuing it, and refer thereto in his return on the writ. [R60, §3559; C73, §3237; C97, §4172; C24, 27, §12189.]

12190. Inspection—appraisal. When the property is so retained by the defendant, he shall permit the officer and plaintiff to inspect the same, and, if the plaintiff so request, the officer shall cause it to be examined and appraised by two sworn appraisers chosen by the parties to the action, or, in their default, by the officer himself, in the manner provided for other cases of appraisal, and in case they cannot agree he shall select a third, and an appraiser agreed to by two of them shall be sufficient, and he shall return their appraisal with the writ. [C73, §3236; C97, §4173; C24, 27, §12190.]

12191. Return of writ. The officer must return the writ on or before the first day of the trial term, or the return day if before a justice, and shall state fully what he has done thereunder. If he has taken any property, he shall describe the same particularly. [R60, §3559; C73, §3237; C97, §4174; C24, 27, §12191.]

12192. Assessment of value and damages—right of possession. The jury must assess the value of the property and the damages for the taking or detention thereof, whenever by their verdict there will be a judgment for the recovery
or the return of the property, and, when required so to do by either party, must find the value of each article, and find which is entitled to the possession, designating his right therein, and the value of such right. [R60,§3082; C73,§3238; C97,§4175; C24, 27,§12192.]

12193. Judgment. The judgment shall determine which party is entitled to the possession of the property, and shall designate his right therein, and if such party have not the possession thereof, shall also determine the value of the right of such party, which right shall be absolute as to an adverse party, and shall also award such damages to either party as he may be entitled to for the illegal detention thereof. If the judgment be against the plaintiff for the money value of the property, it shall also be against the sureties on his bond. [C51,§§2000, 2001; R60, §§3554, 3562, 3567; C73, §§3229, 3239; C97, §4176; C24, 27,§12193.]

12194. Execution. The execution shall require the officer to deliver the possession of the property, particularly describing it, to the party entitled thereto and may at the same time require the officer to satisfy any costs, damages, or rents and profits, with interest, recovered by the same judgment, out of the property of the party against whom it was rendered, subject to execution, and the value of the property for which judgment was recovered to be specified therein if a delivery thereof cannot be had, and shall in that respect be deemed an execution against property. [R60,§3253; C73,§3240; C97,§4177; C24, 27,§12194.]

12195. Plaintiff's option. If the party found to be entitled to the property be not already in possession thereof by delivery under the provisions of this chapter or otherwise, he may at his option have an execution for the delivery of the specific property, or for the value thereof as determined by the jury, and if any article of the property cannot be obtained on execution, he may take the remainder, with the value of the missing articles. [R60, §§3563, 3568; C73,§3241; C97, §4178; C24, 27,§12195.]

12196. Judgment on bond. When property for which a bond has been given as hereinbefore provided is not forthcoming to answer the judgment, and the party entitled thereto so elects, a judgment may be entered against the principal and sureties in the bond for its value. [C73, §3242; C97,§4179; C24, 27,§12196.]

12197. Concealment. When it appears by the return of the officer or by the affidavit of the plaintiff that any specific property which has been adjudged to belong to one party has been concealed or removed by the other, the court or a judge may require him to attend and be examined on oath respecting such matter, and may enforce its order in this respect as in case of contempt. [R60,§3564; C73,§3243; C97, §4180; C24, 27,§12197.]

Contempts, ch 536.

12198. Exemption. A money judgment rendered under the provisions of this chapter for property exempt from execution shall also be to the same extent exempt from execution, and from all set-off or diminution by any person, which exemption may, at the election of the party in interest, be stated in the judgment. [R60,§4176; C73,§3244; C97,§4181; C24, 27,§12198.]

CHAPTER 515
LOST PROPERTY

12199. Taking up vessels, rafts, logs, and lumber.

12200. Warrant—appraisal—return—record.

12201. Value under twenty dollars.

12202. Value exceeding twenty dollars.

12203. Advertisement—when title vests.

12204. Lost goods or money.

12205. When owner unknown.

12206. Advertisement.

12207. Record of publication.

12199. Taking up vessels, rafts, logs, and lumber. If any person shall stop or take up any vessel or water craft, or any raft of logs, or part thereof, or any logs suitable for making lumber or hewn timber, or sawed lumber, found adrift within the limits or upon the boundaries of this state, of the value of five dollars or upwards, including the cargo, tackle, rigging, and other appendages of such vessel or water craft, such person, within five days thereafter, provided the same shall not have been previously proved and restored to the owner, shall go before some justice of the peace in the township where such property is found, and make affidavit setting forth the exact description of such property; where and when the same was found; whether any, and if so what cargo, tackle, rigging, or other appendages were found on board or attached thereto; and that the same has not been altered or defaced, either in whole or in part, since the taking up, either by him or by any other person to his knowledge. [C51, §§876–878; R60, §1506; C73, §§1509, 1512; C97, §2371; C24, 27,§12199.]

12200. Warrant—appraisal—return—record. The said justice shall thereupon issue his warrant, directed to some constable of his township, commanding him to summon three respectable householders of the neighborhood, who shall proceed without delay to examine and appraise such property, including cargo, tackle, rigging, and other appendages if any there be, and to make report thereof under their hands to the justice issuing such warrant, who shall enter the same, together with the affidavit of the take-up, at large in his estray book, and within
five days shall transmit a certified copy thereof to the county auditor of the proper county, to be by him recorded in his estray book and filed in his office. [C51, §§878–880; R60, §1506; C73, §§1509, 1512; C97, §2371; C24, 27, §12200.]

12201. Value under twenty dollars. In all cases where the appraisement of any such property shall not exceed the sum of twenty dollars, the finder shall advertise the same on the door of the courthouse, and in three other of the most public places in the county, within five days after the appraisement, and if no person shall appear to claim and prove such property within six months of the time of taking up, it shall vest in the finder. [C51, §§876, 880; R60, §1507; C73, §1513; C97, §2372; S13, §2372; C24, 27, §12201.]

12202. Value exceeding twenty dollars. If the value thereof shall exceed the sum of twenty dollars, the county auditor, within five days from the time of the reception of the justice's certificate at his office, shall cause an advertisement to be posted on the door of the courthouse, and at three other of the most public places in the county, and also a notice to be published once each week for three weeks successively, in some newspaper printed in this state; and if such property be not claimed or proved within ninety days after the advertisement of the same, as aforesaid, the finder shall deliver the same to the sheriff of the county wherein it was taken up, who shall thereupon proceed to sell it at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, having first given ten days' notice of the time and place of sale, and the proceeds of all such sales, after deducting the costs and other necessary expenses, shall be paid into the county treasury. [C51, §§881; R60, §1507; C73, §1513; C97, §2372; S13, §2372; C24, 27, §12202.]

12203. Advertisement—when title vests. In all cases where any vessel, water craft, logs, or lumber shall be taken up as aforesaid, which shall be of a value less than five dollars, the finder shall advertise the same by posting a notice of such finding in three of the most public places in the neighborhood; but in such cases he shall keep and preserve the same in his possession, and shall make restitution thereof to the owner, without fee or reward, except the same be given voluntarily when the owner claims the same, provided it shall be done in three months from such taking up or finding; but, if no owner shall claim such property within the time aforesaid, the exclusive right to it shall be vested in the finder. [C51, §§876, 877; R60, §1510; C73, §1516; C97, §2376; C24, 27, §12203.]

12204. Lost goods or money. If any person shall find any lost goods, money, bank notes, or other things of any description whatever, of the value of five dollars and over, such person shall inform the owner thereof, if known, and make restitution thereof. [C51, §§876–879; R60, §1508; C73, §1514; C97, §2375; C24, 27, §12204.]

12205. When owner unknown. If the owner be unknown, such person shall, within five days after such finding, take such money, bank notes, and a description of any other property before the county auditor of the county where the property was found, and make affidavit of the description thereof, the time when and place where the same was found, and that no alteration has been made in the appearance thereof since the finding; whereupon the county auditor shall enter a description of the property and the value thereof, in the county auditor's certificate at his office, shall cause an estray book, together with the affidavit of the finder. [R60, §1508; C73, §1514; C97, §2373; C24, 27, §12205.]

12206. Advertisement. The finder of such lost goods, money, bank notes, or other things, shall forthwith give written notice of the finding of such property. Such notice shall contain an accurate description of the property and a statement as to the time when and place where the same was found, and the post office address of the finder. Said notice shall:

1. Be posted at the door of the courthouse in the county in which the property was found and in three other of the most public places in the said county; and
2. In case the property found shall exceed ten dollars in value, the notice shall be published once each week for three consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in and having general circulation in said county. [C51, §§877, 878, 880; R60, §§1509, 1510; C73, §§1510, 1514–1516; C97, §§2372, 2374; S13, §§2372, 2374; C24, 27, §12206.]

12207. Record of publication. Proof of publication of said notice and of the posting thereof shall be made by affidavits of the publisher and the person posting said notices, and said affidavits shall be filed in the office of the county auditor of said county. [C51, §886; C24, 27, §12207.]

Referred to in §12208.

12208. Additional publication. The affidavits provided for in section 12207 shall be entered by the auditor in the proceedings of the board of supervisors and the same shall be published with the proceedings of said board. [C24, 27, §12208.]

12209. Vesting of title. If no person appears to claim and prove ownership to said goods, money, bank notes, or other things within twelve months of the date when proof of said publication and posting is filed in the office of the county auditor, the right to such property shall irrevocably vest in said finder. [C51, §§879, 881; R60, §§1509, 1510; C73, §§1510, 1513, 1515, 1516; C97, §§2372, 2374, 2375; S13, §§2372, 2374; C24, 27, §12209.]

12210. Ownership settled. In any case where a claim is made to property found or taken up, and the ownership of the property cannot be agreed upon by the finder and claimant, they may make a case before any justice of the peace in the county, who may hear and adjudicate it, and if either of them refuses to make such case the other may make an affidavit of the facts which have previously occurred, and the claimant shall also verify his claim by his affidavit, and the justice may take cognizance of and try
the matter on the other party having one day's notice, but there shall be no appeal from the decision. This section does not bar any other remedy given by law. [C51, §890; R60, §1504; C73, §1517; C97, §2376; C24, 27, §12210.]

12211. Compensation. As a reward for the taking up of boats and other vessels, and for finding lost goods, money, bank notes, and other things, before restitution of the property or proceeds thereof shall be made, the finder shall be entitled to ten per cent upon the value thereof, and for taking up any logs or lumber, as hereinbefore described, twenty-five cents for each log not exceeding ten, twenty cents for each exceeding ten and not exceeding fifty, fifteen cents for each exceeding fifty, and fifty cents per thousand feet for sawed lumber. [C51, §892; R60, §1514; C73, §§1511, 1618; C97, §2377; C24, 27, §12211.]

12212. Costs, charges, and care—assessment. The owner shall also be required to pay the finder all such costs and charges as may have been paid by him for services rendered as aforesaid, including the cost of publication, together with reasonable charges for keeping and taking care of such property, which last mentioned charge, in case the finder and the owner cannot agree, shall be assessed by two disinterested householders of the neighborhood, to be appointed by some justice of the peace of the proper county, whose decision, when made, shall be binding and conclusive on all parties. [C51, §895; R60, §1514; C73, §1518; C97, §2377; C24, 27, §12212.]

12213. Proceeds—forfeiture. The net proceeds of all sales made by the sheriff, and all money or bank notes paid over to the county treasurer, as directed in this chapter, shall remain in the hands of the county treasurer in trust for the owner, if any such shall apply within one year from the time the same shall have been paid over; but, if no owner shall appear within such time, the money shall be forfeited, and the claim of the owner thereto forever barred, in which event the money shall remain in the county treasury for the use of the common schools in said county. [C51, §885; R60, §1516; C73, §1519; C97, §2378; C24, 27, §12213.]

12214. Responsibility of taker-up. If the taker-up of any water craft, logs, or lumber, or finder of lost goods, bank notes, or other things, shall take reasonable care of the same, and any unavoidable accident happens thereto without the fault or neglect of the finder or taker-up before the owner shall have an opportunity of reclaiming the same, such taker-up or finder shall not be accountable therefor, if in cases of accident as aforesaid he within ten days thereafter shall certify the same to the county auditor, who shall make an entry thereof in his estray book. [R60, §1517; C73, §1520; C97, 2379; C24, 27, §12214.]

12215. Penalty for selling. If any person shall trade, sell, loan, or take out of the limits of this state any such property taken up or found as aforesaid, before he shall be vested with the right to the same according to the foregoing provisions, he shall forfeit and pay double the value thereof, to be recovered by any person in an action, one-half of which shall go to the plaintiff and the other half to the county. [R60, §1518; C73, §1521; C97, §2380; C24, 27, §12215.]

12216. Failure to comply. If any person shall take up any boat or vessel, or any logs or lumber, or shall find any goods, money, bank notes, or other things, and shall fail to comply with the requirements of this chapter, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered in an action by any person who will sue for the same, one-half for the use of the common schools; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the owner from having and maintaining his action for the recovery of any damage he may sustain. [R60, §1519; C73, §1522; C97, §2381; C24, 27, §12216.]

CHAPTER 516
PROPERTY STOLEN OR EMBEZZLED
Referred to in §13436.


12217. Held by officer. When property alleged to have been stolen or embezzled comes into the custody of a peace officer, he must hold the same subject to the order of the proper magistrate directing the disposal thereof. [C51, §3253; R60, §5049; C73, §4654; C97, §5569; C24, 27, §12217.]

12218. Delivered to owner. On satisfactory proof of title by the owner of the property, the magistrate before whom the information is laid, or who shall examine the charge against the person accused of stealing or embezzling the same, may order it to be delivered to the owner, on his paying the reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in the preservation and keeping thereof, to be certified by the magistrate. The order shall entitle the owner to demand and receive the property. [C51, §3254; R60, §5050; C73, §4655; C97, §5570; C24, 27, §12218.]

12219. Proof of title. If the property stolen or embezzled come into the custody of a magistrate, it must be delivered to the owner on
satisfactory proof of his title, and on his paying the necessary expenses incurred in its preservation, to be certified as before provided. [C51, §3255; R60, §5051; C73, §4656; C97, §5571; C24, 27, §12219.]

12220. By order of court. If the property stolen or embezzled has not been delivered to the owner, the court before which a conviction is had may, on proof of his title, order its restoration. [C51, §3256; R60, §5052; C73, §4657; C97, §5572; C24, 27, §12220.]

12221. When not claimed. If the property stolen or embezzled be not claimed by the owner before the expiration of six months from the conviction of the person for stealing or embezzling it, the magistrate or other officer having it in his custody must, on payment of the necessary expenses incurred for its preservation, deliver it to the auditor of the county, to be applied under the direction of the board of supervisors thereof for the benefit of the poor of the county. [C51, §3257; R60, §5053; C73, §4658; C97, §5573; C24, 27, §12221.]

12222. Stolen or abandoned automobiles. Whenever any motor vehicle is stolen, embezzled, or abandoned and is not claimed by the owner before the date on which the person convicted for the stealing or embezzling of same is convicted, or if the motor vehicle be abandoned and is not claimed by the owner within three days, the officer having same in his custody must, on such date by registered mail, notify the secretary of state that he has such a motor vehicle in his possession, giving a full and complete description of same, including all marks of identification, factory and serial numbers. [C24, 27, §12222.]

12223. Notice by secretary of state. The secretary of state shall, if the owner appears of record in his office, notify such owner of the fact that such motor vehicle is in the custody of such officer, and if not of record in his office, said secretary of state shall mail such description to the county treasurer of each county, and to the state bureau of investigation. [C24, 27, §12223.]

12224. Delivery to owner. If, within forty days thereafter, the owner of such motor vehicle appears and properly identifies same, the officer having said motor vehicle in his custody shall deliver same to such owner upon payment by him of the costs incurred incident to the apprehension of said motor vehicle and the location of such owner. [C24, 27, §12224.]

12225. Advertisement. If the owner does not appear within that time, the officer having possession of same shall advertise said motor vehicle for sale in a newspaper published within the county at least once each week for two consecutive weeks. [C24, 27, §12225.]

12226. Sale. Said motor vehicle shall be sold at public auction to the highest cash bidder therefor and said sale must be held within one week following the date of the last publication of the notice as provided in section 12225. [C24, 27, §12226.]

12227. Proceeds—costs. After deducting the costs incident thereto, such officer shall pay all remaining money to the county treasurer for the use and benefit of the general fund. [C24, 27, §12227.]

12228. Reimbursement after sale. If, within six months from the date of sale, the owner of any motor vehicle sold under the provisions hereof makes a showing satisfactory to the board of supervisors that he is the owner of such motor vehicle, the board may direct the county auditor to draw a warrant payable to such owner for the amount such vehicle was sold for, less costs, and direct the treasurer to pay same out of the general fund. [C24, 27, §12228.]

12229. Receipt given. When money or other property is taken from the defendant arrested upon a charge of a public offense, the officer taking it shall, at the time, give duplicate receipts therefor, specifying particularly the amount of money and the kind of property taken; one of which receipts he must deliver to the defendant, and the other he must forthwith file with the clerk of the district court of the county where the depositions and statements are to be sent by the magistrate. [C51, §3258; R60, §5054; C73, §4659; C97, §5574; C24, 27, §12229.]

CHAPTER 517

RECOVERY OF REAL PROPERTY

12230. Ordinary proceedings—joinder.
12231. Parties.
12232. Title.
12233. Tenant in common.
12234. Service on agent.
12235. Petition.
12237. Unwritten muniments of title.
12239. Answer.
12240. Landlord substituted.
12241. Possession.
12242. Purchase pending suit.
12243. Order to enter and survey.
12244. Service.
12245. Verdict—special.
12246. General verdict.
12247. Judgment for damages.
12248. Use and occupation.
12249. Improvements set off.
12250. Growing crops—bond.
12251. Tenant—extent of liability.
12252. Wanton aggression.
12253. Tenant—extent of liability.
12254. Writ of possession.
12255. New trial.
12256. Notice.
12257. Purchaser not affected—execution.
therein, except of like proceedings, and as pro­
vided in this chapter. [R60, §4177; C73, §3245; 
C97, §4182; C24, 27, §12230.]

12231. Parties. Any person having a valid 
subsisting interest in real property, and a right 
to the immediate possession thereof, may re­
cover the same by action against any person 
acting as owner, landlord, or tenant of the 
property claimed. [C51, §2002; R60, §3569; C73, 
§3246; C97, §4183; C24, 27, §12231.]

12232. Title. The plaintiff must recover on 
the strength of his own title. [C51, §2020; R60, 
§3591; C73, §3247; C97, §4184; C24, 27, §12232.]

12233. Tenant in common. In an action by 
a tenant in common or joint tenant of real 
property against his cotenant, the plaintiff must 
show, in addition to his evidence of right, that 
the defendant either denied the plaintiff’s right, 
or did some act amounting to such denial. [C51, 
§2027; R60, §3565; C73, §3248; C97, §4185; C24, 
27, §12233.]

12234. Service on agent. When the defend­
ant is a nonresident having an agent of record 
for the property in the state, service may be 
made upon such agent in the same manner and 
with the like effect as though made on the 
principal. [C51, §2004; R60, §3572; C73, §3249; C97, 
§4186; C24, 27, §12234.]

12235. Petition. The petition may state gen­
erally that the plaintiff is entitled to the pos­
session of the premises, particularly describing 
them, also the quantity of his estate and the 
extent of his interest therein, and that the de­
fendant unlawfully keeps him out of posses­
sion thereof for more than five years prior to the 
commencement of the action. [C51, §2008 
R60, §3576; C73, §3261; C97, §4198; C24, 27, §12235.]

12236. Abstract of title. The plaintiff shall 
attach to his petition, and the defendant to his 
answer, if he claims title, an abstract of the 
title, or any recorded conveyances. If he 
does not so doing within a reasonable time after de­
mand therefor. [R60, §3570; C73, §3250; C97, §4187; C24, 
27, §12236.]

12237. Unwritten muniments of title — un­
recorded conveyances. If such title, or any 
portion thereof, is not in writing, or does not 
appear of record, such fact shall be stated in 
the abstract, and either party shall furnish the 
adverse party with a copy of any unrecorded 
conveyance, or furnish a satisfactory reason for 
not so doing within a reasonable time after de­
mand therefor. [C73, §3251; C97, §4188; C24, 
27, §12237.]

12238. Evidence — abstract amended. No 
written evidence of title shall be introduced on 
the trial unless it has been sufficiently referred 
to in such abstract, which, on motion, may be 
made more specific, or may be amended by the 
party setting it out. [C73, §3251; C97, §4188; 
C24, 27, §12238.]

12239. Answer. The answer of the defend­
ant, and each if more than one, must set forth 
what part of the land he claims and what inter­
est he claims therein generally, and if as mere 
tenant, the name and residence of his landlord. 
[C51, §2005; R60, §3573; C73, §3252; C97, §4189; 
C24, 27, §12239.]

12240. Landlord substituted. When it ap­
ppears that the defendant is only a tenant, the 
landlord may be substituted by the service upon 
him of original notice, or by his voluntary ap­
pearance, in which case the judgment shall be 
conclusive against him. [C51, §2003; R60, 
§3571, §3589; C73, §3253; C97, §4190; C24, 27, 
§12240.]

12241. Possession. When the defendant makes 
defense it is not necessary to prove him 
in possession of the premises. [C51, §2007; R60, 
§3575; C73, §3254; C97, §4191; C24, 27, §12241.]

12242. Purchase pending suit. Any person 
acquiring title to land or any interest therein, 
after commencement of an action under this 
chapter to recover the same, shall take subject 
to the notice of and without prejudice to the rights 
of the parties to such action. [R60, §3578; C73, 
§3255; C97, §4192; C24, 27, §12242.]

12243. Order to enter and survey. The court 
on motion, and after notice to the opposite 
party, may for cause shown grant an order al­
lowing the party applying therefor to enter 
upon the land in controversy and make survey 
thereof for the purposes of the action. [C51, 
§2021; R60, §3592; C73, §3256; C97, §4193; C24, 
27, §12243.]

12244. Service. The order must describe 
the property, and a copy thereof must be served 
upon the owner or person having the occupancy 
and control of the land. [C51, §2022; R60, §3593; 
C73, §3257; C97, §4194; C24, 27, §12244.]

12245. Verdict—special. The verdict may 
specify the extent and quantity of the plaintiff’s 
estate and the premises to which he is entitled. 
[C60, §3578; C73, §3255; C97, §4192; C24, 27, §12245.]

12246. General verdict. A general verdict 
in favor of the plaintiff, without such specifi­
cations, entitles the plaintiff to the quantity of 
the plaintiff expires before the time in 
the petition. [R60, §3593; C73, §3256; C97, §4195; C24, 
27, §12246.]

12247. Judgment for damages. If the inter­
est of the plaintiff expires before the time in 
which he could be put in possession, he can ob­
tain a judgment for damages only. [C51, §2010; 
R60, §3579; C73, §3260; C97, §4197; C24, 27, 
§12247.]

12248. Use and occupation. The plaintiff 
cannot recover for the use and occupation of the 
premises for more than five years prior to the 
commencement of the action. [C51, §2005; R60, 
§3576; C73, §3261; C97, §4198; C24, 27, §12248.]
12249. Improvements set off. When the plaintiff is entitled to damages for withholding or using or injuring his property, the defendant may set off the value of any permanent improvements made thereon to the extent of the damages, unless he prefers to avail himself of the law for the benefit of occupying claimants. [C51, §2023; R60, §3596; C73, §3262; C97, §4199; C24, 27, §12250.]

Occupying claimants, ch 440.

12250. Wanton aggression. In case of wanton aggression on the part of the defendant, the jury may award exemplary damages. [C51, §2018; R60, §3597; C73, §3263; C97, §4200; C24, 27, §12250.]

12251. Tenant—extent of liability. A tenant in possession in good faith, under a lease or license from another, is not liable beyond the rent in arrear at the time of suit brought for the recovery of land, and that which may afterward accrue during the continuance of his possession. [R60, §3598; C73, §3264; C97, §4201; C24, 27, §12251.]

12252. Growing crops—bond. If the defendant avers that he has a crop sowed, planted, or growing on the premises, the jury, finding for the plaintiff, and also finding that fact, shall further find the value of the premises from the date of the trial until the first day of January next succeeding, and no execution for possession shall be issued until that time, if the defendant executes, with surety to be approved by the clerk, a bond in double such sum to the plaintiff, conditioned to pay at said date the sum so assessed, which shall be part of the record, and shall have the force and effect of a judgment, and if not paid at maturity the clerk, on the application of the plaintiff, shall issue execution thereon against all the obligors. [R60, §3599; C73, §3265; C97, §4202; C24, 27, §12252.]

12253. Writ of possession. When the plaintiff shows himself entitled to the immediate possession of the premises, judgment shall be entered and an execution issued accordingly. [C51, §2009; R60, §3577; C73, §3266; C97, §4203; C24, 27, §12253.]

12254. Judgment for rent accruing. The plaintiff may have judgment for the rent or rental value of the premises which accrues after judgment and before delivery of possession, by motion in the court in which the judgment was rendered, ten days' notice thereof in writing being given, unless judgment is stayed by appeal and bond given to suspend the judgment, in which case the motion may be made after the affirmance thereof. [R60, §3600; C73, §3267; C97, §4204; C24, 27, §12254.]

12255. New trial. In the cases provided for by this chapter the court, in its discretion, may grant a new trial on the application of any party thereto, or those claiming under a party, made at any time within one year after the former trial, although the grounds required for a new trial in other cases are not shown. [C51, §2014; R60, §3584; C73, §3268; C97, §4205; C24, 27, §12255.]

12256. Notice. If the application is made after the close of the term at which the judgment was rendered, the party obtaining a new trial shall give the opposite party ten days' notice thereof before the term at which the action stands for trial. [R60, §3585; C73, §3269; C97, §4206; C24, 27, §12256.]

12257. Purchaser not affected — execution. The result of a new trial, if granted at a term subsequent to the one at which the first trial was had, shall in no case affect the rights of third persons, acquired in good faith and for a valuable consideration after the former trial; but the party showing himself on the new trial entitled to lands which have thus passed to a good-faith purchaser, may recover his damages in the same or a subsequent action against the other party, and the successful party in such new trial shall have an execution for the property, if the case requires it. [C51, §§2015–2017; R60, §§3586–3588; C73, §§3270–3272; C97, §4207; C24, 27, §12257.]

CHAPTER 518
RESTORATION OF LOST RECORDS

12258. Action in rem.
12259. Proceedings.
12260. Proof required.

12258. Action in rem. Whenever the public records in the office of any county official in this state have been or shall hereafter be lost or destroyed in any material part, the said county on relation of said public officer or the owner of any real estate affected thereby, may bring an action in rem in equity in the district court of the state in and for the county in which said real estate is situated against all known and unknown persons, firms, or corporations that might have any interest in said real estate affected by said record, to have said lost or destroyed records restored in whole or in part.

Any number of parcels of land may be included in the same suit; and whenever said action is brought by the owner, the public official in whose office said lost or destroyed public records are required by law to be kept shall be made a defendant therein. [S13, §4227-a; C24, 27, §12258.]

12259. Proceedings. The petition, notice, and decree in said action to restore any lost or destroyed records, and all proceedings in said suit, so far as the same relate to unknown defendants, shall conform to the statutes of this state applicable to actions against unknown defendants and unknown claimants; and all known defendants shall be served with notice in the time and manner now provided by law; and whenever said action is brought by the owner of said real estate, all clouds upon said title and defects there-
in and all adverse claims thereto may be adjudicated in the same suit and title quieted therein. The provisions of sections 11595 and 11596 shall be applicable to defendants served with original notice in such action by publication. [S18, §4227-b; C24, 27, §12259.]

Unknown claimants, §§10987, 11082 et seq.

12260. Proof required. No judgment or decree restoring any lost or destroyed record in such action shall be entered by default, but the court must require proof of the facts alleged in reference thereto and the court shall make such finding of facts and decree as may be sustained by the evidence and may order such lost or destroyed record to be prepared by said public official as completely as the circumstances and proof will permit, and said record when so prepared shall be approved by the court and its approval indorsed thereon by the clerk. [S13, §4227-c; C24, 27, §12260.]

12261. Filing of restored records — effect. All public records restored as provided by this chapter shall be filed, bound, and indexed the same as original records are required to be, and shall have the same force and effect as the original records before their loss or destruction. [S13, §4227-d; C24, 27, §12261.]

12262. Costs of restoration — how paid. Whenever any public record is restored, as provided in this chapter, all court costs and necessary expenses of restoring the same shall be paid by the county to which said records belong, whether said action is commenced or prosecuted by a county official or by the owner of any real estate authorized to maintain such action. [S15, §4227-e; C24, 27, §12262.]

CHAPTER 519
FORCIBLE ENTRY OR DETENTION OF REAL PROPERTY

12263. Grounds.
12264. By legal representatives.
12265. Notice to quit.
12266. Notice terminating tenancy.
12267. Jurisdiction — transfer — appeal.
12267-b1. Municipal court procedure.
12268. Petition.
12269. Venue.
12270. Change of venue.
12271. Service by publication.
12272. Time for appearance.
12273. Adjournment.

12263. Grounds. A summary remedy for forcible entry or detention of real property is allowable:
1. Where the defendant has by force, intimidation, fraud, or stealth entered upon the prior actual possession of another in real property, and detains the same.
2. Where the lessee holds over after the termination of his lease.
3. Where the lessee holds contrary to the terms of his lease.
4. Where the defendant continues in possession after a sale by foreclosure of a mortgage, or on execution, unless he claims by a title paramount to the lien by virtue of which the sale was made, or by title derived from the purchaser at the sale; in either of which cases such title shall be clearly and concisely set forth in the defendant’s pleading.
5. For the nonpayment of rent when due. [C51, §§2362, 2365; R60, §§3952, 3953; C73, §§3611, 3612; C97, §4208; C24, 27, §12263.]

Referred to in §§12266, 12274.

12264. By legal representatives. The legal representative of a person who, if alive, might have been plaintiff may bring this action after his death. [C51, §2364; R60, §§3954; C73, §§3613; C97, §4209; C24, 27, §12264.]

12265. Notice to quit. Before action can be brought in any except the first of the above classes, three days’ notice to quit must be given to the defendant in writing. [C51, §2365; R60, §§3955; C73, §§3614; C97, §4210; C24, 27, §12265.]

12266. Notice terminating tenancy. When the tenancy is at will and the action is based on the ground of the nonpayment of rent when due, no notice of the termination of the tenancy other than the three day notice need be given before beginning the action. [C24, 27, §12266.]

12267. Jurisdiction — transfer — appeal. The district, municipal, and superior courts within the county, and justices of the peace within the township where the subject matter of the action is situated, shall have concurrent jurisdiction of actions for the forcible entry or detention of real property, and the court first acquiring jurisdiction of an action therefor shall retain the same until judgment, unless it is transferred as hereinafter provided. By agreement of the parties, it may be transferred from a justice’s court to a municipal, superior, or the district court, or from a superior or a municipal to the district court, and all such actions in which judgment is rendered in a justice’s court may be appealed to the district or superior court, as provided by law. [C51, §2367; R60, §§3957; C73, §§3616; C97, §4211; C24, 27, §12267.]

12267-b1. Municipal court procedure. This chapter shall apply to actions in the municipal court except in so far as the statutory procedure governing said court is in conflict herewith. [C27, §12267-b1.]

12268. Petition. The action must be by petition which must be sworn to. When brought before the justice of the peace, a petition must be on file at the time the defendant is required
12269. Venue. When brought before a justice of the peace, and there is none present or qualified to act in the township where the subject thereof is situated, it may be brought in an adjoining township in the county. If there be no such justice in an adjoining township in the county it may be commenced before the justice in the same county nearest to the township in which the subject thereof is situated. [C51, §2367; R60, §3957; C73, §3616; C97, §4212; C24, 27, §12268.]

12270. Change of venue. In any such action a change of place of trial may be had as in other cases. [C51, §2367; R60, §3957; C73, §3616; C97, §4212; C24, 27, §12270.]

12271. Service by publication. Where it is made to appear by affidavit that personal service of the original notice in such action cannot be made upon the defendant within the state, the same may be made by publication, if in a court of record, or by posting, if in a justice's court, in the same manner and for the same length of time as is required in other cases where such substituted service may be made. [C97, §4213; C24, 27, §12271.]

12272. Time for appearance. The time for appearance and pleading if in justice's court must be not less than two or more than six days from the time of completed service of the notice. If in district or superior court, the same time as is required in ordinary actions. [C51, §2368; R60, §3958; C73, §3619; C97, §4214; C24, 27, §12272.]

12273. Adjournment. No adjournment shall be made in justice's courts for more than ten days, except by consent of parties. [C51, §2369; R60, §3959; C73, §3620; C97, §4215; C24, 27, §12273.]

12274. Title in issue. The question of title can only be investigated in the district court, and can be pleaded in a municipal court or a justice's court only as provided in paragraph 4 of section 12263. [C51, §2371; R60, §3961; C73, §3620; C97, §4216; C24, 27, §12274.]

12275. Transfer to district court. When so put in issue in a justice's court or municipal court, the justice or the judge of the municipal court shall forthwith, without further proceedings, certify the cause and the papers with a transcript of his docket, showing the reason of such transfer to the district court, where the same shall be tried on the merits. Such cause shall not be dismissed because of error in transferring the same. [C97, §4216; C24, 27, §12275.]

12276. How title tried. When title is put in issue, the cause shall be tried by equitable proceedings. [C97, §4216; C24, 27, §12276.]

12277. Trial term. The appearance term shall be the trial term, and no continuance shall be granted for the purpose of taking the testimony in writing. [C97, §4216; C24, 27, §12277.]

12278. Remedy not exclusive. Nothing contained in sections 12274 to 12277, inclusive, shall prevent a party from suing for trespass or from testing the right of property in any other manner. [C51, §2371; R60, §3961; C73, §3620; C97, §4216; C24, 27, §12278.]
CHAPTER 520
QUIETING TITLE

12285. Who may bring action.
12286. Petition.
12287. Notice.
12288. Disclaimer—costs.

12285. Who may bring action. An action to determine and quiet the title of real property may be brought by anyone, whether in or out of possession, having or claiming an interest therein, against any person claiming title thereto, though not in possession. [C51,§3601; C73,§3273; C97,§4223; C24, 27,§12285.]

12286. Petition. The petition therefor must be under oath, setting forth the nature and extent of his estate, and describing the premises as accurately as may be, and that he is credibly informed and believes the defendant makes some claims adverse to the petitioner, and praying for the establishment of the plaintiff's estate, and that the defendant be barred and forever stopped from having or claiming any right or title to the premises adverse to the plaintiff. [R60,§3603; C73,§3274; C97,§4224; C24, 27,§12286.]

12287. Notice. The notice in such action shall accurately describe the property, and, in general terms, the nature and extent of the plaintiff's claim, and shall be served as in other cases. [C73,§3274; C97,§4224; C24, 27,§12287.]

12288. Disclaimer—costs. If the defendant appears and disclaims all right and title adverse to the plaintiff, he shall recover his costs. In all other cases the costs shall be in the discretion of the court. [R60,§3603; C73,§3275; C97,§4225; C24, 27,§12288.]

12289. Demand for quiet title—attorney's fees. If a party, twenty days or more before bringing suit to quiet a title to real estate, shall request of the person holding an apparent adverse interest or right therein the execution of a quitclaim deed thereto, and shall also tender to him one dollar and twenty-five cents to cover the expense of the execution and delivery of the deed, and if he shall refuse or neglect to comply therewith, the filing of a disclaimer of interest or right shall not avoid the costs in an action afterwards brought and the court may, in its discretion, if the plaintiff succeeds, tax, in addition to the ordinary costs of court, an attorney's fee for plaintiff's attorney, not exceeding twenty-five dollars if there is but a single tract not exceeding forty acres in extent, or a single lot in a city or town, involved, and forty dollars, if but a single tract exceeding forty acres and not more than eighty acres; in cases in which two or more tracts are included that may not be embraced in one description, or single tracts covering more than eighty acres, or two or more city or town lots, a reasonable fee may be taxed, not exceeding, however, proportionately, those hereinbefore provided for. [C97,§4226; C24, 27,§12289.]

12290. Equitable proceedings. In all other respects, the action contemplated in this chapter shall be conducted as other actions by equitable proceedings, so far as the same may be applicable, with the modifications prescribed. [C51, §2026; R60,§3604; C73,§3276; C97,§4227; C24, 27,§12290.]

12291. Deeds—recitals—conclusive presumptions. In the proof of title to real estate derived from deeds or other conveyances affecting real estate, executed prior to January 1, 1905, where it appears from recitals therein that such deeds or other conveyances have been executed in pursuance to a contract assigned by the original vendee or his assignee to the grantee in such deeds or other conveyances, the recitals thereof shall be presumptive evidence of the truth of said recitals, and of the fact of said assignment, and that such assignment was made in good faith for a valuable consideration, and no action shall be maintained by such original vendee, assignee, or any person or persons holding by, through, or under such vendee or assignee, against the grantee in said deed or other conveyance, and his grantees in the record chain of title, and said recitals shall be conclusive evidence of the fact of such assignment and that it was made in good faith and for a valuable consideration. [C24, 27, §12291.]

12292. Construction of act. Section 12291 shall not be construed to remove the bar of any other statute of limitations. [C24, 27,§12292.]

CHAPTER 521
DISPUTED CORNERS AND BOUNDARIES

12293. When allowed.
12294. County as party.
12295. Notice.
12297. Petition.
12298. Specific issues—acquiescence.
12299. Commissioners.
12300. Oath—assistants.
12301. Hearing.

12302. Finding as to acquiescence.
12303. Adjournments—report.
12304. Exceptions—hearing in court.
12305. Decree conclusive.
12306. Boundaries by acquiescence established.
12307. Appeal.
12308. Costs.
12309. Boundaries by agreement.
12293. When allowed. When one or more owners of land, the corners and boundaries of which are lost, destroyed, or in dispute, desire to have the same established, they may bring an action in the district court of the county where such lost, destroyed, or disputed corners or boundaries, or part thereof, are situated, against the owners of the other tracts which will be affected by the determination or establishment thereof, to have such corners or boundaries ascertained and permanently established. [C97, §4228; C24, 27, §12293.]

12294. County as party. If any public road is likely to be affected thereby, the proper county shall be made defendant. [C97, §4229; C24, 27, §12294.]

12295. Notice. Notice of such action shall be given as in other cases, and if the defendants or any of them are nonresidents of the state, or unknown, they may be served by publication as is provided by law. [C97, §4229; C24, 27, §12295.]

12296. Nature of action. The action shall be a special one. [C97, §4230; C24, 27, §12296.]

12297. Petition. The only necessary pleading therein shall be the petition of plaintiff describing the land involved, and, so far as may be, the interest of the respective parties, and asking that certain corners and boundaries therein described, as accurately as may be, shall be established. [C97, §4230; C24, 27, §12297.]

12298. Specific issues—acquiescence. Either the plaintiff or defendant may, by proper plea, put in issue the fact that certain alleged boundaries or corners are the true ones, or that such have been recognized and acquiesced in by the parties or their grantors for a period of ten consecutive years, which issue may be tried before commission is appointed, in the discretion of the court. [C97, §4230; C24, 27, §12298.]

12299. Commissioners. The court in which said action is brought shall appoint a commission of one or more disinterested surveyors, who shall, at a date and place fixed by the court in the order of appointment, proceed to locate the lost, destroyed, or disputed corners and boundaries. [C97, §4231; C24, 27, §12299.]

12300. Oath—assistants. The commissioners so appointed shall subscribe and file with the clerk, within ten days from the date of their appointment, an oath for the faithful and impartial discharge of their duties, and shall have the power to appoint necessary assistants. [C97, §4232; C24, 27, §12300.]

12301. Hearing. At the time and in the manner specified in the order of court, the commission shall proceed to locate said boundaries and corners, and for that purpose may take the testimony of witnesses as to where the true boundaries and corners are located. [C97, §4233; C24, 27, §12301.]

12302. Finding as to acquiescence. If that issue is presented, the commission shall also take testimony as to whether the boundaries and corners alleged to have been recognized and acquiesced in for ten years or more have in fact been recognized and acquiesced in, and, if it finds affirmatively on such issue, shall incorporate the same into the report to the court. [C97, §4233; C24, 27, §12302.]

12303. Adjournments—report. The proceedings may be adjourned by the commission from time to time as may be necessary, but the survey and location of the corners and boundaries must be completed and the report thereof filed with the clerk of the court at least ten days before the first day of the term next following that of its appointment, unless there are good and sufficient reasons for delay. [C97, §4234; C24, 27, §12303.]

12304. Exceptions—hearing in court. At the term of court after such report is filed, any party interested may file exceptions thereto before noon of the second day of the term, and the court shall hear and determine them, hearing evidence in addition to that reported by the commission, if necessary, and may approve or modify such report, or again refer the matter to the same or another commission for further report. [C97, §4235; C24, 27, §12304.]

12305. Decree conclusive. The corners and boundaries finally established by the court in such proceeding, or on appeal therefrom, shall be binding upon the parties as the corners or boundaries which had been lost, destroyed, or in dispute. [C97, §4236; C24, 27, §12305.]

12306. Boundaries by acquiescence established. If it is found that the boundaries and corners alleged to have been recognized and acquiesced in for ten years have been so recognized and acquiesced in, such recognized boundaries and corners shall be permanently established. [C97, §4236; C24, 27, §12306.]

12307. Appeal. There shall be no appeal in such proceeding, except from final judgment of the court, taken in the time and manner that other appeals are, and heard as in an action by ordinary proceedings. [C97, §4237; C24, 27, §12307.]

Appeal, §12307.

12308. Costs. The costs in the proceeding shall be taxed as the court shall think just, and shall be a lien on the land or interest therein owned by the party or parties against whom they are taxed, so far as such land is involved in the proceeding. [C97, §4238; C24, 27, §12308.]

12309. Boundaries by agreement. Any lost or disputed corner or boundary may be determined by written agreement of all parties thereby affected, signed and acknowledged by each as required for conveyances of real estate, clearly designating the same, and accompanied by a plat thereof, which shall be recorded as an instrument affecting real estate, and shall be binding upon their heirs, successors, and assigns. [C97, §4239; C24, 27, §12309.]
CHAPTER 522
PARTITION

12310. Nature of action. The action for partition shall be by equitable proceedings. [R60, §4178; C73, §3277; C97, §4240; C24, 27, §12310.]

12311. Joinder and counterclaims. No joinder or counterclaim of any other kind shall be allowed therein, except to perfect or quiet title, to declare and enforce liens between the parties to the action, and except as provided by this chapter. [R60, §4178; C73, §3277; C97, §4240; C24, 27, §12311.]

12312. Petition. The petition must describe the property and respective interests of the several owners thereof, if known. If any interests, or the owners of any interests, are unknown, contingent, or doubtful, these facts must be set forth in the petition with reasonable certainty. [C51, §§2028, 2029; R60, §§3606, 3607; C73, §3278; C97, §4241; C24, 27, §12312.]

12313. Abstracts of title. Sections 12236 to 12238, inclusive, shall be applicable to proceedings under this chapter. [C73, §3279; C97, §4242; C24, 27, §12313.]

12314. Lien creditors. Creditors having a specific or general lien upon the entire property may be made parties at the option of the plaintiff or defendant. [C51, §§2030; R60, §3608; C73, §3281; C97, §4244; C24, 27, §12314.]

12315. Party defendants. Persons having apparent or contingent interests in such property may be made parties to the proceedings. [C51, §2069; R60, §§3647; C73, §3280; C97, §4243; C24, 27, §12315.]

12316. Jurisdiction over property. The proceeds of the property so situated, or the property itself in case of partition, shall be subject to the order of the court until the right becomes fully vested. [C51, §2069; R60, §3647; C73, §3280; C97, §4243; C24, 27, §12316.]

12317. Share of absent owner. The ascertained share of any absent owner shall be retained, or the proceeds invested for his benefit, under like order. [C51, §§2070; R60, §§3648; C73, §3280; C97, §4243; C24, 27, §12317.]

12318. Answer. The answers of the defendants must state, among other things, the amount and nature of their respective interests. They may deny the interest of any of the plaintiffs, and by supplemental pleading, if necessary, may deny the interest of any of the other defendants. [C51, §§2032; R60, §§3610; C73, §3282; C97, §4245; C24, 27, §12318.]

12319. Issues — trial — costs. Issues may thereupon be joined and tried between any of the contesting parties, the question of costs on such issues being regulated between the contestants agreeably to the principles applicable to other cases. [C51, §§2034; R60, §§3612; C73, §3283; C97, §4246; C24, 27, §12319.]

12320. Reference to ascertain incumbrances. Before making any order of sale or partition, the court may direct an issue to be made up between the incumbrancer and an owner, and an adjudication thereon shall be decisive of their respective rights; and, upon a sale, it may order the money to be retained or invested to await final action in relation to its disposition, and
notice thereof to be forthwith given to the incumbrancer unless he has already made a party. [C51, §2050, 2051; R60, §§3628, 3629; C73, §3286; C97, §4249; C24, 27, §12322.]

12323. Lien on undivided interests. If the lien is upon one or more undivided interests, the holder thereof shall be made a party, and the lien shall, after partition or sale, remain a charge upon the particular interests or the proceeds thereof, but the amount of costs is a charge upon those interests, paramount to all other liens. [C51, §2031; R60, §3609; C73, §3287; C97, §4250; C24, 27, §12323.]

12324. Not to delay distribution. The proceedings in relation to incumbrances shall not delay the distribution of the proceeds of other shares not affected thereby. [C51, §2053; R60, §3631; C73, §3288; C97, §4251; C24, 27, §12324.]

12325. Confirmation. After all the shares and interests of the parties have been settled in any of the methods aforesaid, decree shall be rendered establishing the rights of the parties, confirming the shares and interests of the owners of the lands, and directing partition to be made accordingly. [C51, §2037; R60, §3615; C73, §3289; C97, §4252; C24, 27, §12325.]

12326. Referees to partition—sale. Upon entering such decree, the court shall appoint referees to make partition, unless the parties agree to a sale of the property, or where it is shown that the property cannot be equitably divided into the requisite number of shares, a sale shall be ordered. [C51, §§2038, 2040, 2041; R60, §§3616, 3618, 3619; C73, §3290; C97, §4253; S13, §4253; C24, 27, §12326.]

12327. Number of referees. Three referees shall be appointed to make partition, unless the parties to the suit agree to a less number, but where it is shown that partition cannot be made and a sale is ordered, the court may fix the number. [C97, §4253; S13, §4253; C24, 27, §12327.]

12328. Possession pending sale. Where there is a delay in making sale and the owners of the property are not able to agree as to the possession or leasing of the same, the court may make such order as to the possession and leasing of said property by the referee as may be found to be for the best interests of the owners of said property. [S13, §4253; C24, 27, §12328.]

12329. Shares marked out. When a partition is ordered, the referees must mark out the shares by visible monuments, and may employ a competent surveyor and assistants to aid them therein, if necessary. [C51, §§2059; R60, §§3637; C73, §3291; C97, §4254; C24, 27, §12329.]

12330. Report of referees. The report of the referees must be in writing, signed by them, and must describe the respective shares with reasonable particularity, and be accompanied by a plat of the premises, and must allot the shares to their several owners. [C51, §§2060, 2061; R60, §§3638, 3639; C73, §3292; C97, §4255; C24, 27, §12330.]

12331. Special allotments. For good and sufficient reasons appearing to the court, the referees may be directed to allot particular portions of the land to particular individuals. In other cases the shares must be made as nearly as possible of equal value. [C51, §2059; R60, §3617; C73, §3293; C97, §4256; C24, 27, §12331.]

12332. Partition of part. When partition can be conveniently made of part of the premises, but not of all, one portion may be partitioned and the other sold, as provided in this chapter. [C51, §2062; R60, §3640; C73, §3294; C97, §4257; C24, 27, §12332.]

12333. Report set aside. On good cause shown, the report may be set aside and the matter again referred to the same or other referees. [C51, §2063; R60, §3641; C73, §3295; C97, §4258; C24, 27, §12333.]

12334. Decree. Upon the report of the referees being approved, a decree shall be rendered confirming the partition and apportioning the costs as herein provided, entering judgment therefor. [C51, §2064; R60, §3642; C73, §3296; C97, §4259; S13, §4259; C24, 27, §12334.]

12335. Transcript of decree. Upon the rendition of such decree the clerk shall file with the county recorder of the county a duly certified transcript of such part of the entire decree, in the case in which partition has been ordered, as may be necessary to show the volume and page where such decree is recorded, and the confirmation of the shares and interests of the parties in the property of which partition is made, and the names of the parties who are found entitled to such shares, and an accurate description of each of the shares allotted to the several owners. [S13, §4259; C24, 27, §12335.]

12336. Transcript recorded — foreign counties. Such transcript shall be presented to the county auditor for transfer and recorded in the deed records of the county where the action was brought and also in the other counties in the state, if any, where any of the property so partitioned is situated; and in such case the clerk shall transmit to the county recorder of each of such other counties a duplicate of such transcript, and the same shall be there so recorded and transfer so made. [S13, §4259; C24, 27, §12336.]

12337. Transcript to be indexed. Such transcript shall be indexed in the recorder's office the same as conveyances of real estate with the names of the parties so entitled to such shares as grantors, and the names of the party to whom each share is allotted as grantee. [S13, §4259; C24, 27, §12337.]

12338. Costs attending transcript. The costs of making and recording such transcript shall be taxed as part of the costs in the case. [S13, §4259; C24, 27, §12338.]

12339. Costs generally. All the costs of the proceedings in partition shall be paid, in the first instance, by the plaintiffs, but eventually by all the parties in proportion to their interests, except costs which are created by contests. [C51, §2067; R60, §3645; C73, §3297; C97, §4260; C24, 27, §12339.]
§12340. Attorney's fees. In actions for partition of real estate, when a decree ordering partition or sale is rendered, there shall be taxed in favor of plaintiff's attorney, as costs in the case, an attorney's fee; but in no case shall the amount so taxed exceed the following, to wit:

1. For the first two hundred dollars or fraction thereof, ten per cent;
2. For the next three hundred dollars, five per cent;
3. For the next five hundred dollars, three per cent;
4. For all excess over above amounts, one per cent of the value of the property partitioned.

Such value shall be determined by the court or the appraiser, or by the sale when sale is ordered. [C97, §4261; C24, 27, §12340.]

12341. Sale — referees to give bond — removal. Before selling, the referees shall give a bond in a penalty to be fixed by the court, payable to the parties who are entitled to the proceeds, with sureties to be approved by the clerk, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties. At any time thereafter, the court may require further and additional security, and upon failure of the referees to comply with such order they may be removed by the court and others appointed, and the court may at any time, for satisfactory reasons, remove them and appoint others. [C51, §2042; R60, §3620; C73, §3298; C97, §4262; C24, 27, §12341.]

12342. Notice of sale. The same notice of sale shall be given as when lands are sold on execution by the sheriff, and the sale shall be conducted in like manner. [C51, §2043; R60, §3621; C73, §3299; C97, §4263; C24, 27, §12342.]

12343. Private sale — appraisement. Whenever in the discretion of the court such lands can be disposed of to better advantage and with less expense at private sale than in the manner above provided, they may be sold on such terms as are ordered by the court, but in such case they shall be appraised by three disinterested freeholders to be appointed by the court, and sold for not less than the appraised value. [C51, §2043; R60, §3621; C73, §3299; C97, §4264; C24, 27, §12343.]

12344. Report of sale. After completing said sale, the referees must report their proceedings to the court, with a description of the different parcels sold to each purchaser and the price bid therefor, which report shall be filed with the clerk. [C51, §2044; R60, §3622; C73, §3300; C97, §4265; C24, 27, §12344.]

12345. Conveyance. If the sale is approved and confirmed by the court, an order shall be entered directing the referees, or any two of them, to execute conveyances; but no conveyances can be made until all the money is paid, without receiving from the purchaser a mortgage on land so sold, or other equivalent security. [C51, §2055; R60, §3635; C73, §3301; C97, §4266; C24, 27, §12345.]

12346. Validity. Such conveyances, being recorded in the county where the premises are situated, shall be valid against all subsequent purchasers, and also against all persons interested at the time, who were made parties to the proceedings in the mode pointed out by law. [C51, §2056; R60, §3634; C73, §3302; C97, §4267; C24, 27, §12346.]

12347. When parties are married. If the owner of any share thus sold has a husband or wife living, and if such husband and wife do not agree as to the disposition that shall be made of the proceeds of such sale, the court must direct it to be invested in real estate, under the supervision of such person as it may appoint, taking the title in the name of the owner of the share sold as aforesaid. Provided that in case the amount of any share shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars the court may in its discretion direct the same to be paid to the owner or two-thirds to the owner and one-third to the spouse; and provided, further, that in all cases when it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that the owner has been abandoned by the husband or wife, the whole amount shall be paid to the owner and no agreement therefor shall be required. [C51, §2057; R60, §3635; C73, §3303; C97, §4268; S13, §4268; C24, 27, §12347.]

12348. Sales disapproved. If the sales are disapproved, the money paid and the securities given must be returned to the persons respectively entitled thereto. [C51, §2058; R60, §3636; C73, §3304; C97, §4269; C24, 27, §12348.]

12349. Security to refund money. The court in its discretion may require all or any of the parties, before they receive the moneys arising from any sale authorized in this chapter, to give satisfactory security to refund the same, with interest, in case it afterward appears that such parties were not entitled thereto. [C51, §2054; R60, §3632; C73, §3305; C97, §4270; C24, 27, §12349.]

12350. Life estates. If a tenant for life or years is entitled as such to a part of the proceeds of sale, and the parties cannot agree upon a sum in gross which they will consider an equivalent for such estate, the court shall direct the avails of the incumbered property to be invested, and the proceeds to be paid to the incumbrancer during the term of the incumbrance. [C51, §2052; R60, §3630; C73, §3306; C97, §4271; C24, 27, §12350.]

12351. Compensation of appraisers and referees. Appraisers and referees appointed under the provisions of this chapter shall receive such reasonable compensation for their services as the court allows, which shall be taxed as a part of the costs. [C97, §4272; C24, 27, §12351.]

12351-d1. Unborn parties. When it appears in the petition for partition that a person not in being has an interest, vested or contingent, as a cotenant of the land sought to be partitioned, the court shall have jurisdiction over the interest of such person not in being and shall appoint a suitable person to act for him in such proceeding and the provisions of sec-
12352. Notice and sale. A mortgage of personal property to secure the payment of money only, where the time of payment is therein fixed, may be foreclosed by notice and sale, unless a stipulation to the contrary has been agreed upon by the parties, or by action in the proper court. [C51, §2071; R60, §3649; C73, §3307; C97, §4273; C24, 27, §12352.]

Attachment in aid of foreclosure, §12147.

12353. Notice. The notice must contain a full description of the property mortgaged, together with the time, place, and terms of sale. [C51, §2072; R60, §3650; C73, §3308; C97, §4274; C24, 27, §12353.]

12354. Service. Such notice must be served on the mortgagor and all purchasers from him subsequent to the execution of the mortgage, and all persons having recorded liens upon the same property which are junior to the mortgage, or they will not be bound by the proceedings. [C51, §2073; R60, §3651; C73, §3309; C97, §4275; C24, 27, §12354.]

12355. Return. The service and return must be made in the same manner as in the case of the original notice by which civil actions are commenced in courts of record, except that no publication in the newspapers is necessary, the general publication directed in section 12356 being a sufficient service upon all the parties in cases where service is to be made by publication. [C51, §2074; R60, §3652; C73, §3310; C97, §4276; C24, 27, §12355.]

Service of notice, §11060.

12356. Publication of notice. After notice has been served upon the parties, it must be published in the same manner and for the same length of time as is required in cases of the sale of like property on execution, and the sale shall be conducted in the same manner. [C51, §2075; R60, §3653; C73, §3311; C97, §4277; C24, 27, §12356.]

12357. Title of purchaser. The purchaser shall take all the title and interest on which the mortgage operated. [C51, §2076; R60, §3654; C73, §3312; C97, §4278; C24, 27, §12357.]

12358. Attorneys' fees. If the notes secured by such mortgage, or the mortgage itself, provide for the payment of attorneys' fees, the same fees shall be collected, if an attorney is employed to look after and direct the proceedings, as are provided by law to be collected after judgment in actions upon such contracts. The attorney shall make an affidavit like that required in actions, and have it attached by the officer or person making sale to his return of the proceedings thereunder. [C97, §4279; C24, 27, §12358.]

12359. Bill of sale. The officer or other person conducting the sale shall execute to the purchaser a bill of sale of the property, which shall be effectual to carry the whole title and interest purchased. [C51, §2077; R60, §3655; C73, §3313; C97, §4280; C24, 27, §12359.]

12360. Evidence of service perpetuated. Evidence of the service and publication of the notice aforesaid, and of the sale made in accordance therewith, together with any postponement or other material matter, shall be perpetuated by affidavits reciting the facts attached to the bill of sale, and shall constitute the return of the officer or person making the sale, and be receivable in evidence to prove the facts they state. [C51, §2079, 2080; R60, §3656, 3657; C73, §3314, 3315; C97, §4281; C24, 27, §12360.]

Similar provisions, §11350 et seq.

12361. Validity of sales. Sales made in accordance with the above requirements are valid as to property sold to a purchaser in good faith, whatever may be the equities between the mortgagor and mortgagee. [C51, §2081; R60, §3658; C73, §3316; C97, §4282; C24, 27, §12361.]

12362. How contested. The right of the mortgagee to foreclose, as well as the amount claimed to be due, may be contested by anyone interested in so doing, and the proceeding may be transferred to the district court, for which purpose an injunction may issue, if necessary. [C51, §2082; R60, §3659; C73, §3317; C97, §4283; C24, 27, §12362.]

12363. Deeds of trust. Deeds of trust of personal property may be executed as securities for the performance of contracts, and shall be considered as, and foreclosed like, mortgages. [C51, §2096; R60, §3673; C73, §3318; C97, §4284; C24, 27, §12363.]
CHAPTER 524
FORECLOSURE OF PLEDGES

12364. Notice and sale. The pledgee of personal property held as security for an indebtedness, unless otherwise agreed in writing, may sell such property for the payment of the indebtedness when due by giving the pledgor ten days' written notice of his intention to sell the same for the payment of such debt. [C97, §4285; C24, 27, §12364.] Attachment in action to enforce lien, §12147.

12365. Service by registered mail. The pledgee shall take the address of the pledgor at the time the pledge was made. In all cases the notice shall be served upon the pledgor by registered mail addressed to the address given by the pledgor at the time the property was pledged, or at his last known address. [C24, 27, §12365.]

12366. Additional service on resident. If the pledgor is a resident of the county in which the property was held the notice shall be posted for ten days in three public places of the town-ship of the pledgor's residence. [C97, §4285; C24, 27, §12366.]

12367. Additional service on nonresident. If the pledgor is not a resident of the county where the property is held such notice shall be posted for ten days in three public places of such county. [C24, 27, §12367.]

12368. Contents of notice. Such notice shall contain a full and accurate description of the property to be sold, the day and hour when, and the place at which the same will be sold. [C97, §4285; C24, 27, §12368.]

12369. Sale—pledgee as bidder. If redemption is not made before the date thus fixed, the pledgee may sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the pledged property, or so much of the same as may be necessary to pay the debt, interest, and all costs of making such sale, and may be a bidder at such sale. [C97, §4285; C24, 27, §12369.]

12370. Application of proceeds. He shall apply the proceeds, first, in the payment of such costs, and second, to the payment of the debt. Any surplus arising from the sale and any property remaining unsold shall be paid or returned to the pledgor or his assigns. [C97, §4285; C24, 27, §12370.]

12371. Equitable action. Such pledgee may commence an action in equity for the foreclosure of such collaterals or pledges, and the court shall determine all issues presented as in other equity cases, and render judgment for the amount due from the pledgor, and award special execution for the sale of the collaterals or pledges, and general execution for any balance, or shall render such judgment as may be necessary to carry out any written agreement of the parties concerning the subject matter; but in all cases a sale may be ordered unless there is a written stipulation to the contrary. [C97, §4286; C24, 27, §12371.]

CHAPTER 525
FORECLOSURE OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

12372. Equitable proceedings. If separate actions are brought in the same county on the bond or note, and on the mortgage given to secure it, the plaintiff must elect which to prosecute. The other will be discontinued at his cost. [C51, §2096; R60, §3663; C73, §3320; C97, §4288; C24, 27, §12375.]

12373. Deeds of trust. Deeds of trust of real property may be executed as securities for the performance of contracts, and shall be considered as, and foreclosed like, mortgages. [C51, §2096; R60, §3673; C73, §3318; C97, §4284; C24, 27, §12373.]

12374. Venue. An action for the foreclosure of a mortgage of real property, or for the sale thereof under an incumbrance or charge thereon, shall be brought in the county in which the property to be affected, or some part thereof, is situated. [C73, §2578; C97, §3493; C24, 27, §12374.]

12375. Separate suits on note and mortgage. When a mortgage or deed of trust is foreclosed, 12378. Overplus.
12379. Junior incumbrancer entitled to assignment.
12380. Payment of other liens—rebate of interest.
12381. How much sold.
12382. Foreclosure of title bond.
12383. Vendee deemed mortgagor.
12384. Overplus. Overplus shall not be charged against junior incumbrancer. [C73, §3319; C97, §4287; C24, 27, §12384.]
the court shall render judgment for the entire amount found to be due, and must direct the mortgaged property, or so much thereof as is necessary, to be sold to satisfy the same, with interest and costs. A special execution shall issue accordingly, and the sale thereunder shall be subject to redemption as in cases of sale under general execution. [C51, §2094; R60, §3661; C73, §3321; C97, §4289; C24, 27, §12376.]

Redemption, ch 600.

12376. General execution for balance. If the mortgaged property does not sell for sufficient to satisfy the execution, a general execution may be issued against the mortgagor, unless the parties have stipulated otherwise. [C51, §2085; R60, §3662; C73, §3322; C97, §4290; C24, 27, §12377.]

12377. Overplus. If there is an overplus remaining after satisfying the mortgage and costs, and if there is no other lien upon the property, such overplus shall be paid to the mortgagee. [C51, §2089; R60, §3666; C73, §3324; C97, §4291; C24, 27, §12378.]

12378. Entry of foreclosure. When a judgment is fully paid off and satisfied upon the mortgage, and the court or judge thereof, the clerk shall enter satisfaction upon the margin of such record of the mortgage, or by execution of an instrument in writing, referring to the mortgage, and duly acknowledged and recorded. [C51, §2093; R60, §3670; C73, §3327; C97, §4295; C24, 27, §12384.]

Duty of recorder, §10801.

12385. Penalty. If he fails to do so within thirty days after being requested in writing, he shall forfeit to the mortgagor or any grantee of the property who has paid the mortgage, the sum of twenty-five dollars. [C51, §2093; R60, §3670; C73, §3327; C97, §4295; C24, 27, §12385.]

CHAPTER 526
SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGES

12384. Dual methods.

12385. Penalty.

12386. Identification—witnesses.

12384. Dual methods. When the amount due on a mortgage is paid off, the mortgagee, his personal representative or assignee, or those legally acting for him, and in case of payment of a school fund mortgage the county auditor, must acknowledge satisfaction thereof in the margin of the record of the mortgage, or by execution of an instrument in writing, referring to the mortgage, and duly acknowledged and recorded. [C51, §2093; R60, §3670; C73, §3327; C97, §4295; C24, 27, §12384.]

Duty of recorder, §10801.

12385. Penalty. If he fails to do so within thirty days after being requested in writing, he shall forfeit to the mortgagor or any grantee of the property who has paid the mortgage, the sum of twenty-five dollars. [C51, §2093; R60, §3670; C73, §3327; C97, §4295; C24, 27, §12385.]

12386. Identification—witnesses. When any mortgage is satisfied on the margin of the record of the mortgage, as above provided, the person satisfying the same shall be identified to and his signature shall be witnessed by the county recorder or his deputy. [C97, §4295; C24, 27, §12386.]

Indexing, §10115-cl.

12387. Entry of foreclosure. When a judgment of foreclosure is entered in any court, the clerk shall make upon the margin of the record of the mortgage foreclosed a minute showing that fact, in what court foreclosed, and giving the date of the decree. [C73, §3328; C97, §4297; C24, 27, §12387.]

12388. Entry of satisfaction. When the judgment is fully paid off and satisfied upon the judgment docket of such court, the clerk shall enter satisfaction upon the margin of such mortgage, and he shall be allowed as compensation for such service the sum of twenty-five cents, to be taxed as a part of the costs in the case. [C73, §3328; C97, §4296; C24, 27, §12388.]
CHAPTER 527

FORFEITURE OF REAL ESTATE CONTRACTS

12389. Conditions prescribed. A contract which provides for the sale of real estate located in this state, and for the forfeiture of the vendee's rights in such contract in case the vendee fails, in specified ways, to comply with said contract, shall, nevertheless, not be forfeited or canceled except as provided in this chapter. [C97, §4299; S13, §4299; C24, 27, §12399.]

12390. Notice. Such forfeiture and cancellation shall be initiated by the vendor or by his successor in interest, by serving or causing to be served on the vendee or his successor in interest, if known to the vendor or his successor in interest, and on the party in possession of said real estate, a written notice which shall:
1. Reasonably identify said contract, and accurately describe the real estate covered thereby.
2. Specify the terms and conditions of said contract which have not been complied with.
3. Notify said party that said contract will stand forfeited and canceled unless said party within thirty days after the completed service of said notice performs the terms and conditions in default, and, in addition, pays the reasonable costs of serving the notice. [C97, §4299; S13, §4299; C24, 27, §12390.]

12391. Service. Said notice may be served personally or by publication, on the same conditions, and in the same manner as is provided for the service of original notices, except that when the notice is served by publication no affidavit therefor shall be required before publication. Service by publication shall be deemed complete on the day of the last publication. [C97, §4299; S13, §4299; C24, 27, §12391.]

Manner of service, §11060; publication service, §11081.

12392. Compliance with notice. The right to forfeit for breach occurring before said notice was served shall terminate if, prior to the expiration of the day for performance as specified in the notice, the party in default performs the terms and conditions as to which he is in default, and pays to the party not in default the reasonable cost of serving said notice. [C97, §4300; S13, §4300; C24, 27, §12392.]

12393. Proof and record of service. If the terms and conditions as to which there is default are not performed within said thirty days, the party serving said notice or causing the same to be served, may file for record in the office of the county recorder a copy of the notice aforesaid with proofs of service attached or indorsed thereon (and, in case of service by publication, his personal affidavit that personal service could not be made within this state) and when so filed and recorded, the said record shall be constructive notice to all parties of the due forfeiture and cancellation of said contract. [S13, §4300; C24, 27, §12393.]

12394. Scope of chapter. This chapter shall be operative in all cases where the intention of the parties, as gathered from the contract and surrounding circumstances, is to sell or to agree to sell an interest in real estate, any contract or agreement of the parties to the contrary notwithstanding. [C97, §4301; C24, 27, §12394.]

CHAPTER 528

NUISANCES

Referred to in §§4844, 12965.

12395. Nuisance—what constitutes—action to abate. Whatever is injurious to health, indecent, or offensive to the sense, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as essentially to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, is a nuisance, and a civil action by ordinary proceedings may be brought to enjoin and abate the same and to recover damages sustained on account thereof. [C51, §§2131-2133; R60, §§3713-3715; C73, §3331; C97, §4302; C24, 27, §12395.]

12396. What deemed nuisances. The following are nuisances:
1. The erecting, continuing, or using any building or other place for the exercise of any trade, employment, or manufacture, which, by occasioning noxious exhalations, offensive smells, or other annoyances, becomes injurious and dangerous to the health, comfort, or property of individuals or the public.
2. The causing or suffering any offal, filth, or noisome substance to be collected or to remain in any place to the prejudice of others.
3. The obstructing or impeding without legal authority the passage of any navigable river, harbor, or collection of water.
4. The corrupting or rendering unwholesome or impure the water of any river, stream, or
pond, or unlawfully diverting the same from its natural course or state, to the injury or prejudice of others.

5. The obstructing or incumbering by fences, buildings, or otherwise the public roads, private ways, streets, alleys, commons, landing places, or burying grounds.

6. Houses of ill fame, kept for the purpose of prostitution and lewdness, gambling houses, or houses resorted to for the use of opium or hashish, or houses where drunkenness, quarreling, fighting, or breaches of the peace are carried on or permitted to the disturbance of others.

7. Billboards, signboards, and advertising signs, whether erected and constructed on public or private property, which so obstruct and impair the view of any portion or part of a public street, avenue, highway, boulevard, or alley or of a railroad or street railway track as to render dangerous the use thereof.

Similar provision, §4844.

8. Cotton-bearing cottonwood trees and all other cotton-bearing poplar trees in cities acting under special charter of more than fifty thousand population. [C51, §§2759, 2761; R60, §§4409, 4411; C73, §§4089, 4091; C97, §§5078, 5080; C24, 27, §12396.]

12397. Penalty — abatement. Whoever is convicted of erecting, causing, or continuing a public or common nuisance as provided in this chapter, or at common law when the same has not been modified or repealed by statute, where no other punishment therefore is specially provided, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, and the court, with or without such fine, may order such nuisance abated, and issue a warrant as hereinafter provided. [C51, §2762; R60, §4412; C73, §4092; C97, §5081; S13, §5081; C24, 27, §12397.]

12398. Process. When upon indictment, complaint, or civil action any person is found guilty of erecting, causing, or continuing a nuisance, the court before whom such finding is had may, in addition to the fine imposed, if any, or to the judgment for damages or cost for which a separate execution may issue, order that such nuisance be abated or removed at the expense of the defendant, and, after inquiry into and estimating as nearly as may be the sum necessary to defray the expenses of such abatement, the court may issue a warrant therefor. [C51, §2763; R60, §4413; C73, §4093; C97, §5082; C24, 27, §12398.]

12399. Warrant by justice of the peace. When the conviction is had upon an action before or at a justice of the peace and no appeal is taken, the justice, after estimating as aforesaid the sum necessary to defray the expenses of removing or abating the nuisance, may issue a like warrant. [C51, §2764; R60, §4414; C73, §4094; C97, §5083; C24, 27, §12399.]

12400. Stay of execution. Instead of issuing such warrant, the court or justice may order the same to be stayed upon motion of the defendant, and upon his entering into an undertaking to the state, in such sum and with such surety as the court or justice may direct, conditioned either that the defendant will discontinue said nuisance, or that, within a time limited by the court, and not exceeding six months, he will cause the same to be abated and removed, as either is directed by the court; and, upon his failure to perform the condition of his undertaking, the same shall be forfeited, and the court in term time or vacation, or justice of the peace, as the case may be, upon being satisfied of such default, may order such warrant forthwith to issue, and action may be brought on such undertaking. [C51, §2765; R60, §4415; C73, §4095; C97, §5084; C24, 27, §12400.]

12401. Expenses—how collected. The expense of abating a nuisance by virtue of a warrant can be collected by the officer in the same manner as damages and costs are collected on execution, except that the materials of any buildings, fences, or other things that may be removed as a nuisance may be first levied upon and sold by the officer, and if any of the proceeds remain after satisfying the expense of the removal, such balance must be paid by the officer to the defendant, or to the owner of the property levied upon; and if said proceeds are not sufficient to pay such expenses, the officer must collect the residue thereof. [C51, §2766; R60, §4416; C73, §4096; C97, §5085; C24, 27, §12401.]

CHAPTER 529
WASTE AND TRESPASS

12402. Treble damages.
12403. Forfeiture and eviction.
12404. Who deemed to have committed.
12405. Treble damages for injury to trees.
12406. Estate of remainder or reversion.

12402. Treble damages. If a guardian, tenant for life or years, joint tenant, or tenant in common of real property commit waste thereon, he is liable to pay three times the damages which have resulted from such waste, to the person who is entitled to sue therefor. [C51, §2134; R60, §3716; C73, §3332; C97, §4303; C24, 27, §12402.]

12407. Action by heir.
12408. Purchaser at execution sale.
12409. Settlers on lands of state.
12410. Holder of tax certificate.
12411. Disposition of money.

12403. Forfeiture and eviction. Judgment of forfeiture and eviction may be rendered against the defendant whenever the amount of damages so recovered is more than two-thirds the value of the interest such defendant has in the property injured, when the action is brought by the person entitled to the reversion. [C51, §2135; R60, §3717; C73, §3333; C97, §4304; C24, 27, §12403.]
12404. Who deemed to have committed. Any person whose duty it is to prevent waste, and who fails to use reasonable and ordinary care to avert the same, shall be held to have committed it. [C51, §2136; R60, §3718; C73, §3334; C97, §4305; C24, 27, §12404.]

12405. Treble damages for injury to trees. For wilfully injuring any timber, tree, or shrub on the land of another, or in the street or highway in front of another's cultivated ground, yard, or town lot, or on the public grounds of any city or town, or on any land held by the state for any purpose whatever, the perpetrator shall pay treble damages at the suit of any person entitled to protect or enjoy the property. [C51, §2137; R60, §3719; C73, §3335; C97, §4306; C24, 27, §12405.]

12406. Estate of remainder or reversion. The owner of an estate in remainder or reversion may maintain either of the aforesaid actions for injuries done to the inheritance, notwithstanding any intervening estate for life or years. [C51, §2139; R60, §3721; C73, §3337; C97, §4307; C24, 27, §12406.]

12407. Action by heir. An heir, whether a minor or of full age, may maintain these actions for injuries done in the time of his ancestor as well as in his own time, unless barred by the statute of limitations. [C51, §2140; R60, §3722; C73, §3338; C97, §4308; C24, 27, §12407.]

12408. Purchaser at execution sale. The purchaser of lands or tenements at execution sale may have and maintain an action against any person for either of the causes above mentioned, occurring or existing after such purchase; but this provision shall not be construed to forbid the person occupying the lands in the meantime from using them in the ordinary course of husbandry, or taking timber with which to make suitable repairs thereon, unless the timber so taken shall be of higher grade than required, in which case he shall be held guilty of waste and liable accordingly. [C51, §§2141–2143; R60, §§3723–3725; C73, §§3339–3341; C97, §4309; C24, 27, §12408.]

Right of purchaser, §11747.

12409. Settlers on lands of state. Any person settled upon and occupying any portion of the public lands held by the state is not liable as a trespasser for improving or cultivating it in the ordinary course of husbandry, nor for taking and using timber or other materials necessary and proper to enable him to do so, provided the timber and other materials are taken from land properly constituting a part of the "claim" or tract of land so settled upon and occupied by him. [C51, §2144; R60, §3726; C73, §3342; C97, §4310; C24, 27, §12409.]

12410. Holder of tax certificate. The owner of a treasurer's certificate of purchase of land sold for taxes may recover treble damages of any person wilfully committing waste or trespass thereon. [C73, §3345; C97, §4311; C24, 27, §12410.]

Referred to in §12411.

12411. Disposition of money. All money recovered in an action brought under section 12410 shall be paid by the officer collecting it to the auditor of the county in which the lands are situated, which shall be held by him, and an entry thereof made in a book kept for that purpose, until the lands are redeemed, or a treasurer's deed therefor executed to the holder of said certificate. If redemption is made, the money shall be paid to the owner of the land, and if not, to the person to whom the deed is executed. [C73, §3344; C97, §4312; C24, 27, §12411.]

CHAPTER 530
LIBEL AND SLANDER

12412. Pleading.

12413. Libel—retraction—actual damages.

12414. Retraction—damages.

12412. Pleading. In an action for slander or libel, it shall not be necessary to state any extrinsic facts for the purpose of showing the application to the plaintiff of any defamatory matter out of which the cause of action arose, or that the matter was used in a defamatory sense; but it shall be sufficient to state the defamatory sense in which such matter was used, and that the same was spoken or published concerning the plaintiff. [R60, §2928; C73, §2681; C97, §3592; C24, 27, §12412.]

Similar provision, §13258.

12413. Libel—retraction—actual damages. In any action for damages for the publication of a libel in a newspaper, if the defendant can show that such libelous matter was published through misinformation or mistake, the plaintiff shall recover no more than actual damages, unless a retraction be demanded and refused as hereinafter provided. Plaintiff shall serve upon the publisher at the principal place of publication a notice specifying the statements claimed to be libelous, and requesting that the same be withdrawn. [SS15, §3592-a; C24, 27, §12413.]

Referred to in §12415.

12414. Retraction—actual, special and exemplary damages. If a retraction or correction thereof be not published in as conspicuous a place and type in said newspaper as were the statements complained of, in a regular issue thereof published within two weeks after such service, plaintiff may allege such notice, demand, and failure to retract in his complaint and may recover both actual, special, and exemplary damages if his cause of action be maintained. If such retraction be so published, he may still recover such actual, special, and exemplary damages, unless the defendant shall show that the libelous publication was made in
good faith, without malice and under a mistake as to the facts. [SS15,§3592-a; C24, 27,§12414.]

Referred to in §12415.

12415. Candidate for office — retraction — time. If the plaintiff was a candidate for office at the time of the libelous publication, no retraction shall be available unless published in a conspicuous place on the editorial page, nor if the libel was published within two weeks next before the election; provided that this and sections 12413 and 12414 shall not apply to any libel imputing unchastity to a woman. [SS15, §3592-a; C24, 27,§12415.]

12416. Proof of malice. In actions for slander or libel, an unproved allegation of the truth of the matter charged shall not be deemed proof of malice, unless the jury on the whole case finds that such defense was made with malicious intent. [R60,§2929; C73,§2682; C97, §3593; C24, 27,§12416.]

CHAPTER 531

QUO WARRANTO

12417. For what causes. A civil action by ordinary proceedings may be brought in the name of the state in the following cases:

1. Against any person unlawfully holding or exercising any public office or franchise within this state, or any office in any corporation created by this state.

2. Against any public officer who has done or suffered an act which works a forfeiture of his office.

3. Against any person acting as a corporation within the state without being authorized by law.

4. Against any corporation doing or omitting acts which amount to a forfeiture of its rights and privileges as a corporation, or exercising powers not conferred by law.

5. Against any person claiming under any patent, granted by the proper authorities of the state, for the purpose of annulling or vacating the same as having been obtained by fraud, or through mistake or ignorance of a material fact, or when the defendants have done or omitted an act in violation of the terms or conditions on which the letters were granted, or have by any other means forfeited the interest acquired under the same. [C51,§2151, 2175; R60,§§3732, 3757; C73,§3345; C97,§4813; C24, 27,§12417.]

12418. Joinder or counterclaim. In such action there shall be no joinder of any other cause of action, nor any counterclaim. [R60, §4180; C73,§3346; C97,§4314; C24, 27,§12418.]

12419. By county attorney. Such action may be commenced by the county attorney at his discretion, and must be so commenced when directed by the governor, the general assembly, or a court of record. [C51,§2152, 2153; R60, §§3733, 3734; C73,§3347; C97,§4315; C24, 27,§12419.]

12420. By private person. If the county attorney, on demand, neglects or refuses to com-
exercised the functions of the office, after he has qualified as required by law. [C51, §2158; R60, §3740; C73, §3353; C97, §4321; C24, 27, §12425.]

Manner of qualifying, ch 53.

12426. Books and papers. The court, after such judgment, shall order the defendant to deliver over all books and papers in his custody or under his control belonging to said office. [C51, §2159; R60, §3741; C73, §3354; C97, §4322; C24, 27, §12426.]

12427. Action for damages. When judgment has been rendered in favor of the claimant he may, at any time within one year thereafter, bring an action against the defendant, and recover the damages he has sustained by reason of the act of the defendant. [C51, §2160; R60, §3742; C73, §3355; C97, §4323; C24, 27, §12427.]

12428. Judgment of ouster. If the defendant is found guilty of unlawfully holding or exercising any office, franchise, or privilege, or if a corporation is found to have violated the law by which it holds its existence, or is acting contrary to law, or in any manner to have done acts which amount to a surrender or forfeiture of its privileges, judgment shall be rendered that such defendant be ousted and altogether excluded from such office, franchise, or privilege, and also that he pay the costs of the proceeding. [C51, §2162; R60, §3744; C73, §3356; C97, §4324; C24, 27, §12428.]

12429. Judgment in other cases. If the defendant is found guilty of unlawfully holding or exercising any office, franchise, or privilege, or if a corporation is found to have violated the law by which it holds its existence, or is acting contrary to law, or in any manner to have done acts which amount to a surrender or forfeiture of its privileges, judgment shall be rendered that such defendant be ousted and altogether excluded from such office, franchise, or privilege, and also that he pay the costs of the proceeding. [C51, §2163; R60, §3745; C73, §3357; C97, §4325; C24, 27, §12429.]

12430. Pretended corporation — costs. In case judgment is rendered against a pretended but not real corporation, the cost may be collected from any person who has been acting as an officer or proprietor thereof. [C51, §2165; R60, §3747; C73, §3358; C97, §4326; C24, 27, §12430.]

12431. Action against officers of corporation. When judgment of ouster is rendered against a corporation on account of the misconduct of the directors or officers thereof, such officers shall be jointly and severally liable to an action by anyone injured thereby. [C51, §2173; R60, §3755; C73, §3359; C97, §4327; C24, 27, §12431.]

12432. Corporation dissolved. If a corporation is ousted and dissolved by the proceedings herein authorized, the court shall appoint three disinterested persons as trustees of the creditors and stockholders. [C51, §2166; R60, §3748; C73, §3360; C97, §4328; C24, 27, §12432.]

12433. Bond. Bonded trustees shall enter into a bond in such a penalty and with such security as the court approves, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their trust. [C51, §2167; R60, §3749; C73, §3361; C97, §4329; C24, 27, §12433.]

12434. Action on. Action may be brought on such bond by any person injured by the negligence or wrongful act of the trustees in the discharge of their duties. [C51, §2168; R60, §3750; C73, §3362; C97, §4330; C24, 27, §12434.]

12435. Duty of trustees. The trustees shall proceed immediately to collect the debts and pay the liabilities of the corporation, and to divide the surplus among those thereto entitled. [C51, §2169; R60, §3751; C73, §3363; C97, §4331; C24, 27, §12435.]

12436. Books delivered to. The court shall, upon application for that purpose, order any officer of such corporation, or any other person having possession of any of the effects, books, or papers thereof, in any wise necessary for the settlement of its affairs, to deliver the same to the trustees. [C51, §2170; R60, §3752; C73, §3364; C97, §4332; C24, 27, §12436.]

12437. Inventory. As soon as practicable after their appointment, the trustees shall make and file in the office of the clerk of the court an inventory, sworn to by each of them, of all the effects, rights, and credits which come to their possession or knowledge. [C51, §2171; R60, §3753; C73, §3365; C97, §4333; C24, 27, §12437.]

12438. Powers. They shall sue for and recover the debts and property of the corporation, and shall be responsible to the creditors and stockholders, respectively, to the extent of the effects which come into their hands. [C51, §2172; R60, §3754; C73, §3366; C97, §4334; C24, 27, §12438.]

12439. Penalty for refusing to obey order. Any person who without good reason refuses to obey an order of the court, as herein provided, shall be guilty of contempt, and fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail until he complies therewith, and shall be further liable for the damages resulting to any person on account of his disobedience. [C51, §2174; R60, §3756; C73, §3367; C97, §4335; C24, 27, §12439.]

CHAPTER 532
MANDAMUS

12440. Definition.

12441. Discretion—exercise of.


12443. Order issued.

12444. Auxiliary remedy.

12445. Enforceable duty defined.

12446. Other plain, speedy, and adequate remedy.

12447. When order granted.

12448. Petition.

12449. Other pleadings.

12449-b1. Trial in vacation.

12450. Injunction may issue—joinder.

12451. Peremptory order.

12452. Form of order—return.

12453. Performance by another—costs.

12454. Temporary orders.

12455. Appeal by state.
12440. Definition. The action of mandamus is one brought to obtain an order commanding an inferior tribunal, board, corporation, or person to do or not to do an act, the performance or omission of which the law enjoins as a duty resulting from an office, trust, or station. [R60,§3761; C73,§3373; C97,§4341; S13,§4341; C24, 27, §12440.]

12441. Discretion—exercise of. Where discretion is left to the inferior tribunal or person, the mandamus can only compel it to act, but cannot control such discretion. [C51,§2180; R60,§3763; C73,§3373; C97,§4341; S13,§4341; C24, 27, §12441.]

12442. Nature of action. All such actions shall be tried as equitable actions. [S13,§4341; C24, 27, §12442.]

12443. Order issued. The order may be issued by the district or superior court to any inferior tribunal, or to any corporation, officer, or person; and by the supreme court to any district or superior court, if necessary, and in any other case where it is found necessary for that court to exercise its legitimate power. [C51, §§2179, 2181; R60, §§3761, 3764; C73,§374; C97, §4342; C24, 27, §12443.]

12444. Auxiliary remedy. The plaintiff in any action, except those brought for the recovery of specific real or personal property, may also, as an auxiliary relief, have an order of mandamus to compel the performance of a duty established in such action. [R60,§3767; C73,§3735; C97,§4343; C24, 27, §12444.]

12445. Enforceable duty defined. If such duty, the performance of which is sought to be compelled, is not one resulting from an office, trust, or station, it must be one for the breach of which a legal right to damages is already complete at the commencement of the action, and must also be a duty of which a court of equity would enforce the performance. [R60, §3767; C73,§3735; C97,§4343; C24, 27, §12445.]

12446. Other plain, speedy, and adequate remedy. An order of mandamus shall not be issued in any case where there is a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of the law, save as herein provided. [C51, §2182; R60,§3765; C73,§3736; C97,§4344; C24, 27, §12446.]

12447. When order granted. The order of mandamus is granted on the petition of any private party aggrieved, without the concur­rence of the prosecutor for the state, or on the petition of the state by the county attorney, when the public interest is concerned, and in the name of such private party or of the state, as the case may be in fact brought. [R60, §3761; C73,§3737; C97,§4345; C24, 27, §12447.]

12448. Petition. The plaintiff in such action shall state his claim, and shall also state facts sufficient to constitute a cause for such claim, and shall also set forth that the plaintiff, if a private individual, is personally interested therein, and that he sustains and may sustain damage by the nonperformance of such duty, and that performance thereof has been demanded by him, and refused or neglected, and shall pray an order of mandamus commanding the defendant to fulfill such duty. [R60, §§3762; C73,§3378; C97,§4346; C24, 27, §12448.]

12449. Other pleadings. The pleadings and other proceedings in any action in which a mandamus is claimed shall be the same, as nearly as may be, and costs shall be recoverable by either party, as in an ordinary action for the recovery of damages. [R60,§3766; C73, §3379; C97,§4347; C24, 27, §12449.]

12449-b1. Trial in vacation. When the speedy determination of the issues in an action of mandamus is urgent, the court or a judge thereof may, upon the filing and presentation of the petition, prescribe the notice and service thereof necessary to bring the defendant before the court or judge, and shall have power to cause the issues to be made up in term time or vacation and to try and determine the case in vacation with the same force and effect as if tried and decided in term time. [C27,§12449-b1.]

12450. Injunction may issue—joinder. When the action is brought by a private person, it may be joined with a cause of action for such an injunction as may be obtained by ordinary proceedings, or with the causes of action specified in this chapter, but no other joinder and no counterclaim shall be allowed. [R60,§4181; C73,§3380; C97,§4348; C24, 27, §12450.]

12451. Peremptory order. When the plaintiff recovers judgment, the court may include therein a peremptory order of mandamus directed to the defendant, commanding him forthwith to perform the duty to be enforced, together with a money judgment for damages and costs, upon which an ordinary execution may issue. [R60,§3768; C73,§3381; C97,§4349; C24, 27, §12451.]

12452. Form of order—return. The order shall simply command the performance of the duty, shall be directed to the party, and may be issued in term or vacation, returnable forthwith, and no return except that of compliance shall be allowed; but time to return it may, upon sufficient grounds, be allowed by the court or judge, either with or without terms. [R60, §3769; C73,§3382; C97,§4350; C24, 27, §12452.]

12453. Performance by another—costs. The court may, upon application of the plaintiff, besides or instead of proceeding against the defendant by attachment, direct that the act required to be done may be done by the plaintiff or some other person appointed by the court, at the expense of the defendant, and, upon the act being done, the amount of such expense may be ascertained by the court, or by a referee appointed by the court or judge, and the court may render judgment for the amount of the expense and cost, and enforce payment thereof by execution. [R60,§3770; C73,§3383; C97,§4351; C24, 27, §12453.]

12454. Temporary orders. During the pendency of the action, the court, or judge in vacation, may make temporary orders for prevent-
ing damage or injury to the plaintiff until the action is decided. [R60, §3771; C73, §3384; C97, §4352; C24, 27, §12454.]

CHAPTER 533
CERTIORARI

12455. Appeal by state. When the state is a party, it may appeal without security. [R60, §3772; C73, §3385; C97, §4353; C24, 27, §12455.]

12456. When writ may issue. The writ of certiorari may be granted when authorized by law, and in all cases where an inferior tribunal, board, or officer exercising judicial functions is alleged to have exceeded his proper jurisdiction, or is otherwise acting illegally, and there is no other plain, speedy, and adequate remedy. [C73, §3224; C97, §4162; C24, 27, §12456.]

12457. By whom granted. The writ may be granted by the district court, or judge thereof, if to be directed to the court or judge to whom the application is presented. [C51, §1965; R60, §3487; C73, §3216; C97, §4145; C24, 27, §12457.]

12458. Stay of proceedings—bond. If the return of the writ be defective, the court may order a further return to be made, and compel obedience to the writ and to such further order by attachment, if necessary. [C51, §1970; R60, §3492; C73, §3221; C97, §4159; C24, 27, §12463.]

12459. Petition. The petition therefor must state facts constituting a case wherein the writ may issue, and be verified. [C51, §1968; R60, §3490; C73, §3219; C97, §4157; C24, 27, §12459.] 

12460. Discretion as to notice. The court or judge, before issuing the writ, may require notice of the application to be given the adverse party, or may grant it without. [C51, §1968; R60, §3490; C73, §3219; C97, §4157; C24, 27, §12460.]

12461. When notice is necessary. If a stay of proceedings is sought, the writ can only be granted upon reasonable notice of the time, place, and court or judge before whom the application will be made, which shall be fixed by the court or judge to whom the application is presented. [C73, §3219; C97, §4157; C24, 27, §12461.]

12462. Service and return. The writ must be served and the proof of such service made in the same manner as is prescribed for the original notice in the district court, except the original shall be left with the defendant, and the return of service made upon a copy thereof. [C51, §1969; R60, §3491; C73, §3220; C97, §4158; C24, 27, §12462.]

12463. Defective return. If the return of the writ be defective, the court may order a further return to be made, and compel obedience to the writ and to such further order by attachment, if necessary. [C51, §1970; R60, §3492; C73, §3221; C97, §4159; C24, 27, §12463.]

12464. Trial—judgment. When full return has been made, the court must proceed to hear the parties upon the record, proceedings, and facts as certified, and such other testimony, oral or written, as either party may introduce, and give judgment affirming or annulling the proceedings in whole or in part, or, in its discretion, correcting the same and prescribing the manner in which the parties or either of them shall further proceed. [C51, §1971; R60, §3493; C73, §3222; C97, §4160; C24, 27, §12464.]

12465. Nature of action. The action shall be prosecuted by ordinary proceedings so far as applicable. [C73, §3223; C97, §4161; C24, 27, §12465.]

12466. Appeal. From the judgment of the court an appeal lies as in ordinary actions, and the record shall be prepared in the same manner. [C51, §1972; R60, §3494; C73, §3223; C97, §4161; C24, 27, §12466.]

12467. Limitation. No writ shall be granted after twelve months from the time it is alleged the inferior court, tribunal, board, or officer exceeded its or his jurisdiction, or otherwise acted illegally. [C73, §3224; C97, §4162; C24, 27, §12467.]
CHAPTER 534
HABEAS CORPUS

12468. Petition. The petition for the writ of habeas corpus must state:
1. That the person in whose behalf it is sought is restrained of his liberty, and the
   person by whom and the place where he is so restrained, mentioning the names of the
   parties, if known, and if unknown describing them with as much particularity as practicable.
2. The cause or pretense of such restraint, according to the best information of the applicant;
   and if by virtue of any legal process, a copy thereof must be annexed, or a satisfactory
   return of the same unless a sufficient reason be stated in the petition for not making the application to the
   more convenient court or a judge thereof. [C51, §2213; R60, §3801; C73, §3449; C97, §4417; S13, §4420; C24, 27, §12469.]

12469. Verification — presentation to court. The petition must be sworn to by the person
   applying for the writ, and states sufficient grounds for the allowance of the writ, it shall issue, and may be substan-
   tially as follows:

   To the sheriff of, etc. (or to A B , and if so, a copy of the petition in that
case must be attached, with the reasons for the refusal, or satisfactory reasons given for the
failure to do so. [C51, §2214; R60, §3802; C73, §3449; C97, §4417; C24, 27, §12469.]

12470. Writ allowed — service. The writ may be
   allowed by the supreme, district, or superior
   court, or by any judge of either of those courts,
   and may be served in any part of the state. [C51, §2215; R60, §3803; C73, §3451; C97, §4419; C24, 27, §12470.]

12471. Application — to whom made. Application for the writ must be made to the court
   or judge most convenient in point of distance to the applicant, and the more remote court

12472. Inmates of state institutions. When the applicant is an inmate of or confined in a
   state institution the provisions of section 12471 relating to the court to which or the judge to
   whom applications must be made are mandatory, and the convenience or preference of an attor-
   ney or witness or other person interested in the
   release of the applicant shall not be a sufficient
   reason to authorize a more remote court or judge to assume jurisdiction. [S13, §4420; C24, 27, §12472.]

12473. Writ refused. If, from the showing
   of the petitioner, the plaintiff would not be en-
   titled to any relief, the court or judge must re-
   fuse to allow the writ. [C51, §2221; R60, §3806; C73, §3453; C97, §4421; C24, 27, §12473.]

12474. Reasons indorsed. If the writ is dis-
   allowed, the court or judge shall cause the rea-
   sons thereof to be appended to the petition and returned to the person applying for the writ. [C51, §2222; R60, §3809; C73, §3454; C97, §4422; C24, 27, §12474.]

12475. Form of writ. If the petition is in accordance with the foregoing requirements, and
   states sufficient grounds for the allowance of the writ, it shall issue, and may be substan-
   tially as follows:

   The State of Iowa,
   To the sheriff of, etc. (or to A . . . . B . . . . , as the case may be):
   You are hereby commanded to have the body of C . . . . D . . . . , by you unlawfully de-
   tained, as is alleged, before the court (or before me, or before E . . . . F . . . . , judge, etc.,
as the case may be), at..... on.... (or immediately after being served with this writ), to be dealt with according to law, and have you then and there this writ, with a return thereon of your doings in the premises. [C51, §2219; R60, §3807; C73, §3455; C97, §4423; C24, 27, §12475.]

12476. How issued. When the writ is allowed by a court, it must be issued by the clerk, but when by a judge, he must issue it himself, subscribing his name thereto. [C51, §2220; R60, §3808; C73, §3456; C97, §4424; C24, 27, §12476.]

12477. Penalty for refusing. Any judge, whether acting individually or as a member of the court, who wrongfully and wilfully refuses the allowance of the writ when properly applied for, shall forfeit to the party aggrieved the sum of one thousand dollars. [C51, §2222; R60, §3810; C73, §3457; C97, §4425; C24, 27, §12477.]

12478. Issuance on judge's own motion. When any court or judge authorized to grant the writ has evidence, from a judicial proceeding before him, that any person within the jurisdiction of such court or officer is illegally imprisoned or restrained of his liberty, such court or judge shall issue the writ or cause it to be issued, on its or his own motion. [C51, §2223; R60, §3811; C73, §3458; C97, §4426; C24, 27, §12478.]

12479. County attorney notified. The court or officer allowing the writ must cause the county attorney of the proper county to be informed thereof, and of the time and place where and when it is made returnable. [C51, §2240; R60, §3828; C73, §3459; C97, §4427; C24, 27, §12479.]

12480. Service of writ. The writ may be served by the sheriff, or by any other person appointed in writing for that purpose by the court or judge by whom it is issued or allowed. If served by any other than the sheriff, he possesses the same power, and is liable to the same penalty for a nonperformance of his duty, as though he were the sheriff. [C51, §2224; R60, §3812; C73, §3460; C97, §4428; C24, 27, §12480.]

12481. Mode. The service shall be made by leaving the original writ with the defendant, and preserving a copy thereof on which to make the return of service, but a failure in this respect shall not be held material. [C51, §2225; R60, §3813; C73, §3461; C97, §4429; C24, 27, §12481.]

12482. Defendant not found. If the defendant cannot be found, or if he has not the plaintiff in custody, the service may be made upon any person who has, in the same manner and with the same effect as though he had been made defendant therein. [C51, §2226; R60, §3814; C73, §3462; C97, §4430; C24, 27, §12482.]

12483. Power of officer. If the defendant conceals himself, or refuses admittance to the person attempting to serve the writ, or if he attempts wrongfully to carry the plaintiff out of the county or the state after the service of the writ, the sheriff, or the person who is attempting to serve or who has served it, is authorized to arrest the defendant and bring him, together with the plaintiff, forthwith before the officer or court before whom the writ is made returnable. [C51, §2227; R60, §3815; C73, §3463; C97, §4431; C24, 27, §12483.]

12484. Arrest. In order to make the arrest, the sheriff or other person having the writ possesses the same power as is given to a sheriff for the arrest of a person charged with a felony. [C51, §2228; R60, §3816; C73, §3464; C97, §4432; C24, 27, §12484.]

Referred to in §12465.

12485. Plaintiff taken. If the plaintiff cannot be found, and if no one appears to have the charge or custody of him, the person having the writ may take him into custody and make return accordingly, and to get possession of the plaintiff's person in such cases he possesses the same power as is given by section 12484 for the arrest of the defendant. [C51, §2229; R60, §3817; C73, §3465; C97, §4433; C24, 27, §12485.]

12486. Defects in writ. The writ must not be disobeyed for any defects of form or misdescription of the plaintiff or defendant, provided enough is stated to show the meaning and intent thereof. [C51, §2234; R60, §3822; C73, §3466; C97, §4434; C24, 27, §12486.]

12487. Penalty for eluding writ. If the defendant attempts to elude the service of the writ, or to avoid the effect thereof by transferring the plaintiff to another, or by concealing him, he shall, on conviction, be imprisoned in the penitentiary or county jail not more than one year, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and any person knowingly aiding orabetting in any such act shall be subject to like punishment. [C51, §2235; R60, §3841; C73, §3467; C97, §4435; C24, 27, §12487.]

12488. Refusal to give copy of process. An officer refusing to deliver a copy of any legal process by which he detains the plaintiff in custody to any person who demands it and tenders the fees therefor, shall forfeit two hundred dollars to the person who demands it. [C51, §2254; R60, §3842; C73, §3468; C97, §4436; C24, 27, §12488.]

12489. Preliminary writ. The court or judge to whom the application for the writ is made, if satisfied that the plaintiff would suffer any irrepairable injury before he could be relieved by the proceedings above authorized, may issue an order to the sheriff, or any other person selected instead, commanding him to bring the plaintiff forthwith before such court or judge. [C51, §2255; R60, §3818; C73, §3469; C97, §4437; C24, 27, §12489.]

12490. Arrest of defendant. If the evidence is sufficient to justify the arrest of the defendant for a criminal offense committed in connection with the illegal detention of the plaintiff, the order must also direct the arrest of the defendant. [C51, §2256; R60, §3819; C73, §3470; C97, §4438; C24, 27, §12490.]

12491. Execution of writ — return. The officer or person to whom the order is directed must execute the same by bringing the defendant, and also the plaintiff if required, before the court or judge issuing it, and the defendant
HABEAS CORPUS, Ch 534, §12492

must make return to the writ in the same manner as if the ordinary course had been pursued. [C51, §2222; R60, §3820; C73, §3471; C97, §4449; C24, 27, §12493.]

12492. Examination. The defendant may also be examined and committed, or bailed, or discharged, according to the nature of the case. [C51, §2293; R60, §3821; C73, §3472; C97, §4440; C24, 27, §12494.]

12493. Informalities. Any person served with the writ is to be presumed to be the person to whom it is directed, although it may be directed to him by a wrong name or description, or to another person. [C51, §2225; R60, §3823; C73, §3473; C97, §4441; C24, 27, §12495.]

12494. Appearance—answer. Service being made in any of the modes herein provided, the defendant must appear at the proper time and answer the petition, but no verification shall be required to the answer. [C51, §2226; R60, §3824; C73, §3474; C97, §4442; C24, 27, §12496.]

12495. Body to be produced. He must also produce the body of the plaintiff, or show good cause for not doing so. [C51, §2227; R60, §3825; C73, §3475; C97, §4443; C24, 27, §12497.]

12496. Penalty—contempt. A wilful failure to comply with the above requirements will render the defendant liable to be attached for contempt, and to be imprisoned till he complies, and shall subject him to the forfeiture of one thousand dollars to the party thereby aggrieved. [C51, §2238; R60, §3826; C73, §3476; C97, §4444; C24, 27, §12498.]

12497. Attachment. Such attachment may be served by the sheriff or any other person authorized by the court or judge, who shall also be empowered to produce the body of the plaintiff forthwith, and has, for this purpose, the same powers as are above conferred in similar cases. [C51, §2239; R60, §3827; C73, §3477; C97, §4445; C24, 27, §12499.]

12498. Answer. The defendant in his answer may state whether he has, or at any time has had, the plaintiff under his control and restraint, and if so the cause thereof. [C51, §2241; R60, §3829; C73, §3478; C97, §4446; C24, 27, §12500.]

12499. Transfer of plaintiff. If he has transferred him to another person, he must state that fact, and to whom, and the time thereof, as well as the reason or authority therefor. [C51, §2242; R60, §3830; C73, §3479; C97, §4447; C24, 27, §12501.]

12500. Copy of process. If he holds him by virtue of a legal process or written authority, a copy thereof must be annexed. [C51, §2243; R60, §3831; C73, §3480; C97, §4448; C24, 27, §12500.]

12501. Demurrer or reply—trial. The plaintiff may demur or reply to the defendant's answer, but no verification shall be required to the reply, and all issues joined therein shall be tried by the judge or court. [C51, §2244; R60, §3832; C73, §3481; C97, §4449; C24, 27, §12501.]

12502. Commitment questioned. The reply may deny the sufficiency of the testimony to justify the action of the committing magistrate, on the trial of which issue all written testimony before such magistrate may be given in evidence before the court of judge, in connection with any other testimony which may then be produced. [C51, §2245; R60, §3833; C73, §3482; C97, §4450; C24, 27, §12502.]

12503. Nonpermissible issues. It is not permissible to question the correctness of the action of the grand jury in finding a bill of indictment, or of the trial jury in the trial of a cause, nor of a court or judge when lawfully acting within the scope of their authority. [C51, §2246; R60, §3834; C73, §3483; C97, §4451; C24, 27, §12503.]

12504. Discharge. If no sufficient legal cause of detention is shown, the plaintiff must be discharged. [C51, §2247; R60, §3835; C73, §3484; C97, §4452; C24, 27, §12504.]

12505. Plaintiff held. Although the commitment of the plaintiff may have been irregular, if the court or judge is satisfied from the evidence that he ought to be held to bail, or committed, either for the offense charged or any other, the order may be made accordingly. [C51, §2248; R60, §3836; C73, §3485; C97, §4453; C24, 27, §12505.]

12506. Bail increased or diminished. The plaintiff may also, in any case, be committed, admitted to bail, or his bail be reduced or increased, as justice may require. [C51, §2249; R60, §3837; C73, §3486; C97, §4454; C24, 27, §12506.]

12507. Plaintiff retained in custody. Until the sufficiency of the cause of restraint is determined, the defendant may retain the plaintiff in his custody, and may use all necessary and proper means for that purpose. [C51, §2250; R60, §3838; C73, §3487; C97, §4455; C24, 27, §12507.]

12508. Right to be present waived. The plaintiff may, in writing, or by attorney, waive his right to be present at the trial, in which case the proceedings may be had in his absence. The writ will in such cases be modified accordingly. [C51, §2251; R60, §3839; C73, §3488; C97, §4456; C24, 27, §12508.]

12509. Disobedience of order. Disobedience to any order of discharge will subject the defendant to attachment for contempt, and also to the forfeiture of one thousand dollars to the party aggrieved, besides all damages sustained by him in consequence thereof. [C51, §2252; R60, §3840; C73, §3489; C97, §4457; C24, 27, §12509.]

12510. Papers filed with clerk. When the proceedings are before a judge, except when the writ is refused, all the papers in the case, including his final order, shall be filed with the clerk of the district court of the county wherein the final proceedings were had, and a memorandum thereof shall be entered by the clerk upon his judgment docket. [C51, §2255; R60, §3843; C73, §3490; C97, §4458; C24, 27, §12510.]

12511. Costs. If the plaintiff is discharged, the costs shall be taxed to the defendant, unless he is an officer holding the plaintiff in custody under a warrant of arrest or commitment, or
under other legal process, in which case the costs shall be taxed to the county. If the plaintiff’s application is refused, the costs shall be taxed against him, and, in the discretion of the court, against the person who filed the petition in his behalf. [C97,§4459; C24, 27,§12511.]

CHAPTER 535
INJUNCTIONS

12512. Writ as independent remedy. An injunction may be obtained as an independent remedy in an action by equitable proceedings, in all cases where such relief would have been granted in equity previous to the adoption of the code. [C51,§2189; R60,§3773; C73,§3386; C97, §4354; C24, 27,§12512.]

12513. Writ as auxiliary remedy. In all cases of breach of contract or other injury, where the party injured is entitled to maintain and has brought an action by ordinary proceedings, he may, in the same cause, pray and have a writ of injunction against the repetition or continuance of such breach of contract or other injury, or the commission of any breach of contract or injury of a like kind arising out of the same contract or relating to the same property or right, and he may also, in the same action, include a claim for damages or other redress. [R60, §3778; C73,§3386; C97,§4354; C24, 27,§12513.]

12514. Temporary or permanent. In any of the cases mentioned in sections 12512 and 12513 the injunction may either be a part of the judgment rendered in the action, or it may, if proper grounds therefor are shown, be granted by order at any stage of the case before judgment, and shall then be known as a temporary injunction. [C73,§3387; C97,§4355; C24, 27,§12514.]

12515. Temporary — when allowed. Where it appears by the petition therefor, which must be supported by affidavit, that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded, and such relief, or any part thereof, consists in restraining the commission or continuance of some act which would produce great or irreparable injury to the plaintiff; or where, during litigation, it appears that the defendant is doing, or threatens, or is about to do, or is procuring or suffering to be done, some act in violation of the plaintiff’s rights respecting the subject of the action, and tending to render the judgment ineffectual, a temporary injunction may be granted to restrain such act. It may also be granted in any case where it is specially authorized by statute. [C51,§2191; R60,§3775; C73,§3388; C97,§4356; C24, 27,§12515.]

12516. By whom granted. A temporary injunction may be granted by:
1. The court or judge thereof in which the action is pending or is to be brought.
2. Any judge of the district court of such district, or a superior court in the proper county.
3. Any judge of the supreme, or a judge of any other district court. [C51,§2191; R60, §3775; C73,§3389; C97,§4357; C24, 27,§12516.]

12517. General rule. In cases where an action is pending, and it is applied for to affect the subject matter thereof, it can only be granted by the court or judge thereof in which such action is pending. [C51,§2191; R60,§3775; C73,§3389; C97,§4357; C24, 27,§12517.]

12518. Limitation on district or superior judge. Nor shall it be granted by any judge mentioned in the second subdivision of section 12516, unless it satisfactorily appears by affidavit that the court or judge thereof in which the action is brought cannot, for want of time, sickness, or other disability, hear the same, or that the residence of the judge is inconvenient, or that it is for some sufficient reason impracticable to make the application to him. [C51, §2191; R60,§3775; C73,§3389; C97,§4357; C24, 27,§12518.]

12519. Limitation on other judges. Nor shall it be granted by any judge mentioned in the third subdivision of section 12516, unless it be made satisfactorily to appear to such judge, by affidavit, that the application therefor cannot, for some sufficient reason, be made to either of the courts or judges mentioned in the first or second subdivision of section 12516. [C51, §2191; R60,§3775; C73,§3389; C97,§4357; C24, 27,§12519.]

12520. Notice to defendant. An injunction shall not be granted against a defendant who has answered, unless he has had notice of the application. [C73,§3390; C97,§4358; C24, 27, §12520.]
12521. When notice necessary. An injunction to stop the general and ordinary business of a corporation, or the operations of a railway, or of a municipal corporation, or the erection of any building or other work, or the board of supervisors of any county, or to restrain a nuisance, can only be granted upon reasonable notice of the time and place of the application to the party to be enjoined. [C51, §2202; R60, §3786; C73, §3397; C97, §4366; C24, 27, §12528.]

12522. Granting during term time. Nor shall any temporary writ of injunction be allowed by any judge during term time, except the petition therefor shall be first filed with the clerk and entered upon the court calendar of that term, and the order allowing the same, if granted, shall be entered therein. [C97, §4359; C24, 27, §12522.]

12523. Refusal of writ conclusive. No injunction shall be granted by a judge after the application therefor has been overruled by the court; nor by a court or judge, when it has been refused by the court or judge thereof in which the action is brought. A judge refusing an injunction shall, if requested by either party, give him a certificate thereof. [C73, §3392; C97, §4360; C24, 27, §12524.]

12524. Motion to dissolve. The defendant may move to dissolve the injunction, either before or after the filing of the answer. [C51, §2206; R60, §3779; C73, §3393; C97, §4361; C24, 27, §12525.]

12525. Order issued. If the order is made by the court, the clerk shall make an entry thereof in the court record, and issue the order accordingly. If made by the judge, he must endorse the said order upon the petition. [C51, §2192; R60, §3776; C73, §3394; C97, §4362; C24, 27, §12525.]

12526. Bond. The order of allowance must direct the injunction to issue only after the filing of a bond in the office of the clerk of the proper court, in a penalty fixed in the order, with sureties to be approved by the clerk, and conditioned for the payment of all damages which may be adjudged against petitioner by reason of such injunction. [C51, §2193; R60, §3777; C73, §3395; C97, §4363; C24, 27, §12526.]

12527. Restraint on proceedings or judgment — venue. When proceedings in a civil action, or on a judgment or final order, are sought to be enjoined, the action must be brought in the county and court in which such action is pending or the judgment or order was obtained, unless such judgment or final order is obtained in the supreme court, in which case the action must be brought in the county and court from which the case was taken to the supreme court. [C51, §2194; R60, §3778; C73, §3396; C97, §4364; C24, 27, §12527.]

12528. Bond in such case. In an action to enjoin the proceedings in a civil action, or on a judgment or final order, the bond must be further conditioned to pay such judgment, or comply with such final order if the injunction is not made perpetual, or to pay any judgment that may be ultimately recovered against the party obtaining the injunction on the cause of action enjoined. [C51, §2194; R60, §3778; C73, §3396; C97, §4365; C24, 27, §12528.]

12529. Penalty. The penalty of the bond must be twice the probable amount of liability to be thereby incurred. [C51, §2195; R60, §3779; C73, §3397; C97, §4366; C24, 27, §12529.]

12530. Defendant to show cause. The court or judge, before granting the writ, may allow the defendant an opportunity to show cause why such order should not be granted. [C51, §2197; R60, §3781; C73, §3398; C97, §4367; C24, 27, §12530.]

12531. Application for dissolution. If the order is granted without allowing the defendant to show cause, he may, at any time before the next term of the court, apply to the judge who made the order to vacate or modify the same, or the application may be made to the judge of the court in which the action is pending. [C51, §2198; R60, §3782; C73, §3399; C97, §4368; C24, 27, §12531.]

12532. Notice — showing. The application must be with notice to the plaintiff, upon the ground that the order was improperly granted, or it may be founded on the answer of defendants and affidavits. In the latter case, the plaintiff may fortify his application by counter affidavits, and have reasonable time therefor. [C51, §2199; R60, §3783; C73, §3400; C97, §4369; C24, 27, §12532.]

12533. Dissolution. The judge shall decide the matter at once, unless some good cause for delay is shown, but the vacation of the order shall not prevent the action from proceeding, if anything is left to proceed upon. [C51, §2200; R60, §3784; C73, §3401; C97, §4370; C24, 27, §12533.]

12534. Only one motion. Only one motion to dissolve or modify an injunction upon the whole case shall be allowed. [R60, §3783; C73, §3402; C97, §4371; C24, 27, §12534.]

12535. Proceedings for violation. Any judge of the supreme, district, or superior court, being furnished with an authenticated copy of the injunction and satisfactory proof that it has been violated, shall issue his precept to the sheriff of the county where the violation occurred, or to any other sheriff, naming him, more convenient to all parties concerned, directing him to attach the defendant and bring him forthwith before the same or some other judge, at a place to be stated in said precept. [C51, §2201; R60, §3785; C73, §3403; C97, §4372; C24, 27, §12535.]

12536. Contempt purged. When produced, he may file his affidavit denying or excusing the contempt, and the court may hear other evidence, oral or by affidavit, and if satisfied that the defendant is not guilty, or that the contempt is sufficiently excused, he shall be released, and all affidavits shall be filed with and preserved by the clerk. [C51, §2202; R60, §3786; C73, §3404; C97, §4373; C24, 27, §12536.]
§12537. Bond required. If not so released, the judge may require him to give bond, with surety, for his appearance at the next term of the court and for his future obedience to the injunction, which shall be filed with the clerk. [C51, §2203; R60, §3787; C73, §8405; C97, §4574; C24, 27, §12537.]

§12538. Commitment. If he fails to give such bond, he may be committed to the jail of the county where the proceedings are pending until the next term of court, unless he gives the bond in the meantime. [C51, §2204; R60, §3788; C73, §3406; C97, §4375; C24, 27, §12538.]

CHAPTER 536
CONTEMPTS


§12540. “Court” defined. Any officer authorized to punish for contempt is a court within the meaning of this chapter. [C51, §1608; R60, §2698; C73, §3501; C97, §4470; C24, 27, §12540.]

§12541. Acts constituting contempt. The following acts or omissions are contempts, and are punishable as such by any of the courts of this state, or by any judicial officer, including justices of the peace, acting in the discharge of an official duty, as hereinafter provided:
1. Contemptuous or insolent behavior toward such court while engaged in the discharge of a judicial duty which may tend to impair the respect due to its authority.
2. Any wilful disturbance calculated to interrupt the due course of its official proceedings.
3. Illegal resistance to any order or process made or issued by it.
4. Disobedience to any subpoena issued by it and duly served, or refusing to be sworn or to answer as a witness.
5. Unlawfully detaining a witness or party to an action or proceeding pending before such court, while going to or remaining at the place where the action or proceeding is thus pending, after being summoned, or knowingly assisting, aiding, or abetting any person in evading service of the process of such court.
6. Any other act or omission specially declared a contempt by law. [C51, §1599; R60, §2689; C73, §3492; C97, §4461; C24, 27, §12541.]

§12542. In courts of record. In addition to the above, any court of record may punish the following acts or omissions as contempts:
1. Failure to testify before a grand jury, when lawfully required to do so.
2. Assuming to be an officer, attorney, or counselor of the court, and acting as such without authority.
3. Misbehavior as a juror, by improperly conversing with a party or with any other person in relation to the merits of an action in which he is acting or is to act as a juror, or receiving a communication from any person in respect to it without immediately disclosing the same to the court.


4. Bribing, attempting to bribe, or in any other manner improperly influencing or attempting to influence a juror to render a verdict, or suborning or attempting to suborn a witness.
5. Disobedience by an inferior tribunal, magistrate, or officer to any lawful judgment, order or process of a superior court, or proceeding in any matter in a manner contrary to law, after it has been removed from such tribunal, magistrate, or officer. [C51, §1600; R60, §2690; C73, §3493; C97, §4462; C24, 27, §12543.]

§12544. Imprisonment. If the contempt consists in an omission to perform an act which is yet in the power of the person to perform, he may be imprisoned until he performs it. In that case the act to be performed must be specified in the warrant of the commitment. [C51, §1601; R60, §2691; C73, §3494; C97, §4463; C24, 27, §12544.]

§12545. Affidavit necessary. Unless the contempt is committed in the immediate view and presence of the court, or comes officially to its knowledge, an affidavit showing the nature of the transaction is necessary as a basis for further action in the premises. [C51, §1602; R60, §2692; C73, §3495; C97, §4464; C24, 27, §12545.]

§12546. Notice to show cause. Before punishing for contempt, unless the offender is already in the presence of the court, he must be served personally with a rule to show cause against the punishment, and a reasonable time given him therefor; or he may be brought before the court forthwith or on a given day, by warrant, if necessary. In either case he may, at his option, make a written explanation of his conduct under oath, which must be filed and preserved. [C51, §1603; R60, §2693; C73, §3496; C97, §4465; C24, 27, §12546.]

§12547. Testimony reduced to writing. Where the action of the court is founded upon evi-
the same was in the knowledge of the court or was proved by witnesses. [C51, §1605; R60, §2695; C73, §3498; C97, §4467; C24, 27, §12549.]

12550. Revision by certiorari. No appeal lies from an order to punish for a contempt, but the proceedings may, in proper cases, be taken to a higher court for revision by certiorari. [C51, §1606; R60, §2696; C73, §3499; C97, §4468; C24, 27, §12550.]

12551. Indictment not barred. The punishment for a contempt constitutes no bar to an indictment, but if the offender is indicted and convicted for the same offense, the court, in passing sentence, must take into consideration the punishment before inflicted. [C51, §1607; R60, §2697; C73, §3500; C97, §4469; C24, 27, §12551.]

CHAPTER 537
OFFICIAL BONDS, FINES, AND FORFEITURES

12552. Official bonds construed. The official bond of a public officer is to be construed as a security to the body politic or civil corporation of which he is an officer, and to all the members thereof, severally, who are intended to be secured thereby. [C51, §2145; R60, §3727; C73, §3368; C97, §4336; C24, 27, §12552.]

Conditions of bond, §1059.

12553. Prior judgment no bar. A judgment in favor of a party for one delinquency does not preclude the same or another party from an action on the same subject matter. [C51, §2147; R60, §3728; C73, §3369; C97, §4337; C24, 27, §12553.]

Punishment, §12894.

12554. Fines and forfeitures. All fines and forfeitures, after deducting therefrom court costs and fees of collection, if any, and not otherwise disposed of, shall go into the treasury of the county where the same are collected for the benefit of the school fund; in what cause or proceeding, when and for what purpose, against whom and for what amount, rendered...[C73, §3974; C97, §1302; C24, 27, §12554.]

Constitutional provisions, Art. IX, §4 (page 48); Art. XII, §4.

12555. By whom action prosecuted. Actions for their recovery may be prosecuted by the officers or persons to whom they by law belong, in whole or in part, or by the public officer into whose hands they are to be paid when collected. [C51, §2149; R60, §3730; C73, §3371; C97, §4339; C24, 27, §12555.]

Punishment, §12894.
CHAPTER 538  
SEIZURE OF BOATS OR RAFTS

12558. Seizure. In an action brought against the owners of any boat or raft to recover any debt contracted by such owner, or by the master, agent, clerk, or consignee thereof, for supplies furnished, or for labor done in, about, or on such boat or raft, or for materials furnished in building, repairing, fitting out, furnishing, or equipping the same, or to recover for the nonperformance of any contract relative to the transportation of persons or property thereon, made by any of the persons aforementioned, or to recover damages for injuries to persons or property done by such boat or raft or the officers or crew thereof in connection with its business, a warrant may issue for the seizure of the same as herein provided. [C51, §2116; R60, §§3693, 3698, 3700; C73, §§3432, 3445, 3447; C97, §4402; C24, 27, §12558.]

12559. Petition and warrant. The petition must be in writing, sworn to, and filed with the clerk or a justice of the peace, commanding him to seize the boat or raft, its apparel, tackle, furniture, and appendages, and detain the same until released by due course of law. [C51, §2121; R60, §3701; C73, §3433; C97, §4403; C24, 27, §12559.]

12560. Warrant issued on Sunday. The warrant may issue for the seizure of the same as the bond above contemplated, and executed by so doing he can satisfy the demand. If he sells the boat or raft, he must do so to the bidder who will advance the amount required to satisfy the execution for the lowest fractional share thereof, unless the person defending desires a different and equally convenient mode of sale. The officer making the sale shall execute a bill of sale to the purchaser for the interest sold. [C51, §2125; R60, §3707; C73, §3439; C97, §4409; C24, 27, §12560.]

12561. Service of notice. It shall be sufficient service of the original notice in such an action to serve it on the defendant, or on the master, agent, clerk, or consignee of such boat or raft; if neither of them can be found, it may be served by posting a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of the same. [C51, §2122; R60, §3703; C73, §3435; C97, §4405; C24, 27, §12561.]

12562. Service of warrant. Any constable or marshal of any city or town may execute the warrant, whether it issues from the office of the clerk of the district or superior court, or of a justice. [R60, §3704; C73, §3436; C97, §4406; C24, 27, §12562.]

12563. Who may appear. Any persons interested in the property seized may appear for the defendant by himself, agent, or attorney, and defend the action, and no continuance shall be granted to the plaintiff while the property is held in custody. [C51, §2123; R60, §3705; C73, §3437; C97, §4407; C24, 27, §12563.]

12564. Bond to discharge. The property seized may be discharged at any time before final judgment, by giving a bond with sureties, to be approved by the officer executing the warrant, or by the clerk or justice who issued it, in a penalty double the plaintiff’s demand, conditioned that the obligors therein will pay the amount which may be found due to the plaintiff, together with the costs. [C51, §2124; R60, §3706; C73, §3438; C97, §4408; C24, 27, §12564.]

12565. Special execution. If judgment is rendered for the plaintiff before the property is thus discharged, a special execution shall be issued against it. If it has been previously discharged, the execution shall issue against the principal and sureties in the bond without further proceedings. [C51, §2125; R60, §3707; C73, §3439; C97, §4409; C24, 27, §12565.]

12566. Sale. The officer must first sell the furniture or appendages of the boat or raft, if by so doing he can satisfy the demand. If he sells the boat or raft, he must do so to the bidder who will advance the amount required to satisfy the execution for the lowest fractional share thereof, unless the person defending desires a different and equally convenient mode of sale. The officer making the sale shall execute a bill of sale to the purchaser for the interest sold. [C51, §2126; R60, §3708; C73, §3440; C97, §4410; C24, 27, §12566.]

12567. Fractional share sold. If a fractional share of the boat or raft is thus sold, the purchaser shall hold such share or interest jointly with the other owners. [C51, §2127; R60, §3709; C73, §3441; C97, §4411; C24, 27, §12567.]

12568. Appeal. If an appeal is taken by the defendant before the property is discharged as above provided, the appeal bond, if one is filed, will have the same effect in discharging it as the bond above contemplated, and execution shall issue against the obligors therein after judgment in the same manner. [C51, §2128; R60, §3710; C73, §3442; C97, §4412; C24, 27, §12568.]

Presumption of approval of bond, §12759-cl.

12569. Rights saved. Nothing herein contained is intended to affect the rights of a plaintiff to sue in the same manner as though...
the provisions of this chapter had not been enacted. [C51, §2129; R60, §3711; C73, §3443; C97, §4413; C24, 27, §12569.]

12570. Contract alleged. In actions commenced in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, it is sufficient to allege the contract to have been made with the boat or raft itself. [C51, §2130; R60, §3712; C73, §3444; C97, §4414; C24, 27, §12570.]

12571. Lien. Claims growing out of either of the above causes shall be liens upon the boat or raft, its tackle, and appendages, for the term of twenty days from the time the right of action therefor accrued. [R60, §3699; C73, §3446; C97, §4415; C24, 27, §12571.]

12572. Appearance by executing bond. The execution by or for the owner of such boat or raft of a bond, whereby possession of the same is obtained or retained by him, shall be an appearance of such owner as a defendant to the action. [R60, §4130; C73, §3448; C97, §4416; C24, 27, §12572.]

CHAPTER 559
GUARDIANS FOR MINORS

12573. Natural guardian of the person. Parents are the natural guardians of the persons of their minor children, and equally entitled to their care and custody. [C51, §1491; R60, §2543; C73, §2241; C97, §3192; C24, 27, §12573.]

Guardian of neglected, etc., children, §6638.

12574. Surviving parent. The surviving parent becomes such guardian, but, if there is none, the district court shall appoint one who shall have the same power and control over his wards, may employ counsel therefor, lease lands, loan money, and in all other respects manage their affairs, under proper orders of the district court. [C51, §§1492, 1498; R60, §§2544, 2550; C73, §§2242, 2249; C97, §3193; C24, 27, §12574.]

12575. Guardian of property. If a minor owns property, a guardian must be appointed to manage the same. [C51, §§1493, 1494; R60, §§2545, 2546; C73, §2243; C97, §3194; C24, 27, §12575.]

12576. Minor may choose. A minor over fourteen years of age, of sound mind, may select the guardian, subject to approval by the district court, or a judge thereof, or the county in which his parents reside, if living with them; if not, of the county of his residence. [C51, §1495; R60, §2547; C73, §2244; C97, §3195; C24, 27, §12576.]

12577. Bond and oath of guardian of property. Guardians of the property of a minor shall give bond, with surety to be approved by the court or clerk, in a penalty double the value of the personal estate and of the rents and profits of the real estate of the minor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties as such guardians according to law, and must take an oath of the same tenor as the condition of the bond. [C51, §1496; R60, §2548; C73, §2246; C97, §3197; C24, 27, §12577.]

Reflected to in §§12578, 12584-c9.

12578. Surety company. Where an approved surety company bond is furnished, said bond may be fixed in a lesser amount than is provided in section 12577, but in no case less than the actual value of the personal estate and the rents and profits of the real estate, with twenty-five per cent added thereto. [C24, 27, §12578.]

Reflected to in §§12644-c9.

12579. Bond and oath of guardian of person. The court or judge may require a bond to be given by the guardian of the person of minors, with like conditions as when the bond is given by a guardian of the property. [C51, §1496; R60, §2548; C73, §2246; C97, §3197; C24, 27, §12579.]

12580. Inventory and appraisement. Guardian, within fifteen days after their appointment, must make out an inventory of all the property of the minor, which shall be appraised in the same manner as the property of a deceased person, and filed in the office of the clerk of the district court. [C51, §1497; R60, §2549; C73, §2248; C97, §3199; C24, 27, §12580.]

Appraisement, §11916.

12581. Duties. Guardians of the property of minors must prosecute and defend for their wards, may employ counsel therefor, lease lands, loan money, and in all other respects manage their affairs, under proper orders of
the court or a judge thereof. [C51,§1499; R60,§2551; C73,§2250; C97,§2200; C24, 27,§12581.]

Investment of funds, §12772.

12582. Suits by guardians. Any guardian may sue in his own name, describing himself as guardian of the ward for whom he sues. [R60, §1452; C73,§2275; C97,§3224; C24, 27,§12582.]

12583. Nonabatement of actions. When his guardianship shall cease by his death, removal, or otherwise, or by the decease of his ward, any action or proceeding then pending shall not abate, but the successor, or the person for whom he was guardian, or the executor or administrator of such person, as the case may require, shall be substituted or joined as party thereto. [R60, §1452; C73,§2275; C97,§3224; C24, 27,§12583.]

12584. Foreign real estate. The guardian and court making the appointment have power and authority over any property of the minor, situated or being in any other county, to the same extent as if it was situated in the county where the appointment was made. [C73,§2245; C97,§3196; C24, 27,§12584.]

12585. Certification to foreign counties. If an order is made by such court affecting the title of lands lying in another county, a certified copy of such order, and of all the papers on which it is founded, shall be transmitted to the clerk of the district court in the county where such lands are situated, who shall enter the same on the proper docket, index, and make a complete record thereof, in the same manner as if the cause in which the order is made had been commenced in his court. [C73,§2245; C97,§3196; C24, 27,§12585.]

12586. Guardian to complete contracts. The guardian of any person contemplated in this and the two following chapters of this title providing for the appointment of guardians, whether appointed by a court in this state or elsewhere, may complete the real contracts of his ward, or any authorized contracts of a guardian who has died or been removed, in the same manner and by like proceedings as the real contracts of one deceased may be, under an order of court, performed by his executor or administrator. [R60,§1454; C73,§2277; C97,§3226; C24, 27,§12586.]

12587. Sale or mortgage of property. When not in violation of the terms of a will by which a minor holds his real property, it may, upon application by the guardian to, and under the direction of, the district court or judge, be sold or mortgaged. When such sale or mortgage is necessary for the minor's support or education, or where his interest will be thereby promoted or protected, the court or judge may, in its discretion, or the judge thereof, fix, by proper order, the time and place of hearing before the court or judge, and the time of service and the manner thereof. [C24, 27,§12590.]

12590. Optional procedure. The court or judge may, on application therefor, fix, by proper order, the time and place of hearing before the court or judge, and the time of service and the manner thereof. [C24, 27,§12590.]

12591. Postponement and publication—reference. The court in its discretion, or the judge thereof, may direct a postponement of the matter, and order such further notice, by publication through the newspapers or otherwise, as may be expedient, and may direct a reference for the purpose of ascertaining the propriety of ordering the sale or mortgage applied for. [C51, §§1502,1503; R60,§§2554,2555; C73, §§2259, 2260; C97,§2208; C24, 27,§12591.]

12592. Bond. Before any such sale or mortgage can be executed, the guardian must give security to the satisfaction of the court or judge, the penalty of which shall be at least double the value of the property to be sold or of the money to be raised by the mortgage, conditioned that he will faithfully account for and apply all money received by him, by virtue of such sale or mortgage, under the direction of the court or judge. [C51,§1504; R60,§2556; C73,§2261; C97,§3209; C24, 27,§12592.]

12593. Costs. When the application for the sale or mortgage of property is resisted, the court may, in its discretion, award costs to the prevailing party, and, when satisfied that there was no reasonable ground for making it, may direct the costs to be paid by the guardian from his own funds. [C51,§1505; R60,§2557; C73,§2262; C97,§3210; C24, 27,§12593.]

12594. Deeds—approval. Deeds may be made by the guardian in his own name, but must be returned to the court, and the sale or mortgage be approved, before the same are valid. [C51, §1506; R60,§2558; C73,§2263; C97,§3211; C24, 27,§12594.]

12595. Applicable procedure. The rule prescribed in the sale of real property by executors shall be observed in relation to the evidence necessary to show the regularity and validity of the sales of guardians. [C51,§1507; R60,§2559; C73,§2264; C97,§3212; C24, 27,§12595.]

Sales by executors, §§11058 et seq.

12596. Validity of sale—limitation to question. No person can question the validity of any such sale after the lapse of five years from the time it was made. [C51,§1508; R60,§2560; C73,§2265; C97,§3212; C24, 27,§12596.]
12597. Account. All guardians are required to render an account to the district court, at least once each year, of all moneys or other property in their possession, with all interest which may have accrued on money loaned, belonging to their wards. [R60,§2568; C73,§2254; C97,§3203; C24, 27,§12597.]

12598. Penalty. In case any guardian shall fail to make such report within the time above specified, he shall forfeit and pay into the county treasury the sum of fifty dollars, and such failure shall be ground for his removal. [R60,§2569; C73,§2255; C97,§3204; C24, 27,§12599.]

12599. Compensation. Guardians shall receive such compensation as the court may from time to time allow, the amount and the service for which it was made being entered upon the records of the court. [C51,§1515; R60,§2567; C73,§2256; C97,§3205; C24, 27,§12598.]

12600. Disobedience of orders. A failure to comply with any order of the court or judge thereof in relation to guardianships shall be ground for removal, and a breach of the guardian's bond. [C51,§1509; R60,§2561; C73,§2251; C97,§3201; C24, 27,§12600.]

12601. New appointment—delivery of property. The court or judge may appoint a new guardian, if necessary, and require his predecessor to deliver to the person entitled thereto, within a time fixed by the court or judge, the effects of such ward then in the hands of said predecessor, and may commit him to jail until he complies with such order. [C51,§1509; R60,§§2561,2563; C73,§§2251,2252; C97,§3201; C24, 27,§12601.]

12602. Failure to deliver—penalty. If property is not delivered in accordance with such order, the guardian removed shall, in addition to any other remedy, be subject to a penalty, for the benefit of the ward's estate, of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action on his bond. [C73,§2252; C97,§3201; C24, 27,§12602.]

12603. Action on bond. Action for the breach of such bond may be brought by anyone aggrieved thereby, or by such new guardian. [C51,§1509; R60,§2561; C73,§2251; C97,§3201; C24, 27,§12603.]

12604. Removal—new bond. Guardians may, upon notice given them, be removed by the court at any time for cause, which must be entered of record; and new or additional bonds may be required, if it finds the same necessary for the protection of the estate. [C51,§1510; R60,§2562; C73,§2247; C97,§3198; C24, 27,§12604.]

12605. Nonresident minors. A guardian may be appointed for a nonresident minor, idiot, lunatic, or person of unsound mind, who has property in this state, on application to the district court or judge of the county in which such property or any part thereof may be, who shall qualify in the same manner, have the same powers, and be subject to the same rules, as guardians of resident minors. [C73,§2253; C97,§3202; C24, 27,§12605.]

CHAPTER 540
FOREIGN GUARDIANS
Referred to in §§12513, 12514.

12606. Appointment. The foreign guardian of any nonresident minor, idiot, lunatic, or person of unsound mind may be appointed the guardian of the property of such person in this state by the district court or judge thereof, of the county wherein he has any property, for the purpose of selling, mortgaging, or otherwise controlling that and all other property of such person within the state, unless a guardian has previously been appointed. [C51,§1512; R60,§2564; C73,§2266; C97,§3213; C24, 27,§12606.]

12607. Procedure. Such appointment may be made upon his filing with the clerk of the district court of the county wherein there is any such property an authenticated copy of the order for his appointment. He shall thereupon qualify like other guardians, except as provided in section 12608. [C51,§1513; R60,§2565; C73,§2267; C97,§3214; C24, 27,§12607.]

12608. Bond omitted. Upon the filing of an authenticated copy of the bond and inventory filed by the guardian in a foreign state, if the court or judge is satisfied with the sufficiency and the amount of the security, it may dispense with the filing of an additional bond. [C51,§1514; R60,§2566; C73,§2268; C97,§3215; C24, 27,§12608.]

Referred to in §12607.

12609. Personal property. Foreign guardians of nonresidents may be authorized by the district court or judge thereof, of the county wherein such ward has personal property, to receive the same upon complying with the provisions of the following sections. [C73,§2269; C97,§3216; C24, 27,§12609.]

12610. Copy of bond. Such foreign guardian shall file in the office of the clerk of the district court, in the county where the property is situated, a certified copy of his official bond, duly authenticated by the court granting the letters of guardianship, and shall also execute a receipt for the property received by him. [C73,§2270; C97,§3217; C24, 27,§12610.]

Referred to in §12609, 12611.

12611. Order for delivery. Upon the filing of the bond as above provided, and the court or judge being satisfied with the amount there-
of, it shall order the personal property of the ward to be delivered to the guardian. [C73, §2271; C97, §2218; C24, 27, §12611; 43GA, ch 257.]

Referred to in §12600.

12612. Record of bond—notice to court. The clerk shall spread the bonds and receipt upon the records, and notify by mail the court granting the letters of guardianship of the amount of property allowed to the guardian, and the date of the delivery thereof. [C73, §2271; C97, §2218; C24, 27, §12612.]

Referred to in §12600.

CHAPTER 541
GUARDIANS FOR DRUNKARDS, SPENDTHRIFTS, LUNATICS, AND PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND

12613. Statutes governing guardianship. The provisions of chapters 539 and 540, and all other laws relating to guardians for minors, and regulating or prescribing the powers, duties, or liabilities of each, and of the court or judge thereof, so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to guardians and their wards appointed under section 12614. [R60, §1451; C73, §2274; C97, §2223; C24, 27, §12613.]

Additional provisions, ch 171.

12614. Petition—appointment. When a petition, verified by affidavit, is presented to the district court that any inhabitant of the county is: 1. An idiot, lunatic, or person of unsound mind, or
2. An habitual drunkard, incapable of managing his affairs; or
3. A spendthrift who is squandering his property, and the allegations of the petition are satisfactorily proved upon the trial, the court may appoint a guardian of the property of such person. [R60, §1449; C73, §2272; C97, §2219; C24, 27, §12614.]

Referred to in §§12613, 12615.

12615. Ex officio guardian. The guardian appointed under this section shall be the guardian of the minor children of his ward, unless the court otherwise orders. [R60, §1449; C73, §2272; C97, §2219; C24, 27, §12615.]

12616. Guardian of drunkard. If a person is an habitual drunkard the court may appoint a guardian of his person, whether he has any property or not. [C73, §2272; C97, §2219; C24, 27, §12616.]

12617. Party may apply for guardianship. Any person, other than an idiot or lunatic, may, upon his own application, by verified petition, have a guardian appointed for his person or property, or both, if, in the opinion of the district court or judge to whom the petition is presented, said appointment would inure to the best interest of said applicant. [C24, 27, §12617.]

12618. Notice not required. Upon application under section 12617 no notice of the hearing shall be required. [C24, 27, §12618.]

12619. Petition—answer. Such petition shall set forth, as particularly as may be, the facts upon which the application is based, and shall be answered as in other ordinary actions, all the rules of which shall govern so far as applicable and not otherwise provided in this chapter. The applicant shall be plaintiff and the other party defendant. [C73, §2273; C97, §2220; C24, 27, §12619.]

12620. Temporary guardian. A temporary guardian may be appointed, but only after a hearing on such notice to the defendant and on such service of said notice as the court or judge shall prescribe. [C73, §2273; C97, §2220; C24, 27, §12620.]

Referred to in §12644-c-5.

12621. Trial. An issue arising on a prayer for the appointment of a temporary guardian shall be tried by the court, or by a judge in vacation. An issue arising on the prayer for the appointment of a permanent guardian shall be tried by the court unless a jury be demanded by either party. [C73, §2273; C97, §2220; C24, 27, §12621.]

Referred to in §12644-c-6.

12622. Presumption of fraud. If a permanent guardian be appointed, all contracts or business transactions of the defendant after the filing of the petition shall be presumed to be a fraud against the rights and interests of the defendant. [C24, 27, §12622.]

12623. Petition to terminate. At any time, not less than six months after the appointment of such guardian, the person under guardianship may apply to the court, or any judge thereof, by petition, alleging that he is no longer a proper subject thereof and asking that the guardianship be terminated. [C97, §2222; C24, 27, §12623.]

12624. Notice and service. Notice of such petition shall be served upon the guardian in
such manner and for such length of time as the court or judge may direct, requiring the guardian to answer the same at or before a time fixed therein. [C97, §3222; C24, 27, §12624.]

12625. Trial. If the guardian shall file an answer denying the allegations of the petition, the court or judge shall try the issue, unless the petitioner demand a jury trial, in which case the issue shall be tried by a jury as soon as practicable. [C97, §3222; C24, 27, §12625.]

12626. Costs. The costs shall be paid by the ward, unless judgment terminating the guardianship is rendered, and a finding is made that the guardian resisted the petition therefore without reasonable cause, in which event the costs or any part thereof may be taxed against him. [C97, §3222; C24, 27, §12626.]

12627. Limit on application to terminate. If any petition for terminating such guardianship shall be denied, no other petition shall be filed therefor until at least four months shall have elapsed since the denial of the former one. [C97, §3222; C24, 27, §12627.]

12628. Sale or mortgage of real estate. Whenever the sale or mortgage of the real estate of such ward is necessary for his support, or for the support of his family, or the payment of his debts, or will be for the interest of the estate or his children, the guardian may sell or mortgage the same under like proceedings as required by law to authorize the sale of real estate by the guardian of the minor. [R60, §1455; C73, §2276; C97, §3225; S13, §3225; C24, 27, §12628.]

Procedure, §12627 et seq.

12629. Allowance to family. The court shall, if necessary, set off to the wife and minor children of the insane person, or to either, sufficient of his property, of such kind as it shall deem appropriate, to support them during the period such person is insane. [C97, §3225; S13, §3225; C24, 27, §12629.]

12630. Insolvent estates. If the estate of such person is insolvent, or will probably be insolvent, the same shall be settled by the guardian in like manner, and like proceedings may be had, as are required by law for the settlement of the insolvent estate of a deceased person. [R60, §1455; C73, §2278; C97, §3227; C24, 27, §12630.]

12631. Custody. The priority of claim to the custody of any idiot, lunatic, person of unsound mind, habitual drunkard, or spendthrift shall be:
1. The legally appointed guardian.
2. The husband or wife.
3. The parents.
4. The children.
[C73, §2279; C97, §3228; C24, 27, §12631.]

CHAPTER 542
GUARDIANS FOR ABSENTEES
Administration, ch 506.

12632. Petition. When any adult person owning property within the state and whose whereabouts are and have been unknown for a period of three months, and whose property is liable to become injured, lost, or damaged by reason of such absence, and when there is no other provision of law authorizing supervision and control over such property, any citizen of the county in which the property or any part thereof is situated may file a petition under oath in the district court of said county, setting forth:
1. The facts of such disappearance;
2. The place where and with whom he last resided;
3. The kind and value of his property;
4. The necessity for care and supervision over said property;
and asking that a guardian be appointed to take charge of, preserve, and control such property. [S13, §3228-a; C24, 27, §12632.]

12633. Notice and publication. Whereupon, the court or judge shall prescribe a notice to be given to such absentee and order the same to be published in a newspaper published in said county, to be designated by the court or judge, once each week for four successive weeks. [S13, §3228-a; C24, 27, §12633.]

12634. Personal service. Such notice shall also be served on the county attorney of the county and upon all the members of the family of the absentee residing within the county, for the length of time as is required for the service of original notices. [S13, §3228-a; C24, 27, §12634.]

12635. Proof of service. Proof of the publication and service of such notice shall be filed with said cause. [S13, §3228-a; C24, 27, §12635.]

12636. Hearing. If at the time stated in such notice for hearing the absentee fails to appear, the court shall hear such petition and the proof offered. [S13, §3228-b; C24, 27, §12636.]

12637. Evidence transcripted and filed. All evidence given at such hearing shall be taken down by the official reporter and a verified transcript thereof filed in said cause. [S13, §3228-b; C24, 27, §12637.]
§12638. County attorney to appear. At every such hearing the county attorney shall be present and represent the interests of the absentee, and shall be allowed reasonable compensation therefor to be fixed by the court. [S13,§3228-b; C24,27,§12638.]

§12639. Guardian appointed. If on such hearing the court is satisfied that the person has disappeared for the length of time herein required, and that his whereabouts are unknown to his family or friends, and that his property requires supervision and care, it may appoint some suitable person guardian of the estate of such absentee. [S13,§3228-c; C24,27,§12639.]

§12640. Qualifications — powers and duties. The person so appointed to act as such guardian shall qualify in the same manner as is required in the case of other guardians, and shall have the same powers and his duties shall be the same as provided for guardians of the estates of minors, so far as applicable. [S13,§3228-d; C24,27,§12640.]

Oath and bond, §12577.

§12641. Termination of guardianship. If at any time the absentee shall return and claim his property, he shall file in said court his application to terminate such guardianship and, thereupon, the guardian shall make full and complete settlement with such absentee, and after paying the costs of the proceedings and the necessary expenses of the guardian in executing the trust, shall turn over to such absentee all money and property then in his hands as such guardian, taking receipt therefor, and shall make a final report to the court of his doings as such guardian. [S13,§3228-e; C24,27,§12641.]

12642. Expenses chargeable to estate. The estate of such absentee shall be liable for the costs of the proceedings and the necessary expenses incurred by the guardian and allowed by the court. [S13,§3228-f; C24,27,§12642.]

12643. Control of court — removal. Such guardian shall at all times be under the control and orders of the court, and may at any time be removed for any cause making it apparent to the court that said guardianship should be terminated or the trust transferred to another person. [S13,§3228-g; C24,27,§12643.]

12644. Discharge. When the final report of such guardian shall have been approved by the court he shall be discharged and the proceedings closed, or the trust transferred, as the court may determine. [S13,§3228-h; C24,27,§12644.]

CHAPTER 542-C1
GUARDIANSHIP OF VETERANS

12644-c1. Definitions. As used in this chapter, the term “person” includes a partnership, corporation or an association. The term “bureau” means the United States veterans’ bureau or its successor. The terms “estate” and “income” shall include only moneys received by the guardian from the bureau and all earnings, interest and profits derived therefrom. The term “benefits” shall mean all moneys payable by the United States through the bureau. The term “director” means the director of the United States veterans’ bureau or his successor. The term “ward” means a beneficiary of the bureau. The term “guardian” shall mean any person acting as a fiduciary for a ward. [43GA, ch 214,§1.]

12644-c2. Applicability of chapter. Whenever pursuant to any law of the United States or regulation of the bureau, the director requires, prior to payment of benefits, that a guardian be appointed for a ward, such appointment shall be made in the manner hereinafter provided. [43GA, ch 214,§2.]

12644-c3. Petition. A petition for the appointment of a guardian for an incompetent ward may be filed in the district court of the county of which he is an inhabitant. The petition shall set forth:
1. The name, age, and place of residence of the ward, and the name and address of the person or institution, if any, having actual custody of the ward.
2. The name and place of residence of the nearest known relative of the ward.
3. The fact that the ward is entitled to receive moneys payable by or through the bureau, and the amount thereof then due and the amount of probable future payments.
4. The fact that the ward has been rated incompetent on examination by the bureau in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the bureau. [43GA, ch 214,§§.]

12644-c4. Notice—service. Notice of the commencement of the action shall be served upon the ward as provided by chapter 489. [43GA, ch 214,§4.]

12644-cl. Definitions.
12644-c3. Petition.
12644-c5. Temporary guardian. A temporary guardian may be appointed as provided by section 12620. [43GA, ch 214,§5.]

12644-c6. Trial. Trial shall be had as provided by section 12621. [43GA, ch 214,§6.]

12644-c7. Certificate of incompetency. Upon trial of an issue arising upon a prayer for the appointment of either a temporary or permanent guardian, a certificate of the director, or his representative, setting forth the fact that the defendant ward has been rated incompetent by the bureau on examination in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the bureau; and that the appointment of a guardian is a condition precedent to the payment of any moneys due such person by the bureau, shall be prima facie evidence of the necessity for such appointment, and the court may appoint a guardian for the property of such person. [43GA, ch 214, §7.]

12644-c8. Appointment of guardian. Guardians for the estate of minor wards may be appointed as provided by chapter 539. [43GA, ch 214,§8.]

12644-c9. Bond. Upon appointment the guardian shall execute and file a bond as provided in the case of guardians of minors in sections 12577 and 12578, and chapter 551. The court shall have power from time to time to require the guardian to file an additional bond. [43GA, ch 214,§9.]

12644-c10. Limitation on appointment. Except as hereinafter provided it shall be unlawful for any person to accept appointment as guardian of any ward if such proposed guardian shall at that time be acting as guardian for ten wards. In any case, upon presentation of a petition by an attorney of the bureau under this section alleging that a guardian is acting in a fiduciary capacity for more than ten wards and requesting his discharge for that reason, the court, upon proof substantiating the petition, shall require a final accounting forthwith from such guardian and shall discharge such guardian in said case.

The limitations of this section shall not apply where the guardian is a bank or trust company acting for the estate only and not for the person of the ward. An individual may be guardian of more than ten wards if they are all members of the same family. [43GA, ch 214,§10.]

12644-c11. Reports — hearings. Every guardian who shall receive on account of his ward any moneys from the bureau shall file with the court annually, in addition to such other accounts as may be required by the court, a full, true and accurate account under oath of all moneys so received by him, of all disbursements thereof, and showing the balance thereof in his hands at the date of such account and how invested.

The court, or a judge thereof, shall fix a time and place for the hearing on such account not less than fifteen and not more than thirty days from the date of filing same, and notice thereof by registered mail shall be given by the guardian to the proper office of the bureau not less than fifteen days prior to the date fixed for the hearing, which notice shall include a true copy of the accounting. [43GA, ch 214,§11; 44GA, ch 238.]

Referred to in §12644-c13, 12644-c16.

12644-c12. Failure to report—effect. If any guardian shall fail to file an account of the moneys received by him from the bureau on account of his ward within thirty days after such account is required by either the court or the bureau, or shall fail to furnish the bureau a copy of his accounts as required by this chapter, such failure shall be grounds for removal; provided that the court shall have in addition here­to the same authority to impose penalties and to remove guardians for cause as provided in the general guardianship laws of this state. [43GA, ch 214,§12.]

12644-c13. Compensation. Compensation payable to guardians shall not exceed five per cent of the income of the ward during any year. In the event of extraordinary services rendered by such guardian the court may, upon petition and after hearing thereon, authorize additional compensation therefor, payable from the estate of the ward. Notice of such petition and hearing shall be given the proper office of the bureau, in the manner provided in section 12644-c11. No compensation shall be allowed on the corpus of an estate received from a preceding guardian. The guardian may be allowed from the estate of his ward reasonable premiums paid by him to any corporate surety upon his bond. [43GA, ch 214,§13.]

12644-c14. Investment of funds. Every guardian shall invest the funds of the estate under order of court, in such securities, in which the limitations of this section shall not apply any portion of the estate of his ward. [43GA, ch 214,§14.]

12644-c15. Use of funds. A guardian shall not apply any portion of the estate of his ward for the support and maintenance of any person other than his ward, except upon order of the court after a hearing, notice of which has been given to the proper office of the bureau in the manner provided in section 12644-c11. [43GA, ch 214,§15.]

12644-c16. Construction of chapter. This chapter shall be construed liberally to secure the beneficial intent and purpose thereof, and shall apply only to beneficiaries of the bureau. [43GA, ch 214,§16.]

12644-c17. How chapter cited. This chapter may be cited as the "uniform veterans' guardianship act." [43GA, ch 214,§17.]

12644-c18. Interpretation. This chapter shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it. [43GA, ch 214,§18.]

12644-c19. Partial invalidity. The invalidity of any portion of this chapter shall not affect the validity of any other portion thereof which
can be given effect without such invalid part. [43GA, ch 214, §19.]

12644-c20. Repeal—scope of chapter. All laws or parts of laws relating to beneficiaries of the bureau inconsistent with this chapter are hereby repealed.

Guardians appointed under this chapter shall be subject to the general guardianship law of the state except as so far as the same is modified by this chapter.

In so far as it may be applicable, this chapter shall apply to guardians of bureau beneficiaries heretofore or hereafter appointed under the general laws of the state. [43GA, ch 214, §20.]

12644-c21. Dual guardianship. This chapter shall not be construed to require dual guardianship proceedings of the property of the same person, but when a guardian is such both as to moneys paid by the United States through the bureau and as to other property of the ward, the accounts of the moneys received through the bureau shall be kept separate and apart from the accounts of other property. [43GA, ch 214, §21.]

CHAPTER 543
CHANGING NAMES

12645. Who authorized. Any person, under no civil disabilities, who has attained his or her majority and is unmarried, if a female, desiring to change his or her name, may do so as provided in this chapter. [C51, §§2256-2260; R60, §§3844-3848; C73, §§3502-3506; C97, §§4471-4475; S13, §4471-b; C24, 27, §12645.]

12646. Statement—what to contain. Such person shall make and subscribe to a statement under oath showing:
1. That he or she is a resident of the county where such application is made and of the state for a period of not less than one year.
2. His or her place of residence, giving lot and block if in a city, town, or village and street number and business address if any, and the section, township, range, and name of civil township if not in a city or town.
3. The different places of residence and times of such residence for the past five years.
4. Place and date of birth, and, if of foreign birth, the date of immigration to the United States.
5. Legal name and name or names by which such person is usually known and new name as changed or adopted.
6. Names of parents of such person, his or her height and color of hair and eyes.
7. The reason or cause for change of name briefly and concisely stated. [S13, §4471-c; C24, 27, §12646.]

12647. Description of real estate. There shall be incorporated in such statement or attached thereto a concise description of all real estate within this state the title to which is in the person making such statement. [S13, §4471-c; C24, 27, §12647.]

12648. Affidavit of freeholder. An affidavit of a freeholder of the county shall be attached to such statement to the effect that affiant has personally investigated the facts set out in same and that the same are true; that the person filing such statement is an actual resident of the county and the identical person he or she is represented to be. [S13, §4471-d; C24, 27, §12648.]

12649. Filing and recording. Such statement shall be presented to the clerk of the district court who shall file same if it is found to be in substantial compliance with all of the provisions of this chapter, and not otherwise, and enter same of record in a book kept for that purpose and index same both under the former name and new name, and shall enter upon the back the date of filing, the book and page where recorded, and serial number thereof, and file same in his office. [S13, §4471-e; C24, 27, §12649.]

12650. Reindexing real estate. When such statement shall have been filed and recorded as herein provided, the clerk shall, if the description of any real estate of that county be contained therein, deliver it to the county recorder who shall index the same, both under the former name and under the new name, or adopted, in the manner of indexing transfers of real estate, and enter opposite thereto the description of real estate as found in such statement; such indexing shall be in the index of transfers of land or town property according to the description of said real estate, or both as the case may be. The index shall also show the serial number of such statement and book and page where same is recorded in the office of the clerk of the district court, and the words "change of name" shall be written on said index in red ink, at or opposite to the name. [S13, §4471-f; C24, 27, §12650.]

12651. Fees. The clerk shall receive a fee of one dollar for his services, and shall also collect ten cents for each separate description of real estate in the statement, which sum shall be paid to the recorder for indexing same. [S13, §4471-g; C24, 27, §12651.]

12652. Certified copies—fees. The clerk shall, upon demand of any party and the payment of the fee of one dollar, furnish a certified copy of such statement showing the serial num-
1555 PATERNITY OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN, Ch 544-A1, §12667-al

ber thereof, date of filing, and the book and page of record of same; and, upon the payment of twenty-five cents, shall compare and certify to any correct copy of such statement furnished for that purpose. [S13, §4471-g; C24, 27, §12665.2]

12653. When change effective. Upon the expiration of thirty days from the time of filing the statement herein provided for, the new name as changed or adopted therein shall become the legal name of the party filing such statement. [S13, §4471-h; C24, 27, §12653.]

12654. New name of wife and minor children. The surname of such new name shall become the legal surname of the wife and minor children of such person. [S13, §4471-h; C24, 27, §12654.]

12655. Limitation on change. No person shall change his or her name more than once under the provisions of this chapter. [S13, §4471-h; C24, 27, §12655.]

12656. Indexing real estate in other counties. Within one year after the filing of such statement, the party changing his or her name shall cause a certified copy thereof to be presented to the recorder of each county in Iowa where there is real estate the legal title to which is in such party, and pay such recorder ten cents for each separate description in such county, and such recorder shall index same in the manner prescribed in this chapter and return same. [S13, §4471-i; C24, 27, §12656.]

Referenced in §12565.

12657. Failure to comply. Any person failing or neglecting to comply with the provisions of section 12566 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly. [S13, §4471-j; C24, 27, §12657.]

Punishment, §12894.

CHAPTER 544

BASTARDY PROCEEDINGS

This chapter (§§12658 to 12667, inc.) repealed by 41GA, ch 81, §38, and chapter 544-A1 enacted in lieu thereof.

CHAPTER 544-A1

PATERNITY OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN AND OBLIGATION OF PARENTS THERETO


12667-a1. Obligation of parents. The parents of a child born out of wedlock and not legitimized (in this chapter referred to as "the child") owe the child necessary maintenance, education, and support. They are also liable for the child's funeral expenses. The father is also liable to pay the expense of the mother's pregnancy and confinement. The obligation of the parent to support the child under the laws for the support of poor relatives applies to children born out of wedlock. [C27, §12667-a1.]

Referred to in §12667-a36. Analogous provision, §8390.

12667-a2. Recovery by mother from father. The mother may recover from the father a reasonable share of the necessary support of the child. [C27, §12667-a2.]

12667-a3. Limitation on recovery. In the absence of a previous demand in writing (served personally or by registered letter addressed to the father at his last known residence or in the manner provided for service of original notices) not more than two years' support furnished prior to the bringing of the action may be recovered. [C27, §12667-a3.]

Service of notice, §11060.
12667-a4. Recovery by others than mother.
The obligation of the father as hereby provided creates also a cause of action on behalf of the legal representative of the mother, or on behalf of third persons furnishing support or defraying the reasonable expenses thereof, where paternity has been judicially established by proceedings brought by the mother or by or on behalf of the child or by the authorities charged with its support, or where paternity has been acknowledged by the father in writing or by the performance of the obligations imposed upon him. [C27, §12667-a4.]

12667-a5. Discharge of father's obligation.
The obligation of the father other than that under the laws providing for the support of poor relatives is discharged by complying with a judicial decree for support or with the terms of a judicially approved settlement. The legal adoption of the child into another family discharges the obligation for the period subsequent to the adoption. [C27, §12667-a5.]

The obligation of the father, when his paternity has been judicially established in his lifetime, or has been acknowledged by him in writing or by the performance of his obligations, is enforceable against his estate in such an amount as the court may determine, having regard to the age of the child, the ability of the mother to support it, the amount of property left by the father, the number, age, and financial condition of the lawful issue, if any, and the rights of the widow, if any. The court may direct the discharge of the obligation by periodical payments or by the payment of a lump sum. [C27, §12667-a6.]

Referred to in §12667-a2.

Proceedings to establish paternity and to compel support by the father may be brought in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. They shall not be exclusive of other proceedings that may be available on principles of law and equity. [C27, §12667-a7.]

Additional reference, §6299.

12667-a8. Who may institute proceedings.
The proceedings may be brought by the mother, or other interested person or if the child is or is likely to be a public charge, by the authorities charged with its support. After the death of the mother or in case of her disability, it may also be brought by the child acting through its guardian or next friend. [C51, §848; R60, §1416; C73, §4715; C97, §5629; C24, §12658; C27, §12667-a8.]

The proceedings may be instituted during the pregnancy of the mother or after the birth of the child, but, except with the consent of the person charged with being the father, the trial shall not be had until after the birth of the child. [C27, §12667-a9.]

12667-a10. Venue. The proceedings shall be entitled in the name of the state against the defendant and shall be brought in the district court in the county in which the alleged father is permanently or temporarily residing, or in which the mother or the child resides or is found. [C51, §848; R60, §1416; C73, §4715; C97, §5629; C24, §12658; C27, §12667-a10.]

12667-a11. Nonresident complainant. It is not a bar to the jurisdiction of the court, that the complaining mother or child resides in another state. [C27, §12667-a11.]

12667-a12. Complaint—where brought. The complaint may be made to any judge or magistrate having power to commit for trial. [C51, §848; R60, §1416; C73, §4715; C97, §5629; C24, §12658; C27, §12667-a12.]

12667-a13. Form of complaint—verification. The complaint may be made in writing, or oral and in the presence of the complainant reduced to writing by the judge or magistrate or the clerk of the court. It shall be verified by oath or affirmation of the complainant. [C51, §848; R60, §1416; C73, §4715; C97, §5629; C24, §12658; C27, §12667-a13.]

12667-a14. Substance of complaint. The complainant shall charge the person named as defendant with being the father of the child and demand that he be brought before the judge or magistrate to answer the charge. [C51, §848; R60, §1416; C73, §4715; C97, §5629; C24, §12658; C27, §12667-a14.]

12667-a15. Warrant. The judge or magistrate shall issue his warrant for the apprehension of the defendant, directed to any officer in the state authorized to execute warrants, and such warrant may be executed in any part of the state. [C51, §849; R60, §1417; C73, §4716; C97, §5630; C24, §12659; C27, §12667-a15.]

12667-a16. Original notice in lieu of warrant.
With the consent of the complainant, an original notice may be issued in the first instance as in other civil cases, instead of a warrant, which original notice shall be served as in ordinary action. [C51, §849; R60, §1417; C73, §4716; C97, §5630; C24, §12659; C27, §12667-a16.]

Manner of service, §11040.

12667-a17. Lis pendens. From the time of the filing of such complaint, a lien shall be created upon the real property of the accused in the county where the action is pending for the payment of any money and the performance of any order adjudged by the proper court. [C51, §850; R60, §1418; C73, §4717; C97, §5631; C24, §12660; C27, §12667-a17.]

12667-a18. Writ of attachment.
The district judge may order an attachment to issue therefor without bond, which order shall specify the amount of property to be seized thereunder, and may be revoked at any time by such judge or the district court on a showing made to either for a revocation of the same, and on such terms as such court or judge may deem proper in the premises. [C73, §4718; C97, §5632; C24, §12661; C27, §12667-a18.]

12667-a19. Preliminary hearing. Upon the return of the warrant, or upon return of the original notice showing service on the defendant, the judge or magistrate before whom the
complaint was made, or, in his absence, any other judge or magistrate having power to commit shall proceed to examine the complainant and any other witnesses and receive any other evidence that may be produced, touching the charge. [C27, §12667-a19.]

12667-a20. Presence of defendant—defense. The defendant shall have the right to be present at the examination and to controvert such charges, if he so desires. [C27, §12667-a20.]

12667-a21. Testimony preserved. The examination shall be reduced to writing. [C27, §12667-a21.]

12667-a22. Defendant discharged. If the examination fails to show probable cause the defendant shall be discharged without prejudice to further proceedings. [C27, §12667-a22.]

12667-a23. Defendant bound over. If the examination shows probable cause the judge or magistrate shall bind the defendant in bond or recognizance, with sufficient security, to appear at the next term of the district court to be held in the county. [C27, §12667-a23.]

12667-a24. Defendant committed. On neglect or refusal to furnish such security he shall commit the defendant to jail to be held to answer the complaint. [C27, §12667-a24.]

12667-a25. Return. The warrant, the examination reduced to writing, and the security, shall be returned to the court. [C27, §12667-a25.]

12667-a26. Continuance. If the child is not born at the time set for the trial, the case shall, unless the defendant consents to trial, be continued until the child is born, and the defendant shall remain bound or held until trial. [C27, §12667-a26.]

12667-a27. Method of trial. The trial shall be by jury, if either party demands a jury, otherwise by the court, and shall be conducted as in other civil cases. [C51, §§851, 854; R60, §§1419, 1422; C73, §4720; C97, §5634; C24, §12663; C27, §12667-a27.]

12667-a28. County attorney to prosecute. The county attorney, on being notified of the facts justifying a complaint as provided in this chapter, or of the filing of such complaint, shall prosecute the matter in behalf of the complainant. [C73, §4719; C97, §5633; C24, §12662; C27, §12667-a28.]

12667-a29. Exclusion of bystanders. Unless objection is raised by either party to the action the judge shall exclude from the hearing all persons except the employees of the court, witnesses, and immediate relatives of the parties involved. [C27, §12667-a29.]

12667-a30. Absence of defendant. If the defendant fails to appear, the security for his appearance shall be forfeited and shall be applied on account of the payment of the judgment, but the trial shall proceed as if he were present, and the court shall upon the findings of the judge or the verdict of the jury make such orders as if the defendant were in court. [C27, §12667-a30.]

12667-a31. Death, absence, or insanity of mother—testimony receivable. If after the complaint the mother dies or becomes insane or cannot be found within the jurisdiction, the proceeding does not abate, but the child shall be substituted as complainant. The testimony of the mother taken at the preliminary hearing, and her deposition taken as in other civil cases, may in any such case be read as evidence and in all cases shall be read as evidence if demanded by the defendant. [C27, §12667-a31.]

12667-a32. Death of defendant. In case of the death of the defendant, after the preliminary hearing, the action may be prosecuted against the personal representative of the deceased with like effects as if he were living, subject as regards the measure of support to the provision of section 12667-a6 except that no arrest of such personal representative shall take place or bond be required of him. [C27, §12667-a32.]

12667-a33. Costs payable by county. If the verdict of the jury at the trial or the finding of the court be in favor of the defendant the costs of the action shall be paid by the county. [C24, §12666; C27, §12667-a33.]

12667-a34. New trial. If there be motion for a new trial, the defendant shall be held until such motion be disposed of; and if a new trial is granted, the same course shall be pursued as in case of a continuance. [C27, §12667-a34.]

12667-a35. Judgment in general. If the findings or verdict be against the defendant, the court shall give judgment against him declaring paternity and for support of the child. [C51, §855; R60, §1423; C73, §4721; C97, §5635; C24, §12664; C27, §12667-a35.]

12667-a36. Form of judgment. The judgment shall be for annual amounts, equal or varying, having regard to the obligation of the father under section 12667-a1, as the court directs, until the child reaches the age of sixteen years. The payments may be required to be made at such periods or intervals as the court directs. [C51, §855; R60, §1423; C73, §4721; C97, §5635; C24, §12664; C27, §12667-a36.]

12667-a37. Expenses of confinement. In addition to providing for support, the judgment may also provide for the payment of the necessary expenses incurred by or for the mother in connection with the birth of the child. [C27, §12667-a37.]

12667-a38. Payment to trustees. The court may require the payment to be made to the mother, or to some person or corporation to be designated by the court as trustee. The payments shall be directed to be made to a trustee if the mother does not reside within the jurisdiction of the court. [C27, §12667-a38.]

12667-a39. Report by trustee. The trustee shall report to the court annually, or oftener as directed by the court, the amounts received and paid over. [C27, §12667-a39.]

12667-a40. Security required. The court may require the father to give security by bond with sureties, for the payment of the judgment. [C27, §12667-a40.]
§12667-a41. Commitment to jail—discharge. In default of such security, when required, the court may commit him to jail. After one year the person so committed may be discharged but his liability to pay the judgment shall not thereby be affected. [C27,§12667-a41.]

§12667-a42. Commitment to custodian. Instead of committing the father to jail, or as a condition of his release from jail, the court may commit him to the custody of the probation officer or other proper person selected by the court, upon such terms regarding payments and personal reports, as the court may direct. Upon violation of the terms imposed, the court may commit or recommit the father to jail. [C27,§12667-a42.]

§12667-a43. Judgment against sureties. Where security is given and default is made in any payment, the court shall cite the parties bound by the security requiring them to show cause why judgment should not be given against them and execution issue thereon. If the amount due and unpaid be not paid before the return day of the citation, and no cause be shown to the contrary, judgment shall be rendered against those served with the citation for the amount due and unpaid together with costs, and execution shall issue therefor saving all remedies upon the bond for future defaults. The judgment shall be enforceable as other judgments. [C51,§855; R60,§1428; C73,§4721; C97,§6635; C24,§12665; C27,§12667-a43.]

§12667-a44. Commitment for contempt. The court also has power, on default as aforesaid, to adjudge the father in contempt and to order him committed to jail in the same manner and with the same powers as in case of commitment for default in giving security. The commitment of the father shall not operate to stay execution upon the judgment on the bond. [C27,§12667-a44.]

§12667-a45. Desertion statute applicable. The provisions of chapter 598, relating to desertion and abandonment of children shall have the same force and effect in cases of illegitimacy where paternity has been judicially established, or has been acknowledged by the father in writing or by the furnishing of support, as in cases of children born in wedlock. [C27,§12667-a45.]

§12667-a46. Agreement or compromise. An agreement or compromise made by the mother or child or by some authorized person on their behalf with the father concerning the support of the child shall be binding upon the mother and child only when adequate provision is fully secured by payment or otherwise and when approved by a court having jurisdiction to compel support of the child. The performance of the agreement or compromise, when so approved, shall bar other remedies of the mother or child for the support of the child. [C27,§12667-a46.]

§12667-a47. Continuing jurisdiction. The court has continuing jurisdiction over proceedings brought to compel support and to increase or decrease the amount thereof until the judgment of the court has been completely satisfied, and also has continuing jurisdiction to determine the custody in accordance with the interests of the child. [C73,§4722; C97,§5636; C24,§12667; C27,§12667-a47.]

§12667-a48. Probation. Upon a prosecution hereunder, or entry of a plea of guilty or after conviction, the court, instead of imposing sentence or as a condition of his release, may commit him to the custody of a probation officer or other proper person, upon such terms as to payment of support to or on behalf of the mother or child and as to personal reports, as the court may direct. Upon violation of the terms imposed, the court may proceed to impose the sentence and commit or recommit in accordance with the sentence. [C27,§12667-a48.]

Refer to in §12667-a49.

§12667-a49. Concurrence of remedies. A criminal prosecution shall not be a bar to, or be barred by, civil proceedings to compel support; but money paid toward the support of the child under the provisions of section 12667-a48 shall be allowed for and accredited in determining or enforcing any civil liability. [C27,§12667-a49.]

§12667-a50. Limitation of actions. Proceedings to enforce the obligation of the father shall not be brought after the lapse of more than two years from the birth of the child, unless paternity has been judicially established, or has been acknowledged by the father in writing or by the furnishing of support. [C27,§12667-a50.]

§12667-a51. Foreign judgments. The judgment of the court of another state rendered in proceedings to compel support of a child born out of wedlock, and directing payment either of a fixed sum or of sums payable from time to time, may be sued upon in this state and made a domestic judgment so far as not inconsistent with the laws of this state, and the same remedies may thereupon be had upon such judgment as if it had been recovered originally in this state. [C27,§12667-a51.]

§12667-a52. Reference to illegitimacy prohibited. In all records, certificates, or other papers hereafter made or executed, other than birth records and certificates or records of judicial proceedings in which the question of birth out of wedlock is at issue, requiring a declaration by or notice to the mother of a child born out of wedlock, it shall be sufficient for all purposes to refer to the mother as the parent having the sole custody of the child or to the child as being in the sole custody of the mother and no explicit reference shall be made to illegitimacy, and the term natural shall be deemed equivalent to the term illegitimate when referring to parentage or birth out of wedlock. [C27,§12667-a52.]

Refer to in §12667-a54.

§12667-a53. Report to registrar of vital statistics. Upon the entry of a judgment determining the paternity of an illegitimate child the clerk of the district court shall notify in writing the state registrar of vital statistics of the name of the person against whom such judgment has been entered, together with such other facts disclosed by his records as may assist in identifying the record of the birth of the child as the same may appear in the office.
of said registrar. If such judgment shall there-
after be vacated that fact shall be reported by
the clerk in the same manner. [C27, §12667-a59.]

12667-a54. Applicability of chapter. This
chapter applies to all cases of birth out of wed-
lock where birth occurs after this chapter takes
effect, except that section 12667-a52 applies to
all cases occurring after this chapter takes
effect. [C27, §12667-a54.]

This chapter took effect July 4, 1925.

CHAPTER 545
JUDGMENT BY CONFESSION
Referred to in §12672. Judgments by confession in justice courts, §10571.

12668. Judgment by confession—how entered.

12669. For money only—contingent liability.

12668. Judgment by confession—how en-
tered. A judgment by confession, without ac-
tion, may be entered by the clerk of the district
court. [C51, §1837; R60, §3397; C73, §2894; C97,
§3813; C24, 27, §12668.]

12669. For money only—contingent liability.
The judgment can be only for money due or to
become due, or to secure a person against con-
tingent liabilities on behalf of the defendant,
and must be for a specified sum. [C51, §1838;
R60, §3398; C73, §2895; C97, §3814; C24, 27,
§12669.]

12670. Statement. A statement in writing
must be made, signed, and verified by the de-
fendant, and filed with the clerk, to the follow-
ing effect:

12672. Offer to confess before action brought.

12673. Nonacceptance—costs.

12674. Effect of nonaccepted offer.

12675. Offer to confess after action brought.

12676. Nonacceptance—costs.

12677. Effect of nonaccepted offer.

12678. Offer to confess after action brought.

12672. Offer to confess before action
brought. Before an action for the recovery of
money is brought against any person, he may
go before the clerk of the county of his resi-
dence, or of that in which the person having
the cause of action resides, and offer to con-
fess judgment in favor of such person for a
specified sum on such cause of action, as pro-
vided for in the foregoing chapter. [R60, §3403;
C73, §2898; C97, §3817; C24, 27, §12672.]

12673. Nonacceptance—costs. If such per-
son, having had the same notice as if he were
defendant in an action that the offer would be
made, of its amount, and of the time and place
of making it, refuses to accept it, and after-
wards commences an action upon such cause,
and does not recover more than the amount so
offered to be confessed, he shall pay all the
costs of the action. [R60, §3403; C73, §2898;
C97, §3817; C24, 27, §12673.]

12674. Effect of nonaccepted offer. On the
trial thereof the offer shall not be treated as an
admission of the cause of action or amount to

12679. Acceptance—judgment.

12680. Effect of nonaccepted offer.

12681. Costs.

12682. Conditional offer.

12683. Acceptance—effect.

12684. Nonacceptance—effect.

12685. No cause for continuance.

12675. Offer to confess after action brought.
After an action for the recovery of money is
brought, the defendant may offer in court to
confess judgment for part of the amount
claimed, or part of the causes involved in the
action. [R60, §3404; C73, §2899; C97, §3818;
C24, 27, §12675.]

12676. Nonacceptance—costs. If the plain-
tiff, being present, refuses to accept judgment
for such sum in full of his demands in the
action, or, having had three days' notice that
the offer would be made, of its amount, and of
the time of making it, fails to attend, and on
the trial does not recover more than was offered
to be confessed, he shall pay the costs of the
defendant incurred after the offer. [R60, §3404;
C73, §2899; C97, §3818; C24, 27, §12676.]

12677. Effect of nonaccepted offer. The
offer shall not be treated as an admission of the
cause of action or amount to which the plaintiff

CHAPTER 546
OFFER TO CONFESSION JUDGMENT
Offer to confess in justice courts, §10601.

12672. Offer to confess before action brought.

12673. Nonacceptance—costs.

12674. Effect of nonaccepted offer.

12675. Offer to confess after action brought.

12676. Nonacceptance—costs.

12677. Effect of nonaccepted offer.

12678. Offer to confess after action brought.

12679. Acceptance—judgment.

12680. Effect of nonaccepted offer.

12681. Costs.

12682. Conditional offer.

12683. Acceptance—effect.

12684. Nonacceptance—effect.

12685. No cause for continuance.

with which the plaintiff was entitled, nor be given
in evidence. [R60, §3403; C73, §2898; C97, §3817;
C24, 27, §12674.]

12675. Offer to confess after action brought.
After an action for the recovery of money is
brought, the defendant may offer in court to
confess judgment for part of the amount
claimed, or part of the causes involved in the
action. [R60, §3404; C73, §2899; C97, §3818;
C24, 27, §12675.]

12676. Nonacceptance—costs. If the plain-
tiff, being present, refuses to accept judgment
for such sum in full of his demands in the
action, or, having had three days' notice that
the offer would be made, of its amount, and of
the time of making it, fails to attend, and on
the trial does not recover more than was offered
to be confessed, he shall pay the costs of the
defendant incurred after the offer. [R60, §3404;
C73, §2899; C97, §3818; C24, 27, §12676.]

12677. Effect of nonaccepted offer. The
offer shall not be treated as an admission of the
cause of action or amount to which the plaintiff
was entitled nor be given in evidence upon the trial. [R60,§3404; C73,§2900; C97,§3819; C24, 27,§12687.]

12678. Offer to confess after action brought. The defendant in an action for the recovery of money only may, at any time after service of notice and before the trial, serve upon the plaintiff or his attorney an offer in writing to allow judgment to be taken against him for a specified sum with costs. [R60,§3405; C73,§2900; C97,§3819; C24, 27,§12678.]

12679. Acceptance—judgment. If the plaintiff accepts the offer, and gives notice thereof to the defendant or his attorney within five days after the offer is made, the offer, and an affidavit that the notice of acceptance was delivered in the time limited, may be filed by the plaintiff, or the defendant may file the acceptance with a copy of the offer, verified by affidavit; and in either case a minute of the offer and acceptance shall be entered upon the judge's calendar, and judgment shall be rendered by the court accordingly. [R60,§3405; C73,§2900; C97,§3819; C24, 27,§12679.]

12680. Effect of nonaccepted offer. If the notice of acceptance is not given in the period limited, the offer shall be treated as withdrawn, and shall not be given in evidence or mentioned on the trial. [R60,§3405; C73,§2900; C97,§3819; C24, 27,§12680.]

12681. Costs. If the plaintiff fails to obtain judgment for more than was offered by the defendant, he cannot recover costs, but shall pay the defendant's costs from the time of the offer. [R60,§3405; C73,§2900; C97,§3819; C24, 27,§12681.]

12682. Conditional offer. In an action for the recovery of money only, the defendant, having answered, may serve upon the plaintiff or his attorney an offer in writing that, if he fails in his defense, the amount of recovery shall be assessed at a specified sum. [R60,§3406; C73,§2901; C97,§3820; C24, 27,§12682.]

12683. Acceptance—effect. If the plaintiff accepts the offer, and gives notice thereof to the defendant or his attorney within five days after it was served, or within three days if served in term time, and the defendant fails in his defense, the judgment shall be for the amount so agreed upon. [R60,§3406; C73,§2901; C97,§3820; C24, 27,§12683.]

12684. Nonacceptance—effect. If the plaintiff does not accept the offer, he shall prove the amount to be recovered as if the offer had not been made, and the offer shall not be given in evidence or mentioned on the trial, and if the amount recovered by the plaintiff does not exceed the sum mentioned in the offer, the defendant shall recover his costs incurred in the defense. [R60,§3406; C73,§2901; C97,§3820; C24, 27,§12684.]

12685. No cause for continuance. The making of any offer pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall not be cause for a continuance of the action or a postponement of the trial. [R60,§3407; C73,§2902; C97,§3821; C24, 27,§12685.]

CHAPTER 547

SUBMITTING CONTROVERSIES WITHOUT ACTION OR IN ACTION

12686. Agreed statement of facts.  
12687. Affidavit.  
12689. Record.  
12690. Judgment enforced.

12686. Agreed statement of facts. Parties to a question in difference, which might be the subject of a civil action, may, without action, present an agreed statement of the facts to any court having jurisdiction of the subject matter. [C51,§1843; R60,§3408; C73,§3408; C97,§4377; C24, 27,§12686.]

12687. Affidavit. It must be shown by affidavit that the controversy is real, and that the proceeding is in good faith to determine the rights of the parties thereto. [C51,§1844; R60, §3409; C73,§3409; C97,§4378; C24, 27,§12687.]

12688. Judgment. The court shall hear and determine the case and render judgment as if an action were pending. [C51,§1845; R60,§3410; C73,§3410; C97,§4379; C24, 27,§12688.]

12689. Record. The statement, the submission, and the judgment shall constitute the record. [R60,§3411; C73,§3411; C97,§4380; C24, 27,§12689.]

12690. Judgment enforced. The judgment shall be with costs, and it may be enforced and shall be subject to review in the same manner as if it had been rendered in an action, unless otherwise provided for in the submission. [R60, §3412; C73,§3412; C97,§4381; C24, 27,§12690.]

12691. Submission of cause pending.  
12692. Pleadings abandoned—lien and custody.  
12693. Submission of question of law—agreement.  
12694. Costs.

12692. Pleadings abandoned—lien and custody. Such submission of a stated case shall be an abandonment by both parties of all pleadings filed in such case, and the cause shall stand on the agreed case alone, which must provide for any lien created for attachment, and for any property in the custody of the law, else such lien and custody will be held to be waived. [R60,§3413; C73,§3413; C97,§4382; C24, 27,§12692.]

12693. Submission of question of law—agreement as to judgment. The parties may, if they think fit, enter into an agreement in writing that, upon the judgment of the court being
CHAPTER 548

ARBITRATION

12695. What controversies.

12696. Written agreement.

12697. What submitted.

12698. Action pending.

12699. Procedure.

12700. Revocation.


12702. Time for award.

12703. When time not fixed.

12695. What controversies. All controversies which might be the subject of civil action may be submitted to the decision of one or more arbitrators, as hereafter provided. [C51, §2098; R60, §3675; C73, §3416; C97, §4385; C24, 27, §12695.]

12696. Written agreement. The parties, themselves, or those persons who might lawfully have controlled a civil action in their behalf for the same subject matter, must sign and acknowledge a written agreement, specifying particularly what demands are to be submitted, the names of the arbitrators, and court by which the judgment on their award is to be rendered. [C51, §§2099, 2100; R60, §§3676, 3677; C73, §3417; C97, §4386; C24, 27, §12696.]

12697. What submitted. The submission may be of some particular matters or demands, or of all demands which the one party has against the other, or of all mutual demands on both sides. [C51, §2101; R60, §3678; C73, §3418; C97, §4387; C24, 27, §12697.]

12698. Action pending. A submission to arbitration of the subject matter of action may also be made by an order of court, upon agreement of parties, after action is commenced. [C51, §2102; R60, §3679; C73, §3419; C97, §4388; C24, 27, §12698.]

12699. Procedure. All the rules prescribed by law in cases of referees are applicable to arbitrators, except as herein otherwise expressed, or as otherwise agreed upon by the parties. [C51, §2103; R60, §3680; C73, §3420; C97, §4389; C24, 27, §12699.]

12700. Revocation. Neither party shall have the power to revoke the submission without the consent of the other. [C51, §2104; R60, §3681; C73, §3421; C97, §4390; C24, 27, §12700.]

12701. Neglect to appear. If either party neglects to appear before the arbitrators after due notice, except in case of sickness, they may nevertheless proceed to hear and determine the controversy upon the evidence which is produced before them. [C51, §2105; R60, §3682; C73, §3422; C97, §4391; C24, 27, §12701.]

12702. Time for award. If the time within which the award is to be made is fixed in the submission, one made after that time shall not have any legal effect, unless made upon a recommittal of the matter by the court to which it is reported. [C51, §2106; R60, §3683; C73, §3423; C97, §4392; C24, 27, §12702.]

12703. When time not fixed. If the time of filing the award is not fixed in the submission, it must be filed within one year from the time the agreement is signed and acknowledged, unless by mutual consent the time is prolonged. [C51, §2107; R60, §3684; C73, §3424; C97, §4393; C24, 27, §12703.]

12704. Award—how made. The award must be in writing, and shall be delivered by one of the arbitrators to the court designated in the agreement, or it may be inclosed and sealed by them and transmitted to the court, and not opened until the court so orders. [C51, §2108; R60, §3685; C73, §3425; C97, §4394; C24, 27, §12704.]

12705. Hearing in court. The award shall be entered on the docket of the court at the term to which it is returned, as an action is entered, and shall be called up and acted upon in its order, but the court may require actual notice to be given to either party, when it appears necessary and proper, before proceeding to act on the award. [C51, §2109; R60, §3686; C73, §3426; C97, §4396; C24, 27, §12705.]

12706. Rejection—rehearing. The award may be rejected by the court for any legal and sufficient reasons, or it may be recommitted for a rehearing to the same arbitrators, or any others agreed upon by the parties, or appointed by the court if they cannot agree. [C51, §2110; R60, §3687; C73, §3427; C97, §4397; C24, 27, §12706.]

12707. Force and effect of award. When the award has been adopted, it shall be filed and entered on the records, and shall have the same force and effect as the verdict of a jury. Judgment may be entered and execution issued accordingly. [C51, §2111; R60, §3688; C73, §3428; C97, §4398; C24, 27, §12707.]
12708. Appeal. When an appeal is taken from such judgment, copies of the submission and award, together with all affidavits, shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court. [C51, §2112; R60, §3689; C73, §8429; C97, §4599; C24, 27, §12708.]

12709. Costs. If there is no provision in the debentures respecting costs, the arbitrators may apportion the same. [C51, §2113; R60, §3690; C73, §8430; C97, §4400; C24, 27, §12709.]

12710. Rights saved. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect in any manner the control of the court over the parties, the arbitrators or their award; nor to impair or affect any action upon an award, or upon any bond or other engagement to abide an award.

CHAPTER 549
RECEIVERS
Referred to in §§11681, 12115.

12713. Appointment.
12714. Permissible proofs.
12715. Oath and bond of.
12716. Powers.
12717. Priority of liens.
12718. Taxes as prior claim—necessity to file.

12713. Appointment. On the petition of either party to a civil action or proceeding, wherein he shows that he has a probable right to, or interest in, any property which is the subject of the controversy, and that such property, or its rents or profits, are in danger of being lost or materially injured or impaired, and on such notice to the adverse party as the court or judge shall prescribe, the court, or, in vacation, the judge thereof, if satisfied that the interests of one or both parties will be thereby promoted, and the substantial rights of neither unduly infringed, may appoint a receiver to take charge of and control such property under its direction during the pendency of the action, and may order and coerce the delivery of it to him. [C51, §1655; R60, §§3216, 3419; C73, §§2903, 2970; C97, §3822; C24, 27, §12713.]

Exception as to fraternal beneficiary society, §8891.
Orders executed outside district, §11424-d1.

12714. Permissible proofs. Upon the hearing of the application, affidavits, and such other proof as the court or judge permits, may be introduced, and upon the whole case such order made as will be for the best interest of all parties concerned. [C73, §2908; C97, §3822; C24, 27, §12714.]

12715. Oath and bond of. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties, he must be sworn faithfully to discharge his trust to the best of his ability, and must also file with the clerk a bond with sureties, to be approved by him, in a penalty to be fixed by the court or judge, and conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, and that he will obey the orders of the court in respect thereto. [C51, §1657; R60, §3420; C73, §2904; C97, §3823; C24, 27, §12715.]

12716. Powers. Subject to the control of the court or judge, a receiver has power to bring and defend actions, to take and keep possession of property, to collect debts, to receive the rents and profits of real property, and, generally, to do such acts in respect to the property committed to him as may be authorized by law or ordered by the court. [C51, §1658; R60, §3421; C73, §2905; C97, §3824; C24, 27, §12716.]

12717. Priority of liens. Persons having liens upon the property placed in the hands of a receiver shall, if there is a contest as to their priority, submit them to the court for determination. [C97, §3825; C13, §3825; C24, 27, §12717.]

12718. Taxes as prior claim—necessity to file. When the assets of any corporation, partnership, or person shall be placed in the hands of a receiver, all taxes against said corporation, partnership, or person, whether levied under the laws of the state or ordinances of municipal corporations, shall be entitled to priority and be first paid in full by the receiver and claims therefor need not be filed with said receiver. [S13, §3825; C24, 27, §12718.]

12719. Claims entitled to priority. When the property of any person, partnership, company, or corporation has been placed in the hands of a receiver for distribution, after the payment of all costs the following claims shall be entitled to priority of payment in the order named:
1. Taxes or other debts entitled to preference under the laws of the United States.  
2. Debts due or taxes assessed and levied for the benefit of the state, county, or other municipal corporation in this state.  
3. Debts owing to employees for labor performed as defined by section 11717. [S13, §3825-a; C24, 27, §12719.]

Referred to in §§12719-a1, 12719-a2.  
Bank receivership, §9239.  
Labor claims preferred, §§11717, 11971, 12732.
ASSIGNMENT FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS, Ch 550, §12720

12719-a1. Nonapplicability. The provisions of section 12719 shall not apply to the receivership of state banks, savings banks, loan and trust companies, or private banks, and in the receivership of state banks, savings banks, loan and trust companies, or private banks, no such preference or priority shall be allowed as is provided in said section 12719 except for labor as provided by statute. [C27, §12719-a1.]

12719-a2. Legislative intent. The provisions of section 12719-a1 are declaratory of the intent of the legislature and of its interpretation of the provisions of section 12719. [C27, §12719-a2.]

12719-b1. Discovery of assets. The court or any judge thereof having direction or control of the receiver, require any person suspected of having taken wrongful possession of any of the effects of any person, corporation or partnership for which said receiver has been appointed, or of having had such effects under his control, or any officer or agent of any such suspected person, to appear and submit to an examination, under oath, touching such matters, and if, on such examination, it appears that the person examined has the wrongful possession of any such property, the court or judge may order the delivery thereof to the receiver. [C27, §12719-b1.]

12719-b2. Contempt. If, on being served with the order of the court or judge requiring him to do so, any person fails to appear in accordance therewith, or if, having appeared, he refuses to answer any questions which the court or judge thinks proper to be put to him in the course of such examination, or if he fails to comply with the order of the court or judge requiring him to deliver any such property or effects to the receiver, he may be committed to the jail of the county until he does. [C27, §12719-b2.]

CHAPTER 550
ASSIGNMENT FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS

12720. Must be without preferences. No general assignment of property by an insolvent person, firm, or corporation, or in contemplation of insolvency, for the benefit of creditors, shall be valid unless it be made for the benefit of all the creditors in proportion to the amount of their respective claims; and in every such assignment the assent of the creditors shall be presumed. [C51, §§977, 978; R60, §§1826, 1827; C73, §§2115, 2116; C97, §§3071; C24, 27, §12720.]

12721. How made. Every such assignment shall be by an instrument in writing, setting forth the name of the assignor, his residence and business, the name of the assignee and his residence and business, and, in a general way, the property assigned and its location, and the purpose of the assignment. [C97, §§3072; C24, 27, §12721.]

12722. Execution — record and index. It shall be signed and acknowledged in the manner prescribed for the execution and acknowledgment of deeds, and recorded in the office of the recorder of the county where the assignor resides, and in any other county in the state in which he has real property to be assigned thereby, in the records of deeds, and indexed in the proper index books. [R60, §1828; C73, §2117; C97, §§3072; C24, 27, §12722.]

12723. Inventory — list of creditors. The assignor shall annex to such instrument an inventory, under oath, of his estate, real and personal, according to the best of his knowledge, and a list of his creditors and the amount of their respective demands, and in every such assignment the amount of the creditors shall be presumed. [C51, §§977, 978; R60, §§1826, 1827; C73, §§2115, 2116; C97, §§3071; C24, 27, §12720.]

12724. Effect of assignment. As soon as such

12725. Filing with clerk. It shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court, as shall all subsequent papers connected with such proceedings. [R60, §1828; C73, §2117; C97, §§3072; C24, 27, §12725.]

12726. Inventory and appraisement—bond. The assignee shall forthwith file with the clerk
of the district court where such assignor resides a true and full inventory and valuation of said estate under oath, so far as the same has come to his knowledge, and shall then enter into bonds to said clerk, for the use of the creditors, in double the amount of the inventory and valuation, with one or more sureties to be approved by said clerk, for the faithful performance of said trust, and the assignee may thereupon proceed to perform any duty necessary to carry into effect the purpose of said assignment. [R60,§1830; C73,§2118; C97,§3073; C24, 27,§12726.]

12727. Notice of assignment—notice to creditors. The assignee shall forthwith give notice of such assignment by publication in some newspaper in the county, which shall be continued, once each week, at least six weeks, and forthwith send a notice by mail to each creditor of whom he shall be informed, directed to his usual place of residence, requiring such creditor to file in the office of the clerk of the district court within three months thereafter his claims under oath. [R60,§1839; C73,§2119; C97,§3074; S13,§3074; C24, 27,§12727; 43 GA, ch 258.]

Referred to in §12728.

12728. Claims filed. The claims of all creditors, clearly and distinctly stated and sworn to by the claimant, or by some person acquainted with the facts, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court within three months from the date of the first publication provided for in section 12727, unless the court extends such time for all or some of such claimants, which it may do in its discretion where peculiar circumstances seem to justify such extension, but in no case shall such time be extended beyond nine months. [C97,§3075; C24, 27,§12728; 43 GA, ch 258.]

12729. Report required. At the expiration of three months from the time of first publishing notice, the assignee shall report and file with the clerk of the court a true and full list, under oath, of all such creditors of the assignor as shall have claimed to be such, with a statement of their claims, an affidavit of publication of notice, and a list of the creditors, with their places of residence, to whom notice has been sent by mail, and the date of mailing the same. [R60,§1831; C73,§2120; C97,§3076; C24, 27,§12729.]

12730. Claims contested. Any person interested may appear within three months after such report is filed and contest the claim or demand of any creditor by written exceptions thereto filed with the clerk, who shall forthwith cause notice thereof to be given to the creditor, which shall be served as in case of an original notice and returnable at the next term, at which term the court shall proceed to hear the proofs and allegations of the parties in the case, and render such judgment thereon as shall be just, or it may allow a trial by jury. [R60,§1832; C73,§2121; C97,§3077; C24, 27,§12730.]

12731. Priority of taxes—necessity to file claim. In all assignments of property for the benefit of creditors, assessments thereof, or taxes levied thereon, whether under the laws of the state or ordinances of municipal corporations, shall be entitled to priority, and paid in full by the assignee, and claims therefor need not be filed with him. [C97,§3078; C24, 27,§12731.]

Referred to in §12733.

12732. Labor claims preferred. If the claim of any creditor is for personal services rendered the assignor within ninety days next preceding the execution of the assignment, it shall be paid in full. [C97,§3079; C24, 27,§12732.]

Referred to in §12733.

Labor claims preferred, §§11717, 11971, 12719.

12733. Dividends—compensation. Subject to the provisions contained in sections 12731 and 12732, if no exception be made to the claim of any creditor, or if the same has been adjudicated, the court shall order the assignee to make, from time to time, fair and equal dividends among the creditors of the assets in his hands in proportion to their claims, and as soon as may be to render a final account of said trust to said court, which may allow such compensation to said assignee in the final settlement as may be considered just and right. [C73,§2122; C97,§3079; C24, 27,§12733.]

12734. Absent creditor. If, upon making the final dividend to the creditors, the assignee shall be unable, after reasonable efforts, to ascertain the place of residence of any creditor, or any person who is authorized to receive the dividend due him, he shall report the same to the court, with evidence showing diligent attempts to find such creditor or person authorized to receive the dividend, whereupon the court may, in its discretion, order the distribution of the unclaimed dividend among the other creditors. [C97,§3079; C24, 27,§12734.]

12735. Power of court. The assignee shall be at all times subject to the order and supervision of the court or judge, and from time to time may be compelled by citation or attachment to file reports of his proceedings and of the situation and condition of the trust, and to proceed in the execution of the duties required by this chapter. [R50,§§1894, 1842; C73,§2123; C97,§3080; C24, 27,§12735.]

12736. Disposal of property—time limit. The assignee shall dispose of all personal property and divide the proceeds of the same among creditors as they may be entitled thereto within six months from the date of the assignment, and shall dispose of real estate within one year from such date, and make full settlement by that time, unless the court or judge, for good reason shown, shall extend the time within which such disposition or settlement shall be made. [C97,§3080; C24, 27,§12736.]

12737. Neglect to file inventory or list. No assignment shall be declared fraudulent or void for want of any list or inventory, as provided in this chapter. [R60,§1835; C73,§2124; C97,§3081; C24, 27,§12737.]

12738. Examination of debtor. The court or judge may, upon application of the assignee or
any creditor, compel the appearance in person of the debtor before such court or judge forthwith, or at the next term, to answer under oath such matters as may be inquired of him, and such debtor may be fully examined under oath as to the amount and situation of his estate, and the names of the creditors and amounts due to each, with their places of residence, and may be compelled to deliver to the assignee any property or estate embraced in the assignment. [R60,§1835; C73,§2124; C97,§3081; C24, 27,§12738.]

12739. Additional inventory and security. The assignee shall, from time to time, file with the clerk of the court an inventory and valuation of any additional property which may come into his hands under said assignment after the filing of the first inventory, and the clerk may thereupon require him to give additional security. [R60,§1836; C73,§2125; C97,§3082; C24, 27,§12739.]

12740. Claims not due. Any creditor may claim debts to become due, as well as debts due, but on debts not due a reasonable rebate shall be made when the same are not drawing interest. [R60,§1837; C73,§2126; C97,§3083; C24, 27,§12740.]

12741. Claims filed after three months. All creditors who shall not file their claims within three months from the publication of notice, as aforesaid, shall not participate in the dividends until after the payment in full of all claims presented within said term, and allowed by the court, unless the court has extended the time for filing such claims, except as provided by this chapter. [R60,§1837; C73,§2126; C97, §3083; C24, 27,§12741.]

12742. Sale of property generally. The assignee may dispose of and sell all the estate assigned, real and personal, which the debtor had at the time of the assignment, may sue for and recover in his name everything belonging or appertaining to said estate, and generally do whatever the debtor might have done in the premises. [R60,§1838; C73,§2127; C97,§3084; C24, 27,§12742.]

12743. Sale of real estate. No sale of real estate belonging to said trust shall be made without notice, published as in case of sales of real estate on execution, unless the court or judge shall otherwise order. [R60,§1838; C73, §2127; C97,§3084; C24, 27,§12743.]

Sale of real estate, §§11722 et seq.

12744. Approval of sales. No such sales shall be valid until approved by such court or judge. [C97,§3084; C24, 27,§12744.]

12745. Mandatory removal of assignee. Upon a written application of two-thirds of the creditors in number, and two-thirds in amount, the court shall remove the assignee and appoint in his stead a person approved by the creditors in the same number and amount. [C97,§3085; C24, 27,§12745.]

12746. Permissive removal of assignee. If an assignee shall reside out of the state, or become insane or otherwise incapable of discharging the trust, the court may, upon ten days' notice to him or his attorney, remove him and appoint another in his stead. [C97,§3085; C24, 27,§12746.]

12747. Accounting and delivery. The person so removed shall immediately turn over to the clerk of the district court, or any person appointed by the court, all moneys and property of the estate in his hands. [C97,§3086; C24, 27,§12747.]

12748. Death of assignee—failure to act. If an assignee dies before the closing of his trust, or in case any assignee shall fail or neglect for the period of twenty days after the making of any assignment to file an inventory and valuation, and give bond as required by this chapter, the district court, or any judge thereof, of the county where such assignment may be recorded, on the application of any person interested, shall appoint some person to execute the trust, who shall, on giving bond with sureties as required of an assignee, have all of the powers of the assignee first appointed, and be subject to all the duties hereby imposed. [R60,§1839; C73,§2128; C97,§3086; C24, 27,§12748.]

12749. Additional security—misconduct. In case any bond or surety is found to be insufficient, or, on complaint before the court or judge, it shall be made to appear that any assignee is guilty of wasting or misapplying the trust estate, such court or judge may require additional security, may remove the assignee and appoint another in his place, and such person so appointed, on giving bond, shall execute such duties, and may demand and sue for all estate in the hands of the person removed, and recover the amount and value of all moneys and property or estate wasted and misapplied, from such person and his sureties. [R60,§1839; C73,§2128; C97,§3086; C24, 27,§12749.]

12750. Power of judge in vacation. Any judge of the district court in vacation shall have power in cases under this chapter to issue citations and attachments, order the sale of personal or real property, and approve sales and deeds thereof. [C97,§3087; C24, 27,§12750.]
CHAPTER 551

SECURITIES AND INVESTMENTS OF TRUST FUNDS

SURETY BONDS

12751. Security to be by bond.
12752. Payee.
12753. Defects rectified.
12754. Qualifications of sureties.
12755. Attorneys not receivable as surety.
12756. New bond required.
12757. Surety bound.
12758. Affidavit of sureties—effect of.
12759. Effect of affidavit.
12759-cl. Appeal bonds—presumption.

SURETY COMPANIES

12760. Certificate of authority.
12762. Record kept by clerk.
12763. Guaranty company as surety.
12764. Payment of premiums.
12766. Limitation on acceptance of surety.
12767. Not applicable to criminal bonds.

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS

12772. Authorized securities.
12772-c2. Existing investments.
12773. Security subject to court order.
12774. Collection, application of funds.
12775. Annual accounting.
12775-bl. Nonactive funds.

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS

12776. Property or funds in litigation—deposit.
12777. Enforcement of order.
12778. Inability to distribute trust funds.
12779. Receipt taken.
12780. Final discharge.
12781. Notice of deposit.
12782. Duty of clerk.
12783. Liability—reports required.
12784. Deposit with county treasurer.
12785. Duty of treasurer.
12786. Disbursement.

§12751, Ch 551, SURETY BONDS 1566

Referred to in §§5930, 12644-c9.

SURETY BONDS

12751. Security to be by bond. Whenever security is required to be given by law or by order or judgment of a court, and no particular mode is prescribed, it shall be by bond. [C51, §2505; R60, §4113; C73, §246; C97, §355; S13, §358; C24, 27, §12751.]

12752. Payee. Such security, when not otherwise directed, may, if for the benefit of individuals, be given to the party intended to be secured thereby; if in relation to the public matters concerning the inhabitants of one county or part of a county, it may be made payable to the county; if concerning the inhabitants of more than one county, it may be made payable to the state, but a mere mistake in these respects will not vitiate the security. [C51, §2506; R60, §4114; C73, §247; C97, §356; S13, §358; C24, 27, §12752.]

12753. Defects rectified. No defective bond or other security or affidavit in any case shall prejudice the party giving or making it, provided it be so rectified within a reasonable time after the defect is discovered, as not to cause essential injury to the other party. [C51, §2511; R60, §4119; C73, §248; C97, §357; S13, §358; C24, 27, §12753.]

12754. Qualifications of sureties. The surety in every bond provided for or authorized by law must be a resident of this state, and worth double the sum to be secured beyond the amount of his debts, and have property liable to execution in this state equal to the sum to be secured, except as otherwise provided by law. Where there are two or more sureties in the same bond, they must in the aggregate have the qualification prescribed in this section. [R60, §4126; C73, §249; C97, §358; S13, §358; C24, 27, §12754.]

12755. Attorneys not receivable as surety. Attorneys at law shall not be accepted as sureties upon any official bonds provided for in section 12754. [S13, §358; C24, 27, §12755.]

12756. New bond required. Whenever the board of supervisors of any county shall have knowledge that any attorney at law is surety upon any official bond, above referred to, it shall require said officer to forthwith file a new bond. [S13, §358; C24, 27, §12756.]

12757. Surety bound notwithstanding disqualification. Nothing in sections 12755 and 12756 shall exempt such person from any liability upon the bond signed by him. [S13, §358; C24, 27, §12757.]

12758. Affidavit of sureties—effect of. The officer whose duty it is to take a surety in any bond provided for or authorized by law shall require the person offered as surety to make affidavit of his qualification, which affidavit may be made before such officer, or other officer authorized to administer oaths. [R60, §4125; C73, §250; C97, §359; S13, §359; C24, 27, §12758.]

12759. Effect of affidavit. The taking of such an affidavit shall not exempt the officer from any liability to which he might otherwise be subject for taking insufficient security. [R60, §4125; C73, §250; C97, §359; S13, §359; C24, 27, §12759.]

12759-cl. Appeal bonds—presumption. The filing by an approving officer of a duly tendered
appeal bond in an appeal to any court shall carry the presumption until the contrary is established that said officer approved the bond even though no formal approval is indorsed on the bond. [43GA, ch 240.]

SURETY COMPANIES

12760. Certificate of authority. Any company engaged in the business of becoming surety upon bonds shall file, with the clerk of any county in which it shall do business, a certificate from the commissioner of insurance that it has complied with the law and is authorized to do business in this state. [C97, §359; C24, 27, §12760.]

12761. Certificate revoked—notice. Should said authority be withdrawn at any time, the commissioner of insurance shall at once notify the clerk of each district court to that effect. [C97, §359; C24, 27, §12761.]

12762. Record kept by clerk. The clerk shall keep a book, properly indexed, in which shall be recorded all such certificates and revocations. [C97, §359; C24, 27, §12762.]

12763. Guaranty company as surety. Whenever any person who now or hereafter may be required or permitted to give a bond applies for the approval thereof, any officer or body who is now or shall hereafter be required to approve the sufficiency of such bond shall accept and approve the same, whenever its conditions are guaranteed by a company or corporation duly organized or incorporated under the laws of this state, or authorized to do business therein, and to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust, or secure any bond above referred to, and which company shall have the certificate of the commissioner of insurance authorizing it to do business therein, as provided in chapter 404. [C97, §360; C24, 27, §12763.]

12764. Payment of premiums. The premium for any such guaranty or surety company bond as defined in section 12763, may, by the approval of the court, be paid out of the trust funds in the hands of the party of whom the bond is required. [SS15, §360; C24, 27, §12764.]

12765. Certificate sufficient authority. The certificate of the commissioner of insurance, to the effect that such company has complied with the requirements of chapter 404 and is authorized to do business in this state, shall be sufficient evidence to authorize the officer or body having the approval of such bond to accept and approve the same. [C97, §360; SS15, §360; C24, 27, §12765.]

12766. Limitation on acceptance of surety. No such security shall be accepted on any bond for an amount in excess of ten per cent of the paid-up cash capital of such company or corporation unless the excess shall be reinsured in some other company or corporation authorized to do business in the state and in no case to exceed ten per cent of the capital of the reinsuring company and provided that a certificate of such reinsurance shall be furnished to the insured. [C97, §360; SS15, §360; C24, 27, §12766.]

Refer to in §12767.

12767. Not applicable to criminal bonds. Nothing contained in sections 12763 to 12766, inclusive, shall apply to bonds in criminal cases. [C97, §360; SS15, §360; C24, 27, §12767.]

12768. Release from liability. Such company or corporation may be released from its liability as such surety on any bond on the same terms and conditions, and in the same manner, as is by law prescribed for the release of natural persons as such sureties; it being the intent of this chapter to enable companies created, incorporated, or chartered for such purposes to become surety on bonds required by law, subject to all the rights and liabilities of natural persons. [C97, §361; C24, 27, §12768.]

Release, ch 55.

12769. Suit on bond—service and time thereof. Whenever suit is required to be brought on any bond given by such company, service shall be had upon any agent of such company in this state, and if there is no agent in the state, then service may be had by serving the commissioner of insurance fifteen days before the term of court in which the suit is sought to be brought. [C97, §362; C24, 27, §12769.]

12770. Commissioner of insurance as process agent. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of insurance, upon service being made upon him, to immediately mail a copy of such notice to such company at their principal place of business, and any notice so served shall be deemed to be good and sufficient service on any such company. [C97, §362; C24, 27, §12770.]

12771. Estoppel—stockholders liable. Any company which shall execute any bond as surety under the provisions of this chapter shall be bound, in any proceeding to enforce the liability which it shall have assumed to incur, to deny its corporate power to execute such instrument or assume such liability; and the private property of the stockholders shall be liable for the debts of the corporation to the full amount of the capital stock held by such stockholders. [C97, §363; C24, 27, §12771.]

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS

12772. Authorized securities. All proposed investments of trust funds by fiduciaries shall first be reported to the court or a judge for approval and be approved and unless otherwise authorized or directed by the court under authority of which he or it acts, or by the will, trust agreement or other document which is the source of authority, a trustee, executor, administrator or guardian shall invest all moneys received by such fiduciary, to be by him or it invested, in securities which at the time of the purchase thereof are included in one or more of the following classes:

1. Federal bonds. Bonds or other interest bearing obligations of the United States for the payment of which the faith and credit of the United States is pledged.
2. **Federal land bank bonds.** Bonds issued by any federal land bank under the act of congress designated as "The Federal Farm Loan Act" and acts amendatory thereof.

3. **State bonds.** Bonds or other interest bearing obligations of any state in the United States for the payment of which the faith and credit of such state is pledged and which state has not defaulted in the payment of any of its bonded debts within the ten preceding years.

4. **Municipal bonds.** Bonds, or other interest bearing obligations, which are a direct obligation of any county, township, city, village, town, school district, or other municipal corporation or district, having power to levy general taxes, in the state of Iowa, and also bonds, or other interest bearing obligations, which are a direct obligation of any county, township, city, village, town, school district or other municipal corporation or district, having power to levy general taxes, in any other state, having a population of not less than ten thousand. Provided the total funded indebtedness of any such municipality enumerated in this paragraph shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed value of the taxable property therein, as ascertained by the last assessment for tax purposes, and provided further that such municipality or district has not defaulted in the payment of any of its bonded indebtedness within the ten preceding years.

5. **Real estate mortgage bonds.** Notes or bonds of any individual secured by a first mortgage on improved real estate located in this state, provided the aggregated amount of such notes and/or bonds secured by such first mortgage, does not exceed fifty per cent of the value of the mortgage property as determined by the fiduciary.

6. **Corporate mortgages.** Notes or bonds of any corporation secured by a first mortgage on improved real estate located in this or any adjoining state upon which no default in payment of principal or interest has occurred within five preceding years provided the aggregate amount of such notes and/or bonds secured by such first mortgage does not exceed fifty per cent of the value of the mortgage property as determined by the fiduciary.

7. **Railroad bonds.** Bonds of any railroad corporation which are secured by a first lien mortgage or trust deed upon not less than one hundred miles of main track in the United States and which mortgage or trust deed has been outstanding not less than fifteen years and upon which bonds issued thereunder has been no default in the payment of principal and/or interest since the date of said such trust deed.

8. **Bonds guaranteed by railroad.** Bonds of any corporation secured by a first lien upon any railroad terminal depot, tunnel or bridge in the United States used by two or more railroad companies which have guaranteed the payment of principal and interest of such bonds and have otherwise covenanted or agreed to pay the same, provided at least one of said railroad companies meets the following requirements:

   a. Has earned net income equal to at least four per cent of the par value of its outstanding capital stock for five preceding years, and

   b. Has regularly and punctually paid interest and maturing principal on all of its mortgage indebtedness for five preceding years.

   c. Has outstanding capital stock of the par value of at least one-third of its total mortgage indebtedness.

9. **Public utility bonds.** Bonds of any corporation supplying either water, electric energy, or artificial manufactured gas or two or more thereof for light, heat, power, water or other purposes, or furnishing telephone or telegraph service, provided that such bonds are secured by a first mortgage on all property used in the business of the issuing corporation or by a first and refunding mortgage containing provision for retiring all prior liens, and provided further, that the issuing corporation is incorporated within the United States, and if operating entirely outside this state is authorized by the state or other jurisdiction having a public utilities commission with regulatory powers, and providing such operating corporation has annual gross earnings of at least one million dollars, seventy-five per cent of which gross earnings have come from the sale of water, gas or electricity, or the rendering of telephone or telegraph service and not more than fifteen per cent from any other one kind of business and which corporation has a record on its behalf or for its predecessors or constituent companies, or having officially reported net earnings at least twice its interest charges on all mortgaged indebtedness for the period of five years immediately preceding the investment and having outstanding stock the book value of which is not less than two-thirds of its total funded debt, and which corporation shall have all franchises to operate in the territory it serves in which at least seventy-five per cent of its gross income is earned, which franchise shall extend at least five years beyond the maturity of such bonds or which have indeterminate permits or agreements with duly constituted public authorities, or in the bonds of any constituent or subsidiary company of any such operating company which are secured by a first mortgage on all property of such constituent or subsidiary company, provided such bonds are to be retired or refunded by a junior mortgage, the bonds of which are eligible hereunder. [C51, §2507; R60, §4115; C73, §251; C97, §364; S13, §3641; C24, §27, §12772; 43GA, ch 259, §1.]

Referred to in §§502-c3, 12644-cl4, 12772-cl, 12772-c2.

12772-cl. **Population and indebtedness.** The population specified in section 12772 shall be determined by the last preceding official state or federal census. The indebtedness of any municipality or governmental subdivision shall be determined by the official certificate of the officer
of such municipality or district in charge of its public accounts. [45GA, ch 259, §2.]

12772-c2. Existing investments. Any fiduciary may by and with the consent of the court having jurisdiction over such fiduciary or under permission of the will or other instrument creating the trust, continue to hold any investment originally received by him or it under the trust or any increase thereof. Such fiduciary may also make investments which he or it may deem necessary to protect and safeguard investments already made according to the provisions of this and sections 12772 and 12772-c1. [45GA, ch 259, §3.]

Repeal. 45GA, ch 359, §4.

12773. Security subject to court order. When such investment is made by order of any court, the security taken shall in no case be discharged, impaired, or transferred without an order of the court to that effect, entered on the minutes thereof. [C51, §2508; R60, §4116; C73, §252; C97, §366; C24, 27, §12773.]

12774. Collection, application of funds, and reinvestment. The clerk or other person appointed in such cases to make the investment must receive all moneys as they become due thereon, and apply or reinvest the same under the direction of the court, unless the court appoints some other person to do such acts. [C51, §2509; R60, §4117; C73, §253; C97, §366; C24, 27, §12774.]

12775. Annual accounting. Once in each year, and oftener if required by the court, the person so appointed must, on oath, render to the court an account in writing of all moneys so received by him, and of the application thereof. [C51, §2510; R60, §4118; C73, §254; C97, §367; C24, 27, §12775.]

12775-b1. Nonactive funds. The governing council or board who by law are authorized to direct the depositing of funds shall be authorized to direct the treasurer to invest any fund not an active fund needed for current use and which is being accumulated as a sinking fund for a definite purpose, the interest of which is used for the same purpose, in the certificates provided by section 7420-b3, or in United States government bonds, or in local certificates or warrants issued by any municipality or school district within the county, or in municipal bonds which constitute a general liability, and the treasurer when so directed shall so invest such fund. [C27, §12775-b1.]

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS

12776. Property or funds in litigation—deposit. When it is admitted by the pleadings, or shown by the examination of a party, that he has in his possession, or under his control, any money or property capable of delivery, which is in any degree the subject of litigation, and which is held by him as trustee for another party, the court, or judge thereof, may order the same to be deposited in the office of the clerk, or delivered to such party, with or without security, subject to the further direction of the court; or may order such money to be deposited in a bank, with the consent of the parties in interest, to the credit of the court in which the action is pending, and the same shall be paid out by such bank only upon the check of the clerk, annexed to a certified copy of the order of the court directing such payment. [R60, §3416; C73, §255; C97, §368; C24, 27, §12776.]

12777. Enforcement of order. Whenever a court, or judge in the exercise of its or his authority, has ordered the deposit or delivery of money or other property, and the order is disobeyed, such court or judge, besides punishing the disobedience, may make an order requiring the sheriff to take the money or property, and deposit or deliver it in conformity with the directions of the court or judge, and in such cases he has the same power as when acting under an order for the delivery of personal property. [R60, §§3417, 3418; C73, §§256, 257; C97, §369; C24, 27, §12777.]

12778. Inability to distribute trust funds—deposit. Whenever any administrator, guardian, trustee, or referee shall desire to make his final report, and shall then have in his possession or under his control any fund, moneys, or securities due, or to become due, to any heir, legatee, devisee, or other person, whose place of residence is unknown to such administrator, guardian, trustee, or referee, or to whom payment of the amount due cannot be made as shown by the report on file, such funds, moneys, or securities may be transferred to the court and after such notice as the court may prescribe, be deposited with the clerk of the district court of the county wherein such appointment was made. [C97, §370; S13, §397; C24, 27, §12778.]

12779. Receipt taken. If said administrator, guardian, trustee, or referee shall otherwise discharge all the duties imposed upon him by such appointment, he may take the receipt of the clerk of the district court for such funds, moneys, or securities so deposited, which receipt shall specifically set forth from whom said funds, moneys, or securities were derived, the amount thereof, and the name of the person to whom due or to become due, if known. [C97, §370; S13, §397; C24, 27, §12779.]

12780. Final discharge. Said administrator, guardian, trustee, or referee may file such receipt with his final report, and if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that he has in all other respects complied with the law governing his appointment and duties, the court may approve such final report and enter his discharge. [C97, §370; S13, §397; C24, 27, §12780.]

12781. Notice of deposit. Notice of such contemplated deposit, and of final report, shall be given for the same time and in the same manner as is now required in cases of final report by administrators. [C97, §370; S13, §397; C24, 27, §12781.]

Notice. §12073.

12782. Duty of clerk. The clerk of the district court with whom any deposit of funds, moneys, or securities shall be made, as provided...
§12787, Ch 552, VACATING JUDGMENTS 1570

by any law or an order of court, shall enter in a book, to be provided and kept for that purpose, the amount of such deposit, the character thereof, the date of its deposit, from whom received, from what source derived, to whom due or to become due, if known. [C97,§371; S13,§371; C24, 27,§12782.]

12783. Liability—reports required. He shall be liable upon his bond for all such funds, moneys, or securities so deposited with him, and shall make complete verified statements thereof to the board of supervisors at the January and June sessions each year. [C97,§371; S13,§371; C24, 27,§12783.]

12784. Deposit with county treasurer. If the funds, moneys, or securities so deposited with the clerk shall not be paid to the person or persons to whom the same are due, or to become due, within six months from the date of its deposit, the clerk shall then, unless otherwise ordered by the court or judge, deposit such funds, moneys, or securities with the county treasurer for the use of the county wherein such appointment was made, taking the treasurer's receipt therefor, countersigned by the county auditor, who shall thereupon charge upon the books of his office and against the treasurer the amount named in such receipts. [C97,§371; S13,§371; C24, 27,§12784.]

12785. Duty of treasurer. Whenever any funds, moneys, or securities shall be deposited with the county treasurer, as provided in this chapter, he shall enter in a book, provided and kept for that purpose, the date of such deposit, the amount thereof, from whom received, the source from which derived, and the name of the person to whom the same is due or to become due, if known. [C97,§372; C24, 27,§12785.]

12786. Disbursement. Whenever the claimant thereof, upon proper application made to the district court, shall satisfactorily show to such court that he is the rightful owner of said funds, moneys, or securities and entitled thereto, the court, by order entered of record, shall direct the county auditor to issue a warrant on the county treasurer for said money, funds, or securities, and, upon such order, the said treasurer shall pay to the person named in such order the funds, moneys, or securities to which the claimant shall have shown himself entitled. [C97,§372; C24, 27,§12786.]

CHAPTER 552

PROCEDURE TO VACATE OR MODIFY JUDGMENTS

12787. Judgment vacated or modified—grounds. Where a final judgment or order has been rendered or made, the district court, in addition to causes for a new trial hereinbefore authorized, may, after the term at which the same was rendered or made, vacate or modify the same or grant a new trial:
1. For mistake, neglect, or omission of the clerk, or irregularity in obtaining the same.
2. For fraud practiced in obtaining the same.
3. For erroneous proceedings against a minor or person of unsound mind, when such errors or condition of mind do not appear in the record.
4. For the death of one of the parties before the rendition of the judgment or making of the order, if no substitute has been made of the proper representative before the rendition of the judgment or order.
5. For unavoidable casualty or misfortune preventing the party from prosecuting or defending.
6. Error in the judgment or order shown by a minor within twelve months after arriving at majority. [R60,§3499; C73,§3154; C97,§4091; C24, 27,§12787.]

New trial generally, §11549 et seq.
Recovery of real property, §12255.

12788. Petition for new trial after term. Where the grounds for a new trial could not with reasonable diligence have been discovered before, but are discovered after the term at which the

verdict, report of referee, or decision was rendered or made, the application may be made by petition filed, on which notice shall be served upon the successful party and returned, and he be held to appear, as in an original action. [R60,§3116; C73,§3155; C97,§4092; C24, 27,§12788.]

12789. Petition deemed denied—method of trial. The facts stated in the petition shall be considered as denied without answer, and tried by the court as other actions by ordinary proceedings. [R60,§3116; C73,§3155; C97,§4092; C24, 27,§12789.]

12790. Time limit. No such petition shall be filed after one year from the rendition of final judgment. [R60,§3116; C73,§3155; C97,§4092; C24, 27,§12790.]

Note that §§12788-12790 were but one section in code, '97.

12791. Motion to correct mistake or irregularity. Proceedings to correct mistakes or omissions of the clerk, or irregularity in obtaining judgment or order, shall be by motion served on the adverse party or his attorney, and within one year; if made to vacate a judgment or order because of irregularity in obtaining it, such motion must be made on or before the second day of the succeeding term. [R60,§3500; C73,§3156; C97,§4093; C24, 27,§12791.]

12792. Petition. The application based upon the other grounds shall be by verified peti-
section setting forth the judgment or order, the alleged facts or errors constituting a cause to vacate or modify it, and the matters constituting a defense to the action, if the party applying was a defendant. [R60,§3501; C73,§3157; C97,§4094; C24, 27,§12792.]

12793. Time limit. Such proceedings must be commenced within one year after the judgment or order was made, unless the party entitled thereto is a minor or person of unsound mind, and then within one year after the removal of such disability. [R60,§3501; C73,§3157; C97,§4094; C24, 27,§12793.]

12794. Proceedings. In such proceedings the party shall be brought into court in the same way, on the same notice as to time, mode of service, and return, and the pleadings, issues, and form and manner of trial shall be governed by the same rules and conducted in the same manner, as nearly as may be, and with the same right of appeal, as in ordinary actions. [R60,§3502; C73, §3158; C97,§4095; C24, 27,§12794.]

12795. Joinder — petition deemed denied—method of trial. No new cause of action or defense shall be introduced, and the matter stated in the petition shall be taken as denied without answer, and the issue shall be tried by the court. [R60,§3502; C73,§3158; C97,§4095; C24, 27,§12795.]

12796. Valid defense. The judgment shall not be vacated on motion or petition until it is adjudged there is a cause of action or defense to the action in which the judgment is rendered. [R60,§3503; C73,§3159; C97,§4096; C24, 27, §12796.]

12797. Liens preserved. If a judgment is modified, all liens and securities obtained under it shall be preserved to the modified judgment. [R60,§3503; C73,§3159; C97,§4096; C24, 27,§12797.]

12798. Grounds to vacate first tried. The court may first try and decide upon the grounds to vacate or modify a judgment or order, before trying or deciding upon the validity of the cause of action or defense. [R60,§3504; C73,§3160; C97,§4097; C24, 27,§12798.]

12799. Injunction. The party seeking to vacate or modify a judgment or order may have an injunction suspending proceedings on the whole or part thereof, which shall be granted by the court or a judge thereof upon its being rendered probable, by affidavit or verified petition, or by exhibition of the record, that the party is entitled to the relief asked. [R60,§3505; C73, §3161; C97,§4098; C24, 27,§12799.]

12800. Judgment affirmed. If the judgment or order is affirmed and the proceedings have been suspended, an additional judgment shall be rendered against the plaintiff in error for the amount of the costs, together with damages at the discretion of the court, not exceeding ten per cent on the amount of the judgment affirmed. [R60, §3506; C73,§3162; C97,§4099; C24, 27,§12800.]

VACATING JUDGMENTS, Ch 552, §12793
12801. Judges—quorum. The supreme court shall consist of nine judges, five of whom shall constitute a quorum to hold court, but one alone thereof may adjourn from day to day or to a certain day or until the next term. [C51, §1551; R60, §2627; C73, §139; C97, §193; S13, §193; C24, 27, §12801; 43GA, ch 260.]

12802. Division into sections. The supreme court may be divided into two sections in such manner as it may by rule prescribe. Said sections may hold open court separately and cases may be submitted to each section separately, in accordance with such rules as the court may adopt. [C97, §194; S13, §194; C24, 27, §12802.]

12803. Submission to entire court—rules. The said supreme court shall also adopt rules for the submission of any case or petition for rehearing whenever differences shall arise between members of either section or whenever the chief justice shall order or direct the submission of said question or petition for rehearing to the whole court. The supreme court shall make all rules and regulations necessary to provide for the submission of cases to the entire bench, or to the separate sections. [C97, §194; S13, §194; C24, 27, §12803.]

12804. Chief justice. Of the elected judges whose terms of office first expire, the senior in time of service shall be chief justice for six months and so on in rotation until all such judges shall have been chief justice. If two or more judges, who would otherwise be entitled to the position, are equal in time of service, then the right to the position and the order in which they shall serve shall be determined by seniority in age. At the last term of each year, the supreme court shall determine and enter of record who, under this statute, shall be chief justice for the last six months of the year. [R60, §467; C73, §582; C97, §1066; S13, §1066; C24, 27, §12804; 44GA, ch 234.]

12805. Terms of court. The supreme court shall be held at the seat of government, and shall convene and hold three regular terms each year. The first term shall begin with the second Tuesday of January and end with the first Monday of May; the second shall begin with the first Tuesday after the first Monday of May and end with the third Monday of September; and the third shall begin with the first Tuesday after the third Monday of September and end with the third Saturday of December. [C97, §192; S13, §192-a; C24, 27, §12805.]

12806. Business at each term—docket. Each of said terms of court shall be for the submission and determination of causes, and for the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before the court. All causes on the docket shall be heard at each term, unless continued or otherwise disposed of by order of the court. The court shall remain in session, so far as practicable, until it is determined what the opinion of the court shall be in all causes submitted to it, except in causes where reargument is ordered. Judgments of affirmance, rulings, and orders in causes submitted, and orders authorized by law may be made and entered by the court at any time, regardless of the terms of court. [R60, §2623; C73, §133; C97, §192; C24, 27, §12806.]

12807. Recess or adjournment. The court shall not be required to continue in actual public session during an entire term, but may adjourn from time to time as by order or rule it shall direct; provided, however, that no such recess or adjournment shall be taken for more than thirty days at one time, except during the period from the first Monday in July to the third Monday in September in each year. [S13, §192-b; C24, 27, §12807.]
12808. Causes assigned and submitted. At each regular or adjourned session of a term of court, causes pending therein may be assigned and submitted, but no more submissions shall be taken or allowed at any one session than in the judgment of the court can be properly considered and determined before the next succeeding session. [S13,§193-a; C24, 27,§12808.]

12809. Rules for assignment of causes. The court shall by appropriate rules provide for the assignment of causes for hearing at the regular and adjourned sessions thereof, and for reasonable notice to counsel of the time or times at which their cases will be called. [S13, §193-b; C24, 27,§12809.]

12810. Divided court. When the court is equally divided in opinion, the judgment of the court below shall stand affirmed, but the decision is of no further force or authority, but in such cases opinions may be filed. [C51,§1552; R60,§2628; C73,§140; C97,§195; C24, 27,§12810.]

12811. Failure of judges to attend. If none of the judges attend on the first day of the term, the clerk must enter the fact on the record, and the court shall stand adjourned until the next day, and so on until the fourth day; then, if none of the judges appear, the court shall stand adjourned until the next term. [C51,§1553; R60,§2629; C73,§141; C97,§196; C24, 27,§12811.]

12812. Business continued. No process or proceeding shall be in any manner be affected by an adjournment or failure to hold court, but all shall stand continued to the next term, without any special order to that effect. [C51, §1554; R60,§2630; C73,§142; C97,§197; C24, 27,§12812.]

12813. Opinions to be filed. The decisions of the court on all questions passed upon by it, including motions and points of practice, shall be specifically stated, and shall be accompanied with an opinion upon all such as are deemed of sufficient importance, together with any dissent therefrom, which dissent may be stated with or without an opinion. All decisions and opinions shall be in writing and filed with the clerk, except that rulings upon motions may be entered upon the announcement book. [C51, §§1560, 1561; R60,§§2636, 2637; C73,§143; C97, §198; C24, 27,§12813.]

12814. Dissenting opinions. The records and reports must in all cases show whether a decision was made by a full bench, and whether any and, if so, which of the judges dissented from the decision. [C51,§1562; R60,§2638; C73,§144; C97,§199; C24, 27,§12814.]

12815. What cases reported. If the decision, in the judgment of the court, is not of sufficient general importance to be published, it shall be so designated, in which case it shall not be included in the reports, and no case shall be reported except by order of the full bench. [C73,§145; C97,§200; C24, 27,§12815.]

12816. Attendance of sheriff of Polk county. The court may at any time require the attendance and services of the sheriff of Polk county. [C97,§201; C24, 27,§12816.]

12816-a1. Salary. Each judge of the supreme court hereafter elected shall receive a salary of seventy-five hundred dollars a year, as provided by law. [C27,§12816-a1.]


CHAPTER 554

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT

12817. Appointment.
12818. Office—duties.
12819. Fees to be collected.

12817. Appointment. Within ninety days prior to the first secular day in January, 1927, and every four years thereafter, the judges of the supreme court shall appoint a clerk of the supreme court who shall hold office for four years and until his successor has been appointed and qualified. In case a vacancy occurs, the same shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired portion of the term only. [C73,§593; C97,§1067; S13,§8207-a,b; C24, 27,§12817.]

12818. Office—duties. The clerk of the supreme court shall have an office at the seat of government, keep a complete record of the proceedings of the court, and allow no opinion filed therein to be removed except by the reporter, which opinions shall be open to examination and may be copied, and, upon request, shall be certified by him. He shall also, when required, make out and certify a copy thereof. He shall promptly announce by mail to one of the attorneys on each side any ruling made or decision rendered, record every opinion rendered as soon as filed, and perform all other duties pertaining to his office. [C51, §§1564, 1565; R60,§§2647–2651; C73,§§146–149; C97,§204; C24, 27,§12818.]

12819. Fees to be collected. The clerk shall collect the following fees and account for them as provided in section 143, and shall also keep account of and report in like manner all uncollected fees:

Upon filing each appeal, three dollars.
Upon entering judgment when the cause has been tried on its merits, two dollars.
Upon each continuance, one dollar.
Upon issuing each execution, one dollar and twenty-five cents.
Upon entering satisfaction of each judgment, fifty cents.
Upon each writ, rule, or order to be served upon any person not in court, twenty-five cents.

For copying an opinion to be transmitted to an inferior court upon reversal of a judgment or an order, to be paid by the party against whom the costs are adjudged, or for a copy of such opinion or any record made at the request of any person, for each hundred words, ten cents. [C61,
§12822, CH 555, SUPREME COURT—PROCEDURE IN CIVIL ACTIONS

12820. Execution for fees. If any of the foregoing fees of the clerk are not paid in advance, execution may issue therefor, except where the fees are payable by the county or the state. [C97, §205; C24, 27, §12820.]

12821. Deputy—qualification—duties. The clerk of the supreme court may appoint, in writing, any person, except one holding a state office, as deputy, which appointment must be approved by the officer having the approval of the principal’s bond, and such appointment may be revoked in the same manner, both the appointment and the revocation to be filed and kept in the office of the secretary of state. The deputy shall qualify by taking the oath of the principal, to be indorsed upon and filed with the certificate of appointment, and, when so qualified, he shall, in the absence or disability of the clerk, perform all of the duties of such clerk pertaining to his office. [C97, §207; SS15, §207; C24, 27, §12821.]

CHAPTER 555
PROCEDURE IN THE SUPREME COURT IN CIVIL ACTIONS


12822. Appellate jurisdiction. The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction over all judgments and decisions of all courts of record, except as otherwise provided by law. [C51, §1555; R60, §2631; C73, §3163; C97, §4101; C24, 27, §12822.]


12823. Appeals from orders. An appeal may also be taken to the supreme court from:
1. An order made affecting a substantial right in an action, when such order, in effect, determines the action and prevents a judgment from which an appeal might be taken.
2. A final order made in special actions affecting a substantial right therein, or made on a summary application in an action after judgment.
3. An order which grants or refuses, continues or modifies, a provisional remedy; grants or refuses, dissolves or refuses to dissolve, an injunction or attachment; grants or refuses a new trial; sustains or overrules a demurrer in a law action; or sustains or overrules a motion to dismiss in an equitable action.
4. An intermediate order involving the merits or materially affecting the final decision.
5. An order or judgment on habeas corpus. [C51, §1555; R60, §2632; C73, §3164; C97, §4101; C24, 27, §12823; 44GA, ch 235.]

12824. From order made by judge. If any of the above orders or judgments are made or rendered by a judge, the same are reviewable the same as if made by a court. [R60, §2633; C73, §3165; C97, §4102; C24, 27, §12824.]
12825. Other intermediate appeals. Such court, in its discretion, may also prescribe rules for allowing appeals on such other intermediate orders or decisions as are expedient, and for permitting such appeals to be taken and tried during the pendency of the action in the court below; but such an intermediate appeal shall not retar proceedings in the court from which the appeal is taken. [C51, §1557; R60, §2634; C73, §3166; C97, §4103; C24, 27, §12825.]

12826. Mistake of clerk below. A mistake of the clerk shall not be ground for an appeal until the same has been presented to and acted upon by the court below. [R60, §3498; C73, §3167; C97, §4104; C24, 27, §12826.]

12827. Motion to correct error. A judgment or order shall not be reversed for an error which can be corrected on motion in an inferior court, until such motion has been there made and overruled. [R60, §3545; C73, §3168; C97, §4105; C24, 27, §12827.]

Exception in taxation of costs, §11631.

12828. Motion for new trial. The supreme court on appeal may review and reverse any judgment or order of the municipal, superior, or district court, although no motion for a new trial was made in such court. [C73, §3169; C97, §4106; C24, 27, §12828.]

12829. Finding of facts—evidence certified. Where a cause is tried by the court, it shall not be necessary, in order to secure a review of the same in the supreme court, that there should have been any finding of facts or conclusions of law stated in the record, but the supreme court shall hear and determine the same when it appears from a certificate of the judge, agreement of parties, or their attorneys, or, if the record shows the evidence to consist wholly of written testimony, then from the certificate of the shorthand reporter or clerk, that the record contains all the evidence introduced by the parties in the trial in the court below. [C73, §3170; C97, §4107; C24, 27, §12829.]

12830. Title of cause. The cause on appeal shall be docketed as it was in the court below, and the party taking the appeal shall be called the appellant, and the other party the appellee. [R61, §3508; C73, §3171; C97, §4108; C24, 27, §12830.]

Similar provision, §11631.

12831. Process. The court may issue all writs and processes necessary for the exercise and enforcement of its appellate jurisdiction. [C51, §1558; R60, §2635; C73, §3172; C97, §4109; C24, 27, §12832.]

12832. Time for appealing. Appeals from the district, superior, and municipal courts may be taken to the supreme court at any time within four months except as hereafter provided from the date of the entry of record of the judgment or order appealed from, and not afterwards; but, when a motion for new trial, or in arrest of judgment, or for judgment notwithstanding the verdict has been filed, such time for appeal shall be automatically extended so as to permit the same at any time within sixty days after the entry of the ruling upon such motion. [C51, §1973; R60, §3507; C73, §3173; C97, §4110; C24, 27, §12832; 44GA, ch 223.]

12832-d1. Time for appealing in re constitutional test. If the action challenges the legality, validity or constitutionality of a proposed constitutional amendment, notice of appeal may be taken within three days from and after the entry of the decree in district court, and not afterwards. [44GA, ch 223.]

12833. Amount in controversy. No appeal shall be taken in any cause in which the amount in controversy between the parties as shown by the pleadings does not exceed one hundred dollars, unless the trial judge shall, during the term in which judgment or order is entered, certify that the cause is one in which the appeal should be allowed. Upon such certificate being filed the same shall be appealable regardless of the amount in controversy. Said limitation shall not affect the right of appeal in any action in which an interest in real estate is involved, nor shall the right of appeal be affected by the remission of any part of the verdict or judgment rendered or rendered. [C73, §3175; C97, §4112; C24, 27, §12833.]

12834. Appeal by coparties. A part of several coparties may appeal, but in such case they must serve notice of such appeal upon those not joining therein, and file proof thereof with the clerk of the court from which the appeal is taken. [C51, §1979; R60, §3517; C73, §3174; C97, §4111; C24, 27, §12834.]

12835. Coparties not joining. Coparties, refusing to join in an appeal, cannot afterwards appeal, or derive any benefit therefrom, unless from the necessity of the case, but they shall be held to have joined, and be liable for their proportion of the costs, unless they appear and object thereto. [C51, §1980; R60, §3518; 3519; C73, §3175; 3176; C97, §4112; C24, 27, §12835.]

12836. Appeal from part of judgment or order—effect. An appeal from part of an order, or from one of the judgments of a final adjudication, or from part of a judgment, shall not disturb, delay, or affect the rights of any party to any judgment or order, or part of a judgment or order, not appealed from. [R60, §3510; C73, §3177; C97, §4113; C24, 27, §12836.]

12837. Notice of appeal—service. An appeal is taken and perfected by the service of a notice in writing on the adverse party, his agent, or any attorney who appeared for him in the case in the court below, and by filing said notice with the return of service indorsed thereon or attached thereto with the clerk of the court wherein the proceedings were had, stating the appeal from the same, or from some specific part thereof, defining such part. [C51, §1974; R60, §3509; C73, §3178; C97, §4114; S13, §4114; C24, 27, §12837; 44GA, ch 236.]

12838. Service fixed by court or judge. When such service cannot be made the trial court or judge on application shall direct what notice shall be sufficient. [S13, §4114; C24, 27, §12838.]

12839. Appeal prior to judgment entry—effect. Notice of appeal shall not be held insuffi-
cient because served before the clerk of the trial court has spread the judgment entry upon the court record if it shall appear that such entry has been made in proper form before the appellant’s abstract was filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court. [S13, §4114; C24, 27, §12839.]

§12840. Service and filing with trial clerk.
A notice of appeal shall be served and return made thereon in the same manner as an original notice in a civil action. [R60, §3523; C73, §3214; C97, §4115; C24, 27, §12840; 44GA, ch 223, §8.]

§12841. Service and filing with appellate clerk.
All other notices connected with or growing out of the appeal shall be served and the return made in like manner, and filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court. [R60, §3523; C73, §3214; C97, §4115; C24, 27, §12841.]

§12842. Filed notices part of record.
All notices provided for in sections 12840 and 12841 become a part of the record in the case on being filed. [C97, §4115; C24, 27, §12842.]

§12843. Docketing—assignment for each day.
The clerk shall docket the causes as they are filed in his office and shall, under order of the chief justice, arrange and set a proper number for trial for each day of the term, placing together as far as practicable those from the same judicial district, and shall cause notice thereof to be published and distributed as the court may direct. [R60, §3535; C73, §3203; C97, §4117; C24, 27, §12843.]

§12844. Payment of fees.
No case shall be docketed until the fees provided by law therefor have been paid. [C97, §4112; C24, 27, §12844.]

§12845. Abstracts.
Printed abstracts of the record shall be filed by the appellant in the office of the clerk of the supreme court. [C97, §4118; C24, 27, §12845.]

§12845-b1. Presumption.
Abstracts shall be presumed to contain the record, unless denied or corrected by subsequent abstracts. [C97, §4118; C24, 27, §12845; C27, §12845-b1.]

§12845-b2. Denials—additional abstracts—transcripts.
Denials of abstracts, additional abstracts and transcripts may also be filed. [R60, §§3514, 3515; C73, §§3181, 3182; C97, §4120; C24, 27, §12845-b2.]

§12846. Unnecessary abstract or denial.
If any denial or abstract is filed without good and sufficient cause, the costs of the same or any part thereof, and of any transcript thereby made necessary, shall be taxed to the party causing the same. [C97, §4118; C24, 27, §12846.]

§12847. Time of filing.
An abstract must be filed within one hundred twenty days except as hereafter provided after the appeal is taken and perfected unless further time is given before the expiration of said time by the supreme court or a judge thereof for good cause shown. [C97, §4119; C24, 27, §12847; 44GA, ch 223, §8.]

See supreme court rule 14-a1.

§12847-d1. Filing in re action to test constitutionality.
If the action challenges the legality, validity or constitutionality of a proposed constitutional amendment, an abstract of record shall be filed within five days after the service of notice of appeal, unless additional time, not to exceed three days, be granted by the chief justice. [44GA, ch 223, §8.]

§12848. Dismissal or affirmance.
If the abstract is not filed within one hundred twenty days after the appeal is taken and perfected or is not within the further time as fixed by the court or judge, the appellee may file an abstract of such matters of record as are necessary, or may file a copy of the final judgment or order appealed from, or other matters required, certified to by the clerk of the trial court, and cause the case to be docketed, and the appeal upon motion shall be dismissed, or the judgment or order affirmed. [R60, §§3514, 3515; C73, §§3181, 3182; C97, §4120; C24, 27, §12848.]

See supreme court rule 14-a1.

§12848-b1. Early trial term.
If the abstract is filed forty days before the convening of the first term which follows the taking and perfecting of the appeal, the cause shall be placed on the calendar for said first term, and shall come on for hearing; unless otherwise ordered by the court. [C97, §4119; C24, 27, §12847; C27, §12848-b1.]

§12849. Certification of record optional with party.
Any party may cause a certified copy of the record in the lower court or any part of the same to be filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court for its consideration. [C97, §4122; C24, 27, §12849.]

§12850. Certification on order of court.
Upon application to the supreme court or any judge thereof, the clerk of the court from which appeal is taken may be ordered to file such certified copy. [C97, §4122; C24, 27, §12850.]

§12851. Transcript of evidence—certification and return.
The original transcript of evidence may be sent up, but shall be returned to the clerk of the proper county after the cause has been determined by the supreme court. [C51, §§1975, 1976; R60, §3511; C73, §3179; C97, §4122; C24, 27, §12851.]

§12852. What sent up.
When certification of the record is required, the designated papers, notices, shorthand reporter’s translation of his report, depositions, exhibits identified as evidence, notices of appeal with return or acceptance of service thereon, and any other paper filed in the case, or any part thereof, may be transmitted to the supreme court in the original form, or by a transcript of the same, but all entries of record must be by transcript. [C51, §§1977, R60, §3512; C73, §3184; C97, §4123; C24, 27, §12852.]

§12853. Certification by clerk.
The clerk of the trial court shall verify his return, whether it be of the record or the transcript thereof, by his certificate, under seal, distinguishing between originals and transcripts, and such certification so made shall constitute a part of the record in the supreme court. [C51, §1977; R60, §3512; C73, §3184; C97, §4123; C24, 27, §12853.]

§12854. Original papers—production.
Where a view of an original paper or exhibit in the action
may be important to a correct decision of the appeal, the court or any judge thereof may order the clerk of the court below to transmit the same, which he shall do in the manner provided for the transmission of certifications of the record. [R60, §3525; C73, §3209; C97, §4124; C24, 27, §12854.]

12855. Transmission. The transcript of any paper or exhibit required for use in the supreme court may be transmitted thereto by the clerk of the trial court by express or other safe and speedy method, but not by a party or any attorney of a party. [C51, §§1975, 1976; R60, §3511; C73, §3179; C97, §4125; C24, 27, §12855.]

12856. Return of original papers. If a new trial is granted by the supreme court, the clerk, as soon as the cause is at an end therein, shall transmit to the clerk of the court below all original papers or exhibits certified up from said court, and may at any time return any such papers when no new trial is awarded. [C97, §4126; C24, 27, §12856.]

12857. Perfecting record. The lower court, the supreme court, or a judge of either court, may make any necessary orders to secure a perfect record or transcript thereof, upon a showing by affidavit or otherwise, and upon such notice as it or he may prescribe. [R60, §3524; C73, §3185; C97, §4127; C24, 27, §12857.]

12858. Stay of proceedings—supersedes appeal. If no proceeding under a judgment or order, or any part thereof, shall be stayed by an appeal, unless the appellant executes a bond with one or more sureties, to be filed with and approved by the clerk of the court in which the judgment or order was rendered or made, to the effect that he will pay to the appellee all costs and damages that shall be adjudged against him on the appeal; and will satisfy and perform the judgment or order appealed from in case it shall be affirmed, and any judgment or order which the supreme court may render, not exceeding in amount or value the original judgment or order, and the filing of such notice as it or he may prescribe. [R60, §3523; C73, §3186; C97, §4128; C24, 27, §12858.]

12859. Partial stay. If the bond is intended to stay proceedings on only a part of the judgment or order, it shall be varied so as to secure the part stayed alone. [R60, §3528; C73, §3186; C97, §4128; C24, 27, §12859.]

12860. Order to stay. When thus filed and approved, the clerk shall issue a written order requiring the appellant and all others to stay all proceedings under such judgment or order, or so much thereof as is superseded thereby. [R60, §3528; C73, §3186; C97, §4128; C24, 27, §12860.]

12861. Effect of stay. No appeal or stay shall vacate or affect such judgment or order. [C73, §3186; C97, §4128; C24, 27, §12861.]

12862. Execution on unstayed part of judgment. The taking of the appeal from part of a judgment or order, and the filing of a bond as above directed, does not stay execution as to that part of the judgment or order not appealed from. [C51, §1985; R60, §3532; C73, §3191; C97, §4129; C24, 27, §12862.]

12863. Execution recalled. If execution has issued prior to the filing of the bond, the clerk shall countermand the same. [C51, §1987; R60, §3533; C73, §3192; C97, §4130; C24, 27, §12863.]

12864. Surrender of property. Property levied upon and not sold at the time such countermand is received by the sheriff shall be at once delivered to the judgment debtor. [C51, §1988; R60, §3534; C73, §3193; C97, §4131; C24, 27, §12864.]

12865. Refusal to approve bond. If a party has perfected his appeal, and the clerk of the lower court refuses for any reason to approve the bond, or requires an excessive penalty, or unjust or improper conditions, he may apply to the district court or judge thereof, who shall fix the amount and conditions of the bond and approve the same. Pending the application, the judge may, by a written order, recall and stay all proceedings under the order or judgment appealed from until the application. The bond thus approved shall be filed with the clerk, who shall issue a written order to stay proceedings. [C73, §3187; C97, §4132; C24, 27, §12865.]

12866. Insufficient security—new bond. The appellee may move the court rendering the judgment or making the order appealed from, or the supreme court, or a judge of either court, if in vacation, upon ten days' notice in writing to appellant, to discharge the bond on account of defect in substance or insufficiency in security, which motion if well taken shall be sustained, unless it shall appear that a just and reasonable time to perfect the same shall not be granted, or that a new and sufficient bond may be given at any time with like effect and results as though given in the first instance. [C51, §§3529, 3530; C73, §§3188, 3189; C97, §4133; C24, 27, §12866.]

12867. Penalty of bond. If the judgment or order is for the payment of money, the penalty shall be in at least twice the amount of the judgment or order, or so much thereof as is superseded thereby. [R60, §§3529, 3530; C73, §§3188, 3189; C97, §§4133; C24, 27, §12867.]

12868. Bond for costs. The appelleant may be required to give security for costs under the same circumstances and upon the same showing as plaintiffs in civil actions in the inferior court may be. [R60, §3526; C73, §3210; C97, §4135; C24, 27, §12868.]

Cost bond, §13057 et seq.; also ch 493.
12869. Assignment of errors. No assignment of errors shall be required in any case at law or in equity docketed in the supreme court. [C97, §4136; S13, §4136; C24, 27, §12869.]

12870. Motion book. All motions must be in writing and entered upon the motion book, and be heard upon such notice and argument, if any, as the court by rule may prescribe, but no motion shall be submitted without being publicly called by the court, unless the parties otherwise agree. [R60, §3547; C73, §3208; C97, §4138; C24, 27, §12870.]

12871. Arguments—submission—decision. The parties to an appeal may be heard orally and in writing, subject to such rules as the court may prescribe; and all causes docketed, not continued by consent or upon cause shown, shall be submitted in the order assigned, unless otherwise directed by the court or the judges thereof. The court may reverse, modify, or affirm the judgment, decree, or order appealed from, or render such as the inferior court should have done. No cause is decided until the written decision is filed with the clerk. [C51, §1989; R60, §§3556, 3548, 3550; C73, §§3194, 3204, 3205; C97, §4139; S13, 4139; C24, 27, §12871.]

Similar provisions, §§14010, 14016.

12871-d1. Arguments in re constitutional test. If the action challenges the legality, validity or constitutionality of a proposed constitutional amendment, the appellant shall file a written argument within ten days after the filing of the abstract and appellee shall file his argument within ten days thereafter, and appellant shall then file his reply within three days. The cause shall then be submitted to the supreme court in regular or special full bench session as soon thereafter as the chief justice may order. [44GA, ch 225, §9.]

12872. Judgment against sureties on bond. The supreme court, if it affirms the judgment, shall also, if the appellee asks or moves therefor, render judgment against the appellant and his sureties on the appeal bond for the amount of the judgment, damages, and costs referred to therein in case such damages can be accurately known to the court without an issue and trial. [C51, §1986; R60, §3537; C73, §3195; C97, §4140; C24, 27, §12872.]

12873. Damages for delay. Upon the affirmance of any judgment or order for the payment of money, the collection of which in whole or part has been stayed by an appeal bond, the court may award to the appellee damages upon the amount so stayed; and, if satisfied by the record that the appeal was taken for delay only, may award as damages a sum not exceeding fifteen per cent thereon. [C51, §1990; R60, §3538; C73, §3196; C97, §4141; C24, 27, §12873.]

Similar provision, §10603.

12874. Costs taxed. The supreme court must provide by rule for taxing as costs all printing authorized upon the trial of appeals. The court shall also tax the costs of any translation of the shorthand notes filed as provided in this chapter, and also any translation of the shorthand notes which has been made of record in the court below, upon the certificate of the clerk of such court as to the amount of such costs. [C97, §4142; S13, §4142; C24, 27, §12874.]

12875. Remand—process. If the supreme court affirms the judgment or order, it may send the cause to the court below to have the same carried into effect, or may issue the necessary process for this purpose, directed to the sheriff of the proper county, as the party may require. [C51, §1991; R60, §3539; C73, §3197; C97, §4143; C24, 27, §12875.]

12876. Decision certified. If remanded to the inferior court to be carried into effect, such decision and the order of the court thereon, being certified thereto and entered on the records thereof, shall have the same force and effect as if made and entered during the session of that court. [R60, §3551; C73, §3206; C97, §4144; C24, 27, §12876.]

12877. Restitution of property. If, by the decision of the supreme court, the appellant becomes entitled to a restoration of any part of the money or property that was taken from him by means of such judgment or order, either the supreme court or the court below may direct execution or writ of restitution to issue for the purpose of restoring to him such property or its value. [C51, §1992; R60, §3540; C73, §3198; C97, §4145; C24, 27, §12877.]

12878. Title not affected. Property acquired by a purchaser in good faith under a judgment subsequently reversed shall not be affected thereby. [C51, §1993; R60, §3541; C73, §3199; C97, §4146; C24, 27, §12878.]

12879. Mandates enforced. The supreme court may enforce its mandates upon inferior courts and officers by fine and imprisonment, which imprisonment may be continued until obeyed. [R60, §3542; C73, §3200; C97, §4147; C24, 27, §12879.]

12880. Petition for rehearing. If a petition for rehearing is filed, it shall suspend the decision, if the court or one of the judges upon its presentation so order, until after the final decision on the rehearing. [R60, §3543; C73, §3201; C97, §4148; C24, 27, §12880.]

12881. Rehearing—notice. Written notice of intention to petition for a rehearing shall be served on the opposite party or his attorney and the clerk of the supreme court within thirty days after the filing of the opinion, or within such time as the court may by rule prescribe. [R60, §§3544; C73, §3202; C97, §4149; C24, 27, §12881.]

12882. Petition for rehearing—service—time of filing. Such petition shall be printed, and, with proof of service thereof on the opposite party or his attorney, shall be filed with said clerk within sixty days after the opinion is filed. [C97, §4149; C24, 27, §12882.]

12883. Petition may constitute brief and argument. The petition may be made the argument or a brief of authorities relied upon for rehearing. The adverse party may file a printed argument in response. If the party applying for a rehearing shall give notice of oral argument in
his petition, then both parties shall be entitled to be heard orally, unless the party giving notice waives argument. [R60, §3544; C73, §3202; C97, §4149; C24, 27, §12883.]

12884. Death of party — continuance. The death of one or all of the parties shall not cause the proceedings to abate, but the names of the proper persons shall be substituted, as is provided in such cases in the district court, and the case may proceed. The court may also, in such case, grant a continuance when such a course will be calculated to promote the ends of justice. [R60, §3520; C73, §3211; C97, §4150; C24, 27, §12884.]

12885. Objection to jurisdiction. All objections to the jurisdiction of the court to entertain an appeal must be made in written form stating specifically the ground thereof and served upon the appellant or his attorney of record not less than ten days before the date assigned for the submission of the cause. [S13, §4139; C24, 27, §12885.]

12886. Dismissal of appeal. Where appellant has no right, or no further right, to prosecute the appeal, the appellee may move to dismiss it, and if the grounds of the motion do not appear in the record, or by a writing purporting to have been signed by the appellant and filed, they must be verified by affidavit. [R60, §3521; C73, §3212; C97, §4151; C24, 27, §12886.]

12887. Proceedings on motion to dismiss. The appellee may, by answer or abstract filed and verified by himself, agent, or attorney, plead any facts which render the taking of the appeal improper or destroy the appellant’s right of further prosecuting the same, to which the appellant may file a reply or abstract likewise verified by himself, his agent, or attorney, and the question of law or fact therein shall be determined by the court upon such evidence and in such form as it may prescribe. [R60, §3522; C73, §3213; C97, §4152; C24, 27, §12887.]

12888. Executions. Executions issued from the supreme court shall be like those from the district court, attended with the same consequences, and returnable in the same time. [R60, §3552; C73, §3215; C97, §4153; C24, 27, §12888.]
TITLE XXXV
CRIMINAL LAW
CHAPTER 556
PUBLIC OFFENSES

12889. Classification. Public offenses are divided into:
  1. Felonies.
  2. Misdemeanors. [C51, §2816; R60, §4428; C73, §4103; C97, §5092; C24, 27, §12889.]

12890. Felony defined. A felony is a public offense which may be punished with death, or which is, or in the discretion of the court may be, punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary or men's reformatory. [C51, §2817; R60, §4429; C73, §4104; C97, §5093; C24, 27, §12890; 44GA, ch 237.]

12890-dl. Felonies by females. Prostitution and resorting to houses of ill fame for the purpose of prostitution shall be deemed felonies, and also all other public offenses committed by females if the offense, under section 12890, constitutes a felony when committed by a male. [44GA, ch 237.]

12891. Misdemeanor defined. Every other public offense is a misdemeanor. [C51, §2818; R60, §4430; C73, §4105; C97, §5094; C24, 27, §12891.]

12892. Manner of punishment. No person can be punished for a public offense except upon legal conviction in a court having jurisdiction thereof. [C51, §2819; R60, §4431; C73, §4106; C97, §5095; C24, 27, §12892.]

12893. Prohibited acts—misdemeanors. When the performance of any act is prohibited by any statute, and no penalty for the violation of such statute is imposed, the doing of such act is a misdemeanor. [C51, §2675; R60, §4302; C73, §3966; C97, §4905; C24, 27, §12893.]

12894. Punishment for misdemeanors. Every person who is convicted of a misdemeanor, the punishment of which is not otherwise prescribed by any statute of this state, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [C51, §2676; R60, §4303; C73, §3967; C97, §4906; C24, 27, §12894.]

CHAPTER 557
PRINCIPALS AND ACCESSORIES

12895. Distinction between principal and accessory. [C51, §2928; R60, §4668; C73, §4314; C97, §5299; C24, 27, §12895.]

12896. Accessory after the fact. [C51, §2929; R60, §4669; C73, §4315; C97, §5300; C24, 27, §12896.]

CHAPTER 558
TREASON AND OFFENSES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

12897. Treason.
12898. Evidence necessary.
12899. Misprision of treason.
12900. Inciting insurrection.
12901. Inciting treason—display of red flag.
12902. Presumptive evidence.
12903. Aggravated offense.

12904. Inciting hostilities.
12905. Organizations for inciting hostilities.
12906. Criminal syndicalism.
12907. Advocating criminal syndicalism.
12908. Assemblages for promoting.
12909. Use of buildings—punishment.
12897. Treason. Whoever, within the jurisdiction of the state, levies war against it or adheres to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, is guilty of treason, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor for life. [C51, §2565; R60, §4188; C75, §8845; C97, §4724; C24, 27, §12897.]

12898. Evidence necessary. No person can be convicted of the crime of treason except upon the evidence of at least two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. [C51, §2567; R60, §4190; C75, §8847; C97, §4726; C24, 27, §12898.]

12899. Misprision of treason. If any person have knowledge of the commission of said crime of treason, and does not as soon as may be disclose such offense to the governor or some judge within the state, he is guilty of misprision of treason, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding three years nor less than one year. [C51, §2556; R60, §4169; C75, §8846; C97, §4725; C24, 27, §12899.]

12900. Inciting insurrection. If any person shall excite an insurrection or sedition amongst any portion or class of the population of this state, or shall attempt by writing, speaking, or by any other means to excite such insurrection or sedition, the person or persons so offending shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not exceeding twenty years and shall be fined not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars. [C24, 27, §12900.]

12901. Inciting treason—display of red flag. Any person who displays, carries, or exhibits any red flag, or other flag, pennant, banner, ensign, or insignia, or who aids, encourages, or advises such display, carriage, or exhibition, with the intent thereby to himself, or to induce others, to advocate, encourage, or incite anarchy or treason or hostility to the government of the United States or of the state of Iowa, or to insult or disregard the flag of the United States, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than six months nor more than one year and shall be fined not less than three hundred nor more than one thousand dollars. [C24, 27, §12901.]

12902. Presumptive evidence. In all prosecutions for violation of section 12901, the display, carriage, or exhibition of such red flag, pennant, banner, ensign, or insignia in processions, parades, meetings, or assemblages, shall be presumptive evidence that the same was so displayed, carried, or exhibited with the intent thereby to advocate, teach, encourage, or incite anarchy or treason or hostility to the government of the United States or of the state of Iowa, or with intent to insult or disregard the flag of the United States. [C24, 27, §12902.]

12903. Aggravated offense. If any person so violate the provisions of section 12901, and be then and there armed with a dangerous weapon, he shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be imprisoned not to exceed five years. [C24, 27, §12903.]

12904. Inciting hostilities. Any person who shall in public or private, by speech, writing, printing, or by any other mode or means advocate the subversion and destruction by force of the government of the state of Iowa or of the United States, or attempt by speech, writing, printing, or in any other way whatsoever to incite or abet, promote or encourage hostility or opposition to the government of the state of Iowa or of the United States, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months nor more than one year and shall be fined not less than three hundred nor more than one thousand dollars. [C24, 27, §12904.]

12905. Organizations for inciting hostilities. Any person who shall become a member of any organization, society, or order organized or formed, or attend any meeting or council or solicit others so to do, for the purpose of inciting, abetting, promoting, or encouraging hostility or opposition to the government of the state of Iowa or to the United States, or who shall in any manner aid, abet or encourage any such organization, society, order, or meeting in the propagation or advocacy of such a purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than six months nor more than one year and shall be fined not less than three hundred nor more than one thousand dollars. [C24, 27, §12905.]

12906. Criminal syndicalism. Criminal syndicalism is the doctrine which advocates crime, sabotage, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political reform. The advocacy of such doctrine, whether by word of mouth or writing, is a felony punishable as provided in sections 12907 to 12909, inclusive. [C24, 27, §12906.]

12907. Advocating criminal syndicalism. Any person who:
1. By word of mouth or writing, advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of crime, sabotage, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political reform; or
2. Prints, publishes, edits, issues, or knowingly circulates, sells, distributes, or publicly displays any book, paper, document, or written matter in any form, containing or advocating, advising, or teaching the doctrine that industrial or political reform should be brought about by crime, sabotage, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism; or
3. Openly, wilfully and deliberately justifies, by word of mouth or writing, the commission or the attempt to commit crime, sabotage, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism with intent to exemplify, spread, or advocate the propriety of the doctrines of criminal syndicalism; or
4. Organizes or helps to organize, or becomes a member of or voluntarily assembles with any society, group, or assemblage of persons formed
to teach or advocate the doctrines of criminal syndicalism—
is guilty of a felony and punishable by imprison­ment in the state penitentiary or reformatory for not more than ten years, or by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or both. [C24, 27,§12907.] 
Referred to in §§12906, 12908.

12908. Assemblages for promoting. Whenever two or more persons assemble for the purpose of advocating or teaching the doctrines of criminal syndicalism as defined in sections 12906 and 12907, such an assemblage is unlaw­ful and every person voluntarily participating therein by his aid or instigation is guilty of a felony and punishable by imprisonment in the state penitentiary or reformatory for not more than ten years or by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars or both. [C24, 27,§12909.]

Referred to in §12906.

CHAPTER 559

HOMICIDE

12910. Murder. Whoever kills any human being with malice aforethought, either express or implied, is guilty of murder. [C51,§2568; R60,§4191; C73,§3848; C97,§4727; C24, 27, §12910.]

12911. First degree murder. All murder which is perpetrated by means of poison, or lying in wait, or any other kind of wilful, deliberate, and premeditated killing, or which is committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery, mayhem, or burglary, is murder in the first degree, and shall be punished with death, or imprisonment for life at hard labor in the penitentiary, as determined by the jury, or by the court if the defendant pleads guilty. [C51,§2569; R60,§4192; C73,§3849; C97, §4728; C24, 27,§12911.]

Referred to in §12912.

12912. Second degree murder. Whoever commits murder otherwise than as set forth in section 12911 is guilty of murder in the second degree, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for life, or for a term of not less than ten years. [C51,§2570; R60,§4193; C73, §3850; C97,§4729; C24, 27,§12912.]

12913. Degree determined. Upon the trial of an indictment for murder, the jury, if it finds the defendant guilty, must inquire, and by its verdict ascertain and determine the degree, and in either case must enter judgment and pass sentence accordingly. [C51,§2571; R60,§4214; C73,§3872; C97,§4768; S13, §4768; C24, 27,§12913.]

12914. Fixing punishment in first degree murder. Upon the trial of an indictment for murder, the jury, if it finds the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, must direct in its verdict whether the punishment shall be death or imprisonment for life at hard labor in the penitentiary, but if the defendant pleads guilty the court shall so direct, and in either case must enter judgment and pass sentence accordingly. [C97,§4730; C24, 27,§12914.]

12915. Assault with intent to murder. Whoever shall assault another with a dangerous weapon or with intent to commit murder, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not exceeding thirty years. [C51, §2591; R60,§4214; C73,§3872; C97,§4768; S13, §4768; C24, 27,§12915.]

12916. Assault while masked. Any person who, after notification by the sheriff of the county or the police authorities that the premises are so used, permits such use to be continued, is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or both. [C24, 27, §12916.]

12917. Advising or inciting murder. Whoever within this state, masked or in disguise, who shall assault another with a dangerous weapon shall be deemed guilty of assault with intent to commit murder and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not to exceed twenty years. [C24, 27,§12917.]

12918. Poisoning food or drink with intent to kill. Any person who shall mingle any poison with any food, drink, or medicine, with intent to kill or injure any human being, or wilfully poison any spring, well, cistern, or reservoir of water, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years, and be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars. [C51,§2596; R60,§4219; C73,§3877; C97,§4773; C24, 27,§12918.]

12919. Manslaughter. Any person guilty of the crime of manslaughter shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding eight years,
and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars. 
[C51, §2576; R60, §4199; C73, §8856; C97, §4751; 
C24, 27, §12919.]

12920. Death from intoxicating liquors. Any person who sells, gives away, or otherwise furnishes intoxicating liquor contrary to law which causes the death of a human being is guilty of manslaughter and punishable accordingly. [C24, 27, §12920.]

Related provision, §13240.

CHAPTER 560
SELF-DEFENSE


12923. Persons aiding another. 2. To prevent an illegal attempt by force to take or injure property in his lawful possession. [C51, §2774; R60, §4443; C73, §4118; C97, §5103; C24, 27, §12922.]

12922. Cases in which permitted. Resistance sufficient to prevent the offense may be made by the party about to be injured:

1. To prevent an offense against his person.

2. To prevent an illegal attempt by force to take or injure property in his lawful possession. [C51, §2774; R60, §4443; C73, §4118; C97, §5103; C24, 27, §12922.]


12926. Accepting challenge—consenting to assist. 12927. Taunting for not accepting.

12925. Fighting duel—seconds—challenges. Any person who fights a duel with deadly weapons, or is present thereat as aid, second, or surgeon, or advises, encourages, or promotes the same, although no homicide ensue; and any person who challenges another to fight a duel, or sends or delivers any verbal or written message purporting or intended to be such challenge, although no duel ensue, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand nor less than four hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than three nor less than one year. [C51, §2573; R60, §4196; C73, §8853; C97, §4748; C24, 27, §12925.]

Referred to in §12926.

CHAPTER 561
DUELING

12926. Accepting challenge—consenting to assist. 12927. Taunting for not accepting.

12927. Taunting for not accepting. If any person post another, or in writing or print use any reproachful or contemptuous language to or concerning another, for not fighting a duel, or for not sending or accepting a challenge, he shall be fined not exceeding three hundred nor less than one hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than six nor less than two months. [C51, §2575; R60, §4198; C73, §8855; C97, §4750; C24, 27, §12927.]

Referred to in §12926.

CHAPTER 562
MAYHEM

12928. Maiming or disfiguring. If any person, with intent to maim or disfigure, cut or maim the tongue; cut out or destroy an eye; cut, slit, or tear off an ear; cut, bite, slit, or mutilate the nose or lip; cut off or disable a limb or any member of another person, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, and fined not exceeding one thousand nor less than one hundred dollars. [C51, §2577; R60, §4200; C73, §8857; C97, §4752; C24, 27, §12928.]
CHAPTER 563
ASSAULTS

12929. Assault and battery. Whoever is convicted of an assault or an assault and battery, where no other punishment is prescribed, shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars. [C51, §2597; R60, §4220; C73, §3878; C97, §4774; C24, 27, §12929.]

12930. Pointing gun at another. If any person shall wilfully draw or point a pistol, revolver, or gun at another, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days; but this section shall not apply to police officers or other persons whose duty it is to execute process or warrants, or make arrests. [C73, §3879; C97, §4775; C24, 27, §12930.]

12931. Intimidation while masked. Any person, masked or in disguise, who shall enter upon the premises of another or demand admission into the house or inclosure of another with intent to disturb the peace or to the intimidation of any person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail of the county for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [C24, 27, §12931.]

12932. Assault while masked. Any person, masked or in disguise, who shall enter the house or inclosure of another with intent to inflict bodily injury or injury to property, shall be deemed guilty of assault with intent to commit a felony and such entrance or demand for admission shall be prima facie evidence of such intent and, upon conviction thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not more than ten years. [C24, 27, §12932.]

12933. Assault with intent to commit a felony. If any person assault another with intent to commit any felony or crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, where the punishment is not otherwise prescribed, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year. [C51, §2595; R60, §4218; C73, §3876; C97, §4772; C24, 27, §12933.]

12934. Assault with intent to inflict bodily injury. If any person assault another with intent to inflict a great bodily injury, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding one year. [C51, §2594; R60, §4217; C73, §3875; C97, §4771; S13, §4771; C24, 27, §12934.]

12935. Assault with intent to commit certain crimes. If any person assault another with intent to maim, rob, steal, or commit arson or burglary, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both so fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the court. [C51, §2593; R60, §4216; C73, §3874; C97, §4770; C24, 27, §12935.]

CHAPTER 564
CONCEALED WEAPONS, FIREARMS, AND TOY PISTOLS

12936. Carrying dangerous and concealed weapons. It shall be unlawful for any person, except as hereinafter provided, to go armed with and have concealed upon his person a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, revolver, stiletto, metallic knuckles, pocket billy, sandbag, skull cracker, slung shot, or other offensive and dangerous weapons or instruments concealed upon his person; provided that no person under fourteen years of age shall be allowed to carry...
firearms of any description. [S13, §4775-1a; C24, 27, §12936.] Referred to in §12937.
Guns in motor vehicles, §1772.

12937. Punishment. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of section 12936 shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the state prison not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, and in addition thereto may be required to enter into a recognizance with sufficient surety in such sum as the court may order, not exceeding one thousand dollars, to keep the peace and be of good behavior for a period not exceeding one year, provided that in case of the first offense the court may in its discretion reduce the punishment to imprisonment in the county jail to a term of not more than three months, or a fine of not more than one hundred dollars. [S13, §4775-11a; C24, 27, §12937.]

12938. Permit to carry concealed weapon. The sheriff of any county may issue a permit to a resident of his county only, limited to the time which shall be designated therein, to carry concealed a revolver, pistol, or pocket billy. [S13, §4775-8a; C24, 27, §12938; 43GA, ch 261.]

12939. Application. Before any permit to go armed with a revolver, pistol, or pocket billy is granted, an application therefor shall be filed with the sheriff. Permits may be issued only on personal application therefor, except that:

1. Chiefs of police may make application for permits for members of their respective departments.

2. Owners, managing officers, or superintendents of banks, trust companies, mining, transportation, manufacturing, and mercantile companies or establishments may make such application for and in behalf of their employees. [S13, §4775-4a; C24, 27, §12939.]

Referred to in §12945.

12940. Form of application. The application shall be in writing and state the full name, residence, age, place and nature of the employment or business of the person to whom it is proposed to grant the permit. The application shall be signed by the person making application. [S13, §4775-7a; C24, 27, §12940.]

Referred to in §12945.

12941. Issuance of permit. It shall be the duty of the sheriff to issue a permit to go armed with a revolver, pistol, or pocket billy to all peace officers and such other persons who are residents of his county, and who, in the judgment of said official, should be permitted to go so armed. [S13, §4775-8a; C24, 27, §12941; 43GA, ch 261.]

12941-c1. Nonresidents. A nonresident of the state may be issued a permit by the sheriff of any county in which said nonresident is employed or on duty, provided that it shall appear to the sheriff upon investigation, that such nonresident is a fit person to be permitted to go so armed, and any permit issued to such a nonresident shall be valid throughout the state until revoked either by the sheriff issuing the same or upon expiration as provided by law. [43GA, ch 261.]

12941-d1. Issuance by chief of state bureau. The chief of the state bureau of investigation may, in his discretion, issue a permit to carry concealed a revolver, pistol, pocket billy or other weapon to any officer or employee of the state. Such a permit may also be issued by the chief to a nonresident of the state who is engaged in law enforcing work in this state. The provisions of this chapter relative to permits to carry concealed weapons shall apply in so far as applicable, and the chief of the state bureau of investigation shall keep a record of permits issued the same as is required of sheriffs. [44GA, ch 258.]

12942. Name of holder—transferability. The permit shall be issued, except as otherwise provided in section 12944, to the individual whom it permits to go armed and shall not be transferable. [C24, 27, §12942.]

12943. Authority granted by permit. Permits issued to peace officers or to employees of railroad or express companies shall permit such persons to go armed anywhere within the state while in the discharge of their duties. [S13, §4775-4a; C24, 27, §12943.]

12944. General permits for certain companies. Banks, trust companies, mining, transportation, manufacturing, and mercantile companies or establishments may obtain a general permit good for any of their employees, only while on duty, actually engaged in guarding any property or the transportation of moneys or other valuables. [S13, §4775-4a; C24, 27, §12944.]

Referred to in §12945.

12945. Duration of permit. Each such permit shall, unless revoked by notice in writing sent by registered mail to the permit holder by the sheriff issuing same, expire on December thirty-first, following the issuance. [C24, 27, §12945.]

12946. Expiration of term of office—revocation. Whenever a permit is issued to any person to carry concealed weapons by virtue of such person being a peace officer, the right of such person to carry any of said weapons shall cease when said person ceases to be a peace officer. The sheriff may at any time revoke any permit issued by him. [S13, §4775-6a; C24, 27, §12946.]

12947. Duty to carry permit. It shall be the duty of any person armed with a revolver, pistol, or pocket billy concealed upon his person to have in his immediate possession the permit provided for in this chapter and to produce same for inspection at the request of any peace officer. Failure to so produce such permit shall constitute a misdemeanor. [S13, §4775-8a; C24, 27, §12947.]

12948. Record of permits issued. The sheriff shall keep a record showing the names and addresses of all persons to whom permits shall have been issued, together with the dates of
issuance and expiration of such permits. [S13, §4775-6a; C24, 27,§12948.]

12949. Prima facie evidence of violation. In all prosecutions on the charge of carrying a concealed weapon without a permit, proof that no permit had been issued to the defendant in the county in which the offense was alleged to have been committed shall be prima facie evidence that the defendant had no permit to carry a concealed weapon. [S13, §4775-8a; C24, 27, §12949.]

12950. Sale of dangerous weapons prohibited. It shall be unlawful to sell, to keep for sale, or offer for sale, loan, or give away, dirk, dagger, stiletto, metallic knuckles, sandbag, or skull cracker. The provisions of this section shall not prevent the selling or keeping for sale of hunting and fishing knives. [S13,§4775-2a; C24, 27,§12950.]

12951. Dealer's permit to sell. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association, or corporation to engage in the business of selling, keeping for sale, exchange, or to give away to any person within the state, any revolver, pistol, or pocket billy, or other weapons of a like character which can be concealed on the person, without first securing a permit from the proper officials having authority to issue such permit. [S13,§4775-9a; C24, 27,§12951.]

12952. Record of permits to sell. The chief of police, sheriff, or mayor shall have authority to issue permits to sell and shall keep a correct list of all persons to whom permits to sell are issued, together with the number of such permit and the date each is revoked, and furnish the county recorder a copy of all such permits issued and revocations made. [S13,§4775-5a; C24, 27,§12952.]

12953. Report and record of sales. Every person selling revolvers, pistols, pocket billies, and other weapons of a like character which can be concealed on the person, whether such person is a retail dealer, pawnbroker, or otherwise, shall report within twenty-four hours to the county recorder the sale of any revolver, pistol, or pocket billy and in such report shall set forth the time of selling, age, occupation, place of employment or business, name and residence of such purchaser of said weapon or weapons, together with the number, make, and other marks of identification of such weapon or weapons, and the recorder on receipt of such information shall make a permanent record of the same in a book specially kept for that purpose. [S13,§4775-10a; C24, 27,§12953.]

12954. Failure to make report. Every person who shall fail to make such report will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on being convicted of a second offense his permit shall be revoked. [S13,§4775-10a; C24, 27,§12954.]

12955. Purchasing under fictitious name. Any person purchasing a revolver, pistol, or a pocket billy according to the provisions in sections 12939, 12940, and 12953, and giving a fictitious name will be guilty of a misdemeanor. [S13,§4775-10a; C24, 27,§12955.]

12956. Wholesale dealers and jobbers excepted. The provisions of the preceding sections of this chapter shall not affect in any respect wholesale dealers or jobbers. [S13, §4775-12a; C24, 27,§12956.]

12957. Display of weapons prohibited. Any person, firm, or corporation or the agent thereof who shall display in any window facing a public street or alley any pistols, revolvers, blackjacks, slugs, billies, knuckles, daggers, stilettos, or bowie-knives, except war relics, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed thirty days. [C24, 27,§12957.]

12958. Selling firearms to minors. No person shall knowingly sell, present, or give any pistol, revolver, or toy pistol to any minor. Any violation of this section shall be punished by a fine not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days. [C97,§5004; C24, 27,§12958.]

12959. Sale of toy pistols and giant firecrackers. No person shall use, sell, offer for sale, or keep for sale within this state any toy pistols, toy revolvers, caps containing dynamite, blank cartridges for toy revolvers or toy pistols, or firecrackers more than five inches in length and more than three-fourths of an inch in diameter; provided caps containing dynamite may be used, kept for sale, or sold when needed for mining purposes, or for danger signals, or for other necessary uses. [S13,§5028-p; C24, 27,§12959.]

12960. Punishment. Any person violating the provisions of section 12959 shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [S13,§5028-q; C24, 27,§12960.]

CHAPTER 564-B1
MACHINE GUNS

12960-b1. Possession.
12960-b2. Aiding possession.
12960-b3. Punishment.
12960-b4. Exceptions.
12960-b5. Interpretative clause.
12960-b6. Relics.
12960-b7. Additional exception.
12960-b8. Finding or summary seizure.
12960-b10. Indictment.
12960-b11. Evidence.

12960-b1. Possession. No person, firm, partnership, or corporation, except law enforcement officers, shall knowingly have in his or its possession or under his or its control any ma-
12960-b6. Relics. It shall be a defense that the machine gun or machine which the accused is charged with possessing was a gun which was in general use prior to November 11, 1918, and was, prior to the commencement of the prosecution, rendered permanently unfit for use, and was possessed solely as a relic. [C27,§12960-b6.]

12960-b7. Additional exception. This chapter shall not apply to any person or persons, firm, or corporation engaged or interested in the improvement, the invention, or manufacture of firearms. [C27,§12960-b7.]

12960-b8. Finding or summary seizure. Possession of such machine gun by finding or by summary seizure shall not be deemed an offense provided the finder or person seizing immediately delivers the same to some peace officer of the county in which the gun is found. [C27,§12960-b8.]

12960-b9. Duty of peace officers—order. A peace officer to whom such gun is delivered shall forthwith redeliver it to the sheriff. The sheriff shall forthwith report such possession to the district court or to a judge thereof who, in vacation or term time, may enter a summary order for the destruction of such gun or such order as may be necessary in order to preserve it as evidence. [C27,§12960-b9.]

12960-b10. Indictment. When the state relies on prior judgments of conviction of the accused in aggravation of the punishment, such judgments shall be referred to in the indictment or information by stating the court, date, and place of rendition. [C27,§12960-b10.]

12960-b11. Evidence. A duly authenticated copy of a judgment of prior conviction of felony shall be prima facie evidence of such conviction and of the finality and conclusiveness thereof. [C27,§12960-b11.]

CHAPTER 565

INJURIES BY EXPLOSIVES

12961. Death caused by high explosives.
12962. Injury to person.
12963. Injury to property.

12961. Death caused by high explosives. If any person wilfully deposits or throws in, under, or about any dwelling house, building, boat, vessel, or raft or other inhabited place, where its explosion will or is likely to destroy or injure the same, any dynamite, nitroglycerin, giant powder, or other material, and by reason of the explosion thereof any person is killed, he shall be guilty of murder. [C97,§4796; C24,27, §12961.]

Referred to in §§12962, 12963.

12962. Injury to person. If any person wilfully deposits or throws any dynamite, nitroglycerin, or giant powder or other explosive material as provided in section 12961, and by means of the explosion thereof any person is injured, he shall be guilty of an assault with intent to commit murder. [C97,§4797; C24,27, §12962.]

Referred to in §12963.

12963. Injury to property. If any person, with intent to destroy or injure any building, boat, vessel, or raft, any bridge, viaduct, or other structure not provided for in sections 12961 and 12962, deposits or throws in, under, or about such building, boat, vessel, raft, bridge, viaduct, or other structure any dynamite, nitroglycerin, giant powder, or other explosive material, by the explosion of which any such structure will or will be likely to be destroyed or injured, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than fifteen years. [C97,§4798; C24,27,§12963.]

12964. Putting out high explosives. If any person, with intent to destroy or injure any inhabited dwelling house, building, boat, vessel, or raft, deposits or throws therein or thereupon, or elsewhere about the same, where its explosion will or is likely to destroy or injure the same, any dynamite, nitroglycerin, giant
powder, or other explosive material, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than twenty-five years. [C97,§4795; C24, 27,§12964.]

12965. Manufacture of gunpowder — public nuisance. If any person carry on the business of manufacturing gunpowder, or of mixing or grinding the composition therefor, in any building within eighty rods of any valuable building erected at the time when such business may be commenced, the building in which such business is thus carried on is a public nuisance, and such person shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, and the court, with or without such fine, may order such nuisance abated, and issue a warrant as provided in chapter 528. [C51, §§2760, 2762; R60, §§4410, 4412; C73, §§4090, 4092; C97, §§5079, 5081; S13, §§5081; C24, 27,§12965.]

CHAPTER 566
RAPE

12966. Definition—punishment. If any person ravish and carnally know any female by force or against her will, or if any person carnally know and abuse any female child under the age of sixteen years, or if any person over the age of twenty-five years carnally know and abuse any female under the age of seventeen years, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for life, or any term of years, not less than five, and the court may pronounce sentence for a lesser period than the maximum, the provisions of the indeterminate sentence law to the contrary notwithstanding. [C51, §2581; R60, §4204; C73, §3861; C97, §4756; C24, 27,§12966.]

12966-al. Jurisdiction of the board of parole. When a lesser than the maximum sentence is pronounced, the prisoner shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the board of parole. [C27,§12966-al.]

12967. Carnal knowledge of imbecile. If any person unlawfully have carnal knowledge of any female by administering to her any substance, or by any other means producing such stupor or such imbecility of mind or weakness of body as to prevent effectual resistance, or have such carnal knowledge of an idiot or female naturally of such imbecility of mind or weakness of body as to prevent effectual resistance, he shall be punished by imprisonment for life or any term of years. [C51, §2583; R60, §4206; C73, §3863; C97, §4758; C24, 27, §12967.]

12968. Assault with intent to commit rape. If any person assault a female with intent to commit a rape, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding twenty years, or any term of years, and the court may pronounce sentence for a lesser period than the maximum, the provisions of the indeterminate sentence law to the contrary notwithstanding, and when sentence is pronounced, the prisoner shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the board of parole. [C51, §2592; R60, §4215; C73, §3873; C97, §4769; C24, 27, §12968.]

CHAPTER 567
FORCIBLE MARRIAGE AND DEFILEMENT

12969. Compelling to marry or be defiled. If any person take any woman unlawfully and against her will, and by force, menace, or duress compel her to marry him or any other person, or to be defiled, he shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years. No person shall be convicted under the provisions of this section unless the evidence of the prosecuting witness be corroborated by other evidence tending to connect the defendant with the commission of the crime. [C51, §2582; R60, §4205; C73, §3862; C97, §4757; C24, 27, §12969.]

12970. Definition—punishment. If any person seduce and debauch any unmarried woman of previously chaste character, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year. [C51, §2586; R60, §4209; C73, §3867; C97, §4762; C24, 27, §12970.]

12971. Marriage a bar to prosecution. If, before judgment upon an indictment, the defendant marry the woman thus seduced, it is a bar to any further prosecution for the offense.
12972. Desertion after seduction and marriage. Every man who shall marry any woman for the purpose of escaping prosecution for seduction, and shall afterwards desert her without good cause, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished accordingly. [C97, §4764; C24, 27, §12972.]

Punishment, §12974.

CHAPTER 569

ATTEMPT TO PRODUCE ABORTION

12973. Administration of drugs—use of instruments.

12974. Punishment—prosecution. Every person who commits adultery shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than three years, or be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year; and when the crime is committed between parties only one of whom is married, both shall be punished. No prosecution therefore can be commenced except on the complaint of the husband or wife. [C51, §2705; R60, §4347; C73, §4008; C97, §4932; C24, 27, §12974.]

CHAPTER 570

ADULTERY

12975. Definition—punishment. Every unmarried person who knowingly marries the husband or wife of another, when such husband or wife is guilty of bigamy thereby, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding three years, or be fined not more than three hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year. [C51, §2707; R60, §4349; C73, §4010; C97, §4934; C24, 27, §12976.]

Referred to in §12975.

12976. Exceptions—absence of spouse. The provisions of section 12975 do not extend to any person whose husband or wife has continually remained beyond seas, or who has voluntarily withdrawn from the other and remained absent, for the space of three years together, the party marrying again not knowing the other to be living within that time; nor to any person who has good reason to believe such husband or wife to be dead; nor to any person who has been legally divorced from the bonds of matrimony. [C51, §2708; R60, §4350; C73, §4011; C97, §4935; C24, 27, §12977.]

Referred to in §12975.

12977. Knowingly marrying spouse of another. Every unmarried person who knowingly marries the husband or wife of another, when such husband or wife is guilty of bigamy thereby, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding twenty-five years. [R60, §§4367–4369; C73, §4030; C97, §4936; C24, 27, §12978.]

 Void marriages, §10445.

CHAPTER 572

INCEST

12978. Definition—punishment. If any persons, being within the degrees of consanguinity or affinity in which marriages are declared by law to be void, carnally know each other, they shall be guilty of incest, and imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding twenty-five years. [R60, §§4367–4369; C73, §4030; C97, §4936; C24, 27, §12978.]
CHAPTER 573
SODOMY

12979. Definition.

Whoever shall have carnal copulation in any opening of the body except sexual parts, with another human being, or shall have carnal copulation with a beast, shall be deemed guilty of sodomy. [S13, §4937-a; C24, 27, §12979.]

12980. Punishment.

Any person who shall commit sodomy, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than ten years. [C97, §4937; C24, 27, §12980.]

CHAPTER 574
KIDNAPING

12981. Definition—punishment.

Whoever kidnap, takes, or carries away any person, or decoys or entices such person away from any place in this state for the purpose of or with the intention of receiving or securing from anyone any money, property, or thing of value as a ransom, reward, or price for the return of the person so kidnapped, taken, carried, decoyed, or enticed away, as aforesaid, or whoever shall imprison, detain, or hold any person at any place in this state for the purpose of or with the intent of receiving or securing from anyone money, property, or thing of value as a ransom, reward, or price for the return, liberation, or surrender of the person so imprisoned, detained, or held, shall be deemed guilty of the crime of kidnapping for the purpose of ransom, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary during life. [S13, §4750-b; C24, 27, §12983.]

CHAPTER 575
ARSON


12991-b1. Dwelling house and parcels thereof.

Any person who wilfully and maliciously sets fire to or burns or causes to be burned or who aids, counsels or procures the burning of any dwelling house, kitchen, shop, barn, stable or other outhouse that is parcel thereof, or causing to be burned or who aids, counsels or procures the burning of any dwelling house, kitchen, shop, barn, stable or other outhouse that is parcel thereof, or belonging to or adjoining thereto, the property of himself or of another, shall be guilty of arson, and upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to the penitentiary for not more than twenty years. [C51, §§2598, 2599; R60, §§4222, 4223; C73, §§3880, 3881; C97, §§4776, 4777; C24, §§12984, 12985; C27, §12991-b1.]

Referred to in §§12991-b5, 12991-b6.
BURGLARY, Ch 576, §12994

R60, §§4224, 4225; C73, §§3882, 3883; C97, §§4778, 4779; C24, §§12986, 12987; C27, §§12991-b2.]

12991-b3. Cribs—agricultural products and personal property. Any person who wilfully and maliciously sets fire to or burns or causes to be burned, or who aids, counsels or procures the burning of any barrack, cock, crib, rick or stack of hay, corn, wheat, oats, barley or other grain or vegetable product of any kind; or any field of standing hay or grain of any kind; or any pile of coal, wood or other fuel; or any street car, railway car, boat, automobile or other motor vehicle; or any other personal property not herein specifically named, such property being the property of another person; shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to the penitentiary for not more than three years, or be fined not to exceed one thousand dollars. [C51, §2602; R60, §4226; C73, §§3884; C97, §4780; C24, §12988; C27, §12991-b3.]

Referred to in §§12991-b5, 12991-b6.

12991-b4. Defrauding insurers. Any person who wilfully and maliciously and with intent to injure or defraud the insurer, sets fire to or burns or causes to be burned, or who aids, counsels or procures the burning of any goods, wares, merchandise or other chattels or personal property of any kind, the property of himself or of another, which shall at the time be insured by any person or corporation against loss or damage by fire, shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to the penitentiary for not more than five years. [C51, §2606; R60, §4230; C73, §§3888; C97, §4784; C24, §12991; C27, §12991-b4.]

Referred to in §§12991-b5, 12991-b6.

12991-b5. Attempts. Any person who wilfully and maliciously attempts to set fire to, or attempts to burn or to aid, counsel or procure the burning of any of the buildings or property mentioned in the foregoing sections, shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to the penitentiary for not more than two years or fined not to exceed one thousand dollars. [C51, §2603; R60, §4227; C73, §§3885; C97, §4781; C24, §12989; C27, §12991-b5.]

Referred to in §§12991-b6.

12991-b6. Married women. The preceding sections of this chapter extend to a married woman who commits either of the offenses therein described, though the property burnt or set fire to may belong partly or wholly to her husband. [C51, §2605; R60, §4229; C73, §§3887; C97, §4783; C24, §12990; C27, §12991-b6.]

12992. Setting out fire. If any person wilfully, or without using proper caution, set fire to and burn, or cause to be burned, any prairie or timbered land, or any inclosed or cultivated field, or any road, by which the property of another is injured or destroyed, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or be both so fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court. [C51, §2607; R60, §4231; C73, §§3889; C97, §4785; C24, §12992.]

12993. Allowing fire to escape. If any person, between the first day of September in any year and the first day of May following, set fire to, burn, or cause to be burned, any prairie or timbered land, and allow such fire to escape from his control, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, or be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars. [C73, §§3890; C97, §4786; C24, §12993.]

CHAPTER 576
BURGLARY


12994. Definition—punishment. If any person break and enter any dwelling house in the nighttime, with intent to commit any public offense; or, after having entered with such intent, break any such dwelling house in the nighttime, he shall be guilty of burglary, and shall be punished according to the aggravation of the offense, as is provided in sections 12995 and 12996. [C51, §2608; R60, §4222; C73, §§3891; C97, §4787; C24, 27, §12994.]

Referred to in §§12994, 12995.

12995. Aggravated offense. If such offender, at the time of committing such burglary, is armed with a dangerous weapon, or so arm himself after having entered such dwelling house, or actually assault any person being lawfully therein, or has any confederate present aiding and abetting in such burglary, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for life or any term of years. [C51, §2609; R60, §4233; C73, §§3892; C97, §4788; C24, 27, §12995.]

Referred to in §§12994, 12996, 12996-b1.

12996. Burglary without aggravation. If such offender commit such burglary otherwise than is mentioned in section 12995, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding twenty years. [C51, §2610; R60, §4234; C73, §§3893; C97, §4789; C24, 27, §12996.]

Referred to in §§12994, 12996, 12997.

12997. Burglary by means of explosives. Any person who, with intent to commit crime, breaks and enters, either by day or by night, any building, whether inhabited or not, and opens or attempts to open any vault, safe, or other secure place by use of nitroglycerin, dynamite, giant powder, gunpowder, or any other ex-
plosive material, shall be deemed guilty of burglary with explosives. [S13, §4799-a; C24, 27, §12997.]

Referred to in §§12999, 13738-b1.

12998. Burglary by means of electricity. Any person who, with intent to commit crime, breaks and enters, either by day or night, any building, whether inhabited or not, and opens or attempts to open any vault, safe, or other secure place by the use of electricity as a motive or burning or melting power or agency, or in any form, or by any electrical means whatsoever, or by the use of acetylene gas, or by oxyacetylene gas, or by any gas in any form whatsoever, shall be deemed guilty of burglary with electricity or gas, as the case may be. [S13, §4799-a; C24, 27, §12998.]

Referred to in §§12999, 13738-b1.

12999. Punishment. Any person duly convicted of burglary under the terms of sections 12997 and 12998 shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than forty years. [S13, §4799-a; C24, 27, §12999.]

Referred to in §13738-b1.

13000. Possession of burglar’s tools — evidence. If any person be found having in his possession at any time any burglar’s tools or implements, with intent to commit the crime of burglary, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than fifteen years, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars. The court before whom such conviction is had shall order the retention by the sheriff of such tools or implements, to be used in evidence in any court in which such person is tried for the offense herein defined, or that of burglary, and the possession of such tools or implements shall be presumptive evidence of his intent to commit burglary. [C97, §4790; S13, §4790; C24, 27, §13000.]

Referred to in §13738-b1.

13001. Other breakings and enterings. If any person, with intent to commit any public offense, in the daytime break and enter, or in the nighttime enter without breaking, any dwelling house; or at any time break and enter any office, shop, store, warehouse, railroad car, boat, or vessel, or any building in which any goods, merchandise, or valuable things are kept for use, sale, or deposit, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, or be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year. [C97, §4792; C24, 27, §13001.]

Referred to in §13738-b1.

13002. Entering bank with intent to rob. If any person enter or attempt to enter the premises of a bank or trust company or banking association, with intent to hold up and rob any bank or trust company or any banking association, or any person or persons therein, or thought to be therein, of any money or currency or silver or gold or nickels or pennies or of anything of value belonging to said bank or trust company or banking association, or from any person or persons therein; or shall intimidate, injure, wound, or maim any person therein with intent to commit such holdup or “stick-up” or robbery, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary at hard labor for life, or for any term not less than ten years. [C24, 27, §13002.]

Referred to in §13738-b1.

13003. Attempting to break and enter. If any person, with intent to commit any public offense, shall attempt to break and enter any dwelling house, at any time, or to enter any dwelling house in the nighttime without breaking, or at any time to break and enter any office, shop, store, warehouse, railroad car, boat, vessel, or any building in which any goods, merchandise, or valuable things are kept for use, sale, or deposit, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, or fined not exceeding three hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year. [C97, §4792; C24, 27, §13003.]

Referred to in §13738-b1.

13004. Breaking and entering car. If any person unlawfully break and enter any freight or express car which is sealed or locked, in which any goods, merchandise, or valuable things are kept for use, deposit, or transportation, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, or be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year. [C97, §4794; C24, 27, §13004.]

Referred to in §13738-b1.

CHAPTER 577

LARCENY

13005. Definition. If any person steal, take, and carry away of the property of another any money, goods, or chattels, including all domes-

13016. Taking goods from officer.
13017. Custody of property levied on.
13018. Appropriating found property.
13019. Larceny of logs or lumber.
13020. Punishment.
13021. Double damages for conversion of logs.
13022. Possession as evidence.
13023. Search for lost logs.
13024. Obstructing search — penalty.
13025. Taking property for boat or vessel.
13026. Common thief defined.

ticated or restrained animals; any writ, process, or public record; any bond, bank note, promissory note, bill of exchange or other bill, or order,
or certificate; or any book of accounts respecting money, goods, or other things; or any deed or writing containing a conveyance of real estate; or any contract in force; or any receipt, release, or defeasance; or any instrument or writing whereby any demand, right, or obligation is created, increased, extinguished, or diminished, he is guilty of larceny. [C51, §2612; R60, §4237; C73, §3902; C97, §4831; C24, 27, §13005.]

13006. Punishment. When the value of the property stolen exceeds twenty dollars, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years, or in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment; when the value does not exceed twenty dollars, by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [C51, §2625; R60, §4250; C73, §3914; C97, §4849; C24, 27, §13006.]

13007. Measure of value of stolen goods. If the property stolen consists of any bank note, bond, bill, covenant, bill of exchange, draft, order, certificate, paper evidence of debt, mortgage, or any public security, or any instrument whereby any demand, right, or obligation may be assigned, transferred, created, increased, released, extinguished, or diminished, the money due thereon or secured thereby and remaining unsatisfied, or which in any event or contingency might be collected thereon, or the value of the property transferred or affected, as the case may be, shall be adjudged the value of the thing stolen. [C51, §2625; R60, §4250; C73, §3914; C97, §4849; C24, 27, §13007.]

13008. Larceny in nighttime. If any person in the nighttime commit larceny in any dwelling house, store, or any public or private building, or in any boat, vessel, or watercraft, when the value of the property stolen exceeds the sum of twenty dollars, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years; and when the value of the property stolen does not exceed twenty dollars, he be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year. [C51, §2613; R60, §4258; C73, §3903; C97, §4832; C24, 27, §13008.]

Referred to in §13009.

13009. Larceny in daytime. If any person in the daytime commit larceny as defined in section 13008, and the value of the property stolen exceeds twenty dollars, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years; and when the value of the property stolen does not exceed twenty dollars, be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year. [C51, §2614; R60, §4259; C73, §3904; C97, §4833; C24, 27, §13009.]

13010. Larceny from building on fire. If any person commit the crime of larceny by stealing from any building on fire, or by stealing any property removed in consequence of an alarm caused by fire, or by stealing from the person of another, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding fifteen years. [C51, §2615; R60, §4240; C73, §3905; C97, §4837; C24, 27, §13010.]

13011. Larceny of motor vehicle. If any person steal, take, and carry away, irrespective of value, any motor vehicle, as defined in section 13012, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years, or by fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [C24, 27, §13011.]

Referred to in §13012.

13012. Motor vehicle defined. The term "motor vehicle" as used in sections 13011 and 13013 includes any automobile, automobile truck, automobile wagon, automobile tractor, motorcycle, or any other self-propelled vehicle not designed for running on rails. [C24, 27, §13012.]

Referred to in §13011.

13013. Jurisdiction. Jurisdiction of such offense may be in the county where such motor vehicle was stolen, or through or into which it was taken, carried, or transported, or in the county where the person or persons who committed the theft, or by any person or persons confederated with him or them in such theft. [C24, 27, §13013.]

Referred to in §13012.

13014. Larceny of electric current, water, steam or gas. If any person wilfully, and with intent to defraud, in any manner take from the wires, pipes, meters, or any other apparatus of any electric motor, electric light, water, steam heating, or gas plant or works, any electric current, water, steam, steam heat, or gas, he shall be guilty of larceny and shall be punished accordingly. [S13, §4852-c; C24, 27, §13014.]

13015. Larceny of domestic fowls and animals. If any person steal, take and carry away, irrespective of value, any domestic fowl or poultry, pig, cow, calf, horse, colt, or other domestic animal, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary or men's or women's reformatory not more than five years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by a fine not more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the county jail. [S13, §4852-d; C24, 27, §13015.]

13016. Taking goods from officer. If any person, knowingly and without authority of law, take, carry away, secrete, or destroy any goods or chattels while the same are lawfully in the custody of any sheriff, coroner, marshal, constable, or other officer, and held by such officer by virtue of execution, writ of attachment, or other legal process, he shall be guilty of larceny, and, when the value of the property so taken, carried away, secreted, or destroyed exceeds the sum of twenty dollars, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than one year; and when it does not exceed twenty dollars, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more
13017. Custody of property levied on or deposited by officer. The possession or custody of goods and chattels by any person with whom the same have been left or deposited for safekeeping, to be returned for the purpose of being disposed of on legal process, shall be the possession and custody of the officer having or depositing the same and entitled to the custody thereof, and, in a prosecution under section 13016, the property taken, carried away, secreted, or destroyed, as therein mentioned, may be laid in the officer entitled to the custody thereof at the time of the commission of the offense. [R60, §4251; C73, §3915; C97, §4850; S13, §4850; C24, 27, §13016.]

Referred to in §13017.

13018. Appropriating found property. If any person come by finding to the possession of any personal property of which he knows the owner, and unlawfully appropriate the same or any part thereof to his own use, he is guilty of larceny, and shall be punished accordingly. [C51, §2617; R60, §4242; C73, §3907; C97, §4839; C24, 27, §13018.]

13019. Larceny of logs or lumber. Whoever shall wilfully take, carry away, or otherwise convert to his own use, or sell or dispose of, without the consent of the owner or owners, any pile, logs, or cant suitable to be worked into plank, board, joist, shingles, or other lumber, the property of another, whether the owner thereof be known or unknown, lying or being in any lake, bay, or river in or bordering on this state, or in any tributary of such lake, bay, or river or tributary, or in or on any slough, ravine, island, bottom, or land adjoining any such lake, bay, or river or tributary, such property being so taken, carried away, or otherwise converted or sold or disposed of within this state, or taken possession of with intent to sell or dispose of as aforesaid; or cuts out, mutilates, destroys, or renders illegible the marks or mark thereon, destroying the identification thereof; or in any manner wilfully injures any such logs, not his own; or places upon such logs or pieces of timber any mark or device other than the original mark or device, shall be deemed guilty of the crime of larceny. [C97, §4834; C24, 27, §13019.]

Referred to in §§13021, 13022.

13020. Punishment. On conviction thereof, such person shall be fined not less than fifty dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three months; and, on a second conviction for a like crime, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars and be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than two years. [C97, §4834; C24, 27, §13020.]

Referred to in §13022.

13021. Double damages for conversion of logs. Every person guilty of any of the offenses described in section 13019 shall, whether convicted thereof in a criminal proceeding or not, be liable to the owner or owners of such pile, log, cant, or other lumber respecting which the offense is committed, double the amount of the value of the same, to be recovered in an action therefor. [C97, §4835; C24, 27, §13021.]

Referred to in §13022.

13022. Possession as evidence. In any prosecution under sections 13019 to 13021, inclusive, if any such pile, log, or cant shall be found in the possession of the defendant, either with or without the mark cut out or destroyed, or partly cut out or destroyed, or partly sawed or manufactured into lumber of any kind, fence posts, fence rails, or stovewood, such possession shall be presumptive evidence of his guilt. [C97, §4836; C24, 27, §13022.]

13023. Search for lost logs. The owner of any such pile, log, cant, or other lumber may at any time lawfully, by himself or agent, enter in a peaceable manner into or upon any mill or mill boom or raft of logs, piles, cant, or other lumber, in any river or its tributaries in or bordering on this state, or on or near the banks of such lakes, bays, or rivers, or their tributaries, in search of any such pile, log, cant, or other lumber which he may have lost. [C97, §4836; C24, 27, §13023.]

13024. Obstructing search — penalty. Any person who shall wilfully prevent or obstruct such search shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, for every such offense. [C97, §4836; C24, 27, §13024.]

13025. Taking property for boat or vessel. If any owner, master, clerk, or any other person having charge of or belonging to any boat, vessel, or raft take any cordwood, or any other species of property from the owner or his agent, without the knowledge of such owner or agent, or without paying the customary price for the same, he shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months. [C51, §2689; R60, §4329; C73, §3988; C97, §4830; C24, 27, §13025.]

13026. Common thief defined. If any person, having before been twice convicted within the state of larceny, is guilty of another crime of larceny, he shall be deemed a common thief, and imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than seven years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year. [R60, §4247; C97, §4846; C24, 27, §13026.]

Referred to in §13043. Multifarious convictions. §§13043, 13145, 13149; also ch 614.
CHAPTER 578
EMBEZZLEMENT

13027. Embezzlement by public officers.

13028. Punishment.

13029. Funds received by virtue of office.

13030. Embezzlement by bailee.

13031. Embezzlement by agents.

13032. Money converted by series of acts.

13033. Retaining money on account of commission.

13034. Retention of actual commission permitted.

13027. Embezzlement by public officers. If any state, county, township, school, or municipal officer, or officer of any state institution, or other public officer within the state charged with the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, or disbursement of public money or property:

1. Fails or refuses to keep the same in any place of custody or deposit that may be provided by law for keeping such money or property until the same is withdrawn therefrom as authorized by law, or

2. Keeps or deposits such money or property in any other place than in such place of custody or deposit, or

3. Unlawfully converts to his own use in any way whatever, or uses by way of investment in any kind of property, or loans without the authority of law, any portion of the public money intrusted to him for collection, safekeeping, transfer, or disbursement, or

4. Converts to his own use any money or property that may come into his hands by virtue of his office—

he shall be guilty of embezzlement to the amount of so much of said money or the value of so much of said property as is thus taken, converted, invested, used, loaned, or unaccounted for. [C51,§2618; R60,§§806, 807, 4243; C73,§3908; C97,§4840; C24, 27,§13027.]

13028. Punishment. Such officer shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years, and fined in a sum equal to the amount of money embezzled or the value of such property converted, and shall be forever after disqualified from holding any office under the laws of the state. [C51,§2618; R60, §4243; C73,§3908; C97,§4840; C24, 27,§13028.]


13029. Funds received by virtue of office. Any such officer who shall receive any money belonging to the state, county, township, school, or municipality, or state institution of which he is an officer shall be deemed to have received the same by virtue of his office, and in case he fails or neglects to account therefor upon demand of the person entitled thereto, he shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and shall be punished as above provided. [C51,§2618; R60, §§806, 807, 4243; C73,§3908; C97,§4840; C24, 27, §13029.]

13030. Embezzlement by bailee. Whoever embezzles or fraudulently converts to his own use, or secretes with intent to embezzle or fraudulently convert to his own use, money, goods, or property delivered to him, or any part thereof, which may be the subject of larceny, shall be guilty of larceny and punished accordingly. [C97,§4841; C24, 27,§13030.]

13031. Embezzlement by agents. If any officer, agent, clerk, or servant of any corporation or voluntary association, or if any clerk, agent, or servant of any private person or partnership, except persons under the age of sixteen years, or if any attorney at law, collector, or other person who in any manner receives or collects money or other property for the use of and belonging to another, embezzles or fraudulently converts to his own use, or takes and secretes with intent to embezzle or convert to his own use, without the consent of his employer, master, or the owner of the money or property collected or received, any money or property of another, or which is partly the property of another and partly the property of such officer, agent, clerk, servant, attorney at law, collector, or other person, which has come to his possession or under his care in any manner whatsoever, he is guilty of larceny. [C73,§3909; C97, §4842; C24, 27,§13031.]

Referred to in §13038.

13032. Money converted by series of acts. If money or property is so embezzled or converted by a series of acts during the same employment, the total amount of the money and the total value of the property so embezzled or converted shall be considered as embezzled or converted in one act, and he shall be punished accordingly. [C73,§3909; C97,§4842; C24, 27, §13032.]

Referred to in §13033.

13033. Retaining money on account of commission. In a prosecution under sections 13031 and 13032, it shall be no defense that such officer, agent, clerk, servant, collector, attorney at law, or other person was entitled to a commission or compensation out of such money or property as compensation or commission for collecting or receiving the same for or on behalf of the owner thereof. [C73,§3909; C97, §4845; C24, 27,§13033.]

13034. Retention of actual commission permitted. It shall be lawful for such agent, clerk, servant, attorney at law, collector, or other person to retain a reasonable compensation or collection fee for collecting or receiving the same, but no attorney at law may retain any money or property as compensation, or as money
13038. Embezzlement by bank officers or employees. Any officer, director, or employee of a bank who shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, use the funds or deposits of a bank or any part thereof, except for the regular business transactions of the bank, or who secretes, with intent to embezzle or fraudulently convert to his own use, any funds, deposits or any part thereof of any bank and which may be the subject of larceny, or money placed in his hands for the purpose of deposit in the bank, or for remittance to any other person, or to apply on or discharge any obligation held by the bank, either as owner, agent, or trustee, which has been received by him or delivered to him as an officer, director, or employee of a bank or on account of his connection therewith, shall be guilty of embezzlement and shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not to exceed twenty years. [C27, §13034-a1.]

13035. Embezzlement by carrier or persons intrusted. If any carrier or other person to whom any money, goods, or other property which may be the subject of larceny has been delivered to be carried for hire, or if any other person intrusted with such property, embezzle or fraudulently convert to his own use any such money, goods, or other property, either in the mass as the same were delivered or otherwise, and before the same were delivered at the place or to the person where and to whom they were to be delivered, he is guilty of larceny. [C51, §2620; R60, §4245; C73, §3910; C97, §4844; C24, 27, §13035.]

13036. Embezzlement by executor, administrator, or guardian. If any executor, administrator, or guardian embezzles or fraudulently converts to his own use any money or property collected or received by him or coming into his possession or under his control by virtue of his said office, he is guilty of larceny and the statute of limitations shall not begin to run as to such offense until the estate is settled or the attainment of majority by the ward, as the case may be. [S13, §4852-e; C24, 27, §13036.]

13037. Embezzlement of mortgaged property. If any mortgagor of personal property or purchaser under a conditional bill of sale, while the mortgage or conditional bill of sale upon which any money, goods, or other property, either in the mass as the same were delivered or otherwise disposed of by the mortgagor or debtor at the time it was executed in accordance with the terms thereof, shall be prima facie evidence that the property described in such mortgage or conditional bill of sale has been destroyed, concealed, sold, or otherwise disposed of by the mortgagor or purchaser. Nothing herein contained shall relieve the mortgagor or seller under conditional bill of sale from making demand for satisfaction or return of the property conveyed by such mortgage or conditional bill of sale. [43GA, ch 30, §27.]

CHAPTER 579

ROBBERY

13038. Definition—punishment. 13039. Robbery with aggravation.

13038. Definition—punishment. If any person, with force or violence, or by putting in fear, steal and take from the person of another any property that is the subject of larceny, he is guilty of robbery, and shall be punished according to the aggravation of the offense, as is provided in sections 13039 and 13040. [C51, §2578; R60, §4201; C73, §3858; C97, §4753; C24, 27, §13038.]

13039. Robbery with aggravation. If such offender at the time of such robbery is armed with a dangerous weapon, with intent, if resisted, to kill or maim the person robbed; or if, being so armed, he wound or strike the person robbed; or if he has any confederate aiding or abetting in such robbery, present and so armed, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term of twenty-five years. [C51, §2579; R60, §4202; C73, §3859; C97, §4754; C24, 27, §13039.]

13040. Robbery without aggravation. 13041. Train robbery.

13040. Robbery without aggravation. If such offender commits the robbery otherwise than is mentioned in section 13039, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years. [C51, §2580; R60, §4203; C73, §3860; C97, §4755; C24, 27, §13040.]

13041. Train robbery. If any person shall: 1. Stop, or attempt to stop, any railway passenger train, with intent to rob any person thereon, or to rob any coach attached thereto, or to rob any mail pouch, express safe, or box on such train; or
2. Wreck or attempt to wreck, derail, or attempt to derail, any such train, by any means...
wherever, with intent to commit such robbery; or
3. Obstruct or detain such train, or any locomotive, tender, coach, or car attached thereto, with such intent; or
4. Place upon any railway track, or under any engine, tender, coach, or car any explosive substance, with intent to obstruct, stop, detain, derail, or wreck such train, for the purpose of committing such robbery; or
5. Remove any spike, fish plate, frog, rail, switch, tie, stringer, or appliance used on such railway with intent to obstruct, stop, detain, derail, or wreck such train, for the purpose of committing such robbery; or
6. Enter any locomotive, tender, coach, or car attached to such train, and take or attempt to take possession thereof, for the purpose of committing such robbery; or
7. Rifle any coach, car, safe, box, or mail pouch on such train; or
8. Take and carry away, with force and arms, any valuable thing whatever from such train, or from any person thereon; or
9. Intimidate, injure, wound, or maim any person thereon, with intent to commit such robbery—

he shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary at hard labor, for life. [§13, §4810-a; C24, 27, §13041.]

CHAPTER 580
RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS

13042. Punishment.
13043. Second conviction.

13042. **Punishment.** If any person buy, receive, or aid in concealing any stolen money, goods, or property the stealing of which is larceny, or property obtained by robbery or burglary, knowing the same to have been so obtained, he shall, when the value of the property so bought, received, or concealed by him exceeds the sum of twenty dollars, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, or be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year; and when the value of the property so bought, received, or concealed by him does not exceed the sum of twenty dollars, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [C51, §2621; R60, §4246; C73, §3911; C97, §4845; C24, 27, §13042.]

Receiving, concealing, or selling motor vehicle, §5092.

13044. Receiver convicted without principal.

13043. **Second conviction.** If any person, after having been convicted of the offense of buying, receiving, or aiding in the concealment of stolen money, goods, or property the stealing of which is larceny, or property obtained by robbery or burglary, be again convicted of the like offense, he shall be punished as provided in section 13026. [C51, §2625; R60, §4248; C73, §3912; C97, §4847; C24, 27, §13043.]

13044. **Receiver convicted without principal.** In any prosecution for the offense of buying, receiving, or aiding in the concealment of stolen property, or property obtained by robbery or burglary, knowing the same was so obtained, it shall not be necessary to aver nor prove on the trial that the person who stole, robbed, or took the property has been convicted. [C51, §2624; R60, §4249; C73, §3913; C97, §4848; C24, 27, §13044.]

CHAPTER 581
FALSE PRETENSES, FRAUDS, AND OTHER CHEATS

13045. False pretenses.
13046. Receiving goods by false personation.
13047. False drawing or uttering of checks.
13048. Evidence of violation.
13049. Making false papers.
13050. Suppression or destruction of will.
13051. Fraudulent conveyances.
13052. Frauds upon hotel keepers.
13053. Presumptive evidence of fraud.
13054. Exception as to regular boarders.
13055. Fitting out boat to defraud owner or insurer.
13056. Swindling in sale of grain or seed.
13057. Dealing in certain instruments.
13058. False warehouse receipts.
13059. Making false bills of lading.
13060. Making false affidavits or manifests.
13061. Altering stamps or marks of public officer.
13062. Counterfeiting mark of another.

13045. **False pretenses.** If any person designedly and by false pretense, or by any privy or false token, and with intent to defraud, obtain from another any money, goods, or other property, or so obtain the signature of any person to any written instrument, the false making of which would be punished as forgery, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than seven years, or be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in
the county jail not exceeding one year, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment. [C51,§2744; R60,§4394; C73,§4073; C97,§5043; C24, 27,§13045.]

Referred to in §13047.

13046. Receiving goods by false personation. If any person falsely personate or represent another, and in such manner procure to receive any money or property intended to be delivered to the person so personated, with intent to convert the same to his own use, he is guilty of larceny, and shall be punished accordingly. [C51,§2616; R60,§4241; C73,§3906; C97,§4838; C24, 27,§13046.]

13047. False drawing or uttering of checks. Any person who with fraudulent intent shall make, utter, draw, deliver, or give any check, draft, or written order upon any bank, person, corporation and who secures money, credit, or thing of value therefor, and who knowingly shall not have an arrangement, understanding, or funds with such bank, person or corporation sufficient to meet or pay the same, shall be guilty of a felony, if such check, draft or written order shall be for the sum of twenty dollars or more, and shall on conviction thereof be punished as in section 13045, and if such check, draft or written order be for less than twenty dollars, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days. [C24, 27,§13047.]

13048. Evidence of violation. The fact that payment of said check, draft, or written order when presented in the usual course of business shall be refused by the bank, person, or corporation upon which it is drawn, or that it be protested for nonpayment for lack of such arrangement, understanding, or funds with which to meet the same, shall be material and competent evidence of such lack of arrangement, understanding, or lack of funds. [C24, 27,§13048.]


13050. Suppression or destruction of will. If any person, having in his possession or under his control any last will of any deceased person, wilfully suppress, secrete, deface, or destroy the same, or any codicil belonging thereto, with intent to injure or defraud any devisee, legatee, or other person, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than seven years, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year. [C51,§2746; R60,§4396; C73,§4075; C97,§5043; C24, 27,§13050.]

Duty to produce will, §11862.

13051. Fraudulent conveyances. Any person who, knowingly being a party to any conveyance or assignment of any estate or interest in lands, goods, or things in action, or of any rents or profits arising therefrom, or being a party to any charge on such estate, interest, rents, or profits, made or created with intent to defraud prior or subsequent purchasers, or to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors or other persons, and every person who, being privy to or knowing of such fraudulent conveyance, assignment, or charge, puts the same in use as having been made in good faith, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding three years, or may be fined in the discretion of the court not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year. [C51, §2745; R60,§4395; C73,§4074; C97,§5042; C24, 27,§13051.]

13052. Frauds upon hotel keepers. Any person who shall obtain food, lodging, or other accommodation at any hotel, inn, or boarding or eating house, with intent to defraud the owner or keeper thereof, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days. [C97,§5076; C24, 27,§13052.]

Referred to in §13053.

13053. Presumptive evidence of fraud. Proof that lodging, food, or other accommodation was obtained by false pretense, or of false or fraudulent show or pretense of baggage, or that the party refused or neglected to pay for such food, lodging, or other accommodation on demand, or that he absconded or left the premises without paying or offering to pay for such food, lodging, or other accommodation, or that he surreptitiously removed or attempted to remove his baggage, shall be presumptive evidence of the fraudulent intent mentioned in section 13052. [C97,§5077; C24, 27,§13053.]

Referred to in §10054.

13054. Exception as to regular boarders. Section 13053 shall not apply to regular boarders, nor when there has been an agreement for delay in payment. [C97,§5077; C24, 27,§13054.]

13055. Fitting out boat to defraud owner or insurer. If any person lade, equip, or fit out, or assist in lading, equipping, or fitting out, any raft, boat, or vessel, with intent that the same be cast away, burnt, sunk, or otherwise destroyed, to injure or defraud any owner or insurer thereof, or of any property laden on board the same, he shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year. [C51, §2754; R60,§4404; C73,§4083; C97,§5055; C24, 27,§13055.]

Similar provision, §13094.

13056. Swindling in sale of grain or seed. Whoever, either for his own benefit or as the agent of any corporation, company, association, or person, obtain from any other person anything of value, or procures the signature of any such person as maker, indorser, guarantor, or surety thereon to any bond, bill, receipt, promissory note, draft, check, or any other evidence of indebtedness, as the whole or part consideration of any bond, contract, or promise given the vendee of any grain, seed, or cereal; binding the vendor or any other person, corporation, company, association, or the agent thereof, to sell for such vendee any grain, seed, or cereal at a fictitious price, or at a price equal to or more than four times the market price thereof, shall be imprisoned in the peni-
Dealing in certain instruments. Whoever sells, barters, or disposes of, or offers to sell, barter, or dispose of, either for his own benefit or as the agent of any corporation, company, association, or person, any bond, bill, receipt, promissory note, draft, check, or other evidence of indebtedness, knowing that such person has not in his possession such property, or of any part thereof, to sell for such vendee any grain, seed, or cereal at a fictitious price, or at a price equal to or more than four times the market price thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than three years, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both. [C97, §5069; C24, 27, §13057.]

False warehouse receipts. If any person, with intent to defraud, use any cask, package, box, or bale containing merchandise or produce, made by a public officer, appointed for that purpose, to denote the quality, weight, or quantity of the contents thereof, with intent to defraud, he shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year. [C51, §2749; R60, §4399; C73, §4078; C97, §5046; C24, 27, §13061.]

Counterfeiting mark of another. If any person counterfeit any mark, stamp, or brand of another, or falsely mark any cask, barrel, keg, bottle, box, or bale, and any person convicted thereof shall not be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months, or both. [C51, §2750; R60, §4400; C73, §4079; C97, §5047; C24, 27, §13062.]

Registration of bottles, boxes, and containers. Persons engaged in the manufacture, bottling, or selling of soda water, mineral or aerated waters, cider, milk, cream, or other lawful beverages in bottles, boxes, casks, kegs, or barrels, with their names or other marks of ownership stamped or marked thereon, may file in the office of the recorder of the county in which such articles are manufactured, bottled, sold, or used a description of the name or marks so used by them, and cause notice thereof to be given by three consecutive publications in a weekly newspaper printed in the English language in said county. [C97, §5052; S13, §5052; C24, 27, §13063.]

Sale or use of registered containers. It shall be unlawful for any person, without the written consent of the owner, to fill such bottles, boxes, casks, kegs, or barrels so marked or stamped, for the purpose of sale, or to sell, dispose of, buy, or traffic in or wantonly destroy the same, whether filled or not, and any violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor, and any person convicted thereof shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [C97, §5052; S13, §5052; C24, 27, §13064.]

Prima facie evidence of misuse. The using by any other person than the rightful owner, without written permission, of any such cask, barrel, keg, bottle, or box, as prohibited in section 13064, or the possession thereof by any junk dealer, or dealer in such casks, barrels, kegs, bottles, or boxes, the same being marked or stamped and registered as herein required, shall be prima facie evidence that such use, and the sale or possession, is unlawful, and search warrants may be procured for the discovery and seizure of such bottles, boxes, casks, kegs, or barrels, as in other criminal cases. [C97, §5052; S13, §5052; C24, 27, §13065.]

Fraudentely using stamped cask, package, or box. If any person, with intent to defraud, use any cask, package, box, or bale, marked, branded, or stamped by another, for the sale of merchandise or produce of an inferior quality or less in quantity or weight than is denoted by such mark, stamp, or brand,
he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not
more than one year, or fined not exceeding two
hundred dollars, or both. [C51,§2751; R60,
§4401; C73,§4080; C97,§5048; C24, 27, §13066.]

13067. Binder twine—label required. No
binder twine shall be sold, exposed, or offered
for sale within this state, except the same bears
upon each ball a stamp or label truly stating
the name of the manufacturer or importer and
the number of feet to the pound in such ball;
provided that a deficiency not exceeding five
per cent in length stated on the stamp or label
shall not be a violation hereof. [§13, §5077-a25;
C24, 27, §13067.]

13068. Punishment. Any person, firm, or
corporation who violates the provisions of sec­
section 13067 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor
and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding
one hundred dollars. [§13, §5077-a26; C24, 27,
§13068.]

13069. Fraudulent advertisements. Any per­
son, firm, corporation, or association who, with
intent to sell, or in any wise dispose of mer­
chandise, securities, service, or anything of­
fered by such person, firm, corporation, or as­
sociation, directly or indirectly, to the public
for sale or distribution, or with intent to in­
crease the consumption thereof, or to induce
the public in any manner to enter into any ob­
ligation relating thereto, or to acquire title
thereto, or any interest therein, makes, pub­
lishes, disseminates, circulates, or places be­
fore the public, or causes to be made, published,
disseminated, circulated, or placed before the
public in this state, either directly or indirectly,
in a newspaper or other publication or in the
form of a book, notice, handbill, poster, bill,
circular, pamphlet, or letter, or in any other
way, an advertisement of any sort regarding
merchandise, securities, service, or anything so
offered to the public, which advertisement con­
tains any assertion, representation, or state­
ment of fact relating to said merchandise, se­
curities, or service offered for sale, or relating
to the sale thereof, which is untrue, deceptive,
or misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor
and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished
by a fine of not less than ten dollars or not more
than one hundred dollars, or thirty days in jail
for each offense. [§13, §5051-a; C24, 27, §13069.]

13070. Publishers acting in good faith. The
provisions of section 13069 shall not apply to
any owner, publisher, printer, agent, or em­
ployee of a newspaper or other publication,
periodical, or circular who, in good faith and
without knowledge of the falsity or deceptive
character thereof, publishes, causes to be pub­
lished, or takes part in the publication of such
advertisement. [§13, §5051-a; C24, 27, §13070.]

13071. False entries in corporation books.
Any officer, agent, or employee of any corpo­
ratio 13071. False entries in corporation books.
Any officer, agent, or employee of any corpo­
ratio 13071. False entries in corporation books.
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Any officer, agent, or employee of any corpo­
ratio 13071. False entries in corporation books.
Any officer, agent, or employee of any corpo­
keeper, proprietor or manager of any public conveyance or place of public resort, and the officers of any fair or fair grounds, shall eject from his car, train, boat, hotel, public conveyance, fair grounds or place of public resort any person known to him or whom he has good reason to believe to be a three-card monte man, or who offers to wager or bet money or other valuable thing upon what is commonly known as three-card monte, or bet on any trick or game with cards or other gaming device, and any failure, neglect, or refusal to do so, or to suppress or prevent a violation of section 13074, shall be a misdemeanor. [C97,§4830-b; C24, 27,§13085.]

CHAPTER 582
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF AND WILFUL TRESPASS

13080. Malicious injury to buildings and fixtures. If any person maliciously injure, deface, or destroy any building or fixture attached thereto, or wilfully and maliciously destroy, injure, or secrete any goods, chattels, or valuable papers of another, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be liable to the party injured in a sum equal to three times the value of the property so destroyed or injured. [C51,§2686; R60,§4326; C73,§3985; C97,§4822; S13,§4822; C24, 27,§13080.]

13081. Injuring or terrorizing inhabitants of dwelling. If any person, with intent to injure or terrorize the inhabitants of any dwelling house, or other building used as a dwelling, or any inhabited boat, vessel, or raft, or with intent to injure or deface any such structure, throws at, against, or into the same any brick, stone, billet of wood, or other missile, or shoots thereof, with such intent, any gun, pistol, or revolver, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than three years, or in the county jail not more than one year, or be fined not more than one thousand dollars. [C97,§4799; C24, 27,§13081.]

13082. Defacing buildings. If any person wilfully write, make marks, or draw characters on the walls or any other part of any church, college, academy, schoolhouse, courthouse, or other public building, or on any furniture, apparatus, or fixtures therein; or wilfully injure or deface the same, or any wall or fence inclosing the same, he shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [S13,§4830-b; C24, 27,§13085.]

13078. Posting copy of law. Any person or company operating any public conveyance by which passengers are carried shall keep posted up in such conveyance a copy of sections 13074 to 13077, inclusive. [C97,§5074; 024,27,§13085.]

13079. Gross fraud or cheat at common law. Every person who is convicted of any gross fraud or cheat at common law shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or both. [C51,§2752; R60,§4402; C73,§4081; C97,§5053; C24, 27,§13079.]

13080. Malicious injury to buildings and fixtures. Any person

13081. Injuring or terrorizing inhabitants. Any person

13082. Defacing buildings. Any person

13083. Injury to fence, produce, or fixtures. Any person


13085. Injury to sidewalks. Any person
13086. Trespass by digging, cutting, or carrying away. If any person wilfully commit any trespass by cutting down or destroying any timber or wood standing or growing on the land of another; or by carrying away timber or wood being on such land; or by digging or carrying away any earth, stone, marble, slate, coal, copper, lead, iron ore, or any other ore or metal; or by taking and carrying from such land any grass, hay, corn, grain, fruit, or other vegetables; or carrying away from any wharf, street, or landing place, any goods whatever in which he has no interest, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court. [C51, §2684; R60, §4324; C73, §3983; C97, §4829; C24, 27, §13086.]

13087. Value not in excess of fifty dollars. If in any case the value of the property so cut down, carried away, or otherwise taken shall not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, then the person so offending shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [C73, §8083; C97, §4829; C24, 27, §13087.]

13088. Injury to fruit or ornamental tree. If any person maliciously or mischievously bruise, break, pull up, carry away, cut down, injure, destroy, or sever from the land any fruit, ornamental, or other tree, vine, or shrub standing or growing on the land of another for ornament or use, he shall upon conviction thereof be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or both. [C51, §2682; R60, §4322; C73, §§3899, 3981; C97, §4826; C24, 27, §13088.]

13089. Stealing or knocking off fruit in daytime. If any person maliciously or mischievously enter the inclosure of another with intent to knock off, pick, destroy, or carry away, or, having lawfully entered, afterwards wrongfully knocks off, picks, destroys, or carries away any fruit or flower of any tree, shrub, bush, or vine, he shall be fined for the first offense not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, with the costs of conviction, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days; and for a second violation he shall be fined not less than ten dollars and costs of conviction, or be imprisoned as above provided. [C73, §3897; C97, §4827; C24, 27, §13089.]

13090. Stealing or knocking off fruit in nighttime. If any person maliciously or mischievously enter the inclosure of another in the nighttime and knock off, pick, destroy, or carry away any fruit or flower of any tree, shrub, bush, or vine, or if, having so entered with intent to knock off, pick, destroy, or carry away any fruit or flower as aforesaid, he be actually found therein, he shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of conviction, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [C73, §3898; C97, §4828; C24, 27, §13090.]

13091. Injury to vehicle or harness. If any person maliciously, wilfully, and feloniously cut, break, sever, or unfasten any tug, strap, line, or other part of any harness attached to any horse or team, or maliciously and feloniously remove, break, unfasten, or injure any part of any vehicle, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not to exceed one year, or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed six months, or be fined not to exceed five hundred dollars. [C97, §4823; S13, §4823; C24, 27, §13091.]

13092. Operating automobile without consent of owner. If any chauffeur or other person shall without the consent of the owner take, or cause to be taken, any automobile or motor vehicle, and operate or drive, or cause the same to be operated or driven, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not to exceed one year, or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed six months, or be fined not to exceed five hundred dollars. [S13, §4823; C24, 27, §13092.]

Additional offenses, §6080 et seq.

13092-d1. Alteration of manufacturer's serial number. Any person or corporation removing from or altering, defacing, mutilating, concealing, covering or destroying the manufacturer's serial number or other distinguishing mark upon any machine or manufactured article for the purpose of concealing, destroying or misrepresenting the identity of such machine or manufactured article, or who sells or offers for sale, or who owns or has possession of any machine or manufactured article knowing that the manufacturer's serial number or other distinguishing number or identification mark has been removed, altered, defaced, mutilated, concealed, covered or destroyed with the purpose of concealing, destroying or misrepresenting the identity of such machine or manufactured article, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [44GA, ch 240, §1.]

Referred to in §13092-d2. Similar provision, §5080.

13092-d2. Presumption of unlawful alteration. It shall be presumed that such serial number, or distinguishing number or identification mark, or portion thereof, was unlawfully removed, altered, defaced, mutilated, concealed, covered or destroyed by said person in violation of the provisions of section 13092-d1, if it shall appear that said person had possession or control of any such machine, musical instrument or other goods, wares or merchandise with such serial number or distinguishing number or identification mark, or portion thereof removed, altered, defaced, mutilated, concealed, covered or destroyed, but such presumption shall not be conclusive. [44GA, ch 240, §2.]
county jail not more than one year, and forfeit
to the county jail not more than one year, and forfeit

13094. Fraudulent destruction of boats. If any person cast away, sink, or otherwise de­
stroy any raft, boat, or vessel, within any county, with intent to defraud any owner or in­
surer thereof, or the owner or insurer of any property laden on board the same, he shall be im­
in the county jail not exceeding one year. [C51,§2690; R60,§4330; C73,§4080; C97,§5054; C24, 27,§13094.]

Similar provision, §13095.

13095. Injury to public library books or property. Any person who shall willfully, mal­
iculously, or wantonly tear, deface, mutilate, injure, or destroy, in whole or in part, any newspaper, periodical, book, map, pamphlet, chart, picture, or other property belonging to any public library or reading room shall be de­
deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days. [S13, §4850-a; C24, 27,§13095.]

13096. Injuries to monuments of state boundaries. If any person willfully dig up, pull
down, break, or destroy, or in any other manner injure or remove, any of the cast-iron pillars
or other evidences planted and fixed in and along any part of the boundaries of this state, he shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the peni­
tentiary for a term of not less than six months, or both. [C51,§2690; R60,§4330; C73, §3989; C97,§4800; C24, 27,§13096.]

13097. Injury to boundary marks, milestones, and signboards. If any person mali­
ciously take down, injure, or remove any monu­
ment erected or any tree marked as a boundary of any tract of land or city or town lot; or de­
stroy, deface, or alter the marks of any such monument or tree made for the purpose of de­
signating such boundary; or injure or deface any milestone, post, or guideboard erected on any public way; or remove, deface, or injure any signboard; or break or remove any lamp or lamp-post or extinguish any lamp on any bridge, way, street, or passage, he shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be im­
prisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. [C51,§2683; R60,§4323; C73, §3982; C97,§4801; C24, 27,§13097.]

Referred to in §4582.

13098. Removal of safeguards or danger signals. Whoever shall, without the consent of the person in control thereof, willfully re­
move, throw down, destroy, or carry away from any highway, street, alley, avenue, or bridge, any lamp, obstruction, guard, or other article or things, or extinguish any lamp or other light, erected or placed thereon for the purpose of guarding or inclosing unsafe or dangerous places in said highway, street, alley, avenue, or bridge, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year. [S13, §4850-c; C24, 27,§13098.]

13099. Defacing or destroying proclamations or notices. If any person intentionally deface, obliterate, tear down, or destroy in whole or in part any transcript or extract from or of any law of the United States or of this state, or any proclamation, advertisement, or notification, set up at any place within this state by authority of law or by order of any court, during the time for which the same is to remain set up, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [C51,§2688; R60,§4328; C73,§3987; C97,§4803; C24, 27,§13099.]

13100. Violating sepulcher. If any person, without lawful authority, willfully dig up, dis­
inter, remove, or carry away any human body, or the remains thereof, from its place of inter­
mant or aid, unless the execution of the works be commenced or if the same is to be done or attempted; or will­
fully receive, conceal, or dispose of any such human body or the remains thereof; or if any person, with the intent to commit any of the aforesaid acts, partially perform the same, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than two years, or be fined not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars, or both. [C51,§2714; R60,§4356; C73,§4017; C97,§4945; C24, 27,§13100.]

13101. Exposing dead bodies. If any person willfully and unnecessarily, and in an improper manner, indecently expose, throw away, or abandon any human body, or the remains thereof, in any public place, or in any river, stream, pond, or other place, he shall be im­
prisoned in the penitentiary not more than two years, or be fined not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars, or both. [C51,§2714; R60,§4356; C73, §4017; C97, §4945; C24, 27,§13101.]

13102. Injury to gravestones or property in cemetery. Any person who shall willfully and maliciously destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any tomb, vault, monument, gravestone, or other structure placed in any public or pri­

vate cemetery in this state, or any fences, rail­
ing, or other work for the protection or orna­
mentation of said cemetery, or of any tomb, vault, monument, or gravestone, or other structure aforesaid, on any cemetery lot within such cemetery, or shall willfully and maliciously destroy, cut, break, or injure any tree, shrub, plant, or lawn within the limits of said cemetery, or shall drive at an unusual and forbidden speed over the avenues or roads in said cemetery, or shall drive outside of said avenues and roads, and over the grass or graves of said cemetery, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, punished accordingly, in the discre­
tion of the court. [C51,§2715; R60,§4557; C73, §4021; C97,§5588; C24, 27,§13102.]

Punishment, §12884.

13103. Civil liability. Such offender shall also be liable, in an action in the name of the
person or corporation having the custody and control of said cemetery grounds, to pay all such damages as have been occasioned by his unlawful act or acts; which money, when recovered, shall be applied by said person or corporation to the reparation and restoration of the property so injured or destroyed, if the same can be so repaired or restored. [C97,§588; C24, 27,§13103.]

13104. Hunting upon cultivated or inclosed land. Any person who shall hunt with dog or gun upon the cultivated or inclosed lands of another without first obtaining permission from the owner or occupant thereof, or his agent, shall for each offense be fined not more than ten dollars and costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid. [C97,§4821; S13,§4821; C24, 27,§13104.]

13105. Island in navigable stream. All islands in navigable streams bordering on the state shall be deemed inclosed lands without fences where the owners or lessees thereof post in plain view notices warning others not to trespass thereon. [S13,§4821; C24, 27,§13105.]

13106. Prosecution. No prosecution shall be commenced under sections 13104 and 13105 except upon the information of the owner or occupant of such cultivated or inclosed lands, or his agent. [C97,§4821; S13,§4821; C24, 27,§13106.]

13107. Injury to fire apparatus. If any person wilfully destroy or injure any engine, hose carriage, hose, hook and ladder carriage, or other thing used and kept for the extinguishment of fires, he shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a period of not less than one nor more than three years. [R60, §1766; C73,§1564; C97,§2466; C24, 27,§13107.]

13108. Removal of fire apparatus. No person shall remove any engine or other apparatus for the extinguishment of fire from the house or other place where it is kept or deposited, except in time of fire or alarm thereof, unless authorized so to do by the president, director, or foreman of the company to whom the same shall belong. [R60,§1767; C73,§1565; C97,§2467; S13,§2467; C24, 27,§13108.]

13109. False alarms of fire. No person or persons shall cause or give a false alarm of fire, by setting fire to any combustible material, or by crying or sounding an alarm, or by any other means, without cause. [R60,§1768; C73, §1566; C97,§2468; S13,§2468; C24, 27,§13110.]

13111. Punishment. Any person violating the provisions of section 13110 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [R60,§1769; C73,§1567; C97,§2469; S13, §2469; C24, 27,§13111.]

CHAPTER 582-A1

ALTERATION, SALE, AND CHARGING OF STORAGE BATTERIES


13111-a1. Injury to identification mark. It is unlawful for any person, copartnership, or corporation to remove or deface or alter or destroy, or cause to be removed or defaced or altered or destroyed, the word "rental" or any other word, mark, or character printed or painted or stamped upon or attached to any electric storage battery which has been so placed upon or attached to such electric storage battery to identify the same as belonging to or being the property of any person, copartnership, or corporation. [C27,§13111-a1.]

13111-a2. Unlawful delivery. It is unlawful for any person, copartnership, or corporation to sell, dispose of, deliver, or give or attempt to sell, dispose of, deliver, or give to any person, copartnership, or corporation, other than the owner thereof, any electric storage battery upon which the word “rental” or any other word, mark, or character is printed, painted, or stamped, or to which such word, mark, or character is attached, for the purpose of identifying the said electric storage battery as belonging to or being the property of any person, copartnership, or corporation. [C27,§13111-a2.]

13111-a3. Unlawful recharging. It is unlawful for any person, copartnership, or corporation engaged in buying, selling, or recharging electric storage batteries to receive or retain in his, their, or its possession, or to recharge, except in cases of emergency, any electric storage battery not owned by such person, copartnership, or corporation upon which the word “rental” or any other word, mark, or character is printed, painted or stamped, or to which such word, mark, or character, is attached, for the purpose of identifying the said electric storage batteries as belonging to or being the property of any person, copartnership, or corporation. [C27, §13111-a3.]

13111-a4. Unlawful retention. It shall be unlawful for any person, copartnership, or corporation to retain in his, their, or its possession for a longer period than thirty days, without the consent of the owner, any electric storage battery upon which the word “rental” or any other
word, mark, or character is printed, painted, or stamped, or to which any such word, mark, or character is attached, for the purpose of identifying the said electric storage battery as belonging to or being the property of any person, copartnership, or corporation. [C27, §13111-a4.]

13111-a5. Penalty. Any person, copartnership, or corporation, and the officers, agents, employees, and members of any copartnership, or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding thirty days, or both. [C27, §13111-a5.]

CHAPTER 583

INJURIES TO INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND COMMON CARRIERS

13112. Injury to dams, locks, mills, or machinery. If any person maliciously injure or destroy any dam, lock, canal, trench, or reservoir, or any of the appurtenances thereof, or any of the gear or machinery of any mill or factory; or maliciously draw off the water from any mill pond, reservoir, canal, or trench; or destroy, injure, or render useless any engine or the apparatus belonging thereto, prepared or kept for the extinguishing of fires, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year and be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars. [C51, §2879; R60, §4319; C73, §9978; C97, §4806; C24, 27, §13112.]

13113. Injury to levees. If any person maliciously injure, break, or cause to be broken, any levee erected to prevent the overflow of land within the state, such person so offending shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, and be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year. [R60, §4332; C73, §3991; C97, §4804; C24, 27, §13113.]

13114. Obstructing public ditches or drains. If any person place any obstruction in any of the public ditches or drains made for the purpose of draining any of the swamp lands in this state, he shall be compelled to remove the same, and be fined not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days. [C73, §3992; C97, §4805; C24, 27, §13114.]

13115. Obstructing ditches and breaking levees. Any person, firm, or corporation diverting, obstructing, impeding, or filling up, without legal authority, any ditch, drain, or watercourse, or breaking down any levee established, constructed, or maintained under any provision of law, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly. [S13, §1989-a15; C24, 27, §13115.]

13116. Draining meandered lakes. Every person who shall drain or cause to be drained, or shall attempt to drain in any manner, any lake, pond, or body of water, which shall have been meandered and its metes and bounds established by the government of the United States in the survey of public lands, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars; provided this shall not apply where the drainage was or is authorized by law. [S13, §2900-a6; C24, 27, §13116.]

13117. Obstructing or defacing roads. If any person, without authority or permission from the board of trustees, shall in any manner obstruct, deface, or injure any public road by breaking up, plowing, or digging within the boundary lines thereof, he shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, at the discretion of the court. [C97, §4808; S13, §4808; C24, 27, §13117.]

13118. Placing glass in highways. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to place or leave any broken glass, glass bottles, glassware, or glass of any kind, wire, tin cans, or other rubbish along or in the highways, or in the streets and alleys of any city or town in such a manner as to interfere with safe travel, or in such manner as to injure horses or vehicles while being used or driven on said streets, alleys, and highways, or in such manner as to come in contact with any road drag, grader, or other vehicle being used or driven on said streets, alleys, or highways. [S13, §4808-a; C24, 27, §13118.]

13119. Punishment. Any person violating any of the provisions of section 13118 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than one dollar, nor more than ten dollars for the first offense, and for each offense thereafter, shall be fined a sum of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars. [S13, §4808-b; C24, 27, §13119.]

Punishment, §12894.
13120. Injury to roads, railways, and other utilities. If any person maliciously injure, remove, or destroy any electric railway or apparatus belonging thereto, or any bridge, rail or plank road; or place, or cause to be placed, any obstruction on any electric railway, or on any such bridge, rail or plank road; or wilfully obstruct or interfere with any public road or highway; or maliciously cut, burn, or in any way break down, injure, or destroy any post or pole used in connection with any system of electric lighting, electric railway, or telephone or telegraph system; or break down and destroy or injure and deface any electric light, telegraph or telephone instrument; or in any way cut, break, or injure the wires of any apparatus belonging thereto; or shall wilfully tap, cut, injure, break, disconnect, connect, make any connection with, or destroy any of the wires, mains, pipes, conduits, meters, or other apparatus belonging to, or attached to, the power plant or distributing system of any electric light plant, electric motor, gas plant, or water plant; or shall aid or abet any other person in so doing, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. [C97, §4807; C24, 27, §13120.]

13121. Tapping telegraph or telephone wires. Any person who shall maliciously or unlawfully tap or connect a wire with the telephone or telegraph wires of any person, company, or association engaged in the transmission of messages on telephone or telegraph lines between the states or in this state, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. [C97, §4807; R60, §4920; C73, §3979; C97, §4807; S13, §4807; C24, 27, §13120.]

13122. Placing obstructions on railways. If any person shall wilfully and maliciously place any obstruction on the track of any railroad in the state, or remove any rail therefrom, or in any other way injure such railroad, or do any other thing thereto whereby the life of any person is or may be endangered, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for life, or for any term not less than two years. [R60, §4831; C73, §3990; C97, §4809; C24, 27, §13122.]

13122-a1. Depositing refuse on track. If any person engaged in the dragging of a public highway or private way across a railroad shall cause to be deposited any dirt, gravel, stone, or other substance upon the rails of such railroad, or in such close proximity thereto so that it interferes with or jeopardizes the operation of trains upon such railroad, he shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. [C27, §13122-a1.]

13123. Shooting or throwing at train. If any person throw any stone or other substance whatever, or present or discharge any gun, pistol, or other firearm at any railroad train, car, or locomotive engine, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C97, §4810; C24, 27, §13123.]

13124. Uncoupling locomotive or cars. If any person shall wilfully and maliciously uncouple or detach the locomotive or tender or any of the cars of any railroad train, or in any manner aid, abet, or procure the doing of the same, such person shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court. [C97, §4812; C24, 27, §13124.]

13125. Seizing and running locomotive. If any person shall unlawfully seize upon any locomotive, with or without any express, mail, baggage, or other car attached thereto, and run the same upon any railroad, or aid, abet, or procure the doing of the same, such person shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both fined and imprisoned. [C97, §4813; C24, 27, §13125.]

13126. Conspiracy to seize locomotive. If any two or more persons maliciously and wilfully confederate together for the purpose of going upon or taking charge of any locomotive engine or car of any railroad company by force and without the consent of the person or persons in charge thereof, or if one or more persons shall go upon any locomotive engine or car of any railroad company armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon for the purpose of committing a public offense thereon, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not exceeding five years or pay a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars. [C24, 27, §13126.]

13127. Wrongfully running hand car. If any person shall, without permission from the proper authority, wrongfully take or run any hand car upon any railroad in this state, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C97, §4814; C24, 27, §13127.]

13128. Aggravated offense. If by such unlawful use of any hand car any locomotive or car is thrown from the track, or a collision produced, or any person injured, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term of not more than five years; and if thereby any person is killed, such person so offending shall be guilty of manslaughter. [C97, §4814; C24, 27, §13128.]

13129. Interference with air brake or bell rope. If any person not an employee upon the railroad shall wrongfully interfere with any automatic air brake or bell rope upon any railroad car, or use the same for the purpose of stopping or in any way controlling the movement of the train, he shall be subject to the penalty provided in sections 13127 and 13128. [C97, §4815; C24, 27, §13129.]

13130. Power of trainmen to arrest. Any conductor or brakeman on a railroad train shall have power to arrest a person so offending and
CHAPTER 584
INJURIES TO ANIMALS

13132. Injuries to beasts.
13133. Impounding animals without food and water.
13134. Cruelty to animals.
13135. Docking horses prohibited—exceptions.

13132. Injuries to beasts. If any person maliciously kill, maim, or disfigure any horse, cattle, or domestic beast of another, or maliciously administer poison to any such animal; or expose any poisonous substance with intent that the same should be taken by such animal, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars. [C51, §2678; R60, §4318; C73, §3977; C97, §4818; C24, 27, §13132.]

13133. Impounding animals without food and water. If any person impound or confine, or cause to be impounded or confined, in any pound or other place, any creature, and fail to supply the same during such confinement with a sufficient quantity of food and water, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C73, §4034; C97, §4820; C24, 27, §13133.]

13134. Cruelty to animals. If any person torture, torment, deprive of necessary sustenance, mutilate, overdrive, overload, drive when overloaded, cruelly beat, or cruelly kill any animal, or unnecessarily fail to provide the same with proper food, drink, shelter, or protection from the weather, or drive or work the same when unfit for labor, or cruelly abandon the same, or carry the same or cause the same to be cruelly carried on any vehicle or otherwise or shall commit any other act or omission by which unjustifiable pain, distress, suffering, or death is caused or permitted to any animal or animals, whether the acts or omissions herein contemplated be committed either maliciously, wilfully, or negligently, and if any person shall knowingly permit such act or omission or shall cause or procure the same to be done he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars. [C51, §2716; R60, §4358; C73, §4091; C97, §4969; S18, §4969; C24, 27, §13134.]

13135. Docking horses prohibited—exceptions. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to dock the tail of any colt or horse of any age, other than horses and colts used for breeding and show purposes, or to procure the same to be done. [S13, §4975-a; C24, 27, §13135.]

13136. Punishment. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of section 13135 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days. [S13, §4975-b; C24, 27, §13136.]

13137. Disturbing stock with firearms or dogs. Any person who knowingly discharges firearms of any description within, or in the immediate vicinity of, any inclosure where cattle, hogs, or sheep are being fed for the purpose of fattening the same; or any person who enters such inclosure with firearms or dog, unless such person shall be the owner of said stock, or have the control of the same, or shall have permission from such owner or the person having control thereof to enter such inclosure, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C73, §3900; C97, §4820; C24, 27, §13137.]

13138. Driving away stock. If any person knowingly or wilfully drive off, or suffer or permit to be driven off, any stock of another to a distance exceeding one mile from the residence of the owner, or of his agent having charge of such stock, or the range in which such stock is usually in the habit of running, without the consent of such owner or agent, he shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days; and any justice of the peace in any county through which the stock thus driven off should pass, or in which it may be found, shall have jurisdiction of the offense. [C73, §3896; C97, §4819; C24, 27, §13138.]
13139. Forgery. If any person, with intent to defraud, falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit any:
1. Public record; or
2. Process issued or purporting to be issued by any competent court, magistrate, or officer; or
3. Pleading or proceeding filed or entered in any court of law or equity; or
4. Attestation or certificate of any public officer, or other person, in relation to any matter wherein such attestation or certificate is required by law, or may be received or be taken as legal proof; or
5. Charter, deed, will, bond, writing obligatory, power of attorney, letter of credit, policy of insurance, bill of lading, bill of exchange, promissory note; or
6. Order, acquittance, discharge, or accountable receipt for money or other valuable thing; or
7. Acceptance of any bill of exchange or order; or
8. Indorsement or assignment of any bill of exchange, promissory note or order, or of any debt or contract; or
9. Instrument in writing, being, or purporting to be, the act of another, by which any pecuniary demand or obligation, or any right or interest in or to any property whatever, is or purports to be created, increased, transferred, conveyed, discharged, or diminished—he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than ten years or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars. [C51,§2626; R60,§4255; C73,§3917; C97,§4855; C24,27,§13139.]

Referred to in §13140.

13140. Uttering forged instrument. If any person utter and publish as true any record, proceeding or company, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged, or counterfeited, with intent to defraud, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than fifteen years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars. [C51,§2627; R60,§4254; C73,§3918; C97,§4854; C24,27,§13140.]

Referred to in §13141.

13141. Public instruments. If any person, with intent to defraud, falsely make, utter, forge, or counterfeit any note, certificate, state bond, warrant, or other instrument, being public secur-
13145. Second conviction. If any person, having been convicted of any of the offenses described in section 13144, afterward be convicted of a like offense, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than ten years. [C51, §2632; R60, §4259; C73, §3923; C97, §4859; C24, 27, §13145.]

13146. Fraudulent alteration of instruments. If any person fraudulently connect together different parts of several genuine bank bills, notes, or other instruments in writing, so as to produce one instrument; or alter any note or instrument in writing in a matter that is material, with intent to defraud, the same shall be forgery in like manner as if such bill or note or other instrument had been forged and counterfeited. [C51, §2636; R60, §4263; C73, §3927; C97, §4863; C24, 27, §13146.]

13147. Affixing fictitious signatures. If any fictitious or pretended signature of an officer or agent of any corporation be fraudulently affixed to any instrument of writing purporting to be a note, draft, or other evidence of debt issued by such corporation, with intent to utter or pass the same as true, it is a forgery, though no such person may ever have been an officer or agent of such corporation, nor such corporation have ever existed; and the person guilty thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, or be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year. [C51, §2637; R60, §4264; C73, §3928; C97, §4864; C24, 27, §13147.]

13148. Obliteration of records or instruments. The total or partial erasure or obliteration of any record, process, certificate, deed, will, or any other instrument in writing mentioned in this chapter, with the intent to defraud, shall be deemed forgery, and the offender shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year. [C51, §2638; R60, §4265; C73, §3929; C97, §4865; C24, 27, §13148.]

13149. Second and third convictions. If any person, having been convicted of either of the offenses mentioned in section 13148, afterward convicted of a like offense, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than ten nor less than three years. [C51, §2639; R60, §4266; C73, §3930; C97, §4866; C24, 27, §13149.]

13150. Existence of corporation—proof. On the trial of any person for forging or counterfeiting any bill, note, or other evidence of debt purporting to be issued by any incorporated company; or for uttering, passing, or attempting to pass, or having in possession the same with intent to utter or pass, such bill, note, or evidence of debt, it is not necessary to prove the incorporation by the charter or act thereof; but the same may be proved by general reputation, and persons of skill are competent witnesses to prove that such bill, note, or evidence of debt is forged or counterfeited. [C51, §3643; R60, §4270; C73, §3934; C97, §4870; C24, 27, §13150.]

13151. Making tools for counterfeiting. If any person engrave, make, or mend, or begin to engrave, make, or mend, any plate, block, press, or other tool, instrument, or implement, or make or provide any paper or other materials, adapted and designed for the forging or making any false and counterfeit note, certificate, state bond, warrant, or other instrument of public security for money or other property of this state or any other of the United States, or any bank bill, promissory note, draft, or other evidence of debt issued or purporting to be issued by any corporation or company, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years. [C51, §2638; R60, §4265; C73, §3924; C97, §4860; C24, 27, §13151.]

13152. Possession of tools for counterfeiting. Every person who has in his possession any such plate or block engraved in any part, or any press or other tool, instrument, or implement, paper or other material, adapted and designed as aforesaid, with intent to use the same, or to cause or permit the same to be used, in forging or making any such false and forged certificates, notes, bonds, warrants, public securities, or evidences of debt, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years. [C51, §2638; R60, §4265; C73, §3924; C97, §4860; C24, 27, §13152.]

13153. Counterfeiting coin. If any person forge or counterfeit any gold or silver coin, current by law or usage within this state, or if any person have in his possession at the same time five or more pieces of false money or coin counterfeited in the similitude of any gold or silver coin current as aforesaid, knowing the same to be false and counterfeit, and with intent to utter or pass the same as true, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than ten years. [C51, §2638; R60, §4265; C73, §3925; C97, §4861; C24, 27, §13153.]

13154. Uttering or possession of counterfeit coin. Any person who has in his possession any number of pieces less than five of the counterfeit coin mentioned in section 13153, knowing the same to be false or counterfeit, with intent to utter or pass the same as true; and any person who utters, passes, or tenders in payment any false and counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be false and counterfeit, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding eight years, or fined not more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year. [C51, §2634; R60, §4261; C73, §3926; C97, §4862; C24, 27, §13154.]

13155. Counterfeiting foreign coin. If any person forge or counterfeit any gold or silver coin of any foreign government or country, with intent to export the same to injure or defraud any such government or the citizens thereof, he shall
be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years. [C51, §2641; R60, §4268; C73, §3933; C97, §4871; C24, 27, §13156.]

13156. Counterfeiting public seals. Every person who is convicted of having forged, counterfeited, or falsely altered the great seal of the state; or the seal of any public office authorized by law; or the seal of any court, corporation, city, or county; or who falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits any impression purporting to be the impression of any such seal, with intent to defraud, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years. [C51, §2641; R60, §4268; C73, §3932; C97, §4868; C24, 27, §13155.]

13157. Counterfeiting stamps or devices. If any person, with intent to defraud, falsely makes, or counterfeits any stamp or brand authorized by law to be affixed to any substance or thing whatever; or, knowing such stamp or brand to be counterfeit, use the same as genuine, with intent to defraud, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years. [C73, §3935; C97, §4871; C24, 27, §13157.]

13158. Possession of instruments for counterfeiting. If any person cast, stamp, engrave, make, or amend, or have in his possession any mould, die, press, or other instrument or tool adapted and designed for the forging and counterfeiting of any coin before mentioned, with intent to use the same, or permit the same to be used, for that purpose, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year. [C51, §2640; R60, §4267; C73, §3931; C97, §4867; C24, 27, §13158.]

CHAPTER 586
CONSPIRACY

13162. Conspiracy defined—common law.

13162. Conspiracy defined—common law. If any two or more persons conspire or confederate together with the fraudulent or malicious intent wrongfully to injure the person, character, business, property, or rights in property of another, or to do any illegal act injurious to the public trade, health, morals, or police, or to the administration of public justice, or to commit any felony, they are guilty of a conspiracy, and every such offender, and every person who is convicted of a conspiracy at common law, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than three years. [C51, §2758; R60, §4408; C73, §4087; C97, §5069; C24, 27, §13162.]

13159. Circulation of foreign bank notes. If any person pay out or offer to pay, or in any manner put in circulation or offer to put in circulation, any bank note, bill, or other instrument intended to circulate as money, issued or purporting to be issued by any bank, individual, or corporation elsewhere than in this state, excepting treasury notes, notes of any bank organized under the law of the United States, or any other description of currency issued by the authority of congress, he shall be fined the sum of five dollars for each note, bill, or other instrument so paid out or offered to be paid out, put in circulation, or offered to be put in circulation. [C73, §4047; C97, §5011; C24, 27, §13159.]

13160. Allegations of indictment—proof. In prosecutions under section 13159, it shall not be necessary to state in the indictment or information the name of the bank issuing the notes, nor to prove the existence of the bank or other person purporting to issue them; but it shall be sufficient to allege in general terms the fact of paying out, or attempting to pay out, as the case may be, of bank notes issued out of this state; and the proof may be made as if the particulars were alleged. [C73, §4047; C97, §5011; C24, 27, §13160.]

13161. Series of offenses—jurisdiction. Any number of offenses may be included in the same prosecution, and where the total fines shall not exceed one hundred dollars, the offense may be tried before a justice of the peace; but when they exceed one hundred dollars, it shall be within the jurisdiction of the district court. [C73, §4047; C97, §5011; C24, 27, §13161.]

13162. Conspiracy defined—common law.

13162. Conspiracy defined—common law. If any two or more persons conspire or confederate together with the fraudulent or malicious intent wrongfully to injure the person, character, business, property, or rights in property of another, or to do any illegal act injurious to the public trade, health, morals, or police, or to the administration of public justice, or to commit any felony, they are guilty of a conspiracy, and every such offender, and every person who is convicted of a conspiracy at common law, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than three years. [C51, §2758; R60, §4408; C73, §4087; C97, §5069; C24, 27, §13162.]

13163. Conspiracy to prosecute. If two or more persons conspire or confederate together with intent, falsely and maliciously, to cause or procure another person to be indicted or in any way impleaded or prosecuted for an offense of which he is innocent, whether such person be so impleaded, indicted, or prosecuted or not, they shall be guilty of a conspiracy, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, or be fined not exceeding one thousand nor less than one hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year. [C51, §2757; R60, §4407; C73, §4086; C97, §5058; C24, 27, §13163.]
CHAPTER 587
EXTORTION

13164. Malicious threats to extort.

13164. Malicious threats to extort. If any person, either verbally or by any written or printed communication, maliciously threaten to accuse another of a crime or offense, or to do any injury to the person or property of another, with intent to extort any money or pecuniary advantage whatever, or to compel the person so threatened to do any act against his will, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment. [C51, §2590; R60, §4213; C73, §3871; C97, §4767; S13, §4767; C24, 27, §13164.]

CHAPTER 588
PERJURY

13165. Definition—punishment.
13166. Subornation of perjury.

13165. Definition—punishment. If any person, on oath or affirmation lawfully administered, wilfully and corruptly swear or affirm falsely to any material matter in any proceeding in any court of justice, or before any officer thereof, or before any tribunal or officer created by law, or in any proceeding in regard to any matter or thing in or respecting which an oath or affirmation is or may be required or authorized by law, he is guilty of perjury, and shall, if the perjury was committed on the trial of a capital crime, be imprisoned in the penitentiary for life or any term not less than ten years; and if committed in any other case, not more than ten years. [C51, §2644; R60, §4271; C73, §3936; C97, §4872; C24, 27, §13165.]

13166. Subornation of perjury. If any person procure another to commit perjury, he is guilty of subornation of perjury, and shall be punished as provided in section 13165. [C51, §2645; R60, §4272; C73, §3937; C97, §4873; C24, 27, §13166.]

13167. Attempt to suborn. If any person endeavor to incite or procure another to commit perjury, though no perjury be committed, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, or be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year. [C51, §2646; R60, §4273; C73, §3938; C97, §4874; C24, 27, §13167.]

CHAPTER 589
COMPOUNDING FELONIES

13168. Compounding certain felonies.

13168. Compounding certain felonies. If any person, having knowledge of the commission of any offense punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary for life, take any money or valuable consideration or gratuity, or any promise therefor, upon an agreement or understanding, expressed or implied, to compound or conceal such offense, or not to prosecute the same, or not to give evidence thereof, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than six years, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars. [C51, §2659; R60, §4286; C73, §3951; C97, §4889; C24, 27, §13168.]

13169. Compounding lesser felonies.

13169. Compounding lesser felonies. If any person, having knowledge of the commission of any offense punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a limited term of years, is guilty of the offense described in section 13168, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, and be fined not exceeding four hundred dollars. [C51, §2660; R60, §4287; C73, §3952; C97, §4890; C24, 27, §13169.]

Referred to in §13166.

Indictment, §18732-c26.

Additional provision, §13757.
CHAPTER 590

OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE

§13170. Interference with administration of justice.

§13171. Injunction to prevent obstruction of justice.

13170. Interference with administration of justice. If any person attempt in any manner to improperly influence, intimidate, impede, or obstruct any petit juror, grand juror, or other officer in any civil or criminal action or proceeding, or any one drawn, summoned, appointed, or sworn as such juror or officer, or any arbitrator or referee, or any witness or any officer in, or of, any court or tribunal in relation to any cause or matter or proceeding pending in, or that may be brought before, such court or tribunal, for which such juror or other officer has been drawn, appointed or in which said witness has been, or may be, called to testify, or in regard to which such officer is, or may be, required to act in his official capacity, or, if any person shall intentionally, or by threat or force, or by any threatening letter or threatening communication, or by any public speech or in any other manner improperly influence, obstruct, or impede, or endeavor or attempt to improperly influence, obstruct, or impede the due administration of justice or the actions or conduct of any such jurors, witnesses, arbitrator, referee, or other officer, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [C51, §2654; R60, §4281; C73, §8946; C97, §4882; C24, 27, §13170.]

13171. Injunction to prevent obstruction of justice. The commission, threat, or attempt to commit any of the acts or things hereinbefore referred to shall be held to be an injury to the general welfare and any person doing or threatening or attempting to do any such acts may be enjoined and restrained at the suit of the state upon the relation of the attorney general. [C24, 27, §13171.]

13172. Unlawful solicitation and promotion of action. It shall be unlawful for any person, with the intent, or for the purpose of instituting a suit thereon outside of this state, to seek or solicit the business of collecting any claim for damages for personal injuries sustained within this state or for death resulting therefrom, in any way to promote the prosecution of a suit brought outside of this state for such damages, or to do any act or thing in furtherance thereof, in cases where such right of action rests in a resident of this state, or his legal representative, and is against a person, copartner, or corporation subject to personal service within this state. [C24, 27, §13172.]

CHAPTER 591

PROSTITUTION

§13173. Punishment.

§13174. Soliciting.

§13175. Keeping house of ill fame.

§13176. Evidence—general reputation.

§13177. Terminating lease after conviction.

13173. Punishment. If any person, for the purpose of prostitution or lewdness, resorts to, uses, occupies or inhabits any house of ill fame or place kept for such purpose, or if any person be found at any hotel, boarding house, cigar store, or other place, leading a life of prostitution or lewdness, such person shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years. [C97, §4943; C24, 27, §13173.]

13174. Soliciting. Any person who shall ask, request, or solicit another to have carnal knowledge with any male or female for a consideration or otherwise, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both such fine and jail imprisonment. [S13, §4975-c; C24, 27, §13174.]

13175. Keeping house of ill fame. If any person keeps a house of ill fame, resorted to for the purpose of prostitution or lewdness such person shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years. [C51, §2710; R60, §4352; C73, §4018; C97, §4939; C24, 27, §13175.]

13176. Evidence—general reputation. The state, upon the trial of any person indicted for keeping a house of ill fame, may, for the purpose of establishing the character of the house kept by defendant, introduce evidence of the general reputation of such house as so kept. [C97, §4944; C24, 27, §13176.]

General reputation, §§1962, 2022, 2053, 3164.

13177. Terminating lease after conviction. When a tenant, or anyone claiming under him, is convicted of keeping a house of ill fame, the landlord of the premises may terminate the lease therefor, and recover possession thereof in the manner provided in case of violation of the provisions of title 6, relative to intoxicating liquors. [C51, §2711; R60, §4353; C73, §4014; C97, §4940; C24, 27, §13177.]

13178. Leasing house for prostitution. If any person let any house, knowing that the
lessee intends to use it as a place or resort for the purpose of prostitution and lewdness, or knowingly permit such lessee to use the same for such purpose, he shall be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months. [C51, §2712; R60, §4355; C73, §4015; C97, §4941; C24, 27, §13178.]

13173. Permitting minor females to be inmates. Whoever, being the keeper of a house of prostitution, or assignment house, building, or premises in this state where prostitution, fornication, or concubinage is allowed, or practiced, shall suffer or permit any unmarried female under the age of eighteen years to live, board, stop, or room in such house, building, or premises, shall, on conviction, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years. [S13, §4944-i; C24, 27, §13179.]

13180. Detention of females. Whoever shall unlawfully detain or confine any female, by force, false pretense, or intimidation, in any room, house, building, or premises in this state, against the will of such female, for purposes of prostitution or with intent to cause such female to become a prostitute, and be guilty of fornication or concubinage therein, or shall by force, false pretense, confinement, or intimidation attempt to prevent any female so as aforesaid detained, from leaving such room, house, building, or premises, and whoever aids, assists, or abets by force, false pretense, confinement, or intimidation, in keeping, confining, or unlawfully detaining any female in any room, house, building, or premises in this state, against the will of such female, for the purpose of prostitution, fornication, or concubinage, shall, on conviction, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than ten years. [S13, §4944-j; C24, 27, §13180.]

13181. Enticing to house of ill fame. If any person inveigle or entice any female, before reputed virtuous, to a house of ill fame, or knowingly conceal or aid or abet in concealing such female so deluded or enticed, for the purpose of prostitution or lewdness, or entice back into a life of prostitution any female who has theretofore been guilty of prostitution and has abandoned it, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than ten years. [C51, §2713; R60, §4355; C73, §4016; C97, §4942; C24, 27, §13181.]

13182. Enticing female child for prostitution. If any person take or entice away any unmarried female under the age of eighteen years for the purpose of prostitution, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, or be fined not more than one thousand dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year. [C51, §2584; R60, §4207; C73, §3865; C97, §4760; C24, 27, §13182.]

Corroboration, §18906.

CHAPTER 592

OBSCENITY AND INDECENCY

13183. Lewdness—indecent exposure. If any man and woman not being married to each other, lewdly and viciously associate and cohabit together, or if any man or woman, married or unmarried, is guilty of open and gross lewdness, and designedly makes an open and indecent or obscene exposure of his or her person, or of the person of another, every such person shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars. [C51, §2709; R60, §4351; C73, §4012; C97, §4938; C24, 27, §13183.]

13184. Lascivious acts with children. Any person over eighteen years of age who shall wilfully commit any lewd, immoral, or lascivious act in the presence, or upon or with the body or any part or member thereof, of a child of the age of sixteen years, or under, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust or passions or sexual desires of such person, or of such child, or of corrupting the morals of such child, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than three years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. [S13, §4938-a; C24, 27, §13184.]

13185. Immoral plays, exhibitions, and entertainments. Any person who, as owner, manager, director, or agent, or in any other capacity, prepares, advertises, gives, presents, or participates in any obscene, indecent, immoral, or impure drama, play, exhibition, show, or entertainment, which would tend to the corruption of the morals of youth or others, and every person aiding or abetting such act and every owner or lessee or manager of any garden, building, room, place, or structure, who leases or lets the same or permits the same to be used for the purposes of any such drama, play, exhibition, show, or entertainment, or who assents to the use of the same for any such purpose, if it be so used, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [S13, §4944-k; C24, 27, §13185.]
13186. Exhibiting pictures of prize fights. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, or corporation to exhibit in this state by means of the photograph, kinetograph, or any kindred device or machine, any picture of any prize fight, glove contest, or other match between men or animals, that is prohibited by the laws of this state. [C97, §4973; C24, 27, §13186.]

13187. Use of buildings—punishment of owner. Any person, persons, or corporation who shall grant, lease, let, or hire any theater, hall, room, building, roof-garden, or park for the exhibition of pictures such as are prohibited by section 13186 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. [C97, §4974; C24, 27, §13187.]

13188. Aiding in making exhibits. Whoever shall assist or aid in any manner any person, persons, or corporation in making exhibits of any such pictures as are prohibited in section 13186 shall be punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days, for each offense, in the discretion of the court. [C97, §4975; C24, 27, §13188.]

13189. Obscene books or pictures—printing or distributing. If any person import, print, publish, sell, or distribute any book, pamphlet, ballad, or any printed or written paper containing obscene language or obscene prints, pictures, or descriptions, manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth; or introduce into any family, school or place of education, or by means, procure, receive, or have in his possession any such book, pamphlet, ballad, printed or written paper, picture, or description, either for the purpose of loan, sale, exhibition, or circulation, or with intent to introduce the same into any family, school or place of education, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than one year, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars. [C51, §2717; R60, §4359; C73, §4022; C97, §4951; C24, 27, §13189.]

13190. Obscene literature—articles for immoral use. Whoever sells, or offers for sale, or gives away, or has in his possession with intent to sell, loan, or give away any obscene, lewd, indecent, lascivious, or filthy book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, lithograph, engraving, picture, photograph, writing, card, postal card, model, cast, or any instrument or article of indecent or immoral use, or any medicine, article, or thing designed or intended for procuring abortion or preventing conception, or advertises the same for sale, or writes or prints any letter, circular, handbill, card, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind, giving information, directly or indirectly, when, where, how, or by what means any of the articles or things hereinbefore mentioned can be purchased, or otherwise obtained or made, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than one thousand nor less than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or both. [C97, §4952; S13, §4952; C24, 27, §13190.]

13191. Circulating obscene matter. Whoever deposits in any post office within this state, or places in charge of any person to be carried or conveyed, any of the articles or things named in section 13190, or any circular, handbill, card, advertisement, book, pamphlet, or notice of any kind, giving information, directly or indirectly, when, how, where, or by what means any of the articles or things mentioned in section 13190 can be purchased or obtained, or knowingly or willfully receives the same to carry or convey, or knowingly carries or conveys the same in any manner, except in the United States mail, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or less than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or both. [C97, §4953; C24, 27, §13191.]

13192. Advertising drugs for venereal disease. Whoever prints or publishes, or causes to be printed or published, in any newspaper published or circulated in this state, any advertisement of medicine, drug, nostrum, or apparatus for the cure of private or venereal disease, or shall circulate or distribute any newspaper containing such an advertisement or notice, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than one thousand dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or both. [C97, §4954; C24, 27, §13192.]

13193. Giving or showing obscene literature to minors. Whoever sells, lends, gives away, or shows, or has in his possession with intent to sell, give away, or show, to any minor, any book, pamphlet, magazine, newspaper, story paper or other paper devoted to the publication, or principally made up of, criminal news, police reports, or accounts of criminal deeds, or pictures and stories of immoral deeds, lust or crime, or exhibits upon any street or highway, or any place within the view, or which may be within the view, of any minor, any of the above described books, papers, or pictures, or uses or employs any minor to give away, sell, or distribute, or who, having the care, custody, or control of any minor, permits him to sell, give away, or distribute, any such books, papers, or pictures, shall be fined not more than five hundred nor less than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not more than six months in the county jail, or both. [C97, §4955; C24, 27, §13193.]

13194. Warrants for search or seizure. Any magistrate or police judge is authorized, on complaint supported by oath or affirmation of one or more persons, to issue a warrant, directed to the sheriff of the county within which such complaint is made, or to any constable or
police officer within said county, directing him or them, or any of them, to search for, seize and take possession of such books, papers, pictures, circulars, articles, and things named in this chapter; and said magistrate or police judge shall deliver personally, or shall transmit, inclosed and under seal, specimens thereof to the county attorney of his county, and shall deposit within the county jail of his county, or other secure place, as to him shall seem meet, inclosed and under seal, the remainder thereof, and shall, upon the conviction of the person or persons offending under the provisions of this chapter, forthwith, in the presence of the person or persons upon whose complaint the seizure or arrest was made, if he or they shall elect to be present, destroy, or cause to be destroyed, the remainder thereof, and shall cause to be entered upon the record of his court the fact of such destruction. [C97,§4956; C24, 27, §13194.]

13195. Exceptions — doctors — druggists — artists. Nothing in sections 13190 to 13194, inclusive, shall be construed to affect teaching in regularly chartered medical colleges, or the publication or use of standard medical books, or the practice of regular practitioners of medicine or druggists in their regular business, or the possession by artists of models in the necessary line of their art. [C97, §4957; C24, 27, §13195.] Referred to in §13196.

13196. Obscene productions by phonograph. If any person exhibit through a phonograph, or any other instrument for receiving and reproducing the human voice, any story, song, or any other matter containing any obscene, indecent, or immoral language, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than one year, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars. [C97, §4958; C24, 27, §13196.]

13197. Exhibition of deformed or abnormal persons. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall exhibit, place on exhibition, or cause to be exhibited in any public place in the state, or in any tent, shed, booth, building, or in any theater, hall, or within any inclosure in the state, any deformed, idiotic, or abnormal person or human monstrosity, and receive any fee or compensation therefor, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not less than ten days nor more than thirty days, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment. [S13, §4975-1a; C24, 27, §13197.]

CHAPTER 593
GAMBLING

13198. Keeping gambling houses. If any person keep a house, shop, or place resorted to for the purpose of gambling, or permit or suffer any person in any house, shop, or other place under his control or care to play at cards, dice, faro, roulette, equality, punch board or other game for money or other thing, such offender shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both. [C51, §2721; R60, §4363; C73, §4026; C97, §4962; C24, 27, §13198; 43GA, ch 262.] Referred to in §§13199, 13200.

13199. Keeper defined. In a prosecution under section 13198, any person who has the charge of or attends to any such house, shop, or place is the keeper thereof. [C51, §2721; R60, §4363; C73, §4026; C97, §4962; C24, 27, §13199.]

13200. Search warrant. If any person make oath before a magistrate that he has probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that any house, building, or place, naming the house or place and the occupant, is unlawfully used as a gaming house or place for the purpose of gaming for money or other property, and that persons resort thereto for that purpose, whether they be known to the complainant or not, such magistrate may issue his warrant for the purpose of searching such house or building for and seizing the implements or gambling devices mentioned in section 13198, and for the apprehension of the occupant or keeper thereof; and the said implements and keeper shall be carried before such magistrate to be dealt with as provided by law. [C51, §2722; R60, §4364; C73, §4027; C97, §4963; C24, 27, §13200.]

13201. Destroying gambling devices. Any gambling device brought before the magistrate may be destroyed by him, and an entry thereof shall be made upon his docket. [C51, §2722; R60, §4364; C73, §4027; C97, §4963; C24, 27, §13201.]

13202. Gaming and betting defined. If any person play at any game for any sum of money or other property of any value, or make any bet or wager for money or other property of
value, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C51,§2723; R60,§4365; C73,§4028; C97,§4964; C24, 27,§13202.]

13203. Wagers—forfeiture. Property, whether real or personal, offered as a stake, or any moneys, property, or other thing of value staked, paid, bet, wagered, laid, or deposited in connection with or as a part of any game of chance, lottery, gambling scheme or device, gift enterprise, or other trade scheme unlawful under the laws of this state shall be forfeited to the state and shall be seized by the sheriff or any other peace officer and shall be disposed of as provided in sections 13208 and 13209. [C24, 27, §13203.]

Referred to in §§13204, 13206, 13208, 13209.

13204. Notice of seizure. The sheriff or other peace officer who has seized property under the provisions of section 13203 shall, within three days cause notice of such seizure to be given to the owner or person in possession of such property if known and to be found within the county; and if not known and if not found within the county, such notice shall be served by posting a copy thereof in three public places within the county, one copy of which, in cases of real property, shall be posted on the premises. [C24, 27,§13204.]

Referred to in §13209.

13205. Contents of notice. Such notice shall describe as nearly as may be the property seized and shall state that the matter of the disposition of said property will come on for hearing at the next term of the district court thereafter. [C24, 27,§13205.]

Referred to in §13209.

13206. Hearing. Any person owning or having an interest in any such property may appear on the day appointed for such hearing by the court and show that the property seized is not of the character described in section 13203. If such claim is established, such property shall be returned to the owner thereof and to the place from which taken. [C24, 27,§13206.]

Referred to in §13209.

13207. Method of trial. All proceedings shall be docketed in the name of the state against the property seized and shall be tried as an ordinary action, the county attorney appearing for the state. [C24, 27,§13207.]

Referred to in §13209.

13208. Order. If it is determined by the court that the property seized is of the character described in section 13203, it shall enter an order directing the immediate destruction of all such property which does not have a legitimate use and the sale of all property other than money which may be used legitimately. [C24, 27,§13208.]

Referred to in §§13206, 13209.

13209. Disposition of funds. All moneys received under the provisions of sections 13203 to 13208, inclusive, either by seizure or as a result of sale, shall, after the payment of all costs, be paid into the school fund. [C24, 27, §13209.]

Referred to in §13206.

13210. Possession of gambling devices prohibited. No one shall, in any manner or for any purpose whatever, except under proceeding to destroy the same, have, keep, or hold in possession or control any roulette wheel, klondyke table, poker table, punch board, faro, or keno layouts. [S13,§4965-a; C24, 27,§13210; 43GA, ch 262.]

Referred to in §§13211, 13214, 13215.

13211. Search warrant. If any person make oath before a magistrate that he has probable cause to suspect and does suspect, that articles or things mentioned in section 13210 are stored or kept or had in possession at any place within the county in any house, building, or other place of any description whatever, describing the house or place as near as may be and naming the occupant thereof, if known, such magistrate shall issue his warrant for the purpose of searching such house or place for and seizing such articles or things. [S13,§4965-b; C24, 27, §13211.]

13212. Serving warrant. Such warrant may be served at any time of the day or night. The officer may break open any part of a building, or anything therein in order to execute the warrant, if after notice of his authority and purpose he is refused admittance. Said articles or things shall be carried before such magistrate to be dealt with as provided in sections 13213 to 13215, inclusive. The officer shall make return at once after the warrant is served. [S13,§4965-b; C24, 27, §13212.]

13213. Notice of seizure. Within three days after the return is made, notice shall be served upon the party from whose possession said articles or things were taken, if known, and if not known, said notice shall be posted on the premises from which the articles were taken, notifying the possessor of the existence or inability to serve, before the next nearest and accessible magistrate in the county, which time shall be within ten days after said notice is served or posted. [S13,§4965-b; C24, 27,§13213.]

Referred to in §13212.

13214. Hearing. Any person may appear at said hearing and show that the articles or things seized are not of the character specified in section 13210 and if such claim is established, they shall be returned to the place from which taken. [S13,§4965-b; C24, 27,§13214.]

Referred to in §13212.

13215. Destruction of devices. If the court finds that the articles or things seized are of the character mentioned in section 13210, it shall enter judgment commanding the immediate destruction of the same. Execution shall issue thereon accordingly. The officer shall forthwith carry out the orders of said execu-
tion and make immediate return thereon of his acts, which return shall be entered on the docket of said court. [S13, §4965-b; C24, 27, §13215.]

Referred to in §13212.

13216. Pool selling—places used for. Any person who records or registers bets or wagers or sells pools upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, or power of endurance of man or beast, or upon the result of any political nomination or election, and any person who keeps a place for the purpose of doing any such thing, and any owner, lessee, or occupant of any premises, who knowingly permits the same, or any part thereof, to be used for any such purpose, and any one who, as custodian or depositary thereof, for hire or reward, receives any money, property, or thing of value staked, wagered, or bet upon any such result, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both. [C97, §4971; C24, 27, §13216.]

Referred to in §1587.

13217. Bull fights and other contests. If any person keep or use, or in any way be connected with, or be interested in the management of, or receive money for the admission of any person to, any place kept or used for the purpose of fighting or baiting any bull, bear, dog, cock, or other creature, or engage in, aid, abet, encourage, or assist in any bull, bear, dog, or cock fight, or a fight between any other creatures, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C73, §4033; C97, §4971; C24, 27, §13217.]

13218. Lotteries and lottery tickets. If any person make or aid in making or establishing, or advertise or make public any scheme for any lottery; or advertise, offer for sale, sell, negotiate, dispose of, purchase, or receive any ticket or part of a ticket in any lottery or number thereof; or have in his possession any ticket, part of a ticket, or paper purporting to be the number of any ticket of any lottery, with intent to sell or dispose of the same on his own account or as the agent of another, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, or be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both. [C51, §2730; R60, §4377; C73, §4043; C97, §5000; C24, 27, §13218.]

13219. Minors in billiard rooms—duty of owner. No person who keeps a billiard hall, or nine or ten pin alley, or the agent, clerk, or servant of any such person, or any person having charge or control of any such hall, or alley, shall permit any minor to remain in such hall, or alley, or to take part in any of the games known as billiards or nine or ten pins. [C97, §5002; C24, 27, §13219.] Referred to in §13220.

13220. Punishment. A violation of the provisions of section 13219 shall be punished by a fine not less than five nor exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [C97, §5002; C24, 27, §13220.]

CHAPTER 594

AFFRAYS AND PRIZE FIGHTING

13224. Prevention of prize fights by peace officer. Any peace officer who has reason to believe that any persons are about to engage in a prize fight within the state shall make complaint before some justice of the peace of the county, or other authorized magistrate, and thereupon such justice of the peace or authorized magistrate shall proceed, under chapter 625, to make examination of the charges, and, if he shall find that there is just reason to fear the commission of such offense, he shall require security to keep the peace, to be given as therein provided. [C97, §5038; C24, 27, §13224.]

13225. Boxing contest—sparring exhibition. Whoever engages in any boxing contest or sparring exhibition with or without gloves for a prize, reward, or anything of value, at which an admission fee is charged or received, either directly or indirectly, and whoever knowingly aids, abets, or assists in any such boxing contest or sparring exhibition, and any owner or lessee of any ground, lot, building, hall, or structure of any kind knowingly permitting the same to be used for such boxing contest or sparring exhibition, shall be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding ninety days. [S13, §5038-a; C24, 27, §13225.]
CHAPTER 595

PROFANITY

13226. Using blasphemous or obscene language.

**13226. Using blasphemous or obscene language.** If any person publicly use blasphemous or obscene language, to the disturbance of the public peace and quiet, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars. [C97,§5034; S13,§5034; C24, 27,§13226.]

CHAPTER 596

DESECRATION OF SABBATH

13227. Breach of Sabbath—exceptions.

**13227. Breach of Sabbath—exceptions.** If any person be found on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, engaged in carrying firearms, dancing, hunting, shooting, horse racing, or in any manner disturbing a worshipping assembly or private family, or in buying or selling property of any kind, or in any labor except that of necessity or charity, he shall be fined not more than five nor less than one dollar, and be imprisoned in the county jail until the fine, with costs of prosecution, shall be paid; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to those who conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, or to prevent persons traveling or families emigrating from pursuing their journey, or keepers of toll bridges, toll gates, and ferrymen from attending the same. [R60,§§4392,4393; C73,§4072; C97,§5040; C24, 27,§13227.]

CHAPTER 597

DESECRATION OF DECORATION DAY

13228. Ball games and other sports.

**13228. Ball games and other sports.** It shall be unlawful to engage in ball games, horse racing, or sports or entertainments that will interfere with the proper observance of the day which is set apart as decoration day (May thirtieth), prior to the hour of three o'clock p.m. of said day. [S13,§5040-a; C24, 27,§13228.]

Referred to in §13229.

13229. Punishment. Any violation of section 13228 shall be punishable by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days in the discretion of the court. [S13,§5040-a; C24, 27,§13229.]

CHAPTER 598

DESERTION AND ABANDONMENT OF WIFE AND CHILDREN

Referred to in §13267-a45.

13230. Desertion defined.

13231. Husband or wife may be witness.

13232. Release on bond conditioned on support.

13233. Annulment of bond.

**13230. Desertion defined.** Every person who shall, without good cause, wilfully neglect or refuse to maintain or provide for his wife, she being in a destitute condition, or who shall, without good cause, abandon his or her legitimate or legally adopted child or children under the age of sixteen years, leaving such child or children in a destitute condition, or shall, without good cause, wilfully neglect or refuse to provide for such child or children, they being in a destitute condition, shall be deemed guilty of desertion and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than one year, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months. [S13,§4775-a; C24, 27,§13230.]

13234. Failure of undertaking—commitment.

13235. Prima facie evidence.

13236. Exposing and abandoning child.

**13231. Husband or wife may be witness.** In all prosecutions under this chapter, the husband or wife shall be a competent witness for the state and may testify to any relevant acts or communications between them, anything in previous statutes to the contrary notwithstanding, provided, however, that no husband or wife shall be called or compelled to testify against the other under this chapter except upon consent of such witness. [S13,§4775-b; C24, 27,§13231.]

General prohibition, §11260.

**13232. Release on bond conditioned on support.** If after arrest and before trial, or after conviction and before sentence, the party so arrested or convicted shall appear before the court in which the case is pending or the convic-
tion had, and enter into a bond to the state in a sum to be fixed by the court, which in no event shall exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, with or without sureties as may be determined by the court, conditioned that such husband will furnish said wife with a necessary and proper home, food, care, and clothing, and that such parent will furnish his or her child or children with a necessary and proper home, food, care, and clothing, then said court may release the defendant. [S13, §4775-c; C24, 27, §13232.]

13233. Annulment of bond. Said bond shall remain in force so long as the court deems the same necessary; and whenever it shall appear to said court by affidavit or otherwise that such husband or parent is in good faith furnishing his wife, child, or children with the necessary and proper home, food, care, and clothing, the court may annul the said bond. [S13, §4775-c; C24, 27, §13233.]

13234. Failure of undertaking—commitment—release. Upon failure of said husband or parent to comply with his undertaking he or she may be arrested by the sheriff or other officer upon a warrant issued from the court in which the case is pending or the conviction was had and the court may thereupon order a forfeiture of the undertaking and that the defendant be tried or committed in execution of the sentence, or for good cause shown may release the defendant upon a new undertaking. [S13, §4775-d; C24, 27, §13234.]

13235. Prima facie evidence. Proof of the desertion of wife, child, or children in destitute or necessitous circumstances or of neglect to furnish such wife, child, or children necessary and proper food, clothing, or shelter, shall be prima facie evidence that such desertion or neglect was wilful. [S13, §4775-e; C24, 27, §13235.]

13236. Exposing and abandoning child. If the father or mother of any child under the age of six years, or any person to whom such child has been intrusted or confided, expose such child in any highway, street, field, house, or outhouse, or in any other place, with intent wholly to abandon it, he or she, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five years. [C51, §2589; R60, §4212; C73, §3870; C97, §4766; C24, 27, §13236.]

CHAPTER 599
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

13237. Spreading infectious disease.

13238. Putting infected person on public conveyance.

13239. Throwing dead animals or refuse in stream.

13240. Selling drugged liquors.

13241. Disposing of liquors to Indians.

13237. Spreading infectious disease. If any person inoculate himself or any other person or suffer himself to be inoculated with the smallpox within the state, or come within the state with the intent to cause the prevalence or spread of this infectious disease, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than three years, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year. [C51, §2729; R60, §4375; C73, §4039; C97, §4977; C24, 27, §13237.]

13238. Putting infected person on public conveyance. If any person shall place or put, or aid or abet in placing or putting, any person upon any railroad car, steamboat, or other public conveyance, knowing such person to be infected with diphtheria, smallpox, or scarlet fever, he shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days. [C51, §2729; R60, §4375; C73, §4039; C97, §4978; C24, 27, §13238.]

13239. Throwing dead animals or refuse in stream. If any person throw, or cause to be thrown, any dead animal, night soil, or garbage into any river, well, spring, cistern, reservoir, stream, or pond, or in or upon any land adjoining, which is subject to overflow, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or be fined not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars. [C73, §4041; C97, §4979; S15, §4979; C24, 27, §13239.]

13240. Selling drugged liquors. If any person wilfully sell or keep for sale intoxicating, malt, or vinous liquors, which have been adulterated or drugged by admixture with any delerious or poisonous substance, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding two years. [C51, §2727; R60, §4378; C73, §4044; C97, §4961; C24, 27, §13240.]

Related provision, §12202.

13241. Disposing of liquors to Indians. If any person give, sell, or dispose of any spirituous or intoxicating drinks to any Indian within this state, he shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both. [C51, §2735; R60, §4378; C73, §4044; C97, §4961; C24, 27, §13241.]

13242. Use of dangerous fluids forbidden. It shall be unlawful for any person to establish or operate any dye works, pantorium, or cleaning works, in which gasoline, benzine, naphtha, or other explosive or dangerous fluids are used for the purpose of cleaning or renovating wearing apparel or other fabrics, in any building any part of which is used as a residence or lodging house. [S13, §4999-a13; C24, 27, §13242.]

Referred to in §13243.

13243. Punishment. Any person convicted of violating the provisions of section 13242 shall be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty nor less than ten dollars. [S13, §4999-a14; C24, 27, §13243.]

13244. Depositing samples on porches. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, or corporation, either in person or by agent, to deposit any sample of any drugs or medicine upon
any porch, lawns, in any vehicle, or any other place where such drugs or medicine might be picked up by children or other persons. [S13, §4999-a42; C24, 27, §13244.]

Referred to in §13245.

CHAPTER 600

DISEASED PLANTS

Iowa Crop Pest Act, ch 201-B1.

13246. Cultivating or selling diseased plants.

If any person use, transplant, cultivate, or sell, or bring into this state for the purpose of using, planting, cultivating, or selling, any hop roots, plants, or cuttings which may be diseased in any manner, or infected with lice or vermin of any kind, or which may be brought from any state or country in which the cultivation of hops has been retarded or impaired by the presence of any disease, lice, or vermin of a contagious character, he shall be fined not less than ten, nor more than one hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than five nor more than twenty days. [C73, §4060; C97, §5022; C24, 27, §13246.]

Referred to in §13247.

13247. Seizure of diseased plants. If complaint is made before a justice of the peace by one or more responsible persons, that they have good reason to believe that hop roots have been introduced into or are being cultivated in the city or township where they reside, in violation of section 13246, the justice before whom such complaint is made shall issue a warrant authorizing any peace officer to seize such roots, and they shall be held in charge by such officer until action has been brought against the person so offending, and the cause determined. [C73, §4061; C97, §5023; C24, 27, §13247.]

13248. Destruction of diseased plants. In case it is found that the said plants, roots, or cuttings are diseased, or are infected by lice or vermin of a contagious character, the officer before whom it is brought shall order the said roots, plants, or cuttings to be burned, charging the expense of doing the same as costs upon the party owning or cultivating the roots, plants, or cuttings; and in no case shall he allow them to be planted or delivered to a third party until the fact is established that they are not infected with any vermin or disease of a contagious character. [C73, §4061; C97, §5023; C24, 27, §13248.]

CHAPTER 601

DESTRUCTION OF FOOD PRODUCTS

13249. Waste of food products to increase price.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to wilfully destroy, or negligently suffer to go to waste, with intent to increase the price thereof, any food products of any nature or description, without the authority or consent of the local board of health or local health officer of the city, town, or township in which the food products are located. [C24, 27, §13249.]

Referred to in §13250.

13250. Punishment. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of section 13249 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall pay a fine in a sum not more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for any length of time not exceeding one year, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment. [C24, 27, §13250.]

CHAPTER 602

INFRINGEMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS

13251. Civil rights defined.

All persons within this state shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, restaurants, chophouses, eating houses, lunch counters, and all other places where refreshments are served, public conveyances, barber shops, bathhouses, theaters, and all other places of amusement. [C97, §6008; C24, 27, §13251.]

Referred to in §13252.

13252. Punishment. Any person who shall violate the provisions of section 13251 by denying to any person, except for reasons by law applicable to all persons, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges enumerated therein, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days. [C97, §6008; C24, 27, §13252.]
CHAPTER 603
BLACKLISTING EMPLOYEES


13255. False charges concerning honesty.

CHAPTER 604
LIBEL

13256. Libel defined. A libel is the malicious defamation of a person, made public by any printing, writing, sign, picture, representation, or effigy, tending to provoke him to wrath or expose him to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule, or to deprive him of the benefits of public confidence and social intercourse; or any malicious defamation, made public as aforesaid, designed to blacken and vilify the memory of one who is dead, and tending to scandalize or provoke his surviving relatives or friends. [C51, §2767; R60, §4417; C73, §4097; C97, §5086; C24, 27, §13256.]

13257. Punishment. Every person who makes, composes, dictates, or procures the same to be done, or who wilfully publishes or circulates such libel, or in any way knowingly or wilfully aids or assists in making, publishing, or circulating the same, shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars. [C51, §2768; R60, §4418; C73, §4098; C97, §5087; C24, 27, §13257.]

13260. Publication. What constitutes publication. Jury determines law and fact. [C51, §2768; R60, §4418; C73, §4098; C97, §5087; C24, 27, §13257.]

13258. Indictment for libel. An indictment for a libel need not set forth any extrinsic facts for the purpose of showing the application to the party libeled of the defamatory matter upon which the indictment is founded, but it is sufficient to state generally that the same was published concerning him, and the fact that it was published must be established on the trial. [C51, §2924; R60, §4664; C73, §4310; C97, §5294; C24, 27, §13258.]

Indictments in general, ch 638. Similar provision, §13412.

13259. Truth given in evidence. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth thereof may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appear to them that the matter charged as libelous was true, and published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the defendant shall be acquitted. [C51, §2769; R60, §4419; C73, §4099; C97, §5088; C24, 27, §13259.]
§13263. Bribing electors—fine. Any person offering or giving a bribe to any elector for the purpose of influencing his vote at any election authorized by law, or any elector entitled to vote at such election receiving such bribe, shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both. [C51, §2691; R60, §4333; C97, §3993; C73, §4914; C24, 27, §13263.]

§13264. Bribe to refrain from voting—payment for work on election day. If any person shall make an agreement with another to pay him any sum of money or other valuable thing in consideration that such other person shall refrain from voting at any election, or shall induce other qualified electors to refrain from voting, or that such other person shall perform any service or labor on any election day in the interest of any candidate for any office who is to be voted for at such election, or in the interest of any measure or political party, he shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding ninety days. [C97, §4915; C24, 27, §13264.]

§13265. Accepting bribe. Any person who shall, in consideration of any sum of money or other valuable thing, agree to refrain from voting at any public election, or to induce or attempt to induce others to do so, or agree to perform on election day any service in the interest of any candidate, party, or measure in consideration of any money or other valuable thing, or who shall accept money or other valuable thing for such services performed in the interest of any candidate, political party or measure, shall be punished as provided in section 13264. [C97, §4916; C24, 27, §13265.]

§13266. Exception. Nothing in sections 13264 and 13265 shall be so construed as to punish individuals or committees of any political party for making contracts in good faith for the conveyance of voters to and from polling places and the payment of any reasonable compensation for such service. [C97, §4917; C24, 27, §13266.]

§13267. Services for hire. Any person who shall agree to perform any services in the interest of any candidate in consideration of any money or other valuable thing, or who shall accept any money or other valuable thing for such services performed in the interest of any candidate, or any person paying or offering to pay or giving or offering to give money or other valuable things for such services, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ninety days. [S13, §1087-a32; C24, 27, §13267.]

§13268. Exceptions. Nothing in section 13267 shall be construed to prohibit any person from making contracts in good faith for the announcement of his candidacy in the newspapers and for securing the names of voters required to file preliminary nomination papers and the payment of any reasonable compensation for such services. [S13, §1087-a32; C24, 27, §13268.]

§13269. Voting more than once. If any elector unlawfully vote more than once at any election which may be held by virtue of any law of this state, he shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding ninety days. [C51, §2691; R60, §4333; C73, §4914; C24, 27, §13269.]

CHAPTER 605
BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION IN ELECTIONS

Referred to in §§31. Offenses under primary election law, §§446, 447.

13263. Bribing electors—fine.
13264. Bribe to refrain from voting.
13265. Accepting bribe.
13266. Exception.
13267. Services for hire.
13268. Exceptions.
13269. Voting more than once.
exceeding one year. [C51, §2692; R60, §4334; C73, §3994; C97, §4918; C24, 27, §13269.]

13270. Voting when not qualified. If any person, knowing himself not to be qualified, vote at any election authorized by law, he shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months. [C51, §2693; R60, §4335; C73, §3995; C97, §4919; C24, 27, §13270.]

13271. Voting when not resident of county. If any person go or come into any county of this state, and vote in such county, not being a resident thereof, he shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year. [C51, §2694; R60, §4336; C73, §3996; C97, §4920; C24, 27, §13271.]

13272. Voting when not resident of state. If any person wilfully vote who has not been a resident of this state for six months next preceding the election, or who, at the time of the election, is not twenty-one years of age, or who is not an elector in the United States, or who is not qualified, by reason of other disability, to vote at the place where and time when the vote is to be given, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year. [C51, §2695; R60, §4337; C73, §3997; C97, §4921; C24, 27, §13272.]

13273. Counseling to vote when not qualified. If any person procure, aid, assist, counsel, or advise another to give his vote, knowing that such person is disqualified, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred nor less than fifty dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding two years, and be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars. [C51, §2696; R60, §4338; C73, §3998; C97, §4922; C24, 27, §13273.]

13274. Deceiving voter as to ballot. If any judge or clerk of election furnish an elector with a ticket or ballot, informing him that it contains a name or names different from those which are written or printed therein, with an intent to induce him to vote contrary to his inclination, or fraudulently or deceitfully change a ballot of any elector, or the influence of any person over the electors, or the use of any person over the electors, at any election, by which act or omission the votes taken at such election void, he shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding six months. [C51, §2700; R60, §4345; C73, §4003; C97, §4927; C24, 27, §13274.]

13275. Duress to prevent voting. If any person unlawfully and by force, or threats of force, prevent, or endeavor to prevent, an elector from giving his vote at any public election, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, and fined not more than two hundred dollars. [C51, §2698; R60, §4340; C73, §4000; C97, §4924; C24, 27, §13275.]

13276. Bribing election officials. If any person give or offer a bribe to any judge, clerk, or canvasser of any election authorized by law, or any executive officer attending the same, as a consideration for some act done or omitted to be done contrary to his official duty in relation to such election, he shall be fined not exceeding seven hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year. [C51, §2699; R60, §4341; C73, §4001; C97, §4925; C24, 27, §13276.]

13277. Procuring vote by duress. If any person procure, or endeavor to procure, the vote of any elector, or the influence of any person over other electors, at any election, for himself, or for or against any candidate, by means of violence, threats of violence, or threats of withdrawing custom or dealing in business or trade, or enforcing the payment of debts, or bringing any civil or criminal action, or any other threat of injury to be inflicted by him or by his means, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year. [C51, §2701; R60, §4342; C73, §4002; C97, §4926; C24, 27, §13277.]

13278. Judges or clerks doing unlawful acts. If any judge or clerk of any election authorized by law knowingly make or consent to any false entry on the list of voters or poll books; or put into the ballot box, or permit to be so put in, any ballot not given by a voter; or take out of such box, or permit to be so taken out, any ballot deposited therein, except in the manner prescribed by law; or by any other act or omission designedly destroy or change the ballots given by the electors, he shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five years. [C51, §2701; R60, §4343; C73, §4005; C97, §4928; C24, 27, §13278.]

13279. Illegally receiving or rejecting votes. When anyone who offers to vote at any election is objected to by an elector as a person not possessing the requisite qualifications, if any judge of such election unlawfully permit him to vote without production of proof of such qualification in the manner directed by law, or if any such judge wilfully refuse the vote of any person who complies with the requisites prescribed by law to prove his qualifications, he shall be fined not more than two hundred nor less than twenty dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months. [C51, §2702; R60, §4344; C73, §4006; C97, §4929; C24, 27, §13279.]

13280. Misconduct to avoid election. If any judge, clerk, or executive officer designedly omit to do any official act required by law, or designedly do any illegal act, in relation to any public election, by which act or omission the votes taken at such election in any city, town, precinct, township, or district be lost, or the electors thereof be deprived of their suffrage at such election, or designedly do any act which renders such election void, he shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year. [C51, §2703; R60, §4345; C73, §4006; C97, §4929; C24, 27, §13280.]

13281. Failure to return poll books. If any judge, clerk, or messenger, after having been deputed by the judges of the election to carry the poll books of such election to the place by law they are to be canvassed, wilfully or negligently fail to deliver them within the time prescribed by law, safe, with the seal unbroken, he shall, for every such offense, be fined not more
than five hundred nor less than fifty dollars. [C51, §2704; R60, §4346; C73, §4006; C97, §4930; C24, 27, §13281.]

13282. Improper registry and false personation. Any person who causes his name to be registered, knowing that he is not or will not become a qualified voter in the precinct where his name is registered previous to the next election, or who shall wrongfully personate any registered voter, and any person causing, or aiding or abetting any person in either of said acts, shall be, for each offense, imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one year. [C73, §4007; C97, §4931; C24, 27, §13282.]

13283. Forgery of papers or ballots. Any person who shall falsely make, or willfully destroy, any certificate of nomination or nomination papers, or any part thereof, or any letter of withdrawal, or file any certificate of nomination, or nomination papers, knowing the same or any part thereof to be falsely made, or suppress any certificate of nomination, or nomination papers, or in any part thereof, which have been duly filed, or forge or falsely make the official indorsement on any ballot, or substitute therefor any spurious or counterfeit ballot, or make, use, circulate, or cause to be made or circulated as an official ballot, any paper printed in imitation or resemblance thereof, or willfully destroy or deface any ballot, or willfully delay the delivery of any ballots, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years, or by both fine and imprisonment. [C97, §1136; C24, 27, §13283.]

13284. Political advertisements. Whoever writes, prints, posts, or distributes, or causes to be written, printed, posted, or distributed, a circular, poster, or advertisement which is designed to promote the nomination or election of a candidate for public office or to injure and defeat the nomination or election of any candidate for public office, or to influence the voters on any constitutional amendment, or to influence the vote of any member of the legislature, unless there appears upon such circular or poster or advertisement, in a conspicuous place, either the name of the chairman or secretary or of two officers of the organization issuing the same, or of the person who is responsible therefor, with his name and address, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed thirty days, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment. [SS15, §4931-a; C24, 27, §13284.]

13285. Exceptions. Nothing in section 13284 shall apply to the editorial or news advertisements of any magazine or newspaper where the same is not a political advertisement, nor to cards, posters, lithographs, or circulars, issued by a candidate advertising his own candidacy. [SS15, §4931-a; C24, 27, §13285.]

13286. Illegal voting at primary election. Whenever any political party shall hold a primary election for the purpose of nominating a candidate for any public office or for the purpose of selecting delegates to any convention of such party, it shall be unlawful for any person not a qualified elector, or any qualified elector not at the time a member in good faith of such political party, to vote at such primary election. [S13, §4919-a; C24, 27, §13286.]

13287. Punishment. Any person violating the provisions of section 13286, and any person knowingly procuring, aiding, or abetting such violation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed thirty days. [S13, §4919-a; C24, 27, §13287.]

13288. Prima facie evidence of illegal voting. It shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of section 13286 for any person who has participated in any primary election of one political party, to vote at a primary election held by another political party, to select candidates to be voted for at the same election; or to select delegates to any convention of the party holding such primary election. [S13, §4919-b; C24, 27, §13288.]

13289. Judges to examine voters—administer oaths. Any judge of such primary election shall have power to administer oaths to, and to examine under oath, any person offering to vote at such election, touching his qualifications to participate in such primary election, and it shall be the duty of such judge of election to so examine or cause to be examined any person challenged as to his right to vote. [S13, §4919-c; C24, 27, §13289.]

13290. Perjury in examination. Any person testifying falsely as to any material matter, touching his qualifications to participate in such primary election, shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished accordingly. [S13, §4919-c; C24, 27, §13290.]

13291. Exception—conventions under caucus system. Nothing in sections 13286 to 13290, inclusive, shall be construed to apply to conventions held under the caucus system. [S13, §4919-d; C24, 27, §13291.]
CHAPTER 606
BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS

13292. Bribery of public officers. If any person give, offer, or promise to any executive or judicial officer or member of the general assembly, after his election or appointment, and either before or after he has qualified or has taken his seat, any valuable consideration, gratuity, service, or benefit whatever, with intent to influence his act, vote, opinion, or judgment in any matter, question, cause, or proceeding which may be pending, or which may legally come or be brought before him in his official capacity, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than ten years, or be fined not more than one thousand dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year. [C51, §2647; R60, §4274; C73, §3940; C97, §4875; C24, 27, §13292.]

13293. Acceptance of bribes. If any executive or judicial officer or member of the general assembly accept any valuable consideration, gratuity, service, or benefit whatever, or any promise or agreement to give a verdict for or against any person in any civil or criminal action, or corruptly receive any paper, evidence or decision of which such person has been summoned, appointed, or sworn as such officer or member, under the agreement or with the understanding that his vote, opinion, decision, or judgment shall be given in any particular manner or upon any particular side of any question, cause, or other proceeding which is or may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, or that in such capacity he will make any particular nomination or appointment, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than ten years, or be fined not more than two thousand dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year. [C51, §2648; R60, §4275; C73, §3940; C97, §4876; C24, 27, §13293.]

13294. Disqualification for holding office. Every person who is convicted under either section 13292 or section 13293 shall forever afterwards be disqualified from holding any office under the laws of the state. [C51, §2649; R60, §4276; C73, §3941; C97, §4877; C24, 27, §13294.]

13295. Corrupt solicitation of places of trust. If any person, directly or indirectly, give, offer, or promise any valuable consideration or gratuity to any other person not being such officer as is mentioned in section 13292, with intent to induce such person to procure for him by his interest, influence, or any other means whatever any place of trust within this state, he shall be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year. [C51, §2650; R60, §4277; C73, §3942; C97, §4878; C24, 27, §13295.]

13296. Acceptance of reward for securing. If any person, not being such officer as is referred to in the preceding sections of this chapter, accept and receive of another any valuable consideration or gratuity whatever as a reward for procuring, or attempting to procure, any office or place of trust within the state for any person, he shall be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year. [C51, §2651; R60, §4278; C73, §3943; C97, §4879; C24, 27, §13296.]

13297. Bribery of jurors or referees. If any person give, offer, or promise any valuable consideration or gratuity whatever to anyone summoned, appointed, or sworn as a juror, or appointed or chosen arbitrator, umpire, or referee, or to any master in chancery, or appraiser of real or personal estate, or auditor, with intent to influence the opinion or decision of any such person in any matter, inquest, or cause which may be pending or can legally come before him, or which he may be called on to decide in either of said capacities, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year. [C51, §2652; R60, §4279; C73, §3944; C97, §4880; C24, 27, §13297.]

13298. Acceptance of bribes by such persons. If any person summoned, appointed, or sworn as a juror, or appointed arbitrator, umpire, or referee, or master in chancery, or auditor, or appraiser, as aforesaid, take or receive any valuable consideration or gratuity whatever to give his verdict, award, or report in favor of any particular party, in a matter for the hearing or decision of which such person has been summoned, appointed, or chosen as aforesaid, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than ten years, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year. [C51, §2653; R60, §4280; C73, §3945; C97, §4881; C24, 27, §13298.]

13299. Jurors acting corruptly. If any person drawn, summoned, or sworn as a juror make any promise or agreement to give a verdict for or against any person in any civil or criminal action, or corruptly receive any paper, evidence or information from anyone in relation to any matter or cause for the trial of which he is sworn, without the authority of the court or officer before whom such cause or matter is then pending,
he shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding three months. [C51, §2655; R60, §4282; C73, §3947; C97, §4883; C24, 27, §13299.]

13300. Sheriff or other officers receiving bribes. If any sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, constable, or any marshal, deputy marshal, policeman, or police officer of any city or town, receive from a defendant, or other person, any money or other valuable thing as a consideration or inducement for omitting or delaying to arrest any defendant or to carry him before a magistrate or to prison, or for postponing, delaying, or neglecting the sale of property on execution, or for omitting or delaying to perform any other duty pertaining to his office, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the court. [C51, §2656; R60, §4283; C73, §3948; C97, §4884; C24, 27, §13300.]

13301. Accepting reward for public duty. If any state, county, township, city, school, or other municipal officer, not mentioned in this chapter, directly or indirectly accept any valuable consideration, gratuity, service, or benefit whatever, or the promise thereof, other than the compensation allowed him by law, conditioned upon said officer's doing or performing any official act, casting an official vote, making or procuring the appointment of any person to a place of trust or profit, or using his official influence or authority to give or procure for any person public employment, or conditioned upon said officer's refraining from doing or performing any of the foregoing acts or things, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or fined in any sum not less than twenty nor more than three hundred dollars. [C97, §4885; C24, 27, §13301.]

13302. Corruptly influencing officials. If any person, directly or indirectly, give, offer, or promise, or conspire with others to give, offer, or promise to any officer contemplated in this chapter any valuable consideration, gratuity, service, or benefit whatever, with a view or for the purpose of corruptly influencing said officer to perform any official act or votes, such person shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or be fined in any sum not exceeding three hundred nor less than twenty dollars. [C97, §4886; C24, 27, §13302; 43GA, ch 263.]

CHAPTER 607
MISCONDUCT OR NEGLECT IN OFFICE

13300. Extortion. If any person corruptly and willfully demand and receive of another, for performing any service or official duty for which the fee or compensation is established by law, any greater fee or compensation than is allowed or provided for the same, he shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months. [C51, §2658; R60, §4285; C73, §3950; C97, §4888; C24, 27, §13303.]

13304. False certificate as to witness fees. If any witness falsely and corruptly certify that as such he has traveled more miles or attended more days than he has actually traveled or attended, he shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months. [C51, §2658; R60, §4285; C73, §3950; C97, §4888; C24, 27, §13304.]

13305. Oppression in official capacity. If any judge or other officer, by color of his office, wilfully and maliciously oppress any person under pretense of acting in his official capacity, he shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, and be liable to the injured party for any damage sustained by him in consequence thereof. [R60, §§ 4305, 4306; C73, §3969; C97, §4908; C24, 27, §13305.]

13310. Misappropriating fees—removal. If any person take upon himself to exercise or officiate in any office or place of authority in this state without being legally authorized; or if any person, by color of his office, wilfully and corruptly oppress any person under pretense of acting in his official capacity, he shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or be both fined and imprisoned. [C51, §2672; R60, §4299; C73, §3963; C97, §4902; C24, 27, §13306.]

13307. Falsely assuming to be officer. If a person falsely assume to be a judge, justice of the peace, magistrate, sheriff, deputy sheriff, peace officer, special agent of the department of justice, game warden, coroner, or constable, and take upon himself to act as such, or require anyone to aid or assist him in any matter pertaining to the duty of any such officer, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or be both fined and imprisoned. [C51, §2671; R60, §4298; C73, §3962; C97, §4901; C24, 27, §13307; 43GA, ch 264.]

13308. Stirring up quarrels and suits. If any judge, justice of the peace, clerk of any court, sheriff, coroner, constable, attorney, or counsel at law, encourage, excite or stir up any action, quarrel, or controversy between
two or more persons, with intent to injure such persons, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall be answerable to the party injured in treble damages. [C51, §2673; R60,§4300; C73,§3964; C97,§4903; C24, 27,§13308.]

13309. Officers failing to pay over fees. If any officer who by law is authorized to receive and required to pay over fees of office, or who is or may be authorized to impose or collect fines, shall fail, neglect, or refuse to pay over, as prescribed by law, all such fees and fines, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, besides being liable in a civil action for the amount of fines and fees illegally withheld or appropriated. [R60,§4308; C73,§3970; C97,§4909; C24, 27, §13309.]

13310. Misappropriating fees—removal. Any officer who may be found guilty of the offense of appropriating to his own use fees of office or fines collected for violation of law, or of neglecting to pay over the same as prescribed by law, shall be removed from office by the court before or by whom the offense may be tried and judgment or conviction had; and every person so found guilty shall be fined not exceeding three hundred nor less than ten dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or be both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court. [R60,§4310; C73, §3972; C97,§4911; C24, 27,§13310.]

13311. False entries in relation to fees. If any officer who by law is authorized or required to keep a court docket, or who is required to keep an account of fees or fines, and pay over or in any way account for the same, shall in any manner falsify such docket or account, or shall fail, neglect, or refuse to make an entry upon such docket, or account for such fees and fines as are required to be paid over, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [R60,§4309; C73, §3971; C97,§4910; C24, 27,§13311.] Punishment, §12894.

13312. Taking more than lawful fee. Any officer who wilfully takes higher or other fees than are allowed by law is guilty of a misde-meanor. [C51,§2560; R60,§4167; C73,§3840; C97,§1297; C24, 27,§13312.] Punishment, §12894.

13313. Failure to take official oath. If any officer or person wilfully fails to take the oath required by law before entering on the discharge of the duties of any office, trust, or station, or makes any contract which contemplates an expenditure in excess of the law under which he was elected or appointed, or fails to report to the proper officer, showing the expenditure of all public moneys with proper vouchers therefor, by the time required by law, he shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court. [R60,§§216, 2184; C73,§3976; C97,§4913; C24, 27,§13313.]

13314. False entries, returns, certificates, or receipts. If any public officer fraudulently make or give false entries, false returns, false certificates, or false receipts, in cases where entries, returns, certificates, or receipts are authorized by law, he shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or both. [C51, §2677; R60,§4304; C73,§3968; C97,§4907; C24, 27,§13314.]

13315. Contributions for political purposes. Any person who demands or solicits, from any member, employee, or officer of the board of control, or from any officer or employee of any institution subject to this board, a contribution of money or other thing of value, for election purposes, or for the payment of the expenses of any political committee or organization, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly. [S13,§2727-a36; C24, 27,§13315.] Punishment, §12894.

13316. Neglect of duty. When any duty is or shall be enjoined by law upon any public officer, or upon any person holding any public trust or employment, every wilful neglect to perform such duty, where no special provision has been made for the punishment of such delinquency, is a misdemeanor. [C51,§2674; R60, §4301; C73,§3965; C97,§4904; C24, 27,§13316.] Punishment, §12894.

CHAPTER 608

GRATUITIES AND TIPS

13317. Accepting or giving. It shall be unlawful for any agent, representative, or employee, officer or any agent of a private corporation, or a public officer, acting in behalf of a principal in any business transaction, to receive, for his own use, directly or indirectly, any gift, commission, discount, bonus, or gratuity connected with, relating to, or growing out of such busi-ness transaction; and it shall be likewise unlawful for any person, whether acting in his own behalf or in behalf of any copartnership, association, or corporation, to offer, promise, or give directly or indirectly any such gift, commission, discount, bonus, or gratuity. [S13, §§6028-n; C24, 27,§13317.]

Referred to in §§13318, 13321.
$13318. Punishment. Any person violating the provisions of section 13317 or any of them shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [S13, §5028-n; C24, 27.§13318.]

Referred to in §13315.

13319. Testimony tending to incriminate. No person shall be excused from attending, testifying, or producing books, papers, contracts, agreements, and documents before any court in obedience to the subpoena of any court having jurisdiction of the misdemeanor on the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him, may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. [S13,§5028-o; C24, 27, §13319.]

Referred to in §13321.

13320. Immunity from prosecution. No person shall be liable to any criminal prosecution, for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, before said court or in obedience to its subpoena or in any such case or proceeding, provided that no person so testifying or producing any such books, papers, contracts, agreements, or documents shall be exempted from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying. [S13,§5028-o; C24, 27, §13320.]

Referred to in §13321.

13321. Exceptions. Sections 13317 to 13320, inclusive, shall not apply to those cases in which the principals, being the contracting parties, have knowledge of and consent to the payment of a commission to an agent or representative. [S13,§5028-o; C24, 27,§13321.]

13322. Institutional officers not to receive gratuities. No member of the board of control, or officer, agent, or employee thereof, and no superintendent, officer, manager, or employee of any of the institutions under the charge and control of said board, shall, directly or indirectly, for himself or any other person or for any institution under the charge of said board, receive or accept any gift or gratuity from any person or persons, firm, or corporation who are dealers in goods, merchandise, or supplies which may be used in any of said institutions, or from any employee, servant, or agent of such person or persons, firm, or corporation. [S13,§2727-a33; C24, 27, §13322.]

Referred to in §13323.

13323. Punishment. Any person violating the provisions of section 13322 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and such violation shall be cause for his removal from office. [S13, §2727-a33; C24, 27,§13323.]

Punishment, §13324.

13324. State employees not to be interested in contracts. It shall be unlawful for any trustee, warden, superintendent, steward, or any other officer of any educational, penal, charitable, or reformatory institution, supported in whole or in part by the state, to be interested directly or indirectly in any contract to furnish or in furnishing provisions, material, or supplies of any kind, to or for the institution of which he is an officer; and it shall be unlawful for any such trustee, warden, superintendent, steward, or other officer of any state institution, to be directly or indirectly interested in any contract with the state to build, repair, or furnish any institution of which he may be an officer. [C73, §1388; C97, §189; C24, 27, §13324.]

Referred to in §13326.

13325. State employees not to receive gratuities. It shall be unlawful for any such trustee, warden, superintendent, steward, or other officer, directly, or indirectly, to receive in money or any valuable thing any commission, percentage, discount, or rebate on any provision, material, or supplies furnished for or to any institution of which he is an officer. [C73, §1388; C97, §189; C24, 27, §13325.]

Referred to in §13326.

13326. Punishment. Any person violating the provisions of sections 13324 and 13325 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. [C97, §190; C24, 27, §13326.]

13327. Interest in public contracts. Members of boards of supervisors and township trustees shall not buy from, sell to, or in any manner become parties, directly or indirectly, to any contract to furnish supplies, material, or labor to the county or township in which they are respectively members of such board of supervisors or township trustees. [S13,§468-a; C24, 27,§13327.]

Similar provisions, §§180, 275, 3922, 4685, 4755-b10, 5324, 5361, 5673, 5825, 6634, 6710, 13324.

13328 to 13330, inc. Omitted. Unconstitutional. See Dunahoo v Huber, 185 Iowa, 753.
CHAPTER 609

RESISTANCE TO EXECUTION OF PROCESS

13331. Resisting execution of process. If any person knowingly and willfully resist or oppose any officer of this state, or any person authorized by law, in serving or attempting to execute any legal writ, rule, order, or process whatsoever, or shall knowingly and willfully resist any such officer in the discharge of his duties without such writ, rule, order, or process, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or be fined not exceeding one thousand nor less than fifty dollars, or be both fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the court. [C51, §2669; R60, §4296; C73, §3960; C97, §4899; C24, 27, §13351.]

13332. Calling out power of county. When the sheriff or other officer authorized to execute process has reason to apprehend that resistance will be made, or finds that resistance is made, to the execution thereof, he may command as many male inhabitants of his county as he may think proper, and may call upon the governor for the assistance of the military force to assist him in overcoming the resistance, and, if necessary, in seizing, arresting, and confining the resisters, their aids, and abettors, to be held for punishment by law. [C51, §2739; R60, §4489; C73, §4145; C97, §5143; C24, 27, §13332.]

13333. Refusing to assist officer. If any person, being lawfully required by any sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, constable, or other officer, wilfully neglect or refuse to assist him in the execution of his office in any criminal case, or in case of escape or rescue, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months, or be fined not more than one hundred dollars. [C51, §2670; R60, §4297; C73, §3961; C97, §4900; C24, 27, §13333.]

13334. Certifying to court names of resisters. The officers shall certify to the court from which the process issued the names of the resisters, their aids, and abettors, to the end that they may be punished as for a contempt. [C51, §2794; R60, §4490; C73, §4146; C97, §5144; C24, 27, §13334.]

13335. Refusing to assist. Every person commanded by a public officer to assist him in the execution of process, as provided in this chapter, who, without lawful cause, refuses or neglects to obey such command, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [C51, §2795; R60, §4491; C73, §4147; C97, §5145; C24, 27, §13335.]

13336. Calling out military force or posse. If it appears to the governor that the power of any county is not sufficient to enable the sheriff to execute process delivered to him, he may, on the application of the sheriff, order such posse or military force from any other county or counties as is necessary. [C51, §2796; R60, §4492; C73, §4148; C97, §5146; C24, 27, §13336.]

13337. Armed forces under command of sheriff. When such armed force is called out, it shall obey the commands of the sheriff or other person appointed by the governor for that purpose, or by a judge of the supreme, district, or superior court, or other magistrate in the order named, but such officer or person shall at all times be subject to the direction of the governor. [C51, §2802; R60, §4498; C73, §4154; C97, §5152; C24, 27, §13337.]

13338. Refusing to execute process. If any officer authorized to serve process willfully refuses to execute any lawful process to him directed, requiring him to apprehend or confine any person charged with or convicted of any public offense, or wilfully delay or omit to execute such process, whereby such person escape, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the court. [C51, §2675; R60, §4284; C73, §3949; C97, §4887; C24, 27, §13338.]

CHAPTER 610

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY AND SUPPRESSION OF RIOTS

13339. Unlawful assembly. When three or more persons in a violent or tumultuous manner assemble together to do an unlawful act, or, when together, attempt to do an act, whether lawful or unlawful, in an unlawful, violent, or tumultuous manner, to the disturbance of others, they are guilty of an unlawful assembly, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, or be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars. [C51, §2739; R60, §4387; C73, §4066; C97, §5030; C24, 27, §13339.]

13340. Riot defined. Referred to in §1629.
§13340. Riot defined. When three or more persons together and in a violent or tumultuous manner commit an unlawful act, or together do a lawful act in an unlawful, violent, or tumultuous manner, to the disturbance of others, they are guilty of a riot, and shall be punished as is provided in section 13339. [C51, §2740; R60, §4588; C73, §4067; C97, §5031; C24, 27, §13340.]

§13341. One person may be tried and convicted alone. Any person guilty of unlawfully assembling, or of a riot, may alone be tried and convicted thereof, but it must be alleged in the information and proved on the trial that three or more persons were engaged therein. [C51, §2741; R60, §4389; C73, §4068; C97, §5032; C24, 27, §13341.]

§13342. Unlawful assemblies—dispersion. When persons to the number of twelve or more, armed with dangerous weapons, or persons to the number of thirty or more, whether armed or not, are unlawfully or riotously assembled in any city or town, any judge, sheriff, and his deputies if they be present, the mayor, aldermen, marshal, constables, and justices of the peace of such city or town must go among the persons assembled, or as near them as may be safe, and command them, in the name of the state, immediately to disperse. [C51, §2797; R60, §4493; C73, §4149; C97, §5147; C24, 27, §13342.]

Referred to in §13346.

§13343. Arrest—aid of other persons. If the persons assembled do not immediately disperse, the magistrate and officers must arrest them, and for that purpose may command the aid of all persons present or within the county. [C51, §2798; R60, §4494; C73, §4150; C97, §5148; C24, 27, §13343.]

§13344. Refusing to aid. If any person commanded to aid the magistrate or officer neglect to do so without good cause, he is guilty of a misdemeanor. [C51, §2799; R60, §4495; C73, §4151; C97, §5149; C24, 27, §13344.]

Punishment, §12894.

§13345. Failure of duty. If a magistrate or officer, having notice of an unlawful or riotous assembly as defined in section 13342, neglect to proceed to the place of assembly, or as near thereto as may be with safety, and exercise the authority with which he is invested for suppressing the same and arresting the persons, he is guilty of a misdemeanor. [C51, §2800; R60, §4496; C73, §4152; C97, §5150; C24, 27, §13345.]

Punishment, §12894.

§13346. Calling aid—arrest of offenders. If the persons so assembled and commanded to disperse do not immediately obey, any two of the magistrates or officers before mentioned may command the aid of a sufficient number of persons, and proceed in such manner as in their judgment is necessary to disperse the assembly and arrest the offenders. [C51, §2801; R60, §4497; C73, §4153; C97, §5151; C24, 27, §13346.]

§13347. Riotous conduct—jury to person or property. If any person or persons, unlawfully or riotously assembled, pull down, injure, or destroy, or begin to pull down, injure, or destroy, any dwelling house or other building; or destroy or attempt to injure or destroy any boat or vessel; or periagrate any premeditated injury on the person of another, not being a felony, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, or be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, and shall also be answerable to any person injured to the full amount of the damages by him sustained. [C51, §2743; R60, §4391; C73, §4070; C97, §5035; C24, 27, §13347.]

CHAPTER 611
DISTURBING PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES

13348. Disturbance of peace.
13349. Disturbing congregations or other assemblies.

13348. Disturbance of peace. If any person make or excite any disturbance in a tavern, store, or grocery, or at any election or public meeting, or other place where the citizens are peaceably and lawfully assembled, he shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. [C51, §2742; R60, §4380; C73, §4069; C97, §5033; C24, 27, §13348.]

13349. Disturbing congregations or other assemblies. If any person wilfully disturb any assembly of persons met for religious worship by profane discourse or rude and indecent behavior, or by making a noise, either within the place of worship or so near as to disturb the order and solemnity of the assembly, or if any person wilfully disturb or interrupt any school, school meeting, teachers' institute, lyceum, literary society, or other lawful assembly of persons, he shall be punished by imprison-
thereon, any wares, merchandise or parking or storage space for vehicles, nor conduct a show, riding device, shooting gallery, or game of any kind, in a temporary place of business within four hundred feet of any state, county or district fair grounds while any such fair or other event or activity is being held. Any violation of the provisions hereof shall constitute a misdemeanor, and upon conviction any such violator shall be fined not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars for each such offense. [C27, §13350-b1.]

CHAPTER 612

ESCAPES

13351. Prison breach—escape—punishment.
If any person committed to the penitentiary or to the men’s or women’s reformatory shall break such prison and escape therefrom or shall escape from or leave without due authority any building, camp, farm, garden, city, town, road, street, or any place whatsoever in which he is placed or to which he is directed to go or in which he is allowed to be by the warden or any officer or employee of the prison whether inside or outside of the prison walls, he shall be deemed guilty of an escape from said penitentiary or reformatory and shall be punished by imprisonment in said penitentiary or reformatory for a term not to exceed five years, to commence from and after the expiration of the term of his previous sentence. [S13, §4897-a; C24, 27, §13351.]

13352. Actual breaking not necessary. In order to constitute an escape under the provisions of section 13351, it is not necessary that the prisoner be within any walls or inclosure nor that there shall be any actual breaking nor that he be in the presence or actual custody of any officer or other person. [S13, §4897-a; C24, 27, §13352.]

13353. Violation of parole. If any person having been paroled from the state penitentiary or state reformatory as provided by law, shall thereafter depart without the written consent of the board of parole from the territory within which by the terms of said parole he is restricted, he shall be deemed to have escaped from the custody within the meaning of section 13351 and shall be punished as therein provided. [S13, §4897-a; C24, 27, §13353.]

13354. Jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of an indictment for the crime of escape as defined in sections 13351 to 13353, inclusive, is in the county in which is located the penitentiary or reformatory to which the person charged with such escape has been committed, or in the county in which is located the building, camp, farm, garden, city, town, road, street, or any place in which he is placed or to which he is directed to go or in which he is allowed to be by the warden or any officer or employee of the prison wherefrom he is charged with escaping. [S13, §4897-a; C24, 27, §13354.]

13355. Costs and fees. All costs and fees hereafter incurred in prosecutions for violations of sections 13351 to 13354, inclusive, shall be paid out of the state treasury from the general fund, in any case where the prosecution fails, or where such fees and costs cannot be collected from the person liable to pay the same, the facts being certified by the clerk of the district court and verified by the county attorney of the county. [S13, §4897-b; C24, 27, §13355.]

13356. Amount certified to auditor of state. The clerk of the district court, in which the case is prosecuted or tried, shall, under his seal of office, certify to the auditor of state a statement of the amount of fees or costs incurred in each case, and such statement shall be approved by the presiding judge in writing appended thereto or indorsed thereon. Should the cause be appealed to the supreme court, the costs there incurred shall be certified to the auditor of state by the clerk of that court, but no fees, in such case, for the clerk of either the district or supreme court shall be included or paid from the state treasury. [S13, §4897-c; C24, 27, §13356.]

13357. Auditor to issue warrant. On such certificate being filed in the office of the auditor of state, the auditor shall issue his warrant on the state treasurer for the amount thereof, payable to the clerk of the district or supreme court, as the case may be, and the clerk shall pay the same to the persons entitled thereto. [S13, §4897-d; C24, 27, §13357.]

13358. Breaking jail—escape. If any person confined in any jail upon any criminal charge, either before or after conviction for a criminal offense, break jail and escape therefrom, or escape from the custody of the officer charged with his keeping, he shall be guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned in either the state penitentiary or reformatory not exceeding one year, and fined not exceeding three hundred dollars; but when such jail breaking, or escape from custody, occurs during incarceration after con-
suffering life prisoners to escape. If any jailer or other officer voluntarily suffer any prisoner in custody upon a charge or conviction of a felony punishable by imprisonment for life to escape, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five years. [C51, §2666; R60, §4293; C73, §3958; C97, §4896; C24, 27, §13364.]

13365. Aiding escapes—bringing liquor or drugs to inmates. Any person not authorized by law who shall bring or pass or cause to be brought into any institution under the management of the board of control of state institutions, or into any enclosure, building, camp, quarry, farm, garden, or other place used in connection with any such institution in which prisoners, patients, or inmates are required or permitted to be, any opium, morphine, cocaine, or other narcotics, or any intoxicating liquor, or any firearm, weapon, or explosive of any kind, or any rope, ladder, or other instrument or device for use in making or attempting an escape, or shall in any manner aid in such an escape, or who, knowing of such escape, shall conceal such inmate after escape, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary or reformatory for a term not exceeding five years. [C73, §1663; C97, §2712; S13, §4913-a; SS15, §2713-n16; C24, §§13365, 13369, 13970; C27, §13365.]

Referred to in §§13365-13368.

13366. Placing drugs and articles near institutions. Any person not duly authorized by law who shall place or cause to be placed or aid in placing any of the drugs, liquors, weapons, explosives, or other articles hereinbefore enumerated in or near any road, park, path, walk, grove, hedge, or field where any prisoner, patient, or other inmate of the state institutions specified in section 13365 is, or is likely to be, with intent that the drug, liquor, weapon, explosive, or other article so placed shall be found by or shall pass into the possession of any such prisoner, patient, or other inmate, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary or reformatory for a term not exceeding five years, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars. [S13, §4913-a; C24, 27, §13366.]

Referred to in §§13367, 13368.

13367. Presumptive evidence. The bringing or passing or causing to be brought into any of the places designated in sections 13365 and 13366, of any rope, ladder, or other instrument or device adapted for use in making an escape, shall be presumptive evidence that it was so brought or passed for such use, and the leaving of any drug, liquor, weapon, explosive, or other article enumerated in said sections in or near any of the places specified in said sections with knowledge that any prisoner, patient, or other inmate is or is likely to be in such place, shall be presumptive evidence that such article was so left to be found by or to pass into the possession of such prisoner, patient, or other person in violation of said sections. [S13, §4913-a; C24, 27, §13367.]
13368. Attempt to commit act. An attempt to do any of the acts prohibited by sections 13365 and 13366 shall be subject to the same punishment as the completed act. [S13,§4913-a; C24, 27,§13368.]


CHAPTER 613
VAGRANCY

13371. Vagrants defined. The following persons are vagrants:
1. All common prostitutes and keepers of bawdy houses or houses for the resort of common prostitutes.
2. All habitual drunkards, gamesters, or other disorderly persons.
3. All persons wandering about and lodging in barns, outbuildings, tents, wagons, or other vehicles, and having no visible calling or business to maintain themselves.
4. All persons begging in public places, or from house to house, or inducing children or others to do so.
5. All persons representing themselves as collectors of alms for charitable institutions under any false or fraudulent pretenses.
6. All persons playing or betting in any street or public or open place at any game, or pretended game, of chance, or at or with any table or other instrument of gaming.
7. All persons camping on any public highway for the purpose of trading horses. [C51, §3311; R60,§4470; C73,§4130; C97,§5119; S13, §5119; C24, 27,§13371.]

13372. Tramp defined. Any male person sixteen years of age or over, physically able to perform manual labor, who is wandering about, practicing common begging, or having no visible calling or business to maintain himself, and is unable to show reasonable efforts in good faith to secure employment, is a tramp, and any person convicted of being a tramp shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the county jail not exceeding ten days, or by imprisonment in such jail in solitary confinement not exceeding five days. [C97,§5134; C24, 27,§13372.]

13373. Intimidation or other misconduct. Any tramp who shall wantonly or maliciously, by means of violence, threats or otherwise, put in fear any inhabitant of this state, or shall enter any public building, or any house, barn, or outbuilding belonging to another, with intent to commit an unlawful act, or shall carry any firearm or other dangerous weapon, or indecently expose his person, or be found drunk and disorderly, or shall commit any offense against the laws of the state for which no greater punishment is provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [C97,§5135; C24, 27,§13373.]

Punishment, §12894.

13374. Entering unoccupied public building. If any tramp or vagrant, without permission, enter any schoolhouse or other public building in the nighttime, when the same is not occupied by another or others having proper authority to be there, or, having entered the same in the daytime, remain in the same at night when not occupied as aforesaid, or at any time commit any nuisance, use, misuse, destroy, or partially destroy any private or public property therein, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than three years, or be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year. [C97,§4793; C24, 27,§13374.]

13375. Complaint—arrest. Upon complaint made on oath to any magistrate against any person as being such vagrant within his jurisdiction, he may issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, and his examination, and the complaint, warrant, and arrest shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 625, as nearly as practicable, except as herein provided. [C51,§3311; R60,§4471; C73,§4131; C97,§5120; C24, 27,§13375.]

13376. Arrest. Peace officers shall arrest any vagrant whom they may find at large, and not in the care of some discreet person, and take him before some magistrate of the county, city, or town in which the arrest is made. [R60, §4472; C73,§4132; C97,§5121; C24, 27,§13376.]

13377. Taking before magistrate. If such arrest is made during the night, the officer may keep the person arrested in confinement until the next morning, unless bail be given, and if made within the jurisdiction of a police court, he must be taken before such court, unless the judge is absent. [R60,§4478; C73,§4133; C97,§5122; C24, 27,§13377.]

13378. Security for good behavior. If it appear by the confession of such person, or by
compotent testimony, that the person arrested is a vagrant, the magistrate may require an undertaking, with sufficient surety, for good behavior for the term of one year thereafter. [R60,§4474; C73,§4184; C97,§5123; C24,27,§13378.]

13379. Record of conviction—commitment. The magistrate shall make up, sign, and file with the clerk of the district court of the county, a record of conviction of such person as a vagrant, specifying generally the nature and circumstances of the charge, and shall, in default of such security being given, aid out such vagrant to the jail of the county, city, or town, as the case may be, until such security is given or such vagrant discharged according to law. [C51,§3312; R60,§4475; C73,§4135; C97, §5124; C24,27,§13379.]

13380. Breach of undertaking. The committing of any of the acts which constitute such person so bound a vagrant shall be a breach of the condition of the undertaking. [C51,§3315; R60,§4476; C73,§4136; C97,§5125; C24,27,§13380.]

13381. New security. On a recovery upon the undertaking, the court before which such recovery is had may, in its discretion, require new sureties for good behavior, or commit such vagrant to the county jail for any time not exceeding six months. [C51,§3314; R60,§4477; C73,§4137; C97,§5126; C24,27,§13381.]

13382. Discharge of bail. Any person committed to jail on account of failing to furnish undertaking for good behavior may be discharged by any magistrate upon giving the same as was originally required. [C51,§3315; R60, §4478; C73,§4138; C97,§5127; C24,27,§13382.]

13383. Hearing—jury. The district court to which the papers are returned shall, on demand of the defendant, impanel a jury to inquire into and determine the truth of the charge made against him, and the rules of practice applicable to trials of misdemeanors shall govern such trial. [C51,§3316; R60,§4479; C73, §4139; C97,§5128; C24,27,§13383.]

13384. Judgment. If no jury is demanded, the district court may revise such conviction and discharge such vagrant from the undertaking or confinement absolutely, or upon sureties for good behavior, in its discretion. [C51, §3317; R60,§4480; C73,§4140; C97,§5129; C24,27,§13384.]

13385. Imprisonment. Such district court may, in its discretion, order any such vagrant to be kept in the common jail for any time, not exceeding six months, at hard labor. [C51, §3318; R60,§4481; C73,§4141; C97,§5130; C24,27,§13385.]

13386. Expenses. The expenses incurred in pursuance of such order shall be audited by the board of supervisors of the county and paid out of the county treasury. [C51,§3320; R60,§4482; C73,§4143; C97,§5132; C24,27,§13386.]

13387. Employed while confined—supplies. Such vagrants may be employed at hard labor as provided in chapter 281, or the court may direct the keeper thereof to furnish them such employment as it shall specify, and for that purpose he may purchase any necessary raw materials and implements, not exceeding such amount as the court shall prescribe, and compel such persons to perform such work as shall be allotted to them. [C51,§3319; R60,§4482; C73,§4142; C97,§5131; C24,27,§13387.]

13388. Employment when sentenced to hard labor. The sheriff or keeper of any jail, under the direction of the board of supervisors shall keep all persons sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in such jail, under the provisions of this chapter, at such work as the board of supervisors may provide, and shall appoint or detail any deputy or other police officer to guard them while at work, or he may turn them over to the municipal authorities of any city or town, to be worked on the streets, or at such labor as may be provided. [C97,§5140; C24,27, §13388.]

13389. Solitary confinement for refusing to work. Any tramp sentenced to hard labor, who wantonly or wilfully refuses to work, shall be punished by such jailer while so refusing by imprisonment in solitary confinement in the county jail not exceeding ten days, during which time he shall be fed on bread and water; but such punishment shall not exceed the time for which he is sentenced. [C97,§5141; C24,27,§13389.]

13390. Method of imprisonment. No sheriff or keeper of any jail shall permit any person convicted of being a tramp to have any tobacco, intoxicating liquors, sporting or illustrated newspaper, cards, or other article of amusement or pastime, or permit such person to be kept or fed otherwise than stated in the commitment, and any person who knowingly violates this section shall be fined not exceeding one hundred nor less than twenty-five dollars. [C97,§5138; C24,27,§13390.]

13391. Proceeds of labor. One-half of the net proceeds of such labor shall be paid to the person earning the same, upon his discharge from imprisonment, and the other half shall be paid into the county treasury for the use of the county. [C51,§3321; R60,§4484; C73, §4144; C97,§5133; C24,27,§13391.]

13392. Tried jointly. If two or more tramps assemble or congregate together, they shall be tried jointly by the court before whom they are brought, and such court shall be entitled only to fees as for the arrest and trial of one person. [C97,§5136; C24,27,§13392.]

13393. Fees of officers. The board of supervisors shall, at any regular or special session, fix the compensation to be allowed the officer in each case to which this chapter applies to the trial magistrate, not exceeding one dollar; to the peace officer, for all services, not more than one dollar, and mileage as now allowed by law. [C97,§5137; C24,27,§13393.]

13394. Unlawful fees. Any officer or magistrate who shall conspire with any person for the purpose of increasing the emoluments of his office, or to evade the provisions of this
chapter, or who shall, with such intent, in any manner or by any means, encourage a tramp to remain within his jurisdiction or come within the same, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and stand committed until the fine and costs are paid, not to exceed thirty days. [C97,§5139; C24, 27,§13394.]

13395. Compensation for keeping. No sheriff or jailer shall receive, and no board of supervisors allow, any compensation for keeping or boarding any tramp in the jail or other place in the county, unless such tramp has been duly arrested or committed under the provisions of this chapter, except the board of supervisors of each county may furnish one night's lodging for apparently deserving persons, and those who are sick or disabled may be cared for as the necessities of the case demand. [C97,§5142; C24, 27,§13395.]

CHAPTER 614
HABITUAL CRIMINALS

Multifarious convictions, §§13026, 13043, 13145, 13149.

13396. Third conviction of felony. Whenever any person has been twice convicted of either of the crimes of burglary, robbery, forgery, counterfeiting, larceny where the value of the property stolen exceeded twenty dollars, or of breaking and entering, with intent to commit a public offense, any dwelling house, office, shop, store, warehouse, railroad car, boat, vessel, or building, in which goods, merchandise, or valuable things, were kept for use, sale, or deposit, or has been convicted of two or more of said crimes, and shall thereafter be convicted of any one of such crimes, committed after such conviction, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for any term not more than forty years, provided such former judgments shall be referred to in the indictment, stating the court, date, and place of rendition. [S13,§4871-a; C24, 27,§13396.]

13397. Fourth conviction of petty larceny. Any person over the age of eighteen years who has been three times convicted of larceny where the value of the property stolen did not exceed twenty dollars, upon being convicted the fourth time of said offense shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding three years, provided such former conviction and may be used in evidence upon the trial of said cause. [S13,§4871-d; C24, 27,§13399.]

13398. Evidence. On the trial of any cause, under the provisions of section 13400, a duly authenticated copy of the former judgment and commitment was had, and may be used in evidence upon the trial of said cause. [S13,§5091-a; C24, 27,§13400.]

13399. Duties of jury and judge. Upon any trial when the indictment refers to former convictions of the defendant, the jury, if it finds the defendant guilty, and the court, if the defendant is convicted on a plea of guilty, must also find and determine specially whether the defendant had previously been convicted of either of the crimes referred to in the indictment, and the number of times so convicted. [S13,§4871-a; C24, 27,§13399.]

13400. Habitual criminal defined. Whoever has been twice convicted of crime, sentenced, and committed to prison, in this or any other state, or by the United States, or once in this state and once at least in any other state, or by the United States, for terms of not less than three years each shall, upon conviction of a felony committed in this state after the taking effect of this section, be deemed to be an habitual criminal, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not more than twenty-five years, provided that no greater punishment is otherwise provided by statute, in which case the law creating the greater punishment shall govern. [S13,§5091-a; C24, 27,§13400.]

13401. Evidence. On the trial of any cause, under the provisions of section 13400, a duly authenticated copy of the former judgment and commitment, from any court in which said judgment and commitment was had, for either of the said crimes formerly committed by the party indicted under section 13400, shall be competent and prima facie evidence of such former judgment and commitment, and may be used in evidence upon the trial of said cause. [S13,§5091-b; C24, 27,§13401.]

13402. Pardon for former crime. If the person so convicted shall show, to the satisfaction of the court before whom such conviction was had, that he was released from imprisonment, upon either of said sentences, upon a pardon granted for the reason that he was innocent, such conviction and sentence shall not be considered as such under section 13400. [S13,§5091-a; C24, 27,§13402.]

13403. Magistrates defined. The term "magistrate" includes:
1. All judges of the supreme, district, superior, or municipal courts, throughout the state.
2. All justices of the peace, mayors, and judges of the police court, within their respective counties. [C51, §2778; R60, §4439; 4447; C73, §4108; C97, §5097; C24, 27, §13403.]

13404. Power of magistrates. Magistrates have power to hear complaints, or preliminary informations, issue warrants, order arrests, require security to keep the peace, make commitments, and take bail, as provided by law. [C51, §2778; R60, §4439; C73, §4108; C97, §5097; C24, 27, §13404.]

13405. Peace officer defined. The following are "peace officers":
1. Sheriffs and their deputies.
2. Constables.
3. Marshals and policemen of cities and towns.
4. All special agents of the department of justice.
5. Such persons as may be otherwise so designated by law. [C51, §2778; R60, §4439; C73, §4108; C97, §5098; C24, 27, §13405.]

13405-bl. Duties. It shall be the duty of a peace officer and his deputy, if any, throughout the county, township, or municipality of which he is such officer, to preserve the peace, to ferret out crime, to apprehend and arrest all criminals, and in so far as it is within his power, to secure evidence of all crimes committed, and present the same to the county attorney, grand jury, mayor or police courts, and to file informations against all persons whom he knows, or has reason to believe, to have violated the laws of the state, and to perform all other duties, civil or criminal, pertaining to his office or enjoined upon him by law. Nothing herein shall be deemed to curtail the powers and duties otherwise granted to or imposed upon peace officers. [C51, §170; R60, §383; C73, §237; C97, §499; S13, §499; C24, §5181; C27, §13405-bl.]

Duty to enforce motor vehicle law, §§5017, 5066.

13406. Officers of justice defined. Magistrates and peace officers are sometimes designated as "officers of justice". [R60, §4441; C73, §4110; C97, §5100; C24, 27, §13406.]

13407. Agents of the department of justice—tenure—salary. The attorney general may appoint such number of persons as special agents of the department of justice as, in his judgment, is necessary to effect the capture, detention, arrest, and prosecution of persons violating the laws of the state. Such agents shall act under the direction, and at the pleasure, of the attorney general, and at such salary as he may fix, but the expenditure for salaries and expenses shall not exceed the appropriation therefor. [C24, 27, §13407.]

Referred to in §13415.

13408. Expenses. All special agents of the department of justice shall be paid their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties. [SS15, §65-c; C24, 27, §13408.]

13409. Bonds. All persons appointed to the position of special agents of the department of justice shall give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, which bond shall be approved by the appointing officer. [C24, 27, §13409.]

13410. Powers. All special agents of the department of justice shall have, throughout the state, the same power to make arrests and file informations, and otherwise enforce the law, as possessed by county attorneys and peace officers within their respective counties. They shall have the right to demand and receive, in the discharge of their duties, the assistance of any county attorney or peace officer within their respective counties. [SS15, §65-b; C24, 27, §13410.]

13411. Power of governor and attorney general. The governor and attorney general shall each have the power to call to their aid in the enforcement of the law any peace officer; and when such officers are so called upon it shall be
their duty faithfully to render such assistance as may be required, in any part of the state, and such peace officers while so acting shall have the same powers throughout the state as possessed by the sheriff of the county in which such peace officer is acting. [C24,27,§13411.]

13412. Governor to appoint special agents—number. The governor is hereby authorized to appoint not more than four special agents, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the governor, to aid in the capture, detention, arrest, and prosecution of persons committing crime or violating the laws of this state. [SS15,§65-a; C24,27,§13412.]

Referred to in §13415.

CHAPTER 616
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

13415. Establishment of bureau. The attorney general may establish in his office a bureau of criminal investigation. The officers of such bureau of criminal investigation shall be the peace officers provided for by sections 13407 and 13412. From such officers the attorney general may select a chief who shall be the chief of the bureau. [C24, 27,§13415.]

13416. Criminal identification. The attorney general may provide in his department a system of criminal identification. He may adopt rules and regulations for the same. The sheriff of each county and the chief of police of each city and town shall furnish to the department criminal identification records and other information as directed by the attorney general. [C24, 27,§13416.]

13417. Maintenance of bureau. The attorney general is authorized to pay from the contingent fund provided for the office of attorney general such expenses as may be necessary in establishing the bureau. [C24, 27,§13417.]

13417-a1. Report of stolen motor vehicles. It shall be the duty of all sheriffs and the chiefs of police of all cities, including cities acting under special charters, to forthwith report, upon blanks to be furnished by the bureau, all thefts of motor vehicles coming to their attention and to report the recovery of motor vehicles previously stolen to the bureau of criminal investigation. [C27,§13417-a1.]

13417-a2. Bulletin of stolen motor vehicles. The bureau shall publish a list of motor vehicles reported stolen and all motor vehicles recovered, and shall send a copy thereof to each chief of police and sheriff in the state, and to the motor vehicles department of each of the several states. [C27,§13417-a2.]

13417-b1. Finger and palm prints—duty of sheriff and chief of police. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of every county, and the chief of police of each city regardless of the form of government thereof and having a population of ten thousand or over, to take the finger prints of all persons held either for investigation, for the commission of a felony, as a fugitive from justice, or for bootlegging, the maintenance of an intoxicating liquor nuisance, manufacturing intoxicating liquor, operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated, or for illegal transportation of intoxicating liquor, and to take the finger prints of all unidentified dead bodies in their respective jurisdictions, and to forward such finger print records on such forms and in such manner as may be prescribed by the attorney general, within forty-eight hours after the same are taken, to the bureau of criminal investigation. If the finger prints of any person are taken under the provisions hereof whose finger prints are not already on file, and said person is not convicted of any offense, then said finger print records shall be destroyed by any officer having them. In addition to the finger prints as herein provided any such officer may also take the palm prints of any such person. [C27,§13417-b1; 43GA, ch 61.]

Referred to in §13417-b2. Photographs and Bertillon measurements, §13904.

13417-b2. Equipment. The board of supervisors of each county and the council of each city affected by the provisions of section 13417-b1 shall furnish all necessary equipment and materials for the carrying out of the provisions of section 13417-b1. [C27,§13417-b2.]
CHAPTER 616-D1
POLICE RADIO BROADCASTING SYSTEM

13417-d1. Contract authorized. The attorney general may enter into such contracts as he may deem necessary for the purpose of utilizing a special radio broadcasting system for law enforcement and police work and for direct and rapid communication with the various peace officers of the state. [44GA, ch 241, §1.] Referred to in §13417-d2.

13417-d2. Expenses. Any such contract authorized in section 13417-d1 shall involve no expense to the state, except that the state may buy its own radio remote control system and install the same in the offices of the state bureau of investigation for the use of the department of justice in broadcasting communications and information direct to the peace officers of the state. The cost of such remote control system shall be paid from the peace officers' salary and expense fund. [44GA, ch 241, §2.]

13417-d3. Notification to supervisors. Whenever the attorney general has entered into a contract and has established radio broadcasting facilities as is provided in this chapter, he shall at once notify the boards of supervisors of the respective counties that such a radio service has been established. [44GA, ch 241, §3.]

13417-d4. Duty of supervisors to install—costs. It shall then be the duty of the board of supervisors of each county to forthwith install in the office of the sheriff, such a locked-in radio receiving set as may be prescribed by the attorney general, and such a set in at least one motor vehicle used by the sheriff, for use in connection with said state radio broadcasting system. The board of supervisors of any county may install as many additional such radio receiving sets as may be deemed necessary. The cost of such radio receiving sets and the cost of installation thereof shall be paid from the general fund of the county. [44GA, ch 241, §3.]

13417-d5. Duty of city council to install—costs. The council of each city shall, and the council of any town may install in such place as said council may determine at least one such a locked-in radio receiving set as may be prescribed by the attorney general for use in law enforcement and police work. The cost of any such installation shall be paid from the general fund of said city or town. [44GA, ch 241, §3.]

CHAPTER 617
SEARCH WARRANTS

13418. Definition. A search warrant is an order in writing, in the name of the state, signed by a magistrate, other than the judge of the supreme court, directed to a peace officer, commanding him to search for personal property, and bring it before the magistrate. [C51, §3291; R60, §5024; C73, §4629; C97, §5545; C24, 27, §13418.]

13419. Grounds for warrant. It may be issued upon either of the following grounds:
1. When the property was stolen or embezzled, in which case it may be taken on the warrant from any house or other place in which it is concealed, or from the possession of any person in whose possession it may be.
2. When it was used as the means of committing a felony; in which case it may be taken on the warrant from any house or other place in which it is concealed, or from the possession of any person in whose possession it may be.
3. When it is in the possession of any person with the intent to use it as the means of committing a public offense, or in the possession of another to which he may have delivered it for the purpose of concealing it or preventing its being discovered; in which case it may be taken on the warrant from such person, from a house or other place occupied by him, or under his control. [C51, §3292; R60, §5025; C73, §4630; C97, §5546; C24, 27, §13419.]

Referred to in §13438.
13420. Probable cause—affidavit. No search warrant can be issued but upon probable cause, supported by affidavit, naming or describing the person, and particularly describing the property and the place to be searched. [C51,§3299; R60, §5026; C73,§4631; C97,§5547; C24,27,§13420.]


13421. Applicant examined. The magistrate must, before issuing a warrant, examine on oath the applicant therefor, and any witnesses he may produce, and take their affidavits. [C51, §§3294; R60,§5027; C73,§4632; C97,§5548; C24, 27,§13421.]

13422. Facts stated in affidavit. The affidavit must set forth the facts tending to establish the grounds of the application or probable cause for believing that they exist. [C51,§3295; R60,§5028; C73,§4633; C97,§5549; C24, 27,§13422.]

13423. Issuance of warrant. If the magistrate is satisfied of the existence of the grounds of the application, or there is probable cause to believe their existence, he shall issue a search warrant, signed by him with his name of office, directed to any peace officer in the county, commanding him forthwith to search the person or place named for the property specified, and bring it before him. [C51,§3296; R60,§5029; C73,§4634; C97,§5550; C24,27,§13423.]

13424. Form of warrant. The warrant may be, substantially, in the following form:

County of ,

The State of Iowa.

To any peace officer of said county:

Proof, by affidavit, having been this day made before me by (naming every person whose affidavit has been taken) that (stating the particular grounds of the application as above provided; or, if the affidavit be not positive, that there is probable cause for believing that—stating the ground of the application in the same manner), you are therefore commanded, in the daytime (or at any time of the day or night, as provided in this chapter) to make immediate search on the person of , , or in the house situated (describing it or any other place to be searched, with reasonable particularity, as the case may be), for the following property (describing it with reasonable particularity), and if you find the same, or any part thereof, to bring it forthwith before me at (stating the place).

Dated at , this day of ,

A.D. , F. (with official title).

[R60,§5031; C73,§4636; C97,§5551; C24,27,§13424.]

13425. Service of warrant. A search warrant may in all cases be served by any of the officers mentioned in its direction, but by no other person, except in aid of the officer on his requisition, he being present and acting in its execution. [C51,§3297; R60,§5032; C73,§4637; C97,§5552; C24,27,§13425.]

13426. Breaking in to execute warrant. The officer may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, or any part thereof, or anything therein, to execute the warrant, if, after notice of his authority and purpose, he is refused admittance. [C51,§3298; R60,§5033; C73,§4638; C97,§5553; C24,27,§13426.]

13427. Liberating person assisting in execution. He may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house for the purpose of liberating a person who, having entered to aid him in the execution of the warrant, is detained therein, or, when necessary, for his own liberation. [R60,§5034; C73,§4639; C97,§5554; C24,27,§13427.]

13428. Served in daytime. The magistrate may insert a direction in the warrant that it be served in the daytime, unless the affidavit be positive that the property is on the person or in the place to be searched, in which case he may insert a direction that it may be served at any time of the day or night. [R60,§5035; C73,§4640; C97,§5555; C24,27,§13428.]

13429. Return of warrant. A search warrant must be executed and returned to the magistrate who issued it within ten days after its date. After the expiration of such time the warrant, unless executed, is void. [C51,§3299; R60, §5036; C73,§4641; C97,§5556; C24,27,§13429.]

13430. Receipt for property. When the officer takes any property under the warrant, he must give to the person from whom it was taken, or in whose possession it was found, or in the absence of the person, must leave in the place where he found the property, an itemized receipt therefor. [C51,§3300; R60,§5037; C73,§4642; C97,§5557; C24,27,§13430.]

13431. Return with inventory. The officer must forthwith return the warrant to the magistrate, with a complete inventory of the property taken, made publicly or in the presence of the person from whose possession it was taken and of the applicant for the warrant, if they be present, verified by the affidavit of the officer at the time of the inventory and taken before the magistrate, to the following effect: "I, the officer by whom the annexed warrant was executed, do swear that the above inventory contains a true and detailed account of all the property taken by me on the warrant." [C51,§3301; R60,§5038; C73,§4643; C97,§5558; C24, 27,§13431.]

13432. Copy of inventory. The magistrate, if required, must deliver a copy of the inventory to the person from whose possession the property was taken, and to the applicant for the warrant. [C51,§3302; R60,§5039; C73, §4644; C97,§5559; C24, 27,§13432.]

13433. Hearing. If the grounds on which the warrant was issued be controverted, the magistrate must proceed to take testimony in relation thereto. [C51,§3303; R60,§5040; C73,§4645; C97,§5560; C24,27,§13433.]

13434. Evidence reduced to writing. The testimony given by each witness must be reduced to writing and authenticated by the magistrate. [C51,§3304; R60,§5041; C73,§4646; C97,§5561; C24,27,§13434.]

SEARCH WARRANTS, Ch 617, §13420
13435. Property restored in certain cases. If it appears that the property taken is not the same as described in the warrant, or that there is no probable cause for believing the existence of the grounds on which the warrant was issued, the magistrate shall cause it to be restored to the person from whom it was taken. [C51, §3306; R60, §5043; C73, §4652; C97, §5563; C24, 27, §13435.]

13436. Disposition by magistrate. If the property taken by virtue of a search warrant was stolen or embezzled, it must be restored to the owner, upon his making satisfactory proof to the magistrate of his ownership thereof or of his right of possession thereto, as provided in chapter 516. If it was taken on a warrant issued on the grounds stated in the second and third subdivisions of section 13419, the magistrate must retain it in his possession, subject to the order of the court to which he is required to return the proceedings before him, or of any other court having jurisdiction to try the offense which the property taken was used as a means of committing, or so intended to be. [C51, §3306; R60, §5043; C73, §4648; C97, §5563; C24, 27, §13436.]

13437. Disposition of papers. When returned to a magistrate, he must annex together the affidavits taken before the issuance of the warrant, the warrant, the return and the inventory, and return them to the next district court of the county, at or before its opening on the first day of the next term thereof. [C51, §3307; R60, §5044; C73, §4649; C97, §5564; C24, 27, §13437.]

13438. Maliciously suing out warrant. Whoever maliciously and without probable cause procures a search warrant to be issued and executed is guilty of a misdemeanor. [C51, §3308; R60, §5045; C73, §4650; C97, §5565; C24, 27, §13438.]

13439. Officer exceeding authority. A peace officer who, in executing a search warrant, willfully exceeds his authority, or exercises it with unnecessary severity, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [R60, §5046; C73, §4651; C97, §5566; C24, 27, §13439.]

13440. Searching person charged with felony. When a person charged with a felony is supposed by the magistrate before whom he is brought to have upon his person a dangerous weapon, or anything which may be used as evidence of the commission of the offense, the magistrate may direct him to be searched in his presence, and the weapon or evidence to be retained, subject to his order, or the order of the court in which the defendant may be tried. [C51, §3309; R60, §5047; C73, §4652; C97, §5567; C24, 27, §13440.]

13441. Seizure of other property—disposition. When any officer in the execution of a search warrant shall find any stolen or embezzled property, or shall seize any other things for which a search warrant is allowed by this chapter, all the property and things so seized shall be safely kept, by the direction of the court or magistrate, so long as shall be necessary for the purpose of being produced as evidence on any trial; and as soon as may be afterwards all such stolen and embezzled property shall be restored to the owner thereof, and all other things seized by virtue of such warrant may be destroyed under the direction of the court or magistrate. [R60, §5048; C73, §4653; C97, §5568; C24, 27, §13441.]

CHAPTER 618
LIMITATION OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS

13442. Actions for murder.
13443. Eighteen months limitation.
13444. Three year limitation.

13442. Actions for murder. A prosecution for murder may be commenced at any time after the death of the person killed. [C51, §2811; R60, §4513; C73, §4649; C97, §5567; 024, 27, §13442.]

13443. Eighteen months limitation. An indictment for a public offense must be found within eighteen months after its commission, in the following cases, and not after:
1. Taking or enticing away an unmarried female under the age of consent, for the purpose of marriage or prostitution.
2. Seducing or debauching an unmarried female of previously chaste character.
3. For rape or adultery.
4. For an assault with intent to commit a rape. [C51, §2812; R60, §4514; C73, §4660; C97, §5164; C24, 27, §13443.]

13444. Three year limitation. In all other cases an indictment for a public offense must be found within three years after the commission thereof, and not afterwards. [C51, §2813; R60, §4515; C73, §4670; C97, §5165; C24, 27, §13444.]

Accrual in embezzlement by executor, §18036.

13445. One year limitation. A prosecution for a misdemeanor triable before a justice of the peace, or violation of an ordinance of a city or town, must be commenced within one year after the commission thereof, and not after. [C73, §4682; C97, §5166; C24, 27, §13445.]

13446. Absence from state deducted. If, when the offense is committed, the defendant is out of the state, the indictment or prosecution may be found or commenced within the time herein limited after his coming into the state, and no period during which the party charged was not publicly resident within the state is a part of the limitation. [C51, §2814; R60, §4516; C73, §4682; C97, §5167; C24, 27, §13446.]
13447. Time of finding indictment. An indictment is found, within the meaning of this chapter, when it is duly presented by the grand jury in open court and there filed. [C51, §2815; R60, §4517; C73, §4170; C97, §5168; C24, 27, §13447.]

CHAPTER 619
JURISDICTION OF PUBLIC OFFENSES

13448. Persons subject to laws of state. Every person, whether an inhabitant of this state or any other state or country, or of a territory or district of the United States, is liable to punishment by the laws of this state for a public offense committed by him therein, except where it is by law cognizable exclusively in the courts of the United States. [C51, §2803; R60, §4500; C73, §4155; C97, §5153; C24, 27, §13448.]

13449. Jurisdiction of district court. The local jurisdiction of the district court is of offenses committed within the county in which it is held, and of such other cases as are or may be provided by law. [R60, §4502; C73, §4156; C97, §5154; C24, 27, §13449.]

13450. Offenses consummated within the state. When the commission of a public offense committed outside the state is consummated within its boundaries, the defendant is liable to punishment therefor, though he was without the state at the time of its consummation. [C51, §2804; R60, §4506; C73, §4157; C97, §5155; C24, 27, §13450.]

13451. Offenses partly in county. When a public offense is committed partly in one county and partly in another, or when the acts or effects constituting or requisite to the consummation of the offense occur in two or more counties, jurisdiction is in either county, except as otherwise provided by law. [C51, §2806; R60, §4507; C73, §4159; C97, §5157; C24, 27, §13451.]

13452. Offenses near boundary of two counties. When a public offense is committed on the boundary of two or more counties, or within five hundred yards thereof, the jurisdiction is in either county, except as otherwise provided by law. [C51, §2807; R60, §4508; C73, §4160; C97, §5158; C24, 27, §13452.]

13453. Offenses on trains, boats, or aircraft. When an offense is committed within the jurisdiction of the state on any railroad car while passing over any railroad, or on any boat, raft, or vessel navigating a river, lake, or canal, or lying therein in the prosecution of her voyage, or in any kind of aircraft while in flight, the jurisdiction is in any county through which it passes in the course of its trip or voyage, or in the county where the trip or voyage shall begin or terminate. [C51, §2805; R60, §4506; C73, §4158; C97, §5156; C24, 27, §13453.]

13454. Jurisdiction in any county in certain cases. The jurisdiction of an indictment for the crime of:
1. Forcibly and without lawful authority seizing and confining another, or kidnapping him with intent, against his will, to cause him to be confined or imprisoned within the state, or to be sent out of the state, or
2. Taking or enticing a child under the age of fifteen years away from the parents, guardian, or other person having the legal charge of the person, with intent to detain or conceal such child, or
3. Taking or enticing away an unmarried female of previously chaste character under the age of consent, for the purpose of prostitution, or
4. Taking any woman unlawfully and against her will or by force, menace, or duress, and compelling her to marry against her will, or
5. Seducing and debauching any unmarried woman of previously chaste character—
   is in any county in which the offense is committed, or into or out of which the person upon whom the offense was committed may, in the prosecution of the offense, have been brought, or in which an act is done by the offender in instigating, procuring, promoting, aiding in, or being an accessory to the commission thereof, or in abetting the parties concerned therein. [C51, §2809; R60, §4510; C73, §4162; C97, §5160; C24, 27, §13454.]

13455. Jurisdiction of bigamy. When the offense of bigamy is committed in one county and the defendant is apprehended in another, the jurisdiction is in either county. [C51, §2810; R60, §4511; C73, §4163; C97, §5161; C24, 27, §13455.]

13456. Fighting duel without the state—death within state. When an inhabitant or resident of the state, by previous appointment or engagement, fights a duel, or is concerned as second therein, without the jurisdiction of the state, and in such duel a wound is inflicted upon any person whereof he dies within the state, the jurisdiction of the offense is in the county where the death occurs. [C51, §2805; R60, §4506; C73, §4158; C97, §5156; C24, 27, §13456.]

13457. Conviction or acquittal bars action. When an offense is within the jurisdiction of two or more counties, a conviction or acquittal thereof in one county is a bar to a prosecution or indictment therefor in another. [R60, §4512; C73, §4164; C97, §5162; C24, 27, §13457.]
CHAPTER 620
PRELIMINARY INFORMATION AND WARRANTS OF ARREST

13458. Definition. A complaint or preliminary information is a statement in writing, under oath or affirmation, made before a magistrate, of the commission or threatened commission of a public offense, and accusing someone thereof. [C51,§2822; R60,§4530; C73,§4111; C97,§5101; C24,27,§13458.]

13459. Form. The information may be substantially in the form required in criminal actions triable before a justice of the peace. [C73,§4185; C97,§5182; C24,27,§13459.]

13460. Filing—issuing warrant. When a preliminary information is made before a magistrate, charging the commission of some designated public offense triable on indictment in the county in which such magistrate has local jurisdiction, by some person named therein, he may issue a warrant for the arrest of such person. [C73,§4185; C97,§5182; C24,27,§13460.]

13461. Form of warrant. The warrant of arrest on a preliminary information must be substantially in the following form:

State of Iowa, County of

To any peace officer of the state:

Preliminary information upon oath having been this day filed with me, charging that the

You are commanded forthwith to arrest the

and bring him before me at (naming the place), or, in case of 13462. Directed to peace officer—contents. my absence or inability to act, before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in this county.

Dated at ... this ... day of ... A. D. ... C. ... D. ... (with official title). [C51,§2827; R60,§4534; C73,§4186; C97,§5183; C24,27,§13461.]

13462. Directed to peace officer—contents. The warrant must be directed to any peace officer in the state; give the name of the defendant, if known to the magistrate; if unknown, may designate him by any name, and must state by name or general description an offense which authorizes a warrant to issue, the time of issuing it, the county, city, town, village, or township where issued, and be signed by the magistrate with his name of office. [C51,§§2828, 2829; R60,§§4535, 4536; C73,§§4187, 4188; C97,§5184; C24,27,§13462.]

13463. Order for bail—indorsed on warrant. If the offense stated in the warrant be a misdemeanor, the magistrate issuing it must make an indorsement thereon as follows: "Let the defendant, when arrested, be admitted to bail in the sum of ........ dollars", stating the amount in which bail may be taken. [R60,§4537; C73,§4189; C97,§5185; C24,27,§13463.]

13464. Manner of executing warrant. The warrant may be delivered to any peace officer for execution, and served in any county in the state. [R60,§4538; C73,§4190; C97,§5186; C24,27,§13464.]

CHAPTER 621
ARREST: GENERAL PROVISIONS

13465. Arrest defined—time of making. Arrest is the taking of a person into custody when and in the manner authorized by law, and may be made at any time of any day or night. [C51,§§2857, 2850; R60,§§4545, 4551; C73,§§4197, 4203; C97,§5193; C24,27,§13465.]

13466. Acts necessary. An arrest is made by an actual restraint of the person to be arrested, or by his submission to the custody of the person making the arrest. No unnecessary force or violence shall be used in making the same, and the person arrested shall not be subjected to any greater restraint than is necessary for his detention. [C51,§2838; R60,§4557–4559; C73,§§4209–4211; C97,§5194; C24,27,§13466.]

13467. Persons authorized to make. An arrest may be made by a peace officer or by a private person. [R60,§4546; C73,§4198; C97,§5195; C24,27,§13467.]

13468. Arrests by peace officers. A peace officer may make an arrest in obedience to a warrant delivered to him; and without a warrant:
1. For a public offense committed or attempted in his presence.

2. When a public offense has in fact been committed, and he has reasonable ground for believing that the person to be arrested has committed it. [C51, §2840; R60, §§4547, 4548; C73, §§4199, 4200; C97, §5196; C24, 27, §13468.]

13469. Arrests by private persons. A private person may make an arrest:
1. For a public offense committed or attempted in his presence.

2. When a felony has been committed, and he has reasonable ground for believing that the person to be arrested has committed it. [C51, §2846; R60, §4549; C73, §4201; C97, §5197; C24, 27, §13469.]

13470. Arrests on oral order. A magistrate or private individual may orally order a peace officer or a private person to arrest anyone committing or attempting to commit a public offense in the presence of such magistrate, which order shall authorize the arrest. [C51, §2845; R60, §4550; C73, §4202; C97, §5198; C24, 27, §13470.]

13471. Manner of making. The person making the arrest must inform the person to be arrested of the intention to arrest him, of the cause of arrest, of his authority to make it, and that he is a peace officer, if such be the case, and require him to submit to his custody, except when the person to be arrested is actually engaged in the commission of or attempt to commit an offense, or escapes, so that there is no time or opportunity to do so; if acting under the authority of a warrant, he must give information thereof and show the warrant, if required. [C51, §§2839, 2841, 2847; R60, §4552; C73, §4204; C97, §5199; C24, 27, §13471.]

13472. Resistance to arrest — use of force. When the arrest is being made by an officer under the authority of a warrant, if, after information of the intention to make the arrest, the person to be arrested attempts to escape or forcibly resists, the officer may use all necessary means to effect the arrest. [C51, §2844; R60, §4553; C73, §4205; C97, §5200; C24, 27, §13472.]

13473. Breaking and entering premises. To make an arrest for any public offense, a peace officer, acting with or, when authorized, without a warrant, may break into a house or other building in which the person to be arrested may be, or in which the officer has reasonable grounds for believing he is, after having demanded admittance and explained the purpose for which admittance is desired. In case of a felony, a private person may use like means to make an arrest. [C51, §§2843, 2848; R60, §4554; C73, §4206; C97, §5201; C24, 27, §13473.]

13474. Breaking out after lawful entrance. Any person who has lawfully entered a house for the purpose of making an arrest, under the provisions of section 13473, may break open the door or window thereof if detained therein, when necessary for the purpose of liberating himself; and an officer may do the same when necessary for the purpose of liberating a person who, acting in his aid and by his command, lawfully entered for the purpose of making an arrest, and is detained therein. [R60, §4556; C73, §4207; C97, §5202; C24, 27, §13474.]

13475. Summoning aid — refusing to assist. Any person making an arrest may orally summon as many persons as he finds necessary to aid him in making the arrest, and all persons failing to obey such summons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [R60, §4556; C73, §4208; C97, §5203; C24, 27, §13475.]

13476. Taking weapons — delivery to magistrate. He who makes an arrest may take from the person arrested all offensive weapons which he may have about his person, and must deliver them to the magistrate before whom he is taken, to be disposed of according to law. [R60, §4560; C73, §4212; C97, §5204; C24, 27, §13476.]

13477. Escape after arrest — recapture. If a person after being arrested escapes or is rescued, the person from whose custody he escaped or was rescued may immediately pursue and recapture him in any part of the state, and may use the same means to retake as are authorized for an arrest; and this may be done at any time under the original warrant or commitment, when there is one. [C51, §2851; R60, §4561; C73, §4213; C97, §5205; C24, 27, §13477.]

13478. Arrests by private person — disposition of prisoner. A private person who has arrested another for the commission of an offense must, without unnecessary delay, take him before a magistrate, or deliver him to a peace officer, who may take the arrested person before a magistrate, but the person making the arrest must also accompany the officer before the magistrate. [C51, §§2842, 2849; R60, §§4562–4564; C73, §§4214–4216; C97, §5206; C24, 27, §13478.]

13479. Conveying prisoner to jail — fees and expenses. Every officer or person who shall arrest anyone with a warrant or order issued by any court or officer, or who shall be required to convey a prisoner from a place distant from the county jail to such jail on an order of commitment, shall be allowed the same fees and expenses as provided for in case of such services by the sheriff. [C73, §3820; C97, §1292; C24, 27, §13479.]

Sheriff's fees, §5191.
CHAPTER 622
ARREST BY WARRANT

13480. Disposition of prisoner. An officer making an arrest in obedience to a warrant shall proceed with the person arrested as commanded by the warrant or as provided by law. [R60, §4565; C73, §4217; C97, §5207; C24, 27, §13480.]

13481. In case of arrest for felony. An officer making the arrest must take the defendant before the magistrate who issued it at the place mentioned in the command thereof, or, in the event of his absence or inability to act, before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the county in which it was issued. [C51, §2836; R60, §4544; C97, §5192; C24, 27, §13480.]

13482. In case of arrest for misdemeanor. If the offense stated in the warrant be a misdemeanor, and the defendant be arrested in another county, the officer must, upon being required by the defendant, take him before a magistrate or the clerk of the district court of the same county in which he was arrested, for the purpose of giving bail, and the magistrate or clerk before whom he is taken in such county must take bail from him, in the sum indorsed upon the warrant, for his appearance at the district court of the county in which the warrant was issued, on the first day of the following term. [C51, §2833; R60, §4539; C73, §4191; C97, §5187; C24, 27, §13481.]

13483. Order for discharge. An officer taking bail in the case provided for in section 13482, the magistrate or clerk taking the same must indorse and subscribe an order thereon, together with the undertaking of bail, to the clerk of the court at which the defendant is taken in such county. The order must be forwarded to the officer having the defendant in custody, or, if he be absent or unable to act, before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the county in which the warrant was issued, who shall file all the affidavits of the informant and his witnesses upon which the warrant was issued, who shall file all of the same in his office. [C51, §2833; R60, §4541; C73, §4193; C97, §5189; C24, 27, §13483.]

13484. Discharge—delivery of warrant and papers. He must deliver the warrant with the order thereon, together with the undertaking of bail, to the officer having the defendant in custody, who shall forthwith discharge him from arrest, and at once inform the magistrate issuing the warrant of his doings; and the magistrate or clerk, on or before the first day of the next term of the court at which the defendant is required to appear, must deliver or transmit by mail, or otherwise, the warrant with the order thereon, together with the undertaking of bail, to the clerk of the court at which the defendant is required to appear, who shall forthwith file the same in his office. The magistrate who issued the warrant shall return the clerk, on or before the first day of the next term of the court, the affidavits of the informant and his witnesses upon which the warrant was issued, who shall file all of the same in his office. [C51, §2833; R60, §4541; C73, §4193; C97, §5189; C24, 27, §13484.]

13485. Failure to give bail. If bail be not forthwith given by the defendant as above provided, the magistrate or clerk must deliver to the officer the warrant, and the officer must take the defendant before the magistrate who issued it at the place mentioned in the command thereof, or, if he be absent or unable to act, before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the county in which the warrant was issued. [C51, §2834; R60, §4542; C73, §4194; C97, §5190; C24, 27, §13485.]

13486. Proceedings after arrest. In all cases the defendant, when arrested, must be taken before the magistrate or clerk without unnecessary delay, and the officer must at the same time deliver to the magistrate or clerk the warrant, with his return thereon indorsed and subscribed by him with his official title. [C51, §2835; R60, §4543; C73, §4195; C97, §5191; C24, 27, §13486.]

13487. Hearing before another magistrate. If the defendant be taken before a magistrate in the county in which the warrant was issued, other than the magistrate who issued it as hereinafore provided, the affidavits on which the warrant was issued must be sent to such magistrate, or if they cannot be procured, the informant and his witnesses must be subpoenaed to make new affidavits. [C51, §2836; R60, §4544; C73, §4196; C97, §5192; C24, 27, §13487.]
13488. Disposition of prisoner. When an arrest is made without a warrant, the person arrested shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the county in which the arrest is made, and the grounds on which the arrest was made shall be stated to the magistrate by affidavit, subscribed and sworn to by the person making the statement, in the same manner as upon a preliminary information, as nearly as may be. [R60, §4566; C73, §4218; C97, §5208; C24, 27, §13488.]

13489. Hearing before magistrate. If the magistrate believes from the statements in the affidavit that the offense charged is triable in the county in which the arrest was made, and there is sufficient ground for a trial or preliminary examination, as the case may require, and it will not be inconvenient for the witnesses on the part of the state that it should be had before him, he shall proceed as if the person arrested had been brought before him on arrest under a warrant, and, if the case be one within his jurisdiction to try and determine, shall order an information to be filed against him. [R60, §4567; C73, §4219; C97, §5209; C24, 27, §13489.]

13490. Transfer for convenience. If the magistrate finds that it will be more convenient for the witnesses on the part of the state that such trial or examination should be had before some other magistrate in the county, he shall, by a written order, commit the person arrested to a peace officer, to be by him taken before the other magistrate making the order, or the magistrate to whom he is taken under the order, or a magistrate of any county through which he passes in going from the county in which the arrest was made to that in which the offense is triable, or, in any bailable case, before the clerk of the district court of either of said counties; and, when given, the magistrate or clerk taking the same shall make, on the order of commitment, an order for the discharge of the person arrested from custody, who shall forthwith be discharged, and shall transmit by mail, or otherwise, to the clerk of the district court of the county at which the person arrested is bound to appear, on or before the first day of the next term thereof and as soon as it can be conveniently done after taking the bail, the affidavits, the order of commitment, and discharge, together with the undertaking of bail, and he shall file the same together in his office. [R60, §4570; C73, §4222; C97, §5212; C24, 27, §13493.]

13491. Proceedings—same as under warrant. Unless bail is given, the peace officer shall take the arrested person before the designated magistrate, and in any case shall deliver to him the affidavits and order of commitment, and when the person arrested is brought or appears before him, he shall proceed as on an arrest under a warrant, and, when necessary, shall order an information to be filed against the person arrested. [R60, §4568; C73, §4220; C97, §5210; C24, 27, §13491.]

13492. Offense triable in another county—transfer. If the magistrate believes from the statements in the affidavit that the offense charged is triable in a county different from that in which the arrest is made, and there is sufficient ground for a trial or preliminary examination, he shall, by a written order, commit the person arrested to a peace officer, to be by him taken before a magistrate in the county in which the offense is triable, and if the offense be a misdemeanor triable on indictment, shall fix in the order the amount of bail which the person arrested may give for his appearance at the district court of the county (naming it) in which the offense is indictable, on the first day of the next term thereof, to answer to an indictment. If the offense be a bailable crime, the person may give bail, conditioned as above provided, before a clerk of the district court. [R60, §4569; C73, §4221; C97, §5211; C24, 27, §13492.]

Referred to in §§13490, 13495.

13493. Bail—commitment—discharge. If bail be not given as above provided, or if the offense charged is a felony not bailable, or a misdemeanor triable on information, the magistrate must deliver the affidavits and order of commitment to a peace officer, who shall proceed with the person arrested as directed by the order or provided by law; and the magistrate in the county in which the offense is triable, when the person arrested is brought before him, shall proceed as on an arrest under a warrant, and if the case be within his jurisdiction to try and determine, shall order an information to be filed against the person arrested. [R60, §4571; C73, §4223; C97, §5213; C24, 27, §13494.]

Referred to in §13495.

13494. Proceedings in case of transfer. If bail be not given as above provided, or if the offense charged is a felony not bailable, or a misdemeanor triable on information, the magistrate must deliver the affidavits and order of commitment to a peace officer, who shall proceed with the person arrested as directed by the order or provided by law; and the magistrate in the county in which the offense is triable, when the person arrested is brought before him, shall proceed as on an arrest under a warrant, and if the case be within his jurisdiction to try and determine, shall order an information to be filed against the person arrested. [R60, §4571; C73, §4223; C97, §5213; C24, 27, §13494.]

Referred to in §13495.

13495. Proper magistrate to conduct hearing—bail. In the cases contemplated in sec-
tions 13492 to 13494, inclusive, the officer having the person arrested in custody, under the order, shall take him before the proper magistrate, in the county in which the offense is triable, which is most convenient for the witnesses on the part of the state; unless, in case of a misdemeanor triable on indictment as hereinbefore provided, the person arrested desires to give bail, in which case he shall take him before the most convenient magistrate in the county in which the offense with which he is charged is triable, or any county through which he passes in going from the county in which the arrest was made to the county in which the offense is triable, or before the clerk of the district court of either of said counties, for the purpose of giving bail. [R60,§4572; C73, §4224; C97,§5214; C24,27,§13495.]

13496. Officer's return. In all cases, the peace officer, when he takes a person committed to him under an order as provided in this chapter before a magistrate or clerk of the district court, either for the purpose of giving bail, if bail be taken, or for trial or preliminary examination, must make his return on such order, and sign such return with his name of office, and deliver the same to the magistrate or clerk. [R60,§4573; C73,§4225; C97,§5215; C24,27,§13496.]

CHAPTER 624
FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE

13497. Agents in extradition cases. The governor, in any case authorized by the constitution and laws of the United States, may appoint agents to demand of the executive authority of another state or territory, or from the executive authority of a foreign government, any fugitive from justice charged with treason or felony. [C51,§3282; R60,§4518; C73,§4171; C97,§5169; C24,27,§13497.]

13498. Fees and expenses. The expenses to be allowed such agent shall be: fees paid the officers of the state upon whose governor the requisition is made; all necessary and actual traveling expenses paid on account of the agent and fugitive, including the necessary and actual railroad fare of the agent and that paid for transportation of the fugitive. [C51,§3282; R60,§4518; C73,§4171; C97,§5169; C24,27,§13498.]

13499. Payment of claims. Bills for such expenses shall be made out, itemized so as to show each day's expenses, sworn to and filed with the county auditor of the proper county, the county making application for the requisition, and shall be by said county auditor audited and paid out of the county treasury. [C51,§3282; R60,§4518; C73,§4171; C97,§5169; C24,27,§13499.]

13500. Additional compensation prohibited. No compensation, fee, or reward of any kind can be paid to or received by a public officer of the state for a service rendered, or expense incurred, in procuring from the governor the demand mentioned in section 13497, or the surrender of the fugitive, or for conveying him into the state, or detaining him therein, except as provided by law; a violation of this section is a misdemeanor. [R60,§§4519,4520; C73, §§4172,4173; C97,§5170; C24,27,§13500.]

13501. Sworn evidence and copy of indictment necessary. No ejecutive warrant for the arrest and surrender of a person demanded by the executive authority of another state or territory, as a fugitive from the justice of such state or territory, and no requisition upon the executive authority of another state or territory for the surrender of any person as a fugitive from the justice of this state, shall be issued, unless the requisition from the executive authority of such other state or territory, or the application for such requisition upon the executive authority of such other state or territory, is accompanied by sworn evidence that the party charged is a fugitive from justice, and by a duly attested copy of an indictment, preliminary information, or complaint, made before the court or magistrate authorized to receive the same. [R60,§4521; C73,§4174; C97, §5171; C24,27,§13501.]

13502. Warrant of arrest. Whenever a demand is made upon the governor by the executive of another state or territory, in any case authorized by the constitution and laws of the United States, for the delivery of a person charged in such state or territory with a crime, if such person is not held in custody or under bail to answer for an offense against the laws of the United States or of this state, he shall issue his warrant, under the seal of the state, authorizing the agent who makes such demand, forthwith, or at such time as may be designated in the warrant, to take and transport such person to the line of this state at the expense of such agent, and may also, by such warrant, require all peace officers to afford all needful assistance in the execution thereof. [C51,§3283; R60,§4522; C73,§4175; C97,§5172; C24, 27,§13502.]

13503. Filing complaint and issuance of warrant. If any person is found in the state charged with a crime committed in another state or territory, and liable by the constitution
and laws of the United States to be delivered over upon the demand of the governor thereof, any magistrate may, upon complaint on oath setting forth the offense, and such other matters as are necessary to bring the case within the provisions of law, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person. [C51,§3284; R60,§4523; C73,§4176; C97,§5173; C24, 27,§13504.]

13504. Bail—except when charged with murder. If, upon examination, it appears that there is reasonable cause to believe the complaint true, and that such person may be lawfully demanded of the governor, he shall, if not charged with murder, be required to enter into an undertaking, with sufficient surety in a reasonable sum, to appear before such magistrate at a future day, allowing reasonable time to obtain the warrant from the governor, and abide the order of such magistrate in the premises. [C51,§3285; R60,§4524; C73,§4177; C97,§5174; C24, 27,§13505.]

13505. Failure to give bail—commitment. If such person does not give bail, he must be committed to prison and there detained until such day in like manner as if the offense charged had been committed within the state. [C51,§3286; R60,§4525; C73,§4178; C97,§5175; C24, 27,§13506.]

13506. Forfeiture of bail. A failure of such person to attend before the magistrate at the time and place mentioned in the undertaking is a forfeiture thereof. [C51,§3287; R60,§4526; C73,§4179; C97,§5176; C24, 27,§13507.]

13507. Discharge. If such person appear before the magistrate upon the day ordered, he must be discharged, unless he is demanded by some person authorized by the warrant of the governor to receive him, or unless the magistrate finds good cause to commit him, or to require him to enter into a new undertaking for his appearance at some other day to await a warrant from the governor. [C51,§3288; R60,§4527; C73,§4180; C97,§5177; C24, 27,§13508.]

13508. Arrest on warrant of governor. Whether the person so charged be bound to appear, be committed, or discharged, any person authorized by the warrant of the governor may at any time take him into custody, and the same is a discharge of the undertaking, if there be one, unless a forfeiture thereof has been previously entered of record. [C51,§3289; R60,§4528; C73,§4181; C97,§5178; C24, 27,§13509.]

13509. Liability of complainant—costs. The complaint in any such case is answerable for all the costs and charges, and for the support in prison of any person so committed; and the magistrate, before issuing his warrant or hearing the cause, must require the complainant to give security for the payment of all such costs, or may require them in advance. [C51, §3290; R60,§4529; C73,§4182; C97,§5179; C24, 27,§13509.]

13510. Arrest without expense to state. Upon the application for the appointment of an agent for the arrest of a fugitive from justice under the provisions of this chapter, the governor may make the appointment and the issuance of the writ conditional that the same be executed without expense to the state. [C73, §4193; C97,§5180; C24, 27,§13510.]

13511. Expenses paid by state. When, in the opinion of the governor, expenses incurred in the arrest of fugitives from justice should be paid by the state, the claim therefor shall be itemized and sworn to, and approved by him and at least two other members of the executive council, and, when so approved, be audited and paid out of the general revenue of the state. [C73,§4184; C97,§5181; C24, 27,§13511.]

13512. Peace officers of foreign state. Any peace officer or extradition agent of another state bringing any person within this state or transporting such person through the state under a warrant of arrest or extradition warrant issued in another state, or the officer of any penal institution of another state conveying or transporting a prisoner of such institution into or through this state, shall have the authority as to the custody and restraint of such person while in the state of Iowa, as duly constituted peace officers of this state have in making an arrest under process issued by the courts of this state. [C24, 27,§13512.]

CHAPTER 625
SECURITY TO KEEP THE PEACE

Refereed to in §§13224, 13375.

13513. Public offense threatened—complaint—arrest. complained of; and the officer to whom the same shall be delivered for service shall forthwith arrest and bring the accused before such magistrate, or, in case of his absence or inability to act, before the nearest and most accessible magistrate of the same county. When the name of the person complained of is unknown,
he may be designated in the warrant by any name, and the warrant issued in pursuance thereof may be executed by any peace officer in any county of the state. [R60,§§4447-4454; C73,§4115; C97,§5105; C24, 27, §13518.]

§13514. Proceedings before magistrate. When the person arrested is taken before a magistrate other than the one who issued the warrant, the peace officer who executed the same and who has charge of the person arrested must, at the same time, deliver to the magistrate before whom the person arrested is taken, the warrant, with his return indorsed and subscribed by him. The complaint and other affidavits, if any, on which the warrant was issued must be sent to the magistrate before whom the person arrested is taken, and, if they cannot be procured, the complainant and his witnesses, if any, must be subpoenaed, if necessary, by the magistrate before whom the person arrested is taken, to appear before him and make a new complaint and affidavits. [R60,§4455; C73, §4116; C97, §5106; C24, 27, §13514.]

§13515. Change of venue—examination. When the person complained of is brought before the magistrate, if the charge be controverted, a change of venue may be had as in preliminary examinations, and at the hearing the magistrate must take the testimony in relation thereto, which must be reduced to writing and subscribed by the witnesses. [R60,§4456; C73, §4117; C97, §5107; C24, 27, §13515.]

§13516. Discharge ordered—costs. If it appear that there is no just reason to fear the commission of the offense alleged to have been threatened, the person complained of must be discharged, and the complainant may be ordered to pay the costs of the proceeding if the magistrate regards the complaint as unfounded and frivolous, and, unless when the proceeding is before a judge of the supreme, district, or superior court, may issue execution therefor; and when the proceeding is before a judge of the supreme, district, or superior court, he shall transmit the complaint, affidavits, warrant, and order to the clerk of the district court of the county, who shall file the same, make a memorandum thereof in the judgment docket, and issue execution therefor immediately. [R60, §4457; C73, §4118; C97, §5108; C24, 27, §13516.]

§13517. Defendant bound over—sureties. If there be just reason to fear the commission of the offense, the person complained of shall be required to enter into an undertaking, in such sum as the magistrate may direct, with one or more sufficient sureties, to abide the order of the district court of the county at the next term thereof, and in the meantime to keep the peace towards the people of the state, and particularly towards the person against whom or whose property there is reason to fear the offense may be committed. [R60,§4458; C73, §4119; C97, §5109; C24, 27, §13517.]

§13518. Committed to jail. If the undertaking required by section 13517 be given, the party complained of must be discharged; if not, the magistrate must commit him to prison, specifying in the warrant the requirements to give security, the amount thereof, and the omission to give the same; if committed for not giving such undertaking he may be discharged by a magistrate upon giving the required bonds. [R60,§§4459, 4460, 4464; C73,§§4120, 4121; C97, §5110; C24, 27, §13518.]

§13519. Disposition of papers. The undertaking, together with the complaints, affidavits, if any, and other papers in the proceeding, must be returned by the magistrate to the district court of the county by the first day of the next term thereof, at which time the case shall stand for trial in the district court in the same manner as appeals from justice's court subject to the provisions of sections 13522 and 13523, no notice of appeal being required. [R60,§4461; C73,§4122; C97, §5111; C24, 27, §13519.]

§13520. Assault in presence of court or magistrate. Any person who, in the presence of a court or magistrate, shall assault or threaten to assault another, or to commit an offense against the person or property of another, or contends with another with angry words, may be ordered, without process, to enter into an undertaking to keep the peace for a period of time not extending beyond the next term of the district court of the county, as hereinafter provided, and in case of his omission to comply with said order, he may be committed accordingly. [R60,§4462; C73,§4123; C97,§5112; C24, 27, §13520.]

§13521. Bond required on conviction. The district court, upon the conviction of any person for an offense against the person or property of another, when necessary for the public good, may require the defendant to enter into an undertaking to keep the peace, as hereinafter provided, and, on his omission to do so, may commit him accordingly. [R60,§4463; C73, §4124; C97,§5113; C24, 27, §13521.]

§13522. Appearance—time of—forfeiture. A person who has entered into an undertaking to keep the peace, when required by a magistrate as hereinafter provided, must appear on the first day of the next term of the district court of the county, and if the complainant appears and the person bound by the undertaking does not appear, the court may forfeit his undertaking and order the same to be prosecuted, unless his default be excused. [R60,§4465; C73,§4125; C97,§5114; C24, 27, §13522.]

Referred to in §13519.

§13523. Hearing — judgment — costs. If the principal in the undertaking appear, and the complaint does not appear, or if neither of the parties appear, the court shall enter an order discharging the undertaking; but if both parties appear, the court shall hear their proofs, and may require a new undertaking in such sum as it shall prescribe, for a period not exceeding one year, and may commit the defendant until the same be given. Judgment shall be entered against the party held to keep the peace for all the costs of the proceeding, but if it is made to appear to the court that the
proceeding was instituted without probable cause, the court may render judgment against the complainant for such costs. [R60,§4466; C73,§4126; C97,§5115; C24, 27,§13523.]

Refereed to in §13519.

13524. Breach of bond. An undertaking to keep the peace is broken by the forfeiture of the same by order of the court, as hereinbefore provided, or upon the conviction of the party bound for a breach of the peace. [R60,§4467; C73,§4126; C97,§5115; C24, 27,§13524.]

13525. Suit brought by county attorney. Upon the county attorney's producing evidence of such conviction to the district court to which the undertaking is returned, the court must order the enforcement of the undertaking, and the county attorney must thereupon commence an action upon it. [R60,§4468; C73,§4129; C97, §5117; C24, 27,§13525.]

13526. Record of conviction must be alleged — evidence. In such action, the record of forfeiture or conviction must be alleged as the breach of the undertaking, and is conclusive evidence thereof. [R60,§4469; C73,§4129; C97, §5118; C24, 27,§13526.]

CHAPTER 626
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS

13527. Procedure — waiver. When the arrested person is brought before the magistrate, with or without a warrant, upon preliminary information, the magistrate must immediately inform him of the offense with which he is charged, and of his right to counsel in every stage of the proceedings, and must allow him a reasonable time to send for counsel, and, if necessary, adjourn for that purpose. After waiting a reasonable time for or on the appearance of counsel for defendant, the magistrate shall immediately proceed with the preliminary examination, or may allow the defendant to waive the same. [C51,§§2852-2854; R60,§§4575-4577; C73,§§4226-4228; C97,§5216; C24, 27,§13527.]

13528. Change of venue — grounds. Before any evidence is heard, the defendant may have a change of venue, upon filing an affidavit that the magistrate is prejudiced against him, or is a material witness for either party, or that the defendant cannot obtain justice before him, as affiant verily believes. [C73,§4228; C97, §5217; C24, 27,§13528.]

Similar provision, §13569 et seq.

13529. Procedure on change. On filing such an affidavit a change of venue must be allowed, and the magistrate must immediately transmit all original papers, and a transcript of the entire record in the case, to the nearest magistrate in the township, if there be one; next to the nearest magistrate in the county, who shall proceed with said examination as hereinafter provided; but one such change shall be allowed. [C51,§2854; R60,§4577; C73,§4228; C97,§5217; C24, 27,§13529.]

13530. Examinations — adjournments. The examination must be terminated at one session unless the magistrate, for good cause shown, adjourn it; but it shall not be adjourned for a longer period than thirty days. [C51,§§2855, 2856; R60,§§4578, 4579; C73,§§4229, 4230; C97, §5218; C24, 27,§13530.]

13531. Commitment or bail. If an adjournment be had for any cause, the magistrate shall commit the defendant for examination, or require him to give ample bail for his appearance at the time and place to which the examination is adjourned. [C51,§2857; R60, §4580; C73,§4231; C97,§5219; C24, 27,§13531.]

13532. Absence of jail. If there is no jail in the county, the sheriff must retain the defendant in his custody until the examination. [C51,§2859; R60,§4582; C73,§4232; C97,§5220; C24, 27,§13532.]

13533. Witnesses. The magistrate must issue subpoenas for any witnesses required by the state or defendant, and those who appear must be examined in the presence of the defendant. [C51,§2860; R60,§4583; C73,§4233; C97,§5221; C24, 27,§13533.]

13534. Depositions. The deposition of a witness who resides out of the county in which the examination is had may be taken on application of the defendant, on the order of the magistrate, before any officer authorized to take depositions in civil actions; which order shall not be made until three days after the filing with the magistrate of the written interrogatories to be propounded to the witness, nor until three days after the service of notice on the
§13535, Ch 626, PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS 1650

state, or on the attorney who appears for the state, of the filing of such interrogatories. [C73, §4234; C97, §5222; C24, 27, §13534.]

Depositions in general, §13555 et seq.

13535. Cross-interrogatories. Before the order to take deposition is made, the state may file cross-interrogatories to be propounded to the witness, which shall be answered by him in the deposition. [C73, §4236; C97, §5223; C24, 27, §13535.]

13536. Order for taking. At the expiration of three days from the filing of the interrogatories and the service of the notice thereof on the state as above provided, the magistrate may order the testimony of the witness to be taken in answer to the interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, if any, on file. [C73, §4236; C97, §5224; C24, 27, §13536.]

13537. Exclusion of deposition. The deposition thus taken may be read in evidence on the examination; nor shall the same be excluded because of any irregularity in the taking of it, if the magistrate is satisfied that the irregularity complained of could work no substantial prejudice to the opposite party. [C73, §5224; C24, 27, §13537.]

13538. Witnesses separated. While a witness is under examination before the magistrate he may exclude all others who have not been examined, and may cause the witnesses to be kept separate, that they may not converse with each other until the examination is closed. [C51, §2867; R60, §4591; C73, §4239; C97, §5225; C24, 27, §13538.]

13539. Private hearing. The magistrate must also, upon request of the defendant, exclude from hearing the examination all persons except the magistrate, his clerk, the peace officer who has the custody of the defendant, the attorney or attorneys representing the state, the defendant and his counsel. [R60, §4592; C73, §4240; C97, §5226; C24, 27, §13539.]

13540. Minutes of examination. The magistrate shall, in the minutes of the examination, write out or cause to be written out the substance of the testimony given on the examination by each witness, the name, place of residence, business or profession of each witness, and the amount he is entitled to for mileage and attendance. [C51, §2868; R60, §4593; C73, §4241; C97, §5227; C24, 27, §13540.]

13541. Taken in shorthand. By agreement of parties or their attorneys, the magistrate may order the examination taken down in shorthand and certified substantially in the manner provided for taking depositions by a stenographer, but the cost thereof shall not be taxed against the party. [C97, §5227; C24, 27, §13541.]

13542. Certification of proceedings. After the examination is closed, the magistrate must attach together the complaint, the warrant or order of commitment, if any, under which the defendant was brought before him, the minutes of the examination, including all depositions used, and annex thereto his certificate, which must set forth, in substance, the time and place of examination, and that the minutes thereof are true, which certificate must be officially signed by the magistrate. [C51, §2869, 2870; R60, §4594; C73, §4242; C97, §5228; C24, 27, §13542.]

13543. Discharge—indorsement on minutes. If after hearing the testimony it appears to the magistrate that a public offense has not been committed, or that there is no sufficient reason for believing the defendant guilty thereof, he must order him discharged, and such order must be indorsed on the minutes of the examination, or annexed thereto and signed by the magistrate, to the following effect: “There being no sufficient cause for believing the defendant guilty of the offense herein mentioned, I order him to be discharged.” [C51, §2871; R60, §4595; C73, §4243; C97, §5229; C24, 27, §13543.]

13544. Commitment—indorsement on minutes. If it appears from the examination that a public offense, triable on indictment, has been committed, and there is sufficient reason for believing the defendant guilty thereof, the magistrate shall in like manner indorse on or annex to the minutes of the examination an order signed by him to the following effect: “It appearing to me by the within minutes that an offense, triable on indictment (stating generally the nature thereof), has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause for believing the defendant guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same.” [C51, §2872; R60, §4596; C73, §4244; C97, §5230; C24, 27, §13544.]

13545. Order as to bail. The order shall either state, “and I have admitted him to bail to answer thereto by the bail bond hereto annexed”; or, if bail is not given, “and that he be committed to the county jail until he give bail in the sum of . . . dollars (naming it)”; but if the offense is not bailable, the order of commitment shall state, “without bail”. [C51, §2873, 2874; R60, §4598, 4599; C73, §§4245, 4246; C97, §5230; C24, 27, §13545.]

13546. Warrant of commitment. If the magistrate order the defendant to be committed, he shall make out a warrant of commitment, officially signed, and deliver it, with the defendant, to the officer to whom he is committed; or, if the officer be not present, to a peace officer, who shall deliver the defendant into the proper custody, together with the warrant of commitment, which may be in the following form:

The State of Iowa,

To the Sheriff of . . . . . . . . . . . . . County:

An order having been this day made by me that A . . . . B . . . . (the name of the defendant) be held to answer upon a charge of (state the offense), you are commanded to receive him into your custody and detain him in the jail of the county until he be legally discharged.

Dated at . . . . this . . . day of . . . . A. D. . . .

G . . . . H . . . . . (with official title).

[C51, §2875; R60, §4600; C73, §4247; C97, §5231; C24, 27, §13546.]

13547. Witnesses bound. On holding the defendant to answer, the magistrate may take from each material witness examined by him
on the part of the state a written undertaking, to the effect that he will appear and testify at the court to which the defendant is bound to answer, when required in the further progress of the cause, and that he will not evade or attempt to evade the service of a subpoena, or will forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars. [C51,§2876; R60,§4601; C73,§4248; C97,§5232; C24, 27,§13547.]

13548. Security for appearance. When the magistrate is satisfied by oath or otherwise that there is reason to believe any witness will not fulfill his undertaking and appear and testify unless surety be required, he may order the witness to enter into a written undertaking, with sureties, in such sum as he may deem proper for his appearance. [C51,§2877; R60,§4602; C73, §4249; C97,§5233; C24, 27,§13548.]

Referred to in §13449.

13549. Minors and married women may be bound. Minors and married women who are material witnesses against the defendant may in manner be required to procure sureties for their appearance as provided in section 13548. [C51,§2878; R60,§4603; C73,§4250; C97,§5234; C24, 27,§13549.]

13550. Witness committed. If a witness required to enter into an undertaking to appear and testify, either with or without sureties, refuse compliance with the order for the purpose, the magistrate must commit him until he comply or be legally discharged. [C51,§2879; R60,§4604; C73,§4251; C97,§5235; C24, 27,§13550.]

13551. Return to district court. When a magistrate has discharged a defendant, or held him to answer an indictment, he must return to the district court of the county, on or before its opening, on the first day of the next term thereof, and as soon after the closing of the examination as practicable, all the papers filed in the proceeding, including therewith the minutes of the evidence, together with the undertaking of bail for the appearance of the defendant, and the undertakings of the witnesses or for them, taken by him. [C51,§2880; R60,§4605; C73,§4252; C97, §5236; C24, 27,§13551.]

13552. Nonindictable offense — information. If it appear from the examination that a public offense has been committed which is not triable on indictment, but on information only, and there is sufficient reason for believing the defendant guilty thereof, the magistrate shall retain all the papers, and forthwith order an information to be filed against the defendant, before him. [R60, §4607; C73,§4253; C97,§5237; C24, 27,§13552.]

13553. Lack of jurisdiction — trial transferred. If he have no jurisdiction to try and determine the same, he shall indorse on or annex to the minutes of the examination an order, signed by him, to the following effect: "It appearing to me by the within minutes that the offense of (here state its name or nature generally) has been committed and that there is sufficient reason for believing the defendant guilty thereof, I order that an information be filed against him therefor before (here name some magistrate who is the nearest and most accessible in the same county, giving the name of office), and that the defendant be committed to any peace officer to be taken before such magistrate." [R60,§4607; C73,§4253; C97,§5237; C24, 27,§13553.]

13554. Witnesses bound—papers transferred. The magistrate shall thereupon cause each material witness on the part of the state to enter into a written undertaking, to the effect that he will appear forthwith before the magistrate before whom the defendant is to be taken, or he will forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, and deliver the undertaking, with all the other papers, to a peace officer, who shall forthwith take the defendant before such magistrate, and deliver all the papers with the undertakings of the witnesses to the magistrate directed in the order, and make his return thereeto, and sign the same with his name of office, and the magistrate before whom he is taken shall thereupon proceed accordingly. [R60,§4607; C73,§4253; C97,§5237; C24, 27, §13554.]

Similar provision, §13603.

13555. Liability of informant—costs. When the defendant is discharged, the justice shall, if he is satisfied that the prosecution is malicious or without probable cause; or if the person commencing the prosecution by filing the information fail to appear by himself, agent, or attorney to prosecute the same or give evidence, and the accused is discharged by reason thereof, the magistrate in his discretion may tax the costs and render a judgment therefor against such person, subject to the right of appeal therefrom in the manner provided for appeals by prosecuting witnesses in cases of acquittal upon trial. [C73, §4254; C97,§5238; C24, 27,§13555.]

Appeal, §13591 et seq.

Similar provision, §13596.

13556. Evidence taken in writing. On the demand of the county attorney, the magistrate shall take the evidence in writing of the state's witnesses, notwithstanding he has permitted the defendant to waive the preliminary examination. [C97,§5239; C24, 27,§13556.]

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS, Ch 626, §13548
CHAPTER 627
TRIAL OF NONINDICTABLE OFFENSES

§13557. Jurisdiction.

Justices of the peace have jurisdiction of, and must hear, try, and determine all public offenses, less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which the punishment prescribed by law does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars or imprisonment thirty days. [C51, §3322; R60, §5055; C73, §4660; C97, §5576; C24, 27, §13558.]

§13558. Information.

Criminal actions for nonindictable offenses may be commenced before a justice of the peace by an information, subscribed and sworn to, and filed with the justice. [C51, §3323; R60, §5056; C73, §4661; C97, §5577; C24, 27, §13559.]

§13559. Contents of information. Such information must contain:

1. The name of the county and of the justice where the information is filed.
2. The names of the parties, if the defendants be known, and if not, then such names as may be given them by the complainant.
3. A statement of the acts constituting the offense, in ordinary and concise language, and the time and place of the commission of the offense, as near as may be. [C51, §3324; R60, §5057; C73, §4662; C97, §5577; C24, 27, §13559.]

"Short form" authorized, §13732-c32.

§13560. Form of information. The information may be substantially in the following form:

The State of Iowa

County:

Before justice

The defendant is accused of the crime (here name the offense).

For that the defendant, on the day, at the (here name the city, town, or township), in the county aforesaid (here state the act or omission constituting the offense as in an indictment). [C51, §3252; R60, §5058; C73, §4663; C97, §5578; C24, 27, §13560.]

§13561. Filing of information. The justice must file such information and mark thereon the time of filing the same. [C51, §3326; R60, §5060; C73, §4664; C97, §5579; C24, 27, §13561.]

§13562. Warrant of arrest. Immediately upon the filing of such information, the justice may, in his discretion, issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant, directed in the same manner as a warrant of arrest upon a preliminary information, which may be served in like manner. [C51, §3327; R60, §5060; C73, §4665; C97, §5580; C24, 27, §13562.]

§13563. Service of warrant. The officer who receives the warrant must serve the same by arresting the defendant, if in his power, and bringing him without unnecessary delay before the justice who issued the same. [C51, §3328; R60, §5061; C73, §§4666; C97, §5581; C24, 27, §13563.]

§13564. Service against corporation. If defendant is a corporation, it may be proceeded against upon notice as in case of indictment. [C97, §5581; C24, 27, §13564.]

Process against corporation. §13765 et seq.

§13565. Appearance of defendant. When the defendant is brought before the justice, the charge against him must be distinctly read to him, and he shall be asked whether he is presented by his right name, and be required to plead. [C51, §3329; R60, §5062; C73, §4667; C97, §5582; C24, 27, §13565.]
13566. Wrong name—waiver. If he objects that he is wrongly named in the information, he must give his right name, and if he refuses to do so, or does not object that he is wrongly named, the justice shall make an entry thereof in his docket, and he is therefore precluded from making any such objection. [C51, §3329; R60, §5062; C73, §4667; C97, §5582; C24, 27, §13566.]

13567. Pleadings of defendant. The defendant may plead the same as upon an indictment, orally or in writing, and such pleas shall be entered on the docket of the justice. [C51, §3330; R60, §5063; C73, §4668; C97, §5583; C24, 27, §13567.]

Pleading, ch 642.

13568. Trial. Upon a plea other than that of guilty, if the defendant does not demand a trial by jury, the justice must proceed to try the issue, unless a change of venue is applied for by the defendant. [C51, §3331; R60, §5064; C73, §4669; C97, §5584; C24, 27, §13568.]

13569. Change of venue—grounds. Before any testimony is heard, a change of place of trial may be applied for by an affidavit filed, stating that the justice is prejudiced against the defendant, or is interested in the result of the action, or is related to either party by consanguinity, or affinity within the fourth degree, or that the charge or the party injured or interested, or is a material witness for either party, or that the defendant cannot obtain justice before him, as the affiant verily believes. [R60, §5065; C73, §4670; C97, §5585; C24, 27, §13569.]

Similar provision, §10842 et seq.

13570. Change allowed — transmission of papers. If such affidavit be filed, the change of place of trial must be allowed, and the justice must immediately transmit all the original papers, and a transcript of all his docket entries in the case, to the next nearest justice in the township, unless said justice be a party to the action, or is related to either party by consanguinity, or affinity within the fourth degree, or where he has been attorney for either party, so that a sufficient number cannot be obtained, the justice may direct the officer to summon any bystander or others who may be competent, and against whom no sufficient cause of challenge appears, to act as jurors. [C51, §3332; R60, §5067; C73, §4671; C97, §5586; C24, 27, §13570.]

13571. Jury trial. Before the justice has heard any testimony upon the trial, the defendant may demand a jury. [C51, §3333; R60, §5068; C73, §4672; C97, §5587; C24, 27, §13571.]

13572. Jury—how obtained. If a trial by jury is demanded, the justice shall direct any peace officer of the county to make out a list of eighteen of the county, having the qualifications of jurors in the district court, from which list the prosecutor and defendant may each strike out three names. [C51, §3334; R60, §5069; C73, §4673; C97, §5588; C24, 27, §13572.]

Competency of jurors, §10842.

13573. Striking names—issue of venire. In case the prosecutor or the defendant neglect or refuse to strike out such names, the justice shall direct some disinterested person to strike them out for either of the parties so neglecting or refusing, and, if it is done, he must issue a venire, directed to any peace officer of the county, requiring him to summon the twelve persons whose names remain upon the list to appear before him at the time and place named therein, to make a jury for the trial of the cause. [C51, §3335; R60, §5069; C73, §4674; C97, §5589; C24, 27, §13573.]

13574. Jurors summoned. The officer to whom such venire is delivered must forthwith summon such jurors, and return the venire to the justice within the time therein specified, naming the persons summoned and the manner of service. [C51, §3336; R60, §5070; C73, §4675; C97, §5590; C24, 27, §13574.]

13575. Failure to return—new venire. If the officer by whom the venire is received does not return it as required, he may be punished by the justice as for contempt, and a new venire shall issue for the summoning of the same jurors, which shall be served as above provided. [C51, §3340; R60, §5075; C73, §4680; C97, §5591; C24, 27, §13575.]

13576. Names of jurors for drawings. The names of the persons returned as jurors shall be written on separate ballots, folded each in the same manner as nearly as possible, and so that the name is not visible, and shall, under the direction of the justice, be deposited in a box or other convenient thing. [C51, §3337; R60, §5076; C73, §4681; C97, §5592; C24, 27, §13576.]

13577. Drawing jurors. The justice must then draw out six of the ballots successively, and if any of the persons whose names are drawn do not appear, or are challenged, or are set aside, such further number must be drawn as will make a jury of six, after all challenges have been allowed. [C51, §3338; R60, §5072; C73, §4677; C97, §5593; C24, 27, §13577.]

13578. Challenges. The same challenges may be taken by either party to any individual juror as on the trial of an indictment for a misdemeanor, but no challenge to the panel is allowed. [C51, §3339; R60, §5073; C73, §4678; C97, §5594; C24, 27, §13578.]

Challenges, §10843.

13579. Bystanders summoned. If any of the jurors named in the venire cannot be found, or do not attend, or are challenged by either party, so that a sufficient number cannot be obtained, the justice may direct the officer to summon any bystander or others who may be competent, and against whom no sufficient cause of challenge appears, to act as jurors. [C51, §3340; R60, §5074; C73, §4679; C97, §5595; C24, 27, §13579.]

13580. Jury of six. When six jurors appear and are accepted, they shall constitute the jury. [C51, §3341; R60, §5076; C73, §4681; C97, §5596; C24, 27, §13580.]

13581. Oath of jurors. The justice must thereupon administer to them the following
13582. Proceedings before jury. After the jurors are sworn, they must sit together and hear the proofs and allegations of the parties, which must be delivered in public. After which, they may either decide in court or retire for consideration. [C51, §3343; R60, §5078; C73, §4683; C97, §5597; C24, 27, §13582.]

13583. Retirement for consideration—oath. If they do not immediately agree, they must retire with the officer, who shall take the following oath: “You do swear (or, you do solemnly affirm, as the case may be) that you will well and truly try the issue between the state of Iowa and the defendant, and a true verdict give according to the law and evidence.” [C51, §3342; R60, §5077; C73, §4682; C97, §5597; C24, 27, §13581.]

13584. Verdict. When the jury have agreed upon a verdict, they must deliver it publicly to the justice, who shall enter it on his docket. [C51, §3344; R60, §5078; C73, §4684; C97, §5599; C24, 27, §13582.]

13585. Jury kept together. The jury must be kept together after the cause is submitted to them until they have agreed upon and rendered a verdict, unless, for good cause, the justice sooner discharge them. [C51, §3346; R60, §5079; C73, §4690; C97, §5600; C24, 27, §13585.]

13586. Jury discharged. If the jury is discharged as provided in section 13585, the justice may proceed again to the trial in the same manner as upon the first, and so on till a verdict is rendered. [C51, §3347; R60, §5081; C73, §4686; C97, §5601; C24, 27, §13585.]

13587. Judgment—rules. When the defendant pleads guilty or is convicted, either by the justice or by a jury, the justice shall render judgment thereon of fine or imprisonment, as the case may require, being governed by the rules prescribed for the district court, as far as the same are applicable, in rendering such judgment. [C51, §3347; R60, §5082; C73, §4687; C97, §5602; C24, 27, §13586.]

13588. Imprisonment for nonpayment of fine. A judgment that the defendant pay a fine may also direct that he be imprisoned until the fine is satisfied. [C51, §3348; R60, §5083; C73, §4688; C97, §5603; C24, 27, §13587.]

13589. Defendant discharged. When the defendant is acquitted, either by the justice or by a jury, he must be immediately discharged. [C51, §3350; R60, §5085; C73, §4690; C97, §5605; C24, 27, §13589.]

13590. Costs taxed to prosecutor. If the prosecuting witness fails to appear by himself, agent, or attorney to prosecute or give evidence on the trial, and defendant is discharged on account of such nonappearance, the justice may, in his discretion, tax the costs of the proceeding against such prosecuting witness and render judgment therefor; and if defendant is acquitted, the justice shall, if satisfied that the prosecution is malicious or without probable cause, so tax the costs and render judgment therefor. [R60, §5066; C73, §4691; C97, §5506; C24, 27, §13590.]

Similar provision. §18555.

13591. Appeal. In either case the prosecuting witness may appeal from such judgment to the district court, by giving notice thereof as provided in this chapter with reference to appeals by defendant, and the fact of the giving of such notice shall be entered by the justice on his record. [C73, §4691; C97, §5606; C24, 27, §13591.]

Manner of taking, §18599.

13592. Transcript of record. If notice of an appeal is given, the justice shall, without delay, make out, sign, and file in the office of the clerk of the district court a full and true statement of all the testimony admitted on the trial, and on which he bases his finding that the prosecution was malicious or without probable cause, and a transcript of his docket entries, and all other papers on file in the case, and such appeal shall stand for hearing in said court at the term thereof commencing next after said papers are filed. [C73, §4691; C97, §5606; C24, 27, §13592.]

13593. Correction of record. The court shall have full power to compel the correction by said justice of any error made apparent in his transcript, statement of testimony, or in any papers returned by him, or may make the necessary correction itself, and, on the papers, may affirm or reverse the judgment of the justice, or render such judgment as he should have done. [C73, §4691; C97, §5606; C24, 27, §13593.]

13594. Certificate of conviction. When a conviction is had upon a plea of guilty, or upon trial, the justice must make and officially sign a certificate thereof, in which it shall be sufficient briefly to state the offense charged, the conviction and judgment thereon, and, if any fine has been collected, the amount thereof. [C51, §3351; R60, §5087; C73, §4692; C97, §5607; C24, 27, §13594.]

13595. Judgment—how executed. The judgment shall be executed by a peace officer of the county where the conviction is had, by giving notice thereof, in which it shall be sufficient briefly to state the offense charged, the conviction and judgment thereon, and, if any fine has been collected, the amount thereof. [C51, §3354; R60, §5090; C73, §4693; C97, §5608; C24, 27, §13595.]

13596. Fine—payment to justice. If a fine is imposed, and paid before commitment, it shall be received by the justice and paid over to the county treasurer within thirty days after
the receipt thereof. [C51, §3355; R60, §5091; C73, §4694; C97, §5609; C24, 27, §13596.]

13597. Payment to sheriff. If the defendant be committed for not paying a fine, he may pay it to the sheriff of the county, but to no other person, who must in like manner, within thirty days after the receipt thereof, pay it into the county treasury. [C51, §3356; R60, §5092; C73, §4695; C97, §5610; C24, 27, §13597.]

13598. Receipt for fine. If the fine, or any part thereof, is paid to the justice or sheriff, he must execute duplicate receipts thereof, one of which he must file without delay with the county auditor. [C51, §3357; R60, §5093; C73, §4696; C97, §5611; C24, 27, §13598.]

13599. Appeal—how taken. The justice rendering a judgment against the defendant must inform him of his right to an appeal therefrom, and make an entry on the docket of the giving of such notice, and the defendant may thereupon take an appeal, by giving notice orally to the justice that he appeals, or by delivering to the justice, not later than twenty days thereafter, a written notice of his appeal, and in either case the justice must make an entry on the docket of the giving of such notice. [C51, §3358; R60, §5095; C73, §4697; C97, §5612; C24, 27, §13599.]

13600. Bail on appeal—form of bond. The justice thereupon enter an order on his docket, fixing the amount in which bail may be given by the defendant, and the execution of the judgment against the defendant shall not be stayed unless bail in that amount be put in, by an undertaking substantially in the following form:

County of ____________:

A . . . B . . . . having been convicted before C . . . . D . . . . a justice of the peace of said county, of the crime of (here designate it generally as in the information), by a judgment rendered on the ___ day of ___ . . . ____, and having appealed from said judgment to the district court of said county:

We, A . . . B . . . . and E . . . F . . . . hereby undertake that the said A . . . B . . . will appear in the district court of said county, at the term thereof to which the appeal is returnable, and submit to the judgment of said court, and not depart without leave of the same, or that we (or I, as the case may be) will pay to the state of Iowa the sum of ___ dollars (the amount of bail fixed).

A . . . B . . . .

E . . . F . . . .

Accepted by me, at ________, in the township of ________, this __________ day of ___ . . . . .

A. D . . . .

C . . . D . . . .

Justice of the peace.

[C51, §3359; R60, §5096; C73, §4698; C97, §5613; C24, 27, §13600.]

13601. Qualification of surety. The bail must possess the qualifications, justify, and be taken in the manner prescribed in chapter 628, and the same proceedings had in all respects, as far as applicable, except as in this chapter otherwise provided. [R60, §5097; C73, §4699; C97, §5614; C24, 27, §13601.]

13602. Officers authorized to take bail. Bail may be taken by the justice who rendered the judgment, or by any magistrate in the county who has authority to admit to bail, or by the district court or the clerk thereof. [R60, §5098; C73, §4700; C97, §5615; C24, 27, §13602.]

13603. Witnesses bound over. When an appeal is taken, the justice must cause all material witnesses to enter into an undertaking, as in a case where a defendant is held to answer on a preliminary examination, to appear and testify on the trial of the appeal in the district court, at the term at which it is returnable, and shall, as soon as practicable, and at least ten days before the first day of such term of the district court of the county, file in the office of the clerk thereof a certified copy of the entries on his docket, together with all the undertakings and papers in the case. [C51, §3360; R60, §5099; C73, §4701; C97, §5616; C24, 27, §13603.]

Similar provision, §13554.

13604. Trial on appeal—procedure. The cause shall stand for trial anew in the district court in the same manner that it should have been tried before the justice, and as nearly as practicable as an issue of fact upon an indictment, without regard to technical errors or defects which have not prejudiced the substantial rights of either party; and the court has full power over the case, the justice of the peace, his docket entries, and his return, to administer the justice of the case according to the law, and shall give judgment accordingly. [C51, §§3661-3664; R60, §5100; C73, §4702; C97, §5617; C24, 27, §13604.]

13605. Dismissal of appeals prohibited. No appeal from the judgment of a justice of the peace in a criminal case shall be dismissed. [R60, §5101; C73, §4703; C97, §5618; C24, 27, §13605.]

13606. Judgment—enforcement. If any proceedings are necessary to carry the judgment upon the appeal into effect, they shall be had in the district court. [R60, §5102; C73, §4704; C97, §5619; C24, 27, §13606.]

13607. Appeal to supreme court—procedure. Either party may appeal from the judgment of the district court to the supreme court in the same manner as from a judgment in a prosecution by indictment, and the defendant may be admitted to bail in like manner, and similar proceedings shall be had on the appeal in all respects, as far as applicable. [C51, §3366; R60, §5103; C73, §4705; C97, §5620; C24, 27, §13607.]

Similar provision, §13994 et seq.

13608. Judgment upon appeal—execution. The same proceedings shall be had to carry into effect the judgment of the supreme court upon the appeal as if it had been taken from a judgment prosecuted by indictment. [C51, §3367; R60, §5104; C73, §4706; C97, §5621; C24, 27, §13608.]

Procedure, §14016 et seq.
CHAPTER 628

BAIL

Referred to in §13601.

13609. Bailable offenses. All defendants are bailable both before and after conviction, by sufficient surety, except for offenses punishable with death under the laws of the state when the proof is evident or the presumption great. [C51, §2565; R60, §4188; C73, §4107; C97, §5096; §13, §5096; C24, 27, §13609.]

13610. Nonbailable offenses. No defendant convicted of murder in the first degree, or of the crime of treason shall be admitted to bail. [C51, §2565; R60, §4188; C73, §3845; C97, §5096; C24, 27, §13610.]

13611. Bail on commitment to answer. When a defendant has been held to answer for any bailable offense, sufficient bail must be taken by the magistrate who held him to answer, by any judge of the supreme, or district court, or by the court to which the papers on the preliminary examination are to be returned by the magistrate who held him to answer, or by the clerk thereof, or by any magistrate of the county in which the offense is triable. [C51, §§3216-3218; R60, §4967; C73, §4573; C97, §5500; C24, 27, §13611.]

13612. Form of bail bond. Bail is put in by a written undertaking, executed by one or more sufficient sureties (with or without the defendant, in the discretion of the court, clerk, or magistrate), accepted by the court, clerk, or magistrate taking the same, and may be substantially in the following form:

County of ____________________________

An order having been made on the ______ day of ______, A. D., by ______, a justice of the peace (or other magistrate), of the township of ___________, (or as the case may be) that ______ be held to answer upon a charge of ______, which he has been duly admitted to bail, in the sum of ______ dollars:

We, ______ and ______, hereby undertake that the said ______ shall appear at the district court of the county of ___________, at the next term thereof, and answer said charge, and submit to the orders and judgment of said court, and not depart without leave of the same, or, if he fail to perform either of these conditions, that we will pay to the state of Iowa the sum of ______ dollars (inserting the sum in which the defendant is admitted to bail).

E __________ F __________

G __________ H __________

Accepted by ______, in the township of ___________, in the county of ___________, this ______ day of ___________, A. D. ______.

I __________ J __________ (with official title).

[C51, §3219; R60, §4968; C73, §4574; C97, §5501; C24, 27, §13612.]

Information by county attorney—effect on bail, §13673.

13613. Indictment for misdemeanor. When the offense charged in an indictment is a misdemeanor, the officer serving the warrant, if bail is authorized, must take the defendant before a magistrate in the county in which it was issued, or in which he is arrested, or before the clerk of the district court of either of such counties, for the purpose of giving bail. [C51, §3227; R60, §4976; C73, §4582; C97, §5502; C24, 27, §13613.]

Similar provision, §13482.

13614. Felony. If the offense charged in the indictment be a felony, the officer arresting the defendant must deliver him into custody according to the command of the warrant. [C51, §3228; R60, §4977; C73, §4583; C97, §5503; C24, 27, §13614.]

13615. Officers required to take bail. When the defendant is so delivered into custody, if the felony charged be bailable, bail must be taken by that court, or its clerk, or by any magistrate in the same county. [C51, §3229; R60, §4978; C73, §4584; C97, §5504; C24, 27, §13615.]

13616. Form of bail bond. The bail must be put in by a written undertaking, executed by one sufficient surety, with or without the defendant, in the discretion of the court, clerk, or magistrate, acknowledged before and accepted by the court, clerk, or magistrate taking the same, and may be substantially in the following form:

County of ____________________________

An indictment having been found in the district court of the county of ___________, on the ______ day of ___________, A. D., charging ______, ______ with the crime of ______, and he having been duly admitted to bail in the sum of ______ dollars:

We, ______ and ______, hereby undertake that the said ______
shall appear and answer the said indictment, and submit to the orders and judgment of said court, and not depart without leave of the same, or, if he fail to perform either of these conditions, that he will pay to the state of Iowa the sum of $.........dollars (inserting the sum in which the defendant is admitted to bail).

Acknowledged before and accepted by me, at............., in the township of..........., in the county of............, this........day of............, A.D...........

G........ H........ (with official title).

[Ref. R60,§4979; C73,§4585; C97,§5505; C24, 27, §13616.]

13617. Bail on appeal — conditions. After conviction, upon an appeal to the supreme court, the defendant must be admitted to bail, if it be from a judgment imposing a fine, upon the undertaking of bail that he will, in all respects, abide the orders and the judgment of the supreme court upon the appeal; if from a judgment of imprisonment, upon the undertaking of bail that the defendant will surrender himself in execution of the judgment and direction of the supreme court, and in all respects abide the orders and judgment of the supreme court upon the appeal. [Ref. R60,§4966; C73,§4587; C97,§5506; C24, 27, §13617.]

13618. By whom taken. The bail may be taken, either by the court where the judgment was rendered, or the district court of the county in which he is imprisoned, or by the supreme court, or a judge or clerk of any of such courts. [Ref. R60,§4981; C73,§4587; C97,§5506; C24, 27, §13618.]

13619. Qualifications of surety. The surety must be a resident and householder or freetholder within the state, worth the amount specified in the undertaking, exclusive of property exempt from execution. In taking bail each signer may justify severally in amounts less than that expressed in the undertaking, if the whole justification be equivalent to one sufficient bail. [C51,§3220; R60,§4969; C73,§4575; C97,§5507; C24, 27, §13619.]

Referred to in §13620.

Unallowable sureties, §§12755, 12767.

13620. Affidavit by surety. The surety must in all cases justify by affidavit taken before an officer authorized to administer oaths, and the affidavit must state that each possesses the qualifications prescribed in section 13619. [C51, §3221; R60,§4970; C73,§4576; C97,§5508; C24, 27, §13620.]

13621. Examination as to sufficiency. The court in which the action is pending, or the clerk thereof, or the county attorney, or magistrate may require the personal appearance of sureties offered, and may thereupon further examine them upon oath concerning their sufficiency, and may also receive other evidence for or against the sufficiency of the bail. [C51, §§3222, 3223; R60,§§4971, 4972; C73,§§4577, 4578; C97,§5509; C24, 27, §13621.]

13622. Order of allowance. When the examination is closed the court, clerk, or magistrate must make an order, either allowing or disallowing the bail, and forthwith cause the same, with the affidavits of justification and the undertaking of bail, to be filed with the clerk of the court to which the papers on the preliminary examination are required to be sent. [C51,§3224; R60,§4973; C73,§4579; C97,§5510; C24, 27, §13622.]

13623. Discharge of defendant. Upon the allowance of bail and the execution of the undertaking, the court, clerk, or magistrate must make an order, signed officially, for the discharge of the defendant, to the following effect:

The State of Iowa,
To the sheriff of the county of............:

C........ D........, who is detained by you on commitment (or indictment or conviction, as the case may be) for the offense of (here designate it generally), having given sufficient bail to answer the same, you are commanded forthwith to discharge him from custody.

Dated at............, in the township (town or city) of............, in the county of............, this........day of............, A.D...........

K........ L........ (with official title).

[Ref. C51,§3225; R60,§4974; C73,§4580; C97,§5511; C24, 27, §13623.]

13624. Disallowance. If the bail be disallowed, the defendant must be detained in custody until other bail is put in and justified. [C51, §3226; R60,§4975; C73,§4581; C97,§5512; C24, 27, §13624.]

CHAPTER 629
UNTERTAKINGS OF BAIL AS LIENS

13625. When lien on real estate.

13625. When lien on real estate. Undertakings of bail, immediately after filing by the clerk of the district court, shall be docketed and entered upon the lien index as required for judgments in civil cases, and, from the time of such entries, shall be liens upon real estate of the persons executing the same, with like effect as judgments in civil actions. [R60,§§5000, 5001; C73,§§4606, 4607; C97,§5513; C24, 27, §13625.]


13626. Attested copies filed in proper counties.

13626. Attested copies filed in proper counties. Attested copies of such undertakings may be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the real estate is situated, in the same manner and with like effect as attested copies of judgments, and shall be immediately docketed and indexed in the same manner. [R60,§5002; C73,§4608; C97, §5514; C24, 27, §13626.]
CHAPTER 630
CASH BAIL

13627. Deposit in lieu of bail. The defendant, at any time after an order admitting him to bail, instead of giving bail, may deposit with the clerk of the district court to which he is taken, and, upon delivering to the officer in whose custody he is, a certificate under seal from said clerk of the deposit, he must be discharged from custody. [C51, §3232; R60, §4983; C73, §4589; C97, §5524; C24, 27, §13627.]

13628. Cash substituted for bail. If the defendant has given bail, he may, at any time before the forfeiture of the undertaking, in like manner deposit the sum mentioned in the undertaking, and, upon the deposit being made, the bail shall be exonerated. [C51, §3233; R60, §4984; C73, §4590; C97, §5525; C24, 27, §13628.]

13629. Bail substituted for cash. If money is deposited as provided in section 13628, bail may be given in the same manner as if it had been originally given, upon the order for admission to bail at any time before the forfeiture of the deposit. The court or magistrate before whom the bail is taken shall thereupon direct, in the order of allowance, that the money deposited be refunded by the clerk to the defendant, and it shall be done. [C51, §3234; R60, §4985; C73, §4591; C97, §5526; C24, 27, §13629.]

13630. Disposition of deposited money. When money has been deposited by the defendant, if it remain on deposit at the time of a judgment against him, the clerk, under the direction of the court, shall apply the money in satisfaction of so much of the judgment as requires the payment of money, and shall refund the surplus, if any, to him, unless an appeal be taken to the supreme court, and bail put in, in which case the deposit shall be returned to the defendant. [C51, §3235; R60, §4986; C73, §4592; C97, §5527; C24, 27, §13630.]

CHAPTER 631
FORFEITURE OF BAIL

13631. Entry. [Referring to §13631, Ch 631, FORFEITURE OF BAIL 1658]

13632. Notice to show cause. As a part of the entry of forfeiture as herein provided, the court shall direct the sheriff of the county to give ten days’ notice in writing, or otherwise, as directed by the court, to the defendant and his sureties to appear and show cause, if any, why judgment should not be entered for the amount of such bail, or money deposited instead of bail. [C24, 27, §13632.]

13633. Judgment. If the defendant and his sureties fail to appear, judgment shall be entered by the court. If such defendant and his sureties shall appear at the time fixed and offer objections to the entering of such judgment, the court shall set the case down for immediate hearing as an ordinary action; in such hearing the state shall be plaintiff and the defendant and his sureties defendants. The judgment entered by the court either on default or upon trial shall have the same force and effect as any other judgment of such court. [R60, §§ 4991–4994; C73, §§ 4597–4600; C97, §§ 5516, 5517; C24, 27, §13633.]

13634. Forfeiture in justice of the peace court. Where forfeiture is entered before a justice of the peace, or a court of limited jurisdiction, or before an examining magistrate, such court or officer, upon the forfeiture of the undertaking, shall within ten days file the same, with a copy of all official entries in relation thereto, in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court to direct the sheriff to give notice as herein prescribed for appearance before the district court at the date fixed in such notice, and the district court shall then proceed in the same manner as though such forfeiture had occurred in such court. [C73, §4599; C97, §5518; S13, §5518; C24, 27, §13634.]

13635. Clerk to retain funds. Where a forfeiture and judgment have been entered as herein provided and the amount of the judgment has been paid to the clerk, he shall hold the same as funds of his office for a period of sixty days from the date of judgment. [C24, 27, §13635.]

13636. Judgment set aside. Such judgment shall never be set aside unless, within sixty days from the date thereof, the defendant shall voluntarily surrender himself to the sheriff of the county, or his bondsmen shall, at their own ex-
pense, deliver him to the custody of the sheriff within said time, whereupon the court may, upon application, set aside the judgment and in such event the original appearance bond shall stand and the court may order refund of the amount of the judgment paid in to the office of the clerk of the court. Such judgment, however, shall not be set aside unless as a condition precedent thereto the defendant and his sureties shall have paid all costs incurred in connection therewith. [R60,§4994; C73,§4600; C97,§5519; C24, 27, §13636.]

CHAPTER 632
RECOMMITMENT AFTER BAIL

13637. Grounds for recommitment. The district court in which a criminal action is pending, or during the pendency of an appeal from its judgment therein, or in which a judgment is to be carried into effect, may, by an order entered on the record, direct the defendant to be arrested and committed to jail until legally discharged, after he has given bail, or deposited money instead thereof, in the following cases: 1. When by reason of his failure to appear he has incurred a forfeiture of his bail, or money deposited instead thereof. 2. When it satisfactorily appears to the court that his bail, either by reason of the death of one or more of them, or from any other cause, is insufficient, or have removed from the state. 3. When, after the filing of an indictment, the court finds the bail taken by or money deposited for the committing magistrate insufficient. [C51,§3243; R60,§4995; C73,§4601; C97,§5520; C24, 27, §13637.]

13638. Contents of order of recommitment. The order for recommitment must recite generally the facts upon which it is founded, and must direct that the defendant be arrested and committed to the custody of the sheriff of the county where the depositions and statement were returned, or the indictment was found, or the conviction was had, as the case may be, to be detained until legally discharged. [C51,§3244; R60, §4996; C73,§4602; C97,§5521; C24, 27, §13638.]

13639. Arrest of defendant. The defendant may be arrested pursuant to the order, upon a certified copy thereof, in any county in the state. [C51,§3245; R60,§4997; C73,§4603; C97,§5522; C24, 27, §13639.]

13640. Commitment—in what cases. If the order recite, as the ground on which it is made, the failure of the defendant to appear for judgment upon conviction, the defendant must be committed according to the requirements of the order; if made for any other cause and the offense is bailable, the court must cause a direction to be inserted in the order that the defendant be admitted to bail, in a sum to be stated in the order. [C51,§§3246, 3247; R60,§§4998, 4999; C73,§§4604, 4605; C97,§5523; C24, 27, §13640.]

CHAPTER 633
SURRENDER OF DEFENDANT

13641. Manner of surrendering defendant. 
13642. Arrest of defendants by bail. 

13641. Manner of surrendering defendant. At any time before the forfeiture of their undertaking, the bail may surrender the defendant in his custody thereon as upon a commitment, and must, by a certificate in writing, acknowledge the surrender. 2. Upon the undertaking and the certificate of the officer, the court in which the indictment is pending, or was tried, at the next term after the surrender, or, if during term time, at the same term, and upon three clear days' notice thereof to the county attorney, with a copy of the undertaking and certificate, may order the bail to be exonerated. [C51,§3236; R60,§4987; C73,§4593; C97,§5528; C24, 27, §13641.]

13642. Arrest of defendants by bail. For the purpose of surrendering the defendant, the bail, at any time before they are finally charged, and at any place within the state, may themselves arrest him, or, by a written authority indorsed on a certified copy of the undertaking, may empower any person of suitable age and discretion to do so. [C51,§3237; R60,§4988; C73,§4594; C97,§5529; C24, 27, §13642.]

13643. Return of money deposited. If money has been deposited instead of bail, and the defendant, at any time before the forfeiture thereof, shall surrender himself to the officer to whom the commitment was made or directed in the manner prescribed in this chapter, the court in which the indictment is pending, or was tried, at the next term after the surrender, or, if during term, at the same time, must order a return of the deposit to the defendant, upon producing the certificate of the officer showing the surrender, and upon three clear days' notice to the county attorney, with a copy of the certificate. [C51,§3238; R60,§4989; C73,§4595; C97,§5530; C24, 27, §13643.]

13644. Commitment—in what cases. If the order recite, as the ground on which it is made, the failure of the defendant to appear for judgment upon conviction, the defendant must be committed according to the requirements of the order; if made for any other cause and the offense is bailable, the court must cause a direction to be inserted in the order that the defendant be admitted to bail, in a sum to be stated in the order. [C51,§§3246, 3247; R60,§§4998, 4999; C73,§§4604, 4605; C97,§5523; C24, 27, §13640.]

13645. Arrest of defendant. The defendant may be arrested pursuant to the order, upon a certified copy thereof, in any county in the state. [C51,§3245; R60,§4997; C73,§4603; C97,§5522; C24, 27, §13645.]

13646. Commitment—in what cases. If the order recite, as the ground on which it is made, the failure of the defendant to appear for judgment upon conviction, the defendant must be committed according to the requirements of the order; if made for any other cause and the offense is bailable, the court must cause a direction to be inserted in the order that the defendant be admitted to bail, in a sum to be stated in the order. [C51,§§3246, 3247; R60,§§4998, 4999; C73,§§4604, 4605; C97,§5523; C24, 27, §13645.]

13647. Return of money deposited. If money has been deposited instead of bail, and the defendant, at any time before the forfeiture thereof, shall surrender himself to the officer to whom the commitment was made or directed in the manner prescribed in this chapter, the court in which the indictment is pending, or was tried, at the next term after the surrender, or, if during term, at the same time, must order a return of the deposit to the defendant, upon producing the certificate of the officer showing the surrender, and upon three clear days' notice to the county attorney, with a copy of the certificate. [C51,§3238; R60,§4989; C73,§4595; C97,§5530; C24, 27, §13643.]
CHAPTER 634
INFORMATION BY COUNTY ATTORNEY

13644. Offenses prosecuted on information.
13645. Filing by county attorney.
13646. Indorsement.
13647. Names of witnesses—minutes of evidence.
13648. Additional witnesses.
13649. Verification by oath.
13650. Approval by judge.
13651. Information set aside.
13652. Copy to accused or attorney.
13653. Filing by private prosecutor—indorsement.
13654. Amendments.
13655. Statutes applicable.
13656. Warrant for arrest—bail.
13657. Assistant county attorney may act.
13658. Time of commencing prosecutions.
13659. Motion to set aside—grounds.
13660. Time of making motion—rulings of court.
13661. Testimony.

13644. Offenses prosecuted on information—jurisdiction. Criminal offenses in which the punishment exceeds a fine of one hundred dollars or exceeds imprisonment for thirty days may be prosecuted to final judgment, either on indictment, as is now or may be hereafter provided, or on information as herein provided, and the district and supreme courts shall possess and exercise the same power and jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine prosecutions on information, as herein provided, for all such criminal offenses, to issue writs and process, and do all other acts in cases of like prosecutions upon indictment. [S13, §5239-a; C24, 27, §13644.]

13645. Filing by county attorney. The county attorney may, at any time when the grand jury is not actually in session, file in the district court, either in term time or in vacation, an information charging a person with an indictable offense. In judicial districts within which a municipal court exists, the county attorney may at any time, whether or not the grand jury is in session, file an information in the district court charging a person with a misdemeanor. [S13, §5239-b; C24, 27, §13645.]

13646. Indorsement. Such information shall be indorsed, "a true information", which indorsement shall be signed by the county attorney. [S13, §5239-c; C24, 27, §13646.]

Similar provision, §13727.

13647. Names of witnesses—minutes of evidence. The county attorney shall, at the time of filing such information, indorse or cause to be indorsed thereon the names of the witnesses whose evidence he expects to introduce and use on the trial of the same, and shall also file with such information a minute of the evidence relating to the guilt of the accused of the offense charged of each witness whose name is so indorsed upon the information. [S13, §5239-d; C24, 27, §13647.]

Related and similar provisions, §413714, §13729.
13654. Amendments. An information may be amended in the same manner and to the same extent that an indictment may be amended. [S13, §5239-h; C24, 27, §13654.]

Amendments, §13744 et seq.

13655. Statutes applicable. The information shall be drawn and construed, in matter of substance, as indictments are required to be drawn and construed. All provisions of law applying to prosecutions on indictments and relating to the issuance of warrants, the correction of the name of the accused, the issuing of process, the giving of bail, arraignments, pleadings, trials, change of place of trials, return of verdicts, the taking of exceptions, new trials, arrest of judgments, the entering of judgments and the execution thereof, appeals, except as modified or otherwise provided for in this chapter, and all other proceedings in cases of indictments, whether in the court of original or appellate jurisdiction, shall in the same manner and to the same extent, as nearly as may be, apply to information and all prosecutions and proceedings thereon. [S13, §5239-i; C24, 27, §13655.]

Similar provision, §13728.

13656. Warrant for arrest—bail. Upon the filing of such information the clerk shall issue a warrant for the arrest of the accused, and the court or any judge thereof shall fix the bail, if bail is allowable, and in vacation or in the absence of the judge in term time, the clerk of the court shall fix such bail, the action of the clerk being reviewable by the court or judge thereof. [S13, §5239-j; C24, 27, §13656.]

13657. Assistant county attorney may act. Wherever the words county attorney appear in this chapter, the same shall be construed to mean county attorney or the assistant county attorney. [S13, §5239-k; C24, 27, §13657.]

13658. Time of commencing prosecutions. The time in which criminal prosecutions may be commenced by information shall be the same as in cases of prosecutions by indictment, which time shall be computed from the date of the filing of the initial information. [S13, §5239-l; C24, 27, §13658.]

Limitations of criminal actions, ch 618.

13659. Motion to set aside—grounds. A motion to set aside the information may be made on one or more of the following grounds:
1. When it is not indorsed "a true information", and the indorsement signed by the county attorney.
2. When the minutes of evidence have not been filed with the information.
3. When the names of the witnesses named in such minutes of evidence are not indorsed on the information.
4. When the information has not been verified or filed in the manner herein required.
5. When the information has not been approved as required. [S13, §5239-m; C24, 27, §13659.]

13660. Time of making motion—rulings of court. Such motion must be made before a plea is entered by the accused. If not so made, the objection shall be deemed waived. If an objection is shown to be true, the court shall sustain said motion, unless the defects are corrected within such time as the court may order. [S13, §5239-n; C24, 27, §13660.]

13661. Testimony. The clerk of the district court, on application of the county attorney, shall issue subpoenas for such witnesses as the county attorney may require, and in such subpoenas shall direct the appearance of said witnesses before the county attorney at a specified time and place; provided that no subpoena shall issue unless an order authorizing same shall have been first made by the court or a judge thereof. [C24, 27, §13661.]

13662. Oath. The county attorney shall have authority to administer oaths to said witnesses. [C24, 27, §13662.]

13663. Refusal. In case a witness refuses to appear in obedience to said subpoena, or refuses to testify, the county attorney shall cause said witness to be taken before some judge of the district court of the county who shall proceed with such refusal as though the said refusal had occurred before said judge in a trial in said court. [C24, 27, §13663.]

13664. Clerk of grand jury. The county attorney, in the taking of testimony, shall be entitled to the services of the clerk of the grand jury in those counties in which such clerk is regularly employed. [C24, 27, §13664.]

13665. Witness fees. The witnesses aforesaid shall receive the same fees and mileage as are allowed witnesses in the district court, and shall be paid in the same manner in which witnesses before the grand jury are paid except that such fees and mileage shall be certified only by the county attorney. [C24, 27, §13665.]

Witness fees and mileage, §5132 et seq.; payment, §5143.

13666. Arraignments—pleas. An accused prosecuted on information may, in vacation, be arraigned by any judge of the district court, and, in vacation, be required to plead to the information before any such judge. [S13, §5239-n; C24, 27, §13666.]

Referred to in §13672. Special term authorized, §10782.

13667. Place of arraignment. Arraignments can be made and pleas required, in vacation, only before such judge sitting in chambers at the usual place of holding court in the county in which the information was filed, or in any other county of the judicial district, or in any county to which the cause may be sent on change of venue. [S13, §5239-n; C24, 27, §13667.]

Referral to in §13672.

13668. Record required. The proceedings with reference to arraignments and the taking of pleas, in vacation, shall be signed by the judge and filed with the clerk of the court of the county where the information was filed and entered at length in the records of the court with the same force and effect as if made and
entered in term time. [S13,§5239-n; C24, 27, §13668.]

Referred to in §13672.

13669. Judgments on written pleas. Judgments may be rendered in vacation on written pleas of guilty of the offense charged, or of any degree or grade thereof, or of any offense included therein, with the same force and effect as though rendered in term time. [S13,§5239-o; C24, 27, §13669.]

Referred to in §13672.

13670. Entry and execution. Said written plea of guilt, together with the judge's entry of judgment in reference thereto, shall be forthwith filed with the clerk of the court of the county wherein the information was filed and entered at length in the records of said court, and, after such entry, be executed as in case of judgments on indictment. [S13,§5239-o; C24, 27, §13670.]

Referred to in §13672.

Execution, ch 656.

13671. Place of rendition. Judgments in vacation can only be rendered by a judge of the district court sitting in chambers at the usual place of holding court in the county where the information was filed, or in any other county of the judicial district, or in any county to which the cause may be transferred on change of venue. [S13,§5239-o; C24, 27, §13671.]

Referred to in §13672.

Special term authorized, §10782.

13672. Transfer of record of proceedings. A record of the proceedings and judgment in sections 13666 to 13671, inclusive, when signed by the judge shall be sent to the clerk of the district court of the county in which the information was filed, which shall be entered at length in the records of the court and shall have the same force and effect as if made and entered by the court in said county, and the commitment or subsequent proceedings shall be had upon the judgment and record from that county. [S13,§5239-o; C24, 27, §13672.]

Referred to in §13698-31.

13673. Bail — construction. Whenever an accused shall be held to answer to the grand jury for an offense and shall give bail, such bail shall be construed as conditioned to answer to any indictment for said offense returned by the grand jury, to which the accused is legally held to answer, and to any information charging said offense filed by the county attorney. [S13,§5239-p; C24, 27, §13673.]

13674. Form of information. Information shall be, substantially, in the following form:

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ..........COUNTY.
THE STATE OF IOWA, vs. ..........B..........

 Comes now ..........., as county attorney of ..........county, state of Iowa, and in the name and by the authority of the state of Iowa accuses ........A........ B........ of the crime of (here insert the name of the offense), committed as follows:

The said A........ B........, on or about the ........day of .........., A. D........ (inserting the year) in the county of .........., and state of Iowa, (here insert the acts or omissions constituting the offense).

STATE OF IOWA, County Attorney.

I, .........., being first duly sworn, do deprecate and say, that I have made full and careful investigation of the facts upon which the above charge is based, and that the allegations contained in the above and foregoing information are true, as I verily believe.

Subscribed and sworn to by ........... before me, the undersigned, this ........day of .........., A. D........

(Here insert title of official before whom verification is made.)

Upon the information shall be indorsed the following:

(a) A true information. County Attorney.

(b) Names of witnesses:

(c) On the ........day of .........., A. D........, being satisfied from the showing made herein that this cause should (or should not, as the case may be) be prosecuted by information, the same is approved (or disapproved and the charge is ordered submitted to the next grand jury, as the case may be).

Judge of District Court.

(d) This information duly filed in the district court, this ........day of .........., A. D.........

(Here insert title of official before whom verification is made.)

(Here insert official title of judge or clerk, as case may be.)

Bail is hereby fixed on the within information in the sum of $ .........

(Here insert official title of judge or clerk, as case may be.)

[13675 to 13677, inc. Transferred. Now appear as 5180-1 to 5180-4, inc.

13677-b1. Transfer of misdemeanor cases. The judges of the district court shall have authority to transfer to the municipal court within their judicial district misdemeanor offenses for trial where either county attorney informations have been filed or indictments have been returned. [C27,§13677-b1.]

13677-b2. Duty of clerk. Upon making an order for the transfer of such cases the clerk of the district court shall certify and transmit
13678. Drawing grand jurors. At the term of court at which grand jurors are required to appear, the names of the twelve persons constituting the panel of the grand jury, except such as may have died, removed from the county, or have been excused by the court, shall, on the second day of each term of court, unless otherwise ordered by the court or judge, be placed by the clerk in a box, and after thoroughly mixing the same, he shall draw therefrom seven names, and the persons so drawn shall constitute the grand jury for that term. Should any of the persons so drawn be excused or fail to attend on said second day of the court, the clerk shall draw other names until the seven grand jurors are secured. [C51, §2881; R60, §§4608–4610; C73, §§4255–4257; C97, §5240; S13, §8240; C24, 27, §13678.]

13679. Additional drawings. If, for any reason, the number of grand jurors required is not secured from the twelve persons so constituting the panel or from the persons whose names are so drawn the panel of the grand jury for the term shall be filled, and the court shall issue a venire to secure their attendance. [C51, §2881; R60, §§4609, 4610; C73, §§4256, 4257; C97, §5240; S13, §8240; C24, 27, §13679.]

13680. Challenge to panel—motion. A defendant held to answer for a public offense may, before the grand jury is sworn, challenge the panel drawn from the grand jury box such number of names as the court may direct, and from the persons whose names are so drawn the panel of the grand jury for the term shall be filled, and the court shall issue a venire to secure their attendance. [C51, §2881; R60, §§4609, 4610; C73, §§4256, 4257; C97, §5240; S13, §8240; C24, 27, §13680.]

13681. Joinder in challenges. When several persons are held to answer for one and the same offense, no challenge to the panel can be made unless they all join therein. [C51, §2890; R60, §4619; C73, §4266; C97, §5242; C24, 27, §13681.]

13682. Grounds of challenge. A challenge to an individual grand juror may be made before the grand jury is sworn as follows:

By the state or the defendant, because the grand juror does not possess the qualifications required by law.

By the state only because:

1. He is related either by affinity or consanguinity nearer than in the fifth degree, or stands in the relation of agent, clerk, servant, or employee, to any person held to answer for a public offense, whose case may come before the grand jury.

2. He is bail for anyone held to answer for a public offense, whose case may come before the grand jury.

3. He is defendant in a prosecution similar to any prosecution to be examined by the grand jury.

4. He is, or within one year preceding has been, engaged or interested in carrying on any business, calling, or employment the carrying on of which is a violation of law, and for which the juror may be indicted by the grand jury.

By the defendant only because:

1. He is a prosecutor upon a charge against the defendant.

2. He has formed or expressed such an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner as would prevent him from rendering a true verdict upon the evidence submitted on the trial. [C51, §§2882, 2884, 2890; R60, §§4611, 4613, 4619; C73, §§4258, 4259, 4261, 4266; C97, §5243; C24, 27, §13682.]

Competency of jurors, §1654.
Computing relationship, §43.

13683. Decided by the court. Challenges to the panel or to an individual grand juror must be decided by the court. [C51, §2886; R60, §4615; C73, §4262; C97, §5244; C24, 27, §13683.]

13684. Effect of allowing challenge to panel. If a challenge to the panel be allowed, the grand jury is prohibited from inquiring into the charge against the defendant by whom it was interposed, and, if it does so and finds an indictment, the court must set it aside. [C51, §2887; R60, §4616; C73, §4263; C97, §5245; C24, 27, §13684.]

CHAPTER 635

IMPANELING GRAND JURY

13690. Oath of foreman.
13691. Oath of members.
13692. General charge of court.
13693. Special charge of court.
13694. Clerk—oath.
13695. Expression of opinion—presence before jury.
13696. Compensation.
13697. Shorthand reporter as clerk.
13698. Compensation.
13699. Assistant clerk.
13700. Member appointed clerk.
13701. Discharge of grand jury.
13685. Dismissal of jurors—new panels. If a challenge to an individual grand juror be allowed, he shall not be present at or take any part in the consideration of the charge against the defendant. If a challenge to the panel is allowed, or if by reason of challenges to individual grand jurors being allowed, or if for any cause at any time, the grand jury is reduced to a less number than seven, a new grand jury shall be impaneled to inquire into the charge against the defendant in whose behalf the challenge to the panel has been allowed, or the panel of the jury so reduced below the number required by law shall be filled as the case may be. If a challenge is allowed to the panel, the names of jurors required to impanel a new jury shall be drawn from the grand jury list. [C51, §2888; R60, §4617; C73, §4264; C97, §5246; S18, §5246; C24, 27, §13685.]

13686. Summoning additional jurors. If such grand jury has been reduced to a less number than seven by reason of challenges to individual jurors being allowed or for any other cause, the additional jurors required to fill the panel shall be summoned, first, from such of the twelve jurors originally summoned which were not drawn on the grand jury as first impaneled, or excused, and if they are exhausted, the additional number required shall be drawn from the grand jury list and the court shall, when necessary, issue a venire to secure the attendance of such additional jurors. The persons so summoned shall serve only in the case, or cases, in which, by reason of challenges, or other causes, the regular panel is set aside or is insufficient in number to find an indictment. [C97, §5246; S18, §5246; C24, 27, §13686.]

13687. Effect of violation. The grand jury shall inform the court of any violation of sections 13685 and 13686, which offense shall be punished as a contempt. [C51, §2892; R60, §4621; C73, §4268; C97, §5249; C24, 27, §13690.]

13688. Refilling panel. If for any cause the number of grand jurors is reduced below twelve, the court or judge may order the clerk to immediately draw from the grand jury list sufficient additional names to fill the panel, and such new grand jurors so drawn may, if so ordered by the court, serve as regular grand jurors for the county in which they are drawn for the remainder of the year. [C24, 27, §13688.]

13689. Foreman appointed. From the persons impaneled as grand jurors the court must appoint a foreman, or when the foreman already appointed is discharged, excused, or from any cause becomes unable to act, before the grand jury is finally discharged. [C51, §2891; R60, §4620; C73, §4267; C97, §5248; C24, 27, §13689.]

13690. Oath of foreman. The following oath must be administered to the foreman of the grand jury: "You, as foreman of the grand jury, shall diligently inquire and true presentment make of all public offenses against the people of this state, triable on indictment within this county, of which you have or can obtain legal evidence; you shall present no person through malice, hatred, or ill will, nor leave any unpresented through fear, favor, or affection, or for any reward, or the promise or hope thereof, but in all your presentments you shall present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, according to the best of your skill and understanding." [C51, §2892; R60, §4621; C73, §4268; C97, §5249; C24, 27, §13690.]

13691. Oath of members. The following oath must thereupon be administered to the other grand jurors: "The same oath which your foreman has now taken before you on his part, you and each of you shall well and truly observe on your part." [C51, §2893; R60, §4622; C73, §4269; C97, §5250; C24, 27, §13691.]

13692. General charge of court. The grand jury, being impaneled and sworn, may be charged by the court, who shall give them such information as may be proper as to the nature of their duties, and any charges for public offenses returned to the court or likely to come before that body. [C51, §2894; R60, §4623; C73, §4270; C97, §5251; C24, 27, §13692.]

13693. Special charge of court. The court shall specially give in his charge the provisions of the law regulating the accounting by public officers for fines and fees collected by them, and those providing for the suppression of intemperance. [C51, §2894; R60, §4623; C73, §4270; C97, §5251; C24, 27, §13693.]

13694. Clerk—oath. The court may appoint as clerk of the grand jury, a competent person who is not a member thereof. The following oath must be administered to him: "You solemnly swear that you will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of clerk of the grand jury, that you will not reveal to anyone its proceedings or the testimony given before it and will abstain from expressing any opinion upon any question before it, to or in the presence or hearing of the grand jury or any member thereof." [C51, §2895; R60, §§4624, 4629; C73, §4275; C97, §5256; S13, §5256; C24, 27, §13694.]

13695. Expression of opinion—presence before jury. Such clerk shall strictly abstain from expressing an opinion upon any question before the body, either to or in the presence or hearing of it or any member thereof, and shall not be present when any vote is being taken upon the finding of an indictment. [C97, §5256; S13, §5256; C24, 27, §13695.]

13696. Compensation. Such clerk shall receive compensation at the rate of two dollars per day for time actually and necessarily employed in the performance of the duties prescribed in this chapter. [C97, §5256; S13, §5256; C24, 27, §13696.]

13697. Shorthand reporter as clerk. In all counties having a population of more than fifty thousand inhabitants, the court may, if it deems it necessary, appoint as clerk of the grand jury a competent shorthand reporter. [S18, §5256; C24, 27, §13697.]
13698. Compensation. Such clerk shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the court at the time of the appointment, but said compensation, in counties having a population of less than seventy-five thousand inhabitants, shall not exceed four dollars per day for each day actually and necessarily employed in the performance of the duties herein defined.

In all counties having a population of more than seventy-five thousand inhabitants and less than one hundred twenty thousand inhabitants, such clerk shall receive as compensation an annual salary of not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars.

In counties having a population of one hundred twenty thousand and over, such clerks shall receive an annual salary of twenty-two hundred dollars. [§13698.

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In counties having a population of one hundred twenty thousand and over, such clerks shall receive an annual salary of twenty-two hundred dollars.]

13699. Assistant clerk. In addition thereto the court may, in counties having a population of one hundred twenty thousand inhabitants and over, if it deems it necessary, appoint an assistant clerk of the grand jury and fix his salary therefor. [C24, 27, §13699.]

13700. Member appointed clerk. If no such appointment is made by the court, the grand jury shall appoint as its clerk its own number who is not its foreman. [R60, §4629; C73, §4275; C97, §5257; C24, 27, §13700.]

13701. Discharge of grand jury. The grand jury, on the completion of its business, shall be discharged by the court, but, whether its business be completed or not, it is discharged by the final adjournment thereof. [C51, §2896; R60, §4625; C73, §4271; C97, §5252; C24, 27, §13701.]

CHAPTER 636
DUTIES OF GRAND JURY
Referred to in §13729.

13702. Indictable offenses. The grand jury shall inquire into all indictable offenses which may be tried within the county, and present them to the court by indictment. [C51, §2897; R60, §4626; C73, §4272; C97, §5253; C24, 27, §13702.]

13703. Special duties. It is made the special duty of the grand jury to inquire into:

1. The case of every person imprisoned in the jail of the county on a criminal charge and not indicted.
2. The condition and management of the public prisons within the county.
3. The willful and corrupt misconduct in office of all county officers.
4. The obstruction of highways. [C51, §2902; R60, §4632; C73, §4278; C97, §5261; C24, 27, §13703.]

13704. Access to county jails and public records. The grand jury is entitled to free access at all reasonably times to the county jails, and to the examination without charge of all public records within the county. [C51, §2904; R60, §4634; C73, §4280; C97, §5263; C24, 27, §13704.]

13705. Duty of court and county attorney. The grand jury may at all reasonable times ask the advice of the county attorney or the court. [C51, §2905; R60, §4635; C73, §4281; C97, §5264; C24, 27, §13705.]

13706. Right of county attorney to appear. The county attorney shall be allowed at all times to appear before the grand jury on his own request for the purpose of giving information relative to any matter cognizable by it, and for the purpose of examining witnesses, when necessary. [C51, §§2905, 2906; R60, §§4635, 4636; C73, §§4281, 4282; C97, §5264; C24, 27, §13706.]

13707. Secrecy of vote. Neither the county attorney nor any other officer or person except the grand jury must be present when the question is taken upon the finding of an indictment. [C51, §2906; R60, §4636; C73, §4282; C97, §5265; C24, 27, §13707.]

13708. Subpoenas. The clerk of the court must, when required by the foreman of the grand jury or county attorney, issue subpoenas for witnesses to appear before the grand jury. [C51, §2903; R60, §4633; C73, §4279; C97, §5262; C24, 27, §13708.]

13709. Failure to obey. If a witness fails to attend before the grand jury in obedience to a subpoena issued for that purpose and duly served, the court shall, upon the application of the county attorney or foreman of the grand jury, coerce the attendance of the witness by attachment, and may punish his disobedience as in the case of a witness failing to attend on the trial. [R60, §4642; C73, §4288; C97, §5271; C24, 27, §13709.]

Contempts, ch 536.

13710. Administering oath. The foreman of the grand jury may administer the oath to all
witnesses produced and examined before it. [R60, §4628; C73, §4274; C97, §5255; C24, 27, §13710.]

13711. Refusal of witness to testify. When a witness under examination before the grand jury refuses to testify or to answer a question put to him, it shall proceed with the witness into open court, and the foreman shall then distinctly state to the court the question and the refusal of the witness, and if upon hearing the witness the court shall decide that he is bound to testify or answer the question propounded, he shall inquire of the witness if he persists in his refusal, and, if he does, shall proceed with him as in cases of similar refusal in open court. [R60, §4641; C73, §4275; C97, §5258; C24, 27, §13711.]

Contempts, ch 536.

13712. Minutes to be kept. The clerk of the grand jury shall take and preserve minutes of the proceedings and of the evidence given before it, except the votes of its individual members on finding an indictment. [R60, §4629; C73, §4275; C97, §5258; C13, §5258; C24, 27, §13712.]

13713. Minutes read — signing by witness. When the evidence is taken, it shall be read over to and signed by the witness. [C97, §5258; §13, §5258; C24, 27, §13713.]

13714. Evidence returned and filed. When an indictment is found, all minutes and exhibits relating thereto shall be returned therewith and filed by the clerk of the court. [C73, §4275; C97, §5258; C13, §5258; C24, 27, §13714.]

Related provisions, §13647, 13729.

13715. Member as witness. If a member of the grand jury knows or has reason to believe that a public offense has been committed, triable in the county, he must declare the same to his fellow jurors, and be sworn as a witness upon the investigation before them. [C51, §2901; R60, §4631; C73, §4277; C97, §5258; C24, 27, §13715.]

13716. Evidence for defendant. The grand jury is not bound to hear evidence for defendant, but may do so, and must weigh all the evidence submitted to it, and when it has reason to believe that other evidence within its reach will explain away the charge, it may order the same produced. [C51, §2900; R60, §4630; C73, §4276; C97, §5259; C24, 27, §13716.]

13717. Evidence sufficient for indictment. An indictment should be found when all the evidence, taken together, is such as in the judgment of the grand jury, if unexplained, would warrant a conviction by the trial jury; otherwise it should not. [R60, §4637; C73, §4280; C97, §5266; C24, 27, §13717.]

13718. Kind of evidence required. An indictment can be found only upon evidence given by witnesses produced, sworn, and examined before the grand jury, or furnished by legal documentary evidence, or upon the minutes of evidence given by witnesses before a committing magistrate. [C51, §2898; 2899; R60, §4627; C73, §4273; C97, §5254; C24, 27, §13718.]

13719. Minutes of preliminary examination. All papers and other matters of evidence relating to the arrest and preliminary examination of the

charge against defendants who have been held to answer, returned to the court by magistrates, shall be laid before the grand jury, and shall be competent evidence upon which an indictment may be found. [R60, §4643; C73, §4288; C97, §5272; C24, 27, §13719.]

13720. When presence of witnesses unnecessary. The grand jury need not have before it for examination any witness who was examined before the committing magistrate, and whose evidence is returned by such magistrate in the minutes, unless requested by the county attorney. [C97, §5272; C24, 27, §13720.]

13721. Minutes of testimony before magistrate. If an indictment was found in whole or in part upon the minutes of evidence taken before a committing magistrate, the clerk of the grand jury shall write out a brief minute of the substance of such evidence, and the same shall be returned to the court with the indictment. [C97, §5272; C24, 27, §13721.]

13722. No indictment found — effect. If, upon investigation, the grand jury refuses to find an indictment, it shall return all of said papers to the court, with an in-dorsement thereon, signed by the foreman, to the effect that the charge is dismissed, and thereupon the court must order the discharge of the defendant from custody if in jail, and the exoneration of bail if bail be given, unless the court, upon good cause shown, direct that the charge should again be submitted to the grand jury, in which case the defendant may be continued in custody, or on bail, until the next term of court. [R60, §4643; C73, §4289; C97, §5272; C24, 27, §13722.]

Related provision, §14023.

13723. Effect of dismissal. Such dismissal of the charge does not prevent the same from being submitted to a grand jury as often as the court may direct; but without such direction it cannot be again submitted. [R60, §4644; C73, §4290; C97, §5273; C24, 27, §13723.]

13724. Proceedings secret — disclosure of action. Every member of the grand jury must keep secret the proceedings of that body and the testimony given before it, except as provided in section 13725; nor shall any grand juror or officer of the court disclose the fact that an indictment for a felony has been found against a person not in custody or under bail, otherwise than by presenting the same in court or issuing or executing process thereon, until such person has been arrested. A violation of this section is a misdemeanor. [C51, §2907; R60, §4638; C73, §4284; C97, §5267; C24, 27, §13724.]

Punishment, §12894.

13725. Disclosure required. Any member of the grand jury and the clerk thereof, and any officer of the court, may be required by the court or any legislative committee duly authorized to inquire into the conduct or acts of any state officer which might be the basis for impeachment proceedings, to disclose the testimony of a witness examined before the grand jury for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is consistent with
that given by him before the court or legislative committee, or to disclose the same upon a charge of perjury against the witness, or when in the opinion of the court or legislative committee such disclosure is necessary in the administration of justice. [C51,§2908; R60,§4639; C73,§4285; C97, §5268; C24, 27,§13725.]

Referred to in §13724.

CHAPTER 637
FINDING AND PRESENTATION OF INDICTMENT

13727. Vote necessary—indorsement.
13728. Indictment at instance of private prosecutor.
13729. Names of witnesses indorsed.

13727. Vote necessary—indorsement. An indictment cannot be found without the concurrence of five grand jurors. Every indictment must be indorsed "a true bill" and the indorsement signed by the foreman of the grand jury. [C51,§2910; R60,§4645; C73,§4291; C97, §5274; S13,§5274-a; C24, 27,§13727.]

Referred to in §13728.

Similar provision, §13646.

13728. Indictment at instance of private prosecutor. When an indictment is found at the instance of a private prosecutor, the following must be added to the indorsement required by section 13727, "found at the instance of" (here state the name of the person) and, in such case, if the prosecution fails, the court trying the cause may tax the costs against him, if satisfied from all the circumstances that the prosecution was malicious or without probable cause. [R60, §4646; C73,§4292; C97,§5275; C24, 27,§13728.]

Similar provision, §13652.

13729. Names of witnesses indorsed. When an indictment is found, the names of all witnesses on whose evidence it is found must be indorsed thereon before it is presented in the court, and must be, with the minutes of the evidence of such witnesses, presented to the court by the foreman in the presence of the grand jury, and all of the same marked "filed" by the clerk, as provided in the chapter relating to the duties of the grand jury, and shall remain in his office as a record. [C51,§§2913,2914; R60, §§4647, 4648; C73,§§4293, 4294; C97,§5276; C24, 27,§13729.]

Similar and related provisions, §§13647, 13714.

CHAPTER 638
INDICTMENT

Applicable to county attorney information, §13655.

13730. Minutes of evidence not public—copy.
13731. Minutes used on resubmission.

13730. Minutes of evidence not public—copy. Such minutes of evidence shall not be open for the inspection of any person except the judge of the court, the county attorney or his assistant or clerk, the defendant and his counsel, or the assistant or clerk of such counsel. The clerk of the court must, within two days after demand made, furnish the defendant or his counsel a copy thereof without charge, or permit the defendant's counsel, or the clerk of such counsel, to take a copy. [C51,§2913; R60, §4647; C73,§4293; C97,§5277; C24, 27,§13730.]

Similar provision, §13653.

13731. Minutes used on resubmission. When an indictment is held insufficient, and an order is made to resubmit the case to the same or another grand jury, or where the grand jury has ignored a bill and the same has been ordered back to the same or another grand jury for further investigation, it shall be unnecessary to summon the witnesses again before such jury in such cases, but the minutes of the testimony returned with the defective indictment or ignored bill or information shall be detached and returned to the grand jury; and thereupon, without more, such grand jury may find a bill and attach said minutes of the evidence thereto, and return said indictment therewith into court in the usual manner, and may in either case take additional testimony. [C97, §§5278; C24, 27,§13731.]

13732. Definition.
13732-c11. Ownership.
13732-c12. Intent.
13732-c13. Immaterial allegations.
13732-c15. Description of place or thing.
13732-c16. Identification of others than defendant.
13732-c17. Money or securities.
13732-c18. Instruments generally.
13732-c19. Spoken or written words—pictures.
13732-c20. Words and phrases.
13732-c22. Negativing exception.
13732-c23. Disjunctive or alternative allegations.
§13732, Ch 638, INDICTMENT

13732-c24. Indirect or inferential allegations.
13732-c25. Libel.
13732-c27. Degrees of offense.
13732-c28. Repugnant allegation.
13732-c29. Surplusage.
13732-c30. Indictment under prior law.
13732-c32. Form of informations.
13732-c33. Permissible forms.
13737. Charging but one offense.
13738. Charging several offenses.
13738-b1. Miscellaneous separate offenses.

13732. Definition. An indictment is an accusation in writing, found and presented by a grand jury legally impaneled and sworn to the court in which it is impaneled, charging that a person therein named has done some act, or been guilty of some omission, which by law is a public offense, punishable on indictment. [C51, §2915; R60, §4649; C73, §4295; C97, §5279: C24, 27, §13732.]

13732-c1. Form of indictment. The indictment may be in substantially the following form:

"In the district court of Iowa in and for .... county.

State of Iowa vs. A. B.

The grand jurors of the county of ......... accuse A. B. of (here state the offense, e.g., treason, manslaughter, robbery, or larceny) and charge that (here the particulars of the offense, for instance, as set forth in section 13732-c33 may be added with the view to avoiding the necessity for a bill of particulars)."

[Illustration for indictment for murder.

The grand jurors of the county of Polk accuse John Doe of murder and charge that on or about the 1st day of December, 1928, John Doe murdered Richard Roe.

Illustration for indictment for burglary.

The grand jurors of the county of Polk accuse John Doe of burglary and charge that on or about the 1st day of December, 1928, John Doe committed burglary of the dwelling of Richard Roe.

Illustration for indictment for robbery.

The grand jurors of the county of Polk accuse John Doe of robbery and charge that on or about the 1st day of December, 1928, John Doe robbed Richard Roe.]

13732-c2. Contents of indictment. The indictment may charge, and is valid and sufficient if it charges, the offense for which the accused is being prosecuted in one or more of the following ways:

1. By using the name given to the offense by statute.
2. By stating so much of the definition of the offense, either in terms of the common law or of the statute defining the offense, or in terms of substantially the same meaning, as is sufficient to give the court and the accused notice of what offense is intended to be charged.

The indictment may refer to a section or subsection of any statute creating the crime charged therein, and in determining the validity or sufficiency of such indictment regard shall be had to such reference. [C51, §2916; R60, §§4650, 4652, 4659; C73, §§4296, 4298, 4305; C97, §§5280, 5282, 5289; S13, §5289; C24, 27, §§13733, 13735, 13743; 43GA, ch 266, §2.]

Referred to in §§13732-c5-c15-c18-c21-c22.

13732-c3. Absence of particulars—effect. No indictment which charges the offense in accordance with the provisions of section 13732-c2 shall be held to be insufficient on the ground that it fails to inform the defendant of the particulars of the offense. [43GA, ch 266, §3.]


1. When an indictment charges an offense in accordance with the provisions of section 13732-c2, but such indictment together with the minutes of the evidence filed therewith fails to inform the defendant of the particulars of the offense sufficiently to enable him to prepare his defense, or to give him such information as he is entitled to under the constitution of this state, the court may, of its own motion, and shall, at the request of the defendant, order the county attorney to furnish a bill of particulars containing such information as may be necessary for these purposes, or the county attorney may of his own motion furnish such bill of particulars.

2. When the court deems it to be in the interest of justice that facts not set out in the indictment or in the minutes of the evidence or in any previous bill of particulars, should be furnished to the defendant, it may order the county attorney to furnish a bill of particulars containing such facts. In determining whether such facts and, if so, what facts, should be so furnished the court shall consider the whole record of the case and the entire course of the proceedings against the defendant.

3. Supplemental bills of particulars or a new bill may be ordered by the court or furnished voluntarily under the conditions above stated.

4. Each supplemental bill shall operate to amend any and all previous bills and a new bill shall supersede any previous bill.

5. When any bill of particulars is furnished it shall be filed and become a part of the record and a copy of such bill shall be given to the defendant upon his request. [43GA, ch 266, §4.]

Referred to in §13732-c5.

13732-c5. Setting aside indictment. If it appears from the bill of particulars furnished under section 13732-c4 that the particulars stated do not constitute the offense charged in the indictment, or that the defendant did not
committed that offense, or that a prosecution for
that offense is barred by the statute of limita-
tions, the court may and on motion of defendant
shall set aside the indictment unless the county
attorney shall furnish another bill of particulars
which so states the particulars as to show that
the particulars constitute the offense charged
in the indictment and that the offense was com-
mitted by the defendant and that it is not barred
by the statute of limitations. [43GA, ch 266,§5.]

1. In an indictment or bill of particulars it is
sufficient for the purpose of identifying the de-
fendant to state his true name, or to state the
name, appellation or nickname by which he has
been or is known, or, if no better way of identi-
fying him is practicable, by stating a fictitious
name, or describing him as a person whose name
is unknown, or in any other manner. In stating
the true name or the name by which the defend-
ant has been or is known or a fictitious name, it
is sufficient to state a surname, a surname and
one or more given names, or a surname and one
or more abbreviations or initials of a given name
or names.
2. If the defendant is a corporation, it is suffi-
cient to state the corporate name of such cor-
poration, or any name or designation by which
it has been or is known or by which it may be
identified, without an averment that the corpo-
ration is a corporation or that it was incorpo-
rated according to law.
3. If in the course of the proceedings the true
name of a person indicted otherwise than by his
true name is disclosed by the defendant or in
the proceedings before the court, it shall order
the true name of the defendant to be inserted in
the indictment and court record wherever his
name appears otherwise therein, and the case
shall proceed against him in his true name.
4. In no case is it necessary to prove that the
true name of the defendant is unknown to the
grand jury or prosecuting attorney. [C51,§2916;
R60,§§4653, 4659; C73,§§4297, 4305; C97,§§5283,
5289; S13,§5289; C24, 27,§§13736, 13743; 43GA,
ch 266,§6.]

13732-c7. Time of commission of offense.
1. An indictment need contain no allegation
of the time of the commission of the offense
except in those cases in which time is a material
ingredient of the offense.
2. The allegation in an indictment that the
defendant committed the offense shall in all
cases be considered an allegation that the
offense was committed after it became an of-
fense and before the finding of the indictment
and within the period of limitations prescribed
by law for the prosecution of the offense.
3. All allegations of the indictment and bill of
particulars shall, unless stated otherwise, be
demanded to refer to the same time. [C51,§2916;
R60,§§4653, 4659, 4660; C73,§§4297, 4305, 4309;
C97,§§5281, 5285, 5289; S13,§5289; C24, 27,
§§13734, 13739, 13743; 43GA, ch 266,§7.]

13732-c8. Place of commission of offense.
1. An indictment need contain no allegation of
the place of the commission of the offense, ex-
cept in those cases in which the place is a ma-
terial ingredient of the offense.
2. The allegation in an indictment that the
defendant committed the offense shall in all
cases be considered an allegation that the of-
fense was committed within the territorial jurisdic-
tion of the court.
3. All allegations in the indictment and bill of
particulars shall, unless stated otherwise, be
demanded to refer to the same place. [C51,§§2916,
2920; R60,§§4651, 4659, 4660; C73,§§4297, 4305,
4306; C97,§§5281, 5289, 5290; S13,§5289; C24, 27,
§§13734, 13743, 13749; 43GA, ch 266,§8.]

13732-c9. Means. An indictment need contain
no allegation of the means by which an off-
ense was committed, unless such allegation
is necessary to charge an offense under section
13732-c2. [43GA, ch 266,§9.]

13732-c10. Value. An indictment or bill of
particulars need contain no allegation of the
value or price of any property, unless such
allegation is necessary to charge an indictable
offense under section 13732-c2, and in such case
it is sufficient to aver that the value or price of
the property equals or exceeds the certain value
or price which determines the offense. The facts
which give the property such value need not be
alleged. [43GA, ch 266,§10.]

13732-c11. Ownership. 1. An indictment need contain no allegation
of the ownership of any property, unless such
allegation is necessary to charge the offense
under section 13732-c2.
2. An allegation in an indictment or bill of
particulars of ownership of property is sup-
ported by proof of possession or right of posses-
sion of such property, and any statement in an
indictment or bill of particulars which implies
possession or right of possession is a sufficient
allegation of ownership. [43GA, ch 266,§11.]

13732-c12. Intent. 1. An indictment need contain no allegation
of the intent with which an act was done, unless
such allegation is necessary to charge the offense
under section 13732-c2.
2. An allegation generally of an intent to
defraud and injure is sufficient without alleging
an intent to defraud or injure any particular
person, unless such allegation is necessary to
charge the offense under section 13732-c2. [C51,
§2927; R60,§4667; C73,§4313; C97,§5298; C24,
27,§13756; 43GA, ch 266,§12.]

13732-c13. Immaterial allegations. An
indictment need not charge that the offense was
committed or the act done “feloniously” or
“traitorously” or “unlawfully” or “with force
and arms” or “with a strong hand”, nor need it
use any phrase of like kind otherwise to charac-
terize the offense, nor need it allege that the
offense was committed or the act done “bur-
glariously”, “wilfully”, “knowingly”, “malici-
ously”, or “negligently”, nor need it otherwise
characterize the manner of the commission of
the offense unless such characterization is nec-
essary to charge the offense under section
13732-c2. [C51,§2920; R60,§4660; C73,§4306;
C97,§5290; C24, 27,§13749; 43GA, ch 266,§13.]
§ 13732-cl4. Unnecessary allegations. An indictment need not state any matter not necessary to be proved. [C51, §2920; R60, §4660; C73, §4506; C97, §5220; C24, 27, §13749; 43GA, ch 266, §14.]

See § 13732-cl9.

§ 13732-cl5. Description of place or thing. Whenever it is necessary in an indictment to describe any place or thing in order to charge an offense under section § 13732-c2 it is sufficient to describe such place or thing by any term which in common understanding embraces such place or thing and does not include any place or thing which is not by law the subject of, or connected with, the offense. [R60, §§4666, 4657; C73, §§4302, 4303; C97, §§5286, 5287; C24, 27, §§13740, 13741; 43GA, ch 266, §15.]

§ 13732-cl6. Identification of others than defendant. 1. In an indictment or bill of particulars it is sufficient for the purpose of identifying any person other than the defendant to state his true name, or to state the name, appellation, or nickname by which he has been or is known, or, if no better way of identifying such person is practicable, by stating a fictitious name, or stating the name of an office or position held by him, or by describing him as "a certain person", or by words of similar import, or in any other manner. In stating the true name of such person or the name by which such person has been, or is known, it is sufficient to state a surname, or a surname and one or more given names, or a surname and one or more abbreviations or initials of a given name or names. 2. It is sufficient for the purpose of describing any group or association of persons not incorporated to state the proper name of such group or association, or to state any name or designation by which the group or association has been or is known or by which it may be identified, or to state the names of all the persons in such group or association, or to state the name or names of one or more persons in such group or association, referring to the other or others as "another" or "others". 3. It is sufficient for the purpose of describing a corporation to state the corporate name of such corporation, or any name or designation by which it has been or is known, or by which it may be identified, without an averment that the corporation is a corporation or that it was incorporated according to law. 4. In no case is it necessary to aver or prove that the true name of any person, group or association of persons or any corporation is unknown to the grand jury or prosecuting attorney. 5. If in the course of the trial the true name of any person, group, or association of persons, or corporation, described otherwise than by the true name is disclosed by the evidence, the court shall cause the true name to be inserted in the indictment and court record wherever the name appears otherwise. [R60, §§4657; C73, §§4302; C97, §5286; C24, 27, §13740; 43GA, ch 266, §16.]

§ 13732-cl7. Money or securities. In an indictment in which it is necessary to make an averment as to money, treasury notes or certificates, bank notes or other securities intended to circulate as money, checks, drafts or bills of exchange, it is sufficient to describe the same or any of them as money, without specifying the particular character, number, denomination, kind, species, or nature thereof. [43GA, ch 266, §17.]

§ 13732-cl8. Instruments generally. Whenever it is necessary in an indictment or bill of particulars to make an averment relative to any instrument which consists wholly or in part of writing or figures, pictures or designs, it is sufficient to describe such instrument by any name or description by which it is usually known or by which it may be identified, or by its purport, without setting forth a copy or facsimile of the whole or any part thereof: provided that the description, if in a bill of particulars, sets forth the character and contents of the instrument with such particularity as to enable the defendant to prepare his defense. [C51, §2925; R60, §§4665; C73, §§4311; C97, §5236; C24, 27, §§13759, 13760; 43GA, ch 266, §18.]

§ 13732-cl9. Spoken or written words—pictures. Whenever in an indictment or bill of particulars an averment relative to any spoken or written words or any picture is necessary, it is sufficient to set forth such spoken or written words by their general purport or to describe such picture generally, without setting forth a copy or facsimile of such written words or such picture: provided that when such words or description occur in a bill of particulars, the defendant is thereby sufficiently informed of the identity of the words or picture concerning which the averment is made as to enable him to prepare his defense. [43GA, ch 266, §19.]

§ 13732-cl20. Words and phrases. The words and phrases used in an indictment or bill of particulars are to be construed according to their usual acceptation, except that words and phrases which have been defined by law or which have acquired a legal signification are to be construed according to their legal signification. [R60, §§4657; C73, §§4302; C97, §5287; C24, 27, §§13741, 13759; 43GA, ch 266, §20.]

§ 13732-cl21. Prior conviction. In alleging in an indictment or information a prior conviction of the defendant it is sufficient to allege that the defendant was convicted of a certain offense, stating the name of the offense, if it has one, or otherwise stating the offense in accordance with the provisions of section § 13732-c2, subsection 2. [43GA, ch 266, §21.]

See ch 614.

§ 13732-cl22. Negativing exception. No indictment for an offense created or defined by statute shall be invalid or insufficient merely for the reason that it fails to negative any exception, excuse or proviso contained in the statute creating or defining the offense. [43GA, ch 266, §22.]

Negativing exceptions, §§1952, 3156.

§ 13732-cl23. Disjunctive or alternative allegations. No indictment for an offense which may be committed by the doing of one or more of several acts, or by one or more of several means,
or with one or more of several intents, or with one or more of several results, shall be invalid or insufficient for the reason that two or more of such acts, means, intents or results are charged in the disjunctive or alternative. [43GA, ch 266, §23.]

13732-c24. Indirect or inferential allegations. No indictment shall be invalid or insufficient for the reason that it alleges indirectly and by inference or by way of recital any matters, facts, or circumstances connected with or constituting the offense. [43GA, ch 266, §24.]

13732-c25. Libel. No indictment for libel shall be invalid or insufficient for the reason that it does not set forth extrinsic facts for the purpose of showing the application to the party alleged to be libelled of the defamatory matter on which the indictment is founded. [43GA, ch 266, §25.]

Additional provision, §13258.

13732-c26. Perjury. An indictment for perjury, or for subornation of, solicitation of, or conspiracy to commit, perjury need not set forth any part of the records or proceedings with which the oath was connected, or the commission or authority of the court or other official before whom the perjury was committed or was to have been committed, or the form of the oath or affirmation, or the manner of administering the same. [C51, §2926; R60, §4666; C73, §4312; C97, §5296; C24, 27, §13754; 43GA, ch 266, §26.]

13732-c27. Degrees of offense. In an indictment for an offense which is divided into degrees it is sufficient to charge that the accused committed the offense. [43GA, ch 266, §27.]

13732-c28. Repugnant allegation. No indictment shall be invalid or insufficient by reason of any repugnant allegation contained therein: provided that an offense is charged in accordance with the provisions of section 13732-c2. [C51, §2920; R60, §4660; C73, §4306; C97, §5290; C24, 27, §13749; 43GA, ch 266, §28.]

13732-c29. Surplusage. Any allegation unnecessary under existing law or under the provisions of this act [43GA, ch 266] may, if contained in an indictment, be disregarded as surplusage. [C51, §2920; R60, §4660; C73, §4306; C97, §5290; C24, 27, §13749; 43GA, ch 266, §29.]

See §13732-c14.

13732-c30. Indictment under prior law. Nothing contained in this act [43GA, ch 266] shall be so construed as to make invalid or insufficient any indictment which would have been valid and sufficient under the law existing at the date of the enactment hereof. [43GA, ch 266, §30.]

13732-c31. Rule of interpretation. Whenever reference is made to what is necessary to be included in an indictment the interpretation shall be that it is necessary to be included in the indictment, information or bill of particulars; and wherever reference is made to what is not necessary to be included in an indictment, the interpretation shall be that it is not necessary to be included in the indictment, information or bill of particulars. [43GA, ch 266, §31.]

13732-c32. Form of informations. No preliminary information and no information for a nonindictable offense which charges the offense in accordance with the provisions of this act [43GA, ch 266], shall be held to be insufficient. [43GA, ch 266, §32.]

13732-c33. Permissible forms. The following forms may be used in the cases in which they are applicable:

Adultery—A. B. committed adultery with C. D.

Affray—A. B. and C. D. made an affray.

Arson—A. B. committed arson of the dwelling of C. D. (Other burnings) A. B. wilfully and maliciously burned the warehouse of C. D. A. B. wilfully and maliciously set fire to the haystack of C. D.

Assault—A. B. assaulted C. D.

Assault and battery—A. B. committed assault and battery upon C. D.

Assault with intent—A. B. assaulted C. D. with intent to murder (or to rob or to inflict great bodily injury, as the case may be).

Assault while masked—A. B. while masked, assaulted C. D.

Attempt—A. B. attempted to break and enter the dwelling of C. D. with intent to commit a public offense (or attempted to commit arson of the dwelling of C. D., or attempted to produce the miscarriage of C. D., or whatever the indictable attempt may be).

Bigamy—A. B. committed bigamy with C. D.

Bribery—A. B. bribed C. D. (or offered a bribe to C. D., or accepted a bribe from C. D., etc.).

Burglary—A. B. committed burglary of the dwelling of C. D.

Burglary by means of explosives—A. B. committed burglary of the building of C. D. by means of explosives.

Burglary by means of electricity—A. B. committed burglary of the building of C. D. by means of electricity.

(Other breaking and enterings)—A. B. broke and entered the dwelling of C. D. (or A. B. committed an entry of the dwelling of C. D., or A. B. broke and entered office of C. D. as the case may be).

Carrying concealed weapons—A. B. carried concealed weapons.

Cigarettes—A. B. sold cigarettes to C. D. without affixing stamps.

Common felon—A. B. committed burglary of the dwelling of C. D. (or robbed C. D., or set forth any other crime mentioned in section 13396 after the following convictions (set forth convictions of D. of two prior offenses mentioned in section 13396, giving the court, date and place of rendition).

Conspiracy—A. B. and C. D. conspired together to murder E. F. (or to steal the property of E. F. or to rob E. F., as the case may be).

Desertion—A. B. deserted his wife C. B. (or his child D. B.).

Embezzlement—A. B. embezzled fifty dollars of C. D.
Failure to report automobile accident—A. B., while operating a motor vehicle, injured C. D. and failed to give notice of the accident.

False pretenses—A. B. obtained an automobile from C. D. by means of false pretenses.

Forgery—A. B. forged a certain instrument purporting to be a promissory note (or describe the note or give its tenor or substance).

Gambling—A. B. gambled with C. D.

Incest—A. B. committed incest with C. D.

Indecent exposure—A. B. made an indecent exposure of his person.

Intoxicating liquors—

Nuisance—A. B. kept a building at (give street and number and city or otherwise describe or identify the building for purposes of abatement) in which he unlawfully possessed intoxicating liquors.

Possession—A. B. unlawfully possessed intoxicating liquors.

Keeping house of ill fame—A. B. kept a house of ill fame.

Kidnapping—A. B. kidnapped C. D.

Larceny—A. B. stole from C. D. a horse worth more than twenty dollars.

Lascivious acts with children—A. B. committed lascivious acts with C. D. who was under sixteen years of age.


Libel—A. B. published a libel concerning C. D. in the form of a letter (book, picture, etc., as the case may be), (the particulars should specify the pages and lines constituting the libel, when necessary, as where it is contained in a book or pamphlet).

Malicious mischief—A. B. maliciously injured the building of C. D.

Manslaughter—A. B. unlawfully killed C. D.

Murder—A. B. murdered C. D.

Perjury—A. B. committed perjury by testifying as follows: (Set forth the testimony).

Prostitution—A. B. resorted to a house of ill fame for the purpose of prostitution (or A. B. was found in a hotel leading a life of prostitution, as the case may be).

Rape—A. B. raped C. D.

Receiving stolen property—A. B. received a stolen watch belonging to C. D. and worth more than twenty dollars, knowing that it had been stolen.

Robbery—A. B. robbed C. D.

Seduction—A. B. seduced C. D.

Sodomy—A. B. committed sodomy with C. D.

Uttering a forged instrument—A. B. uttered as genuine a forged instrument purporting to be a promissory note (or describe the note or give its tenor or substance). [R60, §4651; C73, §4297; C97, §5281; C24, 27, §13734; 43GA, ch 266, §33.]

Referred to in §13732-c1.

13732 to 13736, inc. Rep. by 43GA, ch 266.

13737. Charging but one offense. The indictment must charge but one offense, but it may be charged in different forms to meet the testimony, and, if it may have been committed in different modes and by different means, may allege the modes and means in the alternative. [C51, §2917; R60, §4654; C73, §4900; C97, §5284; C24, 27, §13737.]

13738. Charging several offenses. In case of compound offenses where in the same transaction more than one offense has been committed, the indictment may charge the several offenses and the defendant may be convicted of any offense included therein. [R60, §4654; C73, §4900; C97, §5284; C24, 27, §13738.]

13738-b1. Miscellaneous separate offenses. An indictment may charge in separate counts:

1. A burglary and one or more other indictable offenses committed in connection with said burglary. The term "burglary" shall embrace any violation of sections 13794 to 13804, inclusive, or

2. A robbery and one or more other indictable offenses committed in connection with said robbery, or

3. The forgery of an instrument and the uttering and publishing of said forgery when both offenses are committed by the same person, or

4. A conspiracy and the offense committed in pursuance of said conspiracy, if such offense be indictable, or

5. An attempt to commit an unlawful miscarriage of a woman, and the homicide resulting from such attempt. [C27, §13738-b1.]

Referred to in §§13738-b2, 13738-b5.

13738-b2. Judgment. Under section 13738-b1, separate judgments shall be rendered on each count on which the accused is convicted. [C27, §13738-b2.]

Referred to in §13738-b5.

13738-b3. Larceny, false pretenses and receiving stolen property. An indictment may charge in separate counts against the same person:

1. An indictable larceny, the obtaining of the same property by false pretenses, and the receiving of the same property with knowledge that it has been obtained by means of a larceny, or

2. The larceny of property and the embezzlement of the same property. [C27, §13738-b3.]

Referred to in §§13738-b4, 13738-b5.

13738-b4. Judgment. Under section 13738-b3 judgment shall not be rendered against the accused on more than one count. [C27, §13738-b4.]

Referred to in §13738-b5.

13738-b5. "Indictment" includes "information". The term "indictment" as used in sections 13738-b1 to 13738-b4, inclusive, shall be deemed to embrace not only an indictment but also a trial information as provided in chapter 634. [C27, §13738-b5.]

13739 to 13743, inc. Rep. by 43GA, ch 266.
13744. Amendment. The court may, on motion of the state, and before or during the trial, order the indictment so amended as to correct errors or omissions in matters of form or substance. [S13, §5289; C24, 27, §13744.]
Waiver of defects, §13791.

13745. Amendment before trial. If the application for an amendment be made before the commencement of the trial, the application and a copy of the proposed amendment shall be served upon the defendant, or upon his attorney of record, and an opportunity given the defendant to resist the same. [S13, §5289; C24, 27, §13745.]

13746. Amendment during trial. If the application be made during the trial, the application and the amendment may be dictated into the record in the presence of the defendant or of his counsel, and such record shall constitute sufficient notice to the defendant. [C27, §13746.]

13747. Nonpermissible amendment. Such amendment shall not be ordered when it will have the effect of charging the accused with an offense which is different than the offense which was intended to be charged in the indictment as returned by the grand jury. [S13, §5289; C24, 27, §13747.]

13748. Continuance. No continuance or delay in trial shall be granted because of such amendment unless it is made to appear that defendant should have additional time to prepare for trial because of such amendment. [S13, §5289; C24, 27, §13748.]

CHAPTER 639

13759. Bench warrant.
13760. Warrant ordered—bail fixed.
13761. Issuance of warrant.
13762. Form in case of felony.
13763. Form in case of misdemeanor.
13764. Proceedings as to bail.

13759. Bench warrant. The process upon an indictment for the arrest of an individual shall be a warrant. [R60, §4672; C73, §4318; C97, §5303; C24, 27, §13759.]

13760. Warrant ordered—bail fixed. When an indictment is filed by the clerk of the court against a defendant not in custody nor under bail, or who has not deposited money instead of bail, the judge of the court shall make an order on the indictment, which shall be signed by him with his name of office, that a warrant issue for the arrest of the defendant, and, if the offense charged be bailable, fix the amount in which bail may be taken. [R60, §4673; C73, §4319; C97, §5304; C24, 27, §13760.]

13761. Issuance of warrant. The clerk on the application of the county attorney shall at any time after the making of the order of the judge, whether the court be in session or not, issue a warrant into one or more counties. [R60, §4674; C73, §4320; C97, §5305; C24, 27, §13761.]

13762. Form in case of felony. A warrant, if the offense be a felony, shall be substantially in the following form:

THE STATE OF IOWA, To any peace officer in the state:

An indictment having been found in the district court of said county on the ...... day of A. D. ...... (the day on which the indictment is marked filed by the clerk of the court) charging A. B. with the crime of (here designate the offense by the name, if it have one, or by a brief general description of it, substantially as in the indictment). You are hereby commanded to arrest the said A. B. and bring him before said court to answer said indictment, if the said court be then in session in said county, or if not then in session in said county, that you deliver him into the custody of the sheriff of said county.

13763. Form in case of misdemeanor.
13764. Proceedings as to bail.

13766. Service and return.
13767. When defendant deemed present.
13768. Indictment against convict in penitentiary.
13769. Defendant returned—how punished.
Given under my hand and the seal of said court at my office in the county aforesaid, this day of , A. D. 

[Seal] Clerk.

By order of the judge of the court.

[Seal]

Clerk.

CHAPTER 640
ARRAIGNMENT OF DEFENDANT

§13770. Time of arraignment—waiver—corporation. As soon as practicable after an indictment is found, the defendant must be arraigned thereon, unless he waive the same. Where a corporation is defendant, arraignment shall not be required. [C51,§2931; R60,§4680; C73,§4327; C97,§5310; C24, 27,§13770.]

§13771. Personal presence—when necessary. A person charged with a felony, or in custody without an attorney, must be personally present for arraignment, but in other cases he may appear therefor by counsel. [C51,§2932; R60, §§4681, 4682; C73,§§4328, 4329; C97,§5311; C24, 27,§13771.]

§13772. Out on bail—failure to appear—arrest. If the defendant is at large on bail or on the application of the county attorney, and shall substantially notify the defendant of the finding of the indictment, of the nature of the offense charged, and that it must forthwith appear and answer the same. [C73,§4326; C97, §5309; C24, 27,§13765.]

§13766. Service and return. Said notice may be served by any peace officer in any county in the state on any officer or agent of the defendant, by reading the same to him and leaving with him a copy thereof, and shall be returned to the clerk's office without delay, with proper return of its service. [C73,§4326; C97,§5309; C24, 27,§13766.]

§13767. When defendant deemed present. From and after two days from the time of the making of such service, the defendant shall be considered in court, and present to all proceedings had on the indictment. [C73,§4326; C97,§5309; C24, 27,§13767.]

§13768. Indictment against convict in penitentiary. Upon the return of an indictment or upon the filing of a trial information for any offense which may be punished by death or life imprisonment, against any person confined in the penitentiary or men's reformatory, the court to which such indictment is returned may enter an order directing that such person be produced before it for trial. The sheriff shall execute such order by serving a copy thereof on the warden having such accused person in custody and thereupon such person shall be delivered to such sheriff and conveyed to the place of trial. [S13,§§5718-b, 5718-c; C24, 27, §13768.]

§13769. Defendant returned—how punished. If the defendant be found not guilty, he shall be returned to the institution from which he was taken; if convicted he shall be punished as provided by law. [S13,§5718-d; C24, 27,§13769.]
to select or assign him counsel, not exceeding two, who shall have free access to him at all reasonable hours. [C51,§2936; R60,§4685; C73, §4332; C97,§5313; C24, 27,§13773.]

13774. Fee for attorney defending. An attorney appointed by the court to defend a person indicted for homicide, or any offense the punishment of which may be life imprisonment, shall receive from the county treasury a fee of twenty dollars per day for time actually occupied in court in the trial of defendant. If the prosecution be for any other felony, he shall receive the sum of ten dollars in full for services. Such attorney need not follow the case into another county or into the supreme court, but if he does so shall receive an enlarged compensation on a scale corresponding to that fixed by this section. Only one attorney in any one case shall receive such compensation. [C51,§§2561-2563; R60, §§1578, 4168-4170; C73,§§3829-3831; C97,§5314; C24, 27,§13774.]

13775. Affidavit required. To be entitled to such compensation, the attorney must file with the court his affidavit that he has not directly or indirectly received, or entered into a contract to receive, any compensation for such services from any source. [C51,§2565; R60,§4170; C73, §3831; C97,§5314; C24, 27,§13775.]

13776. Arraignment—by whom made. The arraignment may be made by the court, or by the clerk or county attorney under its direction. [C51,§2937; R60,§4685; C73, §4333; C97,§5315; C24, 27,§13776.]

CHAPTER 641

SETTING ASIDE INDICTMENT


13781. Grounds for setting aside indictment. The motion to set aside the indictment can be made, before a plea is entered by the defendant, on one or more of the following grounds, and must be sustained:
1. When it is not indorsed "a true bill" and the indorsement signed by the foreman of the grand jury as prescribed by this code.
2. When the names of all witnesses examined before the grand jury are not indorsed thereon.
3. When the minutes of the evidence of the witnesses examined before the grand jury are not returned therewith.
4. When it has not been presented and marked "filed" as prescribed by this code.
5. When any person other than the grand jurors was present before the grand jury when the question was taken upon the finding of the indictment.
6. When any person other than the grand jurors was present before the grand jury during the investigation of the charge, except as required or permitted by law.
7. That the grand jury were not selected, drawn, summoned, impaneled, or sworn as prescribed by law, except as hereinafter provided. [C51,§2943; R60,§4688; C73, §4335; C97,§5317; C24, 27,§13780.]


13781-cl. Exception. A motion to set aside the indictment, or demur or plead to it, and is entitled to one day after arraignment, if he demand it, in which to do so. [C51,§§2941, 2942; R60, §§4689, 4690; C73,§4336; C97,§5318; C24, 27,§13780.]

Referred to in §§13782, 13783.

13781-cl. Exception. A motion to set aside an indictment shall not lie on the ground that the grand jury which returned the indictment was composed of more than one juror from the same civil township. [43GA, ch 267.]

13782. Correction of indictment. A motion to set aside the indictment on the ground that the names of all the witnesses examined before the grand jury are not indorsed thereon; or that the name of any other witness than those so examined is indorsed thereon as prescribed in the second subdivision of section 13781, shall not be sustained if the indorsement is corrected by the insertion or striking out of such names or name by the county attorney or the clerk of the court, under the direction of the court, so as to correspond with the minutes required to be kept by the clerk of the grand jury, and returned and preserved with the indictment to the
court. | R60, §4692; C73, §4338; C97, §5320; C24, 27, §13782. |

13783. Objections to selection of grand jury. The ground of the motion to set aside the indictment mentioned in the seventh subdivision of section 13781 is not allowed to a defendant who has been held to answer before indictment. [R60, §4693; C73, §4339; C97, §5321; C24, 27, §13783. |

13784. Hearing on motion. The motion must be heard when it is made, unless for good cause the court postpone the hearing to another time. [C51, §2945; R60, §4695; C73, §4340; C97, §5322; C24, 27, §13784. |

13785. Motion overruled—defendant must answer. If the motion be denied, the defendant must immediately answer the indictment, either by demurring or pleading thereto. [C51, §2946; R60, §4696; C73, §4341; C97, §5323; C24, 27, §13785. |

13786. Motion sustained—defendant discharged. If the motion be granted, the court must order the defendant, if in custody, to be discharged; or, if admitted to bail, that his bail be exonerated; or, if he has deposited money instead of bail, that the money deposited be refunded to him, unless the court direct that the case be resubmitted to the same or another grand jury. [C51, §2947; R60, §4697; C73, §4342; C97, §5324; C24, 27, §13786.]

13787. Resubmission—motion overruled—defendant must answer. If the motion be denied, the defendant must immediately answer the indictment, either by demurring or pleading thereto. [C51, §2946; R60, §4696; C73, §4341; C97, §5323; C24, 27, §13785. |

13788. Order to set aside—effect. An order to set aside the indictment, as provided in this chapter, shall be no bar to a future prosecution for the same offense. [C51, §2949; R60, §4699; C73, §4344; C97, §5326; C24, 27, §13788.]

CHAPTER 642
PLEADINGS OF DEFENDANT

13789. Demurrer or plea. The only pleading on the part of the defendant is a demurrer or plea. [C51, §2950; R60, §4700; C73, §4345; C97, §5327; C24, 27, §13789.]

13790. Grounds of demurrer. The defendant may demur to the indictment when it appears upon its face, either:

1. That it does not substantially conform to the requirements of this code, or

2. That the indictment contains matter which, if true, would constitute a legal defense or bar to the prosecution. [C51, §2952; R60, §4707; C73, §4352; C97, §5328; C24, 27, §13790.]

13791. Failure to demur—waiver. All objections to the indictment relating to matters of substance and form which might be raised by demurrer shall be deemed waived if not so raised by the defendant before the jury is sworn on the trial of the case. [C51, §2954; R60, §4709; C73, §4354; C24, 27, §13791.]

13792. Method of demurring. A demurrer to the indictment may be filed with the clerk or made in open court, and shall be entered of record substantially in the following form: “The defendant demurs to the indictment”. [C51, §2951; R60, §4701; 14708; C73, §§4346, 4353; C97, §5330; C24, 27, §13792.]

13793. Issues—by whom tried. An issue of law arises upon a demurrer to the indictment, which must be tried by the court, but no joinder is necessary. [R60, §§4702, 4703; C73, §§4347, 4348; C97, §5329; C24, 27, §13793.]

13794. Time of hearing demurrer. When a demurrer is filed or entered of record, it must be heard immediately, or at such time as the court may appoint. [C51, §2955; R60, §4709; C73, §4354; C24, 27, §13794.]

13795. Jurisdiction in another county—procedure. If a demurrer is sustained on the ground that the offense charged was within the exclusive jurisdiction of another county in this state, the same proceedings shall be had as provided in case of the discharge of a jury for want of jurisdiction of the offense charged. [R60, §4710; C73, §4355; C24, 27, §13795.]

Discharge for want of jurisdiction, §137970.

13796. Absolute discharge. If a demurrer is sustained because the indictment contains matter which is a legal defense or bar to the indictment, the judgment shall be final and the defendant must be discharged. [R60, §4711; C73, §4356; C24, 27, §13796.]

13797. Resubmission. If a demurrer is sustained on any other ground, the defendant must be discharged and his bail exonerated, if bail has been given, unless the court is of opinion, on good cause shown, that the objection can be
remedied or avoided in another indictment, in which case the court may order the cause in
which case the undertakings given shall remain in force. [R60, §4712; C73, §4357; C97, §5351; C24, 27, §13797.]

13798. Pleading over — final judgment. If the demurrer is overruled, the defendant has a right to plead to the indictment; if he fails to do so, final judgment may be rendered against him on the demurrer, and, if necessary, a jury may be impaneled to inquire and ascertain the degree of the offense. [C51, §2955; R60, §4713; C73, §4358; C97, §5352; C24, 27, §13798.]

13799. Pleas to the indictment. There are but three pleas to the indictment—(1) guilty, (2) not guilty, or (3) of a former judgment of conviction or acquittal of the offense charged. [C51, §2957; R60, §4714; C73, §4359; C97, §5353; C24, 27, §13799.]

13800. Plea of guilty — form — entry. The plea of guilty can only be made in open court and by the defendant himself, in substantially the following form: "The defendant pleads that he is guilty of the offense charged in the indictment", and shall be entered of record. The plea may be entered in vacation at the usual place of holding court in any county of the judicial district. [R60, §§4715, 4716; C73, §§4360, 4361; C97, §5334; C24, 27, §13800; 43GA, ch 268.]

Pleas in vacation, §13666 et seq.
Special term called, §10782.

13801. Other pleas — form — entry. The other pleas may be in writing, filed with the clerk, or made in open court, in substantially the following form: "The defendant pleads that he is not guilty of the offense charged in the indictment", or, "The defendant pleads that he has formerly been convicted (or acquitted, as the case may be) of the offense charged in the indictment by the judgment of the . . . . . court of . . . . (naming it), rendered on the . . . . . day of . . . . . A. D. . . . . . . (naming the time), which may be pleaded alone or with the plea of not guilty. The pleas shall be entered of record. [C51, §2957; R60, §§4714, 4715; C73, §§4359, 4360; C97, §5353; C24, 27, §13801.]

13802. Failure to plead. If the defendant fails or refuses to plead to the indictment by demurrer or plea, a plea of not guilty must be entered by the court. [C51, §2963; R60, §4722; C73, §4367; C97, §5356; C24, 27, §13802.]

13803. Withdrawal of plea of guilty. At any time before judgment, the court may permit the plea of guilty to be withdrawn and other plea or pleas substituted. [C51, §2961; R60, §4717; C73, §4362; C97, §5357; C24, 27, §13803.]

13804. Issues of fact — trial. An issue of fact arises on a plea of not guilty or of former conviction or acquittal, and no further pleading is necessary. Issues of fact must be tried by a jury. [R60, §§4702, 4704, 4705; C73, §§4347, 4349, 4350; C97, §5358; C24, 27, §13804.]

13805. Plea of not guilty — evidence admissible. The plea of not guilty is a denial of every material allegation in the indictment, and all matters of fact may be given in evidence under it, except a former conviction or acquittal. [C97, §5358; C24, 27, §13805.]

13806. Personal presence at trial. If a felony is charged, the defendant must be personally present at the trial, but the trial of a misdemeanor may be had in his absence, if he appears by counsel. [R60, §4706; C73, §4351; C97, §5358; C24, 27, §13806.]

13807. Conviction or acquittal — when a bar. A conviction or acquittal by a judgment upon a verdict shall bar another prosecution for the same offense, notwithstanding a defect in form or substance in the indictment on which the conviction or acquittal took place. [R60, §4719; C73, §4364; C97, §5359; C24, 27, §13807.]


13808. Prosecutions barred. When a defendant has been convicted or acquitted upon an indictment for an offense consisting of different degrees, the conviction or acquittal shall be a bar to another indictment for the offense charged in the former or for any lower degree of that offense, or for an offense necessarily included therein. [R60, §4720; C73, §4365; C97, §5340; C24, 27, §13808.]

13809. Other judgments — when a bar. Except where otherwise provided, the judgment for a defendant on a demurrer, or on an objection to its form or substance taken on the trial, or for variance between the indictment and the proof, shall not bar another prosecution for the same offense, if a resubmission has been ordered. [R60, §4721; C73, §4366; C97, §5341; C24, 27, §13809.]

CHAPTER 643
CHANGE OF VENUE

13810. Right to change.
13811. Petition by defendant.
13812. Additional verification.
13813. Petition by state.
13814. Petition for second change.
13815. General terms sufficient.
13816. Additional testimony.
13817. Filed with clerk.

13818. Discretion of court.
13819. Order of change of venue.
13820. Transmission of papers.
13821. Several defendants — transcripts.
13822. Delivery of accused.
13823. Proceedings after change.
13824. Cost attending change.
13825. Sheriff's fees.

In all criminal cases which may be pending in any of the district courts, any defendant therein, or the state, in cases where defendant is charged with felony,
may petition the court for a change of place of trial to another county. [C51, §3271; R60, §4728; C73, §4369; C97, §5343; C24, 27, §13811.]

13811. Petition by defendant. Such petition, when filed by the defendant, must set forth the nature of the prosecution, the court where the same is pending, and that such defendant cannot receive a fair and impartial trial owing to the prejudice of the judge, or to excitement or prejudice against the defendant in such county, and be verified on information and belief by the affidavit of the defendant. [C51, §3271; R60, §4728; C73, §4369; C97, §5343; C24, 27, §13811.]

13812. Additional verification. When the ground alleged in the petition filed by the defendant is excitement or prejudice against him in the county, it must be verified by the affidavit of three disinterested persons, residents of the county from which the change is sought, in addition to the affidavit of the petitioner himself. [R60, §4729; C73, §4370; C97, §5344; C24, 27, §13812.]

13813. Petition by state. Such petition, when filed by the state, shall set forth the nature of the prosecution, the court where the same is pending, and that the state cannot receive a fair and impartial trial in said county owing to excitement or prejudice in such county against the prosecution, and be verified on information and belief by the affidavit of the county attorney or his assistant. [C24, 27, §13813.]

13814. Petition for second change. When a change in place of trial has been granted to one party to the prosecution, the other party thereto to whom no change has been granted, may, in the county to which the case has been sent, petition for a change in the same manner as though said county was the county in which the case was first pending. In such case, if the change be granted, the case shall not be sent to the county in which it was originally pending. [C24, 27, §13814.]

13815. General terms sufficient. The petition need not state the facts upon which the belief of the petitioner or other person verifying the same is founded, but may allege the belief of the particular ground thereof in general terms. [R60, §4730; C73, §4371; C97, §5345; C24, 27, §13815.]

13816. Additional testimony. When the alleged ground in the petition is excitement or prejudice in the county against the petitioner, the court may receive additional testimony by affidavits only, either on the part of the defendant or the state. [R60, §4731; C73, §4372; C97, §5346; C24, 27, §13816.]

13817. Filed with clerk. The petition and affidavits must be filed with the clerk, and are parts of the record. [R60, §4732; C73, §4373; C97, §5347; C24, 27, §13817.]

13818. Discretion of court. The court, in the exercise of a sound discretion, must, when fully advised, decide the matter of the petition according to the very right of it. [C51, §3272; R60, §4733; C73, §4374; C97, §5348; C24, 27, §13818.]

13819. Order of change of venue. If sustained, the court must, if the ground alleged be the prejudice of the judge, order the change of venue to the most convenient county in an adjoining district to which no objection exists. If sustained on the ground of excitement and prejudice in the county, it must be awarded to such county in the same district in which no such objection exists. [C51, §3272; R60, §§4734, 4735; C73, §§4375, 4376; C97, §5349; C24, 27, §13819.]

13820. Transmission of papers. Upon the change of place of trial to another county, if there be but one defendant in the case, or if all have joined in the petition, the clerk must make out and certify a transcript of all papers on file in the case, including the indictment, and file the same in his office; and all the original papers on file, with a certified copy of all record entries therein, must be without unnecessary delay transmitted to the clerk of the court to which the change is ordered. [C51, §3273; R60, §4736; C73, §4377; C97, §5350; C24, 27, §13820.]

13821. Several defendants—transcripts. If there be more than one defendant in such case, and all the defendants have not joined in the petition, the clerk must, without unnecessary delay, make out and certify a transcript of all entries appearing on the record, and of all the papers on file in the case, including the indictment, and transmit the same to the clerk of the court to which the change of place of trial is ordered, retaining the originals. [R60, §4737; C73, §4378; C97, §5351; C24, 27, §13821.]

13822. Delivery of accused. When a change of place of trial to another county has been ordered, if the defendant is in custody, the sheriff of the county from which the change is granted must, on the order of the court, deliver him to the sheriff of the county to which such change is allowed, and upon such delivery, with a certified copy of the order therefor, the sheriff last mentioned must receive and detain the defendant in his custody until legally discharged therefrom, and give a certificate of such delivery. [C51, §3274; R60, §4738; C73, §4379; C97, §5352; C24, 27, §13822.]

13823. Proceedings after change. The court to which the change is granted must take cognizance of the cause, and proceed therein to trial, judgment, and execution, in all respects as if the indictment had been found by the grand jury impaneled in such court. [C51, §3275; R60, §4739; C73, §4380; C97, §5353; C24, 27, §13823.]

13824. Cost attending change. When the place of trial is changed under the provisions of this chapter, the county from which the change was taken shall pay the expenses and charges of removing, delivering, and keeping the defendant, and all other expenses and costs necessary and consequent upon such change and trial, which shall be audited and allowed by the court.
trying the case; and all such expenses and costs may be recovered by the county to which the trial is changed in an action against the county in which the prosecution was commenced. [C51, §3276; R60, §§4740, 4745; C73, §§3841, 4381, 4386; C97, §§5354; C24, 27, §13824.]

13825. Sheriff’s fees. For delivering prisoners under the provisions of this chapter, sheriffs are entitled to the same fees as are allowed for the conveyance of convicts to the penitentiary. [C51, §3277; R60, §4741; C73, §4382; C97, §5355; C24, 27, §13825.]

Fees. §5191.

CHAPTER 644
TRIAL JURY

13826. Rules for drawing. The rules for drawing the jury shall be the same as those provided in civil procedure. [R60, §4751; C73, §4389; C97, §§5356; C24, 27, §13826.]

See §11459 et seq.

13827. Completion of panel. If for any reason the regular panel is exhausted without a jury being selected, it shall be completed in the manner provided in the chapters upon selecting, drawing, and summoning juries. [C51, §§2970; R60, §4758; C73, §4396; C97, §§5357; C24, 27, §13827.]

Jurors in general, ch 489 et seq.

Similar provision, §11462.

13828. Challenges to the panel. All the provisions of law relating to challenges to the panel of trial jurors in civil procedure, the grounds therefor, the manner of exercising the same, and the effect thereof, shall apply to the panel of trial jurors in criminal cases. [C51, §§2972-2977; R60, §§4760-4765; C73, §§4398-4403; C97, §§5358; C24, 27, §13828.]

Challenge to panel, §11462 et seq.

13829. Challenges to individual juror. A challenge to an individual juror is an objection which may be taken orally, and is either for cause or peremptory. [C51, §§2978; R60, §4766; C73, §§4404; C97, §§5359; C24, 27, §13829.]

13830. Challenges for cause. A challenge for cause may be made by the state or defendant, and must distinctly specify the facts constituting the causes thereof. It may be made for any of the following causes:
1. A previous conviction of the juror of a felony.
2. A want of any of the qualifications prescribed by statute to render a person a competent juror.
3. Unsoundness of mind, or such defects in the faculties of the mind or the organs of the body as render him incapable of performing the duties of a juror.
4. Affinity or consanguinity, within the ninth degree, to the person alleged to be injured by the offense charged, or on whose preliminary information, or at whose instance, the prosecution was instituted, or to the defendant, to be computed according to the rule of the civil law. Computing relationship, §63.

5. Standing in the relation of guardian and ward, attorney and client, master and servant, or landlord and tenant, or being a member of the family of the defendant, or of the person alleged to be injured by the offense charged, or on whose preliminary information, or at whose instance, the prosecution was instituted, or in his employ on wages.
6. Being a party adverse to the defendant in a civil action, or having been the prosecutor against or accused by him in a criminal prosecution.

7. Having served on the grand jury which found the indictment, or on a coroner’s jury which inquired into the death of a person whose death is the subject of the indictment.

8. Having served on a trial jury which has tried another defendant for the offense charged in the indictment.

9. Having served on a jury formerly sworn to try the same indictment and whose verdict was set aside, or which was discharged without a verdict after the cause was submitted to it.

10. Having served as a juror, in a civil action brought against the defendant, for the act charged as an offense.

11. Having formed or expressed such an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner as would prevent him from rendering a true verdict upon the evidence submitted on the trial.

12. Because of his being bail for any defendant in the indictment.

13. Because he is defendant in a similar indictment, or complainant or private prosecutor against the defendant or any other person indicted for a similar offense.

14. Because he is, or within a year preceding has been, engaged or interested in carrying on any business, calling, or employment, the carrying on of which is a violation of law, where the defendant is indicted for a like offense.

15. Because he has been a witness, either for or against the defendant, on the preliminary trial or before the grand jury.
§13831, Ch 644, TRIAL JURY

16. Having requested, directly or indirectly, that his name be returned as a juryman for the regular biennial period.

17. Having served in the district court as a grand or petit juror during the last preceding calendar year. [C51, §2982-2986; R60, §§4767-4771; C73, §§4405; C97, §§337, 5360; S13, §337; C24, 27, §13830.]

13831. Examination of jurors. Upon the trial of a challenge to an individual juror, the juror challenged shall be sworn, if demanded by either party, and examined as a witness to prove or disprove the challenge, and must answer every question pertinent to the inquiry thereon, but his answer shall not afterwards be testimony against him. [C51, §2988; R60, §§4773; C73, §§4407; C97, §§3361; C24, 27, §13831.]

13832. Examination of other witnesses. Other witnesses may also be examined on either side; and the rules of evidence applicable to the trial of other issues shall govern the admission or exclusion of testimony on the trial of the challenge, and the court shall determine the law and the fact, and must allow or disallow the challenge. [C51, §§2989, 2990; R60, §§4774, 4775; C73, §§4408, 4409; C97, §§3362; C24, 27, §13832.]

13833. Order of challenges for cause. The state shall first complete its challenge for cause, and the defendant afterwards, until sixteen jurors have been obtained against whom no cause of challenge has been found to exist. [R60, §§4776, 4777; C73, §§4410, 4411; C97, §§3363; C24, 27, §13833.]

13834. Order of challenges in general. The challenges of either party need not be all taken at once, but separately, in the following order, including in each challenge all the causes of challenge belonging to the same class: to the panel; to an individual juror for cause; to an individual juror peremptorily. [R60, §§4781; C73, §§4415; C97, §§3367; C24, 27, §13834.]

13835. Peremptory challenges. Peremptory challenges shall be exercised in the same manner as is provided in the trial of civil actions. [R60, §§4782; C73, §§4414; C97, §§3364; C24, 27, §13835.]

See §11469 et seq.

13836. Peremptory challenges—number. If the offense charged in the indictment or information is or may be punishable with death or imprisonment for life, the state and defendant shall each have the right to peremptorily challenge eight jurors and shall strike two jurors. If the offense charged be any other felony, or if it be a misdemeanor involving a violation of the statutes relative to intoxicating liquors, the state and the defendant shall each have the right to peremptorily challenge four jurors and shall strike two jurors.

13837. Clerk to prepare list—procedure. The clerk shall prepare a list of jurors called; and, after all challenges for cause are exhausted or waived, the parties, commencing with the state, shall alternately challenge peremptorily or waive by indicating any such challenge upon the list opposite the name of the juror challenged, or by indicating the number of waiver elsewhere on the list. [R60, §§4780; C73, §§4414; C97, §§3363; C24, 27, §13837.]

13838. Vacancy filled. After each challenge, sustained for cause, or made peremptorily as indicated on the list, another juror shall be called and examined for challenge for cause before a further challenge is made; and any new juror thus called may be challenged for cause and shall be subject to peremptory challenge or to being struck from the list as other jurors. [R60, §§4782; C73, §§4416; C97, §§3366; C24, 27, §13838.]

13839. Reading of names. After all challenges have thus been exercised or waived and four jurors have been struck from the list the clerk shall read the names of the twelve jurors for cause who shall constitute the jury selected. [C24, 27, §13839.]

13840. Bias in favor of party—waiver. Bias in a juror against either party is no cause of challenge by the other, and may be waived by the party against whom it exists. [R60, §§4784; C73, §§4418; C97, §§3368; C24, 27, §13840.]

13841. Jurors sworn. When twelve jurors are accepted they shall be sworn to try the issues. [R60, §§4783; C73, §§4417; C97, §§3369; C24, 27, §13841.]

CHAPTER 645

TRIAL

13842. Joint indictment—separate trials.

13843. Continuances.

13844. Time to prepare for trial.

13845. Mode and manner of trial.

13846. Order of trial.

13847. Arguments.

13848. Closing argument by defendant.

13849. Time for argument.

13850. Instructions.

13851. Notice of additional testimony.

13852. Insufficient time for notice—motion.

13853. Election as to continuance.

13854. Examination—limitation.

13855. Former conviction or acquittal—order of trial.

13856. View of premises by jury.

13857. Officer sworn.

13858. Juror as witness—grounds to set aside verdict.

13859. Sickness of juror.
13842. Joint indictment—separate trials. When two or more defendants are jointly indicted for felony, any defendant requiring it may be tried separately; in other cases defendants jointly indicted may be tried separately or jointly, in the discretion of the court. [C51,§2992; R60, §4789; C73,§4424; C97,§5375; C24, 27,§13842.]

13843. Continuance. The provisions of the code of civil procedure relative to the continuance of the trial of civil causes shall apply to the continuance of criminal actions, but no judgment for costs shall be rendered against a defendant on account thereof, except as in this code otherwise provided. [C73,§4419; C97,§5370; C24,27,§13843.]

13844. Time to prepare for trial. The defendant shall, if he demands it upon entering his plea, be entitled to three days in which to prepare for trial. [C73,§4419; C97,§5370; C24, 27, §13844.]

13845. Mode and manner of trial. All the provisions relating to mode and manner of the trial of criminal actions, report thereof, translation of the shorthand reporter's notes, the making such report and translation a part of the record, and in all other respects, apply to the trial of criminal actions. [R60,§4785; C73,§4420; C24, 27, §13845.]

13846. Order of trial. The jury having been impaneled and sworn, the trial must proceed in the following order:
1. Reading indictment and plea. The clerk or county attorney must read the indictment and state the defendant's plea to the jury.
2. Statement of state's evidence. The county attorney may briefly state the evidence by which he expects to sustain the indictment.
3. Statement of defendant's evidence. The attorney for the defendant may then briefly state his defense, and the evidence by which he expects to sustain it.
4. Offer of state's evidence. The state may then offer the evidence in support of the indictment.
5. Offer of defendant's evidence. The defendant or his counsel may then offer his evidence in support of his defense.
6. Rebutting or additional evidence. The parties may then, respectively, offer rebutting evidence only, unless the court, for good reasons, in furtherance of justice, permit them to offer evidence upon their original case. [C51,§2991; R60, §4785; C73,§4420; C97,§5372; C24, 27,§13846.]

Referred to in §§13851, 13855

13847. Arguments. When the evidence is concluded, unless the case is submitted to the jury on both sides without argument, the county attorney must commence, the defendant follow by one or two counsel, at his option, unless the court permit him to be heard by a larger number, and the county attorney conclude, confining himself to a response to the arguments of the defendant's counsel. Where two or more defendants are on trial for the same offense, they may be heard by one counsel each. [R60,§4785; C73,§4420; C24, 27,§13847.]

Referred to in §13855.

13848. Closing argument by defendant. When the affirmative of the issue is with the defendant, the court may, in its discretion, award to the defendant the last argument. [R60,§4785; C73,§4420; C24, 27,§13848.]

Referred to in §13855.

13849. Time for argument. The court shall not restrict counsel as to time in their arguments to the jury. [R60,§4788; C73,§4423; C24, 27,§13849.]

Similar provision, §1490

13850. Instructions. Upon the conclusion of the arguments, the court shall charge the jury in writing, without oral explanation or qualification, stating the law of the case. [R60,§4785; C73,§4420; C97,§5372; C24, 27,§13850.]

13851. Notice of additional testimony. The county attorney, in offering the evidence in support of the indictment in the order prescribed in section 13846, shall not be permitted to introduce any witness who was not examined before a committing magistrate or the grand jury, and the minutes of whose testimony were not presented with the indictment to the court, unless he shall have given to the defendant, or his attorney of record if the defendant be not found within the county, a notice in writing stating the name, place of residence, and occupation of such witness, and the substance of what he expects to prove by him on the trial, at least four days before the commencement of such trial. [R60, §4786; C73,§4421; C97,§5373; S13, §5373; C24, 27,§13851.]

13852. Insufficient time for notice—motion. Whenever the county attorney desires to introduce evidence to support the indictment, of which he shall not have given said four days' notice because of insufficient time therefor since he learned said evidence could be obtained, he may move the court for leave to introduce such evidence, giving the same particulars as in the former case, and showing diligence such as is required in a motion for a continuance, supported by affidavit. [R60,§4786; C73,§4421; C97,§5373; S13, §5373; C24, 27,§13852.]
§13853. Election as to continuance. If the court sustains said motion, the defendant shall elect whether said cause shall be continued on his motion, or the witness shall then testify. [C97, §5373; S13,§5373; C24, 27,§13855.]

§13854. Examination—limitation. If said defendant shall not elect to have said cause continued, the county attorney may examine said witness in the same manner and with the same effect as though four days' notice had been given defendant or his attorney as hereinbefore provided, except the county attorney, in the examination of witnesses, shall be strictly confined to the matters set out in his motion. [C97,§5373; S15,§5373; C24, 27,§13856.]

§13855. Former conviction or acquittal—order of trial. When the defendant's only plea is a former conviction or acquittal, the order prescribed in sections 13846 to 13848, inclusive, shall be reversed, and the defendant shall first offer his evidence in support of his defense. [R60, §4787; C73,§4422; C97,§5374; C24, 27,§13855.]

§13856. View of premises by jury. When the court is of the opinion that it is proper the jury should view the place in which the offense is charged to have been committed, or in which any other material fact occurred, it may order the jury to be conducted in a body, in the custody of proper officers, to the place, which shall be shown them by a person appointed by the court for that purpose. [C51,§3009; R60,§4800; C73,§4432; C97,§5380; C24, 27,§13856.]

§13857. Officer sworn. The officers must be sworn to suffer no person to speak to or communicate with the jury on any subject connected with the trial, nor to do so themselves, except the person appointed by the court for that purpose, and that only to show the place to be viewed, and to return them into court without unnecessary delay at a specified time. [R60,§4800; C73,§4432; C97,§5380; C24, 27,§13857.]

§13858. Juror as witness—grounds to set aside verdict. If a juror have personal knowledge respecting a fact in controversy in a cause, he must declare the same in open court during the trial, nor to do so themselves, except the person appointed by the court for that purpose, and that only to show the place to be viewed, and to return them into court without unnecessary delay at a specified time. [R60,§4800; C73,§4432; C97,§5380; C24, 27,§13857.]

§13859. Sickness of juror. If before the conclusion of a trial a juror becomes sick so as to be unable to perform his duty, the court may order him to be discharged, and in such case a new juror may be sworn and the trial begin anew, or the jury may be discharged and a new jury then or afterwards impaneled. [C51, §3013; R60,§4804; C73,§4433; C97,§5381; C24, 27,§13859.]

§13860. Separation of jury. The jurors sworn to try an indictment, in the discretion of the court, at any time before the final submission of the cause to them, may be permitted to separate, except where one of the parties objects thereto, or be kept together in charge of proper officers. [C51,§3011; R60,§4802; C73,§4434; C97, §5382; C24, 27,§13860.]

§13861. Officer sworn. The officers must be sworn to keep the jury together during the adjournment of the court, and to suffer no person to speak to or communicate with them on any subject connected with the trial, nor do so themselves, and to return them into court at the time to which it adjourns. [R60,§4802; C73,§4434; C97,§5382; C24, 27,§13861.]

§13862. Admonition as to communications. The jury, whether permitted to separate or kept together in charge of sworn officers, must be admonished by the court that it is their duty not to permit any person to speak to or communicate with them on any subject connected with the trial, and that any and all attempts to do so should be immediately reported by them to the court, and that they should not converse among themselves on any subject connected with the trial, or form or express an opinion thereon, until the cause is finally submitted to them. [C51, §3012; R60,§4803; C73,§4435; C97,§5383; C24, 27,§13862.]

§13863. Admonition repeated. Said admonition must be given or referred to by the court at each adjournment during the progress of the trial previous to the final submission of the cause to the jury. [R60,§4803; C73,§4435; C97,§5383; C24, 27,§13863.]

§13864. Questions of law and fact. On the trial of an indictment for any other offense than that charged in the indictment, the court may direct the jury to be discharged and all proceedings on the indictment to be suspended, and order the defendant to be committed or continued on bail to answer any new indictment which may be found against him for the higher offense. [C51,§30016; R60,§4812; C73,§4439; C97,§5385; C24, 27,§13864.]

§13865. Jury bound by instructions. Although the jury has the power to find a general verdict which includes questions of law as well as fact, it is bound, nevertheless, to receive as law what is laid down as such by the court. [C51, §3016; R60,§4812; C73,§4439; C97,§5385; C24, 27,§13865.]

§13866. Higher offense proved—procedure. If it appears by the testimony that the facts proved constitute an offense of a higher nature than that charged in the indictment, the court may direct the jury to be discharged and all proceedings on the indictment to be suspended, and order the defendant to be committed or continued on bail to answer any new indictment which may be found against him for the higher offense. [C51,§3000; R60,§4791; C73,§4439; C97, §5378; C24, 27,§13866.]

§13867. New indictment not found—procedure. If the indictment for the higher offense
be not found and presented at or before the next term, the court must proceed to try the defendant on the original indictment. [C51,§3001; R60, §4792; C73,§4431; C97,§5379; C24,27,§13867.]

13868. Lack of jurisdiction—no offense charged. The court may also discharge the jury where it appears that it has not jurisdiction of the offense, or that the facts as charged in the indictment do not constitute an offense punishable by law. [C51,§3002; R60,§4793; C73,§4444; C97,§5389; C24,27,§13868.]

13869. Crime committed in another state. If the jury be discharged because the court has not jurisdiction of the offense charged in the indictment, and it appear that it was committed out of the jurisdiction of this state, the defendant must be discharged, or ordered to be retained in custody a reasonable time until the county attorney shall have a reasonable opportunity to inform the chief executive of the state in which the offense was committed of the facts, and for said officer to require the delivery of the offender. [C51,§3003; R60,§4794; C73,§4445; C97, §5390; C24,27,§13869.]

13870. Crime committed in another county. If the offense was committed within the exclusive jurisdiction of another county of this state, the court must direct the defendant to be committed for such time as shall be reasonable to await a warrant from the proper county for his arrest, or, if the offense be bailable, he may be admitted to bail in an undertaking with sufficient sureties that he will, within such time as the court may appoint, render himself amenable to a warrant for his arrest from the proper county, and, if not sooner arrested thereon, will attend at the office of the sheriff of the county where the trial was had, at a certain time particularly designated in the undertaking, to surrender himself upon the warrant, if issued, or that the bail will forfeit such sum as the court may fix, to be mentioned in the undertaking. [C51,§3004; R60,§4795; C73, §4446; C97,§5391; C24,27,§13870.]

Referred to in §13871.

13871. Papers transmitted to proper county. In such case, the clerk must transmit, forthwith, a certified copy of the indictment, and all the papers in the action filed with him, except the undertaking mentioned in section 13870, to the county attorney of the proper county. [C51, §5005; R60,§4796; C73,§4447; C97,§5392; C24,27,§13871.]

13872. Defendant discharged—procedure. If the defendant be not arrested on a warrant from the proper county, he shall be discharged from custody, and his bail, if any, exonerated, or money deposited instead of bail refunded, as the case may be, and the sureties in the undertaking must be discharged. [C51,§3006; R60, §4797; C73,§4448; C97,§5393; C24,27,§13872.]

13873. Defendant arrested—procedure. If he be arrested, the same proceedings must be had thereon as upon the arrest of a defendant in another county on a warrant of arrest issued by a magistrate. [C51,§3007; R60,§4798; C73,§4449; C97,§5394; C24,27,§13873.]

See §13842.

13874. No offense charged—resubmission. If the jury be discharged because the facts set forth do not constitute an offense punishable by law, the court must order the defendant discharged and his bail, if any, exonerated, or, if he has deposited money instead of bail, that the money deposited be refunded, unless in its opinion a new indictment can be framed upon which the defendant can be legally convicted, in which case the court may direct that the case be submitted to the same or another grand jury. [C51, §3008; R60,§4799; C73,§4450; C97,§5395; C24,27,§13874.]

13875. Defendant committed during trial. When a defendant who has given bail appears for trial, the court may, in its discretion, at any time after such appearance, order him committed to the custody of the proper officer to abide the judgment or further order of the court; and he shall be committed and held in custody accordingly. [C51,§3020; R60,§4816; C73,§4451; C97,§5396; C24,27,§13875.]

13876. Instructions. The rules relating to the instruction of juries in civil cases shall be applicable to the trial of criminal prosecutions. [C51,§§3017, 3018; R60,§§4813, 4814; C73, §§4440, 4441; C97,§5386; C24,27,§13876.]

In civil cases, §§11491 et seq.

13877. Decision in court—retirement. After hearing the charge, the jury may either decide in court or retire for deliberation. [C51, §3019; R60,§4815; C73,§4442; C97,§5387; C24,27,§13877.]

13878. Officers sworn. If they do not agree without retiring, one or more officers must be sworn to keep them together in some private and convenient place without food or drink, water excepted, unless directed by the court, and not to suffer any person to speak to or communicate with them, nor speak to or communicate with them themselves except to ask them whether they have agreed upon their verdict, and not to communicate to anyone the state of their deliberation or the verdict agreed upon, until after the same shall have been declared in open court, and received by the court, and to return them into court when they shall have so agreed upon their verdict, unless, by permission of the court, they be sooner discharged. [C51,§3019; R60,§4815; C73,§4442; C97,§5387; C24,27,§13878.]

Similar provision, §§11497.
CHAPTER 646
WITNESSES

§13879. Subpoenas for witnesses.

§13880. Defense witnesses at expense of state.

§13881. Witnesses for defendant—form of subpoena.

§13882. Witnesses for defendant in criminal cases.

§13883. Service of subpoena.

§13884. Breaking in to serve subpoena.

§13885. Disobedience of witness.

§13886. Civil liability.

§13887. Forfeiture of bond.

§13888. Depositions.

§13889. Perpetuating testimony.

§13890. Defendant as witness.

§13892. Cross-examination.

§13893. Attendance of witnesses outside state.

§13894. Costs—paid in advance.

§13895. Order to enforce attendance.

§13896. Fees advanced—protection from process.

§13880. Defense witnesses at expense of state. Witnesses for the defense shall be subpoenaed at the expense of the county only upon the order of the court or judge thereof before which the case is pending, made upon a satisfactory showing that the witnesses are material and necessary for the defense, which order may be made at the time of the trial or other disposition of the case. The board of supervisors shall not allow any claims for fees of witnesses not thus authorized. [C51, §§3168, 3170; R60, §§4950, 4951, 4958; C73, §§4561, 4562, 4569; C97, §5492; C24, 27, §13879.]

§13881. Witnesses for defendant—form of subpoena. Subpoenas for defendant’s witnesses shall show whether they are summoned on the order of the court. [C51, §3170; R60, §§4950, 4951, 4958; C73, §§3818, 4561, 4562; C97, §5492; C24, 27, §13880.]

§13882. Witnesses for defendant in criminal cases. Witnesses subpoenaed for the defendant in criminal cases may demand their fees in advance as in civil cases, unless the subpoena shows that it is issued under the order of the judge. [C97, §1298; C24, 27, §13882.]

Fees in advance in civil cases, §11331.

§13883. Service of subpoena. A peace officer must serve without delay within his county, city, or town any subpoena issued in a criminal action, delivered to him for service, and make written return thereof, stating the time, place, and manner of service, but a subpoena may be served by any other adult person. Service thereof is made by delivering a copy and showing the original to the witness. [C51, §§3171, 3172; R60, §§4952, 4953; C73, §§4563, 4564; C97, §5493; C24, 27, §13883.]

§13884. Breaking in to serve subpoena. If a witness conceal himself to avoid the service of a subpoena, the officer may break open doors or windows for the purpose of making service.

[C51, §3176; R60, §§4954; C73, §§4565; C97, §5494; C24, 27, §13884.]

§13885. Disobedience of witness. Disobedience to a subpoena, or refusal to be sworn or to answer as a witness, may be punished by the court or magistrate as a contempt, as provided in the civil procedure. [C51, §3174; R60, §4955; C73, §§4566; C97, §5495; C24, 27, §13886.]

Contemps, ch 536.

§13886. Civil liability. A witness willfully disobeying a subpoena in a criminal case without good cause shall be liable to the party injured for the amount of the damages sustained by such party. [C51, §3175; R60, §§4956; C73, §§4567, 4568; C97, §5496; C24, 27, §13887.]

Similar provision, §11333.

§13887. Forfeiture of bond. The undertakings of witnesses in criminal cases may be forfeited and enforced like the undertaking of bail. [R60, §§4957; C73, §§4568; C97, §5497; C24, 27, §13887.]

See ch 611.

§13888. Depositions. A defendant in a criminal case, either after preliminary information, indictment, or information, may examine witnesses conditionally or on notice or commission, in the same manner and with like effect as in civil actions. [R60, §§4960; C73, §§4571; C97, §5498; C24, 27, §13888.]

Depositions, §11358 et seq.

§13889. Perpetuating testimony. A person apprehensive of a criminal prosecution may perpetuate testimony in his favor in the same manner, and with like effect, as may be done in apprehension of any civil action. [R60, §§4961; C73, §§4572; C97, §5499; C24, 27, §13889.]

Perpetuating testimony, §11400 et seq.

§13890. Defendant as witness. Defendants in all criminal proceedings shall be competent witnesses in their own behalf, but cannot be called as witnesses by the state. [C51, §2388; R60, §§4978; C73, §§6363; C97, §5484; C24, 27, §13890.]


§13892. Cross-examination. When the defendant testifies in his own behalf, he shall be subject to cross-examination as an ordinary witness, but the state shall be strictly confined therein to the matters testified to in the examination in chief. [C73, §§4238; C97, §5485; C24, 27, §13892.]
13893. Attendance of witnesses outside state. When a petition is filed in the office of a clerk of the district court upon the relation and oath of a prosecuting attorney in another state, which, by its laws, has heretofore or may hereafter make provision for commanding persons within its borders to attend and testify in a criminal action in this state, setting forth that there is a criminal action pending in the courts of such state wherein a person residing or being within the county wherein said court is held is a material witness for the state in such action, to which there is attached a certified copy of the indictment therein, a judge of said court shall issue an order fixing a time and place for a hearing on said petition, which may be during a session of court or in vacation, and thereupon the clerk shall prepare a notice requiring the said witness to appear before the said judge at the time and place specified in said order to make defense thereto and shall deliver the same to the sheriff of said county for service upon said person. [S13,§5499-b; C24, 27,§13893.]

13894. Costs — paid in advance. All costs of said proceeding, which shall be paid to the clerk at the time said petition is filed. [S13,§5499-c; C24, 27,§13894.]

CHAPTER 647
EVIDENCE

13897. Rules of evidence. The rules of evidence prescribed in civil procedure shall apply to criminal proceedings as far as applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter. [R60,§4805; C73,§4426,4556; C97,§5483; C24, 27,§13897.]

Evidence, ch 494.

13898. Obstructing highway by railroad. In a prosecution against a railroad company for obstructing a highway or any private way, proof that any such way is in an unsafe condition, or that it is inconvenient for travel at the place of its intersection with such railway, shall be presumptive evidence that such company has obstructed such way. [C73,§4557; C97,§5486; C24, 27,§13898.]

Obstruction punished, §13129.

13899. Rape — actual penetration. Proof of actual penetration into the body is sufficient to sustain an indictment for rape. [C51,§2998; R60,§4101; C73,§4558; C97,§5487; C24, 27,§13899.]

13900. Corroboration in rape, seduction, and other crimes. The defendant in a prosecution for rape, or assault with intent to commit rape, or enticing or taking away an unmarried female of previously chaste character for the purpose of prostitution, or aiding or assisting therein, or seducing and debauching any unmarried woman of previously chaste character, cannot be convicted upon the testimony of the person injured, unless she be corroborated by other evidence tending to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense. [C51,§2999; R60,§4103; C73,§4560; C97,§5490; C24, 27,§13900.]

Similar provision, §12896.

13901. Corroboration of accomplice. A conviction cannot be had upon the testimony of an accomplice, unless corroborated by other evidence which shall tend to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense; and the corroboration is not sufficient if it merely show the commission of the offense or the circumstances thereof. [C51,§2998; R60,§4102; C73,§4559; C97,§5489; C24, 27,§13901.]

Accessories, §12895.

13902. Proof of overt acts. Upon a trial for conspiracy, a defendant cannot be convicted unless one or more overt acts alleged in the indictment are proved, when required by law to constitute the offense, but other overt acts not alleged in the indictment may be given in evidence. [C51,§2998; R60,§4790; C73,§4425; C97,§5490; C24, 27,§13902.]

13903. Confession of defendant. The confession of the defendant, unless made in open court, will not warrant a conviction, unless accompanied with other proof that the offense was committed. [R60,§4806; C73,§4427; C97,§5491; C24, 27,§13903.]
§13904. Photographs — measurements — Bertillon system. It shall be lawful for the sheriff of any county or the chief of police in any city in this state, to take or procure the taking of the photograph of any person held to answer on a charge of any felony, such person being in the custody of such officer, or to make and record any measurements of such prisoner, by the Bertillon or other system, and to exchange such photographs, or measurements, or copies of the same, with other sheriffs and police officers, or to distribute the same by mail for the purpose of securing evidence for the identification of such person held to answer, if the identity and past record of the said person are unknown to him; and the cost of such photographs and measurements, and of distributing the same, may be allowed by the court as a part of the costs in the case. [§13,§5499-a; C24, 27,§13904.]

13905. Doubt as to sanity—procedure. If a defendant appears in any stage of the trial of a criminal prosecution, and a reasonable doubt arises as to his sanity, further proceedings must be suspended and a trial had upon that question. [C51, §§3260, 3261; R60, §§5015, 5016; C73, §§4620, 4621; C97, §§5540; C24, 27,§13905.]

13906. Method of trial. Such trial shall be conducted in all respects, so far as may be, as if the prosecution itself were, except the defendant shall hold the burden of proof, and first offer his evidence and have the opening and closing argument. [R60, §§5017; C73, §§4622, C97, §§5541; C24, 27,§13906.]

13907. Finding of insanity—discharge. If the accused shall be found insane, no further proceedings shall be taken under the indictment until his reason is restored, and, if his discharge will endanger the public peace or safety, the court must order him committed to the department for the criminal insane at Anamosa until he becomes sane; but if found sane, the trial upon the indictment shall proceed, and the question of the then insanity of the accused cannot be raised therein. [C51, §§3262, 3263; R60, §§5018, 5019; C73, §§4623, 4624; C97, §§5542; C24, 27,§13907.]

13908. Restored to reason—returned to custody. If the accused is committed to the department for the criminal insane, as soon as he becomes mentally restored, the person in charge shall at once give notice to the sheriff and county attorney of the proper county of such fact, and the sheriff, without delay, must receive and hold him in custody until he is brought to trial or judgment, as the case may be, or is legally discharged, the expense for conveying and returning him, or any other, to be paid in the first instance by the county from which he is sent, but such county may recover the same from his estate, or a relative, or another county or municipal body bound to provide for or maintain him elsewhere, and the sheriff shall be allowed for his services the same fees as are allowed for conveying convicts to the penitentiary. [C51, §§3264-3267; R60, §§5020-5023; C73, §§4625-4628; C97, §§5543; C24, 27,§13908.]

Referred to in §13909.

13909. Insanity after commitment to jail. If, after conviction for a misdemeanor and judgment of imprisonment in jail, the defendant is suspected of being insane, the same proceedings shall be taken as is provided in chapters 176 to 178, inclusive, and, if found insane, he shall be committed to the department for the criminal insane at Anamosa, and all subsequent proceedings shall be as provided in section 13908. [C97, §§5544; C24, 27,§13909.]

CHAPTER 649

JURY AFTER SUBMISSION

13910. Papers taken by jury. Upon retiring for deliberation, the jury may take with it all papers which have been received in evidence, except depositions, and copies of such parts of public records or private documents as ought not, in the opinion of the court, to be taken from the person having them in possession, also any notes of the testimony or other proceedings taken in the trial by themselves or any of them. [C51, §§3021, 3022; R60, §§4817, 4818; C73, §§4452, 4453; C97, §§5597; C24, 27,§13910.]

13911. Report for information. After the jury has retired for deliberation, if there be any disagreement as to any part of the testimony, or if it desires to be informed on any point of law arising in the cause, it must require the officer to conduct it into court, and, upon its being brought in, the information required must be given as provided by law, in the presence of or after oral notice to the county attorney and defendant's counsel. [C51, §§3023; R60, §§4819; C73, §§4454; C97, §§5398; C24, 27,§13911.]

Similar provision, §11506.
13912. Discharge of jury — grounds. If, after retirement, one of the jury is taken sick so as to prevent further deliberation, or any other accident or cause occurs to prevent its being kept together, the court may discharge it; otherwise the jury cannot be discharged after the cause is submitted to it until it has agreed upon its verdict and rendered it in open court, unless, by the consent of both parties entered upon the record, or unless, at the expiration of such time as the court may deem proper, it satisfactorily appears that there is no reasonable probability that it can agree. [C51, §§3024, 3025; R60, §§4820, 4821; C73, §§4455, 4456; C97, §5399; C24, 27, §13912.]

Similar provisions, §§11499, 11500.

13913. Retrial — when allowed. In all cases where a jury is discharged or prevented from giving a verdict, except where the defendant is discharged during the progress of the trial, or after submission to it, the cause may be again tried at the same or another term of the court. [C51, §3026; R60, §4822; C73, §4457; C97, §5400; C24, 27, §13913.]

Similar provision, §11501.

13914. Adjournment pending deliberation — effect. While the jury is absent, the court may adjourn from time to time as to other business, but it shall be nevertheless deemed open for every purpose connected with the cause submitted to the jury until a verdict is rendered or the jury is discharged, but a final adjournment of the court discharges the jury. [C51, §3027, 3028; R60, §§4823, 4824; C73, §§4458, 4459; C97, §5401; C24, 27, §13914.]

Similar provision, §11504.

CHAPTER 650
VERDICT

13915. General and special verdicts.

13916. Answers to interrogatories.

13917. Reasonable doubt.

13918. Finding offense of different degree.

13919. Return of jury — roll call.

13920. Finding included offense.

13921. Verdict against one of several.

13922. Verdict as to several defendants.

13923. Return of jury — roll call.

13915. General and special verdicts. The jury must render a general verdict of "guilty" or "not guilty," which imports a conviction or acquittal on every material allegation in the indictment, except upon a plea of former conviction or acquittal of the same offense, in which case it shall be "for the state" or "for the defendant," and except in cases submitted to the jury until a verdict is rendered or the jury is discharged, but a final adjournment of the court discharges the jury. [C51, §§3032–3037; R60, §§4828–4833; C73, §§4463, 4464, 4474–4477; C97, §§5405; C24, 27, §13915.]

13916. Answers to interrogatories. It must also return with the general verdict answers to special interrogatories submitted by the court upon its own motion, or at the request of the defendant in prosecutions where the defense is an affirmative one, or it is claimed any witness is an accomplice, or there has been a failure to corroborate where corroborate is required. [C97, §§5405; C24, 27, §13916.]

In civil cases, §11513.

13917. Reasonable doubt. Where there is a reasonable doubt of the defendant being proven to be guilty, he is entitled to an acquittal. [R60, §4807; C73, §4428; C97, §5576; C24, 27, §13917.]

13918. Reasonable doubt as to degree. Where there is a reasonable doubt of the degree of the offense of which the defendant is proven to be guilty, he shall only be convicted of the lower degree. [R60, §4808; C73, §4429; C97, §5577; C24, 27, §13918.]

13919. Finding offense of different degree. Upon an indictment for an offense consisting of different degrees, the jury may find the defend-
fendant must be present at the rendition of the verdict; if it be for a misdemeanor, it may be rendered in his absence. [C51,§3030; R60,§4826; C73,§4461; C97,§5403; C24, 27,§13924.]

13925. Verdict rendered. When the members of the jury have answered to their names, the court or the clerk shall ask them whether they have agreed upon the verdict, and if the foreman answers in the affirmative they must declare the same. [C51,§3031; R60,§4827; C73, §4462; C97,§5404; C24, 27,§13925.]

13926. Verdict insufficient—reconsideration. If the jury renders a verdict which is neither a general nor special one, the court may direct it to reconsider it, and it shall not be recorded until it is rendered in some form from which the intent of the jury can be clearly understood, whether to render a general verdict, or to find the facts specially and leave the judgment to the court. [C51, §3042; R60,§4839; C73,§4469; C97,§5410; C24, 27,§13927.]

13927. Informal verdict. If the jury persists in finding an informal verdict, from which, however, it can be understood that the intention is to find for the defendant upon the issue, it shall be entered in the terms in which it is found, and the court shall give judgment of acquittal. [C51, §3042; R60,§4839; C73,§4469; C97,§5410; C24, 27,§13927.]

13928. Certainty in verdict required. No judgment of conviction can be given unless the jury expressly finds against the defendant upon the issue, or judgment is given against him upon a special verdict. [C51, §3042; R60,§4839; C73, §4469; C97,§5410; C24, 27,§13928.]

13929. Jury polled. When a verdict is rendered, and before it is recorded, the jury may be polled on the requirement of either party; in which case each member thereof shall be asked whether it is his verdict, and if anyone answers in the negative the jury must be sent out for further deliberation. [C51,§3043; R60,§4840; C73, §4470; C97,§5411; C24, 27,§13929.]

13930. Reading and entry of verdict—disagreement. When the verdict is given and is such as the court may receive, the clerk may immediately enter it in full upon the record, and must read it to the jury, and inquire of the members thereof whether it is their verdict. If any juror disagrees, the fact must be entered upon the record and the jury again sent out. But if no disagreement is expressed, the verdict is complete and the jury must be discharged from the case. [R60,§4841; C73,§4471; C97,§5412; C24, 27,§13930.]

13931. Defendant discharged on acquittal. If judgment of acquittal is given on a general verdict, and the defendant is not detained for any other legal cause, he must be discharged as soon as the judgment is given. [C51,§3045; R60, §4843; C73,§4475; C97,§5413; C24, 27,§13931.]

13932. Acquittal on ground of insanity—commitment. If the defense is insanity of the defendant, the jury must be instructed, if it acquits him on that ground, to state that fact in its verdict. The court may thereupon, if the defendant is in custody, and his discharge is found to be dangerous to the public peace and safety, order him committed to the insane hospital, or retained in custody, until he becomes sane. [C51,§3044; R60,§4842; C73,§4472; C97, §5414; C24, 27,§13932.]

CHAPTER 651

EXCEPTIONS

13933. Bill of exceptions—purpose. The office of a bill of exceptions is to make the proceedings or evidence appear of record which would not otherwise so appear. [R60,§4846; C73, §4481; C97,§5416; C24, 27,§13933.]

13934. What constitutes record—exceptions unnecessary. All papers pertaining to the cause and filed with the clerk, and all entries made by him in the record book pertaining to them, and showing the action or decision of the court upon them or any part of them, and the judgment, are to be deemed parts of the record, and it is not necessary to except to any action or decision of the court so appearing of record. [R60, §4847; C73,§4482; C97,§5417; C24, 27,§13934.]

13935. Grounds for exceptions. On the trial of an indictment, exceptions may be taken by the state or by the defendant to any decision of the court upon matters of law, in any of the following cases:

1. In disallowing a challenge to an individual juror.
2. In admitting or rejecting witnesses or evidence on the trial of any challenge.
3. In admitting or rejecting witnesses or evidence.
4. In deciding any matter of law, not purely discretionary on the trial of the issue. [C51, §3046; R60,§4844; C73,§4479; C97,§5415; C24, 27,§13935.]

13936. Action affecting substantial right. Exceptions may also be taken to any action or decision of the court which affects any other material or substantial right of either party, whether before or after the trial of the indictment, or on the trial. [R60,§4845; C73,§4480; C97,§5415; C24, 27,§13936.]

13937. Bill by judge. Either party may take an exception to any decision or action of the
court, in any stage of the proceedings, not required to be and not entered in the record book, and reduce the same to writing, and tender the same to the judge, who shall sign it if true, and if signed it shall be filed with the clerk and become a part of the record of the cause. [C51, §3047; R60, §4848; C73, §4483; C97, §5418; C24, 27, §13947.]

13938. Bill by bystanders. If the judge refuses to sign it, such refusal must be stated at the end thereof, and it may then be signed by two or more attorneys or officers of the court or disinterested bystanders, and sworn to by them, and filed with the clerk, and it shall thereupon become a part of the record of the cause. [R60, §4858; C73, §4493; C97, §5428; C24, 27, §13948.]

13939. Time to approve bill. The judge shall allow three clear days thereafter to procure the signatures and file the same. [R60, §4849; C73, §4484; C97, §5419; C24, 27, §13939.]

13940. Modification of bill. If the judge and the party excepting can agree in modifying the bill of exceptions, it shall be modified accordingly. [R60, §4850; C73, §4485; C97, §5420; C24, 27, §13940.]

13941. Time allowed to prepare bill. Time must be given to prepare the bill of exceptions when it is necessary; if it can reasonably be done, it shall be settled at the time of taking the exception. [R60, §4851; C73, §4486; C97, §5421; C24, 27, §13941.]

CHAPTER 652
NEW TRIAL

13942. Definition.
13943. Application—when made.

13942. Definition. A new trial is a re-examination of the issue in the same court before another jury, after a verdict has been given. [C51, §3050; R60, §4852; C73, §4487; C97, §5422; C24, 27, §13942.]

13943. Application—when made. The application for a new trial can be made only by the defendant, and must be made before judgment. [C51, §3053; R60, §4856; C73, §4490; C97, §5425; C24, 27, §13943.]

13944. Grounds. The court may grant a new trial for the following causes, or any of them:
1. When the trial has been had in the absence of the defendant, if the indictment be for a felony.
2. When the jury has received any evidence, paper, or document out of court not authorized by the court.
3. When the jury have separated without leave of the court, after retiring to deliberate upon their verdict, or have been guilty of any misconduct tending to prevent a fair and due consideration of the case.
4. When the verdict has been decided by lot, or by means other than a fair expression of opinion on the part of all the jurors.
5. When the court has misdirected the jury in a material matter of law.
6. When the verdict is contrary to law or evidence; but no more than two new trials shall be granted for this cause alone.
7. When the court has refused properly to instruct the jury.
8. When from any other cause the defendant has not received a fair and impartial trial. [C51, §3052; R60, §4854; C73, §4489; C97, §5424; C24, 27, §13944.]

Knowledge of juror, §13858.

13945. Effect of a new trial. The granting of a new trial places the parties in the same position as if no trial had been had; all the testimony must be produced anew and the former verdict cannot be used or referred to either in the evidence or in argument. [C51, §3051; R60, §4853; C73, §4488; C97, §5423; C24, 27, §13945.]

CHAPTER 653
ARREST OF JUDGMENT

13946. Motion in arrest defined—grounds.
13947. Time of making motion.

13946. Motion in arrest defined—grounds. A motion in arrest of judgment is an application to the court in which the trial was had, on the part of the defendant, that no judgment be rendered upon a verdict against him, or on a plea of guilty, and shall be granted when upon the whole record no legal judgment can be pronounced. [C51, §3054; R60, §4856; C73, §4491; C97, §5426; C24, 27, §13946; 45GA, ch 270.]

13947. Time of making motion. The motion may be made at any time before or after judgment, during the same term. [R60, §4859; C73, §4494; C97, §5429; C24, 27, §13947.]

13948. On motion of court.
13949. Defendant held to answer.

13948. On motion of court. The court may also, upon its own observation of any of these grounds, arrest the judgment on its own motion. [C51, §3055; R60, §4857; C73, §4492; C97, §5427; C24, 27, §13948.]

13949. Defendant held to answer. If the court is of opinion from the evidence on the trial that the defendant is guilty of a public offense of which no legal conviction can be had upon the indictment, he may be held to answer the offense in like manner as upon a preliminary examination. [C51, §3057; R60, §4858; C73, §4493; C97, §5428; C24, 27, §13949.]
CHAPTER 654
JUDGMENT

13950. Judgment of acquittal—time for. Upon a verdict of not guilty for the defendant, or special verdict upon which a judgment of acquittal must be given, the court must render judgment of acquittal immediately. [R60, §4860; C73, §4495; C97, §5430; C24, 27, §13950.]

13951. Judgment of conviction—time for. Upon a plea of guilty, verdict of guilty, or a special verdict upon which a judgment of conviction must be rendered, the court must fix a time for pronouncing judgment, which must be at least three days after the verdict is rendered, if the court remains in session so long, or, if not, as remote a time as can reasonably be allowed; but in no case can it be pronounced in less than six hours after the verdict is rendered, unless defendant consent thereto. [C51, §3058; R60, §§4861, 4862; C73, §4496; C97, §5431; C24, 27, §13951.]

13952. Presence of defendant. When judgment is pronounced, if the conviction be for a felony, the defendant must be personally present; if for a misdemeanor, he need not. [C51, §3059; R60, §4863; C73, §4497; C97, §5432; C24, 27, §13952.]

13953. Forfeiture of bail—warrant of arrest. If the defendant has been discharged on bail, or has deposited money instead thereof, and does not appear for judgment when his personal appearance is necessary, the court, in addition to the forfeiture of the undertaking of bail or money deposited, may make an order directing the clerk, on the application of the county attorney at any time thereafter, to issue a warrant into one or more counties for his arrest, which may be substantially in the following form:

County of .............
The State of Iowa.]

To any peace officer in the state:

A ............... B ............... having been duly convicted on the day of ............., A. D. ............., in the district court of ............. county, of the crime of (here designate it generally, as in the indictment).

You are hereby commanded to arrest the said A .......... B .......... and bring him before said court for judgment, if it be then in session, or, if not, to deliver him into the custody of the sheriff of said county.

13958-d1. Motions—proceedings in vacation. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at my office in ............., in said county, this ....... day of ............., A. D. ...........

[Seal.] ..................................................

Clerk.

The warrant may be served in any county in the state. [C51, §§3061-3063; R60, §§4865-4868; C73, §§4498-4501; C97, §5433; C24, 27, §13953.]

13954. Defendant arrested. The officer must arrest the defendant and bring him before the court, or commit him to the officer mentioned in the warrant. [C51, §§3064; R60, §4869; C73, §4502; C97, §5434; C24, 27, §13954.]

13955. Appearance for judgment—showing of cause. When the defendant appears for judgment, he must be informed by the court, or the clerk under its direction, of the nature of the indictment, his plea, and the verdict, if any, thereon, and be asked whether he has any legal cause to show why judgment should not be pronounced against him. [C51, §§3065; R60, §4870; C73, §4504; C97, §5435; C24, 27, §13955.]

13956. What may be shown for cause. He may show for cause against the judgment that he is insane, or any sufficient ground for a new trial, or in arrest of judgment. [R60, §§4871; C73, §4505; C97, §4536; C24, 27, §§13956.]

13957. Insanity. If the court is of opinion that there is reasonable ground for believing him insane, the question of his insanity shall be determined as provided in this code, and if he is found to be insane, such proceedings shall be had as are herein directed. [R60, §§4872; C73, §4505; C97, §4537; C24, 27, §13957.]

Insanity of defendant, ch 648.

13958. New trial—motion in arrest. If he moves for a new trial, or in arrest of judgment, the court shall defer the judgment and proceed to hear and decide the motions. [C51, §§3066; R60, §§4873, 4874; C73, §§4506, 4507; C97, §5438; C24, 27, §13958.]

Above section is but a division of §13958, code, '24.
LIEN OF JUDGMENTS AND STAY OF EXECUTIONS, Ch 655, §13969

13958-a1. Judgment entered. If no sufficient cause is shown why judgment should not be pronounced, and none appears to the court upon the record, judgment shall be rendered. [C51, §3066; R60, §4873, 4874; C73, §4506, 4507; C97, §5438; C24, 27, §13958.]

Above section is but a division of §13958, code '24.

13959. Cumulative sentences. If the defendant is convicted of two or more offenses, the punishment of each of which is or may be imprisonment, the judgment may be so rendered that the imprisonment upon anyone shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment upon any other of the offenses. [C51, §3070; R60, §4880; C73, §4508; C97, §5439; C24, 27, §13959.]

13960. Indeterminate sentences. When any person over sixteen years of age is convicted of a felony, except treason or murder, the court imposing a sentence of confinement in the penitentiary, men's or women's reformatory shall not fix the limit or duration of the same, but the term of such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime of which the prisoner was convicted. [S13, §5718-al3; C24, 27, §13960.]

Further exception in case of rape, §§12966, 12968. Referred to in §13961.

13961. Sentences for two or more offenses. If a person be sentenced for two or more separate offenses and the second or further term is ordered to begin at the expiration of the first and such succeeding term of sentence is specified in the order of commitment, the several terms shall for the purpose of section 13960 be construed as one continuous term of imprisonment. [S13, §5718-a13; C24, 27, §13961.]

13962. Discretion as to sentence. Where one is convicted of a felony that is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, or by fine, or by imprisonment in the county jail, or both, the court may impose the lighter sentence if it shall so elect. [S13, §5718-a13; C24, 27, §13962.]

13963. Place of commitment. Any male person who shall be committed to the penitentiary, except those convicted of murder, treason, sodomy, or incest, and who at the time of commitment is between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, and who has never before been convicted of a felony, shall be confined in the men's reformatory; provided, however, that persons between the ages of sixteen and thirty years convicted of rape, robbery, or of breaking and entering a dwelling house in the nighttime with intent to commit a public offense therein, may, as the particular circumstances may warrant, in the discretion of the court, be committed to either the men's reformatory at Anamosa, or the penitentiary at Fort Madison. [S13, §5718-a5; C24, 27, §13963.]

13964. Imprisonment for fine. A judgment that the defendant pay a fine may also direct that he be imprisoned until the fine is satisfied, specifying the extent of the imprisonment, which shall not exceed one day for every three and one-third dollars of the fine. [C51, §3071; R60, §4881; C73, §4509; C97, §5440; C24, 27, §13964.]

13965. Commitment to jail of another county. When a person is to be committed to jail, if there is no jail or no sufficient one in the county where the party would be committed under the ordinary provisions of law, the court or magistrate committing may order him to be committed to the jail of some other county, which shall be the one which is most convenient and safe, and the county to which the cause originally belonged shall be liable for all the expenses thereof. [C51, §3073; R60, §4884; C73, §4510; C97, §5441; C24, 27, §13965.]

13966. Allowance of bail upon appeal. In all cases, except murder in the first degree and treason, the court rendering judgment must make an order fixing the amount in which bail must be taken, and there shall be no execution of the judgment until such order is made. [R60, §4885; C73, §4511; C97, §5442; C24, 27, §13966.]

Similar provision, §13966.


13968. Costs—when payable by state. All costs and fees incurred in any criminal case brought against an inmate of any state institution for a crime committed while confined in such institution shall be paid out of the state treasury from the general fund in case the prosecution fails, or where such costs and fees cannot be made from the person liable to pay the same, the facts being certified by the clerk of the district court under his seal of office to the auditor of state, including a statement of the amount of fees or costs incurred, such statement to be approved by the presiding judge in writing appended thereto or indorsed thereon. [C24, 27, §13968.]

Similar provision, §10638.

CHAPTER 655

LIEN OF JUDGMENTS AND STAY OF EXECUTIONS

13969. Fines lien on real estate.

13969. Fines lien on real estate. Judgments for fines, in all criminal actions rendered, are liens upon the real estate of the defendant, and shall be entered upon the lien index in the same manner and with like effect as judgments in civil actions. [R60, §5003; C73, §4609; C97, §5531; C24, 27, §13969.]

Lien book, §10830; lien of judgments, §§11602 et seq.

13970. Stay of execution. The defendant may have a stay of execution for the same length of time and in the same manner as provided by law in civil actions, and with like effect, and the same proceedings may be had thereon. [R60, §5004; C73, §4610; C97, §5532; C24, 27, §13970.]

Stay of execution, §§11706 et seq.
CHAPTER 656
EXECUTIONS

13971. Copy of judgment as execution.
13972. Executions within county of trial.
13973. Executions outside county of trial.
13974. Record of discharge.

13971. Copy of judgment as execution. When a judgment of imprisonment, either in the penitentiary or county jail, is pronounced, an execution, consisting of a certified copy of the entry thereof in the record book, must be forthwith furnished to the officer whose duty it is to execute the same, who shall proceed and execute it accordingly, and no other warrant or authority is necessary to justify or require its execution. [C51,§3074; R60,§4886; C73,§4512; C97,§5443; C24, 27,§13971.]

13972. Executions within county of trial. A judgment for imprisonment, or for imprisonment until a fine is paid, to be executed in the county where the trial is had, shall be executed by the sheriff thereof, and return made upon the execution, which he must forthwith deliver to and file by the clerk of said court. [C51,§3075-3077; R60,§§4897-4899; C73,§§4513-4515; C97,§5444; C24, 27,§13972.]

13973. Executions outside county of trial. Under all other judgments for imprisonment, the sheriff shall deliver a certified copy of the execution with the body of the defendant to the keeper of the jail or penitentiary in which the defendant is to be imprisoned in execution of the judgment, and take his return thereon, and a minute of said return shall be entered by the clerk as a part of the record of the proceedings in the cause in which the execution issued. [C51,§3077; R60,§§4898, 4899, 4901; C73,§§4514, 4516; C97,§5444; C24, 27,§13973.]

13974. Record of discharge. When such defendant is discharged from custody, the jailer or warden of the penitentiary shall make return of such fact to the proper court, and an entry thereof shall be made by its clerk as is required in the first instance. [C97,§5444; C24, 27,§13974.]

13975. Preventing escape—recapture. The sheriff, or his deputy, while conveying the defendant to the proper prison, has the same authority to require the assistance of any citizen of the state in securing the defendant, and retaking him if he escapes, as if he was in his own county; and every person who neglects or refuses to assist him when so required shall be punishable accordingly. [C51,§3078; R60,§4900; C73,§4516; C97,§5445; C24, 27,§13975.]

13976. Execution for fine. Upon a judgment for a fine, an execution may be issued as upon a judgment in a civil case, and return thereof shall be made in like manner. [R60,§4902; C73,§4518; C97,§5446; C24, 27,§13976.]

13977. Execution for abatement of nuisance. When the judgment is for the abatement or removal of a nuisance, or for anything other than the payment of money by the defendant, an execution consisting of a certified copy of the entry of such judgment, delivered to the sheriff of the proper county, shall authorize and require him to execute such judgment, and he shall return the same, with his doings under the same thereon indorsed, to the clerk of the court in which the judgment was rendered, with his return thereon, and a minute of said return shall be entered by the clerk as a part of the record of the proceedings in the cause in which the execution issued. [C51,§3077; R60,§§4898, 4899, 4901; C73,§§4514, 4516; C97,§5444; C24, 27,§13977.]

CHAPTER 657
EXECUTION OF DEATH PENALTY

13978. Time of execution.
13979. Record sent governor.
13980. Copy of judgment authority for execution.
13981. Reprieve or suspension.
13982. Insanity or pregnancy.
13983. Finding of commissioners.
13984. Execution suspended.
13985. Executive warrant of execution.

13978. Time of execution. When the court or jury shall direct that a defendant be punished by death, the court pronouncing judgment shall fix the day of the execution thereof, which shall not be less than one year after the day on which the judgment is rendered, and not longer than fifteen months, during which time the defendant shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary. [C97,§4732; C24, 27,§13978.]

13979. Record sent governor. Immediately after entry of judgment of death, the court rendering the same must transmit by mail to the governor a copy of the indictment, plea, verdict, judgment, and testimony in the case. [C97,§4733; C24, 27,§13979.]

13980. Copy of judgment authority for execution. When a judgment of death is pronounced, a certified copy of the entry thereof in
the record book must be furnished to the officer whose duty it is to execute the same, who shall proceed accordingly, and no other warrant or authority is necessary to require or justify the execution. [C97, §4754; C24, 27, §13980.]

13981. Reprieve or suspension. The only officers who shall have power to reprieve or suspend the execution of a judgment of death are the governor and, as provided in this chapter, the warden of the penitentiary, except in cases of appeal to the supreme court. [C97, §4785; C24, 27, §13981.]

13982. Insanity or pregnancy. When the warden of the penitentiary is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a defendant in his charge under sentence of death is insane or pregnant, he shall notify the commissioners of insanity of the county wherein the penitentiary is located, who shall be sworn by the warden well and truly to inquire into the facts as to the insanity or pregnancy of the defendant, as the case may be, and return a true report of their findings. [C97, §4736; C24, 27, §13982.]

13983. Finding of commissioners. The commissioners, after being sworn, shall examine the defendant and hear any evidence that may be presented, and may examine the medical attendants at the penitentiary, if necessary, to ascertain the facts, and make report thereon in writing, signed by not less than a majority of them, finding as to the fact of insanity or pregnancy. [C97, §4737; C24, 27, §13983.]

13984. Execution suspended. If the report does not show the defendant to be insane or pregnant, the warden shall not suspend the execution; but if it does, he shall suspend the execution, and immediately transmit the report to the governor. [C97, §4738; C24, 27, §13984.]

13985. Executive warrant of execution. When a judgment of death from any cause is not executed on the day appointed by the court therefor, the governor, by a warrant under the seal of the state, shall fix the day of execution, which warrant shall be obeyed by the sheriff, and no one but the governor can then suspend its execution. [C97, §4759; C24, 27, §13985.]

13986. Time and manner of execution. A judgment of death must be executed by the sheriff of the county in which the judgment was rendered, or his deputy, within the walls of the penitentiary where the defendant is confined, or within a yard or inclosure adjoining thereto, on the day fixed in the judgment, between sunrise and sunset, by hanging by the neck until dead. [C97, §4740; C24, 27, §13986.]

13987. Witnesses to execution. The sheriff or his deputy must, at least three clear days before executing a judgment of death, notify the judge of the district court who tried the case, or, if he be not in office, another judge of such court, the county attorney and the clerk of the district court of the county in which the judgment was rendered, the sheriff of the county in which the offense was committed, if other than that in which judgment was rendered, and two physicians and twelve respectable citizens of the state to be selected by him to be present as witnesses at such execution. He must also, at the request of the defendant, permit one or more ministers of the gospel, named by him, and any of his relatives, to attend the execution, and also such magistrates, peace officers, and guards as the sheriff shall deem necessary, but no minor, and no person other than those herein authorized, shall be present. [C97, §4741; C24, 27, §13987.]

13988. Certificate of execution. The sheriff or his deputy executing the judgment of death must prepare and sign with his name of office a certificate, setting forth the time and place of the execution, and that judgment was executed upon the defendant according to the foregoing provisions, and cause the certificate to be signed by the public officers, and at least twelve persons, not relations of the defendant, who witnessed the same. [C97, §4742; C24, 27, §13988.]

13989. Certificate filed and published. The sheriff or his deputy executing such judgment must cause the certificate to be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the judgment was rendered, and cause a copy thereof to be published in one newspaper printed at the capital of the state, and one in his county. [C97, §4743; C24, 27, §13989.]

13990. Stay of execution by appeal. An appeal from a judgment of death shall stay the infliction of that punishment, but the defendant is to be retained in custody without bail to abide the judgment thereon. [C97, §4744; C24, 27, §13990.]

13991. Proceedings on appeal. When an appeal is taken from a judgment of death, the clerk of the district court in which it was rendered shall at once give the defendant or his attorney a certificate, under the seal of the court, certifying that fact, and the sheriff or other officer having the defendant in custody must, upon the delivery to him of the certificate, suspend further proceedings on the judgment until final judgment on the appeal is certified to him by the clerk of the supreme court. [C97, §4745; C24, 27, §13991.]

13992. Proceedings on affirmance—issuance of warrant. When such judgment is affirmed, the supreme court must cause a copy of its judgment to be delivered to the governor, and to the sheriff whole duty it is to execute the judgment, signed by the clerk thereof and under seal of the court, and the governor shall issue a warrant of execution under the seal of the state, and transmit it by messenger or mail to the sheriff whose duty it is to execute the judgment, directing him, on a day and at an hour therein named, not earlier than the day fixed by the district court, to execute such judgment in the manner required by law. [C97, §4746; C24, 27, §13992.]

13993. Execution of warrant. The sheriff shall execute such warrant in the manner provided in this chapter, and report his doings to
the governor and the district court whose judgment was appealed from, and make the publication of his doings in the manner provided for in this chapter. If from any cause the judgment is not executed on the day named in the warrant, the governor may appoint another, and so on until it is done. [C97, §4746; C24, 27, §13998.]

CHAPTER 658

APPEALS

13994. Office of appeal—who may appeal.

13995. Time of taking—from final judgment only.

13996. Joining.

13997. Taking and perfecting.

13997-bl. Abstracts and other filings—service.

13998. Duty of clerk when appeal is taken.

13999. Duties of county attorney.

14000. Transcript at expense of county.

14001. Appeal by state—effect.

14002. Appeal by defendant—effect.

14003. Bail—proceedings when given.

14004. Title of case—how docketed.

14005. Personal appearance of defendant.

14006. Informality or defect.

14007. Assignment of error.

14008. Closing argument.

14009. Rules of procedure.

14010. Decision of supreme court.

14011. Costs on reversal.

14012. Decisions in appeals by state.

14013. Reversal—effect.

14014. Affirmance—effect.

14015. Opinion of supreme court.

14016. Decision recorded and transmitted.

14017. Judgment enforced.

14018. Time of imprisonment deducted.

14019. Transcript at expense of county—how obtained.

14020. Informality or defect.

14021. Assignment of error.

14022. Closing argument.

14023. Rules of procedure.

14024. Decision of supreme court.

14025. Costs on reversal.

14026. Reversal—effect.

14027. Affirmance—effect.

14028. Opinion of supreme court.

14029. Decision recorded and transmitted.

14030. Judgment enforced.

14031. Time of imprisonment deducted.

14032. Appeal by county attorney.
the court, or judge thereof, it may, in its discretion, order the sheriff or officer having the
defendant in custody to detain him in custody, without taking him to the penitentiary, to abide
the judgment on the appeal, if the defendant desires it. [R60,§§4914, 4915; C73,§§4528, 4529; 
C97,§5453; C24, 27,§14002.]

14003. Bail—proceedings when given. When
an appeal is taken by the defendant, and bail is
given, the clerk must give to the defendant, or his attorney, a certificate, under the seal of
the court, that an appeal has been taken and bail given, and the sheriff or other officer hav­
ing the defendant in custody must, upon receiving it, discharge the defendant from custody
and cease all further proceedings in execution thereof, and forthwith return to the clerk of
the court who issued it the execution under
which he acted, with his return thereon; and
if it has not been issued, it shall not be until
after final judgment on the appeal. [R60,§4916; 
C73,§4530; C97,§5454; C24, 27,§14003.]

14004. Title of case — how docketed. The party
appealing is the appellant, the adverse party the appellee, but the title of the action shall
not be changed on the appeal, and the cause shall be so docketed at the commence­
ment of the period assigned for trying causes
from the judicial district from which the appeal
comes, which causes shall take precedence of all other business, be tried at the term at
which the transcript is filed, unless continued for cause or by consent of the parties, and be
decided, if practicable, at the same term. [R60, 
§§4518, 4819; C73,§§4531, 4532; C97,§5455; C24, 27,§14004.]

14005. Personal appearance of defendant.
The personal appearance of the defendant in
the supreme court on the trial of an appeal is
in no case necessary. [R60,§4920; C73,§4533; 
C97,§5456; C24, 27,§14005.]

14006. Informality or defect. An appeal shall
not be dismissed for any informality or defect in taking it, if corrected in a reasonable
time; and the supreme court must direct how
it shall be corrected. [R60,§4921; C73,§4534; 
C97,§5457; C24, 27,§14006.]

14007. Assignment of error. No assignment of
error is necessary. [R60,§4922; C73,§4535; 
C97,§5458; C24, 27,§14007.]

14008. Closing argument. The defendant is
entitled to close the argument. [R60,§4923; 
C73,§4536; C97,§5459; C24, 27,§14008.]

14009. Rules of procedure. The record and
case may be presented in the supreme court by printed abstracts, arguments, motions, and
petitions for rehearing as provided by its rules; and the provisions of law in civil procedure
relating to certification of the record and the filing of decisions and opinions of the supreme
court shall apply in such cases. [C97,§5461; 
C24, 27,§14009.]

1410. Decision of supreme court. If the appeal
is taken by the defendant, the supreme court must examine the record, without regard to
technical errors or defects which do not
affect the substantial rights of the parties, and
render such judgment on the record as the law
requires; it may affirm, reverse, or modify the
judgment, or render such judgment as the dis­
trict court should have done, or order a new
trial, or reduce the punishment, but cannot
increase it. [C51,§§3097, 3098; R60,§4925; C73, 
§4538; C97,§5462; C24, 27,§14010.]

Similar provision, §2871.

14011. Costs on reversal. In case the judg­
ment of the trial court is reversed or modified
in favor of the defendant, on the appeal of
defendant, he shall be entitled to recover the
cost of printing abstract and briefs, not ex­
ceeding one dollar for each page thereof,
to be paid by the county from which the appeal
was taken. [C97,§5462; C24, 27,§14011.]

14012. Decisions in appeals by state. If the
state appeals, the supreme court cannot re­
verse or modify the judgment so as to increase
the punishment, but may affirm it, and shall
point out any error in the proceedings or in
the measure of punishment, and its decision
shall be obligatory as law. [R60,§4926; C73, 
§4539; C97,§5463; C24, 27,§14012.]

14013. Reversal — effect. If a judgment
against the defendant is reversed, such reversal
shall be deemed an order for a new trial, un­
less the supreme court shall direct that the
defendant be discharged and his bail exoner­
ated, or if money be deposited instead, that it
be refunded to him. [C51,§8099; R60,§4927; 
C73,§4540; C97,§5464; C24, 27,§14013.]

14014. Affirmance—effect. On a judgment
of affirmance against the defendant, the or­
iginal judgment shall be carried into execution
as the supreme court shall direct, except as
otherwise provided. [C51,§3100; R60,§4928; 
C73,§4541; C97,§5465; C24, 27,§14014.]

14015. Opinion of supreme court. The opin­
on of the supreme court must be in writing,
filed with its clerk, and recorded. [R60,§4924; 
C73,§4537; C97,§5460; C24, 27,§14015.]

Similar provision, §12871.

14016. Decision recorded and transmitted.
The decision of the supreme court, with any
opinion filed or judgment rendered, must be
recorded by its clerk, and, after the expiration
of the period allowed for a rehearing, or as
ordered by the court or provided by its rules, a
certified copy of the decision and opinion shall
be transmitted to the clerk of the trial court,
filed and entered of record by him, and there­
after the jurisdiction of the supreme court shall
cease, and all proceedings necessary for exe­
cuting the judgment shall be had in the trial
court, or by its clerk. [C51,§§3101, 3102; R60, 
§§4929, 4930; C73,§§4542, 4543; C97,§5466; C24, 27,§14016.]

14017. Judgment enforced. Unless some
proceeding in the district court is directed, a
copy of the judgment of the trial court and
decision on appeal, or of the judgment and de­
cision on appeal certified by the clerk of the
trial court, shall be delivered to the sheriff, or
other proper officer, as an execution, and
shall authorize him to execute the judgment of the court, or take any steps required to bring the action to a conclusion. [R60, §4931; C73, §4544; C97, §5467; C24, 27, §14017.]

14018. Time of imprisonment deducted. If a defendant, imprisoned during the pendency of an appeal, upon a new trial ordered by the supreme court is again convicted, the period of his former imprisonment shall be deducted from the period of imprisonment to be fixed on the last verdict of conviction. [R60, §4933; C73, §4545; C97, §5468; C24, 27, §14018.]

CHAPTER 659
COMPROMISING CERTAIN OFFENSES

14019. Compromisable offenses.
14020. Procedure.

14019. Compromisable offenses. When a defendant is prosecuted for a public offense, upon which the person injured answering the charge at the time the papers on a preliminary examination are returned, at any time before trial on an indictment for the offense, or the trial of an appeal in the district court, and acknowledge in writing that he has received satisfaction for the injury, the court may, in its discretion, on payment of the costs incurred, order all proceedings to be stayed upon the prosecution, and the defendant to be discharged therefrom. In that case the reasons for the order must be set forth therein and entered upon the minutes. [R60, §5107; C73, §4709; C97, §5623; C24, 27, §14020.]

14020. Procedure. If the party injured in such a case appear before the court to which the papers on a preliminary examination are returned, at any time before trial on an indictment for the offense, or the trial of an appeal in the district court, and acknowledge in writing that he has received satisfaction for the

CHAPTER 660
DISMISSAL OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS

14023. Failure to indict.
14024. Delay in trial.
14025. Discharge on undertaking.

14023. Failure to indict. When a person is held to answer for a public offense, if an indictment be not found against him at the next regular term of the court at which he is held to answer, the court must order the prosecution to be dismissed, unless good cause to the contrary be shown. [C51, §3248; R60, §5007; C73, §4613; C97, §5635; C24, 27, §14023.]

14024. Delay in trial. If a defendant indicted for a public offense, whose trial has not been postponed upon his application, be not brought to trial at the next regular term of the court in which the indictment is triable after the same is found, the court must order it to be dismissed, unless good cause to the contrary be shown. [C51, §3249; R60, §5008; C73, §4614; C97, §5536; C24, 27, §14024.]

14025. Discharge on undertaking. If the defendant be not indicted or tried as above provided, and sufficient reason therefor is shown, the court may order the prosecution continued from term to term, and discharge the defendant from custody on his own undertaking, or on the undertaking of bail for his appearance to answer the charge at the time to which the same is continued, but no continuance under this section shall be extended beyond the following three terms of the court. [C51, §3250; R60, §5009; C73, §4615; C97, §5537; C24, 27, §14025.]

14026. Discharge on dismissal. If the court direct the prosecution to be dismissed, the defendant, if in custody, must be discharged, or his bail, if any, exonerated, and if money has been deposited instead of bail, it must be refunded to him. [R60, §5010; C73, §4616; C97, §5538; C24, 27, §14026.]

14027. Dismissal by court — effect. The court, upon its own motion or the application of the county attorney, in the furtherance of justice, may order the dismissal of any pending criminal prosecution, the reasons therefor being stated in the order and entered of record, and no such prosecution shall be discontinued or abandoned in any other manner. Such a dismissal is a bar to another prosecution for the same offense if it is a misdemeanor; but it is not a bar if the offense charged be a felony. [C51, §8251, 3252; R60, §§5011–5013; C73, §§4617–4619; C97, §5539; C24, 27, §14027.]
To ATTORNEYS:

It will be of great assistance to this office and to the court, if the following suggestions are followed:

No cover or binding should be attached to printed matter, and no staples used for fasteners, as binder has to remove them before binding. All printed matter should be sewed.

Service should be printed on title page.

Notice of oral argument should be printed at the close of argument, when it can be filed in time under the rule. When given in the abstract let it be at the close thereof.

Motions or applications for certification of record should not be embodied in arguments. Independent applications should be made to the court or one of the judges thereof.

Notify this office of sending printed matter.

Cost of printing should always be inserted on last page of abstracts, arguments, etc.

The filing fee of $3.00 must be paid before the case will be docketed.

B. W. GARRETT,
Clerk Supreme Court

DES MOINES, IOWA,
September 1, 1931
STATUTES AND RULES
REGULATING PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE
IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF IOWA

All changes made in these rules as to the preparation of briefs and arguments
may be used in cases now pending, but these rules, as now adopted,
must be complied with in all cases where brief and
argument is filed after November 15, 1931.

ORGANIZATION

CODE SEC. 12801. The supreme court shall consist of nine judges, five of whom shall consti­
tute a quorum to hold court, but one alone thereof may adjourn from day to day or to a
certain day or until the next term.

DIVISION OF COURT

CODE SEC. 12802. The supreme court may be divided into two sections in such manner as it
may by rule prescribe. Said sections may hold open court separately and cases may be submitted
to each section separately, in accordance with such rules as the court may adopt.

RULE 1. The supreme court shall be divided into two
divisions to be known as the first and the second.
Each division shall consist of four judges and the chief justice. The personnel of the divisions shall not
be permanent, but may be changed from time to time
by the chief justice as exigencies may arise, or by
affirmative vote by a majority of the justices.

RULE 2. Each division shall, except as hereinafter
provided, hear and determine all motions and cases submitted to it, and all petitions for rehearing in
cases decided by it, including motions for decrees to
retax costs, and all other interlocutory matters.

RULE 3. All cases or other matters passed to an­
other period shall go to and be heard by the division
to which the case was originally assigned; and causes
or other matters "passed to last period" shall also be
heard by the division to which the case was originally
assigned, save where the matter is for the full bench,
when it shall be passed to the last period and be heard
at that time. The parties waive oral argument in all
cases passed from one period to another of the term,
except cases ordered submitted to the full bench.

RULE 4. Should there be a difference of opinion
among the members of either division as to how a
case should be decided, or as to the facts or the rules
of law applicable thereto, any member of that divi­
sion, or the chief justice, on his own motion, may call
in the other division and the division thus called in
shall consider the case and take part in the decision.

RULE 5. Should a member of a division get behind
with his work for any reason, or be disqualified from
sitting in any cause, the chief justice may call in a
judge from another division who is up with his work
to sit in place of the one who is behind or disqualified,
and may also, in the event an entire division gets
behind, make such a division of the cases for any
period as will equalize matters between the two
divisions.

RULE 6. Consultation may be had between the divi­
sions at any time upon cases pending on motion, for
original submission, or upon petitions for rehearing,
on request of any member of the court.

RULE 7. Where a chief justice retires and is re­
elected, he shall take his place with the division from
which his successor comes, and, if a new man takes
his place, he too shall be assigned to the division from
which the then chief justice is taken.

CHIEF JUSTICE

CODE SEC. 12804. Of the elected judges whose
terms of office first expire, the senior in time of
service shall be chief justice for six months and
so on in rotation until all such judges shall have
been chief justice. If two or more judges, who
would otherwise be entitled to the position, are
equal in time of service, then the right to the
position and the order in which they shall serve
shall be determined by seniority in age. At the
last term of each year, the supreme court shall
determine and enter of record who, under this
statute, shall be chief justice for the six months'
period beginning on January first thereafter.
Likewise at the May term in each year and on or
before June thirtieth, the supreme court shall
determine and enter of record who, under this
statute, shall be chief justice for the last six
months of the year.

RULE 7-a. In case the chief justice is absent or ill
or from any other disability is unable to act, he shall
select some other member of the court to act as chief
during his absence or disability, and in the event he is
unable to make such selection, the court shall select
one of its other members to act during the pendency
of such disability.

FULL BENCH

RULE 8. All cases involving constitutional ques­
tions shall, upon timely application by either litigant,
be heard by the full bench.

RULE 9. Any case may upon motion supported by
showing be ordered by the court or the chief justice
submitted to the full bench, or the court may, on its
own motion, order such submission.
RULE 10. Assignment shall also be made of all motions, cases for original submission, and petitions for rehearing which are to go to the full bench, all under the orders and directions of the chief justice.

JURISDICTION

CONST., ART. V, SEC. 4. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases in chancery, and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law, under such restrictions as the general assembly may by law prescribe; and shall have power to issue all writs and process necessary to secure justice to parties, and exercise a supervisory control over all inferior judicial tribunals throughout the state.

CODE SEC. 12822. The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction over all judgments and decisions of all courts of record, except as otherwise provided by law.

CODE SEC. 12823. An appeal may also be taken to the supreme court from:
1. An order made affecting a substantial right in an action, when such order, in effect, determines the action and prevents a judgment from which an appeal might be taken.
2. A final order made in special actions affecting a substantial right therein, or made on a summary application in an action after judgment.
3. An order which grants or refuses, continues or modifies, a provisional remedy; grants or refuses, dissolves or refuses to dissolve, an injunction or attachment; grants or refuses a new trial; sustains or overrules a demurrer in a law action; or sustains or overrules a motion to dismiss in an equitable action.
4. An intermediate order involving the merits or materially affecting the final decision.
5. An order or judgment on habeas corpus.

CODE SEC. 12824. If any of the above orders or judgments are made or rendered by a judge, the same are reviewable the same as if made by a court.

CODE SEC. 12828. The supreme court on appeal may review and reverse any judgment or order of the municipal, superior, or district court, although no motion for a new trial was made in such court.

CODE SEC. 12831. The court may issue all writs and processes necessary for the exercise and enforcement of its appellate jurisdiction.

CODE SEC. 12879. The supreme court may enforce its mandates upon inferior courts and officers by fine and imprisonment, which imprisonment may be continued until obeyed.

CODE SEC. 12885. All objections to the jurisdiction of the court to entertain an appeal must be made in written form stating specifically the ground thereof and served upon the appellant or his attorney of record not less than ten days before the date assigned for the submission of the cause.

TERMS

CODE SEC. 12805. The supreme court shall be held at the seat of government, and shall convene and hold three regular terms each year. The first term shall begin with the second Tuesday of January and end with the first Monday of May; the second shall begin with the first Tuesday after the first Monday of May and end with the third Monday of September; and the third shall begin with the first Tuesday after the third Monday of September and end with the third Saturday of December.

CODE SEC. 12806. Each of said terms of court shall be for the submission and determination of cases, and for the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before the court. All causes on the docket shall be heard at each term, unless continued or otherwise disposed of by order of the court. The court shall remain in session, so far as practicable, until it is determined what the opinion of the court shall be in all causes submitted to it, except in causes where reargument is ordered. Judgments of affirmance, rulings, and orders in causes submitted, and orders authorized by law may be made and entered by the court at any time, regardless of the terms of court.

RULE 11. Each term shall be so divided into periods that the last shall be for the consideration, by the full bench, of all motions, cases on original submission, petitions for rehearing, and other matters properly referable thereto; and all other periods shall be so divided that one division shall sit on the first Tuesday of the period for the submission of such motions, cases, and petitions for rehearing and other matters, as may be assigned to it, and the other shall sit for the hearing of matters assigned to it, on the second Tuesday of each period. And, to equalize the work, cases assigned for each period shall be divided, as nearly as practicable, into two equal parts, save that all cases and other matters for consideration by the entire bench shall be assigned for the last period of the term.

APPEALS IN CIVIL CASES

CODE SEC. 12832. Appeals from the district, superior, and municipal courts may be taken to the supreme court at any time within four months except as hereafter provided from the date of the entry of record of the judgment or order appealed from, and not afterwards; but, when a motion for a new trial, or in arrest of judgment, or for judgment notwithstanding the verdict has been filed, such time for appeal shall be automatically extended so as to permit the same at any time within sixty days after the entry of the ruling upon such motion.

CODE SEC. 12832-d1. If the action challenges the legality, validity or constitutionality of a proposed constitutional amendment, notice of appeal may be taken within three days from and after the entry of the decree in district court, and not afterwards.

CODE SEC. 12833. No appeal shall be taken in any case in which the amount in controversy between the parties as shown by the pleadings does not exceed one hundred dollars, unless the trial judge shall, during the term in which judgment or order is entered, certify that the case is one in which the appeal should be allowed. Upon such certificate being filed the same shall be appealable regardless of the amount in controversy. Said limitation shall not affect the right of appeal in any action in which an interest in real estate is involved, nor shall the right
of appeal be affected by the remission of any part of the verdict or judgment returned or rendered.

RULE 12. The supreme court on appeal may review and reverse any judgment or order of the municipal, superior, or district court, although no motion for a new trial was made in such court.

RULE 12834. A part of several coparties may appeal, but in such case they must serve notice of such appeal upon those not joining therein, and file proof thereof with the clerk of the court from which the appeal is taken.

RULE 12835. Coparties, refusing to join in an appeal, cannot afterwards appeal, or derive any benefit therefrom, unless from the necessity of the case, but they shall be held to have joined, and be liable for their proportion of the costs, unless they appear and object thereto.

RULE 12837. An appeal is taken and perfected by the service of a notice in writing on the adverse party, his agent, or any attorney who appeared for him in the case in the court below, and by filing said notice with return of service indorsed thereon or attached thereto with the clerk of the court wherein the proceedings were had, stating the appeal from the same, or from some specific part thereof, defining such part.

RULE 12838. When such service cannot be made the trial court or judge on application shall direct what notice shall be sufficient.

RULE 12839. Notice of appeal shall not be held insufficient because served before the clerk of the trial court has spread the judgment entry upon the court record if it shall appear that such entry has been made in proper form before the appellant’s abstract was filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court.

RULE 12840. A notice of appeal shall be served and return made thereon in the same manner as an original notice in a civil action.

RULE 12841. All other notices connected with or growing out of the appeal shall be served and the return made in like manner, and filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court.

RULE 12842. All notices provided for in the two preceding sections become a part of the record in the case on being filed.

RULE 12884. The death of one or all of the parties shall not cause the proceedings to abate, but the names of the proper persons shall be substituted, as is provided in such cases in the district court, and the case may proceed. The court may also, in such case, grant a continuance when such a course will be calculated to promote the ends of justice.

RULE 12. The attorneys and guardians ad litem of the respective parties in the court below shall be deemed the attorneys and guardians of the same parties respectively in this court until others are retained or appointed and notice thereof served on the adverse party.

SUPERSEDEAS BONDS

RULE 12858. No proceedings under a judgment or order, or any part thereof, shall be stayed by an appeal, unless the appellant executes a bond with one or more sureties, to be filed with and approved by the clerk of the court in which the judgment or order was rendered or made, to the effect that he will pay to the appellee all costs and damages that shall be adjudged against him on the appeal; and will satisfy and perform the judgment or order appealed from in case it shall be affirmed, and any judgment or order which the supreme court may render, or order to be rendered by the inferior court, not exceeding in amount or value the original judgment or order, and all rents of or damages to property during the pendency of the appeal out of the possession of which the appellee is kept by reason of the appeal.

RULE 12859. If the bond is intended to stay proceedings on only a part of the judgment or order, it shall be varied so as to secure the part stayed alone.

RULE 12860. When thus filed and approved, the clerk shall issue a written order requiring the appellee and all others to stay all proceedings under such judgment or order, or so much thereof as is superseded thereby.

RULE 12861. No appeal or stay shall vacate or affect such judgment or order.

RULE 12865. If a party has perfected his appeal, and the clerk of the lower court refuses for any reason to approve the bond, or requires an excessive penalty, or unjust or improper conditions, he may apply to the district court or judge thereof, who shall fix the amount and conditions of the bond and approve the same. Pending the application, the judge may, by a written order, recall and stay all proceedings under the order or judgment appealed from until the decision of the application. The bond thus approved shall be filed with the clerk, who shall issue a written order to stay proceedings.

RULE 12866. The appellee may move the court rendering the judgment or making the order appealed from, or the supreme court, or a judge of either court, if in vacation, upon ten days’ notice in writing to appellant, to discharge the bond on account of defect in substance or insufficiency in security, which motion if well taken shall be sustained, unless appellant shall, within a day to be fixed in the order made and filed therein, give a new and sufficient bond as required by said order. If the new bond is not given, proceedings shall be had in the lower court as though no bond had been given, but a new and sufficient bond may be given at any time with like effect and results as though given in the first instance.

RULE 12867. If the judgment or order is for the payment of money, the penalty shall be in at least twice the amount of the judgment and costs. If not for the payment of money, the penalty shall be sufficient to save the appellee harmless from the consequences of taking the appeal, but in no case shall the penalty be less than one hundred dollars.

RULE 12872. The supreme court, if it affirms the judgment, shall also, if the appellee asks or moves therefor, render judgment against the appellant and his sureties on the appeal bond for the amount of the judgment, damages, and costs referred to therein in case such damages can
be accurately known to the court without an issue and trial.

**DOCKETING OF CAUSES**

**Code Sec. 12830.** The cause on appeal shall be docketed as it was in the court below, and the party taking the appeal shall be called the appellant, and the other party the appellee.

**Code Sec. 12843.** The clerk shall docket the causes as they are filed in his office and shall, under order of the chief justice, arrange and set a proper number for trial for each day of the term, placing together as far as practicable those from the same judicial district, and shall cause notice thereof to be published and distributed as the court may direct.

**Code Sec. 12844.** No case shall be docketed until the fees ($5.00) provided by law therefor have been paid.

**Code Sec. 12848-b1.** If the abstract is filed for more than 4 days before the convening of the first term which follows the taking and perfecting of the appeal, the cause shall be placed on the calendar for said first term, and shall come on for hearing; unless otherwise ordered by the court.

**Code Sec. 1456.** An appeal may be taken to the supreme court [in a workmen’s compensation case] from any final order, judgment, or decree of the district court, but such appeal shall be docketed, placed upon the term calendar, and submitted in the same time and manner as criminal cases in said court.

**Rule 13.** Immediately after the time expires during which causes may be docketed for trial at a term of court, the clerk shall make and cause to be printed, without delay, the docket for the term, which shall give all causes, whether continuances or appearances, for trial at such term, and which shall designate the number, the party appealing, the court and county from which the appeal is brought, the counsel of the parties, the period for which each cause is assigned for trial, whether noticed for oral argument, the causes continued by reason of the provisions of Rule 15, and such other matter for the information of the court and attorneys as may be conveniently given, and so assign motions and petitions for rehearing as that the same will be submitted to and reach the proper divisions. He shall forward to each judge of the court, to each attorney having causes at the term, and to the clerk of the district, municipal, and superior courts of each county, a copy of said docket.

**ADVANCING CAUSES**

**Rule 14.** If a cause involves the decision of a question of public importance, or rights which are likely to be lost or greatly impaired by delay, the court will, in its discretion, upon motion supported by affidavit duly served, order the submission of the cause at a term in advance of that at which it would otherwise be submitted.

**ABSTRACTS**

**Code Sec. 12845.** Printed abstracts of the record shall be filed by the appellant in the office of the clerk of the supreme court.

**Code Sec. 12845-b1.** Abstracts shall be presumed to contain the record, unless denied or corrected by subsequent abstracts.

**Code Sec. 12845-b2.** Denials of abstracts, additional abstracts and transcripts may also be filed.

**Code Sec. 12847.** An abstract must be filed within one hundred twenty days except as hereafter provided after the appeal is taken and perfected unless further time is given before the expiration of said time by the supreme court or a judge thereof for good cause shown.

**Code Sec. 12847-d1.** If the action challenges the legality, validity or constitutionality of a proposed constitutional amendment, an abstract of record shall be filed within five days after the service of notice of appeal, unless additional time, not to exceed three days, be granted by the chief justice.

**Rule 14-a1.** An extension of time within which to file abstract will be granted only upon reasonable notice to the adverse party or his attorney, proof of which service shall accompany the application; provided that any justice, may, for good cause in his discretion, grant such extension conditionally within the statutory time without notice, subject to the right of the opposing litigant to have such order set aside upon a showing that sufficient ground for refusal of such order existed at the time the order was made.

**Rule 15.** In making up the docket for the term, the clerk shall place thereon all cases in which the appeal has been served and filed more than 4 days before the first day of said term, unless otherwise ordered by the court; but all cases, in which abstracts have not been served and filed seventy days or more before the time designated by the clerk for the hearing of causes from the judicial district in which said cause was tried, shall ipso facto stand continued until the next term of this court and shall be so marked by the clerk upon the docket. There shall be no waiver of oral argument by reason of such continuance, herein mentioned, if notice in writing or in print, of intention to argue the case orally be served upon an attorney for the adverse party and filed with the clerk of this court at least twenty days before the first day of the term to which continued.

**Rule 15-a.** The appellant shall serve upon each appellee or his attorney a copy of the abstract, which shall be prepared according to these rules. In case of cross appeals, the party first giving notice of appeal shall under this rule be considered the appellant. Appellant shall also file with the clerk eighteen copies of said abstract, including the service copy.

This rule as to number of copies to be filed, including service copy, shall also apply to all denials and additional abstracts, appellant’s brief and argument, appellee’s brief and argument, the reply, petition for rehearing and the resistance to the same.

**Service of abstracts or of any of the other foregoing documents may be made as follows:**

1. By delivering copy to the opposing litigant or to his attorney of record;
2. By mailing copy properly addressed to the proper post office address of such counsel, with postage prepaid, and by return receipt mail;
3. Proof of service and the method thereof may be made by appropriate acceptance or affidavit indorsed upon one printed copy and filed as the “service copy” with the clerk of this court. If service be by registered mail the receipt therefor shall be attached as a part of the affidavit of service.

**Rule 16.** If it appear from an inspection of the abstract that the appellant has negligently or intentionally failed to comply with the rule requiring only so much of the record as may be necessary to a full understanding of the case as may be required for decision to be included therein, the court may, in its discretion, order a new abstract prepared in conformity with such rule or affirm the judgment of the lower court without considering the appeal.
RULE 17. Every denial shall point out as specifically as the case will permit the defects alleged to exist in the abstract. A denial by appellee shall be taken as true unless the appellant sustains his abstract by a certification of the record. Should the appellee deem the appellant's abstract incorrect or unfair he may prepare such additional abstract as he shall deem necessary to a full understanding of the questions presented to the court for decision. A denial by the appellant of such additional abstract, if not confessed, will be disregarded unless sustained by a certification of the record. The appellee shall serve one printed copy of his additional abstract or denial on each appellant or his attorney and deliver eighteen printed copies thereof, including the service copy, to the clerk within fifteen days after receiving appellant's argument, and a denial by the appellant shall be served on the appellee and eighteen printed copies thereof, including the service copy, shall be delivered to the clerk within five days after service of the additional abstract.

RULE 18. Abstracts of record shall be made in substantially the following form:

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA

JANUARY TERM, 19......

RICHARD ROE, Appellee. vs.

JOHN DOE, Appellant.

Appeal from Van Buren District Court.

JOHN SMITH, Judge.

J. C. K., of Des Moines, for the Appellant.
H. H. S., of Chicago, Ill., for the Appellee.

APPELLANT'S ABSTRACT OF RECORD

Due, timely, and legal service of the within abstract is hereby acknowledged this day of , 19......

Attorneys for Appellee

On the day of , 19......, the plaintiff filed in the Van Buren district court a

PETITION

stating his cause of action as follows:

[Set out all of petition necessary to an understanding of the questions to be presented to the court, and no more. In setting out exhibits, omit all merely formal or irrelevant parts, as, for example, if the exhibit be a deed or mortgage and no question is raised as to the acknowledgment, omit the acknowledgment. When the defendant has appeared it is useless to encumber the record with the original notice or the return of the officer.]

On the day of , 19......, the defendant filed a

DEMMURER

to said petition setting up the following grounds:

[State only the grounds of demurrer, omitting the formal parts. If the pleading was a motion and the ruling therein is one of the questions to be considered, set it out in the same way and continue.]

And on the day of , 19......, the same was submitted to the court, and the court made the following ruling thereon:

[Here set out the ruling. In every instance let the abstract be made in the chronological order of the events in the case; let each ruling appear in the proper connection. If the defendant pleaded over, and thereby waived his right to appeal from these rulings, then such should be made in the abstract but it should continue.]

And on the day of , 19......, the defendant filed his

ANSWER

to the petition, setting up the following defenses:

[Here set out the defenses, omitting all formal parts. If motions or demurrers were interposed to this pleading, proceed as directed with reference to the petition. Frame the record so that it will properly present all questions to be reviewed and raised before issue is joined. When the abstract shows issue joined, proceed.]

EVIDENCE

On the day of , 19......, said cause was tried to a jury (or the court, as the case may be) and on the trial the following proceedings were had:

[Here set out so much of the evidence and proceedings as is necessary to show the rulings of the court to which exceptions were taken during the progress of the trial.]

INSTRUCTIONS

After the evidence and the arguments of counsel were concluded the plaintiff (or defendant, as the case may be) asked the court to give each of the following instructions to the jury:

[Set out instructions referred to, and continue.]

Which the court refused as to each instruction, to which several rulings the plaintiff (or defendant) excepted as follows:

[Set out the exceptions.]

And thereupon the court gave the following instructions to the jury:

[Set out the instructions.]

To the giving of those numbered (give the numbers) and to the giving of each thereof the plaintiff (or defendant) excepted, as follows:

[Set out the exceptions.]

VERDICT

On the day of , 19......, the jury returned into court with the following verdict:

[Motion for new trial]

On the day of , 19......, the plaintiff (or defendant) filed a motion praying the court to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial upon the following grounds:

[Set out the grounds aforesaid for the new trial.]

On the day of , 19......, the court made the following ruling upon said motion:

[Set out the record of the ruling.]

To which the plaintiff (or defendant) at the time excepted.

JUDGMENT

On the day of , 19......, the following judgment was rendered and entered of record:

[Set out the judgment entry appealed from.]

NOTICE OF APPEAL

On the day of , 19......, the plaintiff perfected an appeal to the supreme court of the state of Iowa, by serving upon the defendant and the clerk of the district court of Van Buren county a notice of appeal.

[If supersedeas bond was filed, state the fact.]

INDEX

Abstracts and all amendments thereto must be accompanied by a brief index of their contents. The pleadings should be indicated therein, not alphabetically, but in the order of their filing.

The names of witnesses should be set forth therein, not alphabetically, but in the order in which their testimony appears in the abstract. The name of each witness should be followed by a brief indication of the subjects on which he has testified.

The principal subjects covered by the evidence shall be indexed and reference shall be made to the pages of the abstract comprising the testimony on such sub-
RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT AND RELATED STATUTES

1704

ject. Alphabetical order at this point may be followed or not at the option of counsel. All exhibits must be referred to in the index by letter or number and a brief description of each exhibit shall be included therein.

This outline is presented for the purpose of indicating the character of the abstract contemplated by the rule, which like all the rules, is to be substantially complied with. Of course, no formula can be laid down applicable to all cases. The rule to be observed in abstracting a case is: Preserve everything material to the questions to be decided and omit everything else.

CERTIFICATION OF RECORD

CODE Sec. 12849. Any party may cause a certified copy of the record in the lower court or any part of the same to be filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court for its consideration.

CODE Sec. 12850. Upon application to the supreme court or any judge thereof, the clerk of the court from which appeal is taken may be ordered to file such certified copy.

CODE Sec. 12851. The original transcript of evidence may be sent up, but shall be returned to the clerk of the proper county after the cause has been determined by the supreme court.

CODE Sec. 12854. Where a view of an original paper or exhibit in the action may be important to a correct decision of the appeal, the court or any judge thereof may order the clerk of the court below to transmit the same, which he shall do in the manner provided for the transmission of certifications of the record.

CODE Sec. 12857. The lower court, the supreme court, or a judge of either court, may make any necessary orders to secure a perfect record or transcript thereof, upon a showing by affidavit or otherwise, and upon such notice as it or he may prescribe.

DISMISSAL OF APPEALS, OR AFFIRMANCE OF JUDGMENTS

CODE Sec. 12848. If the abstract is not filed within one hundred twenty days after the appeal is taken and perfected or is not filed within the further time as fixed by the court or judge, the appellee may file an abstract of such matters of record as are necessary, or may file a copy of the final judgment or order appealed from, or other matters required, certified to by the clerk of the trial court, and cause the case to be docketed, and the appeal upon motion shall be dismissed, or the judgment or order affirmed.

CODE Sec. 12886. Where appellant has no right, or no further right, to prosecute the appeal, the appellee may move to dismiss it, and if the grounds of the motion do not appear in the record, or by a writing purporting to have been signed by the appellant and filed, they must be verified by affidavit.

CODE Sec. 12887. The appellee may, by answer or abstract filed and verified by himself, agent, or attorney, plead any facts which render the taking of the appeal improper or destroy the appellant's right of further prosecuting the same, to which the appellant may file a reply or abstract likewise verified by himself, his agent, or attorney, and the question of law or fact therein shall be determined by the court, upon such evidence and in such form as it may prescribe.

MOTIONS

CODE Sec. 12870. All motions must be in writing and entered upon the motion book, and be heard upon such notice and argument, if any, as the court by rule may prescribe, but no motion shall be submitted without being publicly called by the court, unless the parties otherwise agree.

RULE 19. Motions must be served by copy of the same and of all affidavits or documents upon which they are based, upon the opposite party or attorney, ten days before the morning on which the causes for the district are set for hearing. Such opposite party shall then have five days to file papers in resistance to the same, copies of which must be served upon the other party or attorney, and no papers will be regarded which do not appear to have been so served. This rule shall not apply to motions the causes whereof arise after the filing of the abstract, but in such cases timely notice of such motions shall be given to the opposite attorneys. Nor shall this rule apply, as to time of service, to motions for continuance, or to advance.

RULE 20. Motions made in a cause after judgment rendered by the supreme court, or after the time assigned for the hearing of causes from the district from which it was appealed, will be heard only upon proof of service of reasonable notice of such motion upon the adverse party or his attorney. Service of all other motions shall be such as is prescribed by the court or a judge thereof.

RULE 21. Arguments in support of motions, if any, must be in writing or print, and shall be filed before the morning of the day set for the hearing of the cause, and served by copy upon the opposite party or attorney when the motion is served; and arguments in resistance, if any, must be in writing or print and filed before the morning of the day set for the hearing of the cause, and served by copy on the opposite party or attorney when the papers in resistance are served.

RULE 22. If a difference of opinion should arise upon the disposition of a motion, the chief justice shall call in the other division, which shall take part in the determination thereof.

RULE 23. Tuesday of each period shall be "motion day" for the submission of motions to the proper division of the court, or to the full bench.

BRIEFS AND ARGUMENTS

CODE Sec. 12871. The parties to an appeal may be heard orally and in writing, subject to such rules as the court may prescribe; and all causes docketed, not continued by consent or upon cause shown, shall be submitted in the order assigned, unless otherwise directed by the court or the judges thereof. ** *

CODE Sec. 12871-d1. If the action challenges the legality, validity or constitutionality of a proposed constitutional amendment, the appellant shall file a written argument within ten days after the filing of the abstract and appellee shall file his argument within ten days thereafter, and appellant shall then file his reply within three days. The cause shall then be submitted to the supreme court in regular or special full bench session as soon thereafter as the chief justice may order.

RULE 24. When the appeal presents only questions of law upon rulings of the court below, appellant shall
open and close the argument, and must, at least forty
days before the day assigned for the hearing of the
case, serve upon an attorney for each appellee copies
of his brief of points, authorities and argument. If
appellee desires to be heard, he shall, at least fifteen
days prior to the date for hearing, serve upon an
attorney for each appellee copies of his brief or
argument; and the printed reply, if any, shall be
served at least three days before the case is to be
finally submitted. If the trial in the supreme court is
de novo, and appellant has the burden, he shall ob­
serve the foregoing rules with the same require­
ments, and if he may waive his right to open the argument; and if
he fails to serve and file his brief within the time
hereinbefore provided, he shall be held to have waived
the right. Appellant will then be entitled to open the
argument, and must serve copies of his brief upon an
attorney for each appellee fifteen days before the
hearing. Appellee may then, and at least three days
before the submission, serve upon an attorney for
each appellant copies of his argument, which must be
strictly confined to matters in reply to appellant's
argument, the exception and contentions, with the same
requirements will entitle the party not in default,
unless the court shall, for sufficient cause, otherwise
order, to a continuance or to have the case submitted
at his option upon the briefs and arguments on file
which were then and there had occurred.

RULE 25. All printed briefs and arguments, except
upon motions, shall be prepared as required by these
rules, and each party shall file with the clerk eighteen
printed copies of each brief and argument, including the
service copy.

RULE 26. Notice in writing, or in print, of inten­tion
to argue a case orally, shall be served upon an attorney
for the party making the application, and filed with the
clerk of this court twenty days before the first day of the
term, and the party who fails to serve and file such
notice shall not be entitled to argue orally, except in reply to an oral argument for the adverse
party.

RULE 27. If the case is triable upon errors as­signed
and not de novo and appellant has given notice of
oral argument, he will be entitled to open and close.
If appellee alone gave the notice he will be entitled to open the argument and appellant must confine his
response to a reply to a reply. If the cause is
de novo the party upon whom rests the burden of the
proof may, if he has given the requisite notice, open
and close the argument. If he has not given notice he
will be confined strictly to an answer to the argument
for the other side. No oral argument shall exceed
one-half hour in length, unless an extension of time
be granted before the argument is commenced or it
becomes apparent during the course of the argument
that more time is necessary, whereupon the court
may grant additional time. On original submission two
attorneys may be heard on each side; but in the
event counsel opening the argument is not entitled to
reply, but one attorney shall be heard for either party.
Reply arguments shall be limited to fifteen
minutes. On petitions for rehearing only one
attorney shall be heard for either party, the peti­tioner
not have exceeding twenty and the respondent
more than fifteen minutes, unless extensions be
granted by the court.

RULE 28. Oral argument shall be confined to a dis­
cussion of the proposition and authorities contained
in the briefs. Failure to discuss in oral argument
points properly made in the briefs shall not be deemed
a waiver of such points, but they will be fully consid­
ered in determining the cause.

RULE 29. Before taking up the assignment for the
several periods a preliminary call of all causes in­
cluded in that assignment will be made; but the
submission of a cause shall not be taken on this call
if any party thereto objects. The court will hear all
cases included in the assignment and take the sub­
mission thereof in the order in which they are
assigned, excepting those which have been continued
or otherwise directed to hear.

RULE 30. The brief of appellant shall contain a short
and clear statement showing:
FIRST. The nature of the action, as for example,
"A suit on a promissory note."
SECOND. The nature of the defense, as for example,
"A plea of payment."
THIRD. How the case was decided.
FOURTH. A brief statement of the main facts as
claimed by appellant.
FIFTH. The errors relied upon for reversal.

The rule contemplates that the statement of error
shall be complete in itself and that each ruling of the
court deemed by the appellant to be erroneous and
reversible shall be set forth in clear, concise and defi­
nite language sufficiently full and specific, but with­
out elaboration, to apprise the court of the ruling
complained of and the particular or particulars in
which and for what reason it is claimed to be erroneous.

Repition for the purpose of stating in different form the error or errors relied upon for reversal
should be avoided.

Each ruling wherein error is claimed must be dealt
with separately.

In addition, specific reference shall be made to the
page or pages and line or lines of the abstract show­
ing the ruling and matter complained of to enable the
appellee and the court to turn at once to all that the
record shows bearing or throwing light thereon.

Omnibus statements of error will not be considered.

SIXTH. Numbered propositions of law stated con­
cisely, and without argument or elaboration, together
with the authorities relied on in support thereof.

SEVENTH. An argument in support of appellant's
contention, respecting the errors relied upon for re­
versal.

In citing cases, the names of parties must be given.

And in citing cases determined by this court, which
have been officially reported, reference must be made
to the volume and page where the case may be found
in the Iowa Reports. In citing cases from other juris­
dictions in addition to the names of the parties, refer­
ence must be made to the volume and page where the
same may be found in the National Reporter System.

When textbooks are cited, the number and date of the
edition must be given, with the proper volume and
page. The failure to comply with this paragraph
shall, within the discretion of the court, subject the
offending party to the payment of costs.

Any error relied upon for reversal, not argued in
the argument in chief, shall be deemed to have been
waived.

The argument on questions of law shall be confined
to a discussion and elaboration of the points contained
in the brief in the order stated.

RULE 31. The brief of appellee shall point out any
omissions or inaccuracies in appellant's statement of
the record, and shall contain a short and clear state­
mint of the propositions by which counsel seek to
meet each of the alleged errors, or by which such
errors are claimed to be obviated. Following this
statement, the brief shall contain the points and
authorities relied on and cited in like manner as
required in appellant's brief, and for the same puni­
shment for noncompliance in the citation of authorities.

The brief shall be followed by an argument in sup­
port of appellee's propositions in like manner as
required of the appellant by the preceding rule.
The brief and argument of appellee on cross appeals shall be prepared in the same manner required of an appellant’s brief and argument. The brief and argument of appellant, in answer to the cross appeal, shall be prepared in the same manner required of appellee’s brief and argument to appellant’s original brief and argument.

Reply briefs and arguments may be filed.

RULE 31-a. Every brief and argument shall be accompanied by a topical index setting forth briefly the principal subjects of the brief in the order of their discussion therein. Alphabetical order is not required.

RULE 31-b. In the appeal of equity actions, two conditions may arise, (see Exchange Bank v. Potterfc, 96 Iowa, 354):

FIRST. Where issues of fact have been joined and evidence taken, and the case is triable anew in this court, then the party having the burden of proof shall make a brief and argument in the following manner:
(a) State the nature of the action;
(b) The nature of the defense;
(c) How the case was decided;
(d) A statement of the main facts relied upon;
(e) Numbered propositions stated concisely and without argument or elaboration which are relied upon, together with the authorities in support thereof;
(f) An argument in support of his contention, in accordance with the foregoing rules. When referring to fact propositions, he shall refer to the pages and lines of the abstract where the same may be found.

SECOND. Where the appeal is for the correction of errors of law only, the errors relied upon for reversal must be pointed out and the method of making a brief and argument thereon shall be the same as provided in Rule 30 hereof.

APPEALS IN CRIMINAL ACTIONS

CODE SEC 13994. The mode of reviewing in the supreme court any judgment, action, or decision of the district court in a criminal case is by appeal. Either the defendant or state may appeal.

CODE SEC 13995. An appeal can only be taken from the final judgment, and within sixty days thereafter.

CODE SEC 13996. When several defendants are indicted and tried jointly, any one or more of them may join in taking the appeal, but those of their codefendants who do not join shall take no benefit therefrom, yet they may appeal afterwards.

CODE SEC 13997. An appeal is taken and perfected by the party or his attorney serving on the adverse party or his attorney of record in the district court at the time of the rendition of the judgment, a notice in writing of the taking of the appeal, and filing the same with such clerk, with evidence of service thereof indorsed thereon or annexed thereto.

CODE SEC 13997-b1. When an appeal has been taken by the defendant in a criminal case, all filings by the appellant on appeal shall be served on the attorney general.

CODE SEC 13998. When an appeal is taken, the clerk of the court in which the judgment was rendered shall:

1. Forthwith prepare and transmit to the attorney general a certified copy of the notice of appeal, together with the date of the service and filing thereof.

2. Promptly prepare and transmit to the clerk of the supreme court a transcript of all record entries in the cause, together with copies of all papers in the case on file in his office, except those returned by the examining magistrate on the preliminary examination, all duly certified under the seal of his court.

CODE SEC 14000. If a defendant in a criminal cause has perfected an appeal from a judgment against him and shall satisfy a judge of the district court from which the appeal is taken that he is unable to pay for a transcript of the evidence, such judge may order the same made at the expense of the county where said defendant was tried.

CODE SEC 14001. An appeal taken by the state in no case stays the operation of a judgment in favor of the defendant.

CODE SEC 14002. An appeal taken by the defendant does not stay the execution of the judgment, unless bail is put in; but where the judgment is imprisonment in the penitentiary, and an appeal is taken within the time provided after judgment is rendered, and the defendant is unable to give bail, and that fact is satisfactorily shown to the court, or judge thereof, it may, in its discretion, order the sheriff or officer having the defendant in custody to detain him in custody, without taking him to the penitentiary, to abide the judgment on the appeal, if the defendant desires it.

CODE SEC 14003. When an appeal is taken by the defendant, and bail is given, the clerk must give to the defendant, or his attorney, a certificate, under the seal of the court, that an appeal has been taken and bail given, and the sheriff or other officer having the defendant in custody must, upon receiving it, discharge the defendant from custody and cease all further proceedings in execution thereof, and forthwith return to the clerk of the court who issued it the execution under which he acted, with his return thereon; and if it has not been issued, it shall not be until after the final judgment on the appeal.

CODE SEC 14004. The party appealing is the appellant, the adverse party the appellee, but the title of the action shall not be changed on the appeal, and the cause shall be so docketed at the commencement of the period assigned for trying causes from the judicial district from which the appeal comes, which causes shall take precedence of all other business, be tried at the term at which the transcript is filed, unless continued for cause or by consent of the parties, and be decided, if practicable, at the same term.

CODE SEC 14005. The personal appearance of the defendant in the supreme court on the trial of an appeal is in no case necessary.

CODE SEC 14006. An appeal shall not be dismissed for any informality or defect in taking it, if corrected in a reasonable time; and the supreme court must direct how it shall be corrected.
RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT AND RELATED STATUTES

CODE SEC. 14007. No assignment of error is necessary.
CODE SEC. 14008. The defendant is entitled to close the argument.
CODE SEC. 14009. The record and case may be presented in the supreme court by printed abstracts, arguments, motions, and petitions for rehearing as provided by its rules; and the provisions of law in civil procedure relating to certification of the record and the filing of decisions and opinions of the supreme court shall apply in such cases.
CODE SEC. 14010. If the appeal is taken by the defendant, the supreme court must examine the record, without regard to technical errors or defects which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties, and render such judgment on the record as the law demands; it may affirm, reverse, or modify the judgment, or render such judgment as the district court should have done, or order a new trial, or reduce the punishment, but cannot increase it.

CODE SEC. 14011. In case the judgment of the trial court is reversed or modified in favor of the defendant, the appeal of defendant, he shall be entitled to recover the cost of printing abstracts and briefs, not exceeding one dollar for each page thereof, to be paid by the county from which the appeal was taken.

RULE 32. If the appellant desires to submit a criminal case upon a printed abstract and brief and argument, he shall serve on the attorney general and upon the clerk of this court a notice to that effect and shall file the same with the clerk of this court before the day set for the submission of said case, and said cause shall then be automatically continued for submission to the next succeeding term of this court. In that event the appellant shall serve and file his abstract and his brief and argument at least 30 days before the day then assigned for the submission of said cause, and the appellee shall serve and file its denial or amendment to the abstract and its brief and argument at least 15 days before the day assigned for the submission of said cause. If no such notice, as herein provided, is served, or if the appellant fails to serve and file his abstract and his brief and argument as provided herein said cause shall be submitted upon the record unless an extension of time to file has been previously granted.

The provisions of the code and rules of this court in civil procedure relating to the printing, serving, and filing of abstracts, denials, arguments, motions and resistances thereto, the certification of the record and the filing of decisions and opinions, shall apply in criminal cases in so far as the same are consistent with section 14004 of the code and this rule.

CODE SEC. 14012. If the state appeals, the supreme court cannot reverse or modify the judgment so as to increase the punishment, but may affirm it, and shall point out any error in the proceedings or in the measure of punishment, and its decision shall be obligatory as law.

CODE SEC. 14013. If a judgment against the defendant is reversed, such reversal shall be deemed an order for a new trial, unless the supreme court shall direct that the defendant be discharged and his bail exonerated, or if money be deposited instead, that it be refunded to him.

CODE SEC. 14014. On a judgment of affirmance against the defendant, the original judgment shall be carried into execution as the supreme court shall direct, except as otherwise provided.

CODE SEC. 14016. The decision of the supreme court, with any opinion filed or judgment rendered, must be recorded by its clerk, and, after the expiration of the period allowed for a rehearing, or as ordered by the court or provided by its rules, a certified copy of the decision and opinion shall be transmitted to the clerk of the trial court, filed and entered of record by him, and thereafter the jurisdiction of the supreme court shall cease, and all proceedings necessary for executing the judgment shall be had in the trial court, or by its clerk.

CODE SEC. 14017. Unless some proceeding in the district court is directed, a copy of the judgment of the trial court and decision on appeal, or of the judgment and decision on appeal certified by the clerk of the trial court, shall be delivered to the sheriff, or other proper officer, as an execution, and shall authorize him to execute the judgment of the court, or take any steps required to bring the action to a conclusion.

CODE SEC. 14018. If a defendant, imprisoned during the pendency of an appeal, upon a new trial ordered by the supreme court is again convicted, the period of his former imprisonment shall be deducted from the period of imprisonment to be fixed on the last verdict of conviction.

CONSTRUCTION AND MODIFICATION OF RULES

RULE 33. When, by reason of peculiar circumstances, the foregoing rules relating to the abstract, preparation, and argument of causes, ought to be waived or modified in any case, the party desiring such waiver or modification may, upon reasonable notice to the adverse party, apply to any judge of this court in vacation, or to the court in term time, for an order directing the waiver or modification desired. The application shall be in writing, shall set out the peculiar facts relied upon by the applicant, and shall be verified by the party or person having knowledge of the facts, and certified by counsel as being true and made in good faith. The order upon such application shall be in writing, and shall be filed with the clerk of this court. In no case will these rules be waived or modified upon agreement of counsel alone.

PRINTING ABSTRACTS, BRIEFS, ARGUMENTS, AND PETITIONS FOR REHEARING

RULE 34. All abstracts, denials of abstracts, briefs, arguments, and petitions for rehearing shall be printed upon unruled, unglazed writing paper, with type commonly known as small pica, leaded lines, the printed page to be four inches wide by seven inches long, with a margin of two inches; but the type in which extracts are printed may be small pica solid or brevier with leaded lines. The lines of abstracts must be numbered consecutively on each page.

CONTINUANCES

RULE 35. Causes not fully argued at the period of the term to which they are assigned may be continued on the court's own motion. Causes may also be continued upon stipulation of parties. If notice of oral argument has been given, the cause will be for oral argument at the term to which continued.
DEATHS OF THE SUPREME COURT AND RELATED STATUTES

CODE Sec. 12871. * * * The court may reverse, modify, or affirm the judgment, decree, or order appealed from, or render such as the inferior court should have done. No cause is decided until the written decision is filed with the clerk.

CODE Sec. 12810. When the court is equally divided in opinion, the judgment of the court below shall stand affirmed, but the decision is not final until the written decision is filed with the clerk.

CODE Sec. 12813. The decisions of the court on all questions passed upon by it, including motions and points of practice, shall be specifically stated, and shall be accompanied with an opinion upon all such as are deemed of sufficient importance, together with any dissent therefrom, which dissent may be stated with or without an opinion. All decisions and opinions shall be in writing and filed with the clerk, except that rulings upon motions may be entered upon the announcement book.

CODE Sec. 12814. The records and reports must in all cases show whether a decision was made by a full bench, and whether any, and if so which of the judges dissented from the decision.

RULE 36. Each and every opinion filed shall show, on its face, what judges participated therein.

RULE 37. No procedendo shall issue in any case until the expiration of thirty days from the filing of the opinion, except upon an order of the court, or a judge thereof, upon cause shown, and except in criminal cases and cases where petitions for rehearing have been overruled.

REHEARINGS

CODE Sec. 12881. Written notice of intention to petition for a rehearing shall be served on the opposite party or his attorney and the clerk of the supreme court within thirty days after the filing of the opinion, or within such time as the court may by rule prescribe.

CODE Sec. 12882. Such petition shall be printed, and, with proof of service thereof on the opposite party or his attorney, shall be filed with said clerk within sixty days after the opinion is filed.

CODE Sec. 12883. The petition may be made the argument or a brief of authorities relied upon for rehearing. The adverse party may file a printed argument in response. If the party applying for a rehearing shall give notice of oral argument in his petition, then both parties shall be entitled to be heard orally, unless the party giving notice waives argument.

CODE Sec. 12880. If a petition for rehearing is filed, it shall suspend the decision, if the court or one of the judges upon its presentation so order, until after the final decision on the rehearing.

RULE 38. The petition shall include a copy of the opinion or decision of the court to which objection is made, or reference to the volume and page of the Northwestern Reporter in which it has been printed. Eighteen copies of the petition and argument in support thereof, including service copy, shall be filed with the clerk.

RULE 39. If there be a printed argument in resistance to the petition, a copy thereof shall be served upon the opposing litigant or his attorney, and filed ten days before the day fixed for the hearing of the cause, and eighteen copies, including the service copy, shall be filed with the clerk of this court.

RULE 40. The cause shall be placed on the docket for hearing at the next period commencing not less than thirty days after the service and filing of the petition, and shall be heard by the division to which the case was originally submitted.

EXECUTIONS

CODE Sec. 12875. If the supreme court affirms the judgment or order, it may send the cause to the court below to have the same carried into effect, or may issue the necessary process for this purpose, directed to the sheriff of the proper county, as the party may require.

CODE Sec. 12876. If remanded to the inferior court to be carried into effect, such decision and the order of the court thereon, being certified thereto and entered on the records thereof, shall have the same force and effect as if made and entered during the session of that court.

CODE Sec. 12877. If, by the decision of the supreme court, the appellant becomes entitled to a restoration of any part of the money or property that was taken from him by means of such judgment or order, either the supreme court or the court below may direct execution or writ of restitution to issue for the purpose of restoring to him such property or its value.

CODE Sec. 12888. Executions issued from the supreme court shall be like those from the district court, attended with the same consequences, and returnable in the same time.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED MATTER

RULE 41. The clerk shall make the following distribution of all printed abstracts, denials of abstracts, briefs, and arguments received under the foregoing rules: One copy to each judge of the court, one copy to the state library, one copy to the law department of the state university, one copy to the law department of Drake University, and the remainder shall be placed in his office, one copy of which shall remain permanently among the files.

RETURN OF PAPERS AND EXHIBITS

CODE Sec. 12856. If a new trial is granted by the supreme court, the clerk, as soon as the cause is at an end therein, shall transmit to the clerk of the court below all original papers or exhibits certified up from said court, and may at any time return any such papers when no new trial is awarded.

RULE 42. If decree is entered in this court, either party desire to withdraw any of the said files may, by motion, showing proper grounds therefor, and upon five days' notice to the other party or his attorney, secure an order from the court or a judge thereof, allowing him to do so upon filing a receipt for the same with the clerk of this court.

COSTS

CODE Sec. 12874. The supreme court must provide by rule for taxing as costs all printing authorized upon the trial of appeals. The court shall also tax the costs of any translation of the shorthand notes filed as provided in this chapter,
and also any translation of the shorthand notes which has been made of record in the court below, upon the certificate of the clerk of such court as to the amount of such costs.

Code Sec. 12846. If any denial or abstract is filed without good and sufficient cause, the costs of the same or any part thereof, and of any transcript thereby made necessary, shall be taxed to the party causing the same.

Rule 43. When the parties or their attorneys shall furnish printed abstracts, denials of abstracts, amendments, briefs, arguments, or petitions for rehearing in conformity to these rules, the clerk will tax the actual cost of printing the same, which shall not exceed one dollar for each page embraced in a single copy thereof, and when not so prepared and printed shall not exceed the sum of one dollar for every three hundred and seventy-five words, which in no event shall exceed one dollar per page, against the unsuccessful party not furnishing the document, to be collected and paid to the successful party as other costs. It is made the duty of every party who files any printed matter for which cost of printing is claimed, to state at the end of the document in writing or in print and have certified by his attorney as being correct, the true and actual cost of the printing of the same and no costs will be taxed for such printing unless this statement and certificate be made.

Rule 44. Whenever the translation of the shorthand notes is required to be filed in this court, the clerk shall tax as part of the costs in the case the expense of procuring the same, which shall not exceed the rate of five cents per hundred words. If the amount paid or agreed to be paid is not stated in the translation so filed, the clerk shall tax at the statutory rate.

Rule 45. All other taxable fees and costs shall abide the result of the appeal and be taxed to the unsuccessful party, unless otherwise ordered.

Admission of Attorneys

Note.—The statutes of the state relating to this subject are not included nor are the rules made by the board of law examiners. The latter may be obtained upon application to the attorney general or clerk of this court.
### TABLE OF CORRESPONDING SECTIONS
### OF THE
### FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

This table shows the sections of the code which correspond in subject matter with the sections of the acts of the 41st general assembly which constituted new or substituted legislation. The table also shows the sections of the code which contain the amendments of said general assembly.

(An asterisk (*) indicates that the session law citation thus marked is an amendment to some section of the code, and that the code section indicated in the right-hand column shows such section of law as amended by said session law citation, plus such changes as are indicated in the right-center column. A dagger (†) shows part of citation treated as amendment to existing law and part treated as new legislation. The session law citations which are not marked with an asterisk (*) or dagger (†) consist of either new or substituted legislation.

The omission of a chapter or section number from either of the two left-hand columns, unless otherwise indicated, shows that the same is temporary, special, legalizing, or repealing in character and, therefore, does not appear in the code.

An entry in the right-center column shows an amendment, substitute, or repeal of the session law citation in the left-hand column. "A." indicates an amendment; "R&S." indicates a repeal and substitution.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Amendments, Repeals, and Substitutes</th>
<th>Code 1927</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4-a1-4</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>R&amp;S. Ch. 252, See Chs. 252-A1, 252-A2</td>
<td>5093-a39</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>A. 42-246</td>
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<td>5095-a7-10</td>
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<td>5095-a11-12</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>5095-a13-14</td>
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<td>5095-a19-20</td>
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<td>5095-a28, 6755</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>A. 42-247</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>A. 42-248-1</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>5095-a2</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>A. 42-248-2</td>
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<td>5095-a3</td>
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*Indicates citation is amendment applied to existing law and appears in section in right-hand column, plus changes shown in right-center column.
†Part of this citation treated as amendment to existing law and part treated as new legislation.

1710
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<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
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<th>Amendments, Repeals, and Substitutes</th>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>A. 42-254</td>
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*Indicates citation is amendment applied to existing law and appears in section in right-hand column, plus changes shown in right-center column.

1Part of this citation treated as amendment to existing law and part treated as new legislation.

2Section 652 amended by 41-23-1; repealed and 655-a9 substituted by 41-27-9.

3Last sentence omitted as obsolete in view of 41-2-2.
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*Indicates citation is amendment applied to existing law and appears in section in right-hand column, plus changes shown in right-center column.

Section 4727 transferred. Appears as 4733-a1.

Section 4731 repealed and substituted by 42-101. See 4755-b26.

Section 4724 transferred. Appears as 4733-a12.
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1 Part of this citation treated as amendment to existing law and part treated as new legislation.

2 Amendment repealed and substitute appears in 8737.

3 Amendment repealed and substitute appears in 8829.
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† Part of this citation treated as amendment to existing law and part treated as new legislation.
*This amendment passed by 42 G. A., ch. 855.
*This amendment passed by 40 G. A., ch. 387; ratified at general election, 1926.
TABLE OF CORRESPONDING SECTIONS OF THE FORTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

This table shows the sections of the code which correspond in subject matter with the sections of the acts of the 42nd general assembly, which constituted new or substituted legislation. The table also shows the sections of the code which contain the amendments of said general assembly.

[The omission of a chapter or section number from the left-hand or center columns, unless otherwise indicated, shows that the same is temporary, special, legalizing, or repealing in character and does not appear in the code.

An asterisk (*) indicates that the session law citation thus marked is an amendment to some section of the code, or acts of the 41st general assembly, and that the section indicated in the right-hand column shows such section of law as amended by said session law citation. A dagger (†) shows part of citation treated as amendment to existing law and part treated as new legislation. The session law citations which are not marked with an asterisk (*) or dagger (†) consist of either new or substituted legislation.]

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*Indicates citation is amendment applied to existing law and appears in section in right-hand column.
†Part of this citation treated as amendment to existing law and part treated as new legislation.
TABLE OF CORRESPONDING SECTIONS

42 G. A.
Section

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Code 1927

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2953-bl
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2704-bl-b3
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13350-bl
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2926-bl
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3047
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3244-bl
1
3244-b2
2
3244-b6
3.
3244-b3
4
3244-b4
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6. ... 3244-b5
1* _ . 3067
3093
2*
3127
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3129
4*
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3188
3112-bl
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3142-b2
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3142-b6
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3142-b7
7
3142-b8
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3177-bl
1
3112-b2
2
3112-b3
3 ... 3112-b4
4
3112-b5
5
._ 3112-b6
6
3112-b7
1
4062-bl
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4062-b7
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4062-bl2
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4062-M4
4062-bl5
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16 .
17
4062-bl7
4062-bl8
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4062-M9
19
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4062-b20
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4062-b21
4062-b22
22

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Chapter

Section

Code 1927

68.

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4062-b23
4062-b24
4283-bl
4283-b2
4283-b3, -b4
4283-b5
4283-b6
4283-b7
3562-bl
3612
3616-bl
3641
3641-bl
3666
3720
3733-bl
3742
3757
3764-bl
3764-b2
3764-b3
3774
3775
3926
4035-bl
4035-b2
4095
4216-bl
4216-b2
4216-b3
4216-b4
4216-b5
4216-b6
4216-b7
4216-b8
4125
4211, 4211-bl-b8
4267
4267-bl
4217
4223, 4223-bl
4231
4242-bl
4266
4268
1090-b3
1090-b4
1090-b5
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6714-bl
12775-bl
4319
7404
1090-al9, 1090-b2
4322
4323
4324
4335
4857-bl, -b2
4857-b3
4536
4547

69.

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72.
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Chapter

1716
Section

99.
100.
101-

102.
103.
104105-

106107109110111112113114.
115.
116.
118119120-

78
9_
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•Indicates citation is amendment applied to existing law and appears in section in right-hand column.
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^Amendment to 42-101-5.
^Repealed and substituted by 42-103-3.
«Repeal and substitute for 42-101-16.
^Repealed and substituted by 42-102-1.
^Repeal and substitute for 42-101-21.
«Repeal and substitute for 42-101-38.

Code 1927

4559
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4755-b3
4755-b4
4755-b5
4755-b6
4755-b7
4755-b36
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4755-b9
4755-blO
4755-bl1
4755-M2
4755-bl3
4755-bl4
4755-bl5'
4755-M6
4755-bl7
4755-bl8
4755-bl9
4755-b20 2
4755-b21
4755-b22
4755-b23
4755-b24
4755-b25
4755-b26
4755-b27
4755-b28
4755-b29
4755-b30
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5002
4755-b37
4622-*
4623
4755-b35
4755-b33
4755-b34
4622*
4755-b55, -b38
4755-bl5 8
4755-b20 7
4670-bl
5079-bl
5079-b2
5079-b3
5079-b4
5055-bl-b3
5055-b4
4748
4789
4819
4823-bl
4822
4831-bl
4905
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4933,4936
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4968
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5026-bl
5030, 5030-bl, -b2
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*Indicates citation is amendment applied to existing law and appears in section in right-hand column.

9Part of amendment treated as temporary.

10Repealed and substitute enacted by 42-237-1.

11This amendment passed by 41-279-1.

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### FORTY-SECOND EXTRA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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### AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION OF IOWA

Art. III, Sec. 34. Agreed to by 41st and 42nd G.A. Ratified at general election in 1928.
TABLE OF 
CORRESPONDING SECTIONS 
OF THE 
FORTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY 

This table shows the sections of the code which correspond in subject matter with the sections of the acts of the 43rd general assembly which constituted new or substituted legislation. The table also shows the sections of the code which contain the amendments of said general assembly.

[An asterisk (*) indicates that the session law citation thus marked is an amendment to some section of the code, and that the code section indicated in the right-hand column shows such section of law as amended by said session law citation, plus such changes as are indicated in the right-center column. A dagger (†) shows part of citation treated as amendment to existing law and part treated as new legislation. The session law citations which are not marked with an asterisk (*) or dagger (†) consist of either new or substituted legislation.

The omission of a chapter or section number from either of the two left-hand columns, unless otherwise indicated, shows that the same is temporary, special, legalizing, or repealing in character and, therefore, does not appear in the code. An entry in the right-center column shows an amendment, substitute, or repeal of the session law citation in the left-hand column. "A." indicates an amendment; "R&S." indicates a repeal and substitution.]

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1719
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†Part of this citation treated as amendment to existing law and part treated as new legislation.
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†Part of this citation treated as amendment to existing law and part treated as new legislation.
Repeals §783 by implication.
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This table shows the sections of the code which correspond in subject matter with the sections of
the acts of the 44th general assembly, which constituted new or substituted legislation. The table also shows the
sections of the code which contain the amendments of said general assembly.

The omission of a chapter or section number from the left-hand or center columns, unless otherwise indicated, shows that
the same is temporary, special, legalizing or repealing in character and does not appear in the code.

An asterisk (*) indicates that the session law citation marked is an amendment to some section of the code, or acts
of the 43rd general assembly, and that the section indicated in the right-hand column shows such section of law as amended
by said session law citation. A dagger (†) shows part of citation treated as amendment to existing law and part treated as
new legislation. The session law citations which are not marked with an asterisk (*) or dagger (†) consist of either
new or substituted legislation.

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*Void by ruling of attorney general.
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‡Omitted. See Mathews v. Turner; opinion filed May 5, 1931.
This table shows the sections of the Code of 1924 which were amended, repealed, or substituted by the 41st and 42nd General Assemblies, and the section or sections in the Code of 1927 which correspond in subject matter. The table also shows, at the proper places by entries in italics, the numbers given to the new legislation enacted by the 41st and 42nd General Assemblies. This table, however, is not to be used for the purpose of finding such legislation in the Code, 1927, as there are special tables for this purpose (pp. 1710-1718) preceding this table. The omission of a section number in the left-hand column indicates that the omitted section appears in the Code, 1927, in identically the same form as in the Code, 1924.

"A." indicates an amendment; "R&S." indicates a repeal and substitution; "R." indicates repeal.

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*Sections 1-3, ch. 86, are amendatory to C24 $§§368-370, 375; §4 is additional to C24, §373. The code sections referred to were in final print at the time this act was passed; therefore, the changes did not appear in the 1924 Code.

†Part of amendment treated as temporary.
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*This section is a repeal and substitute for §5181.
# TABLE OF CORRESPONDING SECTIONS

## OF THE

## CODE, 1927, AND CODE, 1931

This table shows the sections of the Code of 1927 which were amended, repealed, or substituted by the 42nd extra, 43rd and 44th general assemblies, and the section or sections in the Code of 1931 which correspond in subject matter.

The table also shows, at the proper places by entries in italics, the numbers given to the new legislation enacted by the 42nd extra, 43rd and 44th general assemblies. This table, however, is not to be used for the purpose of finding such legislation in the Code, 1931, as there are special tables for this purpose (pp. 1718-1730) preceding this table. The omission of a section number in the left-hand column indicates that the omitted section appears in the Code, 1931, in identically the same form as in the Code, 1927.

["A" indicates an amendment; "R&S" indicates a repeal and substitution; "R" indicates repeal.]

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**Corresponding Sections C. 27**

See ch 240

See ch 240

See ch 240

See ch 240
### Table: Corresponding Sections

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*Section 5191-a formerly appeared as 19967.*
## Amendments, Substitutes, Repeals, and New Legislation

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<td>R&amp;S. 44-239-1</td>
<td>12960-b1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-255-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45-257-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. 43-236-1</td>
<td>11760</td>
<td>11760</td>
<td>44-230-27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. 44-228-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4-210-1, 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43-119-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. 43-262-1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>44-229-1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. 43-262-2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>44-230-1</td>
<td></td>
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<td>A. 43-262-3</td>
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<td>44-231-1</td>
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<td>A. 43-263-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12554</td>
<td>R&amp;S. 44-232-1</td>
<td>12554</td>
<td>13328-13330</td>
<td>Unconstitutional.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12611</td>
<td>A. 43-257-1</td>
<td>12611</td>
<td>13358</td>
<td>A. 43-265-1</td>
<td>13358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-214-1-21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13417-b1</td>
<td>A. 43-61-1</td>
<td>13417-b1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. 45-238-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44-211-1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12727, 12728</td>
<td>A. 43-258-1, 2</td>
<td>12727, 12728</td>
<td>13453</td>
<td>A. 43-157-1</td>
<td>13453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-210-1...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45-266-1-33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12772</td>
<td>R&amp;S. 43-259-1</td>
<td>12772</td>
<td>13733-13736</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-259-2, 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13739-13743</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12801</td>
<td>A. 43-260-1</td>
<td>12801</td>
<td>13749, 13750</td>
<td>R. 43-266</td>
<td>See 13732-c1-c33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12804</td>
<td>R&amp;S. 44-234-1</td>
<td>12804</td>
<td>13753-13756</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12823</td>
<td>A. 44-255-1</td>
<td>12823</td>
<td>13758</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12832</td>
<td>A. 44-223-7</td>
<td>12832, 12832-d1</td>
<td>13781</td>
<td>A. 43-267-1</td>
<td>13781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12837</td>
<td>A. 44-236-1</td>
<td>12837</td>
<td>45-267-2</td>
<td>13781-c1</td>
<td>13800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12840</td>
<td>A. 44-236-2</td>
<td>12840</td>
<td>13800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12847</td>
<td>A. 44-236-3</td>
<td>12847, 12847-d1</td>
<td>13891</td>
<td>R. 43-269-1</td>
<td>13946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44-229-9...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13946</td>
<td>A. 43-270-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12890</td>
<td>R&amp;S. 44-257-1</td>
<td>12890, 12890-d1</td>
<td>44-248-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12938</td>
<td>A. 44-261-1</td>
<td>12938</td>
<td>13967</td>
<td>Transferred</td>
<td>See 5191-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12941</td>
<td>A. 43-261-2</td>
<td>12941, 12941-c1</td>
<td>13997</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[^{11}\text{Declared unconstitutional. See Dunahoo v. Huber, 185 Iowa, 753.}\]
INDEXER'S PREFATORY NOTE, CODE, 1924

The index herewith submitted follows no "scientific" principles of construction: It has been prepared on the general assumption that its users have never taken a course of training in the manipulation of indexes. As far as was reasonably possible, the compiler has tried to insure searchers for the law against the necessity of minutely analyzing and classifying the law before consulting the index. To light the searcher on his way, numerous cross references have been inserted and the following simple rules are also offered:

1. Large subjects like Cities, Railroad Corporations, Taxation, and many others have been divided whenever possible and appear consecutively under separate index heads. Examples: CITIES AND TOWNS, CITY ATTORNEY, CITY OR TOWN BONDS, CITY OR TOWN BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, CITY OR TOWN FUNDS, CITY OR TOWN ORDINANCES, CITY OR TOWN TREASURER, and the like; RAILROAD CORPORATIONS, RAILROAD CROSSINGS, RAILROAD RATES AND CHARGES, RAILROAD SHIPMENTS, and RAILROAD TRAINS; TAX ASSESSMENTS, TAX COLLECTIONS BY COUNTY TREASURER, TAX DEEDS, TAX EXEMPTIONS, TAX LEVIES OF CITIES AND TOWNS, TAX LEVIES OF COUNTIES, and TAX LIENS.

2. Civil Procedure and Criminal Procedure have been broken up into their elements and presented under appropriate heads throughout the index. Examples: CHANGE OF VENUE, CONTINUANCES, INSTRUCTIONS TO JURY, JOINDER OF ACTIONS, MOTIONS, PARTIES TO ACTIONS, PLEADINGS, TRIAL OF CIVIL ACTIONS, VERDICTS, WITNESSES, and the like.

3. The headings are in general stated in the form of nouns, the suggestive word coming first. Examples: DEAF, SCHOOL FOR; EDUCATION, STATE BOARD OF.

4. Adjectives appear first only when they are the significant or key words of the matter looked for. Examples: ORIGINAL NOTICE, CITY OR TOWN CLERK, COUNTY AUDITOR, DISTRICT COURT, SCHOOL DIRECTORS, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, DISTRIBUTIVE SHARE.

5. All law applicable to special charter cities is grouped under one head, CITIES UNDER SPECIAL CHARTERS.

6. Criminal law appears under such particular index heads as ARSON, MURDER, and the like; also under such heads as DAIRY PRODUCTS, subhead "Penal provisions"; EMPLOYERS, subhead "Penal offenses"; CORPORATIONS, subhead "Penal offenses".

If any matter is found to be too deeply submerged in this index and can be made more readily accessible or if errors are discovered, kindly notify the code editor whose duty it is to prepare and publish a new code index every four years. Constructive criticism and concrete suggestions are invited and needed in order to have a better index in the future.

J. VAN DER ZEE

PREFATORY NOTE, CODE, 1931

This index embraces the index to the code, 1927, with repealed matters eliminated and with matters covering the forty-third and forty-fourth general assemblies added.

1745
DETAILED INDEX

For Skeleton Index see page 2053

[Arabic numbers refer to code sections; Roman numerals followed by Arabic numbers refer to the state constitution; "rules" refers to the rules of the supreme court, page 1699 et seq.]

ABANDONED PROPERTY
Motor vehicles, how disposed of, 12222-12228

ABANDONED RIVER CHANNELS
Law applicable, 10221-10245 For a more detailed index see Islands and Abandoned River Channels

ABANDONMENT OF FAMILY, See Family

ABATEMENT OF ACTIONS
Costs, when charged to plaintiff, 11633
Grounds not permitted:
Death of party, 10957, 10959, 12884
End of guardianship, 12583
Error, 10944
Transfer of interest in action, 10991
Matter in abatement, pleading and judgment, 11222, 11569

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES
Bond given, effect, 2039-2047, 12400
General provisions, 12395-12401 See Nuisances
Liquor nuisances, 2036-2047

ABDUCTION
Penal provisions, 12981-12983, 13182

ABORTIFACIENTS
Penal provisions, 13190, 13191
Sale regulated, 3170-3172

ABORTION
Penal provision, 12973

ABSCONDING DEBTORS
Evidence in case of hotel, 13053
Ground for attachment, 12080(6)
Property, when exempt, 11758

ABSENT VOTERS
Affidavit required, 939, 940, 951, 960
Application for ballot, 928-931

Ballots:
Defective ballots, 952
Delivery to judges, receipt, 945-947
Envelopes, 953, 956
Marking and delivery, 941-943
Preservation, 944
Rejection, 948, 951-953
Challenges, 957
Death, effect, 958
Delay, effect, 948
Penal offenses, 960, 961
Registration, 707, 954
Right to vote, 927
Voting machine precincts, 959

ABSENTESSEES
Estates administered, 11901-11911
Guardians, 12592-12644

ABSTRACTS OF RECORD★
Rules applicable, 14-a1, 15-18, 32-34, 41-43
Use in appeals, 12845-12848, 14009
Use in equity cases, 11434

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE
Drainage records as part of title, 7742
Use in real actions, 12236-12238, 12313

ABSTRACTS OF VOTES, See Elections

ACADEMIC CORPORATIONS, See Colleges and Universities

ACADEMIES
History and civics to be taught, 4257
Outline for teaching social sciences, 3832(9)
Penalty for defacing buildings, 13082

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, IOWA
President on geological board, 4549
Printing of proceedings, 264

ACCEPTANCES
Bills of exchange, 9593-9603 See Negotiable Instruments
Goods upon sale, 9935(1, 3)
Service of original notice, 11060(3), 11068

ACCESSORIES
Law applicable, 1925, 12895, 12896, 13075, 13901

ACCIDENT INSURANCE, See Insurance Companies Other Than Life

ACCIDENTS
Employee's compensation, 1387-1395
Liability of jitney or motor bus, 5931
Mines, 1239, 1326, 5201
Motor carriers, 5105-a35
Motor vehicles, 5072-5079
Railroad accidents, 7905
Record and report in industry, 1492, 1493
Report by labor commissioner, 1513(4)

ACCOMPILICES, See Accessories

ACCOUNTANCY, STATE BOARD OF
Laws applicable, 1905-cl-1905-c22

ACCOUNTANT, STATE
Auditing of books, report, 341, 342
Employment by budget director, 318
Expenses, 319
Penal offense, 390
Powers, 321-325

ACCOUNTANTS, CERTIFIED PUBLIC
Laws applicable, 1905-cl-1905-c22

ACCOUNTANTS, COMMISSION OF
Accounts of state officers examined, 1119, 1120
Apptointment, 1119
Compensation, 1129
Report to governor, 1122

★Rules of supreme court, p. 1699 et seq.
ACCOUNTS, BOOK
Action on open account:
Bill of particulars, 11203, 11204
Evidence, 11281–11283, 11503
Pleadings, 11203, 11204
Time, 11011
Assignment of open accounts of money due on contract, 9453
Executors and administrators, 11953, 12041–12077
Inspection by state treasurer, 7372
Interest rate allowed, 9404
Referee's report on mutual accounts, 11521
Assignment of open accounts of money due on contract, 9453
Seals of nonresident notaries, effect, 10080
Acknowledgment outside state, 10080, 10086–10090
Acknowledgment outside United States, 10099–10106
Attorney in fact, 10100, 10101, 10103(2)
Certificates, 10094, 10101, 10102, 10104
Forms, 10103
Instruments affecting real estate, 10066
Legalizing acts, 10362–10374, 10384–10388, 10402
Liability of officer certifying, 10104
Married women allowed to make, 10099
Officers of corporation, 10102, 10103(3)
Penal provisions, 10104
Power of attorney, revocation, 10066
Seals of nonresident notaries, effect, 10080

ACQUITTED, See Judgment in Criminal Actions

ACCOUNTS OF OFFICERS, See City or Town Funds, County Funds, and State Funds

ACCOUNTS, BOOK
Action on open account:
Bill of particulars, 11203, 11204
Evidence, 11281–11283, 11503
Pleadings, 11203, 11204
Time, 11011
Assignment of open accounts of money due on contract, 9453
Executors and administrators, 11953, 12041–12077
Inspection by state treasurer, 7372
Interest rate allowed, 9404
Referee's report on mutual accounts, 11521
Assignment of open accounts of money due on contract, 9453
Seals of nonresident notaries, effect, 10080
Acknowledgment outside state, 10080, 10086–10090
Acknowledgment outside United States, 10099–10106
Attorney in fact, 10100, 10101, 10103(2)
Certificates, 10094, 10101, 10102, 10104
Forms, 10103
Instruments affecting real estate, 10066
Legalizing acts, 10362–10374, 10384–10388, 10402
Liability of officer certifying, 10104
Married women allowed to make, 10099
Officers of corporation, 10102, 10103(3)
Penal provisions, 10104
Power of attorney, revocation, 10066
Seals of nonresident notaries, effect, 10080

ACQUITTED, See Judgment in Criminal Actions

ACTIONS, CIVIL—Continued
Consolidation on motion, 11226
Constitutional amendment, test of, 77-d1, 77-d2, 11436-d1
Continuing actions, 10959
Costs, 11245–11253, 11622–11647 For a more detailed index see Costs
Definition, 10939
Discovery, action to obtain, 10953–10955
Dismissal, See Dismissal of Civil Actions
Division in municipal court, 10666
Docketing after misjoinder, 10964
Equitable proceedings, 10941 For a more detailed index see Equitable Actions
Error as to proceedings adopted:
Correction by parties, 10945, 10946
Court's power to order change, 10948
Effect, 10944
Waiver, 10949
Evidence, general principles, 11254–11407 For a more detailed index see Evidence
Failure of plaintiff to finish, effect, 11017
Forms of actions:
Abolition, 10940, 11108
Kinds of court proceedings, 10938
Index kept by clerk, 10834
Issues, See Issues in Actions
Joinder of actions, 10960–10966
Judgments, See Judgments
Kinds of proceedings, 10938, 10940
Limitations, 11007–11033 See Limitations of Civil Actions
Manner of commencing, 11055–11097 For a more detailed index see Original Notice
Misjoinder, 10964
Motions, 11229–11239 See Motions
Notice by city to persons liable over, 6685, 6735
Orders of court, 11240–11244
Ordinary proceedings, 10942, 10943, 10947, 10950, 10952
Parties to actions, 10967–11006 See Parties to Actions
Penalty for stirring up, 13308
Place of bringing, 10954–10955, 11034–11054 For a more detailed index see Place of Bringing Actions
Pleadings, 11108–11227 See Pleadings
Procedure to be uniform, 10960
Record book, 10834
Remedy not merged in crime, 10958, 10959
Revival by admission in writing or new promise, 11018
Stay in case of interpleader, 11002
Successive actions, 10956
Survival after death of party, 10957, 10959, 10975
Time to bring actions, 11007–11033 See Limitations of Civil Actions
Title of cause, 10951
Trial, See Trial of Civil Actions
Uniformity of procedure, 10950
Venue of actions, 11034–11054 For a more detailed index see Place of Bringing Actions

ACTIONS, CRIMINAL
Attorney fees, 5228
Bonds, sureties, 12767
Commencement on information, 13644
Counsel for state of Iowa, 80
Dismissal, 14023–14027
Division in municipal court, 10666
Jurisdiction, 10705–10707, 13448–13457, 13557
Limitations, 13442–13447
Place of bringing action, 11036(1)
Title, V, 8
Trial, See Trial of Criminal Actions
ADDITION

ADDITIONS

Administrators, 11846-11900 For a more detailed index see Executors and Administrators

ADMINISTRATORS DE SON TORT

Liability, 12059

ADMISSION

Effect on contract or debt outlawed, 11018

ADMISSION FEE

Penalty for not paying, 13550

ADOPTION

Adult adopted, 10501-b1

Annulment, 10501-b7

Change of name, 10501-b4

Children in particular cases:

Children committed by court, 3638

Juvenile home, 3702

Maternity hospitals, 3661-a29

Private institutions, 3638

Soldiers' orphans' home, 3714, 3715

Conditions, 10501-b2, 10501-b5

Consent required, 10501-b3

Evidence, 11289

Foster parents furnished copy of decree, 10501-b5

Hearings, 10501-b4

Inheritance, right of, 12017-12028

Investigation required, 10501-b2

Petition for, 10501-b1

Record required, 10501-b8

Status of child, 10501-b6

ADULTERATIONS

Agricultural seed, 3043, 3044

Candies, 3065

Dairy products, 3061-3063

Drugs, 3144

Foods, 3060

Insecticides and fungicides, 3185

Manufacture or sale prohibited, 3043, 3044

Penal provisions, 3047-3049

Petroleum products, 3201-3204

Poultry feeds, 3114-d2

ADULTERY

Cause of divorce, 10475, 10476

Limitation of action, 13443(3)

Penalty, 12974

Prosecution, when begun, 12974

ADVANCEMENTS

Holders of sheriff's sale certificates or junior liens, 11797

Property before death, 12059

ADVERSE POSSESSION

Conveyance of one's interest not barred by, 10044

Easement in land, evidence, 10175, 10181

Easement of light or air not acquired, 10176

Evidence used in action to establish disputed corners and boundaries, 12298, 12302, 12306

Footway, how acquired, 10177

Legalization in case occupants also have defective deed executed and recorded prior to 1890, 10406

Notice to prevent acquiring of easement, 10178-10182

ADVERTISEMENTS

Banks, penalty, 9151, 9152

Bids on public contracts, preference to domestic products and labor, 1171-b1-1171-d3

Cold storage goods, 2870

False statements by practitioners, 2492

Fee for posting, 11107

Infringement prohibited, 9867, 9871-9875, 9883

Insurance agents, 8731, 8999

Insurance companies, 8731, 8759-8761, 8971-8973, 9022, 9023

Insurance company promotion, 8617

Loan business, penalty, 9432, 9435

Penal provisions:

Frauds, exception, 13069, 13070

Gift enterprises, 9922

Illegal political ads, 13284

Imitation or counterfeit of registered forms, 9874, 9875, 9883

Lotteries, 13218

Obscene advertising, 13185, 13190-13192

Using state or national flag or insignia, exceptions, 472-477

Political advertising, lawful, 13268, 13285

Rates for publishing laws, 62

Registration of forms:

Alterations, 9870

Certificate, use as evidence, 9868, 9869

Fees payable, 9868, 9870

Injunction to prevent infringement, damages, 9871-9873

Penal provisions, 9874, 9875

Requirement, general, 9867

Stallions and jacks, 2627, 2629

Tobacco advertisements near schools, penalty, 1565, 1566

ADVERTISING SIGNS

Nuisances, 4844, 4845, 12396(7)

Prohibited on highways, 4846, 4847

AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

Laws applicable, 8338-c1-8338-c8

AFFIDAVITS

When required in particular proceedings, see main index heads

Commissioners for other states in Iowa, 1196

Counter affidavit in certain actions, 11247

Fees supporting application for bond for costs, 11247

Fee charged for drawing, 1220

Good defense in action, 11245-11247

Legalization, 10363-10374, 10381, 10382

Penalty for false paper to defraud insurer, 13060

Proof of motion, 11231

Record of affidavits explanatory of title, 10073, 10110, 10111, 11024, 11025, 11027

Use as evidence, 11342-11352

ADVANCED

Holders of sheriff's sale certificates or junior liens, 11797

Property before death, 12059

ADVERSE POSSESSION

Conveyance of one's interest not barred by, 10044

Easement in land, evidence, 10175, 10181

Easement of light or air not acquired, 10176

Evidence used in action to establish disputed corners and boundaries, 12298, 12302, 12306

Footway, how acquired, 10177

Legalization in case occupants also have defective deed executed and recorded prior to 1890, 10406

Notice to prevent acquiring of easement, 10178-10182

ADVERTISEMENTS

Banks, penalty, 9151, 9152

Bids on public contracts, preference to domestic products and labor, 1171-b1-1171-d3

Cold storage goods, 2870

False statements by practitioners, 2492

Fee for posting, 11107

Infringement prohibited, 9867, 9871-9875, 9883

Insurance agents, 8731, 8999

Insurance companies, 8731, 8759-8761, 8971-8973, 9022, 9023

Insurance company promotion, 8617

Loan business, penalty, 9432, 9435

Penal provisions:

Frauds, exception, 13069, 13070

Gift enterprises, 9922

Illegal political ads, 13284

Imitation or counterfeit of registered forms, 9874, 9875, 9883

Lotteries, 13218

Obscene advertising, 13185, 13190-13192

Using state or national flag or insignia, exceptions, 472-477

Political advertising, lawful, 13268, 13285

Rates for publishing laws, 62

Registration of forms:

Alterations, 9870

Certificate, use as evidence, 9868, 9869

Fees payable, 9868, 9870

Injunction to prevent infringement, damages, 9871-9873

Penal provisions, 9874, 9875

Requirement, general, 9867

Stallions and jacks, 2627, 2629

Tobacco advertisements near schools, penalty, 1565, 1566

ADVERTISING SIGNS

Nuisances, 4844, 4845, 12396(7)

Prohibited on highways, 4846, 4847

AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

Laws applicable, 8338-c1-8338-c8

AFFIDAVITS

When required in particular proceedings, see main index heads

Commissioners for other states in Iowa, 1196

Counter affidavit in certain actions, 11247

Fees supporting application for bond for costs, 11247

Fee charged for drawing, 1220

Good defense in action, 11245-11247

Legalization, 10363-10374, 10381, 10382

Penalty for false paper to defraud insurer, 13060

Proof of motion, 11231

Record of affidavits explanatory of title, 10073, 10110, 10111, 11024, 11025, 11027

Use as evidence, 11342-11352
AFFIDAVITS—Continued
Use in connection with interrogatories, 11188, 11190, 11191
Verification of pleadings, 11160–11164

AFFIRMATION
Definition, 63(12) See Oaths and Affirmations

AFFRAYS
Penalty, 13221

AFTER-ACQUIRED PROPERTY
Conveyance, 10043
Devise by will, 11849
Judgment liens, 11602
Mortgage covering, 7933

AGE
Age of consent, 12966
Age of majority, 10492, 10494
Evidence required for child labor permit, 1531(4)
Misrepresentation by insured, 8771
Nonage cause for annulling marriage, 10486, 10489
Requirement in marriage, 10428
School attendance, 4410

AGENTS
See also Real Estate Brokers
Actions:
Affidavit verifying pleading, 11163
Notice, 11072–11074, 11079
Law of agency in bills of lading cases, 8295
Negotiable instruments law, 9479–9481, 9483, 9504, 9529
Penal offenses:
Accepting tips or gratuities, 13317–13321
Accessory to violation of prohibition law, 1925
Bucket shop operations, 9895–9905
Embezzlement, 13031–13034
Sending claims out of state to defeat rights of exemption, 11770
Property listed for taxation, 6958
Sale of securities regulated, 8581-cl–8581-c27 See Investment Companies
Stock salesmen, See Investment Companies
Taxation, 6956(5), 6993
Warehouse receipts, 9716

AGENTS, SPECIAL
Law applicable, 13405–13414

AGENTS, STATE (BOARD OF CONTROL)
Law applicable, 3317–3321

AGREED STATEMENT OF FACTS
Controversy submitted to court, 12686–12694

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS, See Agricultural Societies

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Agricultural extension:
Capper-Ketcham act accepted, 4044-c1, 4044-c2
Cooperation with other colleges, 4034
Director's supervision of state apiarist, 4036
Agronomy instructor's duty, 2941(3)
Animal husbandry instructor's duty, 2951
Agronomy, state, 4036–4041
Appropriations in monthly installments, 3940
Botanist's duty, 3128
Colonel of cadets, 3939
Cooperation with department of agriculture and farm aid associations, 2588, 2931
Courses of study, 4032
Dairying professor's duties, 2946(3), 3089–3092
Division of agriculture, dean's duties, 2941(2), 2946(2), 2951(2), 3089–3092
Engineering experiment station, 4033

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—Continued
Experiment station:
Entomologist's duties, 4062-b3–4062-b21
Federal grant accepted, 4031, 4035-b1
Report of receipts and expenditures, 3937
Extension division's duty, 2722
Funds, perpetual, 3921(7)
Governed by state board of education, 3919, 3921
See Education, State Board of
Graduates qualified for teaching, 3866, 3885
Hog cholera serum laboratory, 4042–4044
Home economics extension work, 4035

Lands:
Leasehold interest taxed, 6955
Tax exemp., 6944(1)
Tax redemption of leasehold interest, 7274
Tax sale of land sold on credit, 7288
Landscaping department's duty, 1809, 1811
Library, reports received, 239

Penal offenses of employees, 13324–13326
President as member of boards:
Educational examiners, 3858
Geological board, 4549
State fair board, 2873
Registrar's duty, 2788
Report, 3936
Sanitary conditions, 2191(5), 2220(2b)
School of instruction in use of hog cholera serum and virus, 2731, 2732
Secretary's report, 3937
Short course for farmers, 2940(4)
Teacher-training courses, 3942–3944, 4265
Treasurer:
Bond, 1063(5)
Duties, 3935
Veterinary division's work, 2651, 2788, 4042
Visitation by finance committee, 3932

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION, STATE
Delegates, 2874, 2875
Elections made, 2877
Meetings, annual, 2874
Proceedings reported, 2893(2)
Voting power, 2876

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Entomologist's duties, 4062-b1–4062-b24
Federal aid accepted, 4031, 4035-b1
Reports, 3937

AGRICULTURAL LANDS
Leases limited, I, 24

AGRICULTURAL LIME, See Lime, Agricultural

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
See Crops and also Grain
Bonded warehouses, 9719–9751
Classification, license, 9734, 9744
Grading and weighing, 9737(7), 9738
License for grading and weighing, 9734, 9744
Sale when in unbonded warehouses, penalty, 9804
Standards, 9738
Storage investigated, 9744
Tax exemption, 6944(13)

Unbonded warehouses, 9752–9805

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS
Adulterations, 3045, 3044
Analyses of samples, fee, 3155
Contracts or sales in violation of law, 3056
Definitions, 3029, 3127
Duties of department of agriculture, 3030–3032
Enforcement of law, 3050–3053
Inspection, 3031–3036
Labeling required, exceptions, 3037–3042, 3129–3136
Licenses of dealers, 3045, 3046
Penal provisions, 3047–3053, 13056
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS—Continued
Promotion of care in selection, improvement, and development of varieties, 2940
Purity, definition, 3127(4)
Reports by dealers, 3065
Sales:
Bulk sales, 3133
Prohibition, 3137
Sale in other states, 3054

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES
Aid given by state and county, 2902-2910
Appropriation—availability, 2902-d1
Awards paid, 2901, 2902(4)
Control of fair grounds, 2896
Definition, 2894(2)
Delegates to state convention, 2874
Duration, 8585
Fair grounds, 2907
Horse racing, regulations, 2912-2915
Incorporation, 8582
Land acquired, 7806(2)
Meetings in schoolhouses, 4371
Permits issued, 2897
Police appointed, 2898
Powers in general, 2895, 8583, 8585
Removal of obstructions, 2899, 2900
Reports and data, publication, 2595, 2901, 2911
Tax aid, 2909-2911
Tax exempt, condition, 6944(9, 10)

AGRICULTURE
Advancement by farm aid associations, 2924-2938
Census statistics, 410
Cooperative associations, 8459, 8486
Instruction in schools, 3832(5), 4184, 4261
Promotion, 2587
School exhibitions, 4246
Short courses, 2921-2923
Statistics, 2596, 2597
Teachers' training, 3837-3849
Year book, 2590(7), 2595, 2603

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF
Analyses of drugs made, 3150
Analysis of lime, 3142-b5-3142-b6
Appointment of veterinary examiners, 2777
Appropriations:
Animal health, 2657, 2658, 2664
Inspection of disposals plants, 2763
Bread, sales regulated, 3244-b1-3244-b6
Cooperation with other agencies, 2587
Crop pest act, 4062-b1
Dead animals, use and disposal, 2754-2762
Definitions, 2586
Employees, bonds, 2599
Farm aid associations, 2931, 2938
Farmers' institutes, 2917
Fees accounted for, 3057
Food standards fixed, 3059
Fund, contingent, 3064, 3096
Hog cholera virus and serum, 2705-2743
Horticultural society's report, 2966
Infectious and contagious diseases, 2643-2704
Inspection and regulation:
Bovine tuberculosis, 2665-2704-c2
Disposal plants, 2763
Foods, drugs, and other articles, 3090-3036, 3053,
3100-d1-3100-d12, 3117-3122
Hotels, restaurants, and food establishments,
2851-2853
Lamps, 3205-3207
Mattress and comfort factories, 3224, 3225
Motor vehicle fuel, 5093-d1-5093-d14
Oil in mines, 1312-1314
Petroleum products, 3193, 3197-3199, 3208-3215

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF—Continued
Inspection and regulation—Continued
Railway station closets, fees, expenses, 7977-7980
Stallions and jacks, 2620, 2630
Vehicles loaded with commodities, 3250
Weights and measures, 3250-3253, 3256-3274
Inspectors, bonds, 2599
Licenses issued and revoked:
Cold storage plants, 2858-2860
Dealers and manufacturers of hog cholera serum and virus, 2707, 2714, 2718
Dealers in commercial fertilizers, 3138
Dealers in dead animals, 2745-2753
Egg dealers, 3101-3103
Food, drug, and paint dealers, 3045, 3046
Hotels, inns, and other food establishments, 2809-2813
Mattress manufacturers, 3223
Milk dealers, 3071
Permit to administer hog cholera serum, 2721,
2728-2729
Poultry dealers, 3112-b2-3112-b7
Record open to public inspection, 2775
Scales and gasoline pumps, 3259-3262
Testers of milk and cream, 3079-3082
Veterinarians, 2766-2776
Offices at seat of government, 2589
Penalty for resisting, 2602
Poultry associations, 2955, 2961
Powers and duties, 2590, 2591
Purposes, 2587
Report, biennial, 2600
Rules:
Bread, 3244-b6
Establishment, enforcement, 2590(9), 2601
Notice of adoption, 2592
Publication and distribution, 2594
Time of taking effect, 2593
Seal, official, 2598
Sealer of weights and measures, 3251
Short courses, 2922
Stallions and jacks registered, 2620, 2630
Standards of weights and measures kept, 3252
Statistics collected, 2596, 2597
Veterinary assistants, powers, 2645-2650
Veterinary practice act, 2806
Weather and crop bureau, 2590(4)
Year book, 204, 2590(7), 2595, 2603

AGRICULTURE, YEAR BOOK OF
Contents, 2590(7), 2595, 2603
Printing, 264

AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS, STATE COLLEGE OF
Law applicable, 4031-4044 For a more detailed index see Agricultural College

AIRCRAFT
See also Aerial Transportation
Insurance, 8940(9)
Seizure and sale when transporting liquor, 2000-2016

AIRPORTS
Laws applicable, 5903-c1-5903-c11

ALCOHOL
Alcoholic stimulants, school instruction, 4259
Prohibitory law, 1922-1945
Sale by wholesale druggists, 2136
Wood or denatured alcohol, 3173, 3178

ALDERMEN, See City or Town Council

ALIENATION OF AFFECTIONS
Testimony, 11260(3)
DETAILED INDEX

ALIENS
Benefits under workmen’s compensation act, 1392(6), 1411–1413
Dower rights when nonresident, 11993
Fees for hunting and fishing licenses, 7390, 7307, 7315, 7395, 7397-c2
Naturalization, fees, pp. 23–31; 1087(23, 24)
Nonresident stockholders, 8403
Property rights, 1, 22; 10214–10220
Registration in time of war, 503

ALIMONY, See Divorce

ALLEGATIONS
Pleadings, 11193–11224 For a more detailed index see Pleadings, subhead “Allegations”
Variance between proof and allegations in pleadings, effect, 11177–11180

ALLEYS
Powers of cities and towns, 5938 For a more detailed index see Streets and Alleys

AMBS, See Beggars

ALTERATION OF MANUFACTURERS’ SERIAL NUMBER OR MARK
Law applicable, 13092-d1, 13092-d2

AMBULANCE CHASERS
Penalty for soliciting claims for suit outside state, 13172

AMENDMENTS, See Constitutional Amendments

AMERICAN LEGION
Memorial buildings and monuments, 483–502
Tax exempt property, 6944(6)

AMES
Agricultural college and experiment station, 4031 For a more detailed index see Agricultural College

AMUSEMENT PLACES
Admission open to all, 13251, 13252
Child labor, 1526–1541
License, township, 5582–5587
Penal provisions, 5587, 13252, 13350

ANARCHY
Penalty for inciting, 12901–12903

ANIMAL HEALTH—Continued
Tonics, sale regulated, 3115, 3119
Veterinary assistants of department of agriculture, powers and duties, 2645–2651

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
Promotion, 2587, 2924–2938

ANIMAL LIFE
Means of promoting and preserving, 1798

ANIMALS, DOMESTIC
See also Cattle, Hogs, Horses, and Sheep
Abandoned animals cared for, lien, 3027
Branding and marking, 2976–2978
Cruelty to animals:
Penalty, 13135
Shipments of stock, penalty, 8119–8122
Society for prevention authorized to kill disabled animals, 3028
Dead animals, use and disposal, 2591, 2744–2763
For a more detailed index see Dead Animals
Definition, 2979(2)
Disabled animals killed, 3028
Diseased animals, See Animal Health
Estrays, 2979(4), 3004–3028
Feeds, commercial, 3113–3126
Fund available to pay claims for killing or injury by wolves or dogs, 5452–5457
Injuries by dogs, liability, 5449, 5450
Inspection:
Actions on policies, 9048, 9051
Notice of loss or damage, time, 9046
Keeping prohibited by housing law, 6345, 6399
Killing by railroad, 8005–8010
Liens:
Care, 10345–10347
Services, 10348–10350
Maiming by railroad, 8005–8010
Neglected animals, 3027
Penal provisions:
Abandonment, 13134
Cruelty, 8122, 13135
Disturbing stock with firearms or dogs, 13137
Docking tails of horses, 13135, 13136
Driving away stock, 13136
Impounding without food or water, 13133
Injuring, 13132
Killing, maiming, disfiguring, or poisoning, 13132
Progeny of horses, lien, 2967
Regulation:
Enforcement of law, 2951
False pedigrees, penalty for publication, 2644
Stallions and jacks, 2587–2642 For a more detailed index see Stallions and Jacks
Restrain, laws not applicable, 8007
Running at large:
Cities and towns, 5744(5)
Prohibition, 2980
Sale—record required, 3244-d1
Sale when subject to liens, penalty, 2969
Shipments regulated, 2653–2656, 2660, 8109–8122
Taxation:
Abstract of number and value, 7139
Exemption, 6944(13)
General provisions, 6953(2, 3)
Tonics, sale regulated, 3115, 3119
Trespassing animals, 2979–3028, 5571, 5572 For a more detailed index see Trespassing Animals

ANIMALS, WILD
Bounties, 5413–5419
Closed seasons, 1767
ANIMALS, WILD—Continued
Licenses for hunting or trapping, 1718-1729
Title in state, 1704-1707 See also Birds and Game

ANNOTATIONS TO CODE, See Code

ANNUITIES
Gift or devise to county or city conditional upon, 10194
Tax, inheritance, 7344-7348, 7356
Taxation, 6985, 7007

ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE
Law applicable, 10486-10491

ANSWER
Law applicable, 11114-11118 For a more detailed index see Pleadings, subhead "Answer"

ANTHRAX
Eradication by state, 2644

ANTI-TIPPING LAW
Tipping punished, 13317-13330

ANTITOXINS
Information prepared by state, 2220 (2d)
Stations for distribution, 2191(11)

APARTMENT BUILDINGS
Fire escapes, 1665
Housing law applicable, 6329(3) For a more detailed index see Housing Law, subhead "Multiple dwellings"

APARIST, STATE
Appointment and tenure, 4036
Appropriation by county, 4041-cl
Duties in general, 4037-4041, 4039-al-4039-a7
Reports, 247, 4040
Right to enter premises, 4037-al
Treatment of bees, costs, collections, 4039-al-4039-a4

APPEAL
Law applicable, 10588-10590
For a more detailed index see Pleadings, subhead "Answer"

BOARD, BUDGET
Appeals in certain cases, 349, 360
Appointment, 246
Compensation and expenses, 350
Penal offense, 390
Qualification and bond, 1045, 1063
Removal, 348
Vacancies, 348

APPEAL BOND
Conditions, penalty, and effect, 12858-12867
Judgment on bond, 10588, 10592
Presumption attending filing, 12759-c1

APPEALS FROM JUSTICE COURT—Continued
Execution to be recalled, 10590
Forcible entry and detainer cases, 12282, 12284

Judgment:
Affirmance for appellant's default, 10595
Damages for delay, 10603
Judgment on appeal bond, 10602
Offer to confess, 10601
Justice's proceedings suspended, 10604
Notice served, 10594, 10597
Papers filed by justice, 10591, 10593

Perfecting of appeal:
Bond required, 10588, 10592
Clerk's duty, affidavit, 10585-10587

Time, 10584
Pleadings in default cases, 10604

Return, justice's:
Amendment, 10592
Time of making, 10594

Trial:
Counterclaim or new demand, 10599
Grant after appellant's default, 10595
Judgment on appeal bond, 10588, 10602
Merits of case considered, 10598

APPEALS TO DISTRICT COURT
Bond, presumption attending filing, 12759-c1
Docketing, 11440
Filing, fee, 10837(1)

Judgment rendered not to be stayed, 11706
Jurisdiction, 10762

Justice court cases, 10582-10604 For a more detailed index see Appeals from Justice Court
Mayor's court cases, 5735
Municipal court cases, 10683

Particular appeals:
Assessment of damages done, 2997-3002, 7788
Assessments, special, 6063-6065
Assessments for flood protection, 6091, 6771
Assessments for roads, 4753-a5-4753-a7
Attachment proceedings, 12141, 12142
Condemnation proceedings, 4368, 7839-7843
Criminal actions from justice court, 10581-10593, 13599, 13604-13608

Damages due to change of street grade, 5959-5961
Disapproval of plats, 6278-b2
Disputes between school boards, 4138
Drainage cases, 7511-7529, 7723-7726
Election contest, 1039, 1040
Fence viewers' orders and decisions, 1851, 1852
Findings as to school tuition, 4292
Fire marshal's order, 1636-1645, 1648
Forcible entry and detainer, 12267

Forfeiture of articles seized for violation of prohibition law, 1981-1983
Garnishment cases, 12176
Health department's orders, 12204-12206
Industrial commissioner's rulings, 1443, 1449-1455, 1473
Insanity proceedings, 3560-3562, 3995
Insurance department decisions, 8623, 9013, 9014
Mine inspection matters, 1254, 1257, 1258
Newspaper contests, 5406-5408
Railroad commission's orders, 5105-a21, 8217, 8218, 8232

Removal of mine inspectors, 1235
Revocation of township license, 5586
Road changes, 4137
Road establishment cases, 4597-4601
Tax apportionment cases, 7302, 7303
Taxation cases, 7133-7136, 7138, 7151, 7154
Zoning law cases, 6466-6470

Police court cases, 5735
APPEALS TO DISTRICT COURT—Continued

Superior court criminal cases, 10713
Waiver by stay of execution, 11708

APPEALS TO SUPREME COURT* 

Abstracts filed, denial and amendment, extension of time, 12848-12848-bl, 14009; rules 14-al, 15-18, 32-34, 42
Amount in controversy, 12833
Assignment of causes, 12843; rule 29
Assignment of errors, 12869, 14007; rule 30
Arguments:
Arguments on motions, rules 21-31-b
Briefs and arguments, 12871, 12871-d1; rules 24-31-b
Distribution, rule 41
Oral argument, when waived, rule 3
Recite orders of lower court, 12829
Search of record, 12821

costs:
Briefs, rules 24-34

Bonds, presumption attending filing, 12759-cl
Bar to redemption from execution sale, 11775

Attorneys and guardians, rule 12
Assignment of causes, 12843; rule 29
Assignment of errors, 12869, 14007; rule 30
Arguments:
Arguments on motions, rules 21-31-b
Briefs and arguments, 12871, 12871-d1; rules 24-31-b
Distribution, rule 41
Oral argument, when waived, rule 3
Recite orders of lower court, 12829
Search of record, 12821

Costs:
Abstracts, 12846, 12874
Bond of appellant, 12860
Bond to pay, 12858, 12868, 12872
Prorating among coparties, 12835
Taxation and payment, 11631, 11640, 11641, 12874

Criminal cases:
Abstracts, briefs and arguments, rules 32-34, 41
Abstracts, etc., served on attorney general, 13997-b1
Amount of bail, 13966
Appeal from judgment of death, 13990-13992
Bail given by defendant, proceedings, 13617, 14002, 14003
Decision, 14010-14017
Docketing, 14004
Duty of county attorney, 13999
Effect of appeal by defendant, 14002
Effect of appeal by state, 14001
Execution of judgment, 13608
Judgment of district court on appeal from justice, 13907
Notice served and filed, 13997
Office of appeal, 13994
Opinion of court filed and recorded, 14015
Parties, joinder, 13994, 13996, 14004
Perfecting appeal, time allowed, 13995
Rehearing, 14009, 14010
Rule applicable, rule 37
Stay of execution, 13966, 14001-14003
Time of imprisonment deducted from sentence after conviction in new trial, 14018
Title of case, 14004
Transcript of evidence, expense, 13998, 14000
Trial of appeal, 14004-14009

Decision:
Affirmance, 12806, 12810, 12848, 12871-12873, 12875
Criminal cases, 14010-14018
Damages for delay, 12873
Divisions of court to take part, rules 1-7, 22, 23
Execution, 11706, 12875-12877, 12888, 13008
Filing with clerk, 12813, 12871

APPEALS TO SUPREME COURT—Continued

Decision—Continued
Judgment rendered, court's power, 12871
Mandates enforced, 12879
Procedendo, rule 37
Property ordered restored, 12877, 12878
Remand, decision certified, 12875, 12876
Reports, 12814, 12815
Reversal, 12878
Specific statement, 12813
Suspension by rehearing, 12880
Dismissal, 12848, 12886, 12887

Docketing:
Appellee's rights, 12848
Docket printed, rule 13
Fees paid first, 12844
Order, 12843
Rehearings, rules 38-40
Trial term under early filing, 12848-b1
Workmen's compensation cases, 1456
Effect when made prior to entry of judgment below, 12859
Errors of law in ordinary actions, 11431, 11433
Evidence on appeal, 11431, 11433
Exceptions as to material points regarded, 11548
Exhibits, 12875-12877, 12888, 13608
Exhibits used and returned, 12852, 12854, 12856
Files, how withdrawn, rule 42
Filing, 12847-d1
Findings of lower court not needed, 12829

Hearings:
Advancing causes, rule 14
Arguments, 12871; rules 24-31-b
Order assigned, 12843, 12871; rule 29
Rules of court, 12871
Time under certain filings, 12848-b1
Judgment, 12871-12879
See "Decision" above

Jurisdiction of court, V, 4; 12822-12824, 12831, 12879, 12885
Manner of presenting, 12845-12857

Motions:
General provisions, 12870; rules 19-23, 32
Motion to dismiss appeal, 12886, 12887
Rules applicable, 24-26, 33

Notice of appeal:
Coparties not joining, 12834
Part of record, 12841, 12842
Return made, 12840-12842
Service, 12837-12840

Objections to jurisdiction, 12885
Opinions, 12810, 12813, 12814; rules 36, 37

Particular appeals:
Action against owner of boat or raft, 12568
Appraisement of inheritances, 7337
Arbitration award, 12708
Attachment proceedings, 12141, 12142
Certiorari proceedings, 12466
Chancery cases, V, 4
Civil cases from district court, 12832-12888
Civil cases from superior court, 10744
Criminal cases, 13994-14018
Disbarment proceedings, 10936
Establishment of disputed corners and boundaries, 12307
Fire marshal's orders, 1641-1645
Garnishment cases, 12176
Mandamus proceedings, 12455
Municipal court cases, 10683
Poor relief cases, 5304
Professional practitioners deprived of license, 2507, 2508
Railroad cases, 7901
Railroad commission's orders, 5105-a24

★Rules of supreme court, p. 1699 et seq.
APPEALS TO SUPREME COURT—Continued

Particular appeals—Continued

Real estate actions, 12833
Referee's report, 11526
Removal of officer, 1109, 1110
Ruling on motion for continuance, 11450
Workmen's compensation cases, 1466

Parties:

Attorneys, rule 12
Coparties, notice of appeal, effect on those not joining, 12834, 12835
Death, effect, 12884
Designation, 12830

Perfecting record or transcript, 12857
Perfection of appeal, 12837-12839
Presumption attending abstracts, 12845-bl

Procedendo, when issued, rule 37

Records used by court:

Certified copies, 12849-12853, 12857
Copy of judgment or order, 12848
Evidence in trial by court certified, 11431, 11433, 12829
Orders to secure perfect record, 12857
Original papers and exhibits, 12854
Printed abstracts, presumption, 12845-12848
Return after decision of case, 12851, 12856
Transcripts of evidence, 12846, 12848, 12851-12857

Transmission by clerk, 12855

Rehearing of cause:

Arguments, 12883
Notice served, 12881
Petitions, how printed, 12880-12883; rule 34

Rehearing by whole court, 12803

Rules applicable, 32, 33
Rules applicable to civil cases, 12-31-b
Stay of proceedings, 12858-12867

Supersedeas bond, 12858-12867, 12872, 12873
Time for appealing, 12832, 12832-d1
Title of cause, 12830
Transcripts, costs, 12829, 12846, 12848, 12851-12857, 12874
Transcripts, when issued, rule 37

Trial anew in equitable actions, 11433
Trial of criminal appeal, 14004-14009
Waiver by stay of execution, 11708

APPEARANCE BOND

Continuance by adjournment of court, 10792
Reports, publication, 5153, 5154
Sureties not released, 1089

APPEARANCE CASES

Trial notice not required, 11438

APPEARANCE DOCKET

Keeping by clerk, 10830(6)
Motions entered, effect, 11232, 11451
Pleadings entered, 11110

APPEARANCE OF DEFENDANT IN ACTIONS

Attachment cases, 12087, 12119
Excusal, 11089, 11090
Justice court cases, 10519, 10526
Methods of appearing, 11087
Special appearance, 11088
Time after service of notice, 11056, 11059, 11085, 12272

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE

Approval by senate, For a more detailed index see General Assembly, subhead "Senate"
Approval required, 1166
Civil service reform, 415, 422, 1228-1243
Duration, 1156
Nepotism prohibited, penalty, 1166, 1167
Penal provisions, 13295, 13301

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE—Continued

Promises by candidates punished, 837, 838
Soldiers and sailors preferred, 1159-1165, 5697

APPRaisal

Assigned property, 12726
Attachment proceedings, 12122
Condemnation proceedings, 5191(5), 6203, 7825-7828, 7835-7838
Damages done by drainage and levee districts, 7449, 7450, 7586, 7608, 7609
Damages due to changing grade, 5954-5961
Damages due to establishment, alteration, or vacation of roads assessed, 4581-4584, 4610, 4613
Damages due to viaduct construction, 5912
Estates of decedents, 11916, 11917, 11937, 12018-12023, 12047
Exempt property of debtor starting to leave state, 11768
Inheritances, 7330-7334

APPRaisers

See also index head with reference to which appraisement is required
Compensation generally, 1219
Oaths administered, 1215
Penalty for acceptance of bribes, 13297, 13298

APPRENTICES

Compensation for injuries, 1421(2)
Employment statistics, 1513(4)

APPROPRIATIONS

Acts, appropriation, 58-60
Annual appropriations, 58, 59
Balances, unexpended, 290-294
Bill prepared by director of budget, 333-338
Charging off, 130-a1
Combined by state auditor, 3344
Constitutional provisions, III, 24, 31
Deficiency, probable, 102(11)
Expenditure in excess prohibited, 393, 1168
Inheritance tax report, 7383-a1, 7388-a1
Payment, quarterly, 58
Pro rata effect, 59
Prohibited to certain institutions, 60
Recommendation by committee on retrenchment and reform, 45
Report, biennial, of standing appropriations, 130
Use for specific purposes, 545

AQUEDUCTS

City manager's duties, 6669(9)

ARBITRATION

Action pending, 12698
Agreement of parties, 12696
Appeal from judgment, 12708
Arbitration made out of court, 12712
Award:

Action upon award, 12710
Bond to abide by award, 12710
Enforcement by action, 12712
Force and effect, 12707
Form, delivery to court, 12704
Hearing in court, notice, 12705
ARRBITRATION—Continued
Award—Continued
Rejection by court, rehearing, 12706
Time limitation, 12702, 12703
Construction of law, 12710
Controversies, demands submitted, 12695, 12697
Costs, 12709
Court’s power, 12710
Disagreements as to workmen’s compensation, 1419, 1431, 1437–1460
Dispute as to division of assets and liabilities of school districts, 4138
Effect of party’s failure to appear, 12701
Judgment and execution, 12707
Procedure, 12699
Revocation, how done, 12700
Small claims, 10820

ARRBITRATION AND CONCILIATION, BOARDS OF (LABOR DISPUTES)
Agreement to be bound by decision, 1500
Appointment, petition by disputants, 1496–1499
Compensation, 1502
Decision binding for one year, 1507–1509
Expenses, 1509
Fees payable, 1505
Investigation, 1506, 1507
Oath of members, 1501
Organization, 1501
Powers of board, 1503–1505
Report filed, 1506, 1508

ARRBITRATORS
Compensation, 12711
Penal offenses, 19170, 13297, 13298

ARCHAEOLOGY
Investigation of specimens, 1798
Museum, state, 4525(4)

ARCHITECT, STATE (BOARD OF CONTROL)
Appointment and compensation, 3345

ARCHITECTS, See Registered Architects

ARCHIVES, PUBLIC
Care and preservation, 4528–4531
Certified copies, fees, 4531
Part of state library, 4513
Records to be delivered, 4529
Removal of original, 4530

ARGUMENTS, See Appeals and also Trials

ARMISTICE DAY
Effect on negotiable paper, 9545

ARMORIES
City or town halls, 5773
Rent, 453
Tax exempt, 465

ARMORY BOARD, STATE
Appointment and duties, 453

ARMY
Constitutional provisions, I, 14, 15 See Militia

ARRAIGNMENT OF DEFENDANT IN CRIMINAL ACTIONS—Continued
Presence of accused or counsel, 13771
Time, 13770
Upon information, 13565, 13666–13668
Waiver, 13770

ARREST OF JUDGMENT, See Judgment

ARRESTS
Acts necessary, 13466
Arrest by warrant:
Bail, 13492–13485
Bench warrants, 13759–13772
Defendant failing to appear for arraignment, 13772
Fugitives from justice, 13503, 13508
Issuance upon information, 13459–13464, 13563, 13656
Person indicted by grand jury, 13759–13767
Person threatening crime, 13513
Power of legislative officers, 24
Arrest without warrant:
Affidavit of grounds, 13488
Bail, papers filed, 13493, 13495
Hearing, transfer to another magistrate, 13489, 13490, 13495
Peace officer’s return, 13496
Transfer of prisoner to another county, 13492
Assistance summoned, 13475
Breaking and entering premises, 13473, 13474
Breaking out of house after lawful entrance, 13474
Cemetery offenders, 5668
Constitutional limitation, II, 2
Convicts, female, after escape or violation of parole, 3758
Defendant after giving bail, 13637–13640
Defendant by bail, 13642
Defendant found at trial to have committed crime in another county, 13873
Definition, 13465
Disposition of prisoner, 13480–13482, 13488
Election offenders, 822, 823
Escape and recapture, 13477
Exemptions, 461
Fees and expenses for conveying prisoner to jail, 13479
Fire marshal’s power, 1631
Fish and game warden’s power, 1713
Freedom of legislators from, III, 11; 23(1)
General assembly’s power, 23(6), 24
Judgment debtor, 11813, 11814
Manner of making, 13471
Marshall’s duty, 5657
Mayor’s power, 5639(1)
General assembly’s power, 13465
Penal provisions:
Arrest of legislator, 23(1)
Refusing to assist officer or refusal of officer to make, 13333, 13338, 13344, 13475
Resisting arrest, 13331
Persons authorized to make:
Peace officers, 5668, 13467, 13468
Private persons, 13467, 13468, 13478
Persons in unlawful assembly, 13343, 13344, 13346
Proceedings after arrest, 13478, 13486–13488, 13491
Provisions, general, 13465–13479
Railroad employee’s power, 13076, 13130
Resistance, use of force, 13472
Rewards offered by governor, 83
Sheriff’s duty, 5182, 13405-bl
Swindlers by three-card monte, 13076
Time of making, 13465
Weapons taken delivered to magistrate, 13476
ARSENALS
Custodian of state arsenal, 446
Jurisdiction of sites, 4

ARSON
Allowing fire to escape, 12993
Arrest by fire marshal, 1631
Assault to commit, 12935
Attempts, 12991-b5
Cribs and personal property, 12991-b3
Defrauding insurers, 12991-b4
Dwelling house and parcels thereof, 12991-b1
Married women liable, 12991-b6
Miscellaneous buildings, 12991-b2
Setting out fire, 12992

ART
School exhibitions, 4246

ART GALLERIES
See also Municipal Art Galleries
Gifts or inheritances not taxed, 7308(3)
Tax exempt, 6944(8, 10)
Window regulations, 6346

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION
Reprint, literal, pp. 5-9

ARTISANS
Lien on personal property, 10343, 10344

ARTISTS
Obscenity law not applicable, 13195

ASHES
Regulation, municipal, 5762

ASSAULTS
Assault in presence of court, 13520
Assault while masked, 12916, 12932
Assault with intent to commit certain crimes, 12935
Assault with intent to commit felony, 12932, 12933
Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury, 12934
Assault with intent to commit rape, 12968, 13443(4), 13900
Assault with intent to murder, 12915, 12962
Injury by motor vehicle, 5091
Intimidation while masked, 12931

Penalties:
Assaulting legislator, 29(1)
Assaulting witness, 29(5)
General provision, 12929
Pointing gun at another, 12930

ASSEMBLIES
Constitutional provision, I, 20
Penalty for advocating criminal syndicalism, 12908
Penalty for disturbing, 13348, 13349
Regulation, municipal, 5744(7)
Suppression and punishment, 13339–13347

ASSEMBLY HALLS
Doors to open outward, 1667, 1668
Exits indicated by red lights, 1665(6)
Fire escapes, 1666

ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW, BOARD OF, See State Board of Assessment and Review

ASSESSMENT LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS
Laws applicable, 5685–5776. For a more detailed index see Insurance Associations, Assessment Life

ASSESSMENTS, SPECIAL—Continued
Budget law regulations, 368–390
Care of trees and shrubbery by cities, 6608
Collection by county treasurer, 6227

Delinquent assessments:
Certificate of treasurer, 7197–7199
Tax sales, 6225

Retirement of dangerous building, 5759, 5760
Deed of weeds, 4824, 4825

Erection or repair of partition fence, 1383
Filling or draining lots, 5751

Flood protection work, 6093–6095, 6098, 6099

Interest, when prohibited, 6896

Liens on real estate, 5751, 5752

Limitation not applicable to filling old channel for street extension, 6099

Lots, description and designation, 6268, 6288, 6295–6299

Method of procedure in commission cities, 6575

Numbering buildings, 5755
Penalty, when prohibited, 6896

Platting land for owners, 6292, 6293, 6298
Railway companies for cost of survey, 7064

Rate, limitations, 6021, 6022

Regulation by state, 368–390

Removal of ice and snow from sidewalks, 5950

Removal of obstruction to drainage, 5752

Removal or repair of building by fire marshal, 1647–1649

River front improvement, 6597

Road improvements, 4634, 4753–4753-a3, 6073

Roads, secondary, 4746, 4750–4753

Sewer construction, 5983

Sidewalk construction and repair, 5962–5969

State property, 4753–4753-a1

Street improvement:
Cost paid by state, 4634

Extension, improvement and repair, 5940–5943

Extensions of secondary roads, 4745–4745-a1

Grading, 5977

Preparing street for oiling, 5978

Underground connections, 5981, 5983

Telegraph and telephone companies for cost of survey, 7045

Water districts in certain counties, 5622

ASSESSORS
Bond, 1065
Census duties, 414–416
City or town assessors, 5632, 6528. For a more detailed index see City or Town Assessors
Compensation, 5573

Duties relating to assessment of property for taxation, 7106–7128. For a more detailed index see Tax Assessors

Election in townships, 525, 770

Exempt persons listed, 6948

Fees, 5434

Oaths administered, 1216(4)

Penal offense, 1566

Reports:
Agricultural statistics, 2596, 2597

Blind and deaf persons, 4426

Cigarette stores, 1566, 1567

Orphans of soldiers and sailors, 3713

Payment of license on dogs, 5434-b1

Soldiers and sailors, 432

Township assessors, election and bond, 525, 1065

ASSESSMENT HOUSES
Keepers punished, 13179
Law applicable, 1587–1918
ASSIGNEES

Actions:
Assignor liable without notice, 9456
Defenses and counterclaims by maker, 9451–9455
Evidence admissible, 11258, 11259
Recovery of interest in real estate conveyed
without spouse joining, limitation, 11022–11027
Assignee of insolvent debtor, 12726 For a more
detailed index see Assignment for Benefit of
Creditors
Banks authorized to be, 9284–9292
Conveyances legalized, 10394, 10395, 10406
Deposit of assets in banks, 9286–9287
Foreign assignee's power as to mortgages and
judgments, 11897–11900
Notice received of dishonor of negotiable instru-
ments, 9562
Powers and duties, 9291
Reports, 11837
Right to redeem from execution sale, 11796
Taxable property, 6964
Trust companies, 9284–9292

ASSIGNMENT

Assignor liable without notice, 9456
Bills of exchange, presentment, 9606
Bonds, 9451
Cause of action, costs, 11637
Certificate of entry of land, 10072
Certificate of purchase at execution sale, 11793
Chattel mortgages, 10024
Choses in action, 10971, 11672
Claim secured by bill of lading, 8279, 8281
Commissions, 9427
Contracts, 9444–9446 For a more detailed index
see Contracts, subhead "Assignment"
Duebills, 9451
Effect of assignment when prohibited by instru-
ment, 9452
Effect on actions and defenses, 10971
Exempt property under chattel loans law, 9428
Instrument for payment of money, 9447
Instruments in writing, 9452
Judgments, 11586, 11667, 11672
Legalization in case of mortgage or other recorded
lien on real estate, 10393
Mechanic's lien, 10298
Merchandise and fixtures, 10008–10012
Money held by sheriff under levy, 11672
Mortgages, real estate, 10107, 10108, 10393, 12379
Negotiable instruments, 9482, 9562 For a more
detailed index see Negotiable Instruments
Nonnegotiable instruments, 9451
Notice to maker or debtor, 9445, 9447, 9451–9455
Open accounts, 9453
Partnership interest, limited, 9834–9840
Penalty for forgery or fraud, 13051, 13139(8)
Salaries, 9427
Usurious contracts, 9409

Validity:
Indorsation of assigned instruments, 9451
Prohibition by terms of instrument, 9452
Signing and acknowledgment necessary, 9427, 9428
Wages, 9427, 9454, 9455
Warehouse certificates, record, 9777
Warranties, 8279, 8281

ASSIGNMENT FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS
See also Insolvent Debtor
Appraissment, 12726

ASSIGNMENT FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS—Continued

Assignee:
Accounting on removal, 12747
Bond, 12726, 12739, 12748, 12749
Compensation, 12733
Death or failure to act, 12748
List of creditors filed, 12729
Misconduct, 12749
Powers in general, 12742
Removal by court, 12745, 12746
Reports to court, 12729, 12734, 12735
Time allowed for settling estate, 12736
Assignor's act not void for want of list or inven-
tory, 12737
Assignor's duty, 12721–12723
Claims:
Claims not due, rebate, 12740
Contests decided by court, 12730
Filing, time allowed, 12728, 12741
Labor claims preferred, 12732
Payment by dividends, 12733, 12736, 12741
Priority of taxes, 12731
Court's or judge's power, 12735, 12738, 12750
Discovery of assets, 12738
Dividends declared, 12733, 12738, 12741
Instrument in writing, inventory annexed, record-
ning and filing, 12721–12725
Inventories, 12726, 12727
List of creditors filed, 12725, 12729
Notice to creditors, 12727
Preferences prohibited, 12720
Property assigned, 12721, 12724
Sale of property, notice, 12742–12744, 12750
Void when made by insolvent banks, 9241, 9304

ASSIGNMENT OF ERRORS*
Excused in supreme court, 12869, 14007; rule 30
See Exceptions

ASSOCIATIONS
See other index heads for particular associations
Advertising forms registered, 9867–9875
Banking business, use of certain words prohibited,
penalties, 9151–9154, 9200, 9203, 9258, 9279, 9280
Combinations, pools, and trusts prohibited, 9906–
9929, 11268(2)
Conveyances prior to 1915 legalized, 10406
Cooperative associations, 8459–8512
Discrimination, unfair, 9885–9894
Insurance policies, 8907
Labels, registration, 9867–9875, 9878
Names, use of word "trust" prohibited, 9296
Penal offenses:
Bucket shop operations, 9895–9905
Conspiracy, 9906–9908
Unfair discrimination, 9888
Sale of securities regulated, 8517–8581
Sales in bulk, conditions, 10008–10012
Trademarks, registration, 9867–9875, 9878

ASSUMPTION OF RISKS, See Employees

ASYLUMS

See other index heads for particular associations
Housing law applicable, 6329 (3)
Insane asylums, 2359
Legalization in case of mortgage or other recorded
lien on real estate, 10393
Mechanic's lien, 10298
Merchandise and fixtures, 10008–10012
Money held by sheriff under levy, 11672
Mortgages, real estate, 10107, 10108, 10393, 12379
Negotiable instruments, 9482, 9562 For a more
detailed index see Negotiable Instruments
Nonnegotiable instruments, 9451
Notice to maker or debtor, 9445, 9447, 9451–9455
Open accounts, 9453
Partnership interest, limited, 9834–9840
Penalty for forgery or fraud, 13051, 13139(8)
Salaries, 9427
Usurious contracts, 9409

Validity:
Indorsation of assigned instruments, 9451
Prohibition by terms of instrument, 9452
Signing and acknowledgment necessary, 9427, 9428
Wages, 9427, 9454, 9455
Warehouse certificates, record, 9777
Warranties, 8279, 8281

ATHLETIC CLUBS
Incorporation, 8582

*Rules of supreme court, p. 1699 et seq.
ATTACHMENT

Action, notice and place, 11037–11039, 11081(5)
Affidavit of plaintiff, 12110, 12124, 12143, 12147, 12152
Amendment of defects, 12143
Appeals, 12141, 12142, 12823(3)
Appearance by defendant in attachment for debts not due, judgment, 12087
Appraisement of property, 12122
Attachment, when binding, 12102
Attachment by garnishment, 12101, 12157–12176
For a more detailed index see Garnishment under Attachment
Attachment for debt due to state, 12152–12156
Authority at beginning or during progress of action, 12078
Bond of defendant:
Delivery bond, 12121–12123
Execution to discharge attachment, effect, 12118, 12119, 12151, 12155
Judgment on bond, 12120
Return, 12130
Bond of plaintiff:
Action on bond, damages, 12090, 12091
Additional security, 12089
Excused in certain cases, 10264, 12154
Filing and approval by clerk, 12088, 12088-d1
Indemnifying bond, 12117
Return, 12130
Cancellation on incumbrance book, 12140, 12145
Constable’s or officer’s powers, 12144
Costs:
Clerk’s services, 12145
Damages for falsely suing out, 12090
Interference by third person, 12138
Issuance of several writs and attachment of too much property, 12093, 12094
Officer’s expenses, 12134
Court’s power over property, 12133
Defects amended, 12143
Discharge or release of attachment:
Appeal from order, 12141
Automatic discharge, 12140
Bonds given, 12118, 12121, 12151, 12155
Certificate in another county filed and recorded, 12145, 12146
Motion to discharge, 12139
Effect on nonnegotiable warehouse receipt, 9702
Enforcement against married women, 10992
Entry of writ, 10708
Examination of defendant, 12110
Exemptions, See Exemptions from Process
Falsely suing out, damages, 12088–12091
Fees for service, 5191
Garnishment, 12101, 12157–12176
For a more detailed index see Garnishment under Attachment
Grounds for attachment:
Debt due to state, 12153
Debts not due, 12086
General grounds, 12080
Taxes due county treasurer, 7187
Indemnifying bond, 12117, 12144
Interference by third person, 12136–12138
Issuance and execution of writs:
Days, Sunday included, 12082
Notice of levy served, 12107–12109
Order of execution, 12096
Return by officer, 12127–12131, 12140
Writ for specific attachment, 12149
Writ to different counties, 12093
Writ to sheriff, 12092
Labor claims preferred, 11717–11721
Landlord’s lien for rent enforced, 10264–10267
Lien on property, 12104, 12114
Notice, service and return, 12099, 12107–12109
ATTACHMENT—Continued
Officer’s powers and duties, protection, 11005, 11006, 12127–12131, 12140, 12144
Petition, 12080, 12081, 12083, 12086, 12106
Proceedings auxiliary to main action, 12079
Proceedings in justice court, 10507, 10517(10), 10618–10619
Proceedings in superior court, 10708
Property attached:
Amount and kinds, 12095
Baggage of guest at hotel, 10350
Bills of lading, 8269
Corporation stock, 8391, 12098
Court’s control, 12123
Custody of officer, 12102, 12112
Debts due defendant, 12101
For a more detailed index see Garnishment under Attachment
Discovery, 12110
Effect of judgment, 12140
Expenses for keeping, 12134
Goods in hands of bailee covered by negotiable documents of title, 8268, 8269, 8277, 9685, 9686, 9963, 9968, 9969
Judgments, money and things in action, 12099
Money paid over to clerk, 12111
Mortgaged personal property, 11682–11697, 12116
Notice of ownership, 12117
Partnership property, 12113
Perishable property, 12087, 12124
Personal property, 12116, 12147, 12148
Property, when removed from county, 12097
Property fraudulently purchased, 12148
Property in possession of another, 12100, 12101
For a more detailed index see Garnishment under Attachment
Property in several counties, 12093
Property of parties to divorce case, 10479
Property of putative father, 12667-al8
Property owned jointly or in common, 12113
Real estate or equitable interests, 12103–12106
Surplus, how disposed of, 12094, 12135
Used to satisfy judgment, 12132
Value dependent on amount due on contract or allowance by judge in other cases, 12084, 12085
Warehouse receipts, 9686
Receiver, when appointed, 12115
Record kept, 10830(5)
Return by officer, 12127–12131, 12140
Sales of property:
General provisions, 12099
For a more detailed index see Execution Sales
Perishable property, 12126
Property for judgment by default, 11597
Specific attachments, 12147–12151
Statute liberally construed, 12143
Vacation, when ordered, 12089
ATTACHMENT OF THE PERSON, See Contempts

ATTEMPT
See other index heads for specific crimes

ATTESTATION
Penalty for forgery, 13139(4), 13148

ATTORNEY GENERAL
Actions defended:
Actions involving certain patents, 82
Appeals from insurance department, 8623
Duty in general, 149(1–3)

Actions prosecuted:
Attachment sued out, 12153
Cancellation of corporation stock, 8417
ATTORNEY GENERAL—Continued

Actions prosecuted—Continued

Combinations, pools, and trusts, 9914
Corporations, 8444, 8447, 8816, 8893
Determination of title to abandoned river channel or island, 10239
Dissolution of corporations, 8402, 8418, 8438, 8520, 8524, 8712, 9052, 9059, 9362
Duty in general, 149(1–5)
Military officer on bond, 443
Railway companies, 7899, 7998
Receivership cases, 8402, 8418, 8438, 8520, 8524, 8634–8637, 8641, 8665, 8661–8663, 8860, 8888–8892, 8964, 8965, 9053, 9240, 9260, 9304, 9362, 9402
Removal of officers, 122, 1093, 1094, 1098, 1123(1)
Revocation of licenses, 2496–2498
Unfair discrimination, 9890, 9891
Violations of practice acts, 2227, 2528, 2799–d1

Appeals in criminal cases, notice furnished, 13998

Assistants:
Appointment, number, 151
Expenses, 163
Member of board of audit, 391
Salary, 153–c1
Special counsel, 80–82, 152
Bond, 105(1)
Broadcasting system authorized, 13417–d1–13417–d5
Bureau of criminal investigation, 13415–13417

Chairman of board of law examiners, 10910
Cigarette stamp tax law, 1576
Claims against state handled, 288, 403–405
Compromise settlement of inheritance tax approved, 7394

Corporations:
Articles of insurance companies approved, 8644, 8688, 8897, 9072
Articles examined for legality, 8345, 8897
Cancellation of name recommended, 8447
Consolidation and reinsurance plans approved, 9108, 9115

Dead bodies and vital statistics laws enforced, 2435
Direction by governor in patent cases, 82
Disqualification, 150
Duties in general, 149
Election, V, 12; 512
Election contest, 1006–1019
Engineering examiners assisted, 1860
Expenses, 163, 398
Fees, 9914
Head of department of justice, 148
Highway commission assisted, 4626(6), 4630, 4630–c1
Instructions to voters prepared, 786
Iowa publications received, 239
Laws applicable, 148–153

Member of boards:
Commission to hear petition of insurance companies for consolidation and reinsurance, 9108
Committee to protect state against Pittsburgh plus, 9929
Printing board, 178
State board of audit, 391
Oaths administered, 1216(1)
Opinions rendered, 149(4), 1792
Patents for lands authorized, 100
Payment of, or security for, debt due to state demanded, 12152
Peace officers called to aid, 13411
Postage and supplies, 302, 303
Real property bid in at execution sale, 10247

ATTORNEY GENERAL—Continued

Reports, 149(6), 249, 405, 3820
Salary, 153–c1
Special agents appointed, 13407
Substitute employed, 150
Term of office, V, 12; 512

ATTORNEYS AT LAW★

Admission to practice:
Examinations, exception, 10909, 10916, 10918
Fee payable, 10914
Oath required, 10917
Power of supreme court, 10907
Practitioners from other states, 10916
Qualifications, 10908, 10909
Students of state university, 10915
Affidavits made in actions, 11163, 11444
Authority, proof, 10922, 10923
Barred as surety on official bond, 12755
Clients allowed judgment against, 11608
Deeds executed and acknowledged, 10100, 10103(2)
Dissolution of corporations, 8444, 8447, 8816, 9893
Determination of title to abandoned river channel or island, 10239
Dissolution of corporations, 8402, 8418, 8438, 8520, 8524, 8634–8637, 8641, 8665, 8661–8663, 8860, 8888–8892, 8964, 8965, 9053, 9240, 9260, 9304, 9362, 9402
Removal of officers, 122, 1093, 1094, 1098, 1123(1)
Appeals in criminal cases, notice furnished, 13998

Assistant:
Appointment, number, 151
Expenses, 163
Member of board of audit, 391
Salary, 153–c1
Special counsel, 80–82, 152
Bond, 105(1)
Broadcasting system authorized, 13417–d1–13417–d5
Bureau of criminal investigation, 13415–13417
Chairman of board of law examiners, 10910
Cigarette stamp tax law, 1576
Claims against state handled, 288, 403–405
Compromise settlement of inheritance tax approved, 7394

Condemnation proceedings conducted, 7823

Corporations:
Articles of insurance companies approved, 8644, 8688, 8897, 9072
Articles examined for legality, 8345, 8897
Cancellation of name recommended, 8447
Consolidation and reinsurance plans approved, 9108, 9115

Dead bodies and vital statistics laws enforced, 2435
Direction by governor in patent cases, 82
Disqualification, 150
Duties in general, 149
Election, V, 12; 512
Election contest, 1006–1019
Engineering examiners assisted, 1860
Expenses, 163, 398
Fees, 9914
Head of department of justice, 148
Highway commission assisted, 4626(6), 4630, 4630–c1
Instructions to voters prepared, 786
Iowa publications received, 239
Laws applicable, 148–153

Member of boards:
Commission to hear petition of insurance companies for consolidation and reinsurance, 9108
Committee to protect state against Pittsburgh plus, 9929
Printing board, 178
State board of audit, 391
Oaths administered, 1216(1)
Opinions rendered, 149(4), 1792
Patents for lands authorized, 100
Payment of, or security for, debt due to state demanded, 12152
Peace officers called to aid, 13411
Postage and supplies, 302, 303
Real property bid in at execution sale, 10247

★Rules of supreme court, p. 1699 et seq.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Continued

Person assuming to be, contempt, 12542(2)

Powers in general, 10922, 10923

Prohibition when in firm with county attorney, 5180-a3

Service of notice for taking depositions, 11379

Suspension of license, 10929-10937

Testifying in court excused, 11263

Undue influence as ground for change of venue, 11408(3)

ATTORNEYS IN FACT

See also Power of Attorney

Husband or wife for each other, 10450

Legalization of instruments, 10373, 10374

ATTORNMENT

Rights of landlord protected, 10158

AUCTIONEERS

Nonresident auctioneers, 9864-9866

Reciprocity between Iowa and other states, 9864

Regulation, municipal, 5743(6)

Sales, no warranty, 9942(4)

AUCTIONS

Execution sales, 11728

Liencholders' right to hold, 10331, 10342, 10344, 10346, 10351

Lost property, 12202

Motor vehicles not claimed by owner, 12226

Provisions of sales act, 9950

Real estate of decedent, 11938

Regulation, municipal, 5743(6), 5745(5)

AUDIT, STATE BOARD OF

Duties, 393, 394

Expenses, members general assembly, 17-c1

Itemized vouchers required, 396

Membership, 391

Monthly statements audited, 406

Penalty for accepting bribes, 13297, 13298

Rules for establishing claims, 395

Secretary of board, 392

Supplies and postage, 302, 303

AUDIT OF STATE OFFICES

Duty of budget director, 340-342, 397-d1, 13297

AUDITOR OF STATE

Accounting systems formulated for cities, towns, and counties, 111

Accounts of deposits, 145

Accounts requisitioned, 104-109

Action against delinquents begun, 105-107

Appropriations combined, 3344

Audit of claims for salaries, 399

Balances transferred, 293

Bond, 1063(1), 7417

Bonds filed, 1077

Bonds of municipal corporations paid off, 5290, 7181

Building and loan associations, 7018, 9319-9402

Chapter applicable to auditor, 102-130

Corporations:

Certificates of authority issued, renewed or revoked, fees, 8518-8520, 8523, 8524

Examination of investment companies, 8524

Loan corporations, 6994-6996

Deputy, bond and duties, 490, 491

Duties as secretary of state board of audit, 392

Duty in general, IV, 22; 102

Duty under oleomargarine tax act, 3100-d6-3100-d8

Election, IV, 22; 512

Election contest, 1006-1019

AUDITOR OF STATE—Continued

Election duties, certificates of election signed, 880

Examiners of county and municipal accounts appointed and directed, 114-118, 5680-5682, 5684

Expenses collected from counties:

Blind and deaf children, 4067, 4072

Insane support, 3600, 3602

Fees:

Certificates of authority, 8523

Collection and accounting, 110, 9379-9381

Penalty for not reporting, 5253, 5254

Unclaimed fees, payment, 143-b3

Loss of county funds, determination, 5169-a2-5169-a9

Member of boards:

Executive council, 276

Geological board, 4549

Printing board, 178

State board of audit, 391

State board of health, 2218

Oaths administered, 108, 1215

Penalty for official delinquency, 7417, 13297, 13298

Postage and supplies, 302, 303

Receipts and warrants received from treasurer, 134, 137

Reports:

Biennial expense, 246, 2891

Building and loan associations, 9360, 9361

Contents, 4394

Fiscal condition of state, 102(11), 164, 246

Municipal finances, 250

School fund losses, 4486

Standing appropriations, 130

Warrants, 102(8), 137

Reports of cities and towns published, 5680-5682

Rules made for rendering bills, 3984

Salary, 130-c1

School fund duties, 4397, 4469, 4479-4482, 4502-4506, 5148

Stamps for cigarettes, 1574, 1575

Stamps, spoiled or unused, 1574-a1

Stamps, unlawful sale, 1575-a1

Statements required, 104, 105, 109

Taxation duties, 326, 3100-d5-3100-d8, 7139, 7140, 7148, 7196, 7256

Term of office, IV, 22; 512

Vacancy in office, 1147

Vouchers for salaries filed, 396

Warrants issued, 103, 400-402, 407, 1419

See State Warrants

AUDITORIUMS

Memorial buildings, 500(3)

Parking motor vehicles, 5069, 5064

AUDITORS

Penalty for bribery or acceptance of bribes, 13297, 13298

AUTHENTICATION OF RECORDS

Statute, federal, p. 32

AUTOMOBILE RAILWAYS

Railroad laws applicable, 8229

AUTOMOBILES

See also Motor Vehicles

Charge for use of, 1225-d1-1225-d3

Keeper of hotel or eating house—liability, 1690-c1-1690-c3

Seizure and disposal, 2000-2016

AUTOPSY

Disinterment of dead body, 2338-2341
AVENUES
Powers of cities and towns, 5938. For a more detailed index see Streets and Alleys

AVIATION FIELD
Laws applicable, 5903-cl-5903-cl1

AVULSION
Land formed by river, 10238-10240

AWARDS, See Arbitration

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
Housing law applicable, 6329(3)

BACHELORS
Property exempt from execution, 11767

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY
Investigations and reports, 2191(4), 3952, 3953

BADGES
Penalty for unlawful wearing, 13073

BAGGAGE
Hotel keeper's lien, 10348-10353
Liability in general, 1690-c2, 1690-c3
Liability of bailees, 1685-1690
Railroad baggage, 8126, 8150, 8161

BAIL
Affidavit by surety, 13619, 13620
Allowance of bail:
All offenses except two, 13609, 13610
Order of court or judge, 13622, 13623
Amount indorsed on warrant, 13463
Cash deposit, 13627-13630, 13643, 14026
Constitutional provisions, I, 12, 17
Disallowance, 13624
Exoneration of bail, 13628, 13722, 13786, 13872, 13874, 14013, 14026
Forfeiture, 13631-13636, 13772, 13953
Habeas corpus proceedings, 12506
Indictment by grand jury, proceedings, 13613-13616, 13760, 13764
Judgment of conviction, 13966
Lien on real estate, 13625, 13626
Magistrate or officers required to take, 13611, 13615, 13618
Recommitment of defendant after giving, 13637-13640, 13875
Sufficiency of surety examined, 13621
Surety's qualifications, 13619
Surrender of defendant by bail, 13641-13643

BAIL BOND
Accused held to answer, form, sureties, construction, 13611, 13612, 13619-13621, 13673
Appeal, proceedings stayed, 14003
Appeal from justice, 13600-13602
Appeal to supreme court, 13617, 13618
Arrest by peace officer, 13492-13495
Cases begun by information, 13655, 13656
Defendant after resubmission of case to grand jury, 13787
Defendant found at trial to have committed no crime, or crime in another county, 13780-13784
Fugitive from justice, exception, 13504-13507
Indictment by grand jury, proceedings, 13613-13616, 13760, 13764
Judgment of conviction, 13966
Lien on real estate, 13625, 13626
Misdemeanor cases, 13482-13485
Preliminary examination, 13631, 13545
Warrants, discharge, 13378, 13380-13382

BAILEES
See other index heads for particular bailees
Liability for baggage, 1847
Lien on property, 10325-10357
Negotiable documents of title to goods issued, 9956-9989, 10005. See Negotiable Documents
Penalty for embezzlement, 13030
Stoppage of goods in transit, 9986-9988

BAKERY
Definition, 2803(6)
Licenses, 2809-2813
Sanitary construction, 2814-2822
Sanitation, 2823-2833

BAKING POWDER
Labeling, 3070

BALES
Penalty for fraudulent use, 13066

BALL GAMES
License, when not required, 5582
Penalty on Decoration Day, 13228, 13229

BALLOTS
Commission cities, 6499-6512
Elections in general, 842-854. For a more detailed index see Elections, subhead "Ballots"
Primary elections, 547, 553. For a more detailed index see Election, Primary, subhead "Ballots"

BANDS, MUNICIPAL
Special charter cities, 6761
Tax levy, 5835-5840

BANK EXAMINERS
Appointment and number, 9136
Bills for fees made out, 9150
Bonds, 9138
Disqualification, 9146

Examinations made:
Banking corporations, 9259
Chattel loan business, 9433
Cost bill made out, 9150
Information confidential, 9146-cl
Loan and trust companies, 9259
Superintendent's power to order, 9226, 9231, 9236, 9304
Expenses paid, 9143, 9144
Qualifications, 9138
Salaries, 9137

BANK NOTES
Finder's responsibility, 12214
Finding, reward, 12204-12209, 12211
Penalty for circulating foreign bank notes, 13159-13160
Receivable in payment of taxes, 7207
Taxation, 6985, 7007

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS, See Banking Institutions

BANKING BOARD, STATE
Appointment, rights and duties, 9154-a1-9154-a9

BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE
Acceptance of bills of exchange by bank authorized, 9274
Assessment of stock ordered, 9246, 9304
Assistants, special:
Appointment, 9136
Bonds, 9139
Bank officers and directors, list filed, 9257, 9304
Books and records, 9147
Capital stock reductions approved, 9265, 9304
Certificates or licenses issued and revoked, 8375, 9161, 9195, 9197, 9207, 9304, 9415, 9416, 9436, 9437
Chattel loan business, 9412-9417, 9433-9437
Clerks and stenographers:
Appointment, 9136
Bonds, 9139
BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE—Continued
Deputy superintendent, 9136-9139
Employees, number and salaries, 9136
Examiners and examinations, See Bank Examiners
Expenses of department, 9144, 9145

Fees:
Accounting, 9149, 9150
Additional fee, 9150
Amounts paid for examinations, 9143, 9412, 9416
Use for salaries and expenses, 9136, 9144
General provisions, See State Boards, Commissions and Departments
Licenses issued, See “Certificates or licenses issued” above
Office rooms, 9130
Penalties collected, 9230
Receivership for bank conducted, 9239-9245, 9304
Reports of banks, 9224-9234, 9304, 9305
Salaries, 9136, 9137, 9144, 9145
Securities deposited, return, 9147, 9294

Superintendent of banking:
Action appealed from, 9141, 9142
Appointees removable, 9136
Appointment, qualifications, 9131
Banking board, member of, 9154-a1
Bond, 1063(10)
Conventions attended, 9144
Duties in general, 9140
Office, 9130
Removal or suspension, 9134, 9135
Reports, 911, 9148
Term of office, 9130
Vacancy filled, 9133, 9135
Supplies and postage, 302, 303

BANKING INSTITUTIONS
Acceptance of deposits when insolvent prohibited, penalty, 9279, 9280
Advertising as savings bank, penalty, 9200
Associations in banking business:
Cooperative banks, 9283-b1-9283-b26
Creation by special law, VIII, 5
Penalty for entering offices to rob, 13002
Use of certain words prohibited, 9151-9154, 9200, 9203, 9258, 9279, 9280, 9296
Checks, forged or raised, 9266
Corporations:
Prohibition against banking business, 9258, 9282
Regulations, when accepting and executing trusts, 9259
Deposits, payment, 9267
False statements, penalty, 9282
Fraud, intentional, penalty, 9283
General provisions, See also Banks
Loan and trust companies, 9258, 9259 For a more detailed index see Loan and Trust Companies
Loans:
Chattel loan law not applicable, 9438
Interest rate on money, 9404-9408
Penalty for violation of law, 9152, 9200, 9280, 9288
Reorganization as savings banks, effect, 9196-9199
Savings and state banks, See Banks, Savings and State
Trust companies, 9304 For a more detailed index see Trust Companies
Use of certain words by new private concerns prohibited, penalty, exceptions, 9151-9154

BANKRUPTCY—Continued
Notice received of dishonor of negotiable instruments, 9562
Presentment and protest of bills of exchange, 9606, 9619

BANKS
Bonds purchased, 6116, 6117
Branch banking prohibited, 9258-b1
Branch banks, taxation, 6966-6969
Census statistics, 421
Checks:
Certification, 9468-9465
Law applicable, 9466-9460
Loss, theft, or destruction, how made good, 9659, 9660
Place of payment, 9258-b1
Constitutional provisions, VIII, 4-12
Corporate law applicable, See Corporations
Creation by special law, VIII, 5
Deposits:
Certificates of deposit, loss made good, 9659, 9660
Place of receipt regulated, 9258-b1
Public funds, interest on daily balances, 7412, 7420-d1-7420-d8
Tax, inheritance, 7307(4), 7344-7348
Taxation, 9653(4)
Embezzlement by officer or employee, 13034-a1
Employees permitted to go armed, 12939, 12944
Fees, exemption, 8458
General provisions, 9217-c1-9283-c4 See also Banking Institutions
Insolvency, bill-holders preferred, VIII, 10
Interest on public funds diverted, 7420-a1-7420-a22
Interest paid on public funds, 6714, 7420-d6
Liability:
Tax on inheritances, 7389
Negotiable instruments:
Instrument drawn or indorsed to person as cashier or officer, 9602
Instruments payable at bank, 9535, 9548
Liability on checks, 9646-9650
Loss of checks or certificates of deposit, how made good, 9659, 9660
Misnomer of bank, effect, 9218
Payment for account, 9548
Penalty for entering with intent to rob, 13002
Reorganization or consolidation when insolvent, 9239-a1-9239-a6
Report, annual, 8458
Specie payments, VIII, 11
Stock, taxation, 6944(5)
Stockholders:
County officers barred, 5294
Liability, VIII, 9
Political or municipal corporations barred, VIII, 1; 5294
Records, VIII, 8
Taxation:
Listing of property, 6967
Property subject, 6953(6), 6998-7007

BANKS, COOPERATIVE
Application for charter, 9293-b1
Articles of incorporation, 9233-b2, 9293-b4
Banking department to prepare forms, 9293-b26
By-laws, 9283-b3, 9283-b5, 9283-b26
Directors, compensation, 9283-b24
Directors, oath of, 9283-b21
Directors, powers of, 9283-b23
Dividends, 9283-b12
Examinations, 9283-b15
Fiscal year, 9293-b18
Insolvency, procedure, 9283-b17
Liquidation, distribution of assets, 9283-b13
BANKS, COOPERATIVE—Continued

Loans and investments, 9283-b10
Meetings, 9283-b19
Officers, 9283-b22
Private property exempt, 9283-b11
Prohibited use of words, 9283-b6
Real estate, power relative to, 9283-b9
Right to transact business, 9283-b8
Statutes made applicable, 9283-b25
Stockholders, power of, 9283-b20
Supervision and report, 9283-b14
Violations, procedure, 9283-b10

BANKS, NATIONAL

General provisions, See also Banks
Penal offenses, 7004
Powers by state law, 9288
Stock, taxation, 6985, 6992, 7007

BANKS, PRIVATE

Checks, forged or raised, 9266
Deposits:
Acceptance when insolvent prohibited, penalty, 9279, 9280
Deposit in names of two persons, 9267
Diversion of funds, penalty, 9282, 9283
Forfeiture of charter, 9260, 9283
Frauds punished, 9282, 9283
General provisions, See also Banks
Loans:
Chattel loan law not applicable, 9438
Interest rate on money, 9404-9408
Officers and owners, penal offenses, 9260, 9280-9283
Penalty for violation of law, 9152
Taxation, 6997
Use of certain words by new concerns prohibited, penalty, exceptions, 9151-9154

BANKS, SAVINGS AND STATE

Administrator, powers and duties as, 9284-9305
Advertisements, unlawful, 9200
Agents for estates and corporations, 9284
Articles of incorporation:
Approval of, 9140-c1
Duration, 8364
Forfeiture, 9260, 9283
Renewal, 8971-8975
Savings banks, 9157-9159
State banks, 9204, 9205
Assignee, powers and duties as, 9284-9305
Assignee’s rights, 9253
Bonds and mortgages handled, 9183, 9284(5)
Business prescribed, 9156, 9202
Cancellation of charter, 9142-c1
Capital stock:
Advertisements, 9200
Amount paid-up required, 9217-c1
Deficiencies made good, 9246-9250, 9248-a1
Increases, procedure, 9194, 9195
Investment, 9185-9186
Liens, 9221-c2
Reductions regulated, 9262, 9264, 9265
Shares—amount of, 9261-c1
Surplus required, 9262-c1
Certificate of authority, 9207, 9208
Checks, bills, and notes:
Acceptance of drafts, limitations, 9272-9274
Acceptance for deposit when insolvent, penalty, 9279, 9280
Bank’s liability on forged or raised check, 9266
Drafts issued, notes and bills of exchange and securities handled, 9284(5)
False certification, 9283-c2

BANKS, SAVINGS AND STATE—Continued

Checks, bills, notes—Continued
Misnomer of bank, effect, 9218
Stop-orders, 9266-d1
Conditions precedent to doing business, 9155-9161
Consolidation, case of insolvency, 9239-a1-9239-a6
Control, direction, and supervision by state, 9140
Corporate existence, 9264
Creditors’ rights, 9238, 9239, 9250-9254, 9256
Debts:
Borrower’s liability, 9223
Maximum, 9297
Payment, when insolvent, 9254
Purposes of contracting, 9297
Trust property not liable, 9290
Deposits:
Acceptance when insolvent prohibited, penalty, 9279, 9280
Applicable provision, 9183-c1
Amount limited, regulations, 9176-9181
Cash reserve, 9270-c1, 9297
Closing of accounts, 9180, 9182
Demand certificates, 9181
Depositor’s duty to notify bank of forgery or raising of check, 9266
Distribution by receiver, 9239
Guaranty fund of bank, 9176
Interest paid, 9182, 9191, 9222-c1
Liability for impaired capital stock, 9250
Liability on notes, 9221
Loans to officers approved, 9220
Meetings, quorum, 9168-9174, 9224-c1
Neglect punished, 9281
Officers elected, 9169
Penal offenses, 9221, 9260, 9280-9283
Qualifications, number, oath, 9163-9165, 9210-9215, 9217-c2, 9224
Penalty for not paying fee, 9150
Payment, regulations, 9193
Payment when in name of two persons, 9267
Personal assets of estates, 9286
Postal savings, security, 9268
Tax, inheritance, 7344-7348
Trust funds, 9288-9297
Withdrawal, 9179

Directors:
Compensation, 9219, 9227
Election, vacancies, tenure, 9170-9173
Frauds punished, 9282, 9283
Liability for impaired capital stock, 9250
Liability on notes, 9221
Loans to officers approved, 9220
Meetings, quorum, 9168-9174, 9224-c1
Neglect punished, 9281
Officers elected, 9169
Penal offenses, 9221, 9260, 9280-9283
Qualifications, number, oath, 9163-9165, 9210-9215, 9217-c2, 9224
Removal, 9224-c2

Dissolution, 9142-c1, 9238-9243, 9260, 9277, 9283, 9292

Dividends:
Declaration as fiduciary, 9299-9303
Declaration regulated, 9263
Limitations, 9189, 9191, 9217
Penalty for payment, 9263
Drafts—preference, 9239-c1
Establishment, 9155

Examinations:
Cost bill, how made out, 9150
Examination after failure to report, 9226
Fees paid, 9143
Information confidential, 9146-c1
Penalty for not paying fee, 9150
Powers of examiners, 9236-9238
Quarterly by directors, 9224-9227
Time, 9237

Executor, powers and duties as, 9284-9305
False reports as to solvency, 9283-c4
Fiduciary capacity, 9284-9305

Funds:
Applicable provision, 9183-c1
BANKS, SAVINGS AND STATE—Continued

Funds—Continued

- Diversion, penalty, 9221, 9282, 9283
- Insolvency, sale of assets, 9239-a1

- Investment in federal reserve and farm loan bank stock, 9269–9271
- Reserve fund, 9270, 9270-cl
- Surplus fund, 9183–9189, 9217, 9301, 9303

General provisions, See also Banks

- Guardians, powers and duties as, 9284–9305
- Investment of funds, 9183–9189, 9269–9271

- Liabilities, purposes and maximum, 9297
- Liquidation, 9238, 9239
- Liquidation—preferences granted, 9239-cl
- Liquidation—sale of assets, 9278-cl

Loans:

- Chattel loan law not applicable, 9438
- Conditions—gratuities, 9221-c3
- False statements for credit, 9283-c3
- Financial statement required, 9221-cl

- General provisions, 9183-9185
- Interest rate on money, 9404–9408
- Limitation, 9223, 9273
- Loans to officers and directors, 9220
- Maximum liability of borrowers, 9223
- On bank’s stock, 9221-c2
- Pledge of bank assets, 9222-c2, 9222-c3

Membership in federal reserve bank system, 9269, 9270

- Mortgages, 9183, 9186, 9223
- Names:
  - Use by others prohibited, 9200, 9202, 9203
  - Words used, 9295

- Officers and employees:
  - Bonds, 9217-c3
  - Compensation, 9219
  - Duty to keep and transmit correct list, 9255–9257
  - Frauds punished, 9282, 9283
  - Indorsement of negotiable instruments, 9502
  - Liability on notes, 9221
  - Loans to officers, 9220
  - Neglect punished, 9281
  - Penalties, civil, 9200, 9230, 9238, 9239, 9260, 9283

- Organization, commission prohibited, penalty, 9275, 9276

- Penalties, civil, 9221, 9260, 9280–9283
- Powers in general, 9156, 9162, 9284
- Profits, investment prescribed, 9183–9186
- Real estate holdings limited, 9190
- Receiver, powers and duties as, 9284–9305
- Receivers, 9239–9245, 9240–9254, 9259, 9278, 9283

- Reorganization, 9196–9199
- Reorganization in case of insolvency, 9239-a1–9239-a6

Reports:

- Examinations, quarterly, 9224–9227
- False reports, penalty, 9282
- List of officers and directors, 9257
- Penalty for not reporting, 9220, 9281
- Publication in newspaper, 9232, 9233
- Quarterly call statements, 9228, 9229
- Report as fiduciary, 9305
- Special reports, 9234
- Safe deposit business, 9267-c1, 9284(6)
- Sale of assets, 9278-c1, 9285-c1

Shares of stock:

- Amount, 9561-c1
- Taxation, 6985, 6992, 7007
- Transfer, 9192, 9209
- Voting shares held in trust, 9289

State’s power to supervise and close up, 9235–9245, 9283

BANKS, SAVINGS AND STATE—Continued

Stockholders:

- Assessment, how enforced, 9246–9249, 9252
- Election of directors, 9170–9173
- Individual liability, 9251–9254
- Liability after sale of stock, 9248-a1

- List kept for inspection, 9255, 9236
- Powers, 9211
- Voting power, 9175

- Surplus required, 9262-c1
- Taxation, 6998–7007
- Trustees, powers and duties as, 9284–9305

BANNER, STATE

- Specifications, 468
- Use, 469

BAR ASSOCIATIONS, DISTRICT

- Candidates for bench nominated, 759

BARBED WIRE

- Penalty for placing near schools, 4378
- Regulation, municipal, 5744

BARBER SHOPS

- Child labor, 1536
- Penalty for denying equal privileges to all, exception, 13251, 13252

BARBERING

- Assistants, 2585-b18
- Assistants, compensation, 2585-b18
- Charges prohibited, 2585-d1
- Closing shop for insalubrity, 2585-c14
- Definitions, 2439, 2585-b11
- Examining board, 2450
- Examining board, appointment, 2585-b17
- Examiners, 2450–2462
- Examiners, qualifications, 2452
- General regulations, 2438–2537
- Inspectors, 2585-b18
- Inspectors, appointment approved, 2585-b18
- Inspectors, compensation, 2585-b18
- License, 2439–2448, 2585-b13
- License fees, 2516
- Membership in national organization, 2465-b1
- Practitioners, present, 2585-b16
- Practitioners, exceptions, 2585-b12
- Qualifications, 2440, 2585-b14, 2585-b17
- Sanitary rules, 2585-b15
- Wounds, reports required, 2537-d1–2537-d3

BARBERRY

- Inspection by state entomologist, 4062-b19

BARRES

- Registration authorized, 13063–13065

BASEBALL

- License, when not required, 5582
- Penalty on Decoration Day, 13228, 13229

BASKETS, CLIMAX

- Standard size, 3239

BASTARDS, See Illegitimate Children

BATHHOUSES

- City manager’s duties, 6669(13)
- Establishment and regulation in cities, 5827, 6740, 6742
- Penalty for denying equal privileges to all, exception, 13251, 13252
- Tax levy in commission cities, 6606, 6607
DETAILED INDEX

BATHING BEACHES
Tax levy in commission cities, 6606, 6607

BATTERY
Penalty, 12929

BAWDYHOUSES, See Houses of Ill Fame

BEAR BAITING
Penalty, 13217

BEAUTY PARLORS, See Cosmetology

BEDDING
Taxation, 6944(16), 6953(9)

BEEF CATTLE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
Delegate to state convention, 2874(6)
Duties and purposes, 2950
Employees, 2952
Executive committee, 2951
Expenses and salaries, 2952, 2953
Recognition, 2949
Reports and data published, 2595

BEER
Prohibitory law, 1922-1945

BEES
Apriarist, state, 4036
Appropriation by county, 4041-cl
Examination for disease, 4038
Exposition of honey, 2964
Penalty for disposing of diseased bees, 4041
Promotion of beekeeping, 2587
Regulations and orders, 4039-a5-4039-a7
Right to enter premises, 4037-al
Tax exemption, 6944(13)
Treatment, cost, collection, 4039-a1-4039-a4

BEGGARS
Penalty for vagrancy, 13371
Regulations, municipal, 5744(6)

BENCH WARRANT
Arrest of defendant after conviction, 13953, 13954
Arrest of defendant failing to appear for arraign­
ment, 13772
Arrest of person indicted, 13759
Bail fixed, proceedings, 13760, 13764
Form in case of felony, 13762
Form in case of misdemeanor, 13763
Issuance by clerk, 13761
Process against corporation, 13765-13767
Warrant ordered by court, 13760

BENEFICIARIES
See also Trust Funds and other index heads
Effect of causing death or disability of insured,
12033, 12034
Workmen's compensation, 1392, 1402-1404

BENEFICIARY ASSOCIATIONS
Insurance of members, 8777 For a more detailed
index see Fraternal Beneficiary Associations

BENEFIT SOCIETIES, MUTUAL
Exemption from insurance law, 8894
Investigation by state, 8895

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS
Gifts or devises, 10189-10197

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES
Assessment rates, 8824
Incorporation, 8582
Privileges under assessment insurance law, 8717
Tax exempt, condition, 6944(9, 10)
Trustees or managers, 8589

BENZINE
Inspection, 3193
Penal provisions, 3047-3053, 13242, 13243
Sale regulated, 3192

BEQUESTS, See Devises and Bequests

BERRY BOXES
Standard size, 3239

BERTILLOON SYSTEM
Use by peace officers, 13904

BETTING
Contracts void, 9442
Evidence in prosecutions, 11268(1)
Penal provisions, 13202, 13216, 13371
Stakes seized and forfeited, 13203-13209
Swindling by three-card monte, penalty, 13074–
13078

BIBLE
Use in schools, 4258

BICYCLES
Lights, 5045-d1
Regulation, municipal, 5970, 5971
Taxation, 6953(11)

BIDDERS
Contract agreements prohibited, 9928

BIDS, SEALED
See also Contracts, Public
Evidence of violation of law, 11268(12)
Penalty for divulging contents, 1170, 1171

BIGAMY
See also Marriage
Definition and punishment, 12975
Marriage void, 10445(4)
Persons excepted, 12976
Place of bringing action, 13455

BILL OF COSTS
See Costs
Filing on appeal, 11640
Items, 11627, 11628, 11636
Retaxation, 11638, 11639

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS
See Exceptions
Civil cases, 11526-11529, 11536-11548
Criminal cases, 13935-13941

BILL OF PARTICULARS
Use in action on account, 11203, 11204

BILL OF RIGHTS
State constitution, pp. 38, 39

BILL OF SALE
Copy sent to state treasurer, 7385

BILLBOARDS
Nuisances, 4844, 4845, 12396(7)
Prohibited on highways, 4846, 4847
Regulation, municipal, 5743(5)

BILLIARD HALLS
Child labor, 1536
License, township, 5582-5586
Penal offenses, 3588, 3595, 5587, 13219, 13220
Regulation, municipal, 5746(2)
Tax lien on fixtures and furniture, 7205

BILLIES
Penalty for displaying, 12957 See Pocket Billy

BILLPOSTERS
Regulation, municipal, 5743(3)
BILLS, LEGISLATIVE
Appropriation bills, 45, 333-338
Cumulative bulletin, 242
Distribution, 241
Drafting, 47-49
Enrolled bills sent to reporter, 165
Origin, III, 15
Passage, III, 17; 50, 51
Price for session, 241
Printing, 262, 263
Proposed legalizing acts, 10358-10362
Recommendations, 45, 68
Signing, III, 15
Veto, III, 16

BILLS AND NOTES
Taxation, 6953(5), 6958, 6963, 6985-6987 For a more detailed index see Negotiable Instruments

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, See Negotiable Instruments

BILLS OF LADING
Acceptance, effect on terms of bill, 8254
Alterations without authority void, 8260
Assignment of claim secured by bill, 8279
Attachment of goods by garnishment, 8266, 8277
Bills of common carriers governed, 8245
Bill of lading—Continued
Bills of lading—Continued
Bills of lading, 8264
Bills of lading, definition of terms, 8297
Bills of lading, duty of carrier to deliver, 8255
Bills of lading, unpaid seller's rights, 8284, 8286
Bills of lading, un paid seller's rights, validity, 8282
Bills of lading, validity, when not impaired, 8283
Bills of lading, warranties, 8279
Bills of lading, words necessary, 8246, 8249

BILLS OF LADING—Continued
Liability of carrier on bill—Continued
Failure to deliver all after delivery of part, 8259
Improper loading of goods, 8267
Issuing bills in parts or sets, 8250
Liability on duplicate bills, 8262
Limitation prohibited, 8242
Mislivery of goods, 8257
Misdescription of goods in bill, 8267
Nonreceipt of goods, 8267
Persons to whom liable, 8267
Release from liability, 8271
Liencor's rights or remedies, 8287
Lien of carrier on goods, effect on bills, 8255(1), 8263, 8270, 8271, 8287
Mortgagee's rights or remedies, 8287
Mortgagee's warranties, 8281

Negotiability:
Effect of insertion of name of person to be notified of arrival of goods, 8253
Effect of word "nonnegotiable", 8249

Negotiable bills:
Alterations, when void, 8260
Assignor's warranties, 8279
Attachment of bill, 8269
Creditor's rights against holder, 8269
Definition, 8249
Duplicate to be marked, 8251
Effect of failure to cancel, 8258, 8259, 8286
Impounding by court, 8268
Indorsement specifically enforceable, 8278
Issuance in sets, effect, 8250
Lost or destroyed bills, 8261
Provisions of sales act, 9956-9969, 10005
Purchaser's rights, 9949(4)
Warranties of transferors and holders for security, 8279, 8281
Words necessary, 8246, 8249

Negotiation and transfer of bills:
Agreement necessary, 8274
By consignee's delivery, 8272
By indorsement, 8272, 8273, 8278
By person in possession, 8275
Enjoined by court, 8268, 8269
Notification to carrier, 8277
Penal offense, 8292
Rights acquired, 8276, 8283
Transferee's rights, 8274, 8277, 8278
Validity, when not impaired, 8282, 8283
Warranties, 8279

Nonnegotiable or straight bills:
Alterations, when void, 8260
Assignor's warranties, 8279
Carrier's liability to consignee, 8267
Creditor's rights, 8277
Definition, 8248
Indorsement of no effect, 8274
Marking required, 8252
Transfer by delivery, 8274
Transferee's rights, 8274, 8277
Validity, when not impaired, 8282, 8283
Warranties, 8279

Penal offenses:
False statement in bill, 8289
Forgery, 13139(5), 13148
Fraudulent duplicate bills, 8290
Insolvency for goods not received, 8288
Issuance of negotiable bill not so marked, 8294
Making false bill, 13059
Negotiating bill for goods without title, 8291
DETAILED INDEX 1768

BILL OF LADING—Continued
Penal offenses—Continued
Negotiating bill with intent to deceive, 8292
Place of imprisonment, 8294-d1
Securing issuance with intent to defraud, 8293
Shipping goods without title, 8291
Uttering when forged, 13140
Pledgee’s warranties, 8281
Purchaser for value in good faith:
“Good faith” defined, 8297
Holder after subsequent negotiation, 8283
Mortgage or lien holder’s rights, 8287
“Purchaser” defined, 8297
Right to bill or possession of goods, 8284
Right to bill protected, 8282, 8283
Rights not defeated by seller’s lien or right of
stoppage in transit, 8286
“Value” defined, 8297
Rules of law and equity applicable, 8295
Seller’s right of possession or property in goods,
how reserved, 9949(2, 3)
Straight bills, 8248
Terms of bills:
Assented to by acceptance of bill, 8254
Description of goods, 8267
Effect of certain terms, 8249, 8253
Essential terms, 8246
Optional terms, 8247
Right to possession of goods, how indicated,
8284
Warranties of holders, 8279, 8281

BILL OF LADING LAW
Applicability restricted, 8298
Citation, 8299
Construction, 8296
Definitions, 8297
Equity rules and law merchant applicable in
cases not provided for, 8295
Sections of code, 8245-8299

BINER TWINE
Label required, penalty, 13067, 13068

BINS, GRAIN
Unbonded warehouses law, 9752-9805 For a
more detailed index see Warehouses, Unbonded

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, STATE
Hog cholera serum manufactured, 4042-4044

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS
Definition, 2705
Hog cholera serum and virus, 2705-2743, 4042

BIRD DAY
Observe in schools, 4249

BIRDS
Collection for scientific purposes, 1779
Eggs and nests protected, 1775, 1789
Game birds defined, 1774 For a more detailed
index see Game Birds
Killing, selling, or shipping prohibited, exceptions,
1774, 1776, 1777
Penal provisions, 1789-1794
Possession when brought into state, 1788
Preservation and promotion, 1798
Sale of plumage prohibited, 1774, 1789
Search warrants and seizure, 1716
Shipment regulated, 1780-1787, 1791
Use as targets forbidden, 1778

BIRTH CERTIFICATES
Contents, 2398-2406
Filing required, 2391, 2397

BIRTH CONTROL
Penalty under obscenity law, 13190, 13191

BIRTHS
Penal provisions as to registration, 2436, 2437
Report by maternity hospitals, 3661-a31

BLACKJACKS
Penalty for displaying, 12957

BLACKLISTING
Corporations and partnerships civilly and crim­
inally liable, 13253, 13254

BLACKMAIL
Penalty, 13164

BLANK CARTRIDGES
Sale restricted, penalty, 12959, 12960

BLASPHEMOUS LANGUAGE
Sale restricted, penalty, 12959, 12960

BLIND, COMMISSION FOR
General regulations, 1541-a1-1541-a6

BLIND, SCHOOL FOR
Agent to enforce compulsory attendance, 4432
Appropriations in monthly installments, 3940
Attendance, when excused, 4431
Children to be sent, 4427-4432
Children transferred to university hospital, 4030
Entrance requirements, 4066
Expenses charged to county, 4067
General provisions, See State Institutions
Governed by state board, 3919, 3921
Nonresidents admitted, 4066
Penal offenses of employees, 13324-13326
Poor or homeless children kept, 4067
Secretary’s report, 3937
Superintendent’s report, 3936
Treasurer’s duties, 3935

BLIND PERSONS
Census taken annually, 4426
County aid, 5379-5384
County recovery from estate, 5384-al
Education compulsory, 4427-4432
Report on number in county, 4106(13), 4313

BLUE LAWS
Penalty, 13227

BLUE SKY LAW
Laws applicable, 8581-c1-8581-c27 See Investment
Companies

BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS
Appointment, 3276
Audit of accounts, 397-d1
Blanks furnished to commission of insanity, 3563
Bonds of members, 1063(3), 3295
Books and accounts, 3286
Budget director’s powers, 344
Chairman of board, 3281
Chapter relating to board, 3275-3286
Child welfare supervision, 3661-a1-3661-a7
Child-placement agencies licensed, 3661-a30
Children’s boarding homes licensed, 3661-a43
Claims, 397
Composition of board, 3275
Consent to adoption, 10501-b3

Conduct:
Construction work, hearings and appeals, 349,
351-362
Fire protection, 3290-d1
Improvements, bonds, 3345-3351, 10299-10323
Decrees of adoption furnished, 10501-b8
Disqualification, 3280
BOARD OF CONTROL, ETC.—Continued
Employees and officers appointed:
Appointment, 3281
Architect and draftsman, 3345
Bonds, 3295
Duties prescribed by board, 3290
Executive officers, 3292
Expenses, 3283
Grades, 3296
Influence on appointees, 3294
Penal offenses, 13322-13326
Record, 3301
Removal, cause, 3279
Salaries, 3296
State agents, 3317-3321
Subordinate officers and employees, 3293
Vacations, 3299, 3300
Examinations made, evidence, 11268(14)
Expenses, 3283
Fund, industry revolving, 3764-bl-3764-b2
Funds, unexpended balances, 143, 294, 3332-3334, 3355, 3357
General provisions, See State Boards
Inebriates and drug addicts, 3480-3482
Insane person's residence determined, 3585-3589
Insanity of patients investigated, 3500, 3733-bl
Institutions governed, 3287-3365
See State Institutions
Institutions supervised:
Child-placing agencies, 3661-a76-3661-a78, 3661-a88
Children's boarding homes, 3661-a42-3661-a57
County and private hospitals for insane, 3517-3532
Maternity hospitals, 3661-a8-3661-a41
Private institutions, 3429, 3683
Tuberculosis hospitals, 5373
Liquors condemned by court received, 1990-1999
Maternity hospitals licensed, 3661-a12
Mental defectives, list of, furnished clerk, 10445-al
Organization, 3281
Penal offenses:
Accepting gratuity, 13322, 13323, 13325
Contract law violation, 390
Failure to furnish writing materials, 3579
Influencing appointments, 3294
Interest in contracts, 13324, 13326
Soliciting political contributions from members, 13315
Political activity and contributions prohibited, 3279
Records kept, 3301, 3304, 3305, 3463
Removal from office, 3278, 3279
Reports:
Biennial report, 246, 3285
Completion of improvements, 362
Liquors received and dispensed, 1992
Report of abuses, 3289
Reports received, 3656
Roads, 4593, 4595, 4626(7), 4631-4634
Seal, official, 3282
Secretary:
Appointment and salary, 3281
Bond, 3246
Expenses, 3283
Supplies and postage, 302, 303
Term of office, 3275
Trips to other states, 3284
Vacancies, 3277
BOARD OF EDUCATION, See Education, Board of
BOARD OF HEALTH, See Health, Board of
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, See County Supervisors
BOARDING HOMES, See Children's Boarding Homes
BOARDING HOUSES
Aliens in time of war, registration, 503
Housing law applicable, 6329(3) For a more detailed index see Housing Law, subhead "Multiple dwellings"
Liens enforced by sale, 10348-10363
Penalty for fraud of guest, 13052-13054
Tax exemption, 6944(16), 6953(9)
BOARDING SCHOOLS
Housing law applicable, 6329(3)
BOATHOUSES
Regulation, municipal, 5827
BOATS AND VESSELS
Abatement as nuisances, 2239-2246
Action authorized in certain cases:
Aided by seizure, 12558
Allegation of contract, 12570
Appeals, 12568
Appearance by executing bond, 12572
Bonds, discharge and appeal, effect, 12564, 12568, 12572
Execution of judgment, 12565, 12568
Notice served, 12561
Parties defendant, 12563
Petition, 12559
Plaintiff's other remedies, 12569
Sale of property, 12566, 12567
Warrants, issuance and service, 12558-12560, 12562
Employees:
Duty to arrest or reject swindlers, 13076, 13077
Entry by health officers, 6847
Finding, law applicable, 12199-12216
General provisions, See Common Carriers
Health regulation, inspection, 6836, 6847
Illuminating oils used, 3204
Jurisdiction of offenses on board, 13453
Law  on swindling to be posted up, 13078
Lien of claims, 10325-10340, 12571
Penal offenses:
Breaking and entering, 13001, 13003, 13004
Burning, 12991-b3
Denying equal privileges to all, exception, 13251, 13252
Injuring by explosives, 12961-12964
Injuring or cutting away or destroying, 13093, 13094
Injury due to riot, 13347
Operation without certificate or license punished, 1695
Penal offenses, 1695, 1700, 1703
Safety appliances, 1968
Speed at bridge, 1969
Penal provisions:
Breaking and entering, 13001, 13003, 13004
Burning, 12991-b3
Denying equal privileges to all, exception, 13251, 13252
False affidavit or manifests, 13060
False bill of lading, 13089
Fitting out to defraud owner or insurer, 13055
Injuring by Explosives, 12961-12964
Injuring or cutting away or destroying, 13093, 13094
Injury due to riot, 13347
Penal offenses, 13001-13004
Putting infected person aboard, 13238
Steamboats, See also Steamboats
Taxation, 6953(13)
BOILERS, See Steam Boilers
BOND SALESMEN
Activities regulated, 8581-c1-8581-c27
Penal offenses, 8581-c1-8581-c27
BONDED WAREHOUSES
Law applicable, 9719-9751

BONDS, CORPORATE AND PUBLIC
Advertisements, 13069, 13070
Assignment, 9451-9455
Banks authorized to handle, 9284(5)
Bucket shopping prohibited, 9895-9905
City bonds, See City or Town Bonds
Consideration, kinds held void, 9442
Cooperative association bonds, 8504, 8511
Corporation bonds:
Issues on installment plan regulated, 8517-8524
County bonds, 5275-5296
For a more detailed index see County Bonds
Definition, 63(20)
Drainage bonds, 7503-7510
For a more detailed index see Drainage Bonds
Duties of secretary of state, 85, 96
Exchange, 1179
General provisions, See Securities
Loss, how made good, 9659, 9660
Park bonds, 5795, 5800-5804, 5812
Paving bonds, 6077, 6078
Penal provisions, 1177, 13069, 13070, 13139(5),
13141, 13144, 13145, 13148, 13151, 13152
Railroad bonds, security, 7932-7936, 7943
River front improvement bonds, 5822-5824
Road bonds, 4753-al0-4753-al8
For a more detailed index see Road Bonds
Sale of corporation bonds:
Regulations, 8581-cl-8581-c27
See Investment Companies
Sale of public bonds, 1172-1178
School bonds, 4353-4358, 4403-4408
For a more detailed index see School Bonds
Soldiers’ bonus bonds, tax levy, 6987
Special provisions, See Corporations and other index heads
State bonds, interest, 138
See State Bonds
Street improvement and sewer bonds, 6104-6126
Tax, inheritance, 7344-7348
Warranties of seller, 9525

BONDS, OFFICIAL—Continued
Liability of Officers—Continued
Officer not exempt from liability by surety's affidavit, 12759
New bonds ordered, failure to comply, 1081, 1082, 1087
Notaries public, 1200
Oath on back or attached, 1054, 1055
Officers excused from giving, 1055
Officers required to give bonds, 1059
Penalties of bonds, 1063-1069
Penalty for failure to give, 1079, 1082, 1087
Principals liable for acts of deputies, 1069
Recording, 1078
Security, additional, 1080
Security in legal and public matters, 12751
State officers, 1063, 1064
Sureties:
Discharge, 1083-1088
General provisions, 12754-12771
For a more detailed index see Sureties
Law not applicable, 9460
Liability, 1060, 1167, 12553
Number, 1070
Release by compromising, 5137
Surety companies, 1071
Township officers, 1065

BONDS, PRIVATE
Action on bond:
Allegations in pleadings, 11217
Bond for deed, 11027, 11028, 12382, 12383
Counterclaim pleaded by comaker or surety, 11153
Place, 11036(5), 11047
Plaintiff in action on bond given for security of public, 10982
Plaintiff’s option, 10975, 12375
Principal sued for protection of surety, 9457-9460
Bond to release personal property lien, 10355-10357
Bonds to secure performance of contracts for public improvements, 10300-10304, 10319-10323
Conditions, 1061, 1062
Defects, correction, 12752, 12753
Limitation of liability, when invalid, 1062
Payees, 12752
Security in legal and public matters, 12751
Sureties:
General provisions, 12754-12771
For a more detailed index see Sureties
Release, 1089, 1090

BONDS IN COURT PROCEEDINGS, See index heads covering particular bonds
BONDS TO KEEP PEACE
Law applicable, 13513-13526
Person convicted of carrying concealed weapon, 12937

BONE FACTORIES
General provisions, See Factories
Regulation, municipal, 5742

BONFIRES
Regulation, municipal, 5762

BONUS
Penalty for accepting or giving in case of corporation employees and public officers, exceptions, 13317-13321
Soldiers’ bonus bonds, 6987

BONUS FUND
Claims, 145-b4
BONUS FUND—Continued
Interest, 145-b3
Investments, 145-b1
Rules and regulations, 145-b1
Securities, 145-b2

BOOKS
Free schoolbooks, 4238 For a more detailed index see School Textbooks

Penal provisions:
Advocacy of violence, 12906-12909
Printing or distributing when obscene, 13189
Selling or giving away or having when obscene, 13190-13195

BOOKS AND PAPERS
See also Papers
Certified copies as evidence, 7270
Delivery after judgment in quo warranto, 12426
Examination under workmen's compensation act, 1433, 1445
Inspection by state treasurer, 7372
Inspection in state offices, 1120, 1225
Production for examination of county and city offices, 119
Production for fire marshal, 1629, 1630
Production to legislative committee, 46
Use as evidence, 7270, 11276, 11316-11318, 11322
Use by director of budget, 322, 324

BOOKS OF ACCOUNT
Use as evidence, 11281-11283, 11503 For a more detailed index see Accounts, Book

BOOTBLACKING
Child labor, 1537

BOOTLEGGERS
Definition, 1927
Injunction, 2031
Penalty, 1927

BOTTLES
Registration authorized, 13063-13065

BOTTLING WORKS
Injunction, 2865
Inspection, 2851-2853
Licenses, 2803-2813
Penal offenses, 2854
Sanitary construction, 2814-2822
Sanitation, 2823-2833

BOTTOMRY
Insurance, 8940(9)
Loans, 8942

BOUNDARIES
Action to establish when disputed, 12293-12309
Establishment and marking between state and private property, 1813, 1818
Surveying defined, 1855

BOUNDARIES, STATE
Bridges, 4678-4684
Constitutional provisions, p. 38
Enlargement, XI, 4
Fishing in boundary waters, 1747, 1753
Jurisdiction, concurrent, 3
Penalty for injuring or removing monuments, 13096, 13097
Statutory provision, 1

BOUNDARY COMMISSION
Appointment, 10234, 10235

BOUNTIES
Additional bounties, limitation, 5415
Claims and proofs, 5416-5419

BOUNTIES—Continued
Crows, 5414
Groundhogs, 5414
Optional bounties, 5414
Penal provisions, 5419
Pocket gophers, 5413
Rattlesnakes, 5414
Required bounties, 5413
Wolves, lynxes or wildcats, 5413

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS
Accredited veterinarian defined, 2680
Allotment of state funds, 2703, 2704
Appraiser, 2668
Claims—certification and payment, 2693
Compensation, 2671
Compensation—forfeiture, 2670
Compensation of inspector, 2682
Compensation—limitation, 2673
Cooperation with Federal Department, 2665
Disposition of infected animal, 2669
Equipment for inspector, 2681
Examination by department, 2765
Examinations—preference, 2674
Importation of cattle, 2704-2704
Inspectors and assistants, 2679
Levy for eradication fund, 2686, 2687, 2689-2692, 2704-b2
Municipal regulation, 5747-5749
Notice to delinquent owner, 2702
Pedigree—proof, 2672
Penalties, 2700, 2704-c1
Quarantine, 2689, 2701
Records public, 2676
Report as to fund, 2688
Retest, 2704-b1
Rules—duty to comply with, 2666
State as accredited area, 2666
Test—duty of owner to permit, 2699
Township animal board of health, duties, 2704-b3
Tuberculin—control over, 2678
Tuberculosis-free herds, 2677
Use for breeding purposes, 2669

BOWIE KNIVES
Penalty for displaying, 12957

BOWLING ALLEYS
Child labor, 1536
License, township, 5582-5586
Penal provisions, 5587, 13219, 13220
Regulation, municipal, 5745(2)

BOXES
Penalty for fraudulent use, 13066
Registration authorized, 13063-13065

BOXING CONTESTS
Prizes prohibited, 13225

BOYS
See also Children
Badges worn in prohibited occupations, 1538
Commitment to training school, 3689, 3690
Labor in mines, 1292(6) For a more detailed index see Child Labor

BRANDS, See Labels, Marks, and Brands

BREACH OF PEACE
Arrest of legislators, III, 11
Suppression by police, 5658
Troops called out, 449

BREAD
Enforcement, 3244-b6
Exceptions, 3244-b5
Standard weight, 3244-b1
BREAD—Continued
Violations, 3244-b3
Wrapper, 3244-b2

BREAKING AND ENTERING
Peace officer permitted, 13426, 13473-13477, 13884
Penalties, 12994-13004
Penalty for third conviction, 13396-13399
Sentence by court, 13963

BREEDERS
Beef cattle producers' association, 2949-2953
Penal offense, 2700, 2704-cl

BRIbery
Bribery in elections, 647, 981, 13263-13291
For a more detailed index see Election Offenses
Definition and penalty in cities, 6516, 6644
Disqualification for holding office, 13294
Jurors, referees, and others, 12542(4), 13297-13299
Members of legislature, 23(2)
Officers, state or local, 13292-13302
Peace and police officers, 13300

BRIDGE BONDS OR CERTIFICATES
Adoption or rescission, 5270-5274
Certificates, 5878, 5879, 5892
City bonds, interest, 5878, 5879, 6576
Refunding bonds, 5276-5283
Tax levy, rate limited, 5269, 5276, 5284-5291

BRIDGES
Avoidance in road building, 4607
Construction by highway commission, 4755-dl
Defects, action for injury limited, 11007(1)
Patents, action involving validity, 82
Penal provisions:
Breaking lamp, 13097
Burning, 12991-b2
Injuring or obstructing, 12963, 13120
Removing danger signals, 13098
Railway bridges, 7947
Speed of boats and vehicles, 1699, 5031
Toll bridges, taxation, 6953(1)
Use of word, 69(5)

BRIDGES, INTERSTATE
Consolidation of companies, 8375-d1
Law applicable, 4678-4684, 5874, 5882-5897, 5899-c1-5899-c29, 6766

BRIDGES, MUNICIPAL
Bonds or certificates issued, 5878-5881
Care, construction, and repair, 5874, 5875
Certificates to pay repairs, 6576
City manager's duties, 6669(9)
Claims for labor and materials, 10304-10309
Combination bridges, city aid, 6221
County bridges aided by cities, election, 5874, 5882-5888
Defects, liability for, 5875
Funds available, 5875-5881
General provisions, See Bridges
Intercity bridges, purchase, 5893
Interstate bridges aided by cities, 5874, 5882-5888, 5890, 5891
Interstate bridges purchased by cities, tax levy, 5890, 5891, 5894-5897, 5899-c1, 5899-c8, 6766
Questions submitted to voters, 5883, 5885, 5891, 5893, 5894-5896
Railroad bridges used, 5882, 5889
Repairs by street railway companies, 6577
Tax levy, 5876, 5877, 5882, 5886, 5887, 5889, 5890, 5893, 5894, 6209, 6221
Toll bridges, 5885, 5882, 5898, 5899

BRIDGES AND CULVERTS, COUNTY
Aid given by cities, 5874, 5882-5888
Appropriations, 4669, 4670
Bids for construction, 4651-4655
Bridges across state boundary streams, 4678-4684
City boundary line roads, 4666
Claims for labor and materials, 10304-10309
Construction, removal across drainage improvements, 5294, 7539

Contracts:
General provisions, 4651-4655
Interest of officers prohibited, 4685
Plans, specifications, 4671-4673
Cost, record, 4674
County bridges in state road districts, maintenance, 4633
County line roads, 4677
Definition, 4666
Drainage ditches, 4676, 7539
Duty to construct, 4644-c1
Election as to appropriation, 4670
Election to decide, 4760-4762, 4773

Funds:
Budget kept, 4676
Expenditures, 5259(1,3), 5293
General provisions, See Bridges
Inspection, 4778
Intercounty construction, 4661, 4662, 4662-a1, 4662-a3, 4669, 4670
Interstate construction, 4663, 4670, 4678-4684
Patrolmen, 4774-4779
Plans and specifications, 4671
Power of state highway commission, 4666, 4671, 4672
Record of bridges kept, 5122(3)
Repairs, 4778
Use by traction engines, 5070
Width, 4667

BRIEFS*
Rules applicable, 24, 25, 30-34

BROADCASTING SYSTEM (POLICE)
Laws applicable, 13417-d1-13417-d5

BROKERS
See also Real Estate Brokers
Acceptance of deposits when insolvent prohibited, penalty, 9279, 9280
Liability on instrument negotiated without indorsement, 9229
Loans, interest rate, 9408, 9420-9424
Penal offenses:
Bucket shopping, 9895-9905
Usury, 9408, 9423, 9435
Regulation and supervision, 8581-cl-8581-c27
Sales of securities regulated, See Investment Companies

BROTHERS
Inheritances, tax, 7313, 7315

BUCKET SHOPS
Accessories punished, 9903
Definition of terms, 9899
Evidence of violation of law, 9905
Penalty for maintaining, 9901, 9902

BUDGETS
County road fund budget, 4676
County budget in general, 5260-c1-5260-c11

Local budgets:
Certification to county auditor and director of budget, 383, 384
Definition of terms, 369
Estimates to be made and filed, 370-375

★Rules of supreme court. p. 1699 et seq.
BUDGETS—Continued
Local budgets—Continued
Expenses, how paid, 382
Funds, transfer and return, 387, 388
Penal provision, 390
Review and record, 375-379
Supervision by director, 389
Supplemental estimates, 373-a1
Tax levy rates limited and certified, 380, 381, 385, 386
Municipal budget, 6218, 6670
Printing of governor’s budget, 258

State budget:
Departmental askings, when before general assembly, 338
Director of budget, 30, 9-326
See Director of Budget
Preparation:
Appropriation bill, 333-337
Report by director, 332
Reports by departments, hearings, 327-331

BUILDERS, See Contractors
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS
Articles of incorporation:
Amendments, 9314, 9316
Approval by executive council, 9348, 9315
Contents, 9313
Fees, 9350, 8369
Banking prohibited, 9328
Borrowing members:
Interest payable, 9314
Liability for losses, 9336
Protection in case of foreclosure, 9331, 9335
Capital stock:
Amount needed to begin business, 9311
Forbidden stocks, 9314
See “Shares of stock” below
Certificates of authority:
Fees paid, 9379-9381
Issuance and revocation, 9315, 9318, 9358, 9372, 9387, 9395
Consolidation with other companies, 9366-9370
Corporation law applicable, See Corporations
Definitions, 9306-9309
Deposits:
Shares issued to cover, 9328
Withdrawal, 9330
Directors:
Election and tenure, 9312
Liability, individual, 9322, 9327
Penal offenses, 9388
Dissolution, 9362-9365
Dividends, rate, 9334, 9347, 9350
Domestic associations, 9308
Domestic locals, 9307
Dues, 9330, 9350
Examination, expenses, 9354-9359
Expenses, limitation, 9345, 9346, 9348
Fees, membership, 9330, 9346, 9348
Fees paid to state, 110, 9379-9381
Fines for delinquency, 9350, 9351
Foreign concerns:
Amendments to articles filed, 9378
Articles of incorporation, 9371, 9373
Certificate of authority, 9372, 9373
Definition, 9309
Examination, 9354-9358
Fees paid, 9379
Liability to residents, 9375
Notice of process, service, 9376, 9377
Penalty for not reporting, 9384
Reciprocity of treatment between Iowa and other states, 9386

BUILDING AND LOAN ASS’NS—Continued
Foreign concerns—Continued
Reports, annual, 9383
Revocation of certificate, 9386
Sale or soliciting sale of stock, when prohibited, penalty, 9385
Securities deposited, interest, 9374
Fraudulent business, 9362
Funds:
Authorized deposit, 9340-b2
Investment, 9340, 9340-b1
Uses prescribed, 9345-9349
Interest rate, 9314
Loans:
Chattel loan law not applicable, 9438
Effect of reducing interest rate, 9314
Expense of making, 9346
Interest rate, maximum, 9314
Premium and interest, time of payment, 9341
Security, 9330, 9340
Members and shareholders:
Consolidations voted, 9366-9369
Examination requested, 9369
Guardians, executors or trustees entitled to vote, 9343
Liquidation voted, 9363
Minors, 9344
Nonborrowing members, withdrawal, 9353
Report received, 9353
Terms of withdrawal, 9352, 9353
Voting power, 9342-9344
Withdrawal of deposits, 9330, 9344
Mortgages:
Foreclosure, costs, 9335-9339
Mortgagor protected, 9331, 9335-9339
Sale upon dissolution, 9364
Security for loans, 9340
Officers and employees:
Bonds, official, 9319-9321, 9323-9326
Compensation, annual report, 9349, 9361
Penal offenses, 9388
Organization, 9310
Penal provisions, 9318, 9362, 9385, 9388, 9389, 9401
Powers in general, 9329
Premiums, 9341, 9350
Purposes, 9306
Receiverships, 9362, 9370
Reports, annual:
Contents, 9382
Distribution to members, 9333
False statements, penalty, 9388
Penalty for failure to make, 9364
Time to make, 9333, 9382
Reports of state auditor, 9360, 9361
Shares of stock:
Issuance for deposits, 9328
Limit of issue to single person, 9330
Redemption on call, 9334
Tax, inheritance, 7307(4)
Voting shares, 9342-9344
Unincorporated associations:
Certificate of authority, 9395
Conditions precedent to doing business, 9391-9394
Examinations, expense, 9397, 9398
Officers, bonds approved, 9396
Organizations included, 9390
Penal offenses of officers, 9401
Penalty for violation of law, 9402
Receivers, 9402
Reports, penalty for failure to make, 9397, 9399, 9400
BUILDING AND LOAN ASS'NS—Continued
Unincorporated Ass'ns—Continued
Revocation of certificate, 9402
Securities deposited, penalty, 9392-9394, 9402
Statutes applicable, 9390

BUILDING CODES
Adoption in cities and towns, 5756
Building lines in certain cities, 5724-5727, 5757, 5758, 6722

BUILDING MATERIALS
Definition, 10299(4)
Lien allowed when not paid for, 10270-10298
Public improvements, 10299-10323

BUILDINGS
Abatement as nuisance, 2032-2047, 2049, 2239-2246, 3165-3168, 6540-6542, 12396, 12397
Access by department of agriculture, 3032
Building codes, 5724-5727, 5757, 5758, 6722
Building permits, 6424-6430, 6475, 6819, 6822
Closing due to epidemics, 6846
Condemnation, protection against, 4565, 7806(4, 5), 7814
Dangerous buildings, 5759, 5760
Dwelling houses, See Dwelling Houses
Easement of light or air barred, 10176
Fire escapes required, 1660-1677
Fire limits, 5724, 5760
Fire protection in cities and towns, 5761, 5762
Housing law, when applicable, 6329(1) See Housing Law
Injunction when violating law, 2017-2031, 2048-2063, 2855, 3163
Inspection:
Municipal, 5756
State fire marshal, 1632, 1633, 1650
Use as food establishments, 2851-2853

Insurance:
Actions on policies, 9048, 9050
Notice of loss or damage, time, 9045
Liens of mechanics, 10270-10298
Liquor nuisances, abatement, 2032-2047, 2049
Numbering in cities and towns, 5765

Penal provisions:
Arson, 12991-b1-12991-b8
Breaking and entering, 13001, 13003, 13004
Defacing, 13081
Demanding admission while masked, 12932
Injuring by explosive, 12961, 12963, 12964
Injury due to riot, 13347
Larceny when on fire, 13010
Malicious injury, 13080
Use for criminal syndicalism, 12999
Use for exhibiting pictures of prize fights, 13187
Use for gambling, 1587-1599
Use for obscene show, 13165
Use for pool selling, 1587-1609
Use for prostitution, 1587-1609
Use for sale of cigarettes, 1582
Use for violation of prohibition law, 1930, 1960
Powers of board of health, 6836-6854
Regulations, municipal, 5724-5727, 5755-5762, 6474-6476
Restricted residence districts in certain cities, 5724-5727, 6474-6476, 6722, 6821
Sanitary construction when used as food establishments, 2814-2822
Sanitation when used as food establishments, 2823-2833
Sewer connections, 6334, 6359, 6412, 6836-6840
Sprinkler systems, 1663
Tax liens, 7206
Taxation, 6959
Walls in common, 10163-10174
Zoning law, 6452-6473, 6820

BUILDINGS, PUBLIC
City or town buildings, See City or Town Buildings
Claims for labor and materials, 10394-10399
County buildings, See County Buildings
Doors to open outward, 1667
Exempt from execution, 11771
Jurisdiction of sites of federal buildings, 4
Penalty for defacing, 13081, 13082
Sanitary conditions investigated, 2237
School buildings, See School Buildings
State buildings, See State Buildings

BULK SALES
Law governing, 10007-10012

BULL FIGHTS
Penalty, 13217

BURDEN OF PROOF
Claim against estate of decedent, 11961
Contributory negligence, 11210
Procedure at trial, 11485-11488

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION
Broadcasting system, 13417-d1-13417-d5
Bulletins of stolen motor vehicles, 13417-a2
Establishment and purpose, 13415-13417
Finger print reports, 13417-b1
Information of seizure of motor vehicle, 2011
Motor vehicle description received, 12223
School of instruction by sheriffs, 5182-d1
Theft of motor vehicles, reports required, 13417-a1

BUREAU OF LABOR
Law applicable, 1510-1525

BURGLAR'S TOOLS
Penalty for having, evidence, 13000

BURGLARY
Aggravated offense, 12999
Assault to commit, 12995
Attempt to break and enter, 13003
Breaking and entering freight or express car, 13004
Breaking and entering in other cases, 13001
Burglary without aggravation, 12996
Definition and punishment, 12994
Entering certain places with criminal intent, 13001-13004
Penalty for third conviction, 13396-13399
Use of electricity or gas, 12998, 12999
Use of high explosives, 12997, 12999

BURGLARY INSURANCE
Authority to write, 8940(7), 8941(3)

BURIAL GROUNDS, See Cemeteries

BURIALS
Expenses of indigent veterans and dependents paid by county, 5385, 5393
Permits required, 2318, 2324-2329
Regulation, municipal, 5750

For a more detailed index see Labor, Bureau of
For a more detailed index see Mechanic's Liens
For a more detailed index see Nuisances
For a more detailed index see Dead Bodies
For a more detailed index see Zoning Law
BUSHEL
Standard weight for various articles, 3236

BUSINESS HOUSES
Definition, 1524
Employees, mutual benefit societies, 8894
Inspection, 1516, 1540
Licenses, 13072
Penal offenses, 1494, 1525, 13072
Reports to labor commissioner, 1493, 1521
Stores, See Stores
Taxable property, 6966-6970
Unfair discrimination prohibited, 9885-9894

BUSINESS MEN’S ASSOCIATIONS
Incorporation, 8582

BUSSES, MOTOR, See Motor Busses

BUTTER AND BUTTERMILK, See Dairy Products

BUTTERMAKERS’ ASSOCIATION, STATE
President’s duty, 3089-3092

BUTTON INDUSTRY
Taking of mussels regulated, 1755-1763

BUYER
Action by seller to recover price, defense, 9910
Definition, 8297
Foreclosure of rights, 12382, 12383
Forfeiture of rights under real estate contract, 12389-12394
General provisions, See Sales
Incumbrances signed, 10013
Land subject to vendor’s lien, 10057, 10058
Liability for taxes, 7203-7206
Property not exempt from execution upon judgment for purchase money, 11759
Protection against dower rights of alien survivor, 11993
Protection under bulk sales law, 9970, 9971, 9995-10001
Title not affected by judgment on appeal, 12878
Trespass or waste actionable, 12408, 12410, 12411

BY-LAWS
Adoption in cities and towns, 5717(1)
Continuance on change of plan of government, 6568, 6693

CAFES AND CAFETERIAS
Child labor, 1536
Definition, 2808(4) See Restaurants
Inspection, 1516, 1518
Penal offenses, 1525(1), 13251, 13252

CAMP DODGE
Waterworks, operation by state, 447

CAMPERS
Penalty for vagrancy, 13371

CANALS
Action against company:
Notice, 11072
Place, 11041
Construction for water power, 7783
Land condemned for canals, 7797, 7806(3)
Liens of mechanics, 10276
Penalty for injuring, 13112
Powers of corporations, etc., 7798-7802
Stores, See Stores

CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE—Continued
Corporations not to aid, 8405-8407
Evidence of political contributions, 11288(6)
Expense statements filed, penalty for failure, 972-980
Libel actions, 12415
Names on ballot, 748-780, 770, 780
Nomination by:
Caucuses and conventions, 604-638, 656-675
6897 For a more detailed index see Political Party Conventions
Committees, 605, 606, 609, 611, 614, 615
Petition, 648, 675
Primary election, 527-648 For a more detailed index see Elections, Primary
Nominations in:
Commission cities, 6492-6514, 6544, 6545
Manager cities, 6634-6641
Special charter cities, 6697
Penal offenses:
Commission cities, 6515
Electrotyping and treating, 824, 825
Failure to make sworn statement of expenses, 980
General provisions, 13263-13285 For a more detailed index see Election Offenses
Promises, 837-839, 1428
Vacancies in nominations, 604-615
Withdrawal from ballot, 674

CANDIES
Adulteration, 3065
Sale by false name, 3066

CANDY FACTORIES
General provisions, See Factories
Injunction, 2855
Inspection, 2851-2853
Licenses, 2809-2813
Penal offenses, 2854
Sanitary construction, 2814-2822
Sanitation, 2823-2833

CANNING FACTORIES
Collective bargaining, 8513-8516
Cooperative associations, 8459-8485, 8486-8512
For a more detailed index see Cooperative Associations
Definition, 2808(6)
General provisions, See Factories
Injunction, 2855
Inspection, 2851-2853
Licenses, 2809-2813
Penal offenses, 2854
Sanitary construction, 2814-2822
Sanitation, 2823-2833

CANVASS OF VOTES
Laws applicable, 840-886 For a more detailed index see Elections

CAPITOL BUILDING
Location, XI, 8

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT
Execution of death sentence, 13978-13993
Penalty for first degree murder, 12914

CAPITOL BUILDING
Custodian of works of art, 4525(7)
Custodian’s duties, 272-275, 286
Lighting and repairs, 296
Rooms assigned, 295
Supervision, 296
Supplies, 296

CAPPER-KETCHAM ACT
Acceptance of, 4044-c1
CAR COMPANIES
Regulations, general, 8036-8161 For a more detailed index see Railroad Shipments
Supervision by state, 7874

CARDS
Penal provisions:
Gambling houses and devices, 13198, 13210
Obscene cards, 13189-13195
Swindling by three-card monte, 13074-13078

CARNAL KNOWLEDGE
Penal offenses, 12966, 12967, 13174

CARRIERS, See Common Carriers

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS
Permission in certain cases, 12941-12944
Prohibition and penalty, 12936, 12937

CARTS
Regulation, municipal, 5970

CASKET DEALERS
Information placed in caskets, 2413
Registration, 2394(9), 2410
Report, monthly, 2412
Sales recorded, 2411

CASKS
Penalty for fraudulent use, 13066
Registration authorized, 13063-13065

CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANIES, See Insurance Companies Other Than Life

CATTLE
Beef cattle producers’ association, 2949-2953
Distraint damage feasant, 2979-3028
General provisions, See Animals, Domestic
Herd examined for tuberculosis, 2664-2704-c2 For a more detailed index see Bovine Tuberculosis
Inspection and testing of milch cows, 2675, 5747
Keeping under housing law, 6399
Larceny, 13015
Penalties for various injuries, 13132-13138
Taxation, 6953(2)

CATTLE-WAYS
Construction and repair on roads, 4858-4862
Penal provision, 4862

CAUCUSES
Nominations made, 6697
Voting, primary election law not applicable, 13291

CAUSES OF ACTION
See also Civil Actions
Bar of statute of limitations, 11007
Joiner, 10960-10966
Revival in case of debt or contract, 11018
Use as counterclaims, 11151

CEMENT
Information published, 4033

CEMETERIES
Abandoned lots, 10213-d1-10213-d8
Bequests for care of lots, 7308(4)
Burial and disinterment permits, 2344-2348 See Burials
City or town cemeteries:
Land purchased or condemned, 6195(1), 6740
Tax levies, 6211(13, 14), 6578, 6579
Trustees of funds, 10198-10213
Headstones and markers for soldiers and others, 5394-5396
Lots conveyed by deed, 5570
Maintenance of lots, court may set aside fund, 10213-a1
Motor vehicles, 4994
Obstruction deemed nuisance, 12396(5)
Penal provisions, 12396, 12397, 13102, 13103
Plots recorded by owners, 5569
Police protection, 5568
Power of board of health, 2234(5)
Protection against condemnation, 4565, 7806(4, 5), 7809, 7814
Records kept, 2347
Registry of graves of soldiers, 446-c1
Regulations, 5566, 5570
Sexton’s duties and powers, 2344-2347
Tax exempt, 6944(3)
Township tax levy in aid, 5562-5564
Trustees, 5750
Watchmen, 5567

CEMETERIES, TOWNSHIP
Abandoned lots, 10213-d1-10213-d8
Board, joint, 5565
Gifts or devises, 5559
Land condemned, 5568
Management, 5561, 5565, 5566
Police officers, 5568
Rules and regulations, 5566
Tax levies, 5560-5564, 6211(14)
Watchmen and sextons, 5567

CEMETERY ASSOCIATIONS
Duration, 8585
Inheritances or gifts not taxed, 7308(2)
Land condemned, 7806(6)
Powers in general, 8583, 8585
Reincorporation, 8592
Tax exempt property, 6944(7, 10)
Territorial associations, right of eminent domain, 8585-b1
Trustees to manage cemetery funds, 10198-10213

CENSUS, FEDERAL
Effect on legislative districts, III, 34-36
Law applicable, 424-429

CENSUS, STATE
Abstracts prepared, 421, 422
Assessor’s duties, 414, 415, 419
Blind persons, 4426
City supervisor and assistants, compensation, 415
Deaf persons, 4426
Effect on legislative districts, III, 34-36
Evidence of population, 428
False returns, penalty, 416
Federal census, publication, 424-429
Forms and blanks, 408-419
Printing, 264
Publication, 423
Refusal to give information, penalty, 417, 418
Returns to executive council, 420
School census, 4235, 4312, 4425
Time, III, 33

CERAMICS
Study at Ames, 4032

CERTIFICATES
For businesses or occupations requiring permits or licenses see appropriate index heads
Certificates of deposit, loss made good, 9659, 9660
Certificates of election, 841, 860, 887, 888, 889, 968
Certicates of permits, 841
Fee charged for drawing, 1220
Penal provisions, 13139(4), 13140, 13148, 13314
Purchace at execution sale, 11743, 11793
Teachers’ certificates, See Teachers’ Certificates
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
County certificates, tax exempt, 6944(5)
Improvement certificates of drainage and levee districts, 7499-7502, 7614, 7703
Insurance certificates, sale regulated, penalty, 8616, 8619-8620
Issues on installment plan regulated; 8617-8524
Paving, 6077, 6078
Purchase of voting machines, 906
Road certificates, 4753-a9
Sale regulated,
See Investment Companies
Sewer certificates, 6104-6123
Special provisions, See index heads covering purposes for which certificates are issued
Waterworks certificates, 6169-6171, 6183

CERTIFIED COPIES
Use as evidence, 11290-11294, 11296-11299, 11305-11309

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
Law applicable, 1905-c6-1905-c22

CERTIORARI PROCEEDINGS
Action by ordinary proceedings, 12465
Appeals, 12466
Contents of writ, 12457
Grant by courts, 12457
Issuance of writ, 12456, 12457
Limitation of action, 12467
Notice of application, 12460, 12461
Order to punish for contempt, 12550
Petition, 12459
Proceedings stayed by bond, 12458
Remedy, when available, 12456
Service and return, 12462, 12463
Trial and judgment, 12464

CESSPOOLS
Hotels, restaurants, and food establishments, 2815
Housing law provisions, 6359, 6412
Plumbing connections, 5775

CHAINMEN
Qualifications, 5489

CHALLENGE TO DUEL
Penalty, 12925-12927

CHALLENGES TO JURORS
Civil cases:
Challenge for cause, grounds, trial, 11472-11474, 11476
Challenge to panel, 11462-11465
Challenges to individual jurors, 11466-11474
Definition, 11460
Joint challenges, 11461
Kinds, 11460
Peremptory, number, 11468-11470
Criminal cases:
General provisions, 13828-13841, 13836-b1
Justice court, 13577, 13578
Grand jury, 13680-13686
Justice court, 10553, 13577, 13578
Juvenile court, 3652
Municipal court, 10679
Superior court, 10743

CHANCERY CASES, See Equitable Actions

CHANGE OF VENUE—Continued
Civil actions—Continued
Cause assigned to judge in same district or other district, 11415-11417
Change, when not allowed, 11409
Costs of change, 11412, 11423
County liable for expense, 11424, 11425
Docketing of cause, 11422
Grounds for change, 10537, 11408, 11410
Jury fees, 11424
Justice court cases, 10512, 10513, 10517(6), 10537-10539
Motion filed, 11124
New place of trial, 11415
Notice served in vacation, 11418
Number of changes allowed, 10537, 11409, 11414
Time and procedure required for perfecting change, 11419-11421
Criminal actions:
Affidavit filed in justice court, 13569
Affidavits supporting petition, 13811-13817
Clerk's duty to certify transcripts and original papers to another county, 13820, 13821
Cost of change, 13824
County liable for expense, 11424, 11425
Court's discretion, 13818
Jury fees, 11424
Order of change, 13819
Papers transmitted by justice, 13570
Person threatening crime, 13515
Petition by state or defendant, 13811-13817
Proceedings after change, 13823
Right to change, 13810
Sheriff's duty and fees, 13822, 13825
Municipal court, 10665
Probate proceedings, 13528, 13529
Preliminary examinations, 13528, 13529
Superior court cases, 10711, 10712

CHARCOAL
Penal provisions, 3047-3053
Sale regulated, 3245-3248

CHARGE OF COURT
See Instructions to Jury
Civil cases, 11491-11495
Criminal cases, 13864, 13865, 13876

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OR SOCIETIES
Beneficiary insurance, 8786
Books kept by state commission, 4535
Fraternal beneficiary associations authorized to create, 8850-8860
Gifts or devises of property, 10189-10197
Incorporation, 8582
Inheritances or gifts not taxed, 7308(2)
License for soliciting aid, 1921-b1-1921-b6
Sanitary conditions, 2191(5), 2220(2b)
State institutions, See State Institutions
Tax exempt, condition, 6944(9, 10)
Trustees or managers, 8589

CHARTERS, CITY
Abandonment, 6936-6943
Amendment, 6933-6935
Housing requirements, 6451
Special charters, 6729

CHARTS
Use as evidence, 11276

CHATTLE LOANS
Business regulated, 9410-9438 For a more detailed index see Loan Business, subhead "Chattel loans"
Definition of "chattel", 63(9)
CHATTEL MORTGAGES
Action to enforce by specific attachment, 12147-12151
Assets of estate of decedent, 11929
Assignment by foreign executor, 11897-11900
Attachment of property covered, 11682-11697, 12116
Consideration, when void, 9442
Copy furnished and certified, evidence, 10025, 10026
Execution levy on property covered:
Failure to pay, deposit or give security, levy discharged, 11684
Holder, how reinstated, 11686
Indemnifying bond released, 11688
Interest paid or deposited, 11683
Payment in case of garnished mortgagee, 11697
Payment or deposit, 11682
Sale, costs and surplus, 11689
Statement by holder of indebtedness and amount due required, effect of failure to make, 11687, 11690, 11696
Validity or amount contested, 11691-11695
Exempt property, 10013
Extension at end of five years, 10023
Fees of recorder, 10031
Filing equivalent to recording, time indorsed, 10017, 10020
Foreclosure:
Attorney fees, 12358
Auctioneers, 9866
Bill of sale, 12359
Deeds of trust treated as mortgages, 12363
Evidence perpetuated, 12360
Notice, service and return, 12352-12356, 12360
Right, how contested, 12362
Sale, how conducted, 12356
Title of purchaser, 12357
Validity of sales, 12361
Index book of recorder, contents, 10021, 10022, 10032
Instrument as evidence, 10027
Mortgagee's rights and remedies, 8287
Original instruments:
Destruction, 10030
Return, 10029
Particular chattels covered:
Agricultural products in unbonded warehouses, penalty, 9804
Bills of lading, 8283
Cooperative associations, 8504
Goods already sold in possession of seller, 9954
Goods in transit, 8281, 8283
Railroads, 7932-7936, 8164, 8166
Warehouse goods, 9706, 9708, 9715
Penal provisions, 8291, 13037, 13037-cl
Provided for in real estate mortgage, 10032
Purchaser for value in good faith of goods mortgaged, 8287
Recording or filing, 10015-10020
Release, satisfaction, or discharge:
Foreign executors, 11897-11900
Holder for security of warehouse receipt, 9706
Method of making, 10028, 12384-12388
Release by corporation, 10069
Right to possession of property, 10014
Sale or shipment of goods subject, 8287, 8291
Sales act not applicable, 10004
Signature by husband and wife, exception, 10013
Tax, inheritance, 7344-7348
Taxation, 6953(5)
Title in mortgagor, 10014

CHATTEL MORTGAGES—Continued
Transfers by persons acting in representative capacity, 10022
Void after five years, extension, 10023
Warranties of holder of bill of lading as security, 8281
CHAUFFEURS, See Operator's and Chauffeur's License
CHEATING
Gross cheat at common law, 13079
Law applicable, 13045-13079 For a more detailed index see False Pretenses
CHECKS, See Negotiable Instruments, subhead "Checks"
CHEESE, See Dairy Products
CHEESE FACTORIES
Definition, 2808(6)
General provisions, See Factories
Injunction, 2855
Inspection, 2851-2853
Penal offenses, 2854
Sanitary construction, 2814-2822
Sanitation, 2823-2833
CHEMICAL FACTORIES
General provisions, See Factories
Regulation, municipal, 5742
CHEROKEE STATE HOSPITAL
Government by board, 3287-3365 See State Institutions
Law applicable, 3483-3517 For a more detailed index see Insane, State Hospitals for
CHICKENS, See Poultry
CHIEF OF POLICE, See City Police Department
CHILD LABOR
Age, officers to require showing, 1535
Age limitations, 1526, 1536, 1538, 1539
Badges worn in certain occupations, 1538
Danger to life, health or morals, 1536
Employment, when allowed, 1526, 1531, 1537
Enforcement of law, 1513(3), 1541
Hours when under sixteen years of age, 1527, 1528
Inspection of conditions, 1516
Night work, 1539
Noon intermission, 1527
Operation of machinery, 1529
Penal provisions, 1540
Permits, 1530-1533, 1538
Prohibition, exceptions, 1526
Record in mines, 1292(5)
Report by labor commissioner, 1513(2)
Street occupations, 1537, 1538
CHILD-PLACING AGENCIES
Agreement in placements, 3661-a97, 3661-a98
Authority, 3661-a89
Care and custody of children and relinquishment thereof, 3661-a82-3661-a85
Confidential matter, 3661-a81
Definitions, 3661-a88, 3661-a89
Duty of licensee, 3661-a75, 3661-a79
Exportation of children, 3661-a96
Importation of children, 3661-a90-3661-a95
Inspections generally, 3661-a76-3661-a78
Inspection of foster homes, 3661-a88
Licensees:
Authority, 3661-a60
Conditions, 3661-a61
Form, 3661-a63
Posting, 3661-a64
CHILD-PLACING AGENCIES—Continued
License—Continued
Record, 3661-a65
Required, 3661-a62
Revocation, 3661-a67-3661-a72
Tenure, 3661-a66
Penalty, 3661-a100
Prosecutions, burden of proof, 3661-a99
Record forms prescribed, 3661-a74
Recovery after surrender of custody, 3661-a86
Reports required, 3661-a80, 3661-a87
Rules and regulations, 3661-a73

CHILD STEALING
Penal provisions, 12982, 13182

CHILD WELFARE
City and town civic congress, 5663(13)
Community centers, 5833
Playgrounds in cities, 5848

CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH STATION
Cooperation with board of control, 3661-a7
Establishment, 3950
Management, 3951

CHILD WELFARE SUPERVISION
Assistants, salary, 3661-a5
Board of control, powers and duties, 3661-a1-3661-a7
Cooperation required, 3661-a7
Superintendent, appointment, 3661-a4
Superintendent, powers, 3661-a6
Superintendent, salary, 3661-a5

CHILDREN
See also Minors
Abandoned children:
Custody, 10460
Relief provided, 5306

Adopted children:
Compensation received under workmen’s compensation act, 1402(2)
Inheritance, 713, 12017-12028
Adoption, 10501-b1-10501-b8

Arrest and imprisonment, 5635, 5639(8), 5659, 5663(12)

Blind children, education free, 4067

Custody:
Divorced parents, 10481

Equal rights of parents, 12573

Minors of ward under guardian, 12615, 12628

Relinquishment, 3661-a82-3661-a86

Deaf and dumb children, education, 4068-4075, 4348-4352

Death, action by parent, 10986

Death and annuity benefits, 8842-b1-8842-b4

Exportation of children, 3661-a96

Importation of children, 3661-a90

Dependent, delinquent, and neglected children:
Adoption, 3661-a51

Aid given to widow, 3641-3643

Care, 3617-3657

Commitment by court, 837, 3633, 3636-3640, 3646-3652, 3699, 3690, 3726, 3727

Compensation received under workmen’s compensation act, 1392, 1402(2)

Complaints filed, hearings, 3621-3631

Definitions of terms, 3618-3620, 3664

Detention homes and schools, 3663-3665

CHILDREN'S BOARDING HOMES
Definitions, 3661-a42, 3661-a43

License:
Authority, 3661-a44
Conditions, 3661-a45
Form, 3661-a46
Notice of granting, 3661-a48
Posting, 3661-a51
Record, 3661-a47
Required, 3661-a49
Revocation, 3661-a54
Tenure, 3661-a53

Penalty, 3661-a57

Prosecution, burden of proof, 3661-a50

Records and inspection, 3661-a55

Rules and regulations, 3661-a52
DETAILED INDEX

CHILDREN'S BUREAU, FEDERAL
Cooperation in Iowa, 4001

CHIMNEYS
Regulation, municipal, 5762

CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION
Veterans preferred for appointments, 1159

CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS
Appointment, 2449, 2451
Appropriation, 2462
Business done by mail, 2460
Clerical help, 2536
Colleges, when approved, 2558
Compensation, 2461
Designation, 2450
Examinations conducted, 2466-2480, 2487, 2488, 2490
Nomination by state association, 2457
Officers, 2459
Quarters, 2464, 2536
Records, 2537
Term of office, 2456
Vacancies, 2458

CHIROPRACTIC SCHOOLS
Dead bodies received, record, 2351, 2356-2360
Penal offenses:
Failure to bury dissected bodies, 2355
Wrongful use of dead bodies, 2358

CHIROPRACTORS
Change of residence to another state, 2491
Definition, 2555, 2556
Designation, 2181(5)
Examination of candidates, 2466-2480, 2557
Exempt from jury service, 10843
Fees paid, 2516-2518
Injunction against illegal practice, 2519
Itinerants, licenses, 2535-2536
Licenses:
Age and character qualifications, 2430
Application, 2535
Display in office, 2444, 2447
Evidence of right to practice, 2443
Fees, to whom paid, 2535
Forgery and fraud, penalty, 2520-2522
Form, 2442
Grounds for refusing, 2431
Notice of change of residence, 2446
Reciprocity with other states, 2481-2491, 2535
Record, open to inspection, 2445
Record of granting, 2537
Report of violations of law, 2447, 2448
Required to practice, 2439
Requirements for license, 2557, 2558
Revocation, 2492-2508
Membership in national organization, 2465-b1
Operative surgery, drugs, and osteopathy prohibited, 2559
Penal offenses, 2519-2522
Practice regulations, enforcement, 2523-2528
Reinstatement, 2448
Report of violations of law, 2524
Signs in office, 2560
Titles and degrees, use, 2509, 2510, 2510-d1
Violation of law prosecuted, 2523-2537
Wounds, reports required, 2537-d1, 2537-d3

CHOPHOUSES, See Restaurants

CHOSSES IN ACTION
Assignment, effect, 10971
Attachment, 12099
Execution levy, 11669, 11672, 11735
Loan or sale, business regulated, penalties, 9410, 9429, 9435
Sale, enforcement by action, 9933(1)
Taxation, 6095, 7007

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
Excepted from certain laws, 2315, 4013

CHRISTMAS DAY
Effect on negotiable paper, 9545

CHURCH CORPORATIONS
Amendment of articles, 8593
Appropriation of public funds prohibited, 5256, 5257
Endowment fund held in trust, 8595-8599
Incorporation, 8582
Inheritances or gifts not taxed, 7308(2)
Insurance of members, 8676, 8717, 8779, 8783, 8824, 8835
Land grants, how to be used, 10183
Marriage rites, 10443
Name changed, 8593
Penal offenses, 8599-8599
Property of extinct societies controlled and held in trust, 8584, 8587, 8597-8599
Real property leased not tax exempt, 1921-b4
Tax exempt, condition, 6944(9, 10)
Trustees, 8593, 8595-8599, 10183

CHURCH SCHOOLS
Appropriation by county prohibited, 5256, 5257
General provisions, See Schools, Private

CHURCHES
Closing due to epidemics, 6846
Doors opening outward, 1667

CIGAR STORES
Abatement as nuisances, 1577
Child labor, 1536
Search, seizure, and sale, 1578-1581
Tobacco, See Tobacco

CIGARETTES AND CIGARETTE PAPERS
Advertisement near schools, 1585, 1586
Dealers reported, 1566, 1567, 1578
Dealers to show permits, 1584
Definition of terms, 1552
Enforcement of law, 1556, 1576
Evidence of intent to sell, 1584
Inspection of books, 1570-b2
Minor to inform as to source, 1555
Penal provisions, 1554, 1556, 1566, 1572, 1573, 1586
Permit—surrender—refund, 1563-d1
Penal provisions:
 Burning, 12991-b1
 Defacing, 13082
 Disturbing worship, 13227, 13349

CIGARETTES AND CIGARETTE PAPERS
Advertisement near schools, 1585, 1586
Dealers reported, 1566, 1567, 1578
Dealers to show permits, 1584
Definition of terms, 1552
Enforcement of law, 1556, 1576
Evidence of intent to sell, 1584
Inspection of books, 1570-b2
Minor to inform as to source, 1555
Penal provisions, 1554, 1556, 1566, 1572, 1573, 1586
Permits—surrender—refund, 1563-d1
Permit to sell, bond, 1557-1562
Reports by permit holder, 1570-b1
Sale or gift to minor, 1553, 1554
Stamping broken packages, 1571-b1
Stores regulated, penalty, 1577-1583
Tax on packages, state, 1570
Tax on sale, local, 1563-1569
Tax penalty against place used, 1582, 1583
Unused or spoiled stamps, 1574-a1
CIRCUIT COURTS
Judgments legalized, 10379
Jurisdiction granted to district court, 10765, 10766

CIRCUSES

CISTERNS

CITATIONS

CITIES AND TOWNS
This index head covers many general matters relating to all municipalities except special charter cities which are indexed as Cities under Special Charters. Particular matters are indexed further on under separate heads.

Law applicable to cities under commission government and cities under manager government is included in the index below, code sections 6477 to 6610 being applicable to the former and sections 6615 to 6690 to the latter. For law different from that generally applicable to cities and towns, see Cities under Commission Government, and also Cities under Manager Government.

Accounts, 111, 113–126, 5675–5682, 6582 See City or Town Funds, subhead “Accounts”

Actions brought or defended:
Action on bonds, 10982
Counsel in patent cases, 82
Damages for defective bridges, streets, and sidewalks, 5875, 5889, 6567, 6685(6735), 11007(1)
Employer subrogated to rights of employee against city, 1389(2)
Enforcing railway assessment, 6055, 6056
Injury to trees, damages, 12405
Judgments, payment, 6222
Notice, 11075
Persons liable over to city or town, 6567, 6685(6735)
Place, 11048
Advertising of advantages, 5686

Aid given:
Railways, 8181
Roads outside corporation, 6224
Airports, 5905-c1–5903-c11

Annexation proceedings:
Other town annexed, 5605–5611
Petition, 5615, 5616
Petition, notice of filing, 5612-b1
Platted territory, 5612
Resolution, 5614
Unplatted territory, 5613

Appeals against tax assessments, 7135
Bonds, 5835–5840

Bonds, See City or Town Bonds

Boundaries:
Change of plan of government of no effect, 6569, 6681
Extension, 5605–5618
Bridges, 5874–5899 For a more detailed index see Bridges, Municipal

CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued

Budget:
Publication, objections, 6218
State regulations, 368–390

Building codes, 5756
Buildings and grounds, See City or Town Buildings and Grounds
Carrier regulations, 5926, 5970, 5971
Census returns, 415, 423, 425, 429
Civil service examination of census employees and others, 415, 422, 1159, 1165, 5697
Claims against cities or towns:
Settlement after consolidation with another town, 5609–5611
Settlement after discontinuance of corporate powers, bar, 5600, 5601, 5609–5611

Classification:
Change of class, loss of population, 5624
Changes reported, 284(9)
Cities and towns under manager plan, 6677 For a more detailed index see Cities under Manager Plan
Cities of first class, 5623
Cities of second class, 5623

Cities under commission government, 6477–6610
Cities under special charter, 6691–6943

Ordinances in case of change, 5625
Towns, 5623
Comfort stations, 5841–5843
Commons, 5945
Community center districts, 5831–5834
Consolidation, 5605–5611

Contracts:
Construction work, hearings and appeals, 351–362

General provisions, See Contracts, Public
Improvements, bonds, 10299–10323
Interest in contracts or jobs by city officers prohibited, penalty, 5673, 5674, 5828, 6534
Legalization regarding public libraries, 10419
Majority vote of council required, 5717
Performance after discontinuance of city, 5601

Provision deemed part, forfeiture for false statements, 9928
Purchase of boundary bridge, 5895
Use of railroad bridge, 5889

Conveyances of land or additions to city recorded, 10124

Court room provided for district court, 10771
Definitions, 63(16), 5623
Discontinuance, 5598–5604

Districting under building code, 5724–5727, 5756, 6453, 6473–6476

Docks, 5900–5903

Drainage:
Draining or filling lots, notice to owner, 5751
Obstruction, notice, 5752

Drainage districts:
Assessments, notice, appeal, 7629–7631
Bonds or certificates issued, 7632, 7634
Establishment by supervisors, 7627, 7628
Jurisdiction of city, 7634–7637
Maintenance, 7637
Elections, 5627–5632 For a more detailed index see Elections, City or Town

Electric light and power plants, 6127–6149 For a more detailed index see Electric Light and Power Plants, Municipal

Employees:
Compensation for injuries, 1361(4), 1362, 1421 (1, 3d)
Mutual benefit societies, 8894
Reduction under civil service, 5712

Re-employment of discharged civil service employees, 5712-d1
CITIES UNDER COMMISSION PLAN OF GOVERNMENT—Continued

Council or commission: Combination of duties in smaller cities, 6502 Election, 6485, 6488 Interest in contracts prohibited, 6534 Meetings, 6525 Members designated as superintendents of departments, 6566 Nomination and election at large, 6489, 6544 Number of members, 6488, 6520 Office rooms in city hall, 6517 Officers elected or removed, 6528-6532 Offices created or discontinued, 6533 Penal offenses, 6534-6538 Powers and duties, 6564-6610 President, duties, 6524, 6526 Proceedings, 6520-6524, 6553, 6581 Quorum, 6521 Recall or removal from office, 6539-6548 Salary, 6517, 6518 Statements issued monthly, 6581 Term of office, 6489, 6547 Voting power, 6520 Voting, 6520-6524, 6553, 6581

Department of public safety: Powers and duties, 6565, 6571 Superintendent's duties, 6527, 6566 Supervision, 6526

Department of parks and public property: Powers and duties, 6565, 6571 Superintendent's duties, 6527, 6566 Supervision, 6526

Department of public affairs: Powers and duties, 6565, 6571 Superintendent, 6566 Supervision, 6526

Department of public safety: Funds for police service equipment, 6587-6591 Police and fire chiefs appointed, 5699 Powers and duties, 6565, 6571 Superintendent, 6566 Supervision, 6526

Department of public safety: Powers and duties, 6565, 6571 Superintendent, 6566 Supervision, 6526

Department of streets and public improvements: Powers and duties, 6565, 6571 Superintendent, 6566 Supervision, 6526

Drainage, 6585-6586 Effects of change to commission plan, 6568, 6569, 6570

Election, general: Ballots, 6509-6512 First election, 6485, 6491 Franchises submitted to voters, 6555 Law applicable, 6514 Nonpartisanship, 6500, 6538 Ordinances submitted to voters, 6551, 6556-6563 Penal provisions, 5713, 6515, 6516, 6538 Qualification of electors, challenges, 6506, 6513 Questions submitted, 6567(6792) Recall or removal from office, 6539-6548 Regular biennial election, 6488

Election, primary: Affidavit of candidacy, 6495 Ballots, 6499-6505 Canvass, result published, 6507, 6508 Judges and clerks, 6494 Law applicable, 6499 Nominating petition, form, verification, 6496-6498 Nomination of candidates, 6492 Penal provisions, 5713, 6515, 6516, 6538

CITIES UNDER COMMISSION PLAN OF GOVERNMENT—Continued

Election, primary—Continued Qualification of electors, challenge, 6506 Time, place, conduct, 6493 Electric plants, 6567(6789-6793) Fire department, rules applicable, 5694, 5699 Fiscal year, 5676-a1 Flood protection, 6574 Franchises granted, 6567(6791) Franchises voted on, 6555 Gasworks, 6567(6789-6793) General provisions, See City or Town Officers Heating plants, 6567(6789-6793) Initiative and referendum, 6551, 6552, 6556-6563 Islands, sale or gift, 6609 Lease of city property, 6580, 6602 Liability, 6569 Library trustees, 6572, 6573 Mayor: Election, 6485, 6489 Library trustees appointed, 6573 Office room, 6517 Police court, 6531 President of council, duties, 6524, 6526 Salary, 6517, 6518 Superintendent of department of public affairs, 6566 Term of office, 6489, 6491 Meandered streams, 6597, 6601-6605

Officers and employees: Annual fiscal reports, 5676-a2 Appointment and removal, 6528-6532 Assignment, 6571 Civil service employees, 5694-5713 Civil service rules, when applicable, 5694 Compensation, 6519, 6533 Interest in contracts prohibited, 6534 Offices discontinued, 6533 Penal offenses, 6534-6538 Political contributions, 5713 Powers and duties, 6571 Removal, hearing, 5703, 5713 Terms of office, 6491

Ordinances and resolutions: Adoption or rejection by voters, 6551, 6556-6563 Existing ordinance retained, 6568 Franchises submitted to voters, 6555 Petitions for or against ordinances, 6551, 6552, 6556-6563 Requirements as to adoption, 6522, 6553 Signing and recording, 6554 Time limit on enactment, 6553 Parks, 6601, 6606 Petitions of voters, 6478, 6539, 6549, 6551, 6556 Police and fire departments, 5694-5699, 6600-c1 Police judge, 6530, 6532 Powers and duties of cities under such plan, 6604-6610 Property, 6569 Purchase of real estate at execution sale, 6567 (6736) Railway drains and culverts, 6567(6786) Recall of officers, 6539-6548 Referendum of ordinances, 6551, 6556-6563 Reports, monthly, 6581 River front improvement, 6567(6823-6825), 6596, 6597, 6601 Sewer districts, 6558 Statutes applicable, 6567 All laws governing cities of the first class not inconsistent with sections 6177 to 6610, inclusive, apply to cities under commission government. See therefore Cities and Towns
CITIES UNDER COMMISSION PLAN OF GOVERNMENT—Continued

Street improvements and sewers:
Acceptance or rejection of work, 6610-c52
Access to public records, 6610-c60
Advisory committee, 6610-c1
Appeal—bond, 6610-c33
Appeal—effect, 6610-c34
Appeal from district court, 6610-c31
Applicability of statute, 6610-c64
Assessment—adjustment, 6610-c21, 6610-c37, 6610-c38
Assessment, basis of, 6610-c20
Assessment beneficial to public—payment, 6610-c22
Assessment clerk, 6610-c3
Assessment values, 6610-c6, 6610-c37, 6610-c38
Assessments, cancellation of, 6610-c42
Assessments, collection of, 6610-c45
Assessments, deficiencies in, 6610-c56
Assessments, interest on, 6610-c41, 6610-d1
Assessments, limitation on, 6610-c55
Assessments, payment before work accepted, 6610-d1
Assessments, payment to city treasurer, 6610-c46
Assessments, peremptory confirmation, 6610-c43
Assessments, deficiencies in, 6610-c56
Bids, advertisement for, 6610-c49, 6610-d2, 6610-c49
Bids, rejection of, 6610-c48
Bonds, limited liability of city, 6610-c66
Bonds, limited liability of city, 6610-c66
Completion of improvement, report required, 6610-c54
Condemnation proceedings, 6610-c30
Contracts, 6610-d2, 6610-c49, 6610-c51
Contracts, execution of, 6610-c51
Decree, certification of, 6610-c40
Decree, time of rendition, 6610-c39
Deficit and default payments, 6610-c65
District and annual tax under special condition, 6610
Duty of officers, 6610-c2
Engineer—duties, 6610-c2, 6610-c24, 6610-c48, 6610-c54, 6610-c50, 6610-c54
Equalization, 6610-c17, 6610-c37, 6610-c38
Final determination, 6610-c16
Hearing before council, 6610-c15
Hearing before director of budget, 6610-c26
Incidental expenses, 6610-c4, 6610-c18, 6610-c44, 6610-c54
Jurisdiction of court, 6610-c29, 6610-c35, 6610-c37
Noninvalidating matters, 6610-c59
Notice—contents, 6610-c10
Notice—manner of service, 6610-c9
Notice of acceptance or rejection of work, 6610-c53
Notice of court hearing—publication, 6610-c12, 6610-c13
Notice—proof of service, 6610-c11
Objections in general, 6610-c23
Omitted property, 6610-c37
Ordering work, 6610-c47
Payments chargeable to city, 6610-c33
Petition for court hearing, 6610-c12, 6610-c28, 6610-c35
Petition—procedure in general, 6610-c36
Plan—private initiation, 6610-c7
Plans and specifications—variance—effect, 6610-c24
Plans, specifications, schedule of assessments, 6610-c26

CITIES UNDER COMMISSION PLAN OF GOVERNMENT—Continued

Street improvements and sewers—Continued

Procedure—failure to follow—effect, 6610-c14, 6610-c35
Procedure in general, 6610-c8, 6610-c67
Procedure pending appeal, 6610-c32
Railways and street railways, 6610-c50
Reassessments, 6610-c58
Rebate to property owners, 6610-c62
Reserved powers of council, 6610-c27, 6610-c48
Resolution of necessity, 6610-c17, 6610-c63
Schedule of unpaid assessments, 6610-c51
Secretary of valuation committee, duties, 6610-c5
Statutory interpretation, 6610-c68—6610-c70
Terms defined, 6610-c57, 6610-c71
Valuation committee, appointment, qualification, tenure, compensation, 6610-c4
Value of property defined, 6610-c57
Street railways, 6567(6786, 6791)
Tax levies:
Fire department, 6600
Flood protection, 6574
Garbage plants, 6592–6595
Limitation, general, 6588, 6592, 6600
Meandered streams, 6597, 6603
Parks, 6578, 6607
Police service equipment, 6588–6591
Recreational facilities in parks, 6607
Sewers, 6610
Street care and improvement, 6599, 6610
Swimming pools, 6607
Water front improvement, 6567(6823–6825)
Tax sales, 6598
Telephone system, 6567(6791)
Trees and shrubbery, care, 6508
Uniforms for firemen and policemen, 6600-c1
Water front improvement, 6567(6823–6825)
Waterworks, 6567(6789–6793)

CITIES UNDER MANAGER (By ordinance)

Appointive officers superseded, 6614
Appointment and removal, 6612
Cities and towns authorized to have, 6611, 6615
Compensation, 6611
Duties and powers, 6611, 6613, 6614
General provisions, See City or Town Officers
Office created by ordinance, 6611
Office created by vote of people, 6616 For a more detailed index see Cities under Manager Plan of Government, subhead "Manager"
Term of office, 6612

CITIES UNDER MANAGER PLAN OF GOVERNMENT (By election)

Abandonment, effect, 6587–6590
Adoption of plan:
Election to decide, frequency, 6596–6620
Petition, 6616
Board of review, 6553
Chiefs, how appointed, 6599
Cities eligible to have, 6615, 6783
Council:
Appointment and removal of officers, 6629, 6630, 6651
Budget considered, 6670
Compensation, 6633
Election, 6524–6526
Election duties, 6643
Interest in contracts prohibited, 6656
Mayor appointed, salary, 6655, 6674
Manager's relation to council, 6665, 6669(2, 3, 17), 6670, 6672, 6673
Meetings, 6648
Newspapers designated, 6654
CITIES UNDER MANAGER PLAN—Continued

Council—Continued
Nomination by petition, 6634–6641
Number of members, 6621, 6622
Penal offense, 6656, 6675
Powers—executive, legislative, judicial, 6678
Presiding officer, 6645, 6648
Procedure, 6649, 6650, 6657
Quorum, 6649
Removal from office, 6675
Residence of members, 6622, 6632
Terms of office, 6625, 6626, 6632
Vacancies, 6632

Departments, old, to continue unless abolished, 6682
Duties same as in cities and towns, 6678, 6679
Effects of change to manager plan, 6677–6682

Elections:
Activity by manager prohibited, 6676
Ballots, 6640, 6642
Clerk’s duty, 6642, 6643
Councilmen elected, 6623–6626
First election, 6621–6623
Judges and clerks, 6643
Penal offenses, 6644, 6656, 6676
Primary election, 6634–6643
Regular biennial election, 6626
Returns canvassed, 6643
Franchises submitted to voters, 6663
Indebtedness, limit, 6686
Lease of city property, 6679-cl
Parks and park commissioners, 6683
Policemen’s and firemen’s pensions, 6684
Powers and duties of cities under this plan, 6677–6690

CITIES UNDER SPECIAL CHARTERS
This head covers all sections of the code which affect special charter cities. The numbers in parentheses indicate law incorporated by reference.

Accounts examined, 113–126, 6719

Actions against city:
Effect of abandonment of charter, 6942
Employer subrogated to rights of employee against city, 1582(2)
Limitation of actions, 6735
Personal injury or damage to property, 6734, 6735
Place, 11048
Unliquidated claims, 6733

Actions by city:
Effect of abandonment of charter, 6942
Persons liable over, 6735
Violation of health regulations, 6837, 6841, 6842
Violation of ordinances, 6723–6728
Aid to outside highways, 6772(6224–6226)
Airports, 6767-cl (5903-cl–5903-cl)
Animals running at large, 6759(5744)

Assessors, special:
Abatement of nuisances, 6841
Collection, 6871, 6872–6878, 6905, 6918, 6922, 6923
Correction, 6921
Expense of board of health, 6852
Interest or penalty, when prohibited, 6896, 6923
Lien, 6922
Relevy, 6920
Sewer connections, 6838
Special references, 6740, 6746, 6750
Street improvements and sewers, 6901–6911, 6920–6924
Tax sale when delinquent, 6924

Assessors:
Compensation, 5573, 5669, 6707
Duties, 6702
Election and term of office, 6702, 6703
Property assessed, returns, 6868, 6869

Audit:
Compensation, 6707
Election and term, 6703

Auditors:
Accounts, 6719(5675, 5676)
Compensation, 6707
Report, annual, 6718(5677–5680)
Taxation duties, 6879, 6889, 6894, 6895
Warrants drawn, list, 6716, 6717(5642)
Authority, corporate, 6759(5738)
Bands, 6761(5835–5840)
Barbed wire, 6759(5744)
Bathhouses, 6740(1), 6742
Begging, 6759(5744)
CITIES UNDER SPECIAL CHARTERS—Continued

**Billboards,** 6759(5743)
**Billiard and pool halls,** 6759(5745)

**Board of health:**
Appointment, 6833
Bathhouses, 6742
Building plans approved, 6822
Clerk, reports, penalty, 6834, 6835, 6843, 6851
Contagious diseases, 6836, 6846-6854
Diseased persons isolated, care, 6848-6850
Expenses assessed to property, 6852
Houses unfit for habitation, 6845
Meetings, 6851
Notices served, 6844, 6845
Nuisances abated or prevented, warrant, 6840-6842, 6847
Officers and employees, 6834
Physician appointed, reports, 6834, 6835
Powers in general, 6836
Quorum, 6834
Regulations, penalty for violation, adoption procedure, 6836, 6837, 6843
Reports, 6835, 6851, 6853
Sanitary regulations, 6854
Sewer connections ordered, cost assessed, 6838, 6840
Vaccination, 6846
Water-closets, and privies, 6759(5785, 5786)

**Board of public works,** 6747, 6822

**Boards of trustees,** powers, 6810, 6816

**Bonds and certificates:**
Action questioning legality, limitation, 6779, 6932
Interest, 6777(6249)
Laws applicable, 6778(6252-6265)
Maturity, 6752-bl(ch. 63-B1), 6777(6249)
Refunding bonds, 6713
Sale, 6752
Street improvements and sewers, 6903, 6925-6932(6104-6126)
Tax levies to pay off, 6856(7, 9, 10), 6862
Boundaries extended, 6756(5605-5611)
Bonds or certificates issued, 7632, 7633
Establishment by supervisors, 7627, 7628
Jurisdiction of city, 7634-7637
Maintenance, 7637

**Buildings:**
Building code, 6759(5756)
Dangerous buildings, 6759(5759)
Memorial buildings and monuments, 483-502
Numbering, 6759(5755)
Building inspection department, 6819
Building lines, 6722(6724-5727), 6759(5757, 5758)
Building permits, 6822
Building restrictions, 6818-6822
Burials, 6759(5750)
Cemeteries, 6740(1), 6759(5750)
Certification, 6922

**Charters:**
Abandonment, effect, 6936-6943
Amendment, 6933-6935
Resumption after trying commission plan, 6549

**Clerk:**
Claims filed, 6733, 6734
Clerk of board of health, 6834, 6835
Clerk of board of review, 7130
Compensation, 6707
Election and term of office, 6703
Election duties, 6696

**Condemnation proceedings,** 6740, 6741, 7807

**Contracts:**
Construction work, hearings and appeals, 351-362
Provision deemed part, forfeiture for false statements, 9928

**Corporate powers, name, and authority,** 5759(5738)

**Council:**
Appointment of member to office prohibited, 6700, 6709
Appropriations, limitation, 6712, 6713
Compensation, 6704, 6707
Election and term of office, 6691
Health ordinances, 6852-6854
Interest in contracts prohibited, 6710
Members on board of health, 6852
Number of members, 6691
Penal offense, 390
Powers and duties, 6732
Presiding officer, vote, 6699
Procedure, 6721
Report of waterworks published, 6807
Taxable value determined, 6855
Vacancies, 6692-6698

**Courts:**
Collections reported, 6728
Commitment for nonpayment of fines, 6725
Jury and change of venue, 6723
Limitation on prosecutions, 6724
Mayor's court, 6705
Municipal court, 6723, 6784
Police judge, 6706, 6707, 6847, 6850
Transcripts of judgments, 6726

**Crematories,** 6740(1), 6759(5750)

**Dairymen,** 6759(5747-5749)

**Dance halls,** 6759(5745)

**Docks, piers, wharves,** 6759(5769), 6767(5900-5904)

**Dogs,** 6759(5745)

**Drainage districts:**
Assessments, notice, appeal, 7629-7631
Bonds or certificates issued, 7632, 7633
Establishment by supervisors, 7627, 7628
Jurisdiction of city, 7634-7637
Mainteinance, 7637
Drainage preserved, 6759(5752)
Dumps, 6759(5744)

**Elections:**
Law applicable, 6737 See *Elections*
Officers selected by voters, 6700-6703
Primary elections, 659
Questions submitted, 6776, 6790-6793, 6933, 6935, 6939
Special elections, 6692-6696

**Electric plants,** 6759(5747-5749)

**Electric wires,** 6817

**Electrical installation,** 6759(5760-5761)
CITIES UNDER SPECIAL CHARTERS—Continued

Employees compensated for injuries, 1362, 1421 (1, 3d)

Engineer:
- Compensation, 6707
- Culverts and drains approved, 6786
- Election and term of office, 6703
- Plat and estimate of street improvements and sewers prepared, 6913
- Engineers, 6759 (5743)
- Epidemics, report, 6846–6851
- Extension of territory, 6766 (5605–5611)
- Engineers, 6759 (5743)
- Ferries and ferry docks, 6759, 6831
- Franchises, 6759 (5743)
- Food, impure, 6759 (5744)
- Flood protection, 6771 (6080–6103)
- Fireworks, 6759 (5762)
- Epidemics, report, 6846–6851
- Firemen, pensions when disabled or retired, 6781
- Fire prevention, 6722, 6759, 6854
- Funds:
  - Deposit in bank, 6714
  - Diversion, penalty, 6864
- Garbage disposal plants, 6759 (5746)
- Gambling and disorderly houses, 6759 (5743)
- Garbage disposal plants, 6759 (5743)
- Gasworks, 6788–6793, 6810–6816 (6127–6143)
- Gasworks, 6788–6793, 6810–6816 (6127–6143)
- General provisions, See Municipal Corporations
- Government by commission allowed, 6782
- Government by council and manager allowed, 6783
- Gravel or stone pits, 6740 (3)
- Gunpowder and combustibles, 6759 (5764)
- Heating plants, 6788–6793, 6810–6816 (6127–6143)
- Hospitals, 6740 (1)
- Hotels, 6750 (5743)
- Housing law applicable, 6818, 6819 (6327–6451)

For a more detailed index see Housing Law

Indebtedness:
- Authority to contract, 6774 (6239)
- Limit, 6775 (6238–6240)
- Question put to voters, 6776 (6241–6246)
- Infirmary, 6742, 6759 (6771)
- Interurban railways, 8911, 8213, 8230–8235
- Intoxicating liquor law applicable, 6898
- Jail, 6759 (5772)
- Jitney busses, 6709 (5926–5937)
- Junk dealers, 6759 (5753, 5754)
- Landing places, 6831
- Libraries, 6764
- Licenses granted, 6759 (5743, 5745)
- Lighting fixtures, assessments, 6899–a1
- Lots, filling or draining, 6759 (6751)
- Lumber and wood yards, 6759 (5765)
- Magazines and steam boilers, 6759 (5763)
- Management of city-owned public utilities, 6943-c1–6943-c10
- Market places, 6899
- Markets, 6740 (2), 6759 (5768)
- Marshal:
  - Appointment or election, 6700, 6703

CITIES UNDER SPECIAL CHARTERS—Continued

Marshall—Continued

Compensation and fees, 6706, 6707
- Health warrants executed, 6847, 6850

Mayor:
- Appointment of officers, 6700, 6747, 6794, 6827
- Bonds for street improvement or sewers issued, 6926
- Court duties, fees, 6705
- Election duties, 6693–6696
- Member of board of health, 6833
- Member of levee improvement commission, 6827
- Presiding officer of council, vote, 6699
- Salary, 6705, 6707
- Membership in league of Iowa municipalities, 6757
- Memorial buildings, 6751
- Milch cows tested, 6759 (5747–5749)
- Motor vehicle carriers, 5755
- Natatoriums, 6740 (1), 6742
- Nuisances prevented, 6759 (5739–5741)

Officers and boards:
- Accounts, 6719 (5675, 5676)
- Compensation, 6706–6709
- Election and term of office, 6703
- Estimates for year filed, 6711
- Fees reported, 6706
- Ineligibility for office, 6708, 6709
- Removal, 1118
- Reports, 6718 (5678)

Ordinances:
- Adoption and publication, 6721
- Certification and recording, fee, 6722 (5724–5727)
- Legalization, 10418
- Power to make and publish, 6729
- Prosecution for violation, limitation, 6723–6728

Parades, 6759 (5742)

Park commissioners:
- Law applicable, 6760 (5787–5813)
- Powers, 6744–6746
- Parks, land condemned, 6740 (1)
- Pawnbrokers, 6759 (5744, 5753, 5754)
- Peddlers, 6759 (5743)
- Plats, 6780 (6266–6309)
- Playgrounds and recreation places, 4433–4439, 6762
- Plumbing, 6759 (5775–5786)
- Poles and wires, 6817

Police department:
- Appointment and removal of policemen, 6700
- Chief appointed or elected, 6700, 6703
- Civil service examination, 6758 (5689–5713)
- Compensation and fees, 6706, 6707
- Pensions, 6781 (5910–5926)
- Police matrons, 6701
- Police powers, 6854
- Poor relief, 6742, 6759 (5771)
- Powers in general, 6729, 6730, 6759 (5738–5786)
- Public grounds, 6739, 6740 (2), 6770 (5938–5973)
- Public utilities—management, 6943-c1–6943-c10
- Public works, 6759 (5774)
- Railroad's relocation, 8162, 8164
- Railway culverts and drains, 6786

Real property:
- Condemnation for certain purposes, proceedings, 6745, 6744, 6748, 6749
- Conveyance by city, 6738
- Purchase, 6740
- Purchase on execution, 6736

Recorder, 6703
- For a more detailed index see "Clerk" above
- Registration of voters, 676
- Regulation, municipal, of businesses and amusements, 6759 (5742–5745)
CITIZENS—Continued
Cigarette stores reported, 1567, 1578
Houses of prostitution reported, 1588

CITIZENSHIP
Education in reform schools, 3688
Expatriation, p. 21
Grant to Indians, p. 21
Married women, p. 22
Naturalization of aliens, pp. 23–31
Outline for teaching in schools, 3832(8, 9)
Provisions, federal, p. 20
Restoration of rights to convicts, 3823, 3825, 3827
Study required in schools, 4255–4257

CITY ART GALLERIES
Accounts, 5866-al4
Appropriation, 5866-al3
Authorization, 5866-a1
Board of trustees:
Appointment, 5866-a1
Compensation, 5866-a9
Powers, 5866-a11
Qualifications, 5866-a6
Record of proceedings, 5866-al2
Tenure, 5866-a3–5866-a5
Vacancies, 5866-a7, 5866-a8
Contracts relative to use, 5866-al0
Disbursements, 5866-a14

CITY ATTORNEY
See also City or Town Solicitor, City Corporation Counsel
Cities under special charters, See main index head
Condemnation proceedings conducted, 7823
General provisions, See City or Town Officers Informations filed and prosecuted, 10746
Member of boards of trustees of pension funds, 6311

CITY AUDITOR
Appointment and removal, 5633, 5633-d1, 6528, 6532
Bonds, funding or refunding, attested, 6254
Bonds recorded, 1078
Books of dock commissioners audited, 5902(12)
Cities under special charters, See main index head
Compensation for preparing report, 5681
Duties and powers, 5690
Election duties, 640
Fiscal year, 5676-a1
General provisions, See City or Town Officers
Member of jury commission, 10672
Optional election or appointment, 5633-d1
Order of mayor on county treasurer countersigned, 6292
Penalty for accepting bribes, 13297, 13298
Report to state auditor, 5680–5682
Reports of officers filed, suit brought, 5677-a1
Tax levies certified, 5689, 5693
Warrants drawn, limitation, report, prohibitions, 5641–5643

CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS
Cities authorized to have board, 6747
General provisions, See City or Town Officers
Reports of waterworks trustees audited, 6159

CITY BOARD OF REGISTERS
Appointment and duties, 677–718 For a more detailed index see Registration of Voters

CITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF FIREMEN'S FUND
Law applicable, 6311–6326, 6684

CITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF POLICEMEN'S FUND
Law applicable, 6311–6326, 6684

CITY CORPORATION COUNSEL
Appointment, 6651
General provisions, See City or Town Officers
Housing law reference, 6322(20)
Powers and duties, 6652

CITY DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS
Building permit granted and plans approved, 6424–6426, 6430, 6819
Entry, right of, 6450
Fire escapes supervised, 1663, 1672–1675
Fire towers, 6362(3)
Housing law powers and duties, 6329(20), 6335, 6415, 6416, 6430, 6447, 6448, 6819
Inspection of buildings, 6449, 6450

CITY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC DOCKS
Appointment, qualifications, terms, organization, removal, vacancies, 5901
Assistants and officers, 5902(8)
Control by state, 5903
Creation submitted to voters, 5900
Funds available, 5902(10–12)
General provisions, See City or Town Officers
Powers and duties, 5902
Reports, annual, 5902(10)
 Supervision and control by state railroad commission, 5903

CITY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY, DEVELOPMENT, AND GENERAL WELFARE
Establishment submitted to voters, 5687
Expenditures restricted, 5686
Funds available for expenses, 5688
Purposes, mayor's supervision, 5686
Superintendent and assistants, compensation, 5685

CITY ENGINEER
See also Cities under Special Charters
Appointment and removal, 5633, 5633-d1, 5638, 6528, 6532
Control by city manager, 6669(15)
Curb level established, 6329(15)
Duties and powers, 5660, 6025
General provisions, See City or Town Officers
Optional election or appointment, 5633-d1
Park commissioners assisted, 5808
Plans, specifications, and surveys made for flood protection, 6081
River front improvement commission assisted, 6526, 6597
Sewers and street improvements, completion of work certified, 6120

CITY MARKETS, See Market Places

CITY MARKET MASTER
Appointment and removal, 6528, 6532

CITY OR TOWN ASSESSOR
Appointment and removal, 6528, 6532
Control by city manager, 6669(15)
Cities under special charters, See main index head
Compensation, 5673, 5669
Deputies, compensation, 5669
Duties, 5656, 6652, 7106–7128 See Tax Assessors
Election at large, 5632
General provisions, See City or Town Officers
Office and supplies, 5656

CITY OR TOWN BOARD OF HEALTH, See Health, Local Board of

CITY OR TOWN BOARD OF REVIEW
Appointment, 6653
Compensation, how paid, 5664, 6653
CITY OR TOWN BOARD OF REVIEW—Continued
Duties, 6653
General provisions, See Tax Assessments, “Review”

CITY OR TOWN BONDS AND CERTIFICATES
Action questioning legality, 6567(6932)
Authority to issue, 5663(16)

Bonds or certificates in anticipation of special taxes:
Assessments and levies pledged, 6263
Denomination, 6262
Legality, limitation of action, 6264
Tax levies affected, 6261

Bonds to pay off debt incurred for extraordinary purposes, 6248-6251
Bridge certificates, 6576, 6577
Budget law provisions, 5362-367, 390
Cities under special charters, 7677-7679(6249,
6252-6265) For a more detailed index see Cities under Special Charters, subhead “Bonds”
Coupon bonds, 6252
Dock construction, 5902(11)

Funding or refunding bonds:
Drainage purposes, 7633
Form, 6253
Issuance regulated, 6255
Legalization, 10421
Purpose of issue, 6252
Refunding bonds, 5663(16)
Registration, 6256
Report on sale and exchange, 6257
Resolution of council, 6255
Sale or exchange, 6258, 6259
Signing and numbering, 6254
Tax levy to meet, 6211(11), 6222, 6260
Garbage disposal plants, 6594, 6595, 10414
Gasworks bonds, legality, limitation of action, 6264
Grading bonds, 6261-6264
Improvement bonds, 6261-6264
Issuance regulated, hearings and decisions, 363-
367
Legality of certain bonds, limitation of action, 6676(6932)
Legalization, cost, 10358, 10631, 10414
Liberty memorial bonds, 488, 489
Mandatory retirement, 1179-b1-1179-b4
Maturity in case of cities of first class and com-
mision cities, 1069
Municipal court building bonds, 10693
Municipally owned public utilities bonds, 6134

Park bonds:
Maturity, 6265
Payment by tax levy, 6220
Park recreational facilities and improvement, 6607
Paved roadway bonds, 6261-6264
Penal provisions, 390
Permissive application of funds, 1179-b3
Police service bonds, 6587, 6591
Public service bonds, 6163, 6166, 6167
Question submitted to voters, 6245
Railroad aid bonds, 8164
River front improvement bonds, 5823, 5824, 6567
(6823-6825), 6597, 6603

Sale of bonds:
Bids, sealed and open, 1173, 1174
Commission and expense, 1176
Contracts for sale, 1178
Notice of time and place, 1172, 1174

CITY OR TOWN BONDS, ETC.—Continued
Sale of bonds—Continued
Penal provision, 1177
Rejection of bids, 1174
Selling price, 1175

Sewer bonds:
General provisions, 6109-6126, 6261-6264
Legality, limitation of action, 6567(6932)
Legalization, 10423

Street improvement bonds:
Action questioning legality, 6567(6932)
General provisions, 6109-6126
Legalization, 10423
Tax exempt, 6944(5)
Tax levy by State Board of Assessment and Re-
view to pay off, 7181
Tax levy mandatory, 1179-b2
Voting machines, 906

Waterworks bonds:
General provisions, 6155, 6163, 6166, 6167, 6188
Legality, limitation of action, 6264

CITY OR TOWN BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
Comfort stations, 5841-5843
Commons, 5845
Disposal after discontinuance of city, 5601
Docks, 5900-5903
Exempt from execution, 11771
General provisions, See Buildings, Public
Halls, See City or Town Halls
Jails, See Jails
Labor of prisoners, 5513
Lighting, 5949
Management and control, 5663(14)
Memorial buildings and monuments, 483-502
Municipal court buildings, 10691-10696
Playgrounds, 5830-5834, 5844-5848, 6308 For a more detailed index see Playgrounds
Public squares, 5945
River sites, 5820
Station houses, 5635, 5639(8), 5659, 5663(12),
5772
Trust property for care of graves, 10211-10215

CITY OR TOWN CLERK
Appointment and removal, 5633, 5638, 6528, 6532,
6551
Cities under special charters, See main index head
Compensation for preparing report, 5681
General provisions, See City or Town Officers
Penal offenses, 962

Powers and duties:
Appointments, temporary, certified to, 1107
Arbitration decision filed, 1506
Assessments certified to county auditor, 6227
Bonds, funding or refunding, attested, 6254
Bonds filed and recorded, 1077, 1078, 6157, 6175
Bonds registered, 6115
Certificate of service in fire company issued, 1657
Change of name of town filed for record, 5621
City and town plat and description filed, 5592
Civil service commission’s clerk, 5692
Clerk of board of health, 2230
Clerk of superior court, bond, 10718
Council’s approval of plats and conveyances cer-
tified, 10124
Duties in general, 5640, 6652

Election duties:
Absent voters, 928-945
Ballots distributed, 782
Ballots folded and certified, 938
Ballots prepared, 5908
Ballots printed, 771, 5598
Ballots, unused, 849
CITY OR TOWN CLERK—Continued
Powers and duties—Continued
Election duties—Continued
Bridge election result certified, 5885
Certificates of registration preserved, 710
Cities under special charters, 6696
City manager cities, 6634-6643
Commission cities, 6540-6563
Instructions to voters furnished, 788
Names of nominees furnished to judges of election, 779
Poll book preserved, 710, 716, 858, 956
Polling places provided, 740
Primary elections in commission cities, 6499, 6500
Registration records preserved, 717
Registry books kept, 697, 710, 956
Result entered on records, 5621
Votes canvassed, 859
Voting booth kept, 743(7)
Exemption of firemen entered on street tax list, 1658
Fees collected, 5671
Member of jury commission, 10672
Oaths administered, 1215
Objections to bond issues, 365
Objections to county assessments for drainage filed, 7639
Orders of mayor on county treasurer countersigned, 6229
Order removing officer filed, 5638
Ordinance and plat when sent to recorder, 5724
Ordinances and resolutions:
Certification of passage, 5718
Recording, 5718
Permit to sell cigarettes papers issued, 1557, 1560
Powers in general, 6652
Proceedings of council recorded, published, or posted, 5722
Receipts and vouchers filed, 5675
Record of annexation or severance of territory filed, 5618
Report to state auditor, 5680-5682
Reports filed:
Accounting officers, suit brought, 5677-a1
Engineering examiners, 1863
Firemen's and policemen's pension funds, 6324, 6684
Waterworks trustees, 6159
Service of original notice accepted for city, 11075
Street improvement and sewer plat and schedules filed, 6007
Street names, changes filed, 6279
Supply estimates of city offices filed, 5661
Taxation:
Assessor's book received, time, 7124
Clerk of board of review, 7120
Levies certified, 6227, 6589, 6593
Poll tax collected, list of persons liable, 6231, 6232, 7125
Township clerk in certain towns, 5554
Transcripts furnished, fee, 11315
Warrants drawn, limitation, report, prohibitions, 5641-5643

CITY OR TOWN COUNCIL—Continued
Appointments—Continued
Community center board and superintendent, 5832
Community civic congress, 5663(13)
Councilman to fill vacancy, 6490
Deputy clerk of superior court, 10741
Engineer, 5633
Park commission, 5787
Playground commission, 5845
Registers of voters, 677
Solicitor, 5633
Waterworks trustees, 6173
Zoning board of adjustment, 6458
Zoning commission, 6457
Appointments and removals approved:
Bridge officers and employees, 5899
Civil service commissioners, 5689
Commissioners of public docks, 5901
Libraries trustees, 5851, 5854
Municipal court officers, 10647
Public utility trustees, 6147
Superintendent of department of public utility, 5685
Appropriations:
Ordinance or resolution required, 5717(3)
Park purposes, 5810
River front improvement, 5824
Roads outside city, 6224
Board of health, 2228
For a more detailed index see Health, Local Board of
Board of review, 7129
For a more detailed index see Tax Assessments, subhead "Review"
Bond not required of members, 1058
Bonds issued, See City or Town Bonds
Bonds of officers:
Bonds approved, 1073, 1081
Bonds filed, 1068, 1069
Sureties relieved, 1083
Budget prepared, objections, 364-390, 6218
By-laws adopted, 5717(1)
Cemetery board, 5695
Civil service commission, 5691
Code and session laws purchased, 236
Compensation of members, 5664, 5672, 6517, 6518
Contracts:
Budget law provisions, 390
Improvements, bonds, 10299-10323
Interest in contracts or jobs prohibited, penalty, 5673, 5675
Duties in general, 5662, 5663
Duties of township trustees in certain towns, 5554
Election, 631, 6485, 6488, 6510
Election duties:
Boards appointed, 734
Policemen appointed, 831
Polling places fixed, 5627
Precincts established, 721, 723, 729
Primary elections, 640
Registers of voters appointed, 677
Equipment for finger printing, 13417-b2
Ineligibility for office, 5672
Libraries, public, 5849-5866
Licenses issued, 1557-1562, 5743, 5745
See specific businesses or occupations licensed
Meetings:
Attendance of members, penalty, 5663(5)
Procedure, 5715-5718
Quorum, 5663(1)
Special meetings, 5663(3)
Tie votes, 5639(5)
Time of meetings, 5663(2)
Yeas and nays, when recorded, 5717
Memorial halls or monuments, 483-502
Motor carriers, 5105-a28
Motor vehicle law enforced, 4992-4998
CITY OR TOWN COUNCIL—Continued

Number of members, 5631
Nurses employed, 2362-2364
Objections to county assessments for drainage
filing, 7630
Office rooms, 6517
Officers removed, 1117, 1118, 5638
Ordinances, 5640, 5714-5727 For a more detailed index see City or Town Ordinances
Organization, 5663(1)
Park land sales approved, 5798
Parks, state, maintained, 1822
Penal offenses of members, 390, 4829, 5673, 5674, 6189, 6230, 13345
Plats and conveyances approved, 10124
Playgrounds and recreation places, 4439, 5844-5848
Police or fire department reduced in certain cities, 5712
Powers in general, 5738-5786
Proceedings:
Legalization in certain cases, 10414-10420
Legalizing acts, cost, 10358, 10361
Newspaper or publication, fees, 11098-11106
Record and publication, cost, 5640, 5722, 5723
Property bought at execution sale managed, 10260
Public grounds, powers, 5938-5961
Railroad complaints, 7881, 8024
Recall in commission cities, 6538-6548
Reports of waterworks trustees audited, 6159
Residence qualifications of members, 5630
Resolutions adopted, 5717
Salaries, fees, compensation fixed, 5670, 5671, 6684
Streets and alleys: Establishment or change by state boards approved, 4593
Improvements for primary road system, 4731-4736
Motor vehicle rules and instructions to be obeyed, 5006
Supplies to be purchased from board of control, 3760-3762
Tax exemptions approved, 465, 6950
Taxes levied, 368-390, 5609, 5610 For a more detailed index see Tax Levies of Cities and Towns
Term of office of members, 6489, 6491
Vacancies, 6490
Voting machines purchased, duties, 905, 906, 924
Waterworks leased, 6188
Weed law duties, 4817-4825
Zoning regulations, 6453, 6456, 6471

CITY OR TOWN ELECTIONS
Special provisions, 5627-5632 For a more detailed index see Elections, City or Town

CITY OR TOWN FIRE DEPARTMENT
Bonds or certificates issued in anticipation of tax, 6261-6264
Chief of department:
Appointment, when from civil service list, 5699
Buildings inspected, 1632, 1632-c1, 6400
Fee for reporting fire, 1654
Fire escapes inspected, 1672-1675
Firemen suspended, 5703
Fires investigated and reported, 1624-1626
Member of board of trustees of firemen's pension fund
Penal offense, 1626
Soldiers and sailors preferred, 5697

CITY OR TOWN FIRE DEPARTMENT—Continued
Cities and towns, 5767
Cities under special charters, See main index head
Commissions, cities, 5636
Control by city manager, 6669(15)
Engines and wagons, 4863(1)
Establishment and organization, 5766
Firemen:
Appointment after examination, 5694-5698
Assessments and fees for pensions, 6514, 6684
Compensation, 5766
Compensation for injuries, 1361(4), 1362
Exemptions, 1656-1659, 10843
Hours of service limited, 6326-a1
Light duty for retired firemen, 6317, 6684
Penal offense, 5713
Political contributions prohibited, 5713
Qualifications, 5700, 5701
Reduction of force, 5712
Re-employment of discharged employees, 5712-d1
Removal, suspension, hearing, 5702-5711
Transportation free, 5874, 6537, 6556, 8128(12)
Joint maintenance authorized, 5766-c1
Pensions:
Amounts paid, 6315, 6318
Beneficiaries excepted from compensation for injury, 1361(4)
Board of trustees, officers, 6311, 6684
Call or volunteer members, 6320
Dependants' benefits, 6318
Disability provisions, 6315
Exemption from process, 6319
Funds available, 6310-6314, 6324
Hospital and medical expenses, 6326
Law subject to alteration, 6323
Membership fees and assessments, 6314
Retired members re-examined, 6321, 6322
Retirement provisions, 6315
Soldiers and sailors credited with war service, 6315-b1
Tax levy, 6310
Station houses, See Station Houses
Tax levies, 6211(8, 9)

CITY OR TOWN FUNDS, SPECIAL
Band maintenance fund, 5840
Bond fund, 6211(11), 6222
Bridge fund, 5875-5881, 5898, 5914, 5915, 6209
Cemetery fund, 6211(14), 6579
Cemetery purchase fund, 6211(13)
City-county road improvement fund, 6076, 6078
City hall fund, 6211(28)
Comfort station fund, 6211(15)
Community center fund, 5832, 6211(22, 23)
Consolidated tax fund, 6217-6219

District sewer fund:
Bonds or certificates, 6261-6263
General provision, 6211(6)
Sewer costs, 6011, 6015, 6016
Tax levy, 6050
Dock fund, 5902(10, 11, 12)
Drainage fund, 6211(4)
Emergency fund, 373, 388
Fines and penalties, use for department of publicity, 5668
Fire department maintenance fund, 6211(9), 6261-6263
Fire fund, 6211(8)

Firemen's and policemen's pension fund:
Gifts, devises, or bequests, 6310, 6313
Investment of surplus, 6312
Membership fees and assessments, 6310, 6314
Report, annual, 6324
Tax levy, amount, 6310
Use prescribed, 6315, 6318
CITY OR TOWN FUNDS, SPECIAL—Continued

Fiscal year defined, 5676-a1
Flood protection fund, 6261–6263
Garbage disposal and street cleaning fund, 6211(10)
Garbage disposal plant fund, 6592–6595
Gas light, electric light, heat or power funds, 6211(10), 6215
Gas or electric plant fund, 6211(18), 6215

General fund:
Amount of tax levy, 6207
Cigarette tax penalties, 1569, 1582
Interest on bank deposits, 7420-d6
Purpose, 6207
Surplus of certain tax receipts included, 6222

General fund, uses:
Care of trees and shrubbery, 6608
City hospital, 5873
Compensation of board of review, 6653
Condemnation purposes, 6195
Destroying weeds, 4823
Dismissal of petition for removal from office, 1111
Dues of Iowa league, 5683
Examination of municipal accounts, 126
Fish dam, 1743
Garbage disposal plant bonds, 6250
Grading, 5951
Gravel or stone pits, 6196
Park purposes, 1822, 5810, 5811
Paying off waterworks obligations prohibited, 6155, 6171, 6183
Public health nurses, 2362
River front improvement, 5824
Sewer costs, 6011, 6015, 6016, 6017, 6020
Street improvements, 5940, 6016, 6017
Use for comfort station, 6211(15)
Water, 6211(2)

Grading fund:
Bonds or certificates, 6261–6263
General provision, 6211(1)
Transfers, 6215
Use prescribed, 6591, 6196
Hospital funds, 6211(19)

Improvement fund:
Bonds or certificates, 6261–6263
Cost of plats and schedules, 5993
General provision, 6211(3)
Proceeds from sale of property bought at tax sale, 6040
Sewer and street improvement bonds, interest paid, 6124
Street improvement costs, 6011, 6016, 6017
Transfers, 6215
Use for streets, tax levy, 6042

Judgment fund, 6222
Levee improvement fund, 6567(6823)
Library building fund, 6211(20)
Library contract fund, 6211(21)
Library fund, 5584, 5585, 6211(19)

Main sewer fund:
Bonds or certificates, 6261–6263
General provision, 6213
Sewer costs, 6015, 6016
Tax levy, 6050

Municipal court building fund, 10696
Park fund, 5791, 5795, 5796, 5799, 5804, 6214, 6220
Park recreation and improvement fund, 6607
CITY OR TOWN HARBOR MASTER—Continued
Duties and powers, 5660
General provisions, See City or Town Officers

CITY OR TOWN HOSPITALS
Appropriation, 5873
Board of trustees, 5867-5871, 5867-a1
Bonds to pay debt, 6245-6251
Consolidation of city and county hospitals, 5368-a1-5368-a5
Infirmaries, 5771, 6742
Jurisdiction outside city, 5872
Land purchased or condemned, 6195(1), 6740
Municipal indebtedness limited, election to exceed limit, 6239-6246
Tax levies, 6211(26, 27)

CITY OR TOWN JAILS, See Jails

CITY OR TOWN LIBRARY TRUSTEES
Law applicable, 5851-5866, 6572, 6573, 6651, 6669(5) For a more detailed index see Libraries, Public, subhead "Board of trustees"

CITY OR TOWN MARSHAL, See Marshal and also City or Town Police Department

CITY OR TOWN MAYOR, See Mayor

CITY OR TOWN OFFICERS—Continued
Superseded by city manager, 6613, 6614
Supplies, estimates filed, 3760-3762, 5661
Suspension from office, 1107
Terms of office, 1145, 5663(9), 6630, 6631
Vacancies, 1152, 1157, 5663(8)

CITY OR TOWN ORDINANCES
Actions for violation, limitation, 10705, 10746, 13445
Adoption or rejection by voters, 6551, 6560, 6561
Adoption procedure, 5716-5718, 6650, 6567, 6658
Amendment and repeal, 5715
Applicable outside city, 5872
Application to city parks, 5805
Arrest for violation, 5639(1), 5657
Book form, 5721
Certification to county recorder, record, fee, 5724-5727
Cities under special charters, 6720, 6723-6727
Commission cities, 6522-6524, 6550-6563
Content requirement, 5715
Continuance on change of plan of government, 6568, 6680
Effect on agricultural societies, 2896
Elevators, passenger and freight, and operators, 1683
Emergency ordinances, 6650, 6658
Enforcement, 5639(1), 5657, 6588
Evidence in courts, 5720, 5721, 5735, 11315
Fines and penalties, recovery, 5736
Housing ordinances, 6328, 6335
Housing requirements, 6328, 6350
Initiative in commission cities, 6556-6563
Judicial notice taken by court, 5735
Legalization in certain cases, 10418-10420
Open to public, 5640
Ordinances of public dock commissioners, 5902(6)
Penalties provided, 5714
Penalty for urging child to violate, 3658(3)
Publication or posting, 5702, 5721, 6655
Purposes, general, 5714
Record kept by clerk, 5640, 5718, 5719, 6664
Referendum by voters, 6551, 6652, 6659-6662
Retention by city adopting new plan of government, 6668, 6680
Revision, filing and notice required, 5721-a1
Revisions, 5715
Speed ordinances, 5030
Subjects to be covered, 5739-5786
Title requirement, 5715
Traffic ordinances, 4992-4998, 5105-a28
Veto by mayor, 5718
Violations prosecuted in various courts, 5512, 5516, 5731-5734, 5737
Zoning ordinances, 6471, 6472

CITY OR TOWN PARK COMMISSIONERS
Appointment, 5787
Bonds, official, 5789
Bonds or certificates anticipating taxes, 5795, 5900-5904, 5812
Cities under special charters, 6744-6746, 6760
City engineer available, 5808
Contracts entered into, 5812
Cooperation with school boards, 4433
Election and term of office, 5787
Funds available, 5791-5796, 5803, 5804
General provisions, See City or Town Officers
Jurisdiction, 5805
Land purchased or condemned, 5797, 5801, 5802, 5809
Lights and water supply of park, 5796
Manager cities, 6683
Oath, organization, 5789
Permanent boards, 5813-d1-5813-d9
CITY OR TOWN PARK COMMISSIONERS—Cont’d

Playgrounds and public recreation places, 4433
Poles and wires on grounds regulated, 5908
Policemen recommended, 5796
Powers in general, 5798
Report, annual, 5799
Residence qualification, 5788
River front improvement, 5820
Rules and regulations made, 5807
Salary, 5791
Tax levies fixed and certified, 5792–5794, 6220
Term of office, 6629
Treasurer, 5790

CITY OR TOWN PHYSICIAN, See Health Physician

CITY OR TOWN POLICE DEPARTMENT—Cont’d

Chief of police:
Appointment and removal, 5634, 5638, 5699, 5707, 6528, 6532
Bertillon system used, 13904
Child labor law enforced, 1541
Criminal identification information, 13416
Deputies, 5657
Duties in general, 5657, 13405
Duties as to bonds, 6115–6120, 6256, 6257, 6259
Duties as bailiffs, 10648
Duties as truancy officers, 4419–4421
Establishment of force, 5653(11)
Fish and game law enforced, 1713–1715
Injury or death compensated for, 1361(4), 1362, 1422
Light duty for retired policemen, 6317, 6684
Motor vehicle law enforced, 5017
Motor vehicles directed, 5064
Notice given of unlawful use of premises, 12909
Notices and subpoenas served in arbitration cases, 1505
Policemen, compensation, 5796
Pensions:
Amounts paid, 6315, 6318
Beneficiaries excepted from compensation for injury, 1361(4)
Board of trustees, 6311, 6684
Dependants’ benefits, 6318
Disability provisions, 6316
Exemption from process, 6319
Funds available, 6310–6314, 6324
Hospital and medical expenses, 6326
Law subject to alteration, 6323
Membership fees and assessments, 6314
Pensions in special charter cities, 6781
Policeman acting as city marshal, 6325
Retired members re-examined, 6321, 6322
Retirement provisions, 6315
Soldiers and sailors credited with war service, 6315–b1
Tax levy, 6310
Police matrons, 5635, 5638, 5659, 5663(12), 5667
Policemen:
Appointment after examination, 5694–5698
Appointment and removal, 5634, 5638
Appointment as chief, status under civil service, 5699–a1
Assessments and fees for pensions, 6314, 6684
Carrying weapons, 12930, 12941
Child labor law enforced, 1541
Complaints filed as to need of medical and surgical treatment for indigent persons, 4006
Disabled animals killed, 3028
Duties and powers, 5657, 5658

CITY OR TOWN POLICE DEPARTMENT—Cont’d

Policemen—Continued
Duties as bailiffs, 10648
Duties as truancy officers, 4419–4421
Establishment of force, 5653(11)
Fish and game law enforced, 1713–1715
Injury or death compensated for, 1361(4), 1362, 1422
Light duty for retired policemen, 6317, 6684
Motor vehicle law enforced, 5017
Motor vehicles directed, 5064
Notice given of unlawful use of premises, 12909
Notices and subpoenas served in arbitration cases, 1505
Policemen, compensation, 5796
Pensions:
Amounts paid, 6315, 6318
Beneficiaries excepted from compensation for injury, 1361(4)
Board of trustees, 6311, 6684
Dependants’ benefits, 6318
Disability provisions, 6316
Exemption from process, 6319
Funds available, 6310–6314, 6324
Hospital and medical expenses, 6326
Law subject to alteration, 6323
Membership fees and assessments, 6314
Pensions in special charter cities, 6781
Policeman acting as city marshal, 6325
Retired members re-examined, 6321, 6322
Retirement provisions, 6315
Soldiers and sailors credited with war service, 6315–b1
Tax levy, 6310
Police matrons, 5635, 5638, 5659, 5663(12), 5667
Policemen:
Appointment after examination, 5694–5698
Appointment and removal, 5634, 5638
Appointment as chief, status under civil service, 5699–a1
Assessments and fees for pensions, 6314, 6684
Carrying weapons, 12930, 12941
Child labor law enforced, 1541
Complaints filed as to need of medical and surgical treatment for indigent persons, 4006
Disabled animals killed, 3028
Duties and powers, 5657, 5658

CITY OR TOWN PORT WARDEN

Appointment and removal, 5636, 5638
Duties and powers, 5660
General provisions, See City or Town Officers

CITY OR TOWN SOLICITOR

See City Corporation Counsel; City Attorney
Appointment and removal, 5633, 5633-d1, 5638, 6528, 6532, 6651
Duties and powers, 5660
General provisions, See City or Town Officers
Informations filed and prosecuted in superior court, compensation, 10746
Member of boards of trustees of pension funds, 6311, 6684
Optional election or appointment, 5633-d1
Powers and duties, 6652

CITY OR TOWN SUPERINTENDENT OF MARKETS

Appointment and removal, 5636, 5638
Duties and powers, 5660
General provisions, See City or Town Officers

CITY OR TOWN TREASURER

See also Cities under Special Charters
Appointment and removal, 6528, 6532
Bond, expense, 5655
Bonds filed:
Depository banks, 6152
Waterworks superintendent, 6158
Duties as to bonds, 6115–6120, 6256, 6257, 6259
Duties in general, 5644
Election at large, 5632
Fines and forfeitures paid into county treasury, 10671
Funds:
Collection and deposit in bank, private use prohibited, 6152, 7420-d1 For a more detailed index see City and Town Funds
Township funds received in certain cases, 5555, 5556
DETAILED INDEX 1796

CITY OR TOWN TREASURER—Continued

General provisions, See City or Town Officers
Judgments paid off, 11675
Library taxes paid over, 5865
Member of boards of trustees of pension funds, 6311, 6324, 6684
Member of jury commission, 10672
Park commission treasurer, 5790
Reports:
Annual report, 5677
Firemen's and policemen's pension funds, 6324, 6684
Funding or refunding bonds, 6257
Report to council, 5660
Tax on sale of cigarettes collected, 1563–1569
Taxes received from county treasurer, 6229
Warrants paid, record kept, 5644–5649

CITY OR TOWN WARRANTS
Bonds, funding or refunding, to pay off, 6252–6264
Cities under special charters, See main index head
Coupon bonds to pay, 6252
Drawn on vote of council, limitation, 5641
Exchange for bonds, 1179
Interest rate, 5645
Issuance:
Anticipation of revenue, 6223
Clerk's statement, 5640
Condemnation proceedings, 7850
Limitation, 5663(16)
Legalization, cost, 10358, 10361
Payment, 5644
Prohibitions applicable, 5643, 5660
Purchase of bridge, 5892
Record of treasurer, report, 5646, 5649
Report to council, monthly, 5642

CITY PARK BOARD (PERMANENT)
Compensation, 5813-d5
Establishment, 5813-d2
Membership, 5813-d3, 5813-d4
Organization and officers, 5813-d7
Powers and duties, 5813-d6
Report required, 5813-d3
Term of office, 5813-d5

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION
Appointment, 5829-a1, 6457
Appropriation, 5829-a4
Assistants, 5829-a8
Compensation, 5829-a4
Debts, power to contract, 5829-a17
Expenses, 5829-a4
Funds, expenditure of, 5829-a15
Gifts, 5829-a16
Organization, 5829-a6
Plans:
Adoption, 5829-b1
Amendments, 5829-b3
Hearings, 5829-b2
Plats, approval of, 5829-a12, 6278-b1
Powers, 5829-a9
Recommendations, 5829-a10, 5829-a11
Reports required, 5829-a7
Rules and regulations, 5829-a6
Street or park improvements, approval, 5829-a13
Tenure, 5829-a2
Vacancies, 5829-a3

CITY PLANNING
Zoning law applicable, 6454, 6457

CITY RECORDER, See Cities under Special Charters

CITY RIVER FRONT COMMISSION, See River
Front Improvement Commission

CITY STREET COMMISSIONER, See Street Com-
missioner

CITY WATERWORKS TRUSTEES, See Water-
works, Municipal

CITY WHARFMASTER
Appointment and removal, 5634(4), 5638
Duties and powers, 5660
General provisions, See City or Town Officers

CIVIL ACTIONS, See Actions, Civil

CIVIL ENGINEERS
Law applicable, 1854–1876

CIVIL LAW, ROMAN
Degrees of consanguinity, 63(24)

CIVIL LIABILITY
Excuse for not testifying barred, 11266

CIVIL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE
Actions:
Forms, 10938–10959
Joinder, 10960–10966
Limitations, 11007–11033
Manner of commencing, 11055–11097
Parties, 10967–11006
Place of bringing, 11034–11054
Change of venue, 11408–11425
Code provisions liberally construed, 64
Constitutional provisions, V, 14
Costs, 11622–11647
Evidence, general principles, 11254–11407
Executions, 11648–11754
Exemption from legal process, 11755–11771
Motions, 11229–11239
Orders, 11240–11244
Pleadings, 11108–11227
Proceedings auxiliary to execution, 11800–11818
Redemption, 11772–11786
Security for costs, 11245–11253
Trial and judgment, 11426–11612

CIVIL REMEDY
Right not merged in crime, 10958

CIVIL RIGHTS
Constitutional provisions, I, 1–25
Definition, 13251
Infringement punished, 13252

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS
Appointment in certain cities, 5689, 5691
Chairman and clerk, 5692
Chief of police, status, 5699-al
Employees removed, 5702–5711
Examinations in certain cities, 5694–5698
Qualifications, 5690
Rooms and supplies, 5693
Soldiers and sailors preferred, 1159, 1165, 5697

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM
Census employees, 415, 422
Exceptions stated, 1159, 1165, 5697
State mine inspectors, 1228–1243

CIVIL WAR VETERANS
Preferred for appointments, 1159–1165, 5697

CLAIMS
Claims against counties, 5122–5124, 5130(5), 5258–5260, 5293, 5454–5457
Claims against estates of decedents, 11957–11976
Claims against state:
Auditing by state board, 392–403, 406
Investigation by attorney general, 403–405
CLAIMS—Continued
Claims against state—Continued
Payment by state, III, 31; 400-403
Settlement by auditor, 102(5)
Time to file, 393
Unclaimed fees, 143-b1-143-b3
Claims to real estate existing prior to certain years filed and recorded, limitations, 11022-11027
Insolvency cases, 12728-12732, 12740, 12741
Labor and materials under public contract, 10305–10309, 10315
Penal provisions:
False claims for bounty, 5419
Sending out of state to defeat exemption, 11770
Soliciting for suit outside state, 13172–13173
Personal injuries, See Injuries, Personal
Priority in case of receivership, 12717-12718
Recovery after judgment, 10952
Special provisions, See main index heads applicable to the origin of claims
CLAIMS, SETTLERS'
Exemption on location of land grants, XI, 7
Right of settler, 12409
CLAIRVOYANTS
Regulation, municipal, 5745(1)
CLAMS
Search warrants and seizures, 1716
Seizure of unlawful devices to take, 1715
Seizure when unlawfully taken, 1714
Title in state, exceptions, 1704–1707
CLARINDA STATE HOSPITAL
Government by board, 3287-3365
Law applicable, 3483-3517
For a more detailed index see Insane, State Hospitals for
CLAY
Information published, 4033
CLEANING WORKS
Penalty for using dangerous fluids in certain places, 13242, 13243
CLERGYMEN
Bequests received not taxed, 7308(4)
Exemptions, 10843, 11760(17)
Insurance, group, 8676
Marriages solemnized, 10436-10441
Penal offenses, 2179, 2180
Permit for purchase and shipment of wine, 2171-2180
Railroad transportation, 8128(13)
Testifying in court excused, 11263
CLERK OF COURT—Continued
Depositions opened and filed, notice mailed, 11389, 11393
Election contests:
Notice of contest and bond filed, 1024
Subpoenas served, 1030
Fee bills issued and served, 11754
Fee for transcript, 11631
Fees, jury, paid into treasury, 11629
General provisions, See Officers, Public
Guardians ad litem appointed, 10996, 10998
Incumbance book entries, 12140, 12146
Injunction petition filed, 12522
Instructions to jury filed, 11494
Interrogatories filed for deponents, 11371
Mistakes as ground for appeal, 12826
Motions filed and entered on docket, 11232
 Notices, original, filed, 11062
Orders filed and entered on journal, 11244
Penal offenses:
Stirring up suits, 13308
Violating law as to fines, fees or docket, 13311
Pleadings filed, copies delivered, 11110, 11125, 11126
Record of cases entered, 11582–11584
Stay bonds recorded, sheriff notified, 11709, 11710
Trial jurors selected, 11459, 11477–11482
Trial of causes noted, 11438
Warrant for seizure of boat or raft, 12562
Writs issued:
Attachment, 12092
Certiorari, 12457
Execution, 11712, 11714, 11749
Garnishment, 12160
Habeas corpus, 12476
Injunctions, 12525
Replevin, 12183
Subpoenas, 11320
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT★
Accounting system, 112
Accused person arraigned, 13776
Affidavits filed, 11352
Appeals:
Bonds and notices filed, 4753-a6, 5105-a21
Justice court, 10585-10604
Tax decision certified, 7134
Appeals:
Bonds and notices filed, 4753-a6, 5105-a21
Justice court, 10585–10604
Tax decision certified, 7134
Appearance docket:
Book to be kept, 10830(e)
Dates of pleadings, 10833
Entries required, 10831
Memoranda of proceedings, 10834
Return of notice entered, 10832
Appointment, temporary, 1107
Assessment filed, 12725, 12726
Assessors, 5228
Attachment liens entered, 12104
Bail, powers and duties of clerk, See Bail
Bench warrant issued for arrest of defendant, 13761, 13772, 13953
Blank received:
Psychopathic hospital, 3986
Reports for physicians, 4029
Bonds:
General provision, 1065
Liability of clerk and sureties, 10828
★Rules of supreme court, p. 1699 et seq.
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—Continued

Bonds approved or filed:
Assignee, 12726
Costs, 11253
Jitney bus, fee, 5934
Notaries, appointment filed, 1200(2), 1201, 1202, 1204
Officers of building and loan associations, 9324
Person building wall in common, 10173
Public officers, 1077
Receivers, 12715
Stay bond, 12262

Calendars:
Printing and distribution, 11441
Short cause calendar, 10824
Cemetery record, 10201–10205
Calendars:
Court adjourned, 10789, 10790
Coroner or other person directed to execute proc­

Conveyances legalized, 10385
Consuls, notice to, 11845-bl
Commitment of feeble minded, 3413, 3417
Commission issued for taking deposition, 11376
Code and session laws received, 235
City or town, notice of discontinuance published,

Duty on transfer of misdemeanor charges, 13677-b2
Duties in general, 10825
Duties on abolition of superior court, 10756, 10758
Duty on transfer of misdemeanor charges, 13677-b2

Duties under intoxicating liquor law:
Applications for permits filed, 2074, 2132, 2165
Orders recorded, 2124
Permits issued, 2089, 2174
Pharmacist's bond approved, 2083, 2085
Record of permits kept, 2112, 2169, 2174
Report of convictions, 1926-b1
Revocation of pharmacist's license reported, 2111
Suspension of physician reported, 2109

Election, 520
Election contests, judgment filed, 1044
Evidence before grand jury filed and furnished to
defendant, 13725, 13730

Fees:
Accounting, 10837–10839
Certified copy of published act, 61
Changing names, 12651, 12652
Inheritance tax report, 7383, 7383-a
Judgment of foreclosure entered on record, 12387, 12388
Penalty for not reporting, 5253, 5254
Property of county, 5245
Record kept, 5246
Release of attachment, 12145

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—Continued

Fees—Continued
Reports and payments, 5247
Schedule, 10837
Transcript on appeal, 11631
Fees and mileage of jurors certified, effect of error, 5143, 5147
Fence controversies, judgment certified, 1852
General provisions, See County Officers and also
Clerk of Court
Grand jurors drawn, 13678, 13679, 13686, 13688
Habeas corpus papers filed, 12510
Incumbence book, entries made, 11656, 11657, 11797

Index book entries, effect, 10832-d1, 11092–11097
Insane persons, proceedings of special board of
psychopathic hospital filed, 3994
Jail inspector, 5505-5509
Judgment docket, entries made, 10574, 11655, 11709, 12887, 12888, 12668–12671
Juror's attendance certified, 5143, 10847
Jurors drawn, list filed, precept issued, 10848, 10873–10888
Jurors for superior court drawn, 10725, 10735
Jurisdiction commission:
Called for meeting, 10905
Notice of appointment, 10852
Jury list prepared, 10905, 10906
Juvenile court duties, 3611, 3615
Lien claims filed, 10277, 10921
Lien index entries, 10832-dl, 11092-11097
Lien, 11709, 11797, 12387, 12388, 12668–12671
Lien exemptions, 10832-dl, 11709, 12387, 12388, 12668–12671
Lien licenses issued, limitations, record, 10425–10434, 10445-a3
Member of commission of insanity, 3534
Mistake, neglect or omission, effect, 12787(1)
Money deposited as payment of instrument due, notice, 9447, 10826–10828
Notary's records and papers, 1209, 1213
Notices:
Corporation notified of indictment, 13765
Publication, 11102
Oath of attendance of witness outside state, costs collected, 13893, 13894
Sales of escheated land of alien, 10218
Oaths administered, 1215
Office, 5133
Orders relating to guardianship, 12585
Pardons and paroles, information furnished to governor, 3820
Pardons, reprieves, and remission of fines, certified copies filed, 3828
Parole, information furnished board, 3794
Partition decrees filed, 12335
Penal offenses, 10104, 10435, 10904, 12557
Plots:
Additions to cities or towns, duties, 6274, 6276
Petition to vacate filed, 6284
Probate matters, 11825–11845 For a more de­tailed index see Probate Court
Property of deceased persons held, 5216
Property of county, 5245
Record kept, 5246
Release of attachment, 12145

Record of district court:
Books to be kept, 10830
Cases entered, 11601
Certificates and revocations of surety companies, 12762
Petition for change of name, 12649
Records, how kept, 10773, 10798–10803
Schedules of court, 10778
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—Continued

Reports:
- Convictions under motor vehicle law, 5077
- Criminal statistics, 3808-3810
- Fees collected, 5247
- Forfeited bonds, fines, penalties, forfeitures, 12557
- Judgments of paternity, 12667-a53
- Liquor seizures not disposed of, 1994
- Publication, 5153, 5154
- Tax penalty on house of ill fame, 1614
- Trust funds, 5134
- Salary, 5230, 5235-al, 10841
- Sale book, entries made, 11657
- Sheriff's duties performed, 6139, 6788
- Superior court records certified, 10662
- Supplies, 5134
- Suspension from office, 1107
- Talesmen drawn, 10897, 10898
- Term of office, 520
- Title decrees certified to auditor, 10125

Transcripts:
- Appeal from school board, 4301
- Appeals from justice court and in other cases, 10657, 10662
- Bill of exceptions, 11544
- County recorder's transcript certified, 10077
- Judgments filed, docketed, and indexed, 11603-11605
- Juvenile court duties, 3611, 3615
- Oaths administered, 1215(3)
- Penalty for embezzlement, 13031-13034
- Testifying in court excused, 11263

CLERK OF ELECTION, See Elections

CLERK OF MUNICIPAL COURT★
- Account rendered, 10671
- Blank reports for physicians received, 4029
- Bond, 10650
- Code and session laws received, 235
- Committee of feeble-minded, 3413, 3417
- Conciliation cases, 10820, 10821
- Deputy, appointment, 5694-5698, 10649, 10650, 10657
- Oaths administered, 1215(3)
- Postage and supplies, 302, 303
- Printed matter distributed, rule 41
- Title decree certified to county auditor, 10125

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT—Continued

- Appeals from justice court, 10585-10604
- Blanks received, 3986, 4029
- Bond, 10718
- City recorder or clerk to act, 10718
- Commission issued for taking deposition, 11376
- Compensation, 10749
- Conciliation cases, 10820, 10821
- Deposits accounted for, 10733
- Disbarment certified to supreme court, 10937
- Docket of supreme court received, rule 13
- Fees and fines accounted for, 10720-10723
- General provisions, See Clerk of Court
- Judge as clerk, bond, 10701
- Juvenile court duties, 3611, 3615
- Oaths administered, 1215
- Penalty offense, 12557
- Report as to forfeited bonds, fines, penalties, forfeitures, 12557
- Short cause calendars, 10824
- Writs of error issued, 10607

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT★
- Abstracts filed, 12845-12847
- Announcement book, 12813
- Appointment, 12817
- Bond, 1063(1)
- Code, session laws, and reports received, 235
- Complaint and application in removal case, 1101, 1102
- Costs taxed, 11631, 11640, 11641; rules 43-45
- Deputy clerk, qualification and duties, 12821
- Docket printed and distributed, rule 13
- Duties in general, 12818
- Election contest court, clerk, 1000-1005, 1007, 1008
- Fees collected and reported, 1883, 10914, 12819, 12820
- Files, rule 41
- General provisions, See State Officers
- Notices filed, 12841
- Office, 12818
- Opinions and decisions, 14015, 14016
- Original papers returned to clerk below, 12856
- Penalty for embezzlement, 13031-13034
- Testifying in court excused, 11263

CLERKS
- City or town clerk, 5640 For a more detailed index see City or Town Clerk
- Definition, 63(25)
- Office, 63(25)
- Penalty for embezzlement, 13031-13034
- Testifying in court excused, 11263

CLIENTS
- Judgment on motion obtained, 11608

CLOTHING
- Tax exempt, 6944(16)

CLUB HOUSES
- Housing law applicable, 6329(3) For a more detailed index see Housing Law, subhead "Multiple dwellings"
- License, township, 5582-5586
- Penal provisions, 1933, 5587

★Rules of supreme court, p. 1699 et seq.
COACHES
Regulation, municipal, 5970

COAL
Appropriation when in transit, penalty, 8143–8149
Bushel measure, 3236
Penal provisions, 3047–3053, 13086, 13087
Railroad shipments, weighing, 8137–8142
Sale regulated, 3245–3248

COAL DEALERS
Taxable property, 6965

COAL LANDS
Drainage authorized, damages assessed, right of way, consent of owners, 7758–7766

COAL MINE OPERATORS
Actions defended, place, 11045
Definition, 1244
Duties, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1248
Injunction against owners, 1327–1333
Inspectors assisted, 1243
Liability for trespass on adjoining land, 1336
Penal offenses, 1314, 1333, 1337, 1348, 1360, 1494(3), 1337(2, 8)
Place for posting reports, 1241
Reports to labor commissioner, 1324, 1325, 1493, 1519(3), 1521

COAL MINERS
Accidents and deaths reported, 1239
Actions:
Damages for failure to weigh, limitation, 1319
Wages not paid on time, 1232
Assumed risks, 1367, 1368, 1374, 1375, 1495
Cages for lowering and raising, 1280–1282
Charges made against mine inspectors, 1233
Checkweighman furnished, 1320
Compensation for injuries, 1361–1422
Danger notified to, 1292(7)
Deaths, inquest, 5201
Doors in haulage ways closed, 1263
 Drill holes charged, 1297
Duties in mines, 1293–1295, 1327–1337
General provisions, See Employees
Intoxicants prohibited in or around mines, 1295
Liens for labor, 10324, 11718, 11721
Membership on board of examiners, 1226
Penal offenses, 1242, 1337(2, 8)
Powder allowed, 1300
Records kept of coal mined, 1319
Record of condition of traveling ways open to, 1256(3)
Right of appeal against mine inspector's findings, 1257
Wages and paydays, 1322, 1323

COAL MINES—Continued
Elevators, law not applicable, 1678
Employees, See Coal Miners
Employees permitted to go armed, 12939, 12944
Engineers, competency and duties, 1288–1285, 1287–1291
Engines, location, 1308, 1309
Entries used by draft animals, 1264
Escape shafts, limitation on construction, 1248-a1
Escape ways, 1248–1256
Explosives, use, 1298–1290
Fire precautions, 1269, 1275, 1305, 1310

Foremen:
Certificates of competency, 1230, 1287–1291
Charging of drill holes forbidden, 1297
Definition of word, 1286
Duties, 1282
Examination, 1229
Traveling ways, inspected, 1256(3)
Furnace shafts, 1275
Gas masks, 1310-b1, 1310-b2
Gasoline and engines, 1308
Haulage roads, 1260, 1261–1264
Health precautions not covered by statute, 1328–1333
Hoisting appliances, 1250

Hoisting engineers:
Certificates of competency, 1230
Competency, 1285, 1287–1291
Duties, 1284, 1285
Examination, 1229
Illumination, 1312–1318
Inspection, 1292(1), 1516, 1518
Inspectors, 1228–1243 See Mine Inspectors
Intoxicants prohibited, 1295
Land condemned for railway, 7806(5)
Lien of miner for labor, 10324, 11718, 11721
Maps required, 1245–1247
Pet boss, competency and duties, 1287–1292
Powder, 1298–1301
Property injuries, 1293(3), 1294
Props, caps and timbers, 1293(3), 1302
Railway established, 7806(5)
Reports, annual, 1324, 1325
Reports kept of coal mined, 1319
Roads, signs and signals, 1292–1294
Safety appliances and regulations, 1279–1282
Safety precautions not covered by statute, 1328–1333
Scales provided, 1389
Shaft lights, 1271
Shfts constructed, 1249, 1252, 1253
Shot examiners, 1296, 1296-a1, 1297
Signal code, 1282
Signalmen at top and bottom, 1278
Signals used on roads, 1262
Signboards in traveling ways, 1256
Speaking tubes installed, 1277
Stables, 1305
Stairways for escape, 1249, 1255
Stretchers and blankets, 1307
Surveys of workings, 1245(8–10), 1334
Tamping materials, 1303
Telephone systems, 1306
Traveling ways, 1256, 1259, 1261
Tripods, 1282
Underground connections, 1251
Ventilation, 1248–1255, 1265, 1272–1276
Wages paid in money, 1322, 1323
Washing facilities, 1297
Weighers of coal provided, 1319–1321
Weighmen, penalty, 1337(7)
Work suspended for improper conditions, 1276, 1327, 1331
DETAILED INDEX

COAL MINING CAMPS
- Housing law applicable, 2196, 2197
- Permits for construction of new ones, 2197

COAL SHEDS
- Location on railroad, 8169–8176
- Railway liable for destruction, 8170

COCaine
- Sale regulated, 3151–3169

COCK FIGHTS
- Penalty, 13217

CODE
- Amendment, 47
- Annotations:
  - Distribution, 215(7), 238-a2
  - Editor's duties, 156(4, 5), 161
  - New editions, when printed, 267
  - Number of copies printed, 268
  - Price, 265-a1
  - Printing and binding, 265, 266
  - Appropriation for preparation, 177
  - Citation in future, 172
  - Codification of sections, 47
  - Compilation every four years, 156(3)
  - Construction of words, 63, 64
  - Contents, p. 1
  - Definitions of words, 63
  - Distribution, 215(7), 225, 226
  - Drafting bills referring to code, 47
  - Editorial work, p. 1; 169
  - Editor's duty, 136(3)
  - Formal matters omitted, 169-b1
  - Head notes of sections, 49
  - Historical references, 49
  - New editions, 170, 171, 267
  - Number of copies printed, 268
  - Price, 265-a1
  - Printing, style, 168, 265
  - Publication of parts, 176
  - Repeal of sections, 47
  - Revision, recommendations, 47, 156(1), 157
  - Style, p. 1
  - Supervising committee, p. 1
  - Tables of corresponding sections, 238-a2, 265, 266-a1, 268

CODE COMMISSION
- Briefs, distribution of, 238-a1

CODE, COMPILED
- Citation, 174

CODE EDITOR
- Duties, p. 1; 47(4), 156, 157

CODE SUPPLEMENTS
- Citation, 174

CODICILS
- Definition, 63(17)
- Execution, effect, 11853

COERCION
- See also Duress
- Effect in bills of lading cases, 8282, 8295

COFFEE
- Bucket shopping prohibited, 9895–9905

COFFINS
- Dealer's duties, 2394(9), 2410–2413

COHABITATION
- Concubinage, penalty, 13182
- Penalty, 13183
- Void marriage rendered valid, 10445, 10486(3)

COIN
- Counterfeiting and other acts punished, 13153–13155
- Possession of tools to counterfeit, 13158

COKE
- Appropriation when in transit, penalty, 8143–8149
- Penal provisions, 3047–3053

COLD STORAGE PLANTS
- Containers marked, 2866
- Definition, 2857(2)
- Enforcement of law, 2591(9)
- Examination, 2269
- Inspection and supervision, 2590(8)
- License required, fee, 2858–2860, 2864
- Marking food, 2865, 2866, 2871
- Penal provisions, 2872
- Records of receipts and withdrawals, 2861
- Reports, 2862, 2869
- Return of goods to storage forbidden, 2871
- Sale or advertising of goods, 2870
- Sanitation, 2859, 2864
- Storing of impure food prohibited, 2863
- Time period for storage, extensions, 2867, 2868, 2871

COLISEUMS
- Memorial buildings, 500(3)

COLLATERAL SECURITY
- Corporation shares, 8387–8390
- Foreclosure by notice and sale, 12364–12371

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
- Authority granted, 8513, 8515
- Contracts of members for damages, 8514
- Corporations and associations affected, 8515
- Purposes, 8513
- Rule of interpretation, 8516

COLLECTORS
- Collections in violation of prohibition law prohibited, 2069, 2070
- Penalty for embezzlement, 13031–13034

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS
- Laws applicable, 4031–4044
- For a more detailed index see Agricultural College

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
- Accredited professional colleges, 2469, 2470
- Books lent by state library commission, 4535
- Degrees conferred, 8588
- Documents and reports obtainable from state, 227, 233, 238
- Doors opening outward, 1667
- Fire escapes, 1666
- Geological specimens received, 4552
- Graduates qualified for teaching, 3866, 3867, 3885
- Incorporation, 8582
- Inheritances or gifts, 7308(2), 10189–10197
- Libraries, municipal cooperation, 5857, 5865
- Meetings of trustees, 8590
- Penal provisions:
  - Burning building, 12991-b2
  - Defacing building or furniture, 13082
- Professors' exemptions, 10843, 11760(17)
- Public junior colleges, 4267-b1
- Sanitary conditions inspected, 2191(5), 2220(2b)
- State educational institutions, See other index heads
- Tax exempt property, 6944(11)

COLLUSION
- Damages, 10921
- Effect in securing judgment, 12556
COLOR OF TITLE
See also Titles to Property
Occupying claimants, 10129
Relinquishment by governor, 97

COLORED PERSONS
Equal privileges with whites, 13251, 13252

COMBINATIONS, POOLS, AND TRUSTS
Actions for price or payment, defense, 9910
Conspiracy punished, 9906-9908
Contracts and agreements void, 9909
Contracts as to water power, 7781

Corporations forbidden to enter:
Acts prohibited, 9907
Charters forfeited, notice, 9911-9914
Penalty, 9908
Evidence in prosecutions, 11268(2)

Gift enterprises, 9920-9923

Grain dealers:
Combinations prohibited, 9924

Grand jury investigation, 9913, 9919, 9927

Labor unions excepted, 9916
Liability for damages, 9917, 9924
Penalties, 9908, 9918
Prohibition and punishment, 9906-9908, 9915
Railroad pools, 8050
Railroads to prevent continuous shipments, 8051

COMBUSTIBLES
Housing law provisions, 6400, 6401
Regulation, municipal, 5762-5764

CONFORT STATIONS
Establishment authorized, number, 5841
General provisions, See City or Town Buildings Management, 5843
Report required, 5843-a1
Requirements, 5842
Tax levy, 6211(15)

COMFORTS, BED
Law applicable, 3219-3226
Penal provisions, 3047-3053

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Duties of governor, 79 For a more detailed index see Governor, subhead “Commander-in-chief”

COMMENCEMENT OF ACTION
Actual service of notice, 11012, 11055 See Original Notice
Delivery of notice to sheriff, 11012

COMMERCE, See Trade and Commerce

COMMERCE COUNSEL—Continued
Removal, 7917
Supplies and postage, 302, 303
Term of office, 7913
Vacancy, 7914

COMMERCIAL CLUBS
Incorporation, 8582

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION
Interest to be promoted, 3832(5)

COMMERCIAL FEEDS, See Feeds, Commercial

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS, See Fertilizers

COMMISSION
Assignment under chattel loans law, 9427
Excessive interest charge, penalty, 9408
Penalty for accepting or giving in case of corporation employees and public officers, exceptions, 13317-13321
Prohibition when organizing bank, 9275, 9276

COMMISSION FOR BLIND
Laws applicable, 1541-a1-1541-a6

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Lien for charges, 10341, 10342
Penalty for bucket shopping, 9895-9905
Taxable property, 6964

COMMISSION ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS
Law applicable, 65-68

COMMISSION PLAN OF GOVERNMENT
Law applicable, 6477-6610 For a more detailed index see City Commission Plan of Government

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE, See Insurance Department, State

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR, See Labor Commissioner

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC HEALTH, See Health, Public, Commissioner of

COMMISSIONERS
See also Appraisers
Compensation for appraising property, 1219
Damages due to establishment, alteration, or vacation of roads assessed, 4581-4584, 4610, 4613
Establishment of disputed corners and boundaries, 12299-12304
Oaths administered, 1215

COMMISSIONERS FOR IOWA IN OTHER STATES
Acknowledgments taken, 10086
Acts and oaths used as evidence, 1192
Affidavits, use as evidence, 11343
Application, form, filing fee, 1182, 1186
Appointment and tenure, 1180
Commissions in duplicate, revocation, 1180, 1187, 1188, 1197
Depositions taken, 11365-11370, 11375
Evidentiary effect of acts, 1192
Fees for services, 1194
List published, 163, 1190
Oaths, requirements, 1183
Powers, 1187, 1191
Qualifications of applicant, 1184, 1185
Record of appointment kept, 1189
Seal, official, 1181
Signature and seal used as evidence, 1193

COMMISSIONERS OF INSANITY, See Insanity, Commissioners of
COMMISSIONERS OF OTHER STATES IN IOWA
Authority in Iowa, 1196
Commission, 1195
Legalization of acts, 10391, 10394, 10395, 10406

COMMISSIONS
Commissions for services, See Commission
Constitutional provisions, IV, 21
Issuance and registry, 87
Issuance to officers-elect, 37
Notaries public, 1198, 1200

COMMISSIONS, MILITARY
Grant by governor, 441, 445, 448
Loss by resignation and revocation, 441, 442

COMMISSIONS, STATE, See State Boards, Commissions, and Departments

COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM
Law applicable, 39-46
Power to subpoena witnesses, 28
Salaries approved, 2882

COMMITTEES, LEGISLATIVE
Appropriation committees, 337, 338
Claims committees, 405
Committees on code revision, 157
Credentials committee, 8
Disclosures requested from grand jury, 13725
Election contests, 28, 46
Oaths administered, 11
Rooms, 295
Supplies, 302, 303
Witnesses subpoenaed, 23(4), 28, 29, 46, 999

COMMITTEES, PARTY, See Political Party Committees

COMMODOITIES
Bucket shopping prohibited, 9898
Inspection of loaded vehicles, 3250
Sale by standard weight or measure, 3244, 3245–3249, 3256
Weights and measures inspected, 3260–3274

COMMON CARRIERS
Actions against:
- Burden of proving contributory negligence, 11210
- Evidence of damages for violation of law, 11268(8)
- Evidence of issuing free passes, 11268(9)
- Joinder of carriers, 10977–10980
- Place, 11041
- Rights and remedies, 7904
- Bills of lading law, 8245–8299, 9956–9969
- For a more detailed index see Bills of Lading
- Civil liability, 8052
- Claims for loss, damage, or other cause, 8150–8152
- Corporate stock—right to hold, 7945–c1
- Criminal liability, 8053
- Evidence of method of conducting business, 11268(10)
- Express companies, 8236–8244
- Fuel in transit, appropriation, 8143–8149
- Intrastate shipments—routing, 8069–d1
- Liability for damages, 8042, 8043, 8153, 8161
- Lien for charges, 8270, 8271, 8287, 10326–10340
- Motor bus and aerial transportation authorized, 7945–c1
- Motor bus lines in cities, 5904–c1

COMMUNITY CIVIC CONGRESS
Appointment and duties, 5663(13)

COMMUNITIES
City districts established, names, 5831, 5834
Establishment authorized, 5890
Memorial buildings, 500(3)
Municipal indebtedness limited, election to exceed limit, 6239–6247
Rules and regulations, 5833
Superintendent, salary, 5832
Tax levies, 6211(22, 23)

COMMUNICATIONS, PRIVILEGED
Use as evidence, 11257–11259, 11262–11264

COMMUNICATIONS, PRIVILEGED
Use as evidence, 11257–11259, 11262–11264

COMMUNICATION CENTER HOUSES AND RECREATION GROUNDS
Bonds to pay debt, 6248–6251
City districts established, names, 5831, 5834
Establishment authorized, 5890
General provisions, See City or Town Buildings
Land purchased or condemned, 6195(1), 6740
Obstruction deemed nuisance, 12396(5)
Penal provisions, 12396
Powers, municipal, 5945

COMMUNICATIONS, PRIVILEGED
Use as evidence, 11257–11259, 11262–11264

COMMONS
Land purchased or condemned, 6195(1), 6740
Obstruction deemed nuisance, 12396(5)
Penal provisions, 12396
Powers, municipal, 5945

COMMONS
Land purchased or condemned, 6195(1), 6740
Obstruction deemed nuisance, 12396(5)
Penal provisions, 12396
Powers, municipal, 5945

COMMON COUNTS
Abolition, 11108

COMMON LAW
Derogatory code provisions, how construed, 64

COMMON LAW
Derogatory code provisions, how construed, 64

COMMON LAW
Derogatory code provisions, how construed, 64

COMMON LAW
Derogatory code provisions, how construed, 64

COMMON LAW
Derogatory code provisions, how construed, 64

COMMON LAW
Derogatory code provisions, how construed, 64

COMMON LAW
Derogatory code provisions, how construed, 64

COMMON THIEF
Penalty, 13026

COMMUTATIONS
Applications, governor's power, 3820, 3821
Constitutional provisions, IV, 16
DETAILED INDEX

COMMUTATIONS—Continued
Death sentence, 3817
Grant by governor, 3812, 3817, 3825–3828
Report by governor, IV, 16; 248

COMPANIES, See Corporations and also Partnerships

COMPETITION
Discrimination, unfair, 9885–9894
Penal provisions:
Destroying by pools and trusts, 9906–9929
Lessening for public contracts, 9928

COMPLAINT
Definition, 13458
Filing before magistrate, 13460
Filing for arrest of fugitive from justice, 13503
Form, 13459
Liability, when frivolous, 13516
Threat to commit public offense, 13513

COMPOUNDING FELONY
Indictment, 13757
Penalty, 13168, 13169

COMPROMISES
Claims, state, 288
Judgments against county officers, 5136–5138
Taxes, 7193-a1–7193-a3, 7193-b1

COMPROMISING OFFENSES
Compromisable offenses, 14019
Discharge bar to prosecution, 14021
Limitation, 14022
Procedure, 14020

CONCEALMENT
Penal provisions, 8757, 13365

CONCILIATION
Cases excepted, 10823
Conciliators, 10820
Condition to maintaining action, 10822
Labor disputes, See Arbitration and Conciliation
Offer to confess judgment, 12678–12685
Procedure, 10821
Rules for settling controversies, 10820

CONCUBINAGE
Cohabitation, 10445, 10486(3), 13183
Penalty, 13180

CONDITIONAL SALES
Law governing, 10013–10039
For a more detailed index see Sales, Conditional

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT
Authority in negotiable instrument, 9465(2)
Method of making, effect, 12678–12867
Offer by defendant, 12672, 12675
Stay of execution no release of lien, 11716

CONFESSIONS
Bar to conviction, exception, 13903
Treason, I, 16; 12898

CONFIDENCE
Violation punished, 8305

CONGREGATIONS
Penalty for disturbing worship, 13349
Prohibition due to epidemics, 6846

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
Constitutional provisions, III, 37
Districts enumerated, 526-al
Election, general, 504, 506

CONSANGUINITY
Cause for annulment of marriage, 10486
Degrees computed, 63(24)

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS
Exemption in time of peace, VI, 2; 432

CONSERVATION AND PUBLIC PARKS, BOARD
Appointment and tenure, 1795, 1796
Consent to acquisition of lands for fish and game refuge, 4-a2
Construction permits, 1799-b2
Dams erected, damages paid, 1826
Donations of lands or money received, 1804–1808
Duties in general, 1798
Engineer, compensation, 1814, 1817
Expenses, 1811
Funds, expenditures, 1820, 1821, 1823
General provisions, See State Boards
Islands sold, 1823
Jurisdiction, meandered streams and lakes, 1812
Landscaping directed, 1809, 1811
Leases made, 1819
Obstructions, removal of, 1799-b3, 1799-d1
Park lands sold, 1824, 1825
Purchase by cities, 1822-a1–1822-a3
Rules and regulations, 1799-b1
Secretary, 1797

CONSERVATORS OF THE PEACE
Judges, V, 7

CONSIGNOR AND CONSIGNEE
Definition, 8297
For a more detailed index see Bills of Lading

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICTS
Law applicable, 4154–4189
For a more detailed index see School Districts, Consolidated

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS
Normal training of teachers, 3899–3911
For a more detailed index see Schools, Consolidated

CONSPIRACY
Acts included, penalty, 13162
Conspiracy to defraud by fire, 1631
Definition, 9906
Evidence of overt acts, 13902
Penal provisions:
Conspiracy to prosecute, 13163
Defrauding life insurance company, 8758
Restraint of trade, 9908
Seizure of locomotive, 13126
CONSTABLES
Abolition of office upon establishment of municipal court, 10658
Acting as counsel or attorney, penalty, 5251, 5254
Action against, limitation, 11007(4)
Arrests made, 5211
Assemblies dispersed, 13342, 13346
Attachment proceedings, powers and duties, 12084, 12095-12097, 12102, 12107-12113, 12118, 12121-12131
For a more detailed index see Attachment
Bond:
Action upon bond for damages, 10627
Conditions, 1065
Compensation, 10639
Delivery bonds approved, 12188, 12189
Disabled animals killed, 3028
Duties as truancy officers, 4419-4421
Duties in general, 10629
Election, 523
Election contests:
Order executed, 1038
Trial attended, 1023
Execution:
Exemptions, 11757
Liability for damages, 11725
Execution sales, 11722-11746 For a more detailed index see Execution Sales
Executive officer of justice court, 10629, 10630
Fees:
Accounting, 10639
Posting notice or advertisement, 10637, 10638, 11107
Report, 10640
Schedule, 10637, 10638
Fines reported, 10640
Fish and game wardens assisted, 1713-1715
Foreclosure of lien for services of animals, 2970-2974
Garnishment under attachment, 10616, 12101, 12157-12176 For a more detailed index see Garnishment under Attachment
General provisions, See Township Officers
Health warrants executed, 6847, 6850
Injury or death compensated, 1422
Judgments executed, 10565-10567, 10576, 10590
Juros summoned, 10552
Liability for money or property collected, 11608
Lost property, duty, 12200, 12210
Notices served or posted, 1505, 10524, 10619
Nuisances abated, 6847
Order for township election served, 5539
Peace officers, 13405 For a more detailed index see Peace Officers
Penal offenses:
Accepting bribe, 13300
Failure to suppress unlawful assembly, 13345
Refusal to make arrest, 13338
Stirring up quarrels and suits, 13208
Penal provisions, 13307, 13333, 13335, 13364
Permit to carry weapons, 12930
Presence at places of election, 832, 833
Purchasing property at sale, penalty, 5252, 5254
Special constables, fees, bonds, 10627
Subpoenas served, 1505, 11320, 11335
Taxes collected, compensation, 7224
Term of office, 522
Vacancy in office, 1152
Warrants served:
Coroner's jury, 5200, 5203
Seizure of boat or raft, 12562
Writ of replevin executed, 12186
CONSTITUTION, STATE—Continued
Amendments, action to test, 77-d1, 77-d2
Bill of rights, pp. 38, 39
Corporations, pp. 46, 47
Distribution of powers, p. 40
Education and school lands, pp. 47, 48
Enrolled copy, 85
Executive department, pp. 43, 44
Judicial department, pp. 44, 45
Legislative department, pp. 40-43
Militia, p. 45
Miscellaneous provisions, p. 49
Original copies, 85
Preamble, p. 37
Right of suffrage, pp. 39, 40
Schedule, pp. 50, 51
State debts, pp. 45, 46
Supreme law, XII, 1
Teachers to be examined, 3862
Teaching in schools, 4256
CONSTITUTION, UNITED STATES
Reprint, literal, pp. 10-19
Teachers to be examined, 3862
Teaching in schools, 4256
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
Action to test, 77-d1 See citations thereunder
Adopted amendments, pp. 52, 53
Adoption procedure, p. 49
Designation on ballot, 761-764
Proposal and submission, X, 1, 2; 69-77
Voting method, 921, 926
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
Referendum of question, X, 3; 507
CONSTRUCTION, RULES OF
Attachment law, 12143
Code of civil practice, 64
Constitutional provisions, III, 29; XII, 1
Housing law, 6529
Law on quieting title, 12292
Rules, 63, 64
Uniform laws, 68
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES
See also Contractors
Action, place of bringing, 11042
Action to restrain, notice, 12621
Excepted from law relating to professional engineers, 1857, 1876
CONSTRUCTIVE NOTICE
Action affecting real estate, 11092-11097
Condemnor's right to land, 7860
Forfeiture of real estate contract, 12393
Perpetuation, 11097
Purchase at execution sale, 11745
Record of list of federal land grants, 99
Recording of railroad lands, 10076
Rights of parties in real action, 12242
CONSULS
Notice to, in settlement of estates, 11845-b1
Rights and powers under workmen's compensation act, 1411-1413
CONSUMERS
Collective bargaining, 8513-8516
Cooperative associations, capitalized, 8459-8485
Cooperative associations, nonprofit-sharing, 8486-8512
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES
Action for damages due to exposure, 2278
Animal diseases, 2643-2664 For a more detailed index see Animal Health

CONSTITUTION, STATE—Continued
Amendments, pp. 52, 53

CONSTRUCTION, STATE—Continued
Amendments, action to test, 77-d1, 77-d2
Bill of rights, pp. 38, 39
Corporations, pp. 46, 47
Distribution of powers, p. 40
Education and school lands, pp. 47, 48
Enrolled copy, 85
Executive department, pp. 43, 44
Judicial department, pp. 44, 45
Legislative department, pp. 40-43
Militia, p. 45
Miscellaneous provisions, p. 49
Original copies, 85
Preamble, p. 37
Right of suffrage, pp. 39, 40
Schedule, pp. 50, 51
State debts, pp. 45, 46
Supreme law, XII, 1
Teachers to be examined, 3862
Teaching in schools, 4256

CONSTITUTION, UNITED STATES
Reprint, literal, pp. 10-19
Teachers to be examined, 3862
Teaching in schools, 4256

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
Action to test, 77-d1 See citations thereunder
Adopted amendments, pp. 52, 53
Adoption procedure, p. 49
Designation on ballot, 761-764
Proposal and submission, X, 1, 2; 69-77
Voting method, 921, 926

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
Referendum of question, X, 3; 507

CONSTRUCTION, RULES OF
Attachment law, 12143
Code of civil practice, 64
Constitutional provisions, III, 29; XII, 1
Housing law, 6529
Law on quieting title, 12292
Rules, 63, 64
Uniform laws, 68

CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES
See also Contractors
Action, place of bringing, 11042
Action to restrain, notice, 12621
Excepted from law relating to professional engineers, 1857, 1876

CONSTRUCTIVE NOTICE
Action affecting real estate, 11092-11097
Condemnor's right to land, 7860
Forfeiture of real estate contract, 12393
Perpetuation, 11097
Purchase at execution sale, 11745
Record of list of federal land grants, 99
Recording of railroad lands, 10076
Rights of parties in real action, 12242

CONSULS
Notice to, in settlement of estates, 11845-b1
Rights and powers under workmen's compensation act, 1411-1413

CONSUMERS
Collective bargaining, 8513-8516
Cooperative associations, capitalized, 8459-8485
Cooperative associations, nonprofit-sharing, 8486-8512

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES
Action for damages due to exposure, 2278
Animal diseases, 2643-2664 For a more detailed index see Animal Health
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—Continued

Causes of sickness, 6836, 6840
Causes prevented, 6847
Chapter applicable, 2247-2279
Closing of public places, 6846

Communicable diseases:
Care of persons infected, 2251
Death certificates, 2327
Definition, 2247(1)
Disinfection, 2269
Persons not to work in hotels and food establishments, 2831
Definitions, 2247
Detention hospitals, 2264, 2265
Housing law provisions, 6405
Information prepared by state board of health, 2220(2d)

Isolation:
Definition, 2247(5)
Expense of maintaining, 2274-2277
Forcible removal, fees, 2258, 2259
Hospitals, 2257
Infected persons, 6848-6850
Instructions to persons, 2256
Medical attendance and supplies, 2270, 2272
Rights of isolated persons, 2271
Termination, 2266

Penal provisions, 2278, 2279

Placard diseases:
Definition, 2247(2)
Report by physician, 2249
Warning signs, 2248, 2253, 2254

Quarantinable diseases:
Definition, 2247(3)
Disinfection, 2268
Report by physician, 2249

Quarantine:
Definition, 2247(4)
Establishment, 2252
Expense of maintaining, 2274-2277
Forcible removal, fees, 2258, 2259
Hospitals, 2257
Infected persons, 6848-6850
Instructions to persons, 2256
Medical attendance and supplies, 2270, 2272
Temporary pending diagnosis, 2255
Termination, 2266
Warning signs, 2248, 2254
Removal of infected person, expenses, 2260-2263
Reports, 2248-2250, 6836, 6840
Warning signs, 2248, 2253, 2254

CONTAINERS

Dairy products:
Brand or mark, 3096, 3100
Definition, 3094
Milk bottles to be marked, 3095
Retention forbidden, 3097
Return of milk and cream bottles, 3098
Stray containers, 3099
Definitions, 3029(4), 3191
Labeling, 3037-3044
Penal provisions, 3047-3053
Registration authorized, 13063-13065

CONTEMPT—Continued

Election contests, 1016, 1018, 1032
Executors or administrators, 12069
Failure to appear or answer in probate court, 11926
Failure to obey subpoena of executive council, 1115
Failure to return justice's venire, 13575
Habeas corpus proceedings, 12496, 12497, 12509
Injunction against liquor nuisance, 2020, 2027-2030, 2049
Injunction cases, 1598, 1604-1606, 12535-12539
Judgment debtor or others, 11648, 11810, 11818
Juror's failure to appear, 10891, 11477
Mandamus proceedings, 12453
Mine operator, 1333
Offense against general assembly, 23-27, 46
Orders of state health department, 2207, 2208
Parent's or guardian's failure to obey juvenile court, 3627
Penalties, 2029, 2030, 12541-12544
Quo warranto proceedings, 12439
Railroads, 5925, 7884
Receivership proceedings, 9245, 12719-b2
Replevin proceedings, 12187, 12197
Resisting execution of process, 13334
Sheriff's disobedience, 5186, 10889
Violation of law as to impaneling grand jury, 13687
Witnesses, 323, 11333, 11334, 11525, 13709, 13885, 13896

CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS

Affidavit necessary, 12545
Answers to interrogatories compelled, 11192
Courts and officers authorized to punish contempt, 12540-12542
Enforcement of judgment, 11648
Evidence in writing filed, 12547
Indictment not barred, 12551
Notice to show cause, 12546
Penalties, fines, and imprisonment, 12543, 12544
Record, 12548
Review by certiorari, 12550
Warrant of commitment, 12549
Witness failing to attend or testify, 11333, 11334

CONTESTING ELECTIONS

General provisions, 981-986
Special provisions, 987-1044 For a more detailed index see Elections, Contested

CONTINGENT CLAIMS

Proof against estate of decedent, 11965

CONTINGENT ESTATES

Conveyance of contingent remainders, 10046, 10047
Effect of action for partition, 12312, 12315
Inheritance tax, 7397

CONTINUANCES*

Admission of absent evidence by adverse party, effect, 11445
Affidavit, contents, 11444, 11446
Agreement of parties, 11453
Appeal in case of court's error, 11450
Appeal by writ, 12884; rule 35
Application by motion, amendment allowed, 11422,
11444, 11447
Bar in action against owner of boat or raft, 12563
Bar in action of forcible entry and detainer, 12277
Case continued on docket, 11464
Causes, special:
Amendment of pleading, 11183
Death of party, 10959
Failure of party to appear or testify, 11336, 11337

*Rules of supreme court, p. 1699 et seq.
CONTINUANCES—Continued
Causes, special—Continued
Failure to answer interrogatories, 11188
Judge as witness, 11265
Causes in general, 11124, 11143
Change of venue after, 11141
Continuance by one of several defendants, 11455
Costs, 11336, 11442, 11452, 11453
Criminal cases, 13843, 13852-13854, 14025
Effect of adjournment of court, 10791-10793
Justice court cases, 10530-10533
Motion and objections part of record, 11449
Motion filed, entry on appearance docket, 11224, 11446, 11451
Notice of trial required after, 11438
Notice served on legal representative of defendant, 10959
Objections, written, 11448
Offer of judgment no cause, 12685
Proceedings auxiliary to execution, 11809
Referee's power to grant, 11525
Right of plaintiff where one or more of defendants not served, 11091(2)
CONTRACEPTIVES
Penal provisions of obscenity law, 13190, 13191
CONTRACTORS
Construction companies, See Construction Companies
Counsel in cases involving certain patents, 82
Excepted from law relating to professional engineers, 1855, 1876
Independent contractors not entitled to workmen's compensation, 1421(3)
Liens, mechanics', 10261-10298
Subcontractors, See Subcontractors
CONTRACTS
See also Contracts, Public
Actions on contracts:
Action brought for beneficiary by another, 10968
Action to obtain discovery of names and residences of parties liable, 10953-10955
Assignee's or payee's rights, 9446
Breach and injunction, 12513, 12514
Change of venue, 11411
Costs, when paid by sureties, 9457
Costs in action on written contract, 11644-11647
Counterclaims, 11151
Demand of performance necessary, 9443
Effect of assignment, 9445
Evidence admissible, 11285-11288
Evidence of intention of parties, 11275
Limitation of action, 11007(5, 6)
Nonperformance by owners of boats or rafts, 12558, 12570
Parties, how designated, 10988
Place of bringing, 11038-11040, 11042
Place of trial in justice court, 10509
Plaintiff, 10968
Plaintiff's option when suing persons jointly bound, 10975
Pleadings, 11129, 11169, 11206, 11208, 11209
Recovery of personal property, interpleader, 11002
Revival by admission in writing or new promise, 11018
Specific performance, 8278, 9997, 11027, 11028, 11081(4), 12061, 12382
Successive actions, 10956
Time of accrual, 9443
Violation of pure food and drug law, 3056
Assignment:
Assignee's rights, 9451-9455
Assignor liable without notice, 9456
Assignment—Continued
Effect on labor and property contracts, 9444-9446
Instruments for payment of money, 9447, 9451
Maker's rights, 9451, 9452
Nonnegotiable instruments, 9451
Notice to maker, effect, 9445, 9447, 9451-9455
Open accounts, 9453
Place of performance, 9444, 9445
Usurious contracts, 9409
Validity of wage assignment, 9454, 9455
Validity when prohibited, 9452
Attachment to recover upon, 12083
Bar as between husband and wife, 10447
Consideration:
Failure as defense, 9441
Implied in written contracts, 9440
Constitutional protection, I, 21
Contracts for future delivery, 9896
Contracts for purchases and sales on margins prohibited, penalty, 9895-9897
Contracts of hire, construction, 1377, 1378
Contracts to sell personal property, 9930-9945
For a more detailed index see Sales of Personal Property, subhead "Contracts to sell and sales"
Corporation articles and franchises, 8376
Corporation contracts:
Issues on installment plan regulated, 8517-8524
Sale regulated, See Investment Companies
Husband or wife bound by other's contracts, exception, 10466, 10465, 10486
Illegal when restricting liability for defective machinery, 1495
Impairment prohibited, I, 21; 8376
Injunction to prevent breaches, 12513
Insurance contracts, See Insurance Companies, subhead "Policies"
Interest rate allowed, 9404-9406
Labor contracts:
Contracts of hire, 1377, 1378
Demand of performance, when necessary, 9443
Effect of assignment, 9445
Place of tender, 9444, 9445
Legalization of certain contracts, 10368, 10369, 10378, 10404
Limitation by carrier, 8042, 8156
Loan contracts not enforceable when illegal, 9406, 9429
Marriage contracts, 10427-10445
Minimum wage contracts, 4343
Minors' contracts, 10493-10495
Money contracts:
Effect of assignment, 9447
Effect of tender of payment, 9447
Objection to money tendered, 9450
Offer in writing to pay, effect, 9448
Place of tender, holder absent, 9447
Receipt demandable, 9450
Tender of payment, 9448, 9449
Mortgage by railroad, 7943
Penal provisions:
Gift enterprise, 9921
Forging assignment, 13139(8)
Pools and trusts, 9906-9929 For a more detailed index see Combinations, Pools, and Trusts
Performance:
Action, specific, See "Actions" above
Deeds of trust as security, 12363
Demand, when necessary, 9443
Place, 9444, 9445, 9447
Tender, 9443-9450
Time, 9443
CONTRACTS—Continued

Pooling contracts of railroads, 8050
Price-fixing contracts, evidence, 11288(2)

Property contracts:
Demand of delivery, when necessary, 9443
Effect of assignment, 9444
Effect of tender, lien, 9446
Offer in writing to deliver, effect, 9448
Place of tender, 9444, 9445
Tender of delivery, 9448, 9449
Railroads to prevent continuous shipments, 8051

Real estate contracts:
Abandonment when given before 1900, 10070
Completion by guardians, 12386
Enforcement when homestead affected, 10147
Foreclosure, 12382, 12383
Forfeiture or cancellation, 12389-12394
Legalization, 10368, 10369
Married woman's rights, 10050

Recording necessary:
Conditional transfer of personal property, 10016
Purchase or lease of utility equipment, 10033-10039

Rescission of sales contracts, 9982(1), 9990, 9993, 9997

Sales act, when not applicable, 10006
Seals unnecessary, 9439
Special provisions, See index heads applicable to parties making contracts

Sureties, how protected, 9457-9460
Tax, inheritance, on property covered, 7307(4)
Tender of payment or performance, 9443-9450
Time, essence, 12382
Tontine contracts, 8517
Usurious contracts:
Assignee's rights, 9409
Penalty, civil, 9407
Penalty, criminal, 9408

Void contracts:
Gaming contracts, 9442
Restraint of trade, 9909
Unfair discrimination, 9889
Violation of prohibitory law, 2065-2071
Wage contracts of railroads, 7990

CONTRACTS, PUBLIC—Continued

Payments, fund held back, 5774, 10310-10312, 10320
Penal provisions:
Budget law violation, 390
Interest of state, county or township officers, 13324, 13326, 13327
Performance, how enforced, 358
Preference given Iowa products and labor, 1171-b1-1171-d3
Provision read into every contract, forfeiture for false statements, 9928
Public improvements, labor and material for, bonds, 1029-10323
Regulations, state, 351-362
Restriction of performance, 10300-10302
Special provisions, See index head applicable to public corporations making contracts
Subcontractors and workmen protected, 5774

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHARITY
Penalty, 1921-b6
Soliciting regulated, 1921-b1-1921-b6

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE
Burden of proof in actions, 11210
Defense of employer, exception, 1367, 1375, 8158

CONTRAVERSIES
Conciliation, 10820-10824
Penalty for stirring up, 13308
Submission to arbitrators, 12695-12710
Submission to court for judgment, 12686-12694

CONVENTIONS, COUNTY
Superintendent of schools and county board of education elected, 4098-4104, 4119

CONVENTIONS, PARTY
Laws relating to conventions, 656-675
For a more detailed index see Political Party Conventions

CONVENTS
Housing law applicable, 6329(3) For a more detailed index see Housing Law, subhead “Multiple dwellings”

CONVERSATION
Use as evidence, 11272, 11273

CONVERSION
Action by buyer of goods, 9995
Damages in case of logs, 13021
Effect in bills of lading cases, 8282, 8295
Penal provisions, 1921-b6, 13030
Warehouse goods, 9670

CONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY
Abandonment of unperformed contract for deed given before 1900, 10070
Acknowledgment, 10085-10106 For a more detailed index see Acknowledgment
Actions to set aside, annul, etc., limitation, 11021-11029
Adverse possession no bar, 10044
After-acquired interest, exception, 10043
Approval by court in case of real estate of decedents, 11946-11948
Assignment of original entry or certificate of entry, 10072
Basis to absentee's rights after administration of estate, 11911
Contingent remainders, 10046, 10047

CONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY—Continued
Abandonment of unperformed contract for deed given before 1900, 10070
Acknowledgment, 10085-10106 For a more detailed index see Acknowledgment
Actions to set aside, annul, etc., limitation, 11021-11029
Adverse possession no bar, 10044
After-acquired interest, exception, 10043
Approval by court in case of real estate of decedents, 11946-11948
Assignment of original entry or certificate of entry, 10072
Basis to absentee's rights after administration of estate, 11911
Contingent remainders, 10046, 10047
CONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY—Cont'd
Conveyance by commissioner appointed by court to carry judgment into effect, 11613–11620
Conveyance by "heir" or "spouse" of deceased prior to 1900 deemed conclusive evidence of right to convey, 10079
Conveyances by executors, guardians, and others, 8456, 8457
Conveyances to state or municipal corporations authorized, 10246
Covenant of warranty in sale of city or town lot, 6287
Deed records transcribed, 10081–10083
Deeds, forms, 10084 See Deeds
Description of land:
Platting when insufficient, 6295–6299
Town lots, 6286, 6288, 6295–6299
Effect of changing plat of homestead, 10141
Errors, notice by auditor, 10126
Estate in fee simple, 10041
Execution and delivery by foreign executors, 11879–11881
Execution sales, state, county or other municipalities, 12345, 12346
Execution and recording after partition proceedings, 12590, 12591
Examination by clerk as to taxes due, 7381
Examination by state banking department, 9259
Fairies, notice by auditor, 10125
Future estates, 10045
Husband and wife:
Conveyance by one to other, 10449
Conveyance by spouse under power of attorney legalized, 10589
Conveyance when one absent, 10456, 10457
Effect on after-acquired interest, 10043
Joinder, effect of covenants, 10051, 10052
Proceedings when one insane, 10451–10454
Index books, 10109–10115, 10119–10123
Islands or abandoned river channels, 10232, 10239, 10241, 10245
Land subject to lien for purchase price, 10057, 10058
Legalization of sheriffs' deeds prior to 1900, 10396, 10397, 10406
Legalizing acts, 10363–10406 For a more detailed index see Legalizing Acts Affecting Real Estate
Life or other limited estate since 1907, 10060
Married woman's rights, 10050, 10099
Mortgages, form, 10084 For a more detailed index see Mortgages of Real Estate
Names or initials, effect of variation, 10071
Perpetuities prohibited, 10127
Power of attorney, revocation, 10066
Proof of execution and delivery in lieu of acknowledgments, 10095–10098
Recitals as evidence, 12291
Record book, 10113, 10118
Recording, effect, 10066–10078, 10105 For a more detailed index see Records of Instruments
Revocation, 10066
Rule in Shelley's case abolished, 10059, 10060
Seal of corporation attached, exception, 10067–10069
Seals of nonresident notaries, 10080
Sheriff's deeds, 11745–11746

CONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY—Cont'd
Tenancy in common, 10054
Transcript, effect of recording, in case of estates of decedents, 11950
Transfer book entries, 10116, 10120, 10123–10126
Transfers in violation of prohibitory law, 2065–2069
Unrecorded conveyance, notice of, in real action or action for partition, 12237, 12313
Validity against subsequent purchasers, conditions, 10105, 10106
Warranty of title, 10084
CONVEYANCES FOR TRANSPORTATION
Conveyances for hire, municipal regulation, 5970
Seizure and sale when transporting liquor, 2000–2016
CONVICTION
Bar to action in another county, 13457
Bar to another prosecution, 13807, 13808
Cause of divorce, 10475, 10476
Conviction for lower degree, 13918–13920
Conviction of some defendants jointly tried, 13921
Evidence in trials, 11270
Evidence required in certain cases, 13899–13904
Judgment of conviction, 13951
Plea to indictment, 13799, 13801, 13804, 13805
Reports, 3808–3810, 5077
CONVICTS
Actions brought and defended, 6894, 6895, 7295, 10989, 11166
Confined in jails, 5497–5521
Disqualification for voting, 5, 11270
Imprisonment for refusal to pay fine, 5737
Indictment and trial, 13768, 13769
Labor:
Hard labor in jails, earnings, 5512–5518, 6725
State prisons, 3757–3766
Vagrants, proceeds, 13387–13391
Prisoners, See Jails and also Penitentiary
Protection, 5520, 5521
Restoration to citizenship, 3823, 3825, 3837
Solitary confinement, 5517
COOPERATION
Funds used to teach, 8476, 8509
COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS
See also index heads below
Agents, penal offenses, 9260
Amendment of articles, 8466, 8467
Applicability of law to existing associations, 8481
Articles of incorporation, contents, filing and recording, fee, 8460–8462
Authority to organize, 8459
Banking law applicable if trusts accepted and executed, 9259
Business of another purchased, 8471, 8472
Capital stock:
Investment in other associations, 8470
Power to increase or reduce, 8466
Collective bargaining, 8613–8616
Contracts with members, 8514
Debts:
Private property not liable, 8484
Definition of terms, 8459
Directors, 8463, 8464
Dissolution, 8479
Dividends, 8476–8479
Duration, 8364
Examination by state banking department, 9259
COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS—Continued

Fees, 8462
Forfeiture of charter, 9260

Funds:
Educational fund, 8476
Reserve fund, how invested, 8470, 8475
Use restricted, 8483

General provisions, See Associations
Incorporation, number of persons required, 8459
Incorporation certificate required, 8461
Officers, penal offense, 8465
Penalty for violation of law, 8482
Permit to do business, 8461
Powers in general, 8468
Products dealt in, 8468
Purposes of organization, 8459, 8460
Reinstatement after delinquency, 8480-a6
Renewal, 8365-8370
Reports, 8480
Reports, delinquency, cancellation of corporate rights, 8480-a1-8480-a6
Reports, exemptions, 8480-a2
Shares of other associations bought, 8470

Stockholders:
Certificates received for stock fully paid, 8473
Election and removal of directors, 8463, 8464
Ownership of shares limited, 8469
Private property not liable for debts, 8484
Voting, 8469, 8474
Subscriber's right to vote, 8473
Trustee for association selling out, 8472
Trusts accepted and executed, banking law applicable, 9259
Use of term "cooperative" restricted, 8482
Violation of law enjoined, 8482

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS, NONPROFIT-SHARING

Amendment of articles, 8491
Applicability of law to existing associations, 8509
Articles of incorporation, contents, filing and recording, fee, 8488-8490
Assessments, 8506
Authority to organize, 8486
Bonds and securities sold, 8504, 8511
Central cooperative associations, 8499, 8500
Collective bargaining, 8513-8516
Contracts with members, 8503, 8514
Debts:
Authority to borrow, 8504
Liability of members, 8488
Definition of terms, 8487
Directors, election and removal, 8492
Dissolution, 8512
Dividends, 8507
Duration, 8512
Educational purpose, 8507
Expenses, how paid, 8506, 8511
Fees, 8490

Funds:
Educational fund, 8507
Reserve fund, 8507
Use restricted, 8511

General provisions, See Associations

Incorporation:
Articles, filing, 8488
Certificate required, 8489
Duration, 8512
Incorporation, nature of, 8485-b1
Number of persons required, 8486

Members:
Associations as members, 8500
Cancellation of membership, 8497

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS, NONPROFIT-SHARING—Continued

Members—Continued
Dues paid, 8506
Duty to buy or sell, penalty, 8503, 8514
Liability for debts, 8488, 8505
Membership certificates, 8495-8498
Persons eligible, 8494
Voting power, 8487, 8500-8502
Officers, 8493
Penalties for violation of law, 8508, 8510
Permit to do business, 8489
Power to compel sales or purchases, 8503
Products of nonmembers not handled, 8487
Promotion expenses, 8511
Purposes, 8486-8488, 8507

Reinstatement after delinquency, 8508-a6
Renewal, 8512
Report, annual, 8508
Reports, delinquency, cancellation of corporate rights, 8508-a1-8508-a5
Reports, exemption, 8508-a1
Solicitors, 8511

Stockholders:
Contracts for damages, 8514
Liability, 8505
Teaching benefits, 8507
Use of term "cooperative" restricted, 8510

COOPERATIVE BANKS, See Banks, Cooperative

COOPERATIVE CREAMERY ASSOCIATIONS

Duration, 8364
Fees, 8350, 8369
Renewal, 8365-8370

COPARTIES
Costs, how shared, 11634

COPIES OF PAPERS
Use as evidence, 11289, 11294, 11296, 11300, 11311, 11312

CORN AND SMALL GRAIN GROWERS’ ASSOCIATION
Convention, annual, 2940(4)
Delegation to state convention, 2874(8)
Duties and purposes, 2940
Employees, 2942
Executive committee, 2941
Expenses and salaries, 2942, 2943
Recognition, 2939
Reports and data published, 2595

CORNERS
Action to establish disputed corners, 12298-12309
For a more detailed index see Real Property, subhead “Action to establish disputed corners”

CORONER
Acting as counsel or attorney, penalty, 5251, 5254
Acting coroner, 5217
Arrest of suspects, 5210-5213
Bail, 5201
Least bodies and property disposed of, 2353, 5215, 5216
Death particulars furnished, 2321, 2322, 5214-c1
Death by accident or violence, report required, 5214-c1
Deputy, 5238
Disinterment applied for, 2340
Election, 820
Expenses of court, 5151(5)
Fees, 5237
General provisions, See County Officers
Oaths administered, 1215
Penal offenses, 2356, 5216, 13300, 13308, 13338
CORONER—Continued

Penal provisions:
- False personation, 13307
- Refusing to assist, 13333, 13335

Physician employed, fees, 5218
Purchasing property at sale, penalty, 5252, 5254
Report of deaths, 5214
Sheriff's duties performed, 5198
Subpoenas served, 11320
Term of office, 520

CORONER'S JURY

Contempt, 5205

Inquests:
- Deaths of miners, 1326, 1350
- Feeble-minded person's death, 3447
- Fees, 5218, 5219
- General provisions, 5200–5209
- Insane patient's death, 3516
- Oath, 5204
- Physician's duty, fees, 5218
- Summons, 5200–5203
- Vacancies, 5204
- Verdict, 5208, 5209
- Witnesses, fees, 5205, 5219

CORPORATION COUNSEL, See City Corporation Counsel

CORPORATIONS, FOREIGN

Actions by or against:
- Actions in corporate name, 10984
- Contracts, defense, 8427, 8433, 8434
- Fees and penalties due, 8430
- Notice by publication, 11081(5)
- Original notice, 11072
- Security for costs, 10527, 10528, 11245
- Agent's liabilities and obligations, 8431, 8432, 8437
- Articles filed, application for permit, fees, increase of capital, 8420–8425, 8433–8438
- Assignee's rights, 8427, 8433, 8434
- Attachment, 12880(1)
- Capital stock:
  - Issues, when void, 8437
  - Public utility corporations, law applicable, 8433–8438
- Corporations not for pecuniary profit, 8600–8603
- Creditors' rights to close up, 8438
- Dissolution, receivership, 8438
- Fees paid annually, penalty for delinquency, liens, exemptions, 8420–8422, 8433, 8435
- Forfeiture of permit, 8453
- Holding companies, 8434–8438
- Laws applicable, 8432
- Officers' liabilities and obligations, 8431, 8432, 8437
- Penal offenses, 8431
- Penalties, 8430, 8431, 8437, 8443–8454
- Permits to do business, fees, 8420–8435
- Powers and duties in general, 8429–8433, 8437
- Property rights in Iowa, 8403, 10214–10220
- Public utility corporations, issuance and sale of stock, 8433–8438
- Reports, annual, and fee, 8435, 8439–8442
- Right to do business, conditions, 8429, 8453

CORPORATIONS FOR PROFIT—Continued

Actions by or against—Continued

Action to test rights, 12417–12439 For a more detailed index see Quo Warranto Proceedings
Agents to defend, 11046
Ansers to interrogatories, 11190
Arraignment on criminal charge excused, 13770
Bonds for costs, when given, 11245
Books produced by agents, 8400
Buyer's defense in action for price, 9910
Damages for blacklisting, 13253, 13264
Damages for fraud, 8377
Defense of want of legal organization barred, 8401
Execution of judgment, 8395, 8397, 8399, 11706
Fees and penalties due, 8447
Indictment, notice given, 13765–13767
Legislative control, VIII, 12; 8376
Notice of criminal action, 13564
Original notice, service, 8355, 8356, 8420, 11072–11079
Place, 11042–11048
Pleadings, 8401, 11161, 11207, 11208
Advertisements, forms registered, 9867–9875

Agents:
- Banks and trust companies, 9284(3)
- Election offenses, 8405–8407
- False statements, penalty, 8404
- Liability for debts, 8378
- List posted, 8582
- Penalties, 8377, 8378, 8381, 8419, 8419, 9260, 9408, 13031–13034, 13071, 13317–13321
- Sale of securities regulated, See Investment Companies

Articles of incorporation:
- Adoption and recording, 8434
- Amendments, fees, 8360, 8361
- Amendments legalized, 10413
- Approval by state, 8344–8347
- Banks—approval, 9140–c1
- Duration, 8364
- Expiration, effect, 8392
- Fee paid, 8349, 8350
- Forfeiture, 8379, 8446–8453, 9260, 9912
- Legalization in certain cases, 9143
- Legislative control, VIII, 12; 8376
- Penalty for violation, 8377–8379
- Provisions as to stock, 8391
- Reasons for rejection, 8346
- Renewal, fee, 8368–8370
- Assessments, 8390

Assets:
- Distribution after dissolution, 8418, 8438
- Penalty for misrepresentation, 8377–8379
- Assignment for benefit of creditors, 12720–12750
  For a more detailed index see Assignment for Benefit of Creditors
- Assignment or indorsement of negotiable instruments, effect, 9422
- Associations issuing stock on installment plan regulated, 8517–8524
- Banking business, use of certain words prohibited, penalties, 9151–9154, 9200, 9258, 9279, 9280
- Banking law applicable if trusts accepted and executed, 9259
- Banks, See Banks
- Bills of lading, 8297
- Bonds and debentures, warranty of seller, sale regulated, 8525–8531, 9225

Books and records:
- False statements, penalty, 8381, 8404
- Inspection, public, 8385
- Production as evidence, 8400
DETAILED INDEX 1812
CORPORATIONS FOR PROFIT—Continued

Books and records—Continued
Stock and transfer books, 8354
Transfer of shares entered, 8385, 8386
Building and loan associations, 9306–9402 For a more detailed index see Building and Loan Associations

By-laws:
Legislative control, 8376
Posting required, 8382
Power of corporation, 8341
Provisions as to stock, 8391

Capital stock:
Amount paid in to be indorsed on certificates or shares, penalty, exceptions, 8408–8411
Cancellation for violation of law, reimbursement of shares,
Certificate of issuance, 8416, 8433
Fees paid for increases, 8349, 8360, 8368
Issuance requirements, 8412–8419
Penalty for decreasing, 8378
Report, annual, 8399
Shares, See “Shares of stock” below
Statements posted, 8383
Trust companies, 9259
Unlawful issues, penalties, 8412–8419
Unpaid installments, liability of stockholders,
Certificates of authority, See “Permits” below
Combinations, pools and trusts prohibited, 9906–9929
Commission for organizing banks prohibited, penalty, 9927, 9928
Constitutional provisions, VIII, 1–12

Contracts:
Power of corporation, 8341
Provision deemed part, 9928
Void contracts, 9909
Void for unfair discrimination, 9889
Conveyances legalized, 10394, 10409
Cooperative associations, 8459–8512 For a more detailed index see Cooperative Associations
Creamery associations, Covered by this index but see also Creamery Associations
Creditors' rights, 8396, 8402, 8451

Debts:
Directors, officers, and stockholders liable in certain cases, 8378
Property liable to execution for payment, 8394–8398
Statement posted, 8383
Stockholder's liability, 8341(5), 8362, 8386, 8394–8398
Definition, 83(13)
Delinquent corporations, notice, 8447–8449

Directors:
False statements, penalty, 8404
Liability for debts, 8378
Misconduct, effect, 12431

Discrimination, unfair:
Contracts and agreements void, 9889
Prohibited and punished in purchases and sales, 9885–9888

Dissolution:
Effect on franchise, 8399
Notice published, 8363
Order of court, 8402, 8418, 8438, 8520, 8524
Ouster proceedings, 12428
Penalty for violation of law, 8418, 8438, 9260
Trustees appointed by court, bonds, powers and duties, 12432–12438

CORPORATIONS FOR PROFIT—Continued

Dividends:
Liability for debt, 8400
Penal provision, 8378

Duration, 8364
Electric light and power companies, Covered by this index but see also Electric Light and Power Companies

Employees:
False charges concerning honesty, punished, 13255
List posted, 8392
Mutual benefit societies, 8894
Penal offenses, 8381, 13081–13084, 13071, 13317–13330
Engineer to be registered, exception, 1876
Examination by state banking department, 9259
Fees paid annually, penalty for delinquency, liens, exemptions, 8440–8458, 8523, 8524

Franchises:
Forfeiture, 8379, 8464–8455, 9260
Legislative control, VIII, 12; 8376
Sale on execution, effect, 8399
Fraud, penalties, 8377, 8378

Funds:
Diversion punished, 8378
Loans, purposes, 8939
Sinking fund, 8393
Gas companies, Covered by this index but see also Gas Companies
General assembly's power, VIII, 12; 8376
Heating companies, Covered by this index but see also Heating Companies

Incorporation:
Articles adopted, approved, and recorded, 8342–8347
Authority granted, 8339, 8340
Certificate of incorporation, 8359, 8368–d1
Constitutional provisions, VIII, 1
Correction of certificate, 8368–d1
Effect of incorporation, 8339
Fees paid, 8348, 8350
Legislative control, VIII, 12; 8376
Notice, defective, legalized, 10408–10412
Notice published, contents, 8357–8359
Number of persons, 8339, 8340
Requirements, penalty, 8362
Want of legal organization barred as defense in action, 8401
Indictment, process upon, 13765–13767
Injunction to prevent business, 8993
Insurance, mutual, 9029–9068
Insurance companies, Covered by this index but see also Insurance Companies
Insurance contracts, reciprocal, 9083, 9093
Insurance policies, 8907
Interlocking directorates, loans or investments forbidden, 8650
Interurban railway corporations, Covered by this index but see also Interurban Railways
Investment companies selling securities regulated, See Investment Companies
Judgments, how payable, 8394–8399
Labels, registration, 9867–9875, 9878
Legislation of certain corporations and corporate acts, 10408–10413
Legislative control, VIII, 12; 8376

Liabilities:
Injury to employees, 1361–1422
Limitation as to bank loans, 9223, 9304
Penalty for misrepresentation, 8377–8379
Lien on property, 8454
Loan and trust companies, 9258, 9259
CORPORATIONS FOR PROFIT—Continued

Loan business:
Certain funds, 8393
Chattel loans, 9410-9438
Interest rate, 9408, 9410, 9420, 9429
Penalty offenses, 9408, 9435
Meetings, 8354
Mortgages, marginal releases legalized, 10391
Names, changes, 8340, 9296, 10413

Officers:
Acknowledgments legalized, 10387, 10388
Bonds, 1061
Books produced in actions, 8400
Deeds, acknowledged, 10102, 10103(3)
Election offenses, 8405-8407
False statements, penalty, 8404
Indorsement of negotiable instruments, 9502
Liability after judgment of ouster, books and papers delivered, penalty for contempt, 12431, 12436, 12439
Liability for debts, 8378
Liability on insurance contracts, 8907
List posted, 8382
Penal offenses, 10301-10304, 10307, 10317-10321
Organization, 8362 See "Incorporation" above

Penal offenses:
Blacklisting employees, 13253, 13254
Bucket shop operations, 9905-9906
Combinations, pools and trusts, 9908, 9915
Conspiracy, 9906-9908
Diversion of funds, 8378
Employing children, 1540
Failing to report accidents, 1494(3)
False statements, 8404, 8410
Falsely charging employees with dishonesty, 13255
Forging bills, drafts or notes, and other acts, 13142-13147, 13150, 13152
Frauds, 8377, 8378
Gift enterprises, 9920-9923
Issuing stock without authority, 8522
Keeping false accounts, 8381
Narcotic drug law violation, 3169
Political contributions, 8405, 8407
Selling stock without authority, 8522
Unfair discrimination, 9888
Violation of intoxicating liquor law, 2155-2157
Violation of law as to banking business, 9260
Violation of law as to issuance of certificates or shares, 8410, 8419
Penalties payable, 8443-8452

Permits to do business:
Annual fee, penalty for delinquency, 8440-8458
Forfeiture, 8379, 8446-8453, 9911, 9912
Publication after incorporation, 8359
Revocation for unfair discrimination or bucket shopping, 9892, 9902
Perpetual succession, 8341

Place of business:
Agent in charge, 8354
Change, 8353
Pools and trusts, evidence, 9906-9927, 11268(2)
Powers and privileges, 8339, 8341
Privileges, exclusive, not to be granted, VIII, 12

Property:
Execution sale, 8394-8398
Power of corporation, 8341 See "Real property"
Prospectuses, false statements, penalty, 8404
Publicity requirements, 8362
Quo warranto proceedings, 12417-12439 For a more detailed index see Quo Warranto Proceedings

CORPORATIONS FOR PROFIT—Continued

Railroad corporations, Covered by this index but see also Railroad Corporations
Railroad rate complaints, 8106-8108

Real property:
Acknowledgment of conveyance, 10102, 10103(3)
Instruments, how executed, 10067-10069
Instruments affecting real estate legalized, 10387-10389
Record of land grants, 10074-10076
Sales, deeds, and contracts after 1888 legalized, 10390
Receiverships, 8402, 8520, 8521, 12713-12719
Record of proceedings, 8354
Registrars, 9294(3)

Renewals:
Certificates and articles to be recorded, fees, notice published, exemptions, 8365-8370
Legalization in certain cases, 10410
Report by secretary of state, 246

Reports:
Accidents, 1493
Contents, 8439
Corporations exempted, 8458
Delinquents notified, 8447-8449
False statements, penalty, 8404
Notice to report, 8456
Penalties for failure to report, 8443-8454
Signature and oath, fee, application for permit, 8440-8442

Rules and regulations:
Legislative control, 8376
Power of corporation, 8341
Sale of securities regulated, See Investment Companies
Sale of stock as inducement to insurance prohibited, 8624
Sales in bulk, conditions, 10008-10012
Seals, 8341, 8439, 10067-10069
Secretary's duty as to transfers, 8387, 8388
Securities, sale regulated, 8624

Shares of stock:
Attachment, 8391, 12098
False statements of value, penalty, 8404
Holders of shares as collateral, 8587-8590
Inheritance tax on transfers, investigation, 7372
Listing for taxation, 6963
Pledge of shares, 8391
Property paid for shares, value fixed by executive council, 8413-8415
Reports of transfers, 7390, 7391
Right to vote shares, 8391
Sale on installment plan regulated, 8517-8524
See "Stock" below
Sale regulated, See Investment Companies
Sale regulated, penalty, 8616, 8619-8622
Signing of stock certificates, 8385-d1, 8385-d2
Stock without par value, 8419-c1-8419-c12
Tax, inheritance, on shares, 7307(4)
Tax exemption of shares, 6944(20)
Taxation, 6953(f), 6963, 6985, 7008-7020
Transfer, 8386
Warranty of seller, 9525

Stock issued on installment plan:
Auditor's power to stop, 8520
Bond or securities deposited as guaranty, 8521
Definition of terms, 8517
Examination of business, regulations, restrictions, 8524
Penalty for violation of law, 8522
CORPORATIONS FOR PROFIT—Continued
Stock issued on installment plan—Continued
Permit obtained, renewed or revoked, fee, 8518–8520, 8523
Report, annual, 8520

Stockholders:
Acknowledgments legalized, 10387, 10388
Articles amended or renewed, 8368, 8369, 8369
Dividends liable for debts, 8378, 8400
Fees and penalties paid, corporation reinstated, 8451
Individual liability, 8341(9), 8362, 8386, 8394–8399, 8599
Liability for taxes on shares, 7007-a1–7007-a4, 7013
Lists furnished, 8384
Penalty for receiving void stock, 8418, 8438
Private property liable, 8384–8399
Renewal of corporation voted, 8365
Rights, 8391, 8398, 8402
State barred, VIII, 3
Street railway corporations, Covered by this index but see also Street Railway Corporations
Sugar beet companies, Covered by this index but see also Sugar Beet Companies

Taxation:
Assessment, 6956(5)
Constitutional provisions, VIII, 2
Liability to pay on shares, 7013, 7026
Listing of property, 6966–6983
Property taxable, 6953(6)
Shares or stocks, 6985, 6998–7001, 7007, 7014
Stockholder's liability to company, 7007-a1–7007-a4, 7013
Valuation of shares by assessor, 7007-a1–7007-a4, 7013
Termination and reinstatement, 8447–8452
Time to begin business, 8359
Trade marks, registration, 9867–9875, 9878
Trust companies, 9258, 9259 For a more detailed index see Trust Companies
Trustees, 9284(4)
Trusts accepted and executed, banking law applicable, 9259

CORPORATIONS NOT FOR PROFIT—Continued
Agricultural associations, 8585
Articles of incorporation, amendments, 8582, 8593, 8594
Cemetery associations, 8585
Degrees conferred, 8688, 8588-b1
Devises and bequests, limitation, 11848
Dissolution, distribution of property, 8586, 8587
Duration period, 8583, 8585
Endowment fund of religious corporations held in trust, 8595–8599
Expiration from fees and reports, 8458
Expiration from inheritance tax, 7308

Foreign corporations:
Forfeiture of permit, 8603
Permits, fee, 8601
Reports, annual, 8602
Service of notice, 8600
Horticultural associations, 8585
Names and change of name recorded, effect, 8582, 8593, 8594
Officers elected, 8589–8591
Organization, 8582
Powers in general, 8583–8588
Property of extinct religious societies, 8584, 8587, 8597–8599
Purposes stated, 8582
Reincorporation after term has expired, 8592–a1

CORPORATIONS NOT FOR PROFIT—Continued
Reincorporation, effect, 8592
Territorial associations, right of eminent domain, 8585-b1
Trustees or managers, vacancies, 8589–8591

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
General provisions, See State Institutions
Sanitary conditions inspected, 2191(5), 2220(2b)

CORROBORATION
Evidence in prosecution for forcible marriage or defilement, 12969
Requirement in prosecutions, 12900, 12901

CORRUPTION
Effect on election, 981, 984
For a more detailed index see Election Offenses
Elections, 13263–13291
For a more detailed index see Election Offenses
Ground for removal from office, 1091, 1114, 1117
Investigation by grand jury, 13703(3)
Morals of youth, 13184, 13185
Penalty for corrupting legislator, 23(2)
Public officials, 13292–13302

COSMETOLOGY AND COSMETOLOGISTS
Accredited schools, 2585-c9
Appointments, approval, 2585-b9
Inspectors, 2585-cll
License, 2439, 2440–2448, 2585-cl0
Inspectors, 2585-b9
License fees, 2516
License refused, 2441
Managers—license required, 2585-c11
Membership in national organization, 2465-b1
Practice in home, 2585–b6
Practitioners, exceptions, 2585-b2
Practitioners, permit, 2585-b7
Qualifications, 2440
Rules, 2585–b6
Wounds, reports required, 2537-d1–2537-d3

COSTS IN CIVIL ACTIONS★
Appeals in supreme court, 11640; rules 43–45
Appontiment in certain cases, 11624, 11625, 12060
Bill of costs, 11627, 11628, 11636, 11640
Clerk to tax and pay, 11636, 11642
Fee bill issued, execution, 11754
Fees included, 11124, 11627
General provisions, 11622–11647
Interest as part of costs, 9405, 11643
Liability for costs:
Assignee of action, 11637
County in action for restoration of lost records, 12262
Defendant for unreasonable defense, 11065
Executive council, 289
Executors, 12053
Judgment by confession or offer to confess judgment, 12671, 12673, 12676
★Rules of supreme court, p. 1699 et seq.
COSTS IN CIVIL ACTIONS—Continued

Liability for costs—Continued
Losing coparties, 11634
Losing party, 11622
County liable for costs, 13809, 13853, 13728
State liable, 13968
Witness fees, 13880

COTTON
Bonded warehouses, 9719–9751
Bucket shopping prohibited, 9805–9905
Grading and weighing, 9734, 9737(7), 9738, 9744

COTTONWOOD TREES
Nuisances, 12396(8)

COUNCILMEN
Assemblies, unlawful, dispersed, 13342, 13346
Law applicable, 5630, 5631 For a more detailed index see City or Town Council
Penalty for not suppressing unlawful assembly, 13345

COUNSEL
Allowed upon preliminary examination, 13527
Appearance at arraignment, 13771
Appointment by court, 13773
Constitutional provision, I, 10
Employment by governor, 80–82
Fee for defending accused, 13774, 13775
Number in criminal cases, 13847
Right to counsel in criminal action, 13773
Time of argument to jury, 13849

COUNSELORS AT LAW
Law applicable, 10907–10937

COUNTERCLAIMS
Actions by assignees on nonnegotiable instruments or open accounts, 9451–9455
Actions on sales, 10005(1)
Allowance on appeal from justice, exception, 10599
Assignment of chose in action no bar, 10971
Bar to counterclaim: Action of replevin, 12178
Mandamus, 12450
Partition, action for, 12311
Quo warranto, 12418
Real actions, 12230, 12280, 12311
Comaker or surety allowed to make, 11153
Counts or divisions, 11151
Defense though barred by statute of limitations, 11019
Defenses, 11159
Dismissal, 11564
Entry on justice’s docket, 10517(2)
Equitable actions, 11130, 11131
Failure to use, effect after judgment, 10592
Judgment, 11578
Justice court cases, 10535, 10536, 10547
Matters pleaded, 11161
New party necessary to decide, 11154
Objection raised by answer, reply, or motion, 11149–11151
Proof for defending accused, 13847
Remedy on attachment bond, 12091
Reply necessary, 11156
Statement in pleadings, 11144(5), 11115, 11151
Striking out by court, 11154
Trial after dismissal of action, 11564
Truth not admitted if not denied, 11201
Verification, 11165, 11171

COUNTERFEITING
Advertising forms, 9874, 9875, 9883
Brands or stamps, 13157
Cigarette licenses, 1573
COUNTERFEITING—Continued

Coin, 13153
Foreign coin, 13155
Inspection fee tags on commercial feeds, 3125
Label, trademark, or form of advertisement, 9874
Labels, 9874, 9875, 9883
Making and possessing tools for counterfeiting, 13151, 13152, 13158
Mark, stamp or brand of another, 13062, 13157
Penalties for various acts, 13139–13161 For a more detailed index see Forgery and Counterfeiting
Penalty for third conviction, 13396–13399
Uttering counterfeit securities or evidence of corporation debt, second conviction, 13144, 13145, 13150
Uttering or possessing counterfeit coin, 13154
Warehouse licenses, 9751

COUNTIES
See also index heads below
Accounts, See County Funds, subhead “Accounts”
Actions by or against:
Actions on bonds, 10982
Change of venue, 11408(1)
Counsel in patent cases, 82
County being party, ground for change of venue, 11408(1)
Notice, how served, 11071
Recovery of expense of poor relief, 5309

Aid given:
Agricultural societies, 2905–2910
Blind persons, 5379–5384, 5384-al
Farm aid associations, 2930, 2991
Appeals against tax assessments, 7135
Area, XI, 2
Assessments for road improvement, 4753-a3
Bonds issued, See County Bonds
Boundaries, changes, III, 30
Budget, annual required, 5260-cl-5260-cll
Budgets, state regulations, 368-390
Budgets, state regulations, 368–390
Buildings and grounds, See County Buildings and Grounds
Census returns, 423, 425, 429
Claims, payment, 5122–5124, 5130(5), 5258–5260, 5293, 5452–5457
Claims due collected, 5149
Contracts, 351–362, 3271, 5131, 5258, 5293, 5334–5336, 9926
Corporate powers and duties, 5128
Districts, supervisor, 5111–5114
Elections, 504, 719, 5261–5274 For a more detailed index see Elections, County
Employees, compensation for injuries, 1362, 1421(1, 3)
Expenses limited, exceptions, 5258–5260, 5293
Expenses of unfortunates paid:
Blind and deaf children, 4067, 4074
Burials of certain persons, 5215, 5385, 5393
Children in juvenile home, 3703
Children in soldiers’ orphans’ home, 3720
Dependent, neglected, and delinquent children, 3654
Drug addicts and inebriates, 3479
Education of poor children, 5346
Estate of deceased person, 6300
Expenses of unfortunates paid—Continued
Gifts, devises or bequests accepted and managed, tax levy, 10188–10197
Improvement authorized without election, 5262-cl
Indebtedness limited, XI, 3; 6238 See Indebtedness, subhead “Counties”
Judgments compromised, 5136–5138
Jurisdiction concurrent over streams, 5129
Land condemned for jails or courthouses, 7806(1), 7807 See Eminent Domain, subhead “Counties”
Maintenance of graves of soldiers, 5396-a1
Liability:
Expenses due to change of venue, 11424, 11425, 13824
Replacement of lost county funds, 5169-a1–5169-a10
State taxes, 7398
Witness fees in municipal court, 10670-b1
Newspapers, official, 5397–5412
Officers, See County Officers
Poor relief:
County homes, 5338–5347
Liability, 5297, 5300, 5313, 5319, 5326, 5336, 5337
Powers and duties, 5128
Property:
Care of county property, 5130 For a more detailed index see County Buildings and Grounds
Real estate bought at execution sale, 10246–10260
Railroad’s relocation, 8162, 8164
Reports of supreme court received, 239
Roads, supervision, 4560 For a more detailed index see Roads, County Trunk
Stockholding or interest in certain institutions prohibited, 5294–5296
Supervisor districts, 5111–5114
Tax exempt property, 6944(2)
Tax rates estimated, basis, 7162 For a more detailed index see Tax Levies of Counties
Trustees, 9284(4)
Trustees for minors compensated, 1410
Warrants, 5142–5146, 5158–5164 For a more detailed index see County Warrants

COUNTY AGENTS

Fees collected from applicants for instruction in use of hog cholera serum and virus, accounting, 2728, 2729
Hog cholera serum, list of manufacturers and dealers received, 2736

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Law applicable, 2894–2915 For a more detailed index see Agricultural Societies

COUNTY ASYLUMS
See also Asylums and County Hospitals

COUNTY ATTORNEY

Actions and proceedings conducted:
Accounts of cities or counties, irregularities looked into, 121
Action by or against township trustees, 5544
Action on bond to keep peace, 13525

COUNTIES—Continued
Expenses of unfortunates paid—Continued

Unfortunate children, 3676
War veterans, 5385–5392
Funds, See County Funds
General provisions, See Municipal Corporations
Gifts, devises or bequests accepted and managed, tax levy, 10188–10197
Improvement authorized without election, 5262-cl
Indebtedness limited, XI, 3; 6238 See Indebtedness, subhead “Counties”
Judgments compromised, 5136–5138
Jurisdiction concurrent over streams, 5129
Land condemned for jails or courthouses, 7806(1), 7807 See Eminent Domain, subhead “Counties”
Maintenance of graves of soldiers, 5396-a1
Liability:
Expenses due to change of venue, 11424, 11425, 13824
Replacement of lost county funds, 5169-a1–5169-a10
State taxes, 7398
Witness fees in municipal court, 10670-b1
Newspapers, official, 5397–5412
Officers, See County Officers
Poor relief:
County homes, 5338–5347
Liability, 5297, 5300, 5313, 5319, 5326, 5336, 5337
Powers and duties, 5128
Property:
Care of county property, 5130 For a more detailed index see County Buildings and Grounds
Real estate bought at execution sale, 10246–10260
Railroad’s relocation, 8162, 8164
Reports of supreme court received, 239
Roads, supervision, 4560 For a more detailed index see Roads, County Trunk
Stockholding or interest in certain institutions prohibited, 5294–5296
Supervisor districts, 5111–5114
Tax exempt property, 6944(2)
Tax rates estimated, basis, 7162 For a more detailed index see Tax Levies of Counties
Trustees, 9284(4)
Trustees for minors compensated, 1410
Warrants, 5142–5146, 5158–5164 For a more detailed index see County Warrants

COUNTY AGENTS

Fees collected from applicants for instruction in use of hog cholera serum and virus, accounting, 2728, 2729
Hog cholera serum, list of manufacturers and dealers received, 2736

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Law applicable, 2894–2915 For a more detailed index see Agricultural Societies

COUNTY ASYLUMS
See also Asylums and County Hospitals

COUNTY ATTORNEY

Actions and proceedings conducted:
Accounts of cities or counties, irregularities looked into, 121
Action by or against township trustees, 5544
Action on bond to keep peace, 13525
COUNTY ATTORNEY—Continued

Actions and proceedings conducted—Continued

Appeal from fire marshal's order, 1640
Appeals from commission of insanity, 3560
Appeals in criminal cases, duty, 13999
Appointment of guardians for absentees, 12838
Attachment sued out, 12153
Collection of school fund, 4478, 4484
Combinations, pools, and trusts, fee, 9914
Commerce counsel assisted in railroad commission's appeals, 7898
Commitment of certain persons to state hospitals, 3968
Commitment of indigents to state hospital, 4010-4012
Condemnation proceedings, 7823
Corporations for fees and penalties, 8444
Criminal cases, 13846, 13851
Electric transmission lines, 8337
Employers of labor, 1550
Escheat of alien's land, 10218, 10219
Express companies for delinquent taxes, 7088
Feeble-minded, proceedings involving, 3412-3476
Appointment and removal, 5238-5240
Temporary assistants, 5243
Deputies, 5241
Approval, filing, and recording, 1075, 1077, 1111
Revocation of licenses, 2496-2498
Road law violations, 4862
School fund cases, 4500
Unfair discrimination, 9890
Veterinary practice act violations, 2802, 2807
Violation of law on practice of profession, evidence, 2527, 2528
Additional counsel, 80, 81

Assistants:
Appointment and removal, 5228-5240
Compensation, 5229, 5243
Disqualification, 13977
Temporary assistants, 5243
Attorney general's supervision, 149(7)
Bail bond sureties examined, 13621
Bond, 1065
Code and session laws received, 235
Commissions on fines, 5151(2)
Disinterment permit applied for, 2340
Duties in general, 1965-d1, 5180
Electron, V, 13; 520
Expenses, 5228
Fee or reward prohibited, 5180-a3

COUNTY AUDITOR

Accounting system, 112
Acknowledgments taken and certified, 10085, 10094, 10104
Application for survey of abandoned river channel, islands, etc., filed, 10222

Assistants:
Payment by drainage districts, 7584
Temporary help, 5244
Blind persons seeking relief, duties, 5382, 5383
Bond, sureties liable, 1065, 4511, 7261, 7417

Bonds:
Approval, filing, and recording, 1075, 1077, 1081
Deputies, 5241
Pharmacists, 2085
Record made, 1978
Venereals, 2302

Bounties paid for wild animals, 5416-5418
Budgets filed, summarized, and certified, 383, 384
Budget for county, duties, 5260-cl-5280-c11
Building and loan association stockholders' names furnished to assessors, 7019
COUNTY AUDITOR—Continued

Census duties:
- Assessor's census of deaf and blind forwarded, 4426
- Blanks distributed, 413
- Enumerators appointed, 419
- Returns forwarded, 420
- Change of village names, 5476, 5480

Cities and towns:
- Certificate of adoption of commission or city manager plan filed, 6486, 6619
- Records kept after discontinuance of town or city, 5602

Clerk of board of supervisors:
- Duties, 5141
- Meetings, special, called, 5120
- Meetings adjourned, 5118
- Proceedings recorded and furnished to official newspapers, 5411

Clerks:
- Appointment, 5238
- Compensation, 5221
- Code and session laws received, 235
- Convention called for election of county superintendent, 4100
- Delegates to county convention, number fixed and notified, 617, 620
- Deposit of public funds, 7420-d1

Deputies:
- Appointment and removal, 5238–5240
- Bond and oath, 5241
- Certificates of appointment kept, 5239, 5240
- Duties in general, 5141
- Election, 520
- Election contests:
  - Clerk of court, 1022
  - Notice of contest and bond filed, 1024
  - Subpoenas served, 1030

Election duties:
- Absent voters' ballots, 928–944
- Abstract of votes filed, recorded, and forwarded, 865, 867, 869, 873, 885
- Ballot boxes furnished, 744
- Ballots, unused, 849
- Ballots prepared, 745
- Ballots preserved and destroyed, 851, 852
- Ballots printed and delivered, 554, 671, 769–785
- Ballots published, 772, 790
- Bridge election, 5885
- Canvass of returns filed and recorded, 578, 589
- Confidentiality of petitioners, 620
- Election board vacancies filled, 737
- Election book records and entries, 1022, 1107
- Election to vote tax aid, 8187
- Errors as to names corrected, 562
- Judges of election instructed as to juries, 10856
- Nomination papers furnished to judges of election, 779
- Nomination papers furnished, considered, and preserved, 535
- Order of names on ballot, 556
- Poll book entries made, 569

COUNTY AUDITOR—Continued

Election duties—Continued
- Poll books furnished and preserved, 561, 568, 569, 746, 885
- Returns of primary preserved, 574, 589
- Returns received, 574–576, 589, 581
- Returns secured by messenger, 862
- Sample ballots distributed, 558
- Statement of election expenses filed, 974, 975
- Supplies furnished, 561
- Estray book, lost property entries, 12200, 12205
- Estrays, fees, 3008–3026
- Expense claims of sheriff filed, 5184
- Expenses of care of unfortunates collected, 3979, 3980, 3991, 4067, 4073
- Extradition expenses audited, 13499
- Fees:
  - Collection and accounting, 3026, 5155, 5443, 10117, 10125
  - Property of county, 5245
  - Receipts for fees paid county filed, 5247
  - Record kept, 5248
  - Reports and payments, 5477
- General provisions, See County Officers
- Health department rules filed, 2209, 2211
- Index book, 10119, 10121
- Insane persons, support, 3595, 3600–3602

Intoxicating liquor law:
- Blank requests furnished to permit holders, 2090
- Budgets of permit holders filed, 2159
- Requests filed, 2147
- Jurors and talesmen apportioned, certification, 10862–10866
- Jurors drawn, 10725, 10735, 10848, 10873–10888
- Jury list prepared, filed, and recorded, 10870–10872, 10905, 10906
- Justice court records kept, 10621
- Justice of the peace determined by lot, certificate issued, 10825
- Licenses issued to peddlers and public shows, 7175, 7179
- Lost property advertised, 12202
- Maps or plats filed, 7044, 7063
- Money recovered for waste or trespass on land sold for taxes disposed of, 12411
- Notices given and published, 8187–8190, 11102
- Oaths administered, 1215
- Office, 5133
- Party committee members notified, 620

Penal offenses:
- Absent voters' law violations, 962
- Accepting bribes, 12927, 12929
- Budget law violation, 390
- Carrying excessive tax on tax list, 7169
- Delinquency, official, 7471
- Delivering, 4753–718
- Emission law violations, 3024
- Jury law violations, 10904
- Misstatement in certificate, 10104
- Tax sale law violations, 7280, 7261

Penalties forfeited, 4511, 7260
- Permit to sell cigarette papers, 1557, 1560
- Plat book, entries, 6277, 6279, 10122, 10124
- Plats legalized, 10417
- Plating of land, costs, 6289–6299
- Poor relief duties, 5317
- Property stolen or embezzled and not claimed by owner disposed of, 12221
- Recorder's duties performed, 5170
- Reclamation of county seat, 5460–5468

Reports:
- Criminal expenses, 5810
- Fees collected, 5247
COUNTY AUDITOR—Continued

Reports—Continued

Financial report, contents, printing and distribution, 384, 5151-5154
Forest and fruit-tree reservations, 2617
Information to auditor of state, 5154
List of county officers, 5150
Permanent school fund, 4397
Publication, 5153, 5154
School lands, sales and rents, 4506, 4509
Tuberculosis eradication fund, 7688
Unavailable taxes, 7196, 7256
Vacancy in office, 1149

Reports filed:

Country superintendent, 4106(9, 12), 4107
Drainage district trustees, 7707, 7713
Engineering examiners, 1863
Examiners of county offices, 120
Farm aid associations, 2938
Justices on criminal proceedings, 10641
Liquor permit holders, 2159
School secretaries, 4314
Sheriff on condemnation funds, 5194
Treasurer on warrants paid, 5154

Road matters:

Appeal bond filed, 4753-a5
Applications for erecting poles filed, 4838
Apportionment report filed, notice of hearing given, 4753-a1
Assessment list certified to treasurer, 4753-a7
Authorization and issuance of bonds certified to commission, 4753-a10, 4753-a25
Bids recorded in book, 4644-c45
Bonds signed and turned over to treasurer, 4753-a13
Bridges and culverts, 4673, 4674
Claims for labor or materials filed, notice, 10306, 10321
Establishment, alteration or vacation, 4562-4621
Notice of hearing on assessment districts published, 4746
Road certificates signed and turned over, 4753-a9
Transcript made of notice of appeal from assessment, 4753-a6
Warrants in payment of road work drawn, 4749
Salary, 5220
School bonds registered, 4407
School funds apportionment and other duties, 4906, 4397, 4478-4511, 5148
School lands, 4472-4475, 4479-4482, 4499-4501
School township plat recorded, 4127
Soldiers and sailors, list certified, 432
Soldiers' relief duties, 5391, 5392
Special assessment tax list—preparation, 7193-d1—7193-d4
Street improvement and sewer plats and schedules filed, 6007
Supplies, 5134
Survey records, 5482, 5486

Tax books:

Made up for special charter cities, 5220(12)
Tax list:

Assessments and taxes of cities entered, 6227, 6236, 6237
Cost of destroying or trimming hedges, 4831
Fence viewers' fees and costs entered, 1834
Penalty for carrying excessive tax, 7169
Penalty on house of ill fame entered, 1613
Preparation, correction, and delivery to treasurer, 6230, 7145-7162, 7289
Road poll tax delinquencies entered, 6236
Special assessments, 7193-d1—7193-d4
Suspended tax list, duty to keep, 6952-d1

COUNTY AUDITOR—Continued

Taxation duties:

Abstract of property prepared, 7139
Accounts of separate funds, 7232, 7234
Aggregated valuation and taxes certified to state auditor, 7148
Apportionment of taxes to funds, 7232
Assessment books and rolls preserved and corrected, 7113, 7134
Assessment rolls and books furnished, 7115
Assessments adjusted upon order of state board of review, 7143
Assessors called to meeting, 7114
Assessors' returns footed up, 7214
Certificate of redemption from tax sale issued, 7274, 7276
City levies, certificates filed, 1179-b2, 5689, 6593, 6742
Instructions received as to making up assessments, 7119
Mandatory provisions of law on tax levies, 1179-b2, 7162-7170
Orders fixing taxable value of public utilities transmitted, 7039, 7067, 7087, 7098
Personal property of nonresident, tax lien released, 7220
Plat books furnished, 7120
Rates of tax computed, record, 7163-7168
Report of collection of unavailable taxes, 7196, 7256
Tax book certified after apportionment of taxes, 7300, 7303
Tax receipts of sale purchaser filed, 7266, 7267
Taxes attended, record, 7258
Unavailable taxes apportioned, 7194-7196, 7256
Term of office, 520

Township matters:

Order for first election issued, 5538
Tax levy certificate filed, 5581
Transfer book, entries, errors corrected, 10116, 10120, 10123-10126
Trustees of cemetery funds, 10209, 10210
Tuition in schools deducted, 4274, 4278
Vacancies filled, notice given to governor, 1152
Vacancy, 1147
Warrant from state auditor for excess revenue delivered to county treasurer, 7420
Warrants drawn, general regulations, 5142-5146, 5162, 10670-b1 For a more detailed index see County Warrants
Warrants paid to trustees under workers' compensation act, 1410
Water service bill, 5526
Witness fees of justice court ordered paid, 10634

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Appeals tried, 4159-4163, 4172, 4188(6, 9)
Duties, 4122
Election of board, 4119
Library books distributed, 4323
Library funds expended, 4323
Meetings, 4121
Membership and term of office, 4119
Oaths, 4120
Penalty offense, 4468
Qualifications, 4119
Records, 4121
Report to board, 4106(11)
Salary of deputy fixed, 5234
Textbooks and supplies, 4449-4468

COUNTY BONDS

Actions on bonds, estoppel in certain cases, 5295
Bridge bonds, 5259, 5276
Drainage bonds, 7503-7510 For a more detailed index see Drainage Bonds
DETAILED INDEX

COUNTY BONDS—Continued

Exchange, 1179

Funding and refunding bonds:
- Bond fund, 5286-5288
- Bridge bonds, 5276
- Effect on expenditure of county funds, 5293
- Form, 5277
- Holder’s rights, 5290, 5291
- Interest rate, 5277
- Issuance, when allowed, 5259(7), 5275
- Liability for unconstitutional issue, 5283
- Mandatory retirement, 1179-bl-1179-b4
- Maturity, 5275
- Record of bonds transferred, 5281
- Redemption, notice, 5287
- Registry with state auditor, 5290
- Sale by county treasurer, 5278-5282
- Tax levies to pay, 5276, 5284-5291

Hospital bonds, 2291, 2292, 5353, 5377

Interstate bridge bonds, 4682

Issuance regulated:
- Hearings and decisions, 363-367
- Limitation, 5294
- Penal provisions, 5294-5296
- Power of supervisors, 5275
- Question submitted to voters, 5261-5268, 5351, 5377
- State regulations, 363-367
- Legalization, cost, 10358, 10361, 10426
- Liberty memorial bonds, 488, 489

Maturity, when voted, 5268

Payment, 5293

Permissive application of funds, 1179-b3

Proceeds, transfer of balances, 5288, 5289

Railroad aid bonds, 8164

Road bonds, primary or county, 4763-4771

Sale:
- Bids, sealed and open, 1173, 1174
- Commission and expense, 1176
- County treasurer’s duty, 5278-5282, 5354
- Notice of time and place, 1172, 1174
- Penal provision, 1177
- Rejection of bids, 1174
- Selling price, 1175
- Tax exempt, 6944(5), 6953
- Tax levy by state to pay off, 5291, 7181
- Tax levy mandatory, 1179-b2
- Tax levy to pay interest, 5292
- Voting machine bonds, 906

COUNTY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Asylums, 5151(11)
- Bonds to erect, 5268
- Construction, 5294
- Contracts and bids, bond, 5131, 5132
- County homes, See County Homes
- Courthouses, See Courthouses
- Erection and repair, 5130(15), 5135
- Exempt from execution, 11771
- Expenditure of county funds, 5259(1), 5293
- General provisions, See Buildings, Public
- Hospitals, See County Hospitals
- Insurance, 5130(11), 5135
- Jails, 5497-5521 For a more detailed index see Jails
- Labor of prisoners, 5513
- Lands, taxation, 6954
- Memorial buildings and monuments, 483-502
- Plans and specifications, 5132
- Purchase of land, 5260-5274
- Purchase of sites, 5130(12)

COUNTY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—Continued

Question of erection and tax levy submitted to voters, 5261-5274
- Real property bought at execution sale, 10246-10260
- Sale or lease, 5130(13, 17)
- Sanatoriums, 5360(6), 5369-5375
- Tax levies and bond issues legalized, 10426
- Tax levy to pay, 5292

COUNTY CONVENTIONS
- Superintendent of schools and county board of education elected, 4098-4104, 4119

COUNTY COURT
- Conveyances legalized, 10385

COUNTY ELECTIONS, See Elections, County

COUNTY ENGINEER
- Accounts itemized, 4644-c22
- Bills certified, 4653-4655
- Boundaries between state parks and private property, 1815, 1817
- Bridges and culverts, 4671-4686
- Compensation, 4644-c20
- Duties, 4644-c21
- General provisions, See County Officers
- Interest in contracts prohibited, 4685
- Liability on bond, 4693
- Office, 5133
- Penal offenses, 4656
- Plans and specifications for roads prepared, 4748
- Removal, 4644-c19
- Report, annual, 252
- Roads, secondary, 4746
- Roads established, altered, or vacated, fees, 4568-4571, 4606
- Supplies, 5134
- Surveys and reports, 4609, 4645, 4646, 7641, 7642
- Telephone and other lines located on roads, 4837, 4838
- Term of office, 4644-c19
- Witness corners, 4656
- Work on secondary roads inspected, 4749

COUNTY FAIR
- Law applicable, 2894-2915, 5582 For a more detailed index see Fairs

COUNTY FUNDS
- Accounts:
  - Accounting before approval of bond, 1057
  - Examination, 113-126, 5283, 7413-7415
  - Failure to render, effect, III, 23; 1114
  - Penal provisions, 7416, 13311
  - Separate funds, 5165, 5286, 7232, 7234
  - Uniform system prescribed, 111
- Amounts drawn, auditor’s report, 5151
- Apportionment of money due to compromised judgment among funds, 5138
- Balances, transfers, 387, 5288, 5289
- Budget for county, 5260-c1-5260-c11
- Budget law regulations, 370, 382, 385
- Collection and disbursement, examination, 113-121, 5149
- Deposit in banks, 7412
- Earnings of convicts, 5514
- Expenditure:
  - Appropriation or loan for sectarian purposes; penalty, 5256, 5257
  - Limited to receipts, exceptions, 5258-5260, 5293
  - Questions submitted to voters, 5261-5263
COUNTY FUNDS—Continued

General provisions, See Revenue, Public
Loan or use punished, 5256, 7402
Loss of, replacement, 5169-5169-a1

Particular funds:
Bond fund, 5286-5288
Bridge fund, use for drainage projects, 7539
County fund, uses, 5151(1, 2), 7045, 7064
County-city road improvement fund, 6076, 6078
Court expense fund, 7172
Court expense fund, authorized use, 5235-a1
Detention hospital fund, 2290
Domestic animal fund:
Assessor’s fees paid from, 5434
Balance transferred, 5457
Dog license fees, 5425, 5443
Surplus transferred to general fund, 5457
Uses specified, 5452-5456
Drainage fund:
Assessments of drainage districts paid, 7470
Use for road drainage purposes, 7645
Emergency fund, 373, 388
Fairground fund, 2909-2911
Farmers’ institute fund, 2919
General fund:
Assessment of costs of platting, 6292, 6298
Cigarette tax penalties, 1569, 1582
Fees for collecting motor vehicle license fees and penalties, 5012
Interest on revenue, 7420-d6
Interest on school fund charged, 4507, 4508
Money from sale of goods subject to lien, 10338, 10353
Proceeds of sales of certain motor vehicles, 12227, 12228
Salaries paid out, 5235
Tax levy, 7171
Transfer of balances to this fund, 5289
Transfer to other funds, 4505, 5457
Unclaimed money in treasury, 5169
Uses specified, 126, 1111, 1822, 2362, 2907, 2930, 3603, 4074, 4710, 5259(9), 5262, 5384, 7583
Hospital funds, 5353, 5377
Hospital or benevolent institution fund by gift, devise or tax, 10190, 10195-10197
Hospital support fund, 3603
Inmates:
Admission upon order, 5343
Discharge, 5344
Nonresidents, 5360(4)
Physicians employed, 5364
Physicians’ privileges, 5360(6)
Poor fund:
Claims for expense of quarantine, etc., 2274-2277
Expenditures, 3977, 5326, 5330
Use for care of incurable persons, 5372
Use for relief of blind, 5384
Warrants, report, 5151(9)
Primary road fund, 7539
Road fund, 5229(5), 5229
School fund, 5153
Soldiers’ relief fund, 5385-5387
Swamp-land indemnity fund, 146
Tuberculosis eradication fund, 2686-2689, 2704-b2
Water service fund, 5526
Payment to state treasurer, 141, 142
Penal provisions:
Embezzlement, 13027-13029
Failure to report expenditure, 13313
Report, annual, 5151(15)
COUNTY HOSPITALS—Continued
Trustees—Continued
Quorum, 5357
Term of office, 5355
Treasurer, 5358
Vacancies, 5356
Tuberculosis hospitals:
Allowance for support, 5372
Approval and inspection by board of control, 5373
Establishment, 5371
Patients segregated for violation of rules, 5375
Persons committed, 5374
Poor persons treated, 5369-5372
Tuberculosis sanatorium, 5360(6), 5369-5375

COUNTY HOSPITALS FOR INSANE
Law applicable, 3517-3532, 5151(11)

COUNTY INSTITUTES
Funds available, 3883, 3909

COUNTY JAILS
Law applicable, 5497-5521 For a more detailed index see Jails

COUNTY JUDGE
Conveyances legalized, 10385

COUNTY MUTUAL ASSESSMENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS
Law applicable, 9029-9068
Law not applicable, 8625, 9104, 9119 See Insurance Associations, Mutual Assessment

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued
Fees:
Accounting, penalty, 5245-5248, 5253
Penalty for not reporting, 5254
Report, annual, 1224
Fines reported annually, 1224
General provisions, See Officers, Public
Information furnished, penalty, 5249, 5254
Investigation by grand jury, 13703, 13704
Judgments against, compromise, 5136-5138
Liability for excess expenditures, 5258, 5293
List reported to secretary of state, 5150
Nepotism prohibited, 1166
Oath of office, 1045, 1054, 1055
Offices, 5133
Opinions of county attorney, 5180(7)
Penal offenses, 1079, 5254, 5257, 5296, 13027-13029, 13301, 13302
Purchasing warrants or scrip at discount, penalty, 5255, 5257
Qualifying for office, 1045-1057
Removal from office, 122 For a more detailed index see Removal from Office
Reports:
Fees, penalty, 5253, 5254
Reports to supervisors, penalty, 5130(8, 9)
Resignations, how made, 1148
Soldiers' preference law, 1159
Supplies, 3760-3762, 5134
Suspension from office, 1107
Term of office, 511, 520-522, 1145, 1156
Vacancies filled, 1152, 1157

COUNTY RECORDER
Bond, 1065
Claimant's book, entry of claims to real estate existing prior to certain years, 11022-11025, 11030
Clerks, salary, 5225, 5238
Code and session laws received, 235
Deposit of funds, 7420-dl

Deputies:
Appointment and removal, 5238-5240
Bond and oath, 5241
Powers and duties, 5242
Salary, 5225, 5239

Duties in general, 5171, 5172, 10108-al

Election, 520
Errors, effect, 5172
Fee book entries, 5178

Fees:
Chattel mortgages and conditional sales, 10031
Drainage records and copies, 7743
General provisions, 5172, 5173, 5175, 5177, 10114, 10117
Payment monthly, 1725
Penalty for not reporting, 5253, 5254
Property of county, 5245
Record kept, 5246
Recording evidence of title, 10076
Reindexing real estate, 12651, 12656
Reports and payments, 5247, 5253

General provisions, See County Officers
Homestead book, entries, 10138
Hunting and fishing licenses, record kept, 1722-1729

Index books, entries, 5178, 10021, 10022, 10032, 10076, 10109-10115-c1, 12650, 12651, 12656
Index of deeds, copying, 10081-10083
Index of marginal assignments, releases, 10115-c1
COUNTY RECORDER—Continued

Index of mortgages:
- Copying, 10081-10083
- Extension of maturity of debt recorded, 11028

Inheritance tax matters:
- Examination of records by clerk, 7381
- Report to state treasurer, 7385

Instruments filed or recorded:
- Assignment for creditors, 12722
- Assignment of warehouse certificate, 9777
- Cemetery plats, 5569
- Change of name, 5621
- Incorporation, discontinuance, annexation, and severance, 5603, 5618
- Ordinances and plat, index, fees, 5724-5727
- Ordinances, 5724-5727, 6722
- Plats of cities or towns, 6266-6309, 10420
- Plats of city restricted districts, building lines, or fire limits, fee, 5724-5727, 6722
- Claimant's possession under certain deeds, affidavit recorded, 11030
- Condemnation proceedings, liability, fee, 7854-7860
- Corporation articles, amendments and renewals recorded and forwarded, index book, fees, 2925, 2927, 8342, 8343, 8360, 8367, 8373, 8461, 8462, 8467, 8582, 8594, 9158, 9195, 9197, 9205, 9304
- Discharge of soldiers, sailors, or marines, index kept, 5173-5175
- Drainage decisions of township trustees, 7722
- Drainage systems, private, 7738
- Farm names, fees, 10061-10065
- Fence controversies:
  - Judgment on appeal, 1851
  - Orders and agreements, 1838-1840, 1842
- Instruments, 5171, 5172, 10115, 10118
- Liens, federal tax, 5176
- Mortgages, chattel, 10015-10032
- Mortgages and deeds of trust of railroad corporations, 7934
- Names and marks on bottles, boxes, and containers registered, 13063
- Notice of forfeiture of contract for sale of real estate filed, fee, 12938
- Notices to terminate adverse use of land, 10180
- Order changing township name, 5641
- Partnership certificates, 9807, 9854
- Permits to sell dangerous weapons, 12952
- Power of attorney to convey, revocation, 10066
- Railroad land grants, 10076
- Real estate instruments, 10105
  - For a more detailed index see Records of Instruments
- Release by corporation, 10069
- Release by marginal record, 10108-a1, 10115-c1
- Sales, conditional, 10015-10059
- Sales of dangerous weapons, 12953
- Tax deeds, 7286
- Transcripts of court conveyances, 11950
- Transcripts of instruments, 10077, 10078
- Warehouse certificates, fee, 9775, 9776
- Jurors drawn, 10725, 10735, 10848, 10873-10888
- Jury list prepared, 10905, 10906
- Notices published, 11102
- Office, 5133
- Original instruments affecting personal property destroyed, 10030
- Penal offense, 10904
- Plats legalized, 10417
- Receipts given for instruments recorded or filed, 10018
- Records and certified copies used as evidence, 11294-11304

COUNTY RECORDER—Continued

Records lost or destroyed, action for restoration, 12258-12262

Reports:
- Fees collected, 5247, 5253
- Publication, 5163, 5154
- Salary, 5194
- Supplies, 5134
- Tax sales conducted, 7245
- Term of office, 520
- Vacancy in office, 5170

COUNTY ROAD SYSTEM
Law applicable, 4644-c1-4644-c64, 4645-4686-c2
For a more detailed index see Roads, County Trunk

COUNTY SANATORIUMS
Law applicable, 5360(6), 5369-5375

COUNTY SCRIP
Indorsement and payment, 5158
Issuance limited, 5294
Purchase by officers, penalty, 5255, 5257

COUNTY SEAT
Constitutional limitation, III, 30
Relocation:
- Canvas of petition or remonstrance, 5465
- Election called, notice, form of ballot, result, 5466-5470
- Notice of time of hearing on petition, 5460
- Notices, proof of service, 5473
- Petition for relocation, time and other requirements, 5458, 5459
- Place of holding court, 5472
- Records, time of removal, 5470, 5472
- Rejection of petition or remonstrance, 5464
- Remonstrances, objections, evidence, 5462, 5463
- Removal, majority vote necessary, 5470, 5471
- Roads to federal or state institutions, improvement authorized, 6067-6079

COUNTY SCHOOL FUNDS, See School Funds, County

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Advisory board, 4122
Appeals, state superintendent, 4302
Appointments:
- Appraisers of school sites, 4380
- Arbitrators, 4138
- Clerks, 5238
- Referees to condemn real estate, 4365
- Bond, 1065

Cases considered:
- Appeals from school boards, 4298-4303
- Boundaries of school districts, 4126-4140
- Nonresident children and tuition, 4274, 4276-4282
- Chairman of county board of education, 4119, 4121
- Code and session laws received, 235
- Condemnation proceedings, 4366
- Consolidated independent school districts, 4157, 4158, 4164, 4188
- Contracts between school directors and state board of education filed, 3944, 4065

Deputies:
- Appointment and removal, 5238-5240
- Bond and oath, 5241
- Powers and duties, 5242
- Salary, 5234
- Duties and powers in general, 4106
- Election by convention, 4098-4105
COUNTY SUPERVISORS—Continued

Appointments by board:
- County high school trustees, 4077, 4078
- County surveyor, 5482
- Delegates to state agricultural convention, 2874(3)
- Deputy county officers, 5238, 5243
- Examiner of blind, 5380
- Recorder, 5170
- Registrars of vital statistics, 2389
- Relief commission, 5388

Appropriations:
- Appropriation for sectarian purposes, penalty, 5255, 5257
- Buildings for venereal persons, 5351, 5377
- Farm aid association, 2520
- Money or land to agricultural society or fair, 2905
- Assessor's deputies, number fixed, 5656
- Assessors in cities furnished offices and supplies, 5656
- Automobiles, powers relating to, 5130(18)
- Banks approved for deposit of funds, 7420-d1
- Blind persons, 5375-5384

Bonds:
- Conversion, 1066
- Liability, 4653
- New bonds required in certain cases, 12755
- Bonds issued, regulations, 5266, 5269, 5275-5296, 5351, 5377
- For a more detailed index see County Bonds

COUNTY SUPERVISORS—Continued

Bonds of officers:
- Amount fixed, 1065, 1066
- Approval, 1075-1076
- Sureties relieved, 1083-1090
- Books furnished township clerks, 2976
- Books to be kept by board, 5122
- Bounties offered and paid, 5413-5415
- Budget for county, duties, 5260-c1-5260-c11
- Buildings erected and repaired, contracts and bids, 5130(15), 5131, 5133, 5135, 5262-c1
- Burial expenses, when paid, 5215

Chairman:
- Arbitration of labor disputes petitioned, 1496
- Election, 5116, 5130(1)
- Election contest court, 1029, 1028
- Fire escapes inspected, 1672-1675
- Oaths administered, 1215

Claims:
- Allowance, limitation, 5258-5260, 5293
- Auditor's claim for platting of land, 6291
- County board of education, 4120
- Domestic animal fund, 5452-5457
- Expense of quarantine, etc., 2274-2277
- Payments by auditor audited, 5145
- Physician's compensation in coroner's inquests, 5218
- Register kept, 5122-5124
- Settlement of claims, 5130(5)
- Sheriff's expenses audited, 5184
- Clerk of board, duties, 5130(1), 5141
- Code and session laws purchased, 233
- Compensation, 5125-5127, 5151(7)
- Compensation of assessors fixed, 5669
- Complaint filed as to need of medical and surgical treatment for indigent persons, 4006
- Condemnation funds, 5194, 5195

Contracts:
- Budget law regulations, 351-362
- Improvements, bonds, 10299-10323
- Personal contracts prohibited, 13327
- Personal interest prohibited, 4685
- Conveyance of real property—execution sales, 10246-10250
- Convict labor used, 3765, 3766
- County home, 5383-5384
- County seat relocation, 5458-5473
- Detention home and school for children main­tained, 3653, 3654
- Detention hospitals for venereals established, 2288-2294
- Ditch and drainage board, 5127
- Dockets furnished justices, 10516
- Documents ordered destroyed, 5139
- Dog license fee fixed, 5425
- Drainage and levee districts managed, 7714
- Drainage board, 5127
- Drainage district jurisdiction relinquished to city, 7634-7637
- Drainage ditches located and constructed, 7421-7425
- For a more detailed index see Drainage and Levee Districts
- Election, 521, 5110-5113

Election duties:
- Ballot boxes and election supplies provided, 894
- Canvass of election returns, 863-868, 865, 4076, 4056, 4457
- Canvass of primary returns, 577-590
- Certificates of election issued, 868, 885
- Counting quarters provided, 898
- Double election boards appointed, 887, 890
- Election boards made up, 739
- Election in new township called, 5536
- Election on tax aid for railroads, 8185, 8190
- Judges of election designated, 730
COUNTY SUPERVISORS—Continued

Election duties—Continued

Polling places provided, 728
Precincts established, 722–726, 729
Questions submitted to voters, 5261–5274 For a more detailed index see Elections, County, subhead “Questions submitted”
Use of voting machines by way of experiment, 911
Voting machines purchased, duties, 905, 906, 912
Electric transmission lines, 8309, 8310
Equipment for finger printing, 13417-b2
Examiner of blind, 5380
Execution sale costs and expenses of purchase audited, 10249
Fees and fines, report received, 1224
Fish dams constructed, 1748

Funds:

Expenditure, limitation, 5260–5263
Farmers’ institute funds divided, 2920
Money from compromise of judgment prorated, 5158
Unclaimed money transferred to general fund, 5169

General provisions, 5106–5127 See also County Officers

Hedges and windbreaks allowed or destroyed, 4830–4833
Hospitals established and maintained, 5348–5378
Insane persons, care and transfer, 3528, 3531, 3566
Interest in contracts prohibited, 4685
Interurban railways allowed to use highways, 8204, 8205, 8208
Jail duties, 5511, 5515
Judgments compromised, 5136–5138
Jury lists prepared, 10868, 10869
Levees located and constructed, 7421 For a more detailed index see Levees
Liability for unconstitutional issue of bonds, 5283

Meetings:

Adjournment, 5130(3)
Quorum, 5117, 5118
Regular meetings, 5118
Special meetings, notice, 5119, 5120
Memorial halls or monuments, 483–502, 502-c1–502-c5

Mortgages, chattel, and other instruments destroyed in presence of board, 10030
Motor truck permits issued, 4917
Motor vehicle law enforced, 4996
Neglect of duty, penalty, 5140
Newspapers selected, 5497
Notices published, 11102
Number and qualifications, 5106–5110
Nurses employed, 2362–2364
Offices and supplies furnished, 5133, 5134
Opinions received from county attorney, 5180(7)
Organization, 5116
Parks maintained, 1822

Penal offenses:

Appropriating money for sectarian purposes or purchasing warrants at discount, 5257
Authorizing excessive tax, 7169
Budget law violations, 390
Road bond law violation, 4755-a18
Use of gravel beds, 4659
Weed law violations, 4929
Pensions paid to widows, 3641–3643
Permit to sell cigarettes, 1557–1562
Platting of land directed, 6297

Poor relief:

Aid to needy persons allowed, 5297
Allowances paid, 3977, 5332

COUNTY SUPERVISORS—Continued

Poor relief—Continued

Appeals from township trustees heard, 5333
Appropriations, limitation, 5326
Claims examined and allowed, 5329–5332
Contracts for support, 5334–5336
Medical and dental service, 5334-c1
Overseers appointed, 5321
Poor warned to depart, 5315, 5316
Rules and regulations for relief, 5320
Supplies issued, 5324, 5330
Tax levy, 5337
Tubercular persons cared for, 5369–5372
Powers and duties, 5128–5140
Proceedings:

Legalizing acts, cost, 10358, 10361
Publication fees, 5397–5412, 11098–11106
Publication required, 5411, 5412-a1
Record, 5141
Prohibition law enforcement, expense of peace officers, 1949
Property bought at execution sale managed, 10254–10259
Qualifications, 522
Railroad crossing repairs or alterations petitioned, 4626
Records and indexes transcribed, 10081–10083

Reports:

Completion of improvements, 362
Failure of county agricultural society to report, 2874(3)
Public revenue, 7408, 7410, 7415
Reports ordered, published, 5153(4), 5154

Reports to board:

County high school board, 4086
County superintendent, 4106(15)
Fees of county officers, 5247, 5253
Forfeited bonds, fines, penalties, and forfeitures, 12557
Justices and constables on fees and fines, 10640
Weed commissioner, on weeds, 4817
Resignation, 5115

Road improvements, county and primary, 4757–4773, 6067–6079
Roads established, altered, or vacated, 4560–4620

Roads in general:

Drainage districts established, 7638–7650
Gas and water mains and cattleways permitted, 4858–4862, 6151
Information and instruction secured from highway commission, 4626(6)
Motor vehicle rules and instructions to be obeyed, 5006
Obstructions removed, 4834–4847
Patent suits, assistance of highway commission, 4626(6)
Patrolmen appointed, work assigned, tools provided, 4774–4779
Secondary roads, 4745, 4745-a1, 4753-a1, 4753-a2, 4753-a5, 4753-a9–4753-a16
Sidewalks outside cities, 4857-b1–4857-b3
Weight of vehicles, 4686-c1, 4686-c2
Rules and regulations, 5130(19)
Salaries of deputies, assistants, and clerks, 5221–5225, 5231, 5243, 5244
School funds, 4471, 4483–4511
School lands, 4472–4474, 4477, 4483
School taxes levied, 4149, 4315, 4383, 4402–4404
Soldiers and sailors:

List of those discharged corrected, 432
Relief, 5385–5396
COUNTY SUPERVISORS—Continued
Supervisor districts organized, 5111-5114
Supplies for boarding prisoners, 5197-d2, 5197-d3
Supplies to be purchased from board of control, 3760-3762
Survey record-book furnished, 5487
Swamp-land indemnity, 146
Tax
Assessment:
Appportionment among joint owners of real estate, 7297-7304
Exemption of military property, 465
Taxable value of public utilities fixed, 7039, 7067, 7098, 7103-d15
Valuation by state board of review objected to, 7142
Tax exemptions allowed, 6949-6951
Tax ferrets employed, 7161
Bovine tuberculosis, 2686, 2704-b2
Bridge tax in cities, 6221
Cancellation, 5888
County levies, 5268, 5269, 5284-5292
For a more detailed index see Tax Levies of Counties
Deductions from state-owned lands in school districts, 4283-c9-4283-cl2
Notice of cancellation of tax in aid of railroads, 8198
Park tax in cities, 6220
Penalty for authorizing excessive tax, 7169
Restriction, 4393
Roads and bridges, 4644-c6-4644-cl6
For a more detailed index see Road Taxes
School purposes, 4393-4395, 4402-4404
Special charter cities, 6732
State regulations, 368-390
Tax rates approved, 7165
Township levies, 5575, 5581
Taxes declared unavailable, 7194
Taxes refunded, 7235, 7237
Term of office, 521, 5106, 5110, 5114
Township officers:
Bond of clerk approved, 5580
Compensation of clerk and assessor allowed, 5572, 5573
Treasurer ordered to reimburse owner of sold motor vehicle, 12228
Vacancies, 5115
Vacancies filled, 1152
Vagrancy cases, duties of board, 13386, 13393, 13395
Village names changed, 5474-5481
Warrants:
Drawing authorized, 5142-5144
Interest, when allowed, 7400
Water districts, benefited, 5522-5526
Watercourses changed, 7421, 7425
Weed law duties, 4817-4825
COUNTY SURVEYOR—Continued
Platting of lots, 6288
Record book, contents, 5487, 5488
Record furnished, presumptive evidence, 5486
Rules of federal government followed, 5485
School lands, 4483
Supplies, 5134
Witnesses subpoenaed, fees, 5490
COUNTY TEACHERS INSTITUTES, See Teachers Institutes
COUNTY TREASURER
Accounts:
Accounting system, 111
Funds kept separate, 5156, 5165 See County Funds
Examination, penal provision, 113, 7413-7416
Settlement with state auditor, penalty, 102-107
Bond:
Amount, 1066-a1
General provisions, 1067, 1070
Liability, 5195, 7420-d8
Liability of sureties, 7199, 7233, 7261, 7293, 7417
Bonds sold, exchanged, and redeemed, 5278-5282, 5287, 5354
Books balanced for successor, 7411
Clerks, 5223, 5238
Code and session laws received, 235
Collections made:
Assessments for cost of destroying weeds or hedges, 4824, 4831
Cigarette tax penalties, 1583
Cost of destroying infected plants, 4062-b17
Fees, For a more detailed index see “Fees” below
Fines for violation of anti-fraternity law, 4287
Jury fees, report, 11629
Lost money or bank notes, 12213
Motor license fees and penalties, 4999-5016
Proceeds of sale of property in houses of prostitution, 1611, 1616
Taxes, See “Taxes collected” below
Deputies:
Appointment and removal, 5238-5240
Bond and oath, 5241
Penal offense, 5159
Powers and duties, 5242
Salary, 5223, 5236
Tax sales conducted, 6878, 7245
Disbursements:
Boards of review, 5664
Claims, state, for support of insane, 3601
Compensation of assessors, 5669
Expenses of deaf children, 4073
Fees of city officers, 6706
Fees of justice court, 10638
Fees to marshals, 5668
Judgments, 11675
Salaries of municipal court officers, 10688
Superior judges paid, 10739, 10748
Township officers, 5571, 5572, 5573
Tuition claims for nonresident pupils, 4282
DISTRESS WARRANTS, 7189-d1
Documents on file, 5139
Duties in general, 5156
Election, 520
Estrays, 2996
FEES:
Fees of justice courts, receipt, 10634
Motor license fee, 5012
Property of county, 5245
Received quarterly, 5247, 10853
Record kept, 5246
Reports and payments, 5247
COUNTY TREASURER—Continued

Funds:
- Banks of deposit, 7420-d1-7420-d8
- Condemnation funds, 5193, 5195
- Lost property proceeds held in trust, 12202, 12213, 12218
- Payment to local treasurer, 6230
- Payment to state treasurer, 141, 142
- Road funds, 4644-c6-4644-c16
  For a more detailed index see Road Funds
- School fund, 4396, 4398, 4399, 4469-4511, 5148, 5254
  For a more detailed index see School Funds, County
- Security, 7412
- State funds, report and payment, penalty, 5166-5168
- Surplus of proceeds of sale for lien, duties, 10336-10338, 10353
- Swamp land indemnity, 146
- Township funds, when paid to city treasurer, 5556
  For a more detailed index see also County Funds
- Trust funds and property, 12784-12786
- General provisions, See County Officers

Motor vehicles:
- Description received from secretary of state, 12223
- License fees and penalties collected, fee, reports, 4999-5016
- Registration, 4871
  For a more detailed index see Motor Vehicle Licenses
- Seal placed on registration certificate, 5157
- Transfers filed, fee, 4898, 4899(2)
- Notices published, 11102
- Oath taken when seeking credit, 108
- Office, 5133

Penal offenses:
- Breach of duty, 5159
- Delinquency, official, 7417
- Discounting warrants, 7401
- False statements or reports, 7416
- Lending or using public funds, 7402
- Road funds, 4753-a18
- Tax sale violations, 7260, 7261
- Penalty for failure to account or pay to state treasury, 105-107
- Plats of additions to cities or towns, duties, 6274

Reports:
- Fees collected, 5013, 5247
- Publication, 5153, 5154, 5411(2)
- Receipts and expenditures, record, 5141(4)
- Reports received, 4314, 5193

Road matters, duties of treasurer:
- Accounts with assessment districts kept, 4753-a8
- Assessments for road construction entered on tax books, 4753-a7
- Bonds for road construction sold and retired, 4753-a13
- Motor vehicle fuel tax, distribution, 5093-a9
- Road certificates sold and retired, 4753-a9
- Road fund reimbursed by deduction from local taxes, 4752

Salary, 5222
- Seal, official, 5157
- Special assessment entries, 7193-d4
- Supplies, 5134
- Tax deeds executed, 6598, 7284-7296
- Tax entries to be dated, 7155-d1
- Tax redemption duties, 7272-7283
- Tax sales conducted, 6878, 7244, 7293
- Taxes collected, 7184-7237
  See Tax Collection by County Treasurer
- Term of office, 520

COUNTY Warrants
- Audit by board, 5145
- Call for outstanding warrants, 5161
- Cancellation, 5280
- Discounting by treasurer punished, 7401
- Exchange for bonds, 1179
- Form, 5146
- Indorsement by treasurer, 5158, 5160
- Interest rate, 5160, 5161
- Interest receipted by holders, 7400
- Issuance:
  - Auditor's duty, 5142, 7850
  - Condemnation proceedings, 7850
  - Issuance prior to audit, 5144
  - Issuance without audit, 5143, 10670-b1
  - Limitations, 5258, 5260, 5293
  - Legalization, cost, 10358, 10361
  - Partial payment, 5162
  - Penal provisions, 5159, 5257, 7401
  - Presentment without payment, 5190
  - Purchase at discount by county officers, penalty, 5255, 5257
  - Receipt in payment of taxes, 7208
  - Report, annual, by auditor, 5151
  - Tax levy when depreciated, 5264
  - Treasurer's duty after cancellation, 5164
  - Warrant book of treasurer, 5163

COUNT WarrantS
- Amendment and correction, 10800
- Books kept by clerk, 10830
- Certification on appeal, 12849-12853
- Certified report of trial, 11457
- Consent to trial after discharge of juror, 11499
- Copies used as evidence, 11305-11309, 11314
- Foreign records, 11305, 11306
- Indexes and records transcribed, 10081-10083
- Instructions of court, 11494, 11506
- Judgments, 11582-11584
- Motions for continuance and objections thereto, 11449
- Papers deemed part in criminal cases, 13934, 14009
- Probate matters, 11841
- Report of trial before referee, 11529
- Signing by judge, 10798, 10800
- Special provisions, See index heads applicable to particular courts
- Use as evidence, 11305-11309, 11314

COUNT COURT CALENDARS
- Printing and distribution, 11441
- Short cause calendar, 10824
- Trial of causes noted, 11438

COUNT COURT RECORDS
- Alteration without authority forbidden, 10802
- Amendment and correction, 10801-10803
- Books kept by clerk, 10830
- Certification on appeal, 12849-12853
- Certified report of trial, 11457
- Consent to trial after discharge of juror, 11499
- Copies used as evidence, 11305-11309, 11314
- Foreign records, 11305, 11306
- Indexes and records transcribed, 10081-10083
- Instructions of court, 11494, 11506
- Judgments, 11582-11584
- Motions for continuance and objections thereto, 11449
- Papers deemed part in criminal cases, 13934, 14009
- Probate matters, 11841
- Report of trial before referee, 11529
- Signing by judge, 10798, 10800
- Special provisions, See index heads applicable to particular courts
- Use as evidence, 11305-11309, 11314

COUNT COURT REPORTERS
- Appointment and compensation:
  - District court, 10807-10812
  - Municipal court, 10685-10687
  - Superior court, 10740, 10747
  - Certificates revoked, 12884
  - Certification of evidence on appeal, 12829
  - Compensation, payment, 5143(4)
  - Coroner's inquests, compensation, 5206, 5207
  - Examinations and certificates, fee, 1879, 1883
COURT REPORTERS—Continued
Expenses paid in actions for removal of officers, 1113
Fees for transcripts, 11631
Hearing for appointment of guardian for absentee, 12637
Notes used as evidence, 11353-11357
Oaths administered, 1215
Penal offenses, 1885
Qualifications, 1880
Reports of trials, contents required, certification, 11456-11458, 11529, 11541
Substitutes appointed by judges, 1881
Superior court, 10740, 10747
Title when certified, 1882
Trial by referee, 11529

COURT REPORTERS, STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR
Certificates revoked, 1884
Composition, 1877
Funds, 1883
Law applicable, 1877-1884

COURTHOUSES, COUNTY
Bonds to erect, 5268
Building provided where lacking, 10770, 10771
Custody and control, 5141(8)
Doors opening outward, 1667
Funds used to rebuild, 5262
General provisions, See County Buildings
Penal provisions:
Burning, 12991-b2
Defacing building or furniture, 13082
Question of erection and tax levy submitted to voters, 5261-5274
Sites, 7806(1)

COURTS, UNITED STATES
Code, session laws, and reports received, 235, 239
Lien of judgments, 11602-11605
Persons committed to county jails, expense, 5497, 5511
Records or copies as evidence, 11305
Statutes interpreted, 156(4, 5)

COURTS-MARTIAL
Law applicable, 464
Members of soldiers’ home, 3378

COURTS OF RECORD
Acknowledgments taken and certified, 10085, 10094, 10104
Appeals under zoning law, 6466-6470
Clerk of district court, 10825-10841
Constitutional provisions, V, 1-14
District court, 10761-10803
General provisions, 10804-10824
Guardians ad litem appointed, 10996-11000
Habitual violators, 1965-d2
Jurors in general, 10842-10847
Jurisdiction tested by certiorari, 12456
Jurors, selection, 10850-10866
Juvenile court, 3605-3616
Municipal court, 10642-10696
Penal offenses, 10104
Penalty for obstructing, 13170
Probate court, 11819-11831
Records, See Court Records
Superior court, 10697-10760

CREDITORS
Action against principal requested by surety, penalty for refusal or neglect, 9457, 9458
Administration granted to, 11883(3)
Assignment for benefit of creditors, 12720-12750
Benefit of Creditors
Effect of conditional sales and chattel mortgages, 10013-10039
Labor claims preferred against property in their hands, 11717-11721
Offer by debtor in writing to pay, effect, 9448, 9449
Penalty for refusing to perform, 9457
Penalty for defrauding, 13051
Protection against sales in bulk, 10008-10012

COVENANTS
Effect in conveyances by husband and wife, 10052

COWS, See Cattle

CREAM, See Dairy Products

CREAMERIES
Definition, 2808(6)
Injunction, 2855
Inspection, 2851-2853
Pasteurization of skimmed milk and buttermilk, 3076, 3076-b1-3076-b3
Penal offenses, 2854
Sanitary construction, 2814-2822
Sanitation, 2823-2833

CREAMERY ASSOCIATIONS
Collective bargaining, 8513-8516
Cooperative associations, 8459-8512 See Cooperative Associations
Corporation law applicable as to duration, renewal, and fees, 8350, 8364-8370

CREDIT
Credit insurance, 8940(8), 8941(6)
Loan or sale, business regulated, penalties, 9410, 9429, 9435

CREDIT UNIONS
Application for organization, 9305-a1
Borrowing money, 9305-a15
By-laws, amendment, 9305-a2
Capital, 9305-a12
Change in place of business, 9305-a21
Credit committee, 9305-a10
Directors, duties, 9305-a9
Directors, election of, 9305-a8
Dissolution, 9305-a20
Dividends, 9305-a18
Examinations, 9305-a6
Fiscal year, 9305-a7
Interest rate, 9305-a14
Loans, 9305-a16
Member, expulsion of, 9305-a19
Membership, 9305-a5
Minors, issuance of shares to, 9305-a13
Officers, 9305-a9
Organization, 9305-a1
Powers, 9305-a4
Prohibited use of terms, 9305-a3
Reports required, 9305-a6
Reserve fund, 9305-a17
Revocation of authority, 9305-a6
Scope of statute, 9305-a23
Superintendent of banking, duties, 9305-a6
Supervision by banking department, 9305-a6
Supervisory committee, 9305-a11
Taxation, 9305-a21
Withdrawal of member, 9305-a19

CROSSREFERENCES
Cows, cattle, 268
Cream, pasteurization, 2808, 2851-2853
Creameries, 8459-8516
Creditors, Surety, 9448, 9449
Guardians ad litem, 11305
CREDITORS—Continued

Protection by attachment, 12080, 12086, 12106
Redemption from execution sale, 11776–11793
Remedy to reach negotiable documents of title to
goods, 9969
Rights against owner of bill of lading, 9829
Rights protected by appointment of receivers,
12713–12719
Rights protected under sales act, 9955

CREDITS

Assessment and taxation, 6865, 6953(5), 6984–
6996, 7007, 7029
Definition, 6984
See Moneys and Credits

CREEKS

See also Rivers and Streams
Straightening upon petition, 7428

CREMATORIES

City manager’s duties, 6669(10)
Land purchased or condemned, 6195(1), 6740
Regulation, municipal, 5750
Tax exempt, 6944(3)

CRIBS

Unbonded warehouses law, 9752–9805 For a
more detailed index see Warehouses, Unbonded

CRIMES

See appropriate index heads for specific crimes
Accessories, 12895, 12896
Advocacy punished, 12906–12909
Classification, 12889–12891
Felonies, 12890
Homicide, 12910–12920
Jurisdiction when committed on federal lands, 4
Misdemeanors, 12891, 12893
Offenses, public, 12889–12894
Offenses against government, 12897–12909
Principals, 12895, 12896
Punishments, 12890–12894
Resisting commission, 12921–12923
Self-defense, 12921–12923
Sheriff’s duty, 13405–b1

CRIMINAL ACTIONS, See Actions, Criminal

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

Use of photographs and Bertillon measurements,
19064

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION, BUREAU OF

Establishment, 13415
Maintenance, 13417
Purpose, 13416

CRIMINAL LAW

For specific offenses see appropriate index heads.
On account of the difficulty of designating statu­
tory crimes very much criminal law must be
found under the names of agencies, officers, or
persons committing the offense or under the
name of the thing the law relating to which has
been violated. Such criminal law can be located
under the subheads “Penal offenses” or “Penal
provisions” of particular index heads.

CRIMINAL LIABILITY

Excuse for not testifying, exceptions, 324, 9015,
11267–11269, 13019

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—Continued

and Municipal Court. Each of the following
subheads is separately indexed elsewhere.
Abstracts, etc., served on attorney general,
13997–b1
Appeals, 13994–14018
Arraignment of defendant, 13770–13780
Arraignment of defendant, 13770–13780
Arraignment of defendant, 13770–13780
Arraignment of defendant, 13770–13780
Arrest, general provisions, 13465–13479
Arrest by warrant, 13480–13487
Arrest without warrant, 13488–13496
Bail, 13609–13624
Cash bail, 13627–13650
Change of venue, 13810–13825
Compromising certain offenses, 14019–14022
Constitutional provisions, V, 14
Dismissal of actions, 14023–14027
Duties of grand jury, 13702–13726
Evidence, 13897–13904
Exceptions, 13933–13941
Execution, 13971–13977
Execution of death penalty, 13978–13993
Finding and presentation of indictment, 13727–
13731
Fugitives from justice, 13497–13511
Grand jury, 13678–13701
Indictment, 13732–13757
Information by county attorney, 13644–13677
Insanity of defendant during trial, 13905–13909
Judgment, 13936–13968
Judgment, arrest of, 13946–13949
Judgment, entry of, 13904
Judgment, entry of, 13958–a1
Jurisdiction of public offenses, 13448–13457
Jury after submission, 13910–13914
Lien of judgments and stay of execution, 13969,
13970
Limitation of criminal actions, 13442–13447
Magistrates, peace officers, and special agents,
13403–13414
Mayor’s court, 5735
New trial, 13942–13945
Plea in vacation, 13800
Pleadings of defendant, 13789–13809
Police court, 5735
Preliminary examinations, 13527–13556
Preliminary information, 13458–13460
Process after indictment, 13759–13769
Recommitment after bail, 13637–13640
Search warrants, 13497–13501
Security to keep peace, 13512–13526
Setting aside indictment, 13781–13788
Surrender of defendant, 13641–13643
Time to commence prosecutions, 13442–13447
Trial, 13842–13878
Trial jury, 13826–13841
Trial of nonindictable offenses, 13559–13568
Undertakings of bail as liens, 13625, 13626
Verdict, 13915–13932
Warrants of arrest, 13461–13464
Warrants, 13897–13896

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Reports, annual, 3808–3810, 5077

CRIMINAL TRIALS, See Trials in Criminal Actions

CRIMINALS, HABITUAL

Law applicable, 13396–13402

CRIMINATING QUESTIONS

Immunity for answering at trials, exceptions, 324,
9015, 11267–11269, 13319

CRIMINATION

Excused in pleadings, 11167

CROPPERS

Leases, expiration, 10160
CROP PEST ACT 
Laws constituting, 4062-b1-4062-b24

CROPS 
Bulletins, state, 2590(6) 
Inspection by state entomologist, 4062-b1-4062-b24

Insurance: 
Actions on policies, 9048, 9051 
Notice of loss or damage, time, 9047 
Landlord's lien, 10261-10269 
Penal provisions, 13083-13087 
Reports, 2590(6) 
Statistics, 2590(7) 
Value in real action, 12252

CROSS-EXAMINATION 
Affiants, 11346, 11347 
Defendant in criminal case, 13892 
Deponents, 11346, 11347, 11372-11374 
Party making or resisting motion, 11231 
Witnesses in case of judgment by default, 11591

CROSS-INTERROGATORIES 
Filing for deposition, 11371 
Preliminary examinations, 13535 
Proceedings to perpetuate testimony, 11402

CROSS PETITION 
Divorce cases, 10477 
Filing and prosecution, 11155 
Objection, how raised, 11149, 11150

CROWS 
Bounties, 5414 
Destruction authorized, 1776

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS 
Penalty, civil, 8122 
Penalty, criminal, 13135 
Society authorized to kill disabled animals, 3028

CULVERTS 
See also Bridges and Culverts, County 
City manager's duties, 6669(9) 
Definition, 4668 
Duty to construct, 4644-c1 
Patents, action involving validity, 82 
Use of word, 63(5) 
Width, 4667

CURATIVE ACTS 
Chapters giving, 10363-10426 
For a more detailed index see Legalizing Acts 
Effect on land titles, 10070-10073, 10079

Limitation of certain actions: 
Quieting title based on certain deeds recorded prior to 1905, 12291, 12292 
Recovery of real estate conveyed without spouse joining, 11022-11027 
Setting aside certain deeds recorded prior to 1905, 11029 
Recording of real estate instruments, 10070-10073, 10079

CURATORS 
Historical, memorial and art department, 4517, 4525 
State historical society, 4543

CUSHING'S MANUAL 
Use by general assembly, 12

CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY: 
Appointment, bond, term, 272, 1063(8) 
Duties, 273 
General provisions, See State Officers 
Interest in contracts, penalty, 275 
Report, biennial, 246, 274 
Supplies and postage, 302, 303

CUSTODIANS 
Work permits for children applied for, 1531

CUSTOMS OF TRADE, See Trade Customs 

CYCLONE INSURANCE 
Authority to write, 8940(1), 9029 
Coinsurance, 9017(5) 
Coinsurance riders, 8990-8997

DAGGERS 
Penal provisions, 12936, 12937, 12950, 12957

DAIRIES 
Definition, 2808(6) 
Inspection, 2855 
Inspection, 2851-2853

LICENSES FOR SALES, 3071-3075 See Milk Dealers 
Penal offenses, 2854 
Sanitary construction, 2814-2822 
Sanitation, 2823-2833

DAIRY ASSOCIATION, STATE 
Delegate to state convention, 2874(6) 
Duties and purposes, 2945 
Employees, 2947 
Executive committee, 2946 
Expenses and salaries, 2947, 2948 
President's duty, 3089-3092 
Recognition, 2944 
Reports and data published, 2595

DAIRY ASSOCIATIONS 
Collective bargaining, 8513-8516 
Cooperative associations, 8459-8486

DAIRY PRODUCTS 
Butter: 
Definition, 3058(1) 
Imitation butter: 
Coloring, 3053 
Definition, 3058(2) 
Labeling, 3068(3), 3069 
Sale, 3093 
Use in state institutions prohibited, 3093-a1 
Overrun in manufacture, 3100-c1-3100-c6 
Renovated butter: 
Definition, 3058(3) 
Labeling, 3068(2) 
Trademark, state, 3088-3092

Buttermilk: 
Adulteration, 3062 
Containers marked, 3096-3100

Cheese: 
Imitation cheese: 
Coloring, 3063 
Definition, 3058(5) 
Labeling, 3068(5), 3069 
Promotion of cheese making, 2587 
Skimmed milk cheese: 
Definition, 3058(6) 
Labeling, 3068(4) 
Whole milk or cream cheese, 3058(4) 
Containers, See Containers 
Contracts or sales in violation of law invalid, 3056 
Definitions, 3029 
Duties of department of agriculture, 3030-3032 
Enforcement of law, 3050-3053 
Goods for sale in other states, 3054
DAIRY PRODUCTS—Continued

- Inspection, 3031–3036
- Labeling, 3037–3042
- Licenses of dealers, 3045, 3046, 3071–3074

Milk or cream:
- Adulteration, 3061, 3062
- Bottles, See Milk Bottles
- Condensation or destruction, 6836, 6840
- Condensed or evaporated milk, 3062
- Definition, 3058(7, 36)
- Inspection, 5747, 6836, 6840
- Pasteurization, 3076, 3076-bl–3076-b3, 3077, 5747
- Powdered or desiccated milk, 3062
- Sale from tested cows, 5748
- Skimmed milk:
  - Adulteration, 3061, 3062
  - Definition, 3058(37)
  - Labeling, 3068(1)
- Penal provisions, 3047–3053
- Production and sale, 3071–3100
- Purity, 3077
- Reports by dealers, 3055
- Sanitary requirements, 3078, 5747(2)

DAIRYING

- Promotion, 2587

DAMAGES

See also index heads applicable to the party or the thing damaged

Action for damages:
- Allegation of amount deemed denied, 11201
- Defenses against employee, 1367, 1368, 1375, 1376
- Malice to be pleaded, 11216
- Mitigation, how obtained, 11172, 11173
- Nuissance cases, 12395
- Estrays or trespassing animals, 2981–2993
- Exemplary damages, 12090, 12247
- Liquidated damages for divulging contents of sealed bid, 1171
- Measure in judgment on attachment bond, 12090
- Mining operations in another's land, 1336
- Notice of action against city given to person liable over, 6567, 6685, 6735
- Real actions, 12245–12257
- Treble for blacklisting employees, 13254
- Treble in action of waste, 12402, 12405, 12410
- Viaduct construction, 5912–5915

DAMS

- Erection by state, damages, 1826
- Erection in cities, 5820, 6239, 7796-b1
- Erection limited, 7846
- Fish dams, 1743
- Fishways required, 1741
- Law relating to mill dams and races, 7767–7796
  For a more detailed index see Mill Dams and Races
- Penalty for injuring, 1790, 13112
- Removal or change on notice, 1742

DANCE HALLS

- License, township, 5582–5586
- Penal offense, 5587
- Regulation, municipal, 5745(1)

DANCE PAVILIONS

- Park facilities, 6606
- Tax levy, 6607

DANCING

- Penalty for breach of Sabbath, 13227

DANGER SIGNALS

Penalty for removing, 13098

DANGEROUS WEAPONS, See Weapons

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION

State banner designed, 468

DAYS OF GRACE

Effect on negotiable instruments, 9546, 9658

DEAD ANIMALS

- Burning and burial requirements, 2755(6)
- Dealers:
  - Disinfecting outfit, 2760
  - Fees paid, 2747, 2749, 2753
  - License required, fee, 2745, 2747
  - License revoked, 2757
- Disposal plants:
  - Inspection, expense, 2757, 2763
  - Manner and time of disposal, 2755
  - Specifications, 2754
- Disposing of dead animals defined, 2746
- Enforcement of law, 2591(6)
- Law not applicable to those slaughtered for human food, 2744
- Owner's duty to dispose of bodies, 2761
- Penal provisions, 2762, 12339
- Rules as to disposal, 2756
- Transportation, 2758, 2759
- Use in slaughterhouses, 2825(6, 7)

DEAD BODIES

- Burial or removal permit:
  - Burial in district other than place of death, 2329
- Contents, 2328
- Deaths from communicable disease, 2327
- Delivery to sexton, 2344
  - Fees not allowed, 2325
- Forgery, 2349
- Imported bodies, 2335
- Issuance, 2324, 2391
- Required for keeping or removing dead body, 2318
- Sexton's duty, 2345–2348
- Stillbirths, 2323

Cremation, when unclaimed, 2351, 2355

Death certificate:
- Contents, 2320, 2326
- Correction, 2324
- Deaths without medical attendance, 2322, 2323
- Duty to furnish particulars, 2321, 2324
- Execution and filing, 2319
- Forgery, 2349
- Registration, 2391
- Required for keeping or removing dead body, 2318
- Stillbirths, 2323

Definition, 2317(5)

Delivery for scientific purposes:
- Colleges or schools to receive, 2351
- Disposal after dissection, 2355
- Distribution, equitable, 2351
- Inspection of bodies, 2357, 2360
- Instructions of state department of health, 2353
- Penal provisions, 2355, 2358–2361
- Physicians to receive, record, 2352
- Record of receipt, 2356, 2357, 2360
- Surrender of bodies to relatives, 2354
- Use of such bodies, 2358, 2360

Disinterment:
- Application, when granted, 2339–2341
- Delivery of permit, 2344
DEAD BODIES—Continued

Disinterment—Continued

- Forgery of permit, penalty, 2349, 2350
- Method of making, 2343
- Order of court, 2338, 2340
- Penal provisions, 2349, 2350
- Permit for autopsy, 2338
- Permit for reburial, 2337, 2342
- Sexton's duty, 2345-2348

Disposal and transportation, 2191(13)

Embalming, practice licensed, 2585-cl-2585-c8

Enforcement of law, 2393(2), 2394(1)

Importation, 2334-2336

Inspection of places for embalming, 2585-c7

Keeping, conditions, 2318

Penal provisions, 2349, 2350, 2355, 2358-2361, 13100, 13101

Power of board of health, 2234(5)

Reburial, record, 2337-2341, 2347

Rules as to disposal placed in casket, 2413

Transportation:

- Forgery of transit permit, 2349
- Shipments for scientific purposes, 2336
- Shipping papers, 2330, 2331
- Transit permit, 2331-2334

Violations of law investigated, 2433-2435

DEAF, SCHOOL FOR

Admission requirements, 4070

Agent to enforce compulsory attendance, 4432

Appropriations in monthly installments, 3940

Attendance, when excused, 4431

Children to be sent, 4427-4432

Children transferred to university hospital, 4030

Expenses charged to county, 4071-4074

General provisions, See State Institutions

Governed by state board, 3919, 3921

Labor of pupils, 4069

Penal offenses of employees, 13324-13326

Reports from county superintendent, 4106(13)

Residence during vacation, 4075

Secretary's report, 3937

Superintendent:

- Qualifications, 4068
- Report, 3936

Treasurer’s duties, 3935

DEAF PERSONS

Census taken annually, 4106(13), 4426

Education compulsory, 4427-4432

Instruction in schools, 4348-4352

Report of school secretary, 4313

DEALERS IN SECONDHAND GOODS

Sales restricted, penalty, 5753, 5754

DEATH

Cause of action not abated, 10957, 10959

Child's death, action by parent, 10996

Compensation of employees, 1389, 1392, 1422

Damages for wrongful death, 11920

Effect on execution process, 11749-11753

Effect on statute of limitations, 11008

Ground for new trial or vacation of judgment, 12787(4)

Penal provisions:

- Causing with explosives, 12961
- Registration law, 2436, 2437

Reports:

- Coroner, 5214
- Maternity hospitals, 3661-a32

DEATH CERTIFICATES

Forgery, 2349

Law applicable, 2318-2326

DEATH PENALTY

Appeals, proceedings, 13990-13992

Authority for execution, 13980

Certificate of execution, 13988, 13989

Examination of insane or pregnant prisoner, 13982, 13983

Proceedings on affirmation of judgment by supreme court, 13992, 13993

Record sent to governor, 13979

Reprieve or suspension, 13981-13984

Sheriff's duty to execute, 13988, 13993

Stay of execution, 13990

Time of execution, 13978, 13985, 13986, 13996

Witnesses of execution, 13987

DEBENTURES

Issues on installment plan regulated, 8517-8524

Sale regulated, See Investment Companies

Taxation, 6985, 7007

DEBTORS

Absconding debtors, 11758, 12080(6), 13053

Assignment for benefit of creditors, 12720-12750

Examination when insolvent, 12738

Execution levied on property, See Execution

Judgment debtors, 11800-11818, 12158

DEBTS, PRIVATE

For public debts see Indebtedness, Public

Assignment, 9451-9455, 13139

Assumption by state, VII, 1; VITI, 3

Attachment for debt, 12086, 12087

Deduction for taxation purposes, 6985, 6988-6993, 7007, 7030, 7317

Estate of decedent:

- Funds available, 11931-11933
- Order of payment, 11970, 11971
- Property not liable, 11918-11920

Evidences of debt, 63(9)

Execution levy, 11676, 11677

Exemption from legal process, See Exemption from Legal Process

Extension of maturity secured by mortgage, 11028

Garnishment by attachment, 12101, 12157-12176

Garnishment under execution, 11677-11679

Homestead, when liable, 10155

Husband or wife not liable for other's debts, 10465

Interest on money due, 9404

Payment to officer under execution, 11674

Penalty for forging assignment, 13139(8)

Pleading as counterclaim, 11153

Priority in case of receivership, 12719

Revival by admission after being outlawed, 11018

Tender of payment:

- Objection not made at time of acceptance of tender waived, 9450
- Offer in writing to pay or give written instrument, effect, 9448, 9449
- Place, 9447

DECEASED PERSONS

Entries admissible in evidence, 11280

Estates settled, See Executors

Execution against reality, 11736-11739

Transaction before death as evidence, 11257-11259

DECEIT

Damages, 10921

Insured's acts, 8770

DECISIONS

Appeals in supreme court, 12871, 14009, 14010

Certification to court below, 14016

Trials of fact by court, 11435
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
Reprint, literal, pp. 3, 4

DECORATION DAY
Effect on negotiable instruments, 9546, 9658
Penalty for desecration, 13228, 13229

DECREES
See also Judgments
Errors of court, 10949
Interest rate on money due, 9405
Legalizing acts, 10375-10383

DEDICATION
Levee grounds, 6739
Public squares for school purposes, 6308, 6309
Streets, public grounds, or parks, 5939, 6277, 6278, 6287
Warehouse grounds, 6739

DEEDS
Actions on deeds:
- Action to set aside, cancel, or annul, limitation, 11029
- Deeds executed prior to 1905, limitation, 12291, 12292
- Enforcement of bond for deed, time, 11027, 11028
Copies, when sent to state treasurer, 7385
Definition, 63(20)
Effect and use in inheritance tax cases, 7307(2), 7312, 7323, 7381
Errors of land office corrected, 95, 98
Execution and delivery by foreign executors, 11879-11881
Execution sale deeds, See Execution Sales
Forms, 10084
Issuance by order of court to satisfy judgment, 11613-11620
Law applicable, 10041-10065 See Law Applicable
Records of state land grants in counties, 99
Sheriff's deeds, 11743-11746 See Sheriff's Deeds
Tax deeds, 6890-6895, 7284-7296 See Tax Deeds

DEEDS OF TRUST
Action for recovery of real estate by cestui, limitation, 11021
Actions on deeds, 10942
Execution as security for performance of contract, 12373
Foreclosure, 11027, 11028, 12363, 12372, 12373, 12376
Legalization of releases and discharges, 10391, 10403
Railroad corporations, 7932-7936

DEER
Killing or capture, 1765
Protection, 1764

DEFACEMENT
Penalty for defacing posted lists or cards at polls, 828
Penalty for defacing public buildings or furniture, 13082

DEFAULT
Failure to amend or plead over, 11148
Judgment by default, 11873, 11587-11601 See Judgment by Default
Justice court cases, 10545-10549
Waiver of trial by jury, 11519

DEFENDANTS
Appearance by defendant, See Appearance
Discharge, 13589, 13623, 13627, 13931
Law applicable, 10967-11006 For a more detailed index see Parties to Actions
Nonresident in action consequent on operation of motor vehicle, 5079-d11-5079-d24

DEFENSES
Action for price of sold goods, 9910, 9992(2)
Action on delivery bond, 12123
Action on life insurance policy, 8769, 8770
Actions on county bonds, 5295
Defense to claims against estate of decedent, 11961
Defenses before or after default and judgment, when served by publication, 11593-11595
Discovery after commencement of action, 11632
Discovery after judgment, 10952
Restrain of trade in action to recover price, 9910
Truth in slander or libel, 12416
Validity required in application for new trial after term, 12795-12798

DEFERRED ESTATES
Inheritance tax, 7331, 7349, 7351, 7352, 7356

DEFILEMENT
Penalty, evidence, 12969

DEFORMED PERSONS
Penalty for exhibiting, 13197

DEGREES
Academic degrees, 8588
University of Iowa, 3947
Use in practice of professions, 2509, 2510, 2510-d1

DEGREES OF OFFENSES
Conviction for lower degree in case of doubt, 13918
Verdict in case of lower degree, 13919

DELEGATES TO CONVENTIONS
Election, 527, 530, 617, 618, 624(4) See Political Party Conventions

DELINQUENT CHILDREN
Definition, 3619
Law applicable, 3617-3657 See Children
Penalty for contributing to delinquency, 3658-3661-c1

DELIVERY BOND
Attachment proceedings, 12121-12123
Replevin proceedings, 12188

DEMURRER TO INDICTMENT
Discharge of defendant, 13796
Joinder not necessary, 13793
Judgment no bar to second prosecution, 13809
Jurisdiction in another county, 13795
Method of demurring, 13792
Pleading over if overruled or final judgment rendered, 13798
Resubmission of case, 13797
Time of hearing, 13794
Trial of issues by court, 13793
Waiver, 13791

DEMURRERS
Actions at law, 11141, 11142
Appeal from order, 12823(3)
Argument and submission, 11388
Decision, effect, 11148
Delivery to adverse party, 1125
Demurrer to one of several causes, 11143
DEMURRERS—Continued

Effect on action, 11144
Effect on pleadings, 11137, 11144
Exception, when taken, 11537
Filing in writing, option, time, 11110, 11124, 11135,
11136
Grounds in actions at law, 11141
Habeas corpus proceedings, 12501
Joinder in demurrer, 11146
Justice court, 10517(13)
Number allowed, 11135
Overruling, effect, 11147
Ruling of court, effect, 11144
Statement, 11142
Time for hearing by court, 11439
Time to plead, 11121, 11136, 11140
Verification not necessary, 11160
Withdrawal, how done, 11139

DENTAL CLINICS
Establishment in school districts, 4260

DENTAL EXAMINERS
Appointment, 2449, 2451
Appropriation, 2450
Business done by mail, 2460
Compensation, 2461
Designation, 2450
Disqualifications, 2455
Examination subjects, 2567
Examinations conducted, 2466-2480, 2487, 2488
Nomination by state association, 2457
Officers, 2459
Qualifications, 2452, 2453
Quarters, 2464
Reciprocal agreements with other states, 2484, 2490
Reports of violations of law, 2524
Representation at national meetings, 2465
Substitution for examination, 2567
Schools of dental hygiene, when approved, 2573
Supplies, 2463
Term of office, 2456
Vacancies, 2468

DENTISTS AND DENTAL HYGIENISTS
Change of residence to another state, 2491
Definition, 2565, 2566
Employment by school directors, 4260
Employment of unlicensed dentist, 2569
Examinations, 2466-2480, 2567, 2572
Exempt from jury service, 10843
Fees paid, 2516-2518
Injunction against illegal practice, 2519
Intoxicating liquor used, 2136(10), 2137
Laboratory work, 2569
Liability insurance, 8940(5), 9069-9082
Licenses:
Age and character qualifications, 2430
Display in office, 2444, 2447
Evidence of right to practice, 2443
Forger and fraud, penalty, 2520-2522
Form, 2442
Grounds for refusing, 2431
Notice of change of residence, 2446
Reciprocity with other states, 2481-2491
Record, open to inspection, 2446
Renewal, fee, 2447, 2448
Required to practice, 2439
Requirements for practice, 2567, 2572, 2573
Revocation, 2492-2508
Membership in national organization, 2465-b1
Names of assistants to be posted, 2568
Penal offenses, 2519-2522
Practice under their own names required, exceptions, 2570
Prescriptions, 3147, 3154, 3170-3172, 3177
Reinstatement, 2448
Report of violations of law, 2524
Substitute for examination, 2567
Titles and degrees, use, 2509, 2510, 2510-d1
Violation of law prosecuted, 2523-2537
Wounds, reports required, 2537-d1-2537-d3

DEPENDENT CHILDREN
Definition, 3618
Law applicable, 3617-3657 See Children

DEPENDENTS
Compensation under workmen's compensation act, 1392, 1402-1404, 1410-1413, 1475
Pensions in certain cases, 6318, 6684

DEPOSIT OFFICES
Acceptance of deposits when insolvent prohibited, 9279, 9280

DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC FUNDS
Laws applicable, 7420-d1-7420-d8

DEPOSITIONS
Amendment and correction, 11390
Answers to interrogatories annexed to pleadings, 11185, 11186
Authentication of official character, 11385
Certificate of officer taking, 11381, 11383, 11384
Commissioners for other states in Iowa, power, 1196
Costs, 11399, 11404
Criminal cases, 13888
Custody, 11389
Deposition by commission:
Commissioners, powers and duties, 11385-11370, 11375
Cross-examination, oral, 11372-11374
Cross-interrogatories, 11371, 11375
Definition, 11359
Form of commission, 11375
Interrogatories, 11364, 11370
Issuance by clerk of probate court, 11832(4)
Persons authorized to act as commissioners, 11370
Proof of wills, 11866
Service of notice, 11384
Use in justice court, 11376
Deposition for perpetuating testimony:
Approval and filing, 11405
Costs, 11404
Cross-interrogatories, 11402
Objections, 11407
Order of court or judge, 11401
Persons authorized to take, 11403
Petition, verified, 11400
Use, 11406
Depositions taken conditionally prior to death or insanity, 11259
Depositions taken in lieu of affidavit, 11345
Depositions upon notice:
Definition, 11359
Service of notice, days, 11361-11363
Deviations, unimportant, 11390
Election contests, 996-999, 1016, 1035
Entries in books of account, 11282, 11283
Exceptions or motions to suppress, hearing by court, errors waived, 11394-11396
Fees for taking, 11397
Indorsement, 11388
Justice court cases, 10533
Kinds, 11559
DEPOSITIONS—Continued
Methods of taking, consent of parties, 11359, 11380
Notice of filing mailed, 11393
Notice of taking served, 11346, 11377-11379
Oath administered, 1215(2), 11381, 11382
Opening by clerk, 11389
Photographic copy of entries in book of account attached, 11283
Preliminary examinations, 13534-13537
Presence of parties at taking, 11386
Prisoners, 11339, 11340
Reason for taking shown, 11391
Signature and seal of officers, 11348
Subpoena issued to procure, 11341
Taking in shorthand, 11383, 11384
Time of taking, 11358
Transfer on appeal, 11392, 12852
Transmission to clerk, 11387
Use as evidence limited, 11259, 11391, 11503
Witness fees, 11398
Workmen’s compensation cases, 1444

DEPOSITORIES
Liability for baggage, 1687
Public funds, 5547, 7412, 7420-d1

DEPOSITS
See also Banks
Custody of public funds, 7412
Public revenue, interest, 6714, 7420-d1-7420-d8
Tax, inheritance, 7307(5), 7344-7348, 7389
Taxation, 6953(4)

DEPOSITS OF PUBLIC FUNDS, See State Sinking Fund for Public Deposits

DEPOTS
Sites donated by cities or towns, 6198-6202 See Railroad Stations

DEPUTIES
Appointment, 1165
Bonds, 1069
Duty relative to sealed bids, penalty, 1170, 1171
County officers:
Appointment and compensation, 5221-5241
Powers and duties, 5242
Oaths administered, 1215
State offices, 430, 431

DESCENDANTS
Definition of term, 63(7)

DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION
Homestead when no surviving spouse, 10152, 10155(4)
Intestate’s property, 11986-12040 For a more detailed index see Estates of Decedents
Real property of aliens, 10214-10220

DESERTION
Actions brought after desertion, 10986, 10994
Cause of divorce, 10475, 10476
Definition and punishment, 13230
Evidence of wilful desertion or neglect, 13235
Husband or wife as witness in criminal action, 13231
Penalty if after seduction and marriage, 12972
Release of defendant on bond, 13232-13234

DESTROYING FOOD PRODUCTS
Penalty, exception, 13249, 13250

DETECTION HOMES AND SCHOOLS
Maintenance for children, 3653-3655

DETECTION HOSPITALS
Bonds, 2291, 2292
Controversies over location, 2265
Establishment by counties, 5360(3), 5376-5378
Establishment for venereals, 2289
Expense, 2274
Isolation of venereals, expense, 2288, 2295, 2296, 2300, 2312
Jurisdiction of board of health, 2264
Physician and attendants, 2293
Rules for operation, 2294
Tax levy, 2290
Temporary places, expense, 2257, 2274

DEVISEES
See also Wills
Actions:
 Defendants in action against executor for specific performance, 12061
 Evidence admissible, 11258, 11259
 Proportionate liability in actions, 12060
 Recovery of interest in real estate conveyed without spouse joining, limitation, 11022-11027
 Aliens, 10214
 Attorney when minors or absent, 12074
 Death, effect, 11861
 Execution levied on property, 11660, 11736-11739

DEVISES AND BEQUESTS
See also Wills
Acceptance by townships, 5559
Annulment in case of beneficiary causing death of testator, 12032
Conditions enforced by mandamus in case of public libraries, 5850
Definition, 11860
Effect of death of devisee, 11861
Homestead, 10148
Life or other limited estates since 1907, 10060
Limitations, 11846-11848
Memorial buildings and monuments, 499
Money or property for care of graves, 10211-10213
Non-distributable property, procedure, 12778
Payment of legacies by executors, 11896, 11970(5), 11978-11983
Property given in trust to state, municipal corporation, and certain institutions, 10185-10197
Real estate, when taken over by executor, 11952
Tax exemption, when removed, 6952
Tax on inheritances, exceptions, 7307, 7308, 7344-7348, 7362, 7366, 7367

DICE
Penal provisions, 13199, 13210

DIGESTS
Number of copies printed, 268
Price, 265
Printing, 265

DINING CAR COMPANIES
Assessment, 284(1), 285
Taxation, 7053, 7061

DIPLOMAS
Teachers’ diplomas, 3863-3865, 3888

DIPHTHERIA
Law applicable, 2247-2279
Penalty for spreading, 13238
DIRECTOR OF BUDGET
Appeal board, bond, 1063(26)
Appeals heard and decided:
Public bonds, 365, 366
Public contracts, 354-361
Appointment, 311, 317
Appropriation bill prepared, 333-338
Bond, 1063(25)
Books and accounts audited, 340-345
Budget, how prepared, 327-332
Chairman of appeal board, 346, 349
Contracts, public, enforcement, 358
Employees, 318
Expenses, 319
General provisions, See State Officers
Hearings, decisions, evidence, 322-325
Local budgets:
Blanks, rules and instructions, 383, 389
Supervisory power, 389
Tax levy rates, copy received, 385
Transfer of funds approved, 388
Member of state board of audit, 391
Office created, 309
Penal offense, 390
Powers in general, 320, 321
Qualification, 1045
Removal, 315
Report, annual, 326
Reports of construction work filed, 362
Supplies and postage, 302, 303
Suspension, 316
Term of office, 314
Vacancy in office, 317
 DIRKS
Penal provision, 12936, 12937, 12950
DISABLED PERSONS
Vocational rehabilitation, 3850-3857
DISBARMENT OF ATTORNEYS
Law applicable, 10921, 10929-10937, 10934-b1-
10934-b9
DISCHARGE OF JURY
See also Trials
Civil cases, 11499, 11500
Criminal action in justice court, 13586
Criminal cases, 13859, 13866-13874, 13912
DISCLAIMER
Action to quiet title, 12288
DISCOUNT
Penalty for accepting or giving in case of corpo-
ration employees and public officers, exceptions, 13317-13321
DISCOVERY
Action to obtain, 10953-10955
Assets of estate of decedent, 11925, 11926
Assets of insolvent, 12738
Heirs of decedent, 11841(2)
Property in attachment cases, 12110
Property in replevin, 12187, 12197
Property of judgment debtor subject to execution,
11800-11818
Receivership, 12719-b1
DISCRIMINATION—Continued
Public utilities, 5674, 6535, 6656
Telegraph and telephone companies, 8304
Warehouses, bonded, 9729
DISEASED PLANTS
Penalty for cultivating, importing, or selling dis-
eased hop roots, 13246-13248
DISEASES
Causes, investigation, 2191(4), 2220(2a), 6836, 6840
Closing of public places, 6846
Contagious diseases, 2247-2279 For a more de-
tailed index see Contagious Diseases
Infectious and contagious diseases among ani-
mals, 2643-2654 For a more detailed index see Animal Health
Isolation and care of infected persons, 6848-6850
Penalty for spreading, 13237, 13238
Plant diseases, 4062-b5-4062-b21
Powers of cities, 6854
Prevention, 6847
Report, prompt, 6836, 6840
Venereal diseases, 2280-2316
DISFRANCHISEMENT
Convicts, II, 5; 3823
Penalty for violation of double election boards
law, 902
DISMISSAL OF ACTIONS
Action against nonresident of county, 11051
Action on note or action on mortgage, 12375
Appeal to supreme court, 12886, 12887
Costs, 11566, 11633, 11635
Counterclaim tried or dismissed, 11564, 11565
Criminal actions, 14023-14027
Delay in trial, 14024
Dismissal by plaintiff or court, 11562
Dismissal in vacation, 11566
Effect on attachment, 12140, 12145
Grounds:
Error in proceedings insufficient, 10944
Error in transfer of action of forcible entry and
detainer no ground, 12275
Failure to answer interrogatories, 11192
Failure to file petition in time, 11057
Failure to give security for costs, 11248, 11250
Failure to remove action to right county, 11054
General provisions, 11562
Justice court, 10543, 10559
DISORDERLY HOUSES
Abatement as nuisance, 12395, 12396 See Houses
of Ill Fame
Penal provision, 12397
Regulations, municipal, 5744(9)
DISORDERLY PERSONS
Penalties for vagrancy, 13371
Punishment by general assembly, 23(3)
DISPOSAL PLANTS
See also Garbage Disposal Plants
Penal offenses, 2762
State regulations, 2748, 2751, 2754-2763
DISQUALIFICATION OF OFFICER
Conviction for bribery, 13294
Removal by impeachment, 1143
DISSOLUTION
Corporations, 12428-12439 See also particular
corporations
DISTRAINT
Compensation and fees, 3026
Estrays, 3020
Law relating to distraint damage feasant, 2981–
2983

DISTRESS AND SALE
See Execution and also Attachment
Freight line and equipment companies, 7076
Property for taxes, 7189, 7222–7224, 7240
Removal of nonresident's property prevented, 7219

DISTRIBUTION
Nondistributable property, investment, 12778
Property of intestate, 11986–12040
Rules of descent, 12016–12034

DISTRIBUTIVE SHARE (DOWER)
Absencee's right, when barred, 11911
Action to recover, 11022, 11027
Conveyance, effect on after-acquired interest, 10045
Conveyance of inchoate right legalized, 10399
Effect of wills, 11846–11848
Election between dower and will, 12006–
12011
Election between dower and homestead, 12012–
12015
Payment in Iowa by foreign executor, 11896
Property for taxes, 7189, 7222–7224, 7240
Real property, 11986
Settlement of administration of estate of
absencee, 11911
Share in case of no issue, 12017–12023

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND
FAIRS
Law applicable, 2894–2915
For a more detailed index see Agricultural Societies

DISTRICT COURT—Continued
Calendars:
Preparation and printing, 11441
Short cause calendar, 10824
Trial of causes noted, 11438
Change of venue, 11447
Charge to grand jury, 13692, 13693
Child labor law enforced, 1587, 1541
CITIES AND TOWNS:
Annexation of territory, 5612
Discontinuance, 5598–5604
Incorporation, 5588–5596
Severance of territory, 5617
Code and session laws received, 235, 236
Commitment proceedings:
Boys and girls to training schools, 3690
Feeble-minded persons, 3413–3462
Inebriates and drug addicts, 3479
Insane persons, 3560–3562
Persons to psychopathic hospital, 3964–3998
Tubercular persons, 5374, 5375
Wayward girls to institutions, 3679–3683
Women confined, 3726–3731
Constitutional provisions, V, 1–14
Dead bodies, disinterment permits, 2337–2340
Decisions in vacation, 10794
Drainage and levee districts established, 7622–7625
Duties when acting as jury, 11581
Expenses, warrants, 5151(2), 5259(2), 5293, 10813
General provisions, See Courts of Record
Inheritance tax matters, 7317, 7364, 7365
For a more detailed index see Tax, Inheritance
Intoxicating liquor permits, 2072–2089, 2130–2170,
2173
For a more detailed index see Appeals to District Court
Appellate, 10582–10604, 10762
Constitutional provisions, V, 6
Criminal cases, 13448–13457, 13644
Disbarment proceedings, 10929–10937
Disputes about removal of insane persons, 3529
Disbandment of corporations, 8402, 8418, 8438,
8479, 8520, 8524, 8662, 8712–8715, 8888, 8891,
8964
Divorce and annulment of marriages, 10468–
10491
Federal lands, 4
Forcible entry and detainer, 12255–12281
Injunctions, 12516
Juvenile court, 3606, 3607
For a more detailed index see Juvenile Court
Liens of mechanics, 10293
Plats considered, 6285, 6286, 6306
Poor relief proceedings, 5302–5313, 5318
Probate business, 10763, 11819–11831
For a more detailed index see Probate Court
Railroad commission's orders enforced or set
aside, costs and fees, 7879, 7883, 7884, 7902,
7919
Removal of officers, 1091–1118
Residence of insane person determined, 3592–
3594
Small claims cases, rules, 10824
Statutory provisions, 10761–10767
Superior court cases, 10758
Transfers from superior court, 10714
Writs of error from justice court, 10605–10613
Writs of error from justice court, 10714
Jury fees, 10846
Juvenile delinquents transferred, 3636
Licenses revoked or suspended, 2495–2508
Motions heard, 10797
Number of days of trial after change of venue certified, 11425
DETAILED INDEX

DISTRICT COURT—Continued

Orders:
- Appearance and examination of judgment debtor, 11802
- Blind and deaf children to school, 4428–4430
- Books and papers procured as evidence, 11316–11318
- Certiorari, 12457
- Commutation of future payments under workmen’s compensation act, 1405–1408
- Conveyance of property of insane spouse, 10451–10454
- Destruction of intoxicating liquor, 1946-a6
- Execution outside district, 11242-d1
- Fiduciaries to deposit moneys and assets, 9285–9287
- habeas corpus, 12470
- Mandamus, 12443
- Officers of assessment life insurance companies removed, 8713
- Property decreed to one spouse in case of absence or abandonment of other, 10455–10458
- Railroad’s relocation, 8162–8164
- Records, lost or destroyed, to be restored, 12260
- Vacation orders, 11241–11242-d1
- Parole of convicts, 3800–3806
- Place of holding, 10769

Proceedings:
- Business on Sunday, 10819
- Open to public, exceptions, 10817
- Record books, 10798–10803, 10825, 10830
- Records transcribed, 10081–10083
- Reporter, 10807–10812
- Reports, cost, 10813

Reports to court:
- Custodians or guardians of paroled offenders, 3804
- Jail inspectors, 5506, 5507
- Sheriff on prisoners, 5503
- Trustees for injured minors or incapacitated persons, 1410
- Seal kept by clerk, 10825

Sentence passed:
- Imprisonment at hard labor, 5512, 5514
- Sentence of first offenders suspended, revocation, 3800–3806

Terms of court:
- Additional terms, 10774
- Apportionment of business, 10796
- Buildings for holding, 10770, 10771
- Change, effect on appearance of defendant, 11056
- County with two county seats, 10772
- Division of work among judges, 10784, 10797
- Effect of not holding at county seats, 10773
- Interchange of judges, 10796
- Judges assigned, 10783, 10784
- Judges not to sit together, 10797
- Judges to alternate in holding, 10775, 10776
- Number, 10774
- Pottawattamie county, 10772
- Schedules of times and places, 10777–10781
- Special terms, 10782, 10785, 10787
- Trials, powers and duties, 11426–11612

For a more detailed index see Trials

Witness fees and mileage, 11326–11331

DISTRICT JUDGES

Assignment by chief justice, 10783, 10784
- Bond not required, 1058
- Code, session laws, and reports obtained, 235, 236
- Conservators of peace, V, 7
- Disqualification in certain cases, 10818, 11823
- Election, V, 11; 517, 668, 674

DISTRICT JUDGES—Continued

Expenses, quarterly account, 10786, 10805, 10806, 10934-b9
General provisions, See Judges
Impeachment, III, 20; 1131–1144
Inability to act, effect, 10780, 10790
Interchange, 10784, 10796, 11417, 11823
Interest in action ground for change of venue, 11408(2), 11416, 11417
List published, 163
Misdemeanor charges transferred to municipal court, 13677-b1
Nomination of candidates, 667, 674, 675, 759
Number, V, 10; 10768
Oath of office, 1050
Penal offenses, 10104, 13292–13294, 13305, 13308, 13345

Powers and duties:
- Acknowledgments taken and certified, 10085, 10094, 10104
- Allowance of property to be attached, 12835
- Assistant of county attorney approved, 5243
- Bonds approved, 1073, 1076
- Certiorari writ granted, 12457
- Change of venue granted in vacation, 11414
- City funds, transfers allowed, 6215, 6216
- Conciliation, rules and procedure, 10820–10824
- Condemnation proceedings against public utilities, expenses, 6136–6140, 6788
- Dispute about removal of insane patients adjudicated, 3529
- Drainage bonds approved, 7703
- Election contest court, 1000
- Governor aided in pardon cases, 3820
- habeas corpus writ allowed, 12470
- Information furnished board of parole, 3795
- Injunctions granted, 12516
- Insane, criminal, 3511
- Judgment debtor ordered to appear for examination, 11802, 11811
- Juvenile judge selected, 3607, 3608
- Marriages solemnized, 10436–10441
- Municipal court held, 10663
- Number of days of trial after change of venue certified, 11424
- Oaths administered, 1215
- Railroad crossing repairs or alterations determined, 8024, 8025
- Records signed, 10798, 10800
- Reporter’s per diem certified, effect of error, 5143(4), 5147
- Schedules of terms prepared, 10777–10781
- School pupils excused from attendance, 4411(3)
- Trustees appointed to execute gift or devise for certain institutions, 10189
- Powers as magistrates, 13404
- Practice prohibited, 10816
- Prejudice ground for change of venue, 11408(3), 11416, 11417
- Qualifications, 10814, 10815
- Residence, 10814
- Resignations, how made, 1148
- Salary, V, 9; 12816-al
- Sitting together prohibited, 10797
- Term of office, V, 5, 11; 517
- Transfer by chief justice, 10785, 10786
- Vacancy in office, 1152, 1156

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Accounting required, penalty, 1057
Bonds, 1045, 1055–1079
Election, general, 504, 506, 517–519
Nomination:
- Conventions, 656–675
DISTRICT OFFICERS—Continued
Nomination—Continued
Petition, 648, 675
Primary election, 527–648
Oath of office, 1045, 1054, 1055
Removal from office, 1082, 1087, 1091–1118 For a more detailed index see Removal from Office
Resignations, how made, 1148
Term of office, 511, 517–519, 1145, 1156
Vacancies in office, 1152

DISTURBANCES
Noise, See Noise
Penal provisions:
  Blasphemous language, 13326
  Disturbances on Sunday, 13227
  Disturbing congregations or other meetings, 13349
  Disturbing peace while masked, 12931
  Inciting disturbance, 13348
  Profanity or obscene language, 13226
  Unlawful assembly and riot, 13339–13347
Regulations, municipal, 5744(7)

DITCH AND DRAINAGE BOARD
Supervisors' compensation, 5127

DITCHES
For a more detailed index see Drainage
City manager's duties, 6669(9)
Constitutional provisions, I, 18
Construction by cities, 6583–6586
  For a more detailed index see Watercourses
Penalty for injuring or obstructing, 13083, 13114, 13115
Power of supervisors, 7421–7598 For a more detailed index see Drainage and Levee Districts

DIVORCES
Actions for divorce:
  Decree, contempt, 10481, 10482
  Evidence, 10471–10474
  Hearing, when dismissed, 10473
  Joinder of actions, 10469
  Kind of action, 10469
  Notice, 11081(8)
  Petition, 10470
Alimony:
  Action, 10469
  Permanent, 10481, 10482, 10491
  Personal earnings not exempt from decree, 11764
  Temporary, 10478–10480
Causes, 10475, 10476
Constitutional provisions, III, 27
Custody of children, 10481
Decree subsequently changed, 10481
Homestead, when exempt to party obtaining, 10150
Jurisdiction, 10468
Legalization of decrees, 10381, 10382
Maintenance during litigation, 10478
Petitions:
  Contents required, 10470
  Cross petitions, 10477
  Verification, 10471
  Record kept by clerk, 2421–2424
Remarriage of parties, penalty, 10484, 10485
Report, annual, to state registrar, 2425
Rights forfeited by guilty party, 10483

DIVERTING FUNDS
Penalty, 1921-b6, 6230

DOCKETS
See also Clerks of Courts
Appeals from inferior courts, 11440
Case continued remains, 11454
Garnishments shown, 12175
Justice court, 10516, 10517
Penalty for violating law as to, 13311

DOCKS
City commissioners, 5900–5903, 6767
Dock warrants, negotiability, 9956–9969, 10005
For a more detailed index see Sales of Personal Property, subhead "Negotiable documents of title"
Location on railroad, 8169–8176
Regulation, municipal, 5769

DOCTORS, See Physicians and Surgeons

DOCUMENT DEPARTMENT, STATE
Control and direction, 215(6), 222 For a more detailed index see Printing, Superintendent of Documents:
  Distribution, 225–243
  Preparation, contents, mailing list, 216, 224, 244, 258, 264, 269
  Printing and distribution, 258
  Reserve supply, 220–224

DOCUMENTS
Identification as evidence, 11357
Legalization, 10363–10374
Use as evidence, 11300, 11310

DOGS
Construction of dog license law, 5451
Dog without tag not property, 5447
Injuries to domestic animals or fowls, 5452–5457
Licenses, county, 5420–5445
Licenses, municipal, 5446, 5745(4)
Owner's liability for damages, 5450
Payment of license to assessor, 5434-b1
Penal provisions:
  Disturbing stock with dogs, 13137
  Dog fighting, 13217
  Poisoning dogs, 3132
  Removing tag, 5442
  Right and duty to kill unlicensed dogs, 5448, 5449
  Tags, effect of not wearing, 5426–5433, 5447
  Taxation as personal property, 5446
  Transfers, 5429–5431

DOMESTIC ANIMAL FUND, For a more detailed index see County Funds

DOMESTIC PRODUCTS AND LABOR
Preference in public contracts, 1171-b1–1171-d3

DOMESTIC RELATIONS
Adoption, 10501-b1–10501-b8
Divorce and annulment of marriage, 10468–10491
Husband and wife, 10446–10467
Marriage, 10427–10445
Minors, 10492–10495

DOMESTIC SCIENCE
Advancement by farm aid associations, 2924–2938
Education to be promoted, 3832(5)
Extension work, 4035
Instruction in schools, 4184, 4261
School exhibitions, 4246
Short courses, 2921–2923
Training, federal and state aid, 3840, 4184, 4261

DOMESTIC SERVANTS
Excepted from compensation for injuries, 1361(1)
DOMICILE
Acquisition, rules, 5311-5319
Contests, 5317, 5318

DONATIONS, See Gifts

DOORS, See Buildings

DORMITORIES
Erection and use by board of education, 3945-a1-
3945-a8

DOUBT
Reasonable doubt, 13917, 13918

DOWER, See Distributive Share

DRAFT, MILITARY
Power of president, 448

DRAFTS, See Negotiable Instruments

DRAINAGE
Cities and towns, 5751, 5752, 6080-6103, 6583-
6586, 7627-7630
City manager's duties, 6669(9)
Constitutional provisions, I, 18
Flood protection in cities, 6080-6103
For a more detailed index see Flood Protection and Watercourses
Penalty for injuring or obstructing drains, 13083,
13114, 13115, 7715-7743, 7758-7766
For a more detailed index see Drains and Levees,
Private roads, 4760, 4761
Assessments against roads by drainage districts,
7470, 7506
Cost assessed against state, 4634
Election to decide, 4760-4762, 4773
Primary roads, 4760
Tax levies of cities or towns, 6211(4)
Township drains or ditches:
Fee for filing application, 5572(3)
Fee for viewing and locating, 5571(3)

DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT TRUSTEES
Assessments adjusted, 7704-7706
Boards allowed on petition, 7674-7691
Bonds, 7698
Bonds issued, 7703
Change to supervisor management, 7709-7714
Clerk's compensation, 7708
Compensation, 7708
District divided, 7659
Elections:
Assessment to determine right to vote and number of
voters, 7682, 7685
Ballots, 7688, 7693
Canvass of votes, returns certified, 7690, 7691,
7695
Election districts, 7678, 7679, 7694
Election in divided districts, 7661
Intercounty districts, 7661
Judges and clerks, 7695
Plural voting, 7689
Questions decided by voters, 7704-7706
Time of election, 7690, 7692, 7893, 7896
Vote by agent, 7702
Vote by minor or insane person, 7687
Voters' qualifications, 7683, 7684
Expenses, 7701
Funds disbursed, 7702
Improvement certificates issued, 7703
Lands reclassified, 7704-7706

DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICTS
Annexation of more land, 7549-7551
Appeals from supervisors:
Annexation of more land, 7550
Appeals in intercounty districts, 7514
Assessments, 7486, 7590
Cities or towns, 7630
Costs, 7525, 7526
Decree as to establishing district or including lands, effect, 7526-7529
Effect of decision on nonappellants, 7527
Exclusive remedy, 7527
Matters involving rights, 7513
Order as to damages, 7524
Parties and counsel, 7519-7521
Petition and answer, docket fee, 7517
Time and manner, 7515
Transcript, 7516
Trials, consolidation, evidence, 7522, 7523
Assessment of benefits:
Appeals, 7486, 7630
Assessment for lateral ditches, 7468
Bonds issued to cover, 7503-7510
Certificates issued to cover, 7499-7502
Changes in ditches, 7553, 7558-7562
Cities and towns liable, 7629
Classification of lands, rules, 7465, 7467, 7476
Collection, 7469, 7470, 7482
Commissioners, compensation, 7586
Commissioners, duties, 7464, 7465, 7492
Credit for old improvement, 7555
Debt of old district included in new, 7554
Districts established by mutual agreement, 7576
Effect of payment, 7553
Improvement of common outlet, 7563-7568
Interest, 7631
Legalization, 10422
Levy, interest, 7477
Levy for deficiency, 7479, 7509
Lien of levy, 7478, 7488
Maturity, 7482
Notice of increased assessment, 7475
Payment, installments, waivers, 7483-7488, 7511,
7513, 7553
Purchase of certificate of sale by governing
body, 7590-c1, 7590-c3, 7590-c4
Railroad company assessment, collection, 7469
Reassessment to cure illegality, 7530
Reclassification of lands, procedure, 7492-7494
Record entries, 7480
Redemption from tax sale, 7590-c2
Repairs, 7553, 7558-7562
Report of commissioners, notice given, objections heard, evidence, 7471-7474
Return of excess levy for laterals, 7489
Roads, funds available, 7470, 7506
Scale of benefits, 7465
Special tax list, 7193-d1-7193-d4
Subdistricts, 7572
Tax sale, purchase, 7589, 7590
DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICTS—Cont’d

Assessment of benefits—Continued

Tax sale—treasurer to notify board, 7590-c6
Technical defects, 7590
Time to make, 7465
Waivers, 7632

Attorneys employed, 7519, 7585
Banks of ditches, private use, 7582
Bonds, 7500–7510 See Drainage Bonds
Budgets, state regulations, 368–390
Changes, assessments, 7563, 7558–7562
Cities or towns included, notice, objections, appeal, 7827–7630

Codification act, effect on existing districts, 7766

Constitutional provisions, I, 18

Construction work:

Abandonment, procedure, 7535, 7536
Authority of supervisors, 7421
Bids, 7459–7461, 7493
Bridges, 7539
Completion, final settlement, 7534
Construction across railroads and other public utilities, effect, 7540–7545
Construction on or along road, 7537–7539
Contracts, bond, 7460, 7462, 7463, 7536, 10299(2)
Districts established by mutual agreement, 7576
Division into sections, 7457
Estimates, monthly, for work done, 7531
Extensions, 7493
Payments for work done, 7531
Report of completion, notice, objections, 7532, 7533
Supervising engineer, bond, 7458

Contracts, See “Construction work” above and also Contracts, Public

County auditor’s help paid, 7584

Damages done:

Awards, 7553
Railroads and other public utilities, 7544, 7545
Definition of drainage district, 7556
Definitions of terms, 7423, 7424
Dissolution, 7545
Division for pumping purposes, 7566–7661
Elections, 7674–7714

Establishment by board:

Agreement, mutual, of landowners, 7573, 7574
Appeals, 7524, 7526–7529
Appraiser’s compensation, 7556
Appraisers to assess damages, 7449, 7450
Claims for damages, award, 7445, 7451
Constitutional provisions, I, 18
Damages assessed and paid, 7449–7451, 7456
Engineers appointed, bond, surveys and reports, 7432–7439, 7448
Failure of proceedings, effect on future action, 7553

Intracounty districts converted into intercounty district, 7696–a1–7626–a5
New district including old, effect, 7554, 7555
Notice, service, 7440–7444, 7446
Objections, waiver, hearing, 7440, 7445–7448
Order, final, 7596

Petition:

Bonds also filed, 7430, 7431
Contents, 7429
Dismissal, 7447, 7452, 7453
Number of signers, 7427, 7428
Straightening creek or river, 7428

Plan, adoption, 7439, 7440, 7448
Powers of supervisors, 7421, 7448, 7452, 7575
Preliminary expense, 7583
Presumption as to purpose, 7422, 7573

DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICTS—Cont’d

Establishment by board—Continued

 Setting aside by court, procedure, 7528, 7529
Setting basins, right to acquire, 7448–a1
Subdistricts, 7572
Fees and expenses, 7583–7593

Funds:

Assessments, 7481
Budget law regulations, 370, 382, 385
Disbursement, 7481
Emergency fund, 373, 388
Excess assessments paid out, 7489
Expenses payable, 7548
Interest, 7481
Premium from sale of bonds, 7608
Transfer and return of funds, 388
Transfer of balance, 387
Use for expenses, 7557, 7569, 7577, 7578, 7585, 7588, 7589, 7592, 7593
Warrants drawn, interest when unpaid, assignment, call by treasurer, 7489, 7496–7498

Improvement certificates:

Authority of supervisors, 7499
Districts established by mutual agreement, 7576
Form, negotiability, and effect, 7500
Interest, 7501
Issuance by city councils, 7632
Place of payment, 7501
Sale at par, right to pay, 7502
Tax exempt, 6944(5)
Waivers indorsed, 7484

Injury, damages, 7579
Inspection, 7592
Jurisdiction, when ceded to city or town, 7634–7637
Land purchased at tax sale, voting power, 7589–7591

Lateral drains, outlets, 7571
Legalization, 10422
Levee watchmen, 7593

Location of drains, ditches, and levees:

Authority of supervisors, 7421
Location on or along road, 7537–7539
Power of board, 7575
Public utilities, crossed, 7546–7548
Railroad crossed, notice, 7426, 7540–7545
Rule, general, 7425

Membership in national association, 7598-c1, 7598-c2

Notice, fee for publication, 7587

Obstructions:

Abatement as nuisance, 7581
Damages, 7579
Penal provisions, 7580, 13083, 13114, 13115
Removal, 7569

Outlets:

Adjoining county, 7577
Adjoining state, 7578, 7578-c1
Assessment of benefits in two or more districts, 7563–7568
Lateral drains, 7571
Tax for, 7578-c1
Penal provisions, 7580, 13083, 13114, 13115
Plats and profiles, 7455
Pumping stations, 7651–7673

Records:

Auditor’s book, 7597
Orders and decisions, 5122(1)
Property of district, 7598

Repairs:

Assessments, 7553, 7558–7562
Funds available, 7557
Power of supervisors, 7556
Subdistricts, 7572
DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICTS—Cont’d
Settling basins, channel condemned, 7662

Subdrainage districts:
- Improvements, 7572
- Intercounty districts, 7572
- Jurisdiction, 7491
- Petition, 7490
- Presumption as to establishment, 7491
- Supervision, 7556, 7709–7714
- Survey, permanent, 7455, 7552

Tax levies:
- Budget law regulations, 368–390
- Districts joining federal levees, 7747–7750
- Levy, when void, 376
- Limitations, 380, 381
- Outlets, 7578–7579
- Trees and hedges removed, 7570
- Trustees, election and powers, 7674–7714

For a more detailed index see Drainage and Levee District Trustees

DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICTS, INTER­COUNTY
Appeals, 7514
Appraisers, duty, 7608, 7609
Assessment of benefits, notice, objections, levy, 7613, 7614
Bonds, 7614, 7615
Budgets, state regulations, 368–360
Claims for damages, filing, waiver, 7605
Codification act, effect on existing districts, 7766
Commissioner’s investigation and report, 7600, 7601
Commissioners to classify and assess, 7612
Construction work, payment, final settlement, 7620, 7621
Contracts, bids, bonds, 7618, 7619
Dismissal of petition on remonstrance, 7453
Division for pumping purposes, 7656–7661
Elections, 7674–7714
Engineer’s surveys, plats and profiles, 7602
Establishment by:
- Board of supervisors, 7607
- District court, 7622–7625
- Improvement certificates, 7614
- Intracounty districts converted into intercounty district, 7626–a1–7626–a5
- Law applicable, 7626
Meetings of county boards, voting power, 7610, 7611
Petition and bond, hearing on notice, 7599, 7603, 7604, 7606, 7610
Pumping stations, 7651–7673
Supervising engineer, bond, duty, 7616, 7617, 7620
Supervision by county boards, 7709–7714
Trustees, election and powers, 7674–7714

For a more detailed index see Drainage and Levee District Trustees

Warrants, 7614

DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICTS WITH PUMPING STATIONS
Additional plats, cost, 7653–7655
Assessments, use, 7651, 7660, 7672

Bonds, funding:
- Actions, limitations, 7673
- County treasurer’s liability, 7668
- Execution, 7665
- Form, 7664
- Funds to pay off, 7672
- Issuance on petition, resolution, 7663, 7666
- Purpose of issuance, 7671
- Registration, 7667

DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICTS WITH PUMPING STATIONS—Continued

Bonds, funding—Continued
- Sale, use of proceeds, 7669
- Tax levy to pay off, 7670
- Budgets, state regulations, 368–390
- Codification act, effect on existing districts, 7766
- District pumping plants, 7655–7656
- Districts divided, maintenance tax, 7665–7661
- Petition required, 7652
- Settling basin, channel, 7662
- Supervision by county boards, 7709–7714
- Tax levies, 368–390, 7690, 7670
- Trustees, election and powers, 7674–7714

For a more detailed index see Drainage and Levee District Trustees

DRAINAGE BONDS
Amount, 7505, 7506
Approval by district judge, 7703
Authority to issue, 7503, 7509
Budget law regulations, 368–390
Codification act, effect, 7766
Districts established by mutual agreement, 7576
Exchange, 1179
Form, 7504
Funding and refunding bonds, 7509–a1, 7663–7673
Intercounty drainage and levee districts, 7614, 7615
Interest, 7505, 7506
Interstate drainage bonds, 7757
Issuance by cities or towns, 7632, 7633
Issuance by trustees, 7703
Legalization, 10422
Maturity, 7505, 7506
Record, 7502
Sale:
- Bids, sealed and open, 1173, 1174
- Commission and expense, 1176
- Contracts for sale of state bonds, 1178
- Notice of time and place, 1172, 1174
- Penal provision, 1177
- Rejection of bids, 1174
- Selling price, 1175, 7508
- Tax exempt, 6944(5), 6953
- Time of issue, 7507

DRAINAGE CERTIFICATES
Funding or refunding, 7509–a1
Law applicable, 6944(5), 7484, 7499–7502, 7576, 7632

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS, HIGHWAY
Assessment of benefits, 7643
Budgets, state regulations, 368–390
Condemnation of right of way, 7647
Engineer’s survey and report, 7641, 7642
Establishment procedure, costs, 7638, 7640, 7646
Laws applicable, 7648
Payments for work, funds, 7644, 7645
Powers, 7639
Trees removed, 7649, 7650

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS, INTERSTATE
Agreement as to costs, 7753
Assessments, bonds, and costs, 7757
Contracts let by joint agreement, conditions, 7754–7756
Cooperation, procedure, 7752

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS CONNECTING WITH UNITED STATES LEVEES
Cooperation between federal and county authorities, 7744, 7745
Establishment, 7746
Funds, 7749
DRAINAGE DISTRICTS CONNECTING WITH UNITED STATES LEVEES—Continued

Laws applicable, 7751
Levee right of way and maintenance paid for, 7746
Maintenance cost, 7750
Presumption, 7744
Report of engineer, 7746
Tax levies, 368-390, 7747-7750

DRAINAGE REFUNDING BONDS
Appeal, 7714-b7, 7714-b8
Assessments extended, 7714-b6, 7714-b9, 7714-b17
Authority to issue, 7714-b1, 7714-b23, 7714-b24
Cancellation, 7714-b16
Disposal of, 7714-b16
Form, 7714-b10, 7714-b11
Funds applied, 7714-b19, 7714-b20
Lien of assessments preserved, 7714-b17, 7714-b21
Limitation of action, 7714-b22
Notice of hearing, 7714-b4, 7714-b5
Petition for, 7714-b2, 7714-b3
Reassessments, 7714-b18
Resolution required, 7714-b12
Treasurer, liability of, 7714-b15

DRAINAGE WARRANTS
Assignment, notice, 7497
Call by treasurer, 7498
Exchange for bonds, 1179
Funding or refunding, 7509-1
Interest, 7496
Received for assessments, 7495

DRAINS AND LEVEES, PRIVATE
Abutting boundary lines, 7734, 7735
Appeals, transcript, costs, 7723-7726
Application, notice served, hearing, 7715-7720
Coal or mineral lands, 7758-7766
Connection with highway, 7737
Construction:
  Applicant’s power, 7730, 7737, 7738
  Persons in charge, 1855
  Railroad’s power, 7729
Damages:
  Claims, when waived, 7719
  Compensation allowed, 7721
  Payment, 7728, 7729
Location by township trustees, costs, 7721, 7727, 7734, 7735
Obstruction, damages, 7733
Penalty for obstructing or injuring, 13083, 13114, 13115
Penalty for taking mussels, 1763(3)

DRINKING CUPS
Use prohibited in certain places, 2827

DRIVERS LICENSE. See Operators and Chauffeurs License

DRIVING, FAST
Regulation, municipal, 5971

DRUG ADDICTS
Commitment, 3478-3481
Ground for revocation of license of practitioner, 2492
Insanity, 3482
Parole, 3480
Practitioners, license revoked, 2492

DRUGGISTS, See Pharmacists

DRUGGISTS, WHOLESALE
Contracts or sales in violation of law invalid, 3056
Goods for sale in other states, 3054
Penal offenses, 2155, 2156
Permit to buy and sell liquor:
  Application, hearing, 2131-2134
  Authority conferred, 2130, 2136-2138
  Cancellation for unlawful sale, 2135
  Contents, 2133, 2134
  Sales limited, requests, 2139-2147
  Sales under prior statute, 2158
  Shipments, 2148-2154
  Violations, 2155, 2156

Reports:
  Liquor used or sold, 2159-2163
  Reports to county auditor, 2144, 2146

DRUGS
Abortifacients, 3170-3172
Adulterations, 3043, 3044, 3144
Analyses, chemical, 3180
Contracts or sales in violation of law invalid, 3056
Definitions, 2580, 3029, 3143
Duties of department of agriculture, 3030-3032
Enforcement of drug law, 3050-3053, 3179-3181
Itinerant vendors, license, 3148, 3149, 7177
Labeling, 3037-3042, 3145-3147
Medicines, See Medicine
Medicines, sale and distribution, 3151-3169
Penal provisions, 1789-1794, 3047-3053, 12973, 13190-13192, 13195, 13240, 13244, 13245, 13365-13369
Poisons, 3151-3181
  For a more detailed index see Poisons
Regulation and inspection, 2591(10), 3031-3036
Sale by weight or measure, 3235
Standard tests of pure drugs, 3144
Use in fishing prohibited, 1738

DRUNKARDS
Commitment to institutions, 3478-3482
Guardians, 12886, 12885-12881
Penalties for vagrancy, 13371

DRUNKENNESS
See also Intoxication
Cause of divorce, 10475, 10476
Defense to action for insurance, 8769
Penalty when driving motor vehicle, 5027

DUE BILLS
Assignment, 9451-9456

DUE PROCESS OF LAW
Constitutional provisions, I, 9

DUE PROCESS OF LAW
Constitutional provisions, I, 9

DRAWBRIDGES
Speed of boats, 1699

DRAWN OR LEVEES, PRIVATE
Abutting boundary lines, 7734, 7735
Appeals, transcript, costs, 7723-7726
Application, notice served, hearing, 7715-7720
Coal or mineral lands, 7758-7766
Connection with highway, 7737
Construction:
  Applicant’s power, 7730, 7737, 7738
  Persons in charge, 1855
  Railroad’s power, 7729
Damages:
  Claims, when waived, 7719
  Compensation allowed, 7721
  Payment, 7728, 7729
Location by township trustees, costs, 7721, 7727, 7734, 7735
Obstruction, damages, 7733
Penalty for obstructing or injuring, 13083, 13114, 13115
Penalty for taking mussels, 1763(3)

DRAWINGS
Use prohibited in certain places, 2827

DRAKES
Penalty for obscene plays, 13185

DRAUGHTMEN
Regulation, municipal, 5970
Tax exemption, 6944(17)

DREDGING MACHINES
Screens against fish not required, 1741
Use for taking mussels, 1763(3)
DETAILED INDEX 1844

DUELING
Constitutional provisions, I, 5
Jurisdiction of offense, 13456
Penal provisions, 12924–12927
Place of bringing action in case of death, 13456

DUMP GROUNDS
Abatement of filth by board of health, 6836–6847
Land acquired by city, 6195(4)
Penal provisions, 12396, 12397, 13239
Regulation, municipal, 5744(3)

DURESS
Bills of lading cases, 8282, 8295
Contracts to sell and sales of goods, 10002
Documents of title to goods, 9707, 9716, 9967
Penal provisions, 12969, 13164, 13180, 13275, 13277

Dwellings houses, See Houses

DYE WORKS
Penalty for using dangerous fluids, 12396, 12397, 13239
Regulation, municipal, 5744(3)

DYNAMITE
Penalty for death or injuries caused, 12961–12964
Sale of dynamite caps restricted, penalty, 12959, 12960

EARNINGS
Basis for workmen's compensation, 1397, 1400
Convicts, 5514, 5516, 5518
Exemption from execution, 11763–11765
Wife's rights, 10461, 10465

EARTHQUAKE INSURANCE
Authority to write, 8940(1)

EASEMENTS
Adverse possession, 10175
Condemnation by city or town, 6195(5)
Evidence required in actions, 10175, 10181
Footway easement barred, 10177
Light and air, 10176
Notice to adverse users, 10178–10182

EATING HOUSES
See also Restaurants
Liability for baggage, 1685–1690
Liens enforced by sale, 10348–10353
Penalty for denying equal privileges to all, exception, 12351, 12352
Penalty for fraud of guest, 13052–13054
Regulation, municipal, 5743(1)

ECONOMY
Recommendations of state accountant, 342

EDUCATION
City board of education, 4220–4229 For a more detailed index see School Directors
Compulsory education, 4410–4432 For a more detailed index see School Attendance
Cooperative association's purpose, 8459, 8507
County board of education, 4119–4122
Promotion, 3822(3)
Schools, private, See Schools, Private
Schools, public, See Schools, Public
Statistics, 421
Vocational training, 3837–3849

EDUCATION, BOARD OF
Abolition in 1864, 3912
Constitutional provisions, IX, 1–15

EDUCATION, STATE BOARD OF
Agent appointed to enforce compulsory school attendance of deaf and blind children, 4432
Agricultural college, 4031–4044
Appointments, 3914
Appropriations, federal aid, 3940, 3941, 4031, 4035
Audit of accounts, 397–d1
Budget director's powers, 344
Budget submitted, 3938
Child welfare research station, 3950, 3951
Claims, 397
Contracts:
Appeal from board's action to special board, 349
Construction work, hearings and appeals, 351–362
Fire protection, 3944–d1
Improvements, bids and bonds, 3945, 10299–10323
Training teachers, 3942–3944
Courses of study determined, 3946
Deaf children, instruction and instructors in schools approved, 4350, 4351
Degrees and diplomas determined, 3947
Dormitories, construction and use, 3945–a1–3945–a8
Duties and powers in general, 3921
Expenses, 3941
Finance committee:
Appointment and term of office, 3924
Bonds, 1063(4)
Duties, 3924–3931
Expenses, 3923, 3924
Institutions visited monthly, 3932
Loans, foreclosures and collections, 3926–3931
Offices, 3932
Official residences, 3933
Secretary, 3925
Funds, 143
General provisions, See State Boards
Hog cholera serum laboratory, 4042–4044
Improvements, bids, 3945
Institutions governed, 3919, 3921, 3956–3958
Meetings, 3920
Membership, 3912
Penal offenses, 390, 13324–13326
President member of state board for vocational education, 3838
Psychopathic hospital, 3957, 3958
Purchases of real estate, 3921(5), 3922, 3923
Record, 3923, 3925
Removal and suspension from office, 3916, 3917
Report received, 3935–3937
Reports:
Administration of Sheppard-Towner act, 4003
Biennial report, 246, 3938
Completion of improvements, 362
Roads, 3763, 4593, 4595, 4631–4634
School for the blind, 4066, 4067
School for the deaf, 4068–4075
Secretary's duties, 3925, 3937
Sheppard-Towner act, duties, 4001, 4002
Supplies and postage, 302, 303
Teachers' college, 4063–4065
Term of office, 3913
Treasurer's report, 3935
University, 3946–3953
Vacancies filled, 3918

EDUCATIONAL EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF
Accounts, 3887
Assistants, 3859
Certificates and diplomas:
Fees, 3870, 3871, 3883
First grade certificates, 3879, 3882
Foreign certificates validated, 3869
Issuance, 3863–3867

EDUCATIONAL EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF
EDUCATIONAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF
— Continued
Certificates and diplomas—Continued
Life certificates, 3871
Provisional certificates, 3890, 3891
Record kept, 3865
Registration, 3888, 3889
Renewal for life, 3870–3872
Revocation, 3892–3895
Second grade certificates, 3880, 3882
Special certificates, 3865
State certificates, 3863, 3868
Third grade certificates, 3881
Validity, place, 3891
Examinations conducted:
Examinations in counties, 3873
Expense, 3896
Record kept, 3861
Rules, 3861, 3873, 4106(5)
Special examinations, 3890
Subjects covered, 3862–3865, 3884–3886, 4262
Time, 3860, 3873
Expenditures, 3896
General provisions; See State Boards
Meetings, 3860
Members, 3858
Postage and supplies, 302, 303
Printing, 3898
Record of normal training students, 3911
Regulations and orders:
Examination in normal training high schools, 3906
Retroactive effect on teachers, 4337
School libraries, 4324, 4326
Secretary, 3859
Term of office, 3858
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, See Colleges and
Universities, and also particular institutions
EFFICIENCY
Recommendations of state accountant, 342
EGGS
Bird eggs protected, 1775, 1789
Candling required, equipment, etc., 3106–3112
Contracts or sales in violation of law invalid, 3056
Definitions, 3029
Dockage, 3112
Duties of department of agriculture, 3030–3032
Enforcement of law, 3050–3053
Grades established, 3112-b1
inspection, 3051–3056
Labeling, 3037–3042
Licenses of dealers, 3045, 3046, 3101–3103
PENAL provisions, 3047–3053
Reports by dealers, 3055
Sale in other states, 3054
Sale when unfit for food, 3104, 3105
ELDORA TRAINING SCHOOL
Law applicable, 3685–3697
ELECTION BOARDS
Counting board:
Appointment, 887, 890
Compensation, 900
Definition, 889
Duties, 893–903
Qualifications, 888
Quarters at election time, 898
Double election boards, 730–738
Oath of members, 891
Penal offense, 902
ELECTION DAY
Effect on negotiable paper, 9545
Time, II, 7; III, 4; XII, 16 (p. 52); 504–510
ELECTION OFFENSES
Absent voters' law, 960–962
Accepting bribe, 6516, 13263, 13265
Advertisements, political, not signed, exceptions, 13284, 13285
Aiding and abetting violation, 6516, 6644
Betting upon result, 13216
Bribe to refrain from voting or to work for candidate, 13264
Bribery, 647, 6516, 6644, 13263, 13276
Circulating result of counting ballots, 902, 903
Commission city offenses, 6515, 6516, 6538
Contract to convey voters to and from polls not prohibited, 13266
Corporation contributions, 8405
Counseling disqualified person to vote, 13273
Deceiving voter as to ballot, 13274
Delay in delivery of ballots, 13283
Disturbance of peace, 13348
Double election board law, 902
Duress to prevent voting, 13275, 13277
Electioneering:
City officials, 6538, 6656, 6676
Prohibited near polls, 824, 825
Evidence, 11286(5)
Failure to make sworn statements of expenses, 980
Failure to return poll books, 13281
Forgery of papers or ballots, 13282
Illegal voting, 647, 674, 6516, 6644, 13286–13291
Illegally receiving or rejecting votes, 13279
Improper registry and false personation, 13282
Injuring voting machines, 922
Interference with voters, 824(2)
Judges or clerks, 646, 674, 830, 902, 903, 13274, 13278–13281
Manager cities, 6644, 6676
Misconduct of officials, 646, 674, 13278
Misconduct to avoid election, 13280
Mistreatment of employees, 826, 827
Neglect or misconduct of officers, 830
Noncompliance with law or orders, 836
Perjury of voter, 13290
Political activity or contributions, 5713, 6189, 6538,
6656, 6676, 13315
Procuring vote by duress, 13277
Promise of influence or positions, 837–839
Refusing to obey order of election officer, 836
Refusing to surrender ballot, 805
Registration law, 718
Repeating, 13269
Services for hire, 6515, 6644, 13264–13268
Soliciting or receiving aid from corporations, 8406
Soliciting political contributions from state employees 13315
Soliciting votes near polls, 824(1)
Voting more than once, 13269
Voting when not qualified, 13270–13272
ELECTION PRECINCTS
Areas prescribed, 721
Double election boards, 887–903
ELECTION PRECINCTS—Continued
Establishment, 722–726, 729
Representation at county convention, 617

ELECTIONEERING
Penalty for city officials, 6538, 6656, 6676
Prohibited near polls, 824, 825

ELECTIONS
The index below covers the general law relating to all elections, general and special, in all electoral districts. For special references see subsequent index heads

Absent voter's participation, 927–962, 4216-c34
Abstracts of votes:
Abstracts on governor and lieutenant governor, 874
Contents, 863, 878, 883, 885
Declaration of election, 866
Forwarding to secretary of state, 869
Opening by state canvassers, 874–877
Preparation for township or city, 860
Preparation in duplicate, 865
Procured from counties, 873, 886
Recording, 867
Separate sheets, 864
State canvassers, 878

Ballot boxes:
Expense, 835
General provisions, 744, 745
Number, 893, 894

Ballots:
Arrangement of party nominees, 749, 753, 758
Circle restored, 811–814
Columns, 755
Constitutional amendment, 761–764, 926
Delivery to boards, 917
Delivery to judges, 773, 782, 783
 Destruction after election, 852
Distribution, 781–783
Form, 760, 762, 763
Form on voting machines, 918, 924, 925
Indorsement by judges, 768
Instructions governing, 786–789
Loss or destruction, 784
Marking, how done, 764, 765
Mistakes, 781
Names, how designated, 748–758
Names omitted, 642, 745, 748, 750, 770
Nonparty candidates, 754
Notice on ballots, 765
Number delivered, 782
Officers in charge, 794
Order of names, 753
Order of party tickets, 749–759
Party circle, 913
Party designation, 566
Pastors, 779, 780
Penal provisions, 13277–13283
Preparation by auditor, 745, 746, 770
Preservation after election, 851
Printing, 672, 769–776, 781, 835
Public measures, 761–767
Publication, 772, 790
Reserve supply, form, 784, 785
Samples posted, 789, 915
Sets provided for voting machines, 916, 917
Spoiled ballots returned, 848
Unused ballots returned, 848
Use for absent voters, 935
Vacancies, 776–780
Campaign expenses, statements required, 972–980

ELECTIONS—Continued

Canvass of votes:
Canvass public, 884
Chapter relating to canvass, 840–886
City canvassers, 859, 861
Constitutional amendments, 76
County board of canvassers, 863–869
Double election boards, 895, 899
Effect of bribery, corruption, errors, fraud, and misconduct, 981
Judges of election, 840–858, 923, 925
Machine voting, 923, 925
Penalty for bribery, 13276
Recanvass in case of contests, 985
Report of executive council, 284(3)
Returns for governor and lieutenant governor, 4, 3, 32, 34
Special elections, 885
State board of canvassers, 661, 874–884, 981
Tie votes, 883
Township canvassers, 859, 861

Certificates of election:
Annulment, 1037
Form and contents, 868, 889–892, 885
Issuance, 841, 860, 966
Presidential electors, 968
Withheld in case of contest, 982

Clerks of election:
Compensation, 560, 738
Disorderly persons arrested, 822
Duties as to voting machines, 918–925
Duties as members of receiving board, 890, 893
Names checked off, 703
Number, 730
List of voters kept, 710
Oaths administered, 1215
Oath taken, 792, 793, 891
Penal offenses, 646, 674, 830, 902, 903, 13274, 13278–13281
Poll book entries, 800, 855
Poll list entries, 808
Qualifications, 730
Results announced, 850
Returns attested, 855
Conduct of elections, method, 719–839
Constable's duties, 832

Constitutional provisions, II, 1–6
Contested elections, 981–1044 For a more detailed index see Elections, Contested

Counting of ballots:
Ballots independent of voting machines, 918, 924, 925
Board's duties, 887–903
Effect of error, 981(6)
General provisions, 840–851
Secrecy, 896, 897
Voting machines, 904
Witnesses, 815–820, 821(3)

Definition, 720
Disorderly persons arrested, 822, 823
Double election board law, when applicable, 901
Election board, 730–738
Election boards, double, 887–903 See Election

Election book:
Abstracts recorded, 867
Appointments entered, 1107
Proceedings of election contest entered, 1022
Removal from office entered, 1107
Vacancies recorded, 1082, 1087
Errors, effect, 981

Expenses:
Audit's report, 5151(1)
Candidate's expenses, 972–980
Payment by city, county, or state, 835, 886
ELECTIONS—Continued

Expenses—Continued

Referendum, 77
Instructions to voters, 786–789

Judges of election:

Ballots furnished to voter, 794, 817
Canvass of referendum vote, 76
Canvass of votes, 840–858, 923, 925
Cards of instruction posted, 789
Certificates of election issued, 841
Certificates of registration taken up, 710
Compensation, 738
Constables designated, 832
Counting of ballots, 840–851
Disorderly persons arrested, 822, 823
Duties as members of receiving board, 890, 893
Duties as to voting machines, 918–925
Effect of bribery, corruption, error, fraud, or misconduct, 881, 984, 985
Indorsement of ballots, 768, 785, 799, 801, 818(2)
Instructions received, 788, 10856
Jury list made out and returned, 10845, 10856, 10867–10869, 10871
List of city voters received and returned, 701, 704
Names of new nominees received, 779
Names of voters checked off, 703
Number, 730–737
Oath taken, 792, 793, 891
Oaths administered, 745, 793, 1216
Order kept at elections, 833
Penal offenses, 718, 830, 902, 903, 962, 13274, 13278–13281
Penalty for bribery, 13276
Penalty for requesting judges to return name as juror, 962
Policemen appointed, 831, 832
Qualifications, 730–735
Receipts for ballots given, 783
Return of absent voters' ballots, 958
Return of unused ballots, 848
Returns of election, 855
Voters allowed assistance, 806
Voters assisted, 921
Voters challenged, 796–798

Messengers for missing returns, penal offense, 862, 873, 886, 13281
New elections, when ordered, 846, 847
Notice given, 508, 861
Offices affected, 512–525, 661, 668, 673, 963
Penal provisions, See Election Offenses
Policemen, 851–854, 896

Poll books:

Deletion, 858
Names of voters entered, 800, 949
Oaths entered, 793
Penalty for messenger failing to deliver, 13281
Preparation, 743
Preservation, 858
Return by election boards, 899
Returns of election entered, 855
Use by registrars of voters, 714, 716

Polling places:

Arrangement and construction, 743
Buildings provided, 739–742
Changes after notice, 741
Country precincts, 728
Election precincts, 721–729
Opening and closing, 791
Persons present, 821, 897
Sample ballots posted, 915
Voter entitled to vote when in, 791–a1
Voting booths, 743
Precincts for elections, 721–729

ELECTIONS—Continued

Presidential elections:

Canvass of votes, electors chosen, 963–971
Contesting election, 1000–1005
Result certified, 970
Proclamation, 506, 507
Publicity of expenses, 972–980

Questions submitted by state:

Constitutional amendments, X, 1, 2; 72
Constitutional convention, X, 3; 507
Law authorizing or creating corporation with banking powers, VIII, 5
Law contracting state debt, VII, 5
Public measures, 72
State bank, VIII, 6

Registration of voters, 767–718, 718–b1–718–b23, 954
Results announced, 850, 855, 860, 861, 866, 884

Returns:

Independent ballots, 924, 925
Messengers sent for, 862, 873, 886, 13281
Referendum, 76
Secrecy required, 830, 920, 939, 941
Setting aside, 846, 1037, 1043
Supplies provided, 746, 835, 894, 917
Tickets, party, 749–755
Tie votes, 603, 847, 883
Time, II, 7; III, 4; XII, 16 (pp. 52, 53); 504–510
Vacancies filled, 1155–1158

Voters:

Absent voters, 927–962
Challenges, 751, 736–738, 821(2), 957
Contracts to convey voters to and from polls not prohibited, 13266
Disabled voters, 927–962
Employee's right to vote, 786(8), 826
Injunctions, 786–789, 921
Lists of voters posted, 699, 706
Penal offenses, 824–829, 13263–13291 For a more detailed index see Election Offenses
Names in poll books, 563
Privileges, II, 2, 3
Qualifications, II, 1, 4, 5, 5628
Registration, 767–718, 718–b1–718–b23, 954
Sick voters registered, 706, 954
Testimony in contested election cases, 1036

Voting:

Assisting voters, 806–808, 920, 921
Ballot furnished to voter, 747, 794
Ballot indorsed by judge, 790, 801
Ballots returned by election boards, 899
Defective ballot not rejected, 818–820
Depositing ballot, 802
Group candidates for offices of same class, 813
Guarding of ballots, 898
Independent ballots, 924, 925, 981
Marking ballot, 801, 809–814, 824(7), 941
Mixed ticket, 814
Part of ticket only, 812
Persons permitted at polling places, 821
Procedure, 794–820
Prohibited ballot, 804
Rejection of ballots, 815, 818
Return of ballot, 801, 803, 937
Right to vote when in polling place, 791–a1
Spoiled ballots, 817
Straight ticket, 811
Time allowed, 805
Use of voting machines, 920, 921
Voter's name checked off, 799
Voting after closing hour, 791–a1
Voting under registration, 749–755
Writing name on ballot, 916
Voting booths, 743, 835
Voting to be by ballot, II, 6; 747
Voting machine commissioners, 907–910
ELECTIONS— Continued

Voting machines:
-Absent voters' ballots registered, 950, 959
- Ballots, form, samples, sets, and delivery, 913-918
- Canvass of votes, 923
- Construction specified, 910
- Election boards in precincts using machines, 901
- Examination and approval, 908, 912
- Experimental use, 911
- Locking, 924
- Locking unused party row, 913-a1
- Method of use, 920
- Officers' duties, 918-926
- Penalty for injuring, 922
- Position, guard rail, 919
- Purchase and use authorized, 904-906, 912

ELECTIONS, CITY OR TOWN—Continued

Ballots:
- Manager cities, 6640, 6642, 6643
- Printing, 771
- Separate for election of municipal court judges and officers, 10653
- Canvass of returns, 6643
- Cities under commission government, 6485, 6488-6516 For a more detailed index see City Commission Plan
- Cities under manager plan, 6621-6631, 6634-6644
- Cities under special charters, 6691-6697, 6700-6703
- Conduct, 719-839 See Elections
- Contests, 5629
- Definition of term, 720
- Double election boards, 901
- Election board, 731
- Election precincts, 679-681, 690, 721-a4, 723
- Expenses paid by city, 835
- First election, 5694-5597
- Judges and clerks, 731, 734, 6643
- Legalization as to public library, 10419
- Officers elected at large, 5631, 5652, 6621
- Penal provisions, 837-839, 6538, 6644 See Election Offenses
- Polling places, 5627

Primary elections:
- Commission cities, 6492-6514
- Manager cities, 6634-6644
- Municipal court judges and officers, 10653
- Provisions, general, 391, 639-645
- Qualifications of candidates, 5630

Questions submitted:
- Aid in road construction or repair outside city limits, 6225
- Annexation of territory, 5613, 5616
- Board of trustees for public utilities, 6145, 6146
- Bonds for river front improvement, 6603, 6604
- Bridge matters, 5883, 5891, 5893, 5894-5896, 5899-c27, 6221
- Change of name, 5619
- City hall, 6239(5)
- Commission plan of government, 6483, 6487, 6549
- Community center house, 5830, 6239(3), 6247
- Consolidation of two towns, 5606
- Contracts for use of city or town library, 5861
- Creation of department of docks, bonds, 5900, 5902(11)
- Discontinuance of town, 5597
- Donation of land to railroad company, 6199
- Establishment of department of publicity, 5687
- Establishment or abolition of municipal court, 10643-10645, 10690

ELECTIONS, CITY OR TOWN—Continued

Questions submitted—Continued
- Establishment or abolition of superior court, 10698, 10751
- Flood protection, 6574
- Franchises, 5905-5908, 6131-6133, 6155, 6555, 6567, 6657, 6663, 6792
- Garbage disposal plant, 6239(2)
- Hospital, 6239(7)
- Incorporation, 5592, 5593
- Incurring indebtedness for certain purposes, 6241-6247
- Library building, 6239(6)
- Majorities required, 6246
- Manager plan of government, 6616-6620, 6687
- Memorial building or monument, 485, 486
- Municipal court building, 10691, 10694, 10695
- Ordinances in commission and manager cities, 6651, 6556-6563, 6659-6662
- Park commission, 5787
- Playgrounds, 5844, 6239(4), 6247
- Public ownership, 6567(6792)
- Public utility matters, 631-6133
- Recreation grounds, 5830, 6239(3, 4)
- Swimming pool, 6239(4)
- Tax aid for institutions established by gift or devise, or discontinuance of tax, 10190, 10193
- Tax aid for railways, 8185-8190
- Tax levy for band, 5837, 5839
- Tax levy for park purposes, 5793, 5794
- Transfer of public square to school district, 6309
- Waterworks, gasworks, electric light and power plants, heating plants, or transmission lines therefor, 6161, 6239(1)
- Recall elections in commission cities, 6539-6548
- Tie votes, 5629
- Time of holding, 5627
- Voter's qualifications, 5628
- Voting machines, 904

ELECTIONS, CONTESTED

City or town elections, 5629
- Contestant, notice filed, 987, 994, 1003, 1008, 1024
- County offices:
  - Appeals from judgment, 1039, 1040
  - Compensation of judges, 1042
  - Costs, collection, 1043
  - Court for trial, clerk, 1020-1022
  - Fees of officers and witnesses, 1041
  - Judgment enforced, 1038, 1044
  - Notice filed, contents, amendment, 1024, 1027, 1033
  - Sheriff's duty, 1023
- Trial—notice, place, procedure, and judgment, 1028-1037
- Witnesses subpoenaed, 1030

Courts for trial:
- Committee of general assembly, 990-993, 997
- Contested county elections, 1020
- Judges of district and supreme courts, 1000, 1006
- Evidence, 11268(7)
- General assembly seats:
  - Constitutional provision, III, 7
  - Depositions, return, 996, 997
  - Notice of contest, 994, 998
  - Trial, 997-999
- Witnesses, 995, 999
- General provisions of law, 981-986
- Governor and lieutenant governor:
  - Constitutional provision, IV, 5
  - Court chosen, proceedings, 990-993
  - General assembly and incumbent notified, 988, 989
- Notice of contest, 987
- Grounds of contests, 981
ELECTIONS, CONTESTED—Continued

Incumbent:
- Acts as grounds of contests, 981
- Definition, 983

Notice, effect, 982

Offices liable to contests, 981

Presidential electors, 1000-1005

Primary elections, 583, 584-587

Sheriff's duties, 986, 1023, 1039

State offices:
- Compensation and power of judges, 1018, 1019
- Court for trial, clerk, 1007
- Depositions and subpoenas of witnesses, 1016
- Judgment and execution, 1017
- Notice filed, 1008

ELECTIONS, COUNTY

Canvass by supervisors:
- Election on road bond issue, 4753-al0
- Results published, 5411(1)

Questions submitted:
- Boundary changes, III, 30
- Bridges, 4669, 4670, 4679
- Buildings, erection or repair, 5261-5274
- Chapter applicable, 5261-5274
- County high schools, 4076, 4095
- County home, 5338
- Hospitals, 5348-5352, 5376
- Memorial building or monument, 485, 486
- Notice published, 5265, 5271
- Number of supervisors, 5107, 5108
- Petition by voters, 5272
- Purchase of land for county fair, 2906
- Regularity presumed, 5273
- Relocation of county seat, 5466-5469
- Rescission of taxes voted or contracts made prohibited, 5271
- Result published, regularity presumed, 5270, 5273
- Road bonds, 4753-a10, 4760-4762, 4773
- Tax aid for institutions established by gift or devise, or discontinuance of tax, 10190, 10193
- Tax levies, 4076, 4753-a10, 4760-4762, 4770, 5284, 5292

ELECTIONS, DRAINAGE DISTRICT

Law applicable, 7674-7714

For a more detailed index see Drainage or Levee District Trustees

ELECTIONS, PRESIDENTIAL

Law applicable, 963-971, 1000-1005

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY

Absent voter's participation, 927, 934, 940

Affidavit by candidate, 544, 545, 547(2)

Australian ballot system, 564

Ballots:
- Counting and sealing, 573
- Destruction after election, 853
- Form, 553
- Order of names, 556, 557
- Pasters of delegates to county convention, 618
- Printing, order of names, 554-557
- Recount, 584-587
- Samples, 558
- Supply furnished to board, 561

Boards, election, 887-903

Bribery and illegal voting, 647

Canvas of votes:
- County supervisors, 577-590
- Judges of election, 619
- Proceedings published, 590
- State board of canvassers, 591-600
- Statutes applicable, 531

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY—Continued

Certificates of nomination issued, 583, 597, 598, 615

Challengers selected, 571

City elections, 639, 645, 6492-6514, 6634-6644, 10653

Clerks of election:
- Appointment, compensation, 559, 560
- Ballots counted and sealed, 573
- Declaration of party affiliation checked on poll books, 568-572
- Entries on poll books, 563
- Notice published, 564

Commission government cities, 6492-6516

Conduct of elections, method, 719-839

Contests, 584-587, 852-854

Delegates to conventions chosen, 617, 618

Delegates to conventions, 617, 618

Election boards, double, 887-903 See Election Boards

Expenses audited and paid by county, 560

Expenses of candidates, 972-980

Judges of election:
- Ballots counted and sealed, 573
- Ballots deposited, 566
- Compensation, 560
- Oath administered to challenged voters, 572
- Returns delivered, 573
- Returns on delegates and committeemen made and canvassed, 619
- Sample ballots posted, 558
- Selection and compensation, 559, 560
- Tie votes determined by lot, 603
- Voters challenged, 571

Voters examined under oath, 13289

Manager plan cities, 6634-6644

Method of conducting elections, 531, 719-839 See Elections

Nomination by petition not prohibited, 648, 655-a17

Nomination papers:
- Affidavit appended, 543
- Blanks furnished by officers, 534-536
- Filing, 537-539
- Form, 540
- Preparation and signing, 541
- Signatures required, 546, 547(1)
- Withdrawals or additions not allowed, 542

Nominations certified, 546

Nominees, who successful, 580, 581, 593, 594

Nominees certified by canvassing board, 583, 596, 615

Nonpartisan elections in certain cities, 639

Notice of election, 550

Offices affected, 529

Party committeemen chosen, 619, 626

Penal provisions, 531, 645, 647, 837, 839 See Election Offenses

Poll books:
- Change of party affiliation entered, 569
- Custody, 568
- Delivery by judges, 574
- General provisions, 561-563

Polling places:
- Opening, 565
- Sample ballots posted, 558

Receiving board, 889

Returns:
- Delivery, 574, 575, 619
- Filing, abstracts recorded, 589
- Publication, 590

Supplies, 561

Tie votes, 603

Time of holding, 553

Vacancies in nominations, 604-615
DETAILED INDEX

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY—Continued

Voters:
Bribery punished, 647
Change of party on election day, 572
New voters, 570
Party affiliation declared, 563, 568, 569
Penalty for illegal voting, 13286-13291
Voting machines, 904

ELECTIONS, SCHOOL
Law applicable, 4217-4219 For a more detailed
index see School Elections

ELECTIONS, SPECIAL

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANIES
Authority to establish, purchase, lease or sell, 6127,
6131-6133

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANTS, MUNICIPAL—Continued
Bonds:
Action, limitation, 6264
Extensions or improvements, 6149-d1
Issuance by council, 6134, 6248
Interest, 6249
Maturity, 6249
Payment, 6250, 6251
Cities under commission government, 6567(6789–
6793)
Cities under special charter, 6788-6793, 6856(7, 10)
City manager's duties, 6689 (12)
Condemnation of private plants, 6135-6140
Dams and races, See Mill Dams and Races
Equipment, 6142
Indebtedness of city for such purpose limited, elec-
tion to exceed limit, 6239-6246
Land condemned, 6134
Management by board, compensation, 6144-6149
Pledge of property and earnings for payment, 6134-d1-6134-d7
Protection from injury, 6141
Questions submitted to voters, 6131-6133, 6144
Sale of product, rates, 6142
Tax levies, 6142, 6211(12, 18), 6212
Transfer of earnings, 6151-b1-6151-b3
Utilization of waste, 6129

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS
See also Street Railways and Interurban Railways
Assessment, 6979-6982-d6
Capital stock, issuance conditions, 8200, 8412-8415
Penalty for injuring or obstructing, 13120
Taxes levied to aid, 8181, 8290

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERIES, See Storage

Batteries

ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINES
Access to lines given, damages, 8324
Actions defended, place, 11041
Bridges, interstate, use allowed, 4683, 5899-c3
Construction, 8326-8328
Cooperative concerns, 8486-8512
Danger signals, 8328
Definition, 7089
Franchises, petition, hearing, record, extension,
revocation, 8309-8320, 8329-8331
Injury to person and property, 8323
Legislative control, 8331
Nonuser of franchise, effect, 8329
Penal offenses, 8332
Penalties for violations, 8330, 8337
Penalty for not reporting, 7093
Regulations of railroad commission, 8338
Reports to state board of review, 7090-7092
Requirements, 8326, 8327
Right of eminent domain, 8322
Service furnished cities, 8321
Supervision by state, 7074

Taxation:
Assessment by state board of review, 7094-7097,
7100, 7101
Assessments certified to counties, 7097
Basis of assessment, 7090, 7092
Levy for collection of tax, 7098
Rate and purposes of tax, 7099
Reassessment and reley, 7103-7105
Report to state board of review, 7090-7092
Statutes applicable, 7103
Tax exemptions of shares, 6944(20)
Valuation of property, 7094, 7095, 7100, 7101
Voluntary payments, 7105
Use of roads, 4835-4838
Wires, regulations, 8333-8338
ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINES, MUNICIPAL
General provisions, 6130, 8316, 8321

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS
Regulations, municipal, 5760, 5761

ELEVATORS, GRAIN
Bonded warehouses, 9719-9751
Collective bargaining, 8513-8516
Cooperative associations, 8459-8485, 8486-8512
For a more detailed index see Cooperative Associations
Location on railroad, 8169-8176
Railroad liable for destruction, 8170
Receipts, law applicable, 9661-9718 See Warehouse Receipts
Taxation, 7065
Unbonded warehouses, 9752-9805

ELEVATORS, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT
Child labor, 1529-1541
City ordinances, 1683
Fire escape signs, 1665(5)
General provisions, 1678, 1684-al
Housing law requirements, 6368, 6380
Operators regulated, 1683
Penalty for violation of law, 1679
Shafts in hotels, 2850

ELK
Protection, 1764

EMBALMER EXAMINERS
Appointment, 2449, 2451
Apprenticeship, 2585-c4
Appropriation, 2452
Business done by mail, 2460
Compensation, 2461
Designation, 2450
Disqualifications, 2455
Examinations conducted, 2466-2480, 2487, 2488, 2485-c3
Nomination by state associations, 2457
Officers, 2459
Qualifications, 2452, 2453
Quarters, 2464
Reciprocal agreements with other states, 2484, 2490
Report of violations of law, 2524
Representation at national meetings, 2465
Supplies, 2463
Term of office, 2456
Vacancies, 2458

EMBALMERS—Continued
Licenses—Continued
Requirements, 2585-c3
Revocation, 2492-2506, 2585-c5
Term of, 2585-c8
Membership in national organization, 2465-b1
Penal offenses, 2519-2522
Reinstatement, 2448
Report of violations of law, 2524
Titles and degrees, use, 2509, 2510
Violation of law prosecuted, 2523-2527, 2585-c6
Wounds, record required, 2537-d1-2537-d3

EMBANKMENTS
Construction by cities, 6080, 6771

EMBEZZLED PROPERTY
Automobiles, how disposed of, 12222-12228
Delivery to county auditor when not claimed, 12221
Delivery to owner, 12218, 12220, 12224
Holding by peace officer, 12217, 12222
Motor vehicles, 12222-12228
Proof of title required, 12218, 12219
Receipt given, 12229
Restoration to owner, 13436, 13441
Sale of motor vehicles, 12225, 12226
Seizure by search warrant, 13419(1)

EMBEZZLEMENT
Agents, officers, clerks, attorneys, and others, 13031-13034
Bailies, 13030
Bank officers and employees, 9221, 9304, 13034-al
Building and loan association officers, 9388, 9401
Carriers or persons intrusted with property, 13035
Diversion of city funds, 6230
Embezzlement punished as larceny, 13030-13037-c1
Executors and guardians, 13036
Failure to account for public funds, 13029
Money converted by series of acts, 13032
Mortgaged property, 13037, 13037-c1
Penalty, 13026
Public officers, 13027-13029
Road bonds or certicates, 4753-a18

EMINENT DOMAIN
Agricultural societies, 7806(2)
Buildings protected, 4565
Burial grounds protected, 4565
Cemeteries protected, 4565
Cemetery associations, 7806(6)
Cities and towns:
Flood protection, 6080-b1, 6096
Grading streets, 5948
Gravel pits, 6196
Land for municipal utility, 6134-6140, 6788
Land for railway purposes, 6198-6202
Land for river front improvement, 5822, 6597
Library purposes, 6197
Park sites, 8797, 8809, 6601-6605
Power in general, 6195, 6740, 7807, 7864
Property for public docks, 5902(2)
Public building sites, 6601-6605
Public utility, 6135-6140, 6788
Sewer right of way, 5989
Site for memorial building, 487
Sites for depots and engine houses, 6198-6202
Street improvements, 5942-b1
Watercourse projects, 6749
Waterworks, 6162
Constitutional provisions, I, 18

Corporations:
Foreign corporation, 8429
Right of way for canals, roads, and bridges, 7806(3)
EMINENT DOMAIN—Continued

Counties:
Channel to drain settling basin, 7662
Land for county hospital, 5359(1)
Power in general, 7806, 7807, 7864
Right of way for ditch or drain, 7647
Right of way for ditch outlet, 7577
Drainage and levee projects, I, 18
Electric transmission lines, 8322
Federal government, 4, 4-4a
Fish dams, 1743
Gardens protected, 4565
Interurban railway's powers, 8210, 8221-8226
Jury to assess damages, 5191(5), 6203, 7825
Orchards protected, 4565
Owners of land without access, 7806(4)
Owners of mineral lands, 7806(5)
Proceedings to condemn:
Appeals, 7839-7843
Application, 7824
Appraisal of damages, 7825-7828, 7835-7838
Attorneys to conduct, fees, 7823, 7852, 7853
Clerk's liability, 7859
Commission to assess damages, 7825-7828
Condemnor, when removed, 7851
Costs and fees, 7852, 7853
Deposit pending appeal, 7847-7849
Facts considered, 7806(5)
Limitation on erection of dam, 7846
Notice of assessment, service, 7829-7834
Owner, when dispossessed, 7845, 7849
Provision, general, 7822
Record filed by sheriff and clerk, 7854-7856
Record's record, fee, liability, evidence, 7857-7860
Sheriff's liability, 7859
Warrants to pay damages, 7850
Railroad corporations:
General provisions, 7808-7821
River shores of boundary rivers, 7949
Spur track, 8171
Union depots, 8178-8180
Right to purchase included, 7807
Riparian owner's rights on boundary rivers, 7948, 7949
Roads, land and gravel beds condemned, 4572-4585, 4613-4620, 4657, 4658, 4658-a1
School sites, 4364-4369
Sheriff's duty as to funds, 5193-5197
State's power:
General provisions, 7808-7821
Land for parks and highways, 1800-1802, 4755-b27
Telegraph and telephone companies, 8300-8303
Township cemeteries, 5558
Townships, 7807

EMPLOYEES—Continued

Contributory negligence rule, 1367, 1374, 1375(3)
Definition in workmen's compensation act, 1421 (2, 3)
Employer's false charges concerning honesty, penalty, 13255
Fellow servant rule, 1367, 1374, 1375
Insurance, group, 8675-8684
Intoxication when injured, 1374, 1375(3), 1376
Mutual benefit societies, 8894
Negligence, wilful and intentional, 1374, 1375(3), 1376
Penal offenses:
Accepting or soliciting tips or gratuities, 13317-13327
Accessory to violation of prohibition law, 1925
Failure to replace safeguards, 1494(3)
False entries in books, 13071
Protection in city contracts, 5774
Railway corporation employees, See Railway Corporations, subhead "Employees"
Right of voting at elections, 786(8), 826
Vocational rehabilitation, 3850-3857
Wages, priority of claims for, 11717-11721, 11971, 12719(8) See Wages

EMPLOYERS

Action for damages due to violation of prohibition law, 2055, 2084
Arbitration of disputes, 1496-1509
Definition in workmen's compensation act, 1421(1)
Drinking water supplied, 1484
Facilities to be provided, 1482-1494
Health appliances provided, 1489, 1490
Insurance, group, 8675-8684
Liability:
Common law liability modified, 1365, 1367, 1368, 1374, 1375, 1379, 1467, 1479
Defective machinery, 1495
Insurance, 1467-1481, 8672
Terms of workmen's compensation act, 1361-1422 For a more detailed index see Workmen's Compensation
Negligence, when presumed, 1374, 1379
Penal offenses:
Blacklisting employees, 13253, 13254
Failure to provide for health and safety of employees, 1494
Failure to report to industrial commissioner, 1435, 1525(3)
Permitting violation of anti-tipping law, 13330
Preventing employees from voting, 827
Refusal to allow inspection, 1525(1)
Splitting fees with employment agencies, 1551
Violation of school law, 4836
Withholding wages for insurance against compensation, 1415
Reasonable care in selecting employees, 1374, 1375(1)
Safe place to work, 1368, 1374, 1375, 1495
Safe tools or appliances, 1368, 1374, 1375(2), 1495
Safety appliances provided, 1486-1490
Subrogation, right of, 1525
Withholding facilities and water-closets provided, 1483, 1484

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANIES, See Insurance Companies Other Than Life

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, STATE

Branches permitted, 1544
Chief clerk, 1542
Duty in general, 1543
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, STATE—Continued

Enforcement of law, 1513(4)
Establishment, 1542
Expenses paid, 1542
Service free, 1545

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS OR AGENCIES

Agreements furnished applicants, 1547
Enforcement of law, 1513(4)
Fees:
Amount, when returned, 1546
Division with employers prohibited, 1548
Limitation and exceptions, 1546-al
Investigation by labor commissioner, 1550
License required, 1551-cl-1551-c6
Penal offenses, 1551
Records to be kept, 1549
Regulation, municipal, 5743(4)
Unlawful practices, 1546-a2

ENGINEERING EXAMINERS

Appointment and term of office, 1856, 1857
Attorney general's assistance, 1860
By-laws and rules, 1859
Certificates issued and revoked, 1864, 1868-1873
Compensation and expenses, 1861, 1865
Examinations conducted, report, 1866, 1867
Expenditures, 1874
Fees collected, 1864-1866, 1869, 1870
List of registrants kept, 1864
Meetings, quorum, 1862
Organization, 1862
Qualifications, 1856
Report, annual, 247, 1863
Requirements in other states considered, 1872
Seal, 1869
Secretary's duties, 1862, 1864, 1867, 1871
Vacancies, 1858

ENGINEERS

Examination and license in case of stationary engines, 5743(2)
Highway engineers, bond, 4755-b13
Highway maintenance engineers as peace officers, 5093-c1
Mine engines, 1283-1285, 1287-1291
Passenger boat engineers:
License required, 1692
Penal offense, 1695

ENGINEERS, CIVIL

Certificates, revocation, 1864, 1868-1873
Fees for examination and registration, 1864, 1866, 1869
Penal offense, 1875
Permit to practice required, 1854
Professional engineering defined, 1855, 1876
Qualifications required, 1866
Registration, exception, 1876
Seals, 1868

ENGINES

Insurance against explosion, 8940(6)
Use of roads by traction engines, 5069-5071

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Medium of instruction in schools, 4106(4), 4254
Penal provisions, 4254, 11099
Publication of notices, 11098

ENSIGNS

Desecration punished, 472-477

ENTERTAINMENTS

Penal provisions, 13185, 13228, 13229, 13350

ENTICING AWAY FEMALE

Evidence in prosecution, 13900
Limitation of action, 13443(1)
Penalty, 13181, 13182
Place of bringing action, 13454(3)

ENTOMOLOGIST, STATE

Barberry prohibited, 4062-b9
Certificate, false use, 4062-b9
Definitions, 4062-b2, 4062-b19
Duties, 4062-b5-4062-b21
Duty of owners of plants, 4062-b7, 4062-b17
Employees, 4062-b4
Hearings, 4062-b15
Importation regulated, 4062-b8
Inspection, certificate, fees, 4062-b9
Interstate commerce, 4062-b22
Misdemeanor, 4062-b14, 4062-b16
Nuisances declared, 4062-b5
Office created, 4062-b3
Quarantine, federal, 4062-b12
Quarantine, notice, 4062-b13
Quarantine, state, 4062-b11, 4062-b13
Refunds to federal government, 4062-b17
Right of access, 4062-b14
Right of action, 4062-b21
Rules and regulations, 4062-b6, 4062-b11
Seizure and destruction, 4062-b11-4062-b13
Transportation prohibited, 4062-b13
Treatment, cost, collection, 4062-b17
Violations, 4062-b16, 4062-b18
Violations, liability for, 4062-b20
Violations, report of, 4062-b1

ENTRIES

Penalty for falsifying, 13071, 13314
Penalty when false as to fees and fines, 13311
Use as evidence, 11296-11299

EPIDEMICS

Causes, 2220(2a)
Closing of public places, 6846
Investigation of causes, 2191(4)
Reports of boards of health, 6851
Study of causes at university, 3952

EPIDEMIOLOGIST, STATE

Investigations, 3952
Reports, 3953

EPILEPTICS, HOSPITAL FOR

Admission requirements, 3468
Commitment proceedings, 3471
Feeble-minded admitted, transfers, 3475-3477
Government by board, 3287-3365
See State Institutions

Objects stated, 3463

Patients:
Clothing, 3474, 3475
Discharge, 3473
Insane voluntary patients, 3470
Private patients, expense, 3469
Transfer of patients, 3472
Voluntary patients, 3464
Penalty for aiding inmates to escape or bringing them liquor or drugs, 13365
Superintendent, 3466, 3467

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES

Enumeration of rights, 13251
Penalty for infringement, 13252

EQUIPMENT COMPANIES

Assessment, 284(1), 285
Taxation, 7069-7076
EQUITABLE ACTIONS

Abstracts used in trial, 11434
Action on note and mortgage, 10942
Annulment or modification of judgment, 10952
Appeal in election contest, 1039
Appeals, V, 4; 11433
Attachment lien enforced, 12114
Bill of exceptions unnecessary, 11539
Cancellation of void plats, 6278-b3
Cases prosecuted, 10940-10942
Depositions of witnesses, 11358
Divorce, 10469
Enforcement of execution lien, 11681, 11815-11818
Evidence upon default, 11592
Foreclosure proceedings, 12371, 12372, 12382
Injunction proceedings, 12512-12539
Judgment by default, 11592
Law points disposed of, 11131
Mandamus, 12442
Method of trial, appeal, 11432, 11433
Mistake of executor corrected, 12049
Partition proceedings, 12310
Pleadings, 11109, 11113-11119, 11130-11134, 11152
Quieting title, 12290
Reference of action, proceedings, 11521-11535
Removal of officer, 1106
Restoration of lost records, 12258-12262
Specific performance of contracts to sell, 9997, 10005(1)
Subjecting mortgaged property to execution, 11691-11695
Title put in issue, 12276
Trial term, 11436
Uniformity of procedure, 10950

EQUITABLE INTEREST

Attachment lien, 12103-12106, 12145, 12146
Execution sale, 11807
Right barred by administration of estate of absentee, 11911

EQUITABLE ISSUES

Trial in actions at law, 10947

EQUITABLE RELIEF

Claim against estate filed too late, 11972

EQUITABLE RIGHTS

Definition of term, 63(8)

ERRORS

Assignment excused on appeal, 12869, 14007 See Exceptions
Clerkerl error in application for continuance, amendment, 11447
Court’s rulings:
Correction by supreme court, V, 4; 11431
Error or defect in proceedings, when disregarded by supreme court, 11431
Review of ruling on continuance, 11450
Waiver of error unless excepted to, 10949, 11396

Error as to kind of court proceedings adopted:
Correction, 10945, 10946, 10948
Effect, 10944
Waiver, 10949
Ground for appeal from inferior court, 12827
Writs of error, See Writs of Error

ESCAPES—Continued

Penal provisions—Continued
Assisting escapes, 13362-13365
Attempt to escape from jail, 5517
Concealing escaped persons, 13365
Escape from penitentiary or reformatory, 13351-13353
Permitting escapes, 13358, 13359-13361
Refusing to assist officer, 13333, 13335, 13975
Recapture after arrest, 13477
Report by sheriff, 5502
Reward offered, 83
Violation of parole, 13353

ESCHEAT

Estates, how used, IX, 3
Proceedings, 12035-12039
Proceeds of sale, etc., 4470
Property of aliens and foreign corporations, 10214, 10218-10220

ESCROW

Allegation in pleading, 11209

ESTATES

Assignee for insolvent, powers and duties, 12720-12750 For a more detailed index see Assignment for Benefit of Creditors
Banks and trust companies as agents, registrars, and trustees, 9284(3)
Particular estates, See Future Estates and other index heads
Sale regulated, See Investment Companies

ESTATES OF DECEDENTS

Action against estate, time, 11008
Action to sell or mortgage, notice, 11081(11)
Administration, 11853-11911 For a more detailed index see Executors and Administrators
Descent and distribution:
Advancements, how considered, 12029
Distributive share, See Distributive Share
Dower not affected by will, election, 12006-12011
Election between dower and homestead, 12012-12015
Estate, 12035-12039
Gifts inter vivos, 12029
Heir or beneficiary causing death or disability disinherited, 12032-12034
Homesteads, 10152, 10155(4)
Personal property, 11986-11989
Proceeds of insurance policy, 8683, 12033, 12034
Real estate sold in lieu of division, conditions, 12001-12005
Rules of descent, 12016-12034
Share of surviving spouse set apart, 11990-12015
Title of deceased patentee inherited, 12040
“Issue” defined, 63(7)
Notice published, 11101
Probate court’s clerk, powers and duties, 11832-11845 For a more detailed index see Probate Court
Probate court’s jurisdiction, 11819-11831
Redemption from execution sale, 11778
Settlement of estates, 11913-11985 For a more detailed index see Executors and Administrators, subhead “Settlement of estates”
Tax, inheritance, 7095-7397 For a more detailed index see Tax, Inheritance
Taxation, 6956, 6962
Wills disposing of estates, 11846-11893 For a more detailed index see Wills
ESTOPPEL
Bills of lading cases, 8254
Corporation cases, 8401
Defense in action on county bonds, 5295

ESTRAY BOOK
Lost property entries, 12200, 12205

ESTRAYS
Compensation and fees, 3026
Damages and costs, 3022
Definition, 2979(4)
Disabled animals killed, 3028
Fees and expenses, 3010, 3011
Finder not liable for escape or death, 3017
"Owner" defined, 2979(1)
Ownership discovered, 3023
Penal provisions, 3018, 3024
Proceeds of sale, how used, 4471
Recovery by owner, value recovered after change of title, 3013, 3014
Release upon owner's bond, 3025
Sale, notice, 3020-3023
Taking up, notices posted and published, 3004-3011
Title in finder after lapse of time, 3012
Transfer, 3019
Use by finder, 3015, 3016

ETHNOLOGY
Museum, state, 4525(4)

EUGENICS, STATE BOARD OF
Laws applicable, 2437-cl-2437-c22

EVICTION
Action of forcible entry and detainer, 12281-12284
Penalty for committing waste, 12403
Power of board of health, 2241
Tenants of city dwellings, 2241

EVIDENCE
Same so far as possible in civil and criminal cases, but see also the next index head
Absence, ground for continuance, 11444
Abstracts used in equity cases, 11434
Acknowledged instruments, 11278, 11289, 11291
Action to recover school fund, 4495
Acts, acknowledgments, etc., of commissioners for Iowa, 1192, 1193
Additional evidence to correct mistakes at trial, 11505
Admissibility after denial of allegation in pleading, 11196
Admission before final submission of cause, 11505
Adverse possession, 10175, 10181
Affidavit for continuance, 11445
Affidavit to sustain or resist motion, 11231
Affidavits, 11342-11352
Agreements in writing as to walls in common, 10174
Amount required in actions, pleadings, 11170, 11180, 11181
Books and papers, 46, 8400, 11316-11318, 11322
Books and records, or copies, to prove tax sales, 7270
Books of account, 11281-11283
Books of art or science, 11276
Census records of population, 428
Certificates:
County treasurer as to taxes, 7198
Loss of paper, 11301
Receiver of land office, 13303
Certification on appeal, 12829, 12852, 12854

DETAIL INDEX

EVIDENCE—Continued
Certified copies:
Instruments affecting personal property, 10026, 10027
Judicial records, 11305-11309
Land records, 92
Public records, 11290-11304
Civil liability no excuse for not answering, 11260
Code, official edition, 175
Communication with person since deceased or insane, 11257-11259
Communications, privileged, 11262-11268
Competent witnesses, 11254
Constitutional provisions, I, 4
Contempt proceedings, 12547, 12548
Contracts, written or unwritten, 11285-11288
Conversation, entire, 11272, 11273
Conviction for felony, previous, 11270
Copies of entries in book of copies of original entries, 11297, 11298
Court records, 11305-11309
Court reports, 11314
Credibility of testimony, 11257, 11271
Criminating questions barred, exceptions, 324, 9015, 11267-11269, 13320
Cross-examination, 11346, 11347, 11372-11374
Depositions, 11259, 11282, 11283, 11339-11341, 11348, 11358-11407 For a more detailed index see Depositions
Duplicate receipt from land office, 11302
Entries:
Books of account, 11281-11283
Deceased person, 11280
Public offices, 11296-11299
Execution of instruments, 11277
Executive acts, 11310
Exhibits, records, documents referred to in reporter's notes, 11357
Failure in action, effect, 11180
Field notes and plats, 11295
Foreign judgments, 11306
Forms used in trials, 11432
Frauds, statute of, 9933, 11285, 11286
Habeas corpus proceedings, 12502
Handwriting, 11278
Historical works, 11276
Husband's or wife's testimony, 11257, 11260-11262
Impeachment, 11271, 11353
Impeachment cases, 13125
Instruments:
Adoption, 11289
Affecting real estate, 11289
Partly written and partly printed, 11274
Recorded in public records, 11290-11294, 11296, 11297
Justification, 11172
Law, written and unwritten, 11313, 11314
Legislative proceedings, 11311
Letters on same subject, 11272
Libel, 12413, 12416
Liquor nuisances, 2022, 2053
Lost or destroyed records, 12260
Malice in libel or slander, 12416
Maps and charts, 11276
Maps and documents in office of United States surveyor general, 11300
Mitigating circumstances, 11172, 11173
Newly discovered, new trial, 11550
Notarial certificate of protest, 11284
Notice to end easement, 10181
Offer to confess judgment inadmissible, 12674, 12677, 12680, 12684
Oral evidence of unwritten contract, 11288
Order of introduction at trial, 11485
Ordinances of cities and towns, 5720, 5721, 5735, 6727, 11315

1855
EVIDENCE—Continued

Parol evidence, 11288, 11314
Patents for land, 11294
Perpetuation by filing, 11352, 11400-11407, 12360, 13889 See also Perpetuation of Testimony
Photographic copy of original entry, 11283

Records:
Courts, 11305-11309
Executive acts, 11310
Public officers, 11290-11294, 11296, 11297
Reporters' notes, 11353-11357, 11456
Reputation of places used as houses of prostitution, 1600
Ruling by court, exception, 11542
Sale of real estate by guardian, 12595
Scientific works, 11276
Seals, 1193, 11306-11308, 11313
Sheriff's deeds, 11746
Signatures on instruments, 1193, 11277, 11278, 11304
Slavery, 12416
Statutes, printed copies, 11312, 11313
Tax deeds, 6893, 7257, 7288
Transaction with person since deceased or insane, 11257, 11258
Transcript of record, 11293, 11353-11357
Understanding of parties to agreement, 11275
Use in trials, 11257, 11430
Use-on appeal, 11258
Verdict, 11360
Wills and testaments, 11279
Writs and processes, 11279
Witnesses in criminal actions, 12898, 13879-13896 For a more detailed index see Witnesses in Criminal Cases
Workmen's compensation cases, 1441
Writing called for, 11319
Writings, 11272-11274, 11278-11280

EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES

Accepting or giving tips, 13319, 13320
Assistance in escape, 11430, 1226-1234, 1287-1291
Assisting escapes from certain state institutions, 13065
Bucket shopping, 9905
Circulating foreign bank notes, 13160
Confession of treason, 12898
Confessions, 13903
Conspiracy by overt acts, 13902
Corroboration, 12969, 13900, 13901
Defendant's testimony, 13890
Degree of murder, 12913
Depositions, 13888
Desecration of flag or other insignia, 476
Display of red flag, 12902
Embezzlement, 13441
Evidence before grand jury, 13712-13721, 13724-13726, 13729, 13730
Evidence not presented with indictment in certain cases, exceptions, 13851-13854
Evidence taken on preliminary examination, 13540, 13541, 13719-13721
Existence of corporation in case of forgery, 13150
Failure to return minutes ground for setting aside indictment, 13781(3)
False drawing or uttering of checks, 13048
Fish and game law violations, 1794
Forcible marriage or defilement, 12969
Former verdict not to be used on new trial, 13945
Forgeries committed by public officers, 11290-11294, 11296, 11297
Frauds upon hotel keepers, 13053
Gambling in options, 9905
General principles, See Evidence
Grounds of search warrant, 13434
Habitual criminals, 13395-13402
Illegal voting at primary elections, 13288-13290
Inciting anarchy or treason, 12902
Insulting flag, 12902
Larceny, 13441
Minutes of preliminary proceedings, 13540, 13541, 13694, 13697, 13712-13721, 13728-13731, 13945
Order of introduction, 13846-13855
Perpetuating testimony, 13889 See Perpetuation of Testimony
Photographs and measurements by Bertillon system, 13904
Possessing burglar's tools, 13000
Possessing logs or lumber, 13022
Practice of profession, 2528
Prohibition law violations, 1956-1959, 1962
Railroad discrimination, 8055, 8057, 8063
Railroad's obstruction of highway, 13908
Rape and other crimes, corroboration required, 13899-13901
Rearranging, 8239
Reputation of house of ill fame, 13176
Sale or use of registered containers, 13065
Sheriff's duty to present, 13405-bl
Testimony of juror, 13858
Treason, 12898
Unlawful assembly or riot, 13841
Vagrancy, 13778
Value of stolen goods, 13007
View of premises by jury, 13856, 13857
Weighing certificates of railroads, 8141
Wilful desertion or neglect, 13235
Witnesses in criminal actions, 12988, 13879-13896 For a more detailed index see Witnesses in Criminal Cases

EX POST FACTO LAWS

Constitutional prohibition, I, 21

EXAMINERS OF ACCOUNTS, STATE

Appointment and bonds, 114
Clerk and assistants, 115
Duties and powers, 112, 116-125
Expenses, 125, 126
Qualifications, 114
Term of office, 114

EXAMINING BOARDS, STATE

Chiropractic examiners, 2449, 2535
Court reporters, 1877-1884
Dental examiners, 2449
Educational examiners, 3858-3898
Embalmers examiners, 2449-2454
Engineering examiners, 1856-1874
General provisions, See State Boards
Law examiners, 10910
Medical examiners, 2449
Mining examiners, 1226-1234, 1287-1291
Nurse examiners, 2449
Optometry examiners, 2449
Osteopathic examiners, 2449
Podiatry examiners, 2449

EXCEPTIONS

Affidavits as to truth, 11546, 11547
Bill required if trial not fully reported, 11529, 11539
Certification, 11541
Contents of complete bill, 11457
EXCEPTIONS—Continued

Criminal cases:
Bill, purpose, 13933
Bill taken by bystanders, 13938
Bill taken by judge, 13937
Grounds, 13935, 13936
Modification of bill, 13940
Papers and entries on record book not subject, 13934
Prosecutions on information, 13655
Time to approve bill, 13939
Time to prepare bill, 13941
Definition, 11536
Effect of not taking, 10949
Errors in decision upon exceptions to depositions, 11396
Exceptions ignored by supreme court, 11548
Form, 11542
Grounds stated, 11542
Instructions of court excepted to, 11495, 11506
Interrogatories excepted to, 11187
Material exceptions considered by supreme court, 11548
Notation on record, 14543
Preparation and filing of bill, 11536–11547
Referee’s report, 11526
Referee’s rulings, 11528, 11529
Reporter’s notes at trial, 11456, 11457
Signing of bill by judge or others, 11545
Skeleton bill, writings identified, 11544
Signing of bill by judge or others, 11545
Signing of bill by judge or others, 11545
Time of filing exceptions to deposition, 11394
Time to take in court, 10949, 11537, 11538

EXCHANGE BROKERS
Acceptance of deposits when insolvent prohibited, penalty, 9279, 9289

EXCHANGES
Cooperative associations, 8459, 8486
Interinsurance organizations, 9083–9103 See Insurance Exchanges, Reciprocal

EXECUTION
Abandonment, effect, 11742
Additional levy, 11742
Appraiser, 11680, 11741
Auxiliary proceedings:
Appearance and examination of debtor in certain cases, 11800–11803
Bond of judgment debtor, 11814
Compensation of officers and witnesses, 11812
Contempt of debtor and witnesses for failure to answer or appear, 11810
Continuance of proceedings, 11809
Costs, enforcement, 11812
Equitable proceedings, answers verified or petition taken as true, lien created, surrender of property enforced, 11815–11818 Evidence, 11268(13)
Examination of judgment debtor ordered by court or judge, service of order, 11802, 11811
Examination on oath, witnesses called, execution issued, 11803–11805, 11813
Powers of courts, 11801–11803, 11806, 11810, 11813, 11818
Receiver appointed, transfers enjoined, compensation, 11806, 11812
Sale of equitable interest, 11807
Sheriff as receiver, 11806–11808, 11812
Warrant for arrest of judgment debtor, bond, 11813, 11814
Chapter applicable, 11648–11754
Costs for frivolous complaint, 13516
Countermand on filing appeal bond, 12858–12864
Death of holder of judgment, effect, 11740–11752
Death of part of defendants, effect, 11753

EXECUTION—Continued
Delay in preparing court records not to prevent, 10799
Discharge for failure to give bond, 11703
Effect on negotiable warehouse receipt, 9702
Entry of levy on incumbrance book, 11668-c1
Exemptions, 11755–11771 For a more detailed index see Exemptions from Legal Process
Expiration or return, effect on garnishment, 11678
Form and contents, 11659–11662
Garnishment allowed, 11677–11679

Grounds for levy:
Arbitration award, 12707
Costs after dismissal of action, 11662
Fee bill for all costs, service, 11754
Fees due clerk of supreme court, 12820

Indemnifying bond of plaintiff:
Application of proceeds of sale, 11784
Conditions, return, 11700, 11702
Discharge of execution for failure to give, 11703
Executions by justices, 11705
Indorsement by officer, 11664, 11668
Indorsement of death of judgment holder, 11749, 11752

Issuance:
Demand of party, 11654
Other counties, 11649
Sunday, 11653
Supreme court’s power, 12875, 12877, 12888
Time allowed for issuance, 11649

Judgments in particular actions:
 Defaults, 11597
Election contest, 1017, 1044
Forcible entry and detainer cases, 12281–12284
Foreclosure proceedings, 12371, 12377
Judgment by agreement, 11579
Judgment by confession, 12671
Justice court cases, See Justice Court, subhead “Executions”
Mandamus cases, 12451, 12453
Nuisance cases, 12398, 12401
Paternity, proceedings to determine, 12667-a35–12667-a37
Real action, 12252, 12253, 12257
Replevin cases, 12194, 12195
Superior court cases, 10716
Supreme court judgments, 12875, 12877, 12888

Lien after levy:
Enforcement, receiver, 11681
Lien on personality, 11671
Mortgaged property, 11693
Lost writ, effect of expiration, 11651, 11652
Money collected, action for nonpayment, 11007(4)
Mutual executions set off, costs, 11740
Notice of exemption or third party’s claim to property made to officer, indemnifying bond, 11698–11705
Number out at one time, 11650
Officer’s duty to levy, 11680, 11689, 11698, 11701
Performance of other acts, 11662
Principal and surety, subrogation, 11665–11667

Property subject to levy:
Debts due defendant, 11676
Delivery upon countermand of execution, 12864
Discovery of property, 11800–11818
Goods in hands of bailee covered by negotiable documents of title, 9963, 9968, 9969
Homestead, costs, 10139, 10155
Joint or partnership property, 11676
Judgments, 11648, 11672, 11673
Labor claims preferred, 11717–11721
Money and choses in action, 11672, 11735
Mortgaged personal property, 11682–11697
Negotiable instruments, 11672, 11735
EXECUTION—Continued

Property subject to levy—Continued

Property covered by bills of lading, 8268, 8269, 8277
Property for purchase money, though otherwise exempt, 11759
Property in hands of personal representatives, 11660, 12053, 12062
Property in hands of third persons, 11660, 11676
Property of municipal corporation, 11875
Real estate of decedent, 11736–11739
Restitution ordered by supreme court, effect, 12877, 12878
Selection of property, 11670
Special provisions, See also Execution Sales, subhead "Property"
Stock or interest in corporation, 8391, 11676
Receipt and return, 11663, 11665, 11674
Record by clerk in another county, levy and return, 11656–11658
Record on judgment docket, 10830(2), 11655
Redemption from sale, 11772–11796 See Execution Sales
Sales, 11722–11734 For a more detailed index see Execution Sale
Satisfaction by defendant's debtors, 11674
Service, fee, 5191(6)
Sheriff or other officer:
Duties, 5183, 5188, 5190, 11668, 11668-c1, 11669, 11698, 11701
Protection in action to recover property, 11005, 11006
Stay of execution:
Appeal bond, effect, 12858–12864
General provisions, 11706–11716 For a more detailed index see Stay of Execution
Supreme court's power, 12875, 12877, 12888
Suspension by appeal or writ of error, 12281

EXECUTION, SPECIAL

Attached property, 12132
Judgment against owner of boat or raft, 12565
Pleas or collaterals, 12371
Real estate under foreclosure, 12376

EXECUTION IN CRIMINAL CASES

Abatement of nuisance, 13977
Affirmance by supreme court, 14014–14018
Appeal from justice court, 13806, 13808
Copy of judgment as authority, 13971
Execution outside county of trial, 13973
Execution within county of trial, 13972
Judgments for fines, 6725, 13976
Justice court cases, 13595
Record made of discharge, 13974
Stay of execution, 13970

EXECUTION SALES

Application of proceeds, 11704
Approval in vacation, 11620
Auctioneers, 9666
Bill of sale, fee, 5191(7)
Certificates:
Delivery to purchaser, 11743
Fee, 5191(7)
Damages for injury after sale, 11747
Deeds:
Fee, 5191(7)
Real estate prior to 1900 legalized, 10396, 10397
Real estate prior to 1915 legalized, 10406
Record, 11743–11746

EXECUTION SALES—Continued

Deficiency, additional sale, 11731
Failure of sale, effect, 11742
Finality of sale, when, 11773
Indemnifying bond, 11702
Notice by posting or publication, compensation, length of time, penalty, 11101, 11722–11725
Notice to defendant, 11726, 11727
Penalty for selling without notice, 11725
Plaintiff allowed judgment on motion against officer, 11608
Postponement, 11729
Proceeds, how disposed of, 11704, 11730

Property subject to sale:
Appraiser in certain cases, 11680, 11741
Attached property, 12132
Baggage of guest at hotel, 10350
Buildings with mechanics' liens, 10290
Corporate franchise or property, 8394–8399
Corporate stock, 8391
Equitable interests, 11807
Forfeited cigarettes, 1579–1581
Goods in warehouse, 9685, 9686
Homestead, 10155
Land, plan of division, 11732
Leasehold interests, 11741, 11742
Money and negotiable paper, 11735
Mortgaged personality, 11689
Personal property, 11741, 11742
Real estate:
Effect of sale, 10129(1)
Estate of decedent, notice, 11736–11739
General provisions, 11743–11747
Warehouse receipts, 9686

Purchasers:
Certain persons barred, penalty, 5252, 5254
CITIES OR TOWNS, 6204, 6567, 6736
Failure to pay, effect, 11733
Right to sue for trespass or waste, 12408
Rights after sale, 11747
State, county or other municipal corporation, 10246–10260
Title not affected by grant of new trial, 11597
Record kept by clerk, 10830(4)

Redemption:
Assignment of certificate, 11793
Assignment of debtor's right, 11796
Contest determined, 11792
Creditors redeeming from each other, 11779–11787
Creditor's rights to redeem, 11776, 11782
Effect of stay or appeal, 11775
Interest of tenant in common, 11795
Lien holder's claim, how extinguished, exception, 11788–11791
Mode, 11789–11791
Place, 11772, 11782
Portion of property, 11794
Probate creditor's right, 11778
Prohibited in certain cases, 11773, 11775
Purchaser's advancements protected, 11779
Real property, when redeemable, 11773
Terms made by creditor or title holder, 11782, 11784
Title not affected by grant of new trial, 11597
Record kept by clerk, 10830(4)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Accounts kept, 361, 305
Acts examined by committee, 45
Aid to school districts containing state lands, 4283-c9–4283-c12
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Continued

Appeals decided, 9141, 9142
Appointment of custodian, 272
Archives, public, 4528, 4529
Attorney general directed, 149(2)
Auditing board of accounts, 2891
Balances, unexpended, transferred to general
revenue fund, 290-294
Banks selected as depositories, 7420-d1
Bids for supplies received, 297
Blanks for requisitions and repairs prepared, 283
Bond sales approved, 1178
Capitol and grounds, expenses, 273, 296
Capitol and grounds, rules and regulations, 275-b1
Census duties, 408-412, 420-424
Chapter applicable, 11832(2)
Cities and towns classified after census publication, 5624
Civil service examinations for census employees
prepared, 415, 422
Claims of state considered and compromised, 288,
8451
Compensation of treasurer's assistants fixed, 1576
Condemnation proceedings ordered, 1799-1828,
7803, 7804
Consent to federal acquisition of lands, 4-42
Contracts for repairs and supplies, 296-298

Corporations, duties of council:
Articles of building and loan associations ap­proved and revoked, record kept, 9315-9318,
9372, 9373, 9375
Articles of incorporation examined, 8347
Certificate of stock or contract approved, 8519
Examination of foreign insurance companies
ordered, 8642, 9009
Insurance company investments approved,
8737(7)
Insurace company report forms, purchase ap­proved, 8730
Investment of funds of fraternal beneficiary as­sociation approved, 8826
Liquidation and consolidation plans of building
and loan associations approved, 9365, 9367
Property paid for corporation stock evaluated,
8414, 8415
Railroad's free pass list examined, 8412
Roads classified, 8125
Railroad's free pass list examined, 8132
Receiver sought, 9402
Costs taxed against state paid, 289
Counsel employed for state, 150, 152
Duty in general, 306
Election returns canvassed, 591, 876-886
Employees, special, when selected, 306, 307
Employment bureau's extension approved, 1544
Employment of special agents, 150, 152
Expenses, 306-308
Extradition expense approved, 13511

Funds:
Contingent fund, uses, 286
Permanent improvement fund, 466
Gifts or devises to state accepted, 10185
Indebtedness of state institutions authorized, 1169
Interest, payment on deposits of state funds,
7420-26
Islands, sale approved, 1823
Islands and abandoned river channels, 10231-10245
Members on state board of health, 2218
Membership, 276
Mill dams and races supervised, permits granted,
Jce, 7767-7796
Motor vehicle certificate containers, 4984
Oaths administered, 1215
Parks, eminent domain and roads, 1799-1828

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Continued

Postage and supplies distributed, 302-305
Printing and binding, 4539
Property purchased at execution sale managed,
10250-10253
Quarters given to examining boards, 2536
Quorum, 276
Real estate acquisitions and publications for edu­
cational institutions approved, 3921(5, 9), 3922
Record of proceedings, 278, 279, 292, 307
Records of prisoners approved, 7775(2)
Removal of officers, 1114-1116, 1123(2)
Reports:
Examination by committee, 45
Report for Iowa official register, 284
River front improvement plans approved, 5821
Roads in state road districts, 4633, 4634
Rooms in capitol assigned, 295
Salaries of employees, 307, 308
School land sales, 4474
Secretary:
Appointment, term of office, 277
Bond, 1063(17)
Certificate of authority to incur expense outside
state issued, 398
Duties, 278-285
Member of state board of conservation, 1797
Secretary of board of engineering examiners,
1862, 1864
Session laws, early, 237
Supplies and postage issued to state officers, 282,
283, 296-305, 2536
Taxation:
Refunds of inheritance tax ordered, 7396
Revenues anticipated, 287
Warrants issued and negotiated, 287
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Constitutional provisions, IV, 1-22
Records as evidence, 11310
Statutory provisions, 78-430
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
Penalty for bribery or acceptance of bribes, 13292-
13294, 13301, 13302
EXECUTOR DE SON TORT
Law applicable, 12059
EXECUTORS OR ADMINISTRATORS
Accounting:
Accounting at inventoried value, 12046
Accounts verified, 12070
Costs of administration, 12063-12065, 12076
Examination and approval by clerk, 11832(2)
Examination by referees, 12041
Examination of executor by referee or court,
12045
Failure to account or report, penalty, 12066(2)
Final report, 12071
Final settlement, time, 12049
Mistakes corrected by court, 12049
Notice of court's order, effect, 12055, 12056
Opening settlement, 12051
Penalty for failure to account, 12057
Presumption from appraisement, 12047
Profit and loss, 12048
Receipts by one executor, 12054
Rents and profits, 12053
Reports required, 12042-12044, 12070
Settlements contested, 12050
Acting for deceased executor or trustee prohib­ited, 12058
EXECUTORS OR ADMINISTRATORS—Cont’d

Claims against estate—Continued

Title of claims, 11960
Trial by referees, 11966
Compensation, itemization and affidavit, 9291, 11953, 12063–12065-d3
Contempt of court, 12069
Contracts, specific performance, 12061
Conveyances prior to certain years legalized, 10394, 10395, 10406
Definition, 63(21)
Discharge, notice of application, 12062, 12073, 12780
Duties under inheritance tax law, 7309, 7327–7329 For a more detailed index see Tax, Inheritance

Estates of absentees:
Administration on petition, 11901, 11906
Decree as to heirs, 11909
Hearing, orders, 11905
Notices served, 11902–11904, 11910
Rights of absentee barred by administration, 11911
Sale of property, proceeds, 11907, 11908
Execution against real property, 11736–11739, 12065, 12062
Expenses, allowances by court, 12065
Failure to qualify and act, 11857
Foreign appointees:
Acts affecting real estate in Iowa legalized, 10391, 10394, 10395, 10406
Certificate of appointment filed and recorded, 11979, 11898–11900
Conditions precedent to appointment in Iowa, 11894, 11895
Conveyances legalized, 10400, 10401
Power as to mortgages and judgments, 11897–11900
Releases and discharges made prior to 1903 legalized, 10403
Sale of real estate in Iowa, 11879–11881
Garnishment, 12158
Insurance, mutual, 9029–9068
Law applicable in bills of lading cases, 8295
Letters received from clerk, 11889
Liability:
Costs, 12053
Failure to pay claims as ordered, 11984, 11985
General liability, 12059
Mortgages:
Marginal releases legalized, 10391
Real estate, 11933–11961
Naming in will, 11857
Newspapers designated for publication of notices, 11101
Notice received of dishonor of negotiable instrument, 10391
Oath filed, 11887
Penal offenses:
Embezzlement, 13036
Neglect to file notary’s record, 1211
Powers and duties, 9291
Removal, grounds, 12066–12069
Reports:
Clerk or employee not to make, 11837
Examination and approval by clerk, 11832(2)
Final report, 12071, 12780
Made to court, 11945
Sales:
Bulk sales law not applicable, 10010
Foreign appointees, 11879–11881
Personal property, 11932
Real estate, 11933–11951
EXECUTORS OR ADMINISTRATORS—Cont’d

Settlement of estates:
- Actions pending defended, 11967
- Allowance to widow and children, application, 11923, 11924, 11969
- Appraisers, duties, 11916, 11917, 11937
- Attorney appointed for minors and persons not represented in proceedings, 12074–12077
- Bond to prevent sale, effect of bond, 11941–11943
- Business of deceased prosecuted, 2570, 11956
- Cemetery lots, maintenance of, 10213–a1
- Claims, See “Claims” above
- Claims of estate compounded, 11928
- Consuls, notice to, 11845–b1
- Corporation stock, 8391, 9343
- Damages for death, 1403, 11920
- Debts collected and debts paid, 11931–11933
- Deposit of assets in banks, 9193, 9285–9287, 9304
- Discovery of assets, 11925–11927
- Distribution of personal property, 11986
- Election between dower and homestead, 12012
- Election between will and dower, 12007, 12010
- Escheats, 12035–12039
- Fees, 11837(29)
- Final settlement, time, 12044
- Funds and property deposited with clerk, effect, duties of officers, 12778–12786
- Funds, how invested, 12772–12775
- Insurance proceeds, 11919–11922, 12032–12034
- Inventories filed, 11913–11915
- Jurisdiction of district court, 10763, 10764
- Jurisdiction of circuit court, 10764
- Judgment on bond for failure to pay as ordered, 11984, 11985
- Judgment on executor’s bond for failure to pay as ordered, 11984, 11985
- Money borrowed, 11940
- Mortgage as assets, 11929
- Nondistributable funds, procedure, 12778
- Payment of claims:
  - Allowance to widow paid, 11969
  - Bar, 11972
- Payments of legacies:
  - Judgment on bond for failure to pay as ordered by court, 11984, 11985
  - Money legacies, 11979–11982
  - Order named in will, 11981
  - Ratable payment, 11982, 11983
  - Specific legacies, 11978
- Personal property given to widow, 11918
- Possession of real property, 11952
- Property not liable for debts, 11918–11920
- Record of conveyances made in other county, 11949
- Rents and profits collected and disposed of, accounting, 10156, 11952–11954
- Report as to surviving spouse, heirs, and real estate, 11913
- Reports made to court, 11945
- Sales or mortgages, 10022, 11932–11951
- Security given to creditors, 11930
- Shares of stock voted, 9343
- Surviving spouse, when deemed heir, 11921
- Taxes for minor heirs, 11954
- Time allowed, how computed, 11875
- Workmen's compensation payments, 1403, 1404
- Special administrators, powers, 11885, 11886
- Substitution, effect, 11875

EXECUTORS OR ADMINISTRATORS—Cont’d

Taxation, 6956, 6993, 11954
- Vacancies, how filled, 11872–11874
- Will or copy obtained from clerk, 11868

EXEMPTION FROM LEGAL PROCESS
- Earnings, personal, 11763–11765
- Failure to claim, effect, 11757
- Family, 11755, 11758
- General exemptions, 11760
- Head of family, 11755, 11760
- Homestead, 10150–10154, 11762
- Inheritance by spouse, 11918
- Insurance policy proceeds, 8683, 8776, 8796
- Militia equipment, 461
- Money judgment in replevin, 12198
- Motor vehicle, 11760-c1
- Municipal corporation, 12159
- Nonresidents, 11767, 11769
- Penalty for sending claims out of state to defeat exemption, 11770
- Pension money, 11761
- Pensions of firemen and policemen, 6319, 6684
- Personal property set apart to widow, 11918
- Persons starting to leave state, 11768
- Property levied on for purchase money not exempt, 11759
- Property not exempt for delinquent poll tax, 6234
- Public property, 11771
- Replevin judgment, 12198
- Resident debtors, 11756, 11760
- Unmarried persons, 11767
- Wages earned outside state, 11769
- Wages not exempt for delinquent poll tax, 6234
- Wills, effect, 11846
- Workmen’s compensation, 11766

EXEMPTIONS, See Tax Exemptions and the like

EXHIBITIONS
- Penal provisions, 13183, 13185–13188, 13350
- Regulation, municipal, 5745(3)

EXHIBITS
- Identification as evidence, 11357
- Referred to in deposition, 11381
- Use by supreme court, 12852, 12854, 12856

EXPECTORATING
- Prohibited in certain places, 2829

EXPENSES
- Public officers, 1225-d1–1225-d3

EXPERT WITNESSES
- Competence to prove forgery, 13150
- Testimony as to handwriting, 11278
- Witness fees, 11329

EXPLOSION
- Insurance against loss, 8672, 8940(1, 6, 9)

EXPLOSIVES
- Carrier’s lien, 10325–10340
- Penal provisions, 1337(4), 1789–1794, 12961–12965, 12997, 12999, 13242, 13243, 13365–13369
- Regulation, municipal, 5763, 5764
- Sale by warehousemen, 9694
- Use in fishing prohibited, 1738
- Use in mines, 1337(4)

EXPOSITIONS
- Freight rates on property intended for, 8066

EXPRESS COMPANIES
- Actions against company:
  - Evidence, 8239
EXPRESS COMPANIES—Continued

Actions against company—Continued
Notice, 11072
Place, 11041

Agents:
Oaths administered to shippers of fish, game, etc., 1782
Penal offenses, 8237, 8242
Bills of lading law, 8245-8299 For a more detailed index see Bills of Lading
Definition of terms, 7077, 7078
Delay in delivery, claims, 8150
Duties in general, 8236, 8243
Employees permitted to go armed, 12939, 12943
Excessive charges, penalty, 8241, 8242
Liability:
Civil liability, 8244
Damage or detention of baggage, 8161
Employees, permitted to go armed, 12939, 12943
Penalty for breaking and entering cars, 13004
Reassessment by state board of review, 7104
Penalties, 7081, 7088
Rate and purpose of tax, 7087
Rate and purpose of tax, 7087
Reassessment by state board of review, 7104
Reports to state board of review, 7079, 7080
Supervision by state, 7874-7880, 8237
Taxation:
Assessment, procedure, 7082-7084
Assessment report, 284(1), 285
Assessments certified to counties, 7085
Basis of assessment, 7079, 7080
Exemption of shares, 6944(20)
Levy and collection of tax, 7087
Penalties, 7081, 7088
Refusal to transport goods, penalty and damages, 8243, 8244
Reports to state board of review, 7079, 7080
Rules posted, 8240
Statutes applicable, 8236 See Railroad Shipments
Supervision by state, 7874-7880, 8237
Transportation:
Dead bodies, 2330-2334
General regulations, 8036-8161, 8236 See Railroad Shipments
Liquor shipments, 1934-1945, 1945-a4-1945-a6, 1997
Unjust discrimination, 8237, 8239

EXPRESS WAGONS

Regulation, municipal, 5970

EXTORTION

Carriers regulated, 8046, 8049, 8054-8065, 8081
Ground for removal from office, 1091, 1114, 1117
Penal provisions:
Express companies, 8242
Legal fees, 13303, 13312
Malicious threat, 13164
Railroads, 7890, 7902, 8054-8065, 8081

EXTRACTS, FLAVORING

Law applicable, 2130, 3029-3066 For a more detailed index see Flavoring Extracts

EXTRADITION

Law applicable, 13497-13511 For a more detailed index see Fugitives from Justice

FACTORIES

See other index heads for particular factories
Access by department of agriculture, 3032
Blowers and pipes for dust and fumes, 1499
Child labor, 1526-1541
Collective bargaining, 8453-8516
Cooperative associations, 8459, 8486 For a more detailed index see Cooperative Associations
Definition, 1524
Dressing rooms, 1484
Drinking water, 1484
Fire escapes, 1666
Health appliances, 1489, 1490
Inspection, 1516, 1518
Penal offenses, 1494, 1525
Penal provisions, 12991-12992, 13112
Regulation, municipal, 5742
Reports to labor commissioner, 1493, 1521
Safety appliances, 1486-1490
Seats for female employees, 1485
Statistics compiled, 1515
Ventilation, 1490
Washing facilities, 1484
Water power improvements, 7797-7802
Water-closets, 1483

FACTORS' ACTS

Effect of sales act not to repeal, 9952(2)

FACTORY INSPECTORS, STATE

Child labor law enforced, 1541
Duty under workmen's compensation act, 1477-c3
Employment agencies examined, 1550
Expenses, 1517
Number appointed, 1515, 1516
Prosecutions begun, 1520
Records of accidents consulted, 1492
Right to enter premises, 1518
Woman inspector's duties, 1516

FAIR BOARD, STATE

Accounts audited, 2891
Agricultural societies aided, 2902-2904
Bequests and gifts received, 2886(5)
Bonds, issuance regulated, 363-387
Budget director's powers, 344
Claims paid, 2889, 2890
Compensation of elective members, 2880
Constitution:
Appeals from board's action, 349, 354(3), 360
Constitution work, 351-362
Directors, 2873(2), 2877
Election by convention, 2874-2877
Executive committee, 2885
Funds, 143
General provisions, See State Boards
Management of state fair, 2887
Meetings, annual, 2874-2877
Membership, 2873
Office, 2873(2), 2877
Penalty for violation of contract law, 390
Powers and duties, 2886
Reports, 362, 2899, 2903
Reports and data published, 2595
Secretary:
Duties, 2881
Election, 2873(3), 2881
Salary, 2882
FAIR BOARD, STATE—Continued

State fair and grounds maintained, 2888
Term of officers, 2878

Treasurer:
- Duties, 2883
- Election, 2873(3), 2883
- Salary, 2884
- Vacancies, 2879

FAIR GROUNDS, STATE

- Custody and control, 2886
- Maintenance, 2888
- Management of fair, 2887

FAIR MANAGERS' CONVENTION

Proceedings reported, 2893(3)

FAIRS

- County and district fairs, 2894–2915
- For a more detailed index see Agricultural Societies
- Definition of term, 2894
- Freight rates of property intended for, 8066
- Hawking and sales prohibited, 13350-bl
- Horse racing, regulations, 2912–2915
- License, when not required, 5582
- Officers' duty to arrest or eject swindlers, 13076, 13077
- Penalty for obstructing grounds, 2900
- State fair, 2886–2893

FALSE ACCOUNTS

- Penalty when done as to fees and fines, 13311

FALSE ALARMS

- Penalty, 13110, 13111

FALSE CERTIFICATES

- Penalty for public officers, 13314

FALSE CHARGES

- Penalties for officers of employers, 13255

FALSE CLAIMS

- Bounty law penalty, 5419
- Public officers, 13311, 13314

FALSE ENTRIES

- Employer's books, 13071

FALSE IMPRISONMENT

- Place of bringing criminal action, 13454(1)

FALSE PERSONATION

- Engineers, 1875
- Penalties:
  - Assuming to be officer, 13306, 13307
  - False personation at elections, 13282
  - Obtaining money, 13046
  - Practicing profession, 2521
- Surveyors, 1875
- Veterinarians, 2804

FALSE PRETENCES AND FRAUDS—Cont'd

- Drawing or uttering checks, 13047, 13048
- Engineers, 1875
- False certification of check, 9283-c2
- False marks or stamps, 13062
- False reports as to banks, 9283-c4
- False statements for credit, 9283-c3
- False weights in mines, 3272(3)
- Fitting out boat to defraud owner or insurer, 13055
- Frauds upon hotel keepers and others, presumptive evidence, 13052–13064
- Fraudulent destruction of boat or raft, 13094
- Fraudulent use of cask, package, or box stamped by another, 13066
- Gross fraud or cheat at common law, 13079
- Making false affidavit or manifest, 13069
- Making false bill of lading, 13059
- Penalty for false pretenses, 13045
- Public officials giving false receipts, 13314
- Receiving goods by false personation, 13046
- Sale, use, or destruction of registered containers, evidence, 13063–13066
- Sale or transfer of false warehouse receipt, 13058
- Selling or offering for sale unlabeled binder twine, 13067, 13068
- Soliciting public aid for certain purposes or diverting funds, 1921-b6
- Surveyors, 1875
- Swindling:
  - Sale of grain or seed, 13056
  - Three-card monte and other means, 13074–13078
- Transacting business without license, 13072
- Warehouse certificates, 9801
- Warehouse receipts, 9711
- Wearing military badges unlawfully, 13073

FALSE RETURN

- Census, assessors, 416
- Public officers, 13314

FALSE SWEARING

- Penalty, 1196

FAMILY

Abandonment:
- Custody of children, 10460
- Effect on distribution of proceeds of sale of partitioned property, 12347
- Order as to property, 5306–5308
- Penalty for abandoning children, 13220–13236
- Property liable, 10455–10458
- Trial by jury to prove, 5308
- Allowance from estate, 11923, 12629
- Exemption from execution, 11755, 11760, 11763–11765
- Exemption of homestead, 10150, 10151
- Expenses, who liable, 10459
- Intestate's property, partial distribution, 11989
- Property liable for expense, 10459

FARES

- Motor vehicle carriers, 5105-a5
- Penalty for riding without payment, 13131
- Railroads, See Railroad Rates and Charges

FARM AID ASSOCIATIONS

Articles amended, 2926-b1
- Articles of incorporation, 2924–2927
- Compensation and dividends prohibited, 2935, 2936
- Federal aid reported, 2932
- Funds:
  - County aid, 2930, 2931
  - Expenditure, 2933
  - Federal aid, 2932
- Penalty for misuse or diversion, 2936
FARM AID ASSOCIATIONS—Continued

Officers:
- Compensation forbidden, 2935
- Penalty for false certificates, 2937
- Records open to inspection, 2938
- Powers in general, 2929
- Property of members exempt from debts, 2928
- Reports, annual, 2938
- Reports and data published, 2595
- Seal, 2928
- Treasurer's bond, 2934

FARM ECONOMICS
- Statistics, 2590(7)

FARM IMPLEMENTS
- Tax exemption, 6944(17)

FARM LABORERS
- Excepted from workmen's compensation act, 1361(3)

FARM LOAN BANK, FEDERAL
- Stock bought by Iowa banks, 9271

FARM NAMES
- Cancellation, fee, 10065
- Registration, fee, 10061-10063
- Transfers, 10064

FARMERS
- Collective bargaining, 8513-8516
- Exemption from execution, 11760(17, 18)
- Railroad complaints, 7893, 8106-8108

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS
- Law applicable, 8459, 8486

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE CREAMERY ASSOCIATIONS
- Duration, 8364
- Fees for incorporation, 8350, 8369
- Renewal, 8365-8370

FARMERS' GRANGES
- Incorporation, 8582

FARMERS' INSTITUTES
- Appropriation, 2923-d1
- Books lent by state, 4535
- Delegates to state convention, 2874(4)
- Funds diverted to short course, 2923
- Instruction in dairying, 2945(4)
- Report, 2916(3)
- Reports and data published, 2595
- State aid, 2918-2920
- State institute, 2603

FARMS
- Leases, time for termination, 10160
- Names, registration, 10061-10065
- Penalty for setting fields on fire, 12992
- School farms, 4440-4445

FARO
- Penal provisions, 13198, 13210-13215

FAST DRIVING
- Municipal regulation, 5971

FATHER
- See Parents
- Action against putative father, 12607-a1-12667-a54

FEDERAL AID, See United States

FEDERAL COURTS, See Courts, United States

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BANK
- Stock bought by Iowa banks, 9271

FEDERAL FISH AND GAME REFUGE
- Conditions, 4-a2
- Consent of state, 4-a1
- Eminent domain, 4-a4
- Grant of state lands, 4-a3

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK SYSTEM
- Membership of Iowa banks, 9269
- Stock, investments by Iowa banks, 9269-9271

FEE BILL
- Issuance, service and execution, 11754

FEE SIMPLE
- Words used to convey, 10041, 10084

FEE SPLITTING
- Attorneys by terms of written contract, 11646
- Employers and employment agencies, 1551
- Ground for revoking physicians' license, 2493

FEEBLE-MINDED, INSTITUTION FOR
- Admission and discharge, 3405
- Admission of voluntary patients, 3464
- Clothing and money on discharge, 3459
- Commitment by court, 3428, 3435-3437
- Communications of patients, 3445
- Departments, 3404
- Discharge of patients, 3438-3444, 3459
- District of state served, 3476
- Escapes, expense of recapture, 3460, 3461
- Examination of persons committed, 3444
- Government by board, 3287-3365 See State Institutions
- Inability to receive patient, 3433
- Inmates transferred from private insane asylums, 3458
- Leave of absence, 3446
- Liability for maintenance of inmates, 3406-3410
- Maintenance costs, 3452
- Object, 3402
- Penalty for aiding escape or bringing drugs or liquor, 13365-13370
- Superintendent's salary, 3403
- Transfers, 3456
- Transfers to Woodward, 3477

FEEBLE-MINDED, PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR
- Discharge and leave of absence of inmates, 3438-3446
- Inquests, 3447
- Maintenance costs, 3452
- Penal provisions, 3448
- Transfers, 3456, 3457

FEEBLE-MINDED, SCHOOL FOR
- Admission of voluntary patients, 3464
- Admission requirements, 3475
- Clothing, 3475
- Clothing and money on discharge, 3459
- Commitment of persons by court, 3428-3438
- Discharge of committed persons, 3438-3444, 3449
- District of state served, 3476
- Escapes, expense of recapture, 3460, 3461
- Government by board, 3287-3365 See State Institutions
FEEBLE-MINDED, SCHOOL FOR—Continued

Inability to receive patient, 3433
Maintenance of patients, 3475
Penalty for aiding inmates to escape or bringing them liquor or drugs, 13365
Transfers to Glenwood, 3477

FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS

Commitment proceedings:

- Children before juvenile court, 3453
- Commissioners' compensation, 3449
- Convicts, 3454
- Costs, 3449–3452
- Court docket kept, 3462
- Custody pending hearing, 3420
- Examination at institution, 3444
- Hearing, 3419, 3422, 3423
- Institution at Glenwood, 3428(2)
- Interrogatories, 3421
- Notice served, 3417
- Orders of court, modification, 3428, 3429, 3440, 3442
- Patients in private insane asylum, 3458
- Penal provisions, 3448
- Petition, verification, 3413–3416
- Pleadings, 3422
- Records kept by board of control, 3463
- Ruling on report of commission, 3426
- School at Woodward, 3428(2), 3476
- Time of appearance, 3418
- Warrant of commitment, 3434

Criminal proceedings suspended, 3454, 3455
Definition of term, 3411
Examination and report of commission, 3424–3427
Guardians:
- Appointment by court, 3428, 3429
- Convicts, 3454, 3555
- Costs, 3452
- County attorney's duty, 3412
- Court's jurisdiction, 3431, 3432
- Delinquent children, 3453, 3455
- Discharge or removal, 3431
- Patients removed from private insane asylums, 3458
- Powers in general, 3430
- Proceedings to appoint, 3413–3427
- Ward committed to hospital for insane, 3457
- Liability for necessaries, 9931
- Penalty for rape, 12967
- Reports of number in county, 4106(13), 4313

FEED STABLES

Liens, 10345–10347

FEEDS, COMMERCIAL

Adulterations, 3043, 3044, 3114–d2
Analyses of samples, fee, 3126
Contracts or sales in violation of law invalid, 3056
Definitions, 3029, 3113
Duties of department of agriculture, 3030–3032
Enforcement of law, 3050–3053
Fees for inspection, 3117–3122
Goods for sale in other states, 3054
Inspection, 2950(3), 3031–3036
Labels required, 3037–3042, 3114–3116
License of dealers, 3045, 3046
Penal provisions, 3047–3053, 3125
Poultry shells, 3114–d1
Reports by dealers, 3055
Rules of construction, 3029, 3113
Samples furnished by dealers, 3117
Stock tonics, 3113(2), 3115, 3119
Tags to be attached, 3122–3125

FEES IN GENERAL

For fees for special services see appropriate index heads

Accounting:
- County officers, 5245–5248
- General provisions, 6728
- Justice of the peace, 10639
- Referred to in court's charge to grand jury, 13693
- Statement of unclaimed fees, 143–b2
- Superior court, 10721–10722
- Amounts for certain services, 1220
- Clerk of district court, 10837–10840
- County officers, 5245–5248, 5253
- Fee bill of court, 11754
- Fee book of clerk, 10830(3)

Payment:
- City or town officers, 5670
- Payment in advance, exceptions, 1222
- Receipts given, 1223
- State or county, 1222
- Time, 1221
- Unclaimed state fees, 143–b3

Penal provisions:
- Extortion, 13303, 13312
- Failing to pay over, 13309–13311
- Failure to report, 5253, 5254
- False account, 13311
- Misappropriation, 13310
- Posting fee, 11107
- Publication fees, 11106

Report:
- Annual, to board of supervisors, 1224
- Monthly, by city officers, 6706
- Splitting fees, 1551, 2493, 11646

FELLOW SERVANT RULE

Defense of employer, 1367, 1374, 1375

FELONY

See main index heads for particular felonies

Arrest of legislators, 11
Assault to commit, 12932
Assault with intent to commit, 12929, 12932
Bail upon indictment, 13615
Bench warrant for arrest of person indicted, 13762
Conspiracy to commit, 13162
Conviction cause for divorce, 10475
Defendant present on trial, 13806
Defendant present upon arraignment, 13771
Definition, 12890, 12890–d1
Evidence of previous conviction, 11270
Ground for removal from office, 1091, 1114, 1117
Penalty for compounding, 13168, 13169
Penalty upon third conviction, 13396, 13398, 13399
Prosecution not barred by dismissal of previous action, 14027
Removing taxable property from state, 7555

FENCE VIEWERS

Appeal from orders and decisions, 1851
Controversies decided, 1831–1833, 1850
Damages for removal of fence fixed, 1843
Decisions, notices, and orders filed, 1836, 1842
Defaulting landowners reported, notice served on nonresidents, 1834, 1855
Duty of township trustees, 5543
Fees taxed, report, 1834, 5571(3)
Lawful or tight fence prescribed, 1846(5), 1848(3)
Notice, service, 1836, 1837
Onus binding, record as evidence, 1836, 1838, 1839, 1841
Railroad fences approved, 8003(5)
FENCES
Agreements between owners recorded, 1841
Appeals tried by district court, 1851
Contributions of owners, 1833
Controversies:
   Fees and costs collected as taxes, 1834
   Power of fence viewers, 1831-1833, 1850
   Defaulting owners liable in damages, 1834
   Division agreements recorded, 1840
   Erection along roads, 4591
   Erection and maintenance, 1829
   Hedge fences along highways, 4830-4833
   Hedge, trimming, 1830
   Lands in different townships, 1842
   Lawful fence defined, 1846
   Line fences removable, 1844
   Maintenance around school house sites, 4377, 4378
   Neglect to maintain, liability for damages by animals, 2982
   Orders and agreements recorded, 1838-1842, 1852
   Penalty for injuring or destroying, 13082-13084, 13102, 13103
   Railroad fences, 8001-8010
   Removal from another's land, 1843
   Repairs specified, 1832
   Sheep and swine tight fences, 1847-1850
   Tight partition fences, 1848, 1849

FERRETS
Prohibition, 1767-c1

FERRIES
Franchises taxable, 6953(1)
Regulation, municipal, 5770, 6831

FERTILIZER FACTORIES
Regulation, municipal, 5742

FERTILIZERS, COMMERCIAL
Adulterations, 3043, 3044
Bulk sales, 3142
Contracts or sales in violation of law invalid, 3056
Definitions, 3029
Duties of department of agriculture, 3090-3092
Enforcement of law, 3050-3053
Goods for sale in other states, 3054
Inspection, 3031-3036
Labeling, 3037-3042, 3140, 3141
Licenses, fees, 3045, 3046, 3138, 3139
Penal provisions, 3047-3049
Reports by dealers, 3055

FICTIONS
Abolition, 11108

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANIES, See Insurance Companies Other Than Life

FIDUCIARIES
See main index heads for particular fiduciaries
Bonds, 1061
Foreign fiduciary's power, 11897-11900

FIDUCIARY BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES
Agency function, 9284(3)
Appointment, 9284
Attorney for beneficiaries, fee, 9298
Bond, 9291
Compensation, 9291
Debts, what deemed bad, 9300
Deposit of moneys and personal assets in trust, 9285-9287
Discharge or release, 9293
Discharge, effect, 9292-9294
Dividends declared, 9299-9303
Expenses of business, 9297

FIDUCIARY BANKS, ETC.—Continued
Funds kept separate, 9290
Names, use of certain words, 9295, 9296
Powers and duties, 9291
Reports, 9305
Safe deposit business, 9284(6)
Stock, shares how voted, 9299
Successors, when appointed, 9292-9294
Surplus fund, 9301
Trusts accepted and executed, 9284(4)

FIELD NOTES
Use as evidence, 11295

FIELDS
Penalty for setting on fire, 12992

FIGHTING
Penalty, 13221

FIGURES
Definition, 63(22)

FINDERS
Duties and rights, 12199-12210, 12214
Estray animals, 3004-3028
Ownership settled, 12210
Penal offenses, 3018, 13018
Penalties forfeited, 12215, 12216
Property found adrift, duty, 12199
Responsibility, 12214
Rewards, 12211

FINDING OF FACTS, See Trials

FINES
Accounting:
   General provisions, 6728
   Made to county treasurer, 10671, 13596-13598
   Referred to in charge to grand jury, 13693
   Superior court, 10721
Action for recovery, 6727, 11036(1), 12555, 12556
Amount for contempt, 12543
Apportionment among school districts, IX, 4; 4471, 12554
Collection by execution of judgment, 6726, 12970, 13976
Constitutional provisions, I, 17; IX, 4 (p. 48)
Contempt of general assembly, 23, 24
Failure to pay, penalty, 5737, 6725
Fees or commissions for collection, 5151(2), 5228
Hard labor for nonpayment, 5512-5518, 6725
Imprisonment for nonpayment, 13588, 13596
Lien of judgment, 12992
Penal provisions, 13309-13311
Property subjected in prohibition cases, 1961-1963
Remission by governor, IV, 16; 248, 3820-3828
Reports:
   Annual report, 12557
   Justices, 10640
   Officers, 1224
   Publication, 5153, 5154
   Stay of execution, 13970
   Use by cities, 5688, 5736
   Violation of city ordinances, 6720, 6723-6727
   Violation of health regulation, 6837, 6842

FINGER PRINTS
Taking of and general regulations, 13417-b1

FIREARMS
Carrying in motor vehicles, 1772
Minors under fourteen not to carry, penalty, 12936, 12937
Penal provisions:
   Bringing to inmates of certain state institutions, 13365-13369
FIREARMS—Continued
Penal provisions—Continued
Carrying concealed weapons, 12936, 12937  For a more detailed index see Weapons
Carrying on Sunday, 13227
Discharging near stock, 13137
Pointing at another, 12930
Sales, 12954–12956, 12958
Shooting at trains, 13123
Use in killing birds and game, 1789–1794
Permits to carry, 12938–12948
Sales:
Permit to sell, record kept, 12951, 12952
Purchase under fictitious name, penalty, 12955
Report, penalty for failure to make, 12953, 12954
Wholesale dealers or jobbers excepted, 12956
FIRE COMPANIES
Joint maintenance authorized, 5766-cl
Members' exemptions, penalty, 1656–1659, 10843
Organization in cities, 5766
Penalty for injury or removal of apparatus, 13107–13109
Tax exempt property, 6944(4)
FIRECRACKERS
Regulation, municipal, 5762
Sale restricted, penalty, 12959, 12960
FIRE DEPARTMENTS, See City or Town Fire Department
FIRE ESCAPES
Appeals by owners, 1676
Building inspector's duties, 1669, 1672–1675
Buildings to be equipped, 1660–1677
Classes for different buildings, 1666
Construction and arrangement, 1664, 1665
Doors opening outward, 1667
Enforcement of law, 1513(2)
Exits, number and size, 1668
Hotels, 2843–2848
Inspectors' powers and duties, 1668, 1672–1675
Labor commissioner's supervision, 1669
Number required, 1662, 1663
Penal provisions, 1677
Places for escapes, signs, 1663
Requirements of housing law, 6362, 6407, 6415, 6416
Rules and regulations, 1671
Stairways, 1666
Standard specifications, 1670
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AND APPARATUS
Hotels equipped, 2849
Penalty for injury or removal, 13107–13109
FIRE INSURANCE
Authority to write, 8940(1), 9029  For a more detailed index see Insurance Companies Other Than Life
FIRE LIMITS
Cities and towns, 5724–5727, 6722
FIRE MARSHAL, STATE—Continued
Fire drills in schools required, 1651
General provisions, See State Officers
Peace officers, 1623-cl
Premises entered, 1632, 1632-cl
Removal from office, 1620
Removal or repairs ordered, appeals, 1633–1647
Reports, 247, 1653
Supplies and postage, 302, 303
Tax and penalty collected, 1649
Vacancy filled by deputy, 1622
Witnesses summoned, 1629, 1630
FIREMEN
Pension when disabled or retired, 6310–6326, 6684, 6781  See City or Town Fire Department
FIREPLACES
Regulation, municipal, 5762
FIRE PROTECTION
Hotels, 2843–2849
Violation of law reported, 2853
Water service districts established in certain counties, 5522–5526
Water supply in cities, 6143
FIRE LIMITS
Cities and towns, 5724–5727, 6722
FIRE MARSHAL, STATE
Appointment, term of office, 1619
Appropriation, annual, 1655
Arrests ordered, 1631
Bond, 1063(11)
Buildings removed or repaired, 1647–1649
Bulletin on fires prepared, 1652
Deputy, duties, 1621, 1622
Expenses, 1623, 1655
Fees paid for reporting fires, 1654
Fire, causes investigated, record kept, 1624–1632, 1650
FIRE INSURANCE
Authority to write, 8940(1), 9029  For a more detailed index see Insurance Companies Other Than Life
FISCAL AFFAIRS, STATE
Superintendent, 102(7)
FISHERIES
Black bass protected, 1754
Collection for scientific purposes, 1779
Contraband shipments, 1787
Duty to exhibit, 1768-cl
Exchange with other states, 1744
Fry distributed, 1709
Manufacturing plants, effect, 7771–7774
Measuring, 1785-cl
FISH—Continued
Penal provisions, 1754, 1789–1794
Pollution of streams, orders, 2198–2207
Pollution of streams, order, expense limit, 2201–a1
Possession when brought into state, 1788
Private preserves, 1707
Sale, when forbidden, 1780, 1781
Search warrants and seizure, 1716
Seizure of unlawful devices to take, 1715
Seizure when unlawfully taken, 1714
Shipment regulated, 1780–1787, 1791
Spawning grounds, 1709–c1
Stocking waters, 1709, 1740, 1744
Title in state, exceptions, 1704–1707
Undesirable fish, 1745

FISH AND GAME COMMISSION, See State Fish and Game Commission
FISH AND GAME REFUGE
Grant to federal government, 4-a1, 4-a4
FISH AND GAME WARDEN, See Game Warden, State
FISH DAMS
Construction permitted, 1743
FISH HATCHERIES, STATE
Birds not protected, 1776
Establishment and control, 1709
Spawning grounds, 1709–c1
FISH MARKETS
Black bass not to be sold, 1754
Wholesaler’s license, report, 1752, 1753
FISHING
Black bass, 1754
Catch limits, 1732
Closed seasons, 1731
Consent of owners or tenants required, 1723, 1729
Drugs and explosives prohibited, 1738
Fishing through ice, 1739
Hooks and line allowed, 1734
License for nonresident, 1719–a1
Licenses, 1718–1729
Licenses for use of nets and seines, 1747–1751
Measuring fish, 1733–c1
Minnows for bait, 1736
Nets and seines in boundary waters, 1747–1751
Penal provisions, 1754, 1759–1794
Seizure of prohibited articles, 1715, 1735
Size limited, 1733
Stocked waters, 1740
Tackle restrictions, 1734, 1735
Trolling from launches, 1737
Trot-lines, 1734
Zones, two established, 1730, 1731

FISHING PRESERVES
Poachers liable, 1707

FLAGS
Desecration of flag, 472–477
Display:
· Mothers’ day, 471
Public buildings, 4253
Schools, 4253
State buildings, 470
Penal provisions, 472, 12901–12903
State banner, 468, 469

FLATS
Housing law applicable, 6329 (3) For a more detailed index see Housing Law, subhead “Multiple dwellings”

FLAVORING EXTRACTS
Adulterations, 3043, 3044
Contracts or sales in violation of law invalid, 3066
Definitions, 3029, 3058 (8–30)
Duties of department of agriculture, 3030–3032
Enforcement of law, 3050–3053
Goods for sale in other states, 3054
Inspection, 3031–3036
Intoxicating liquor allowed for manufacture, 2130
Labeling, 3037–3042
Licenses of dealers, 3045, 3046
Penal provisions, 3047–3053
Reports by dealers, 3055
Rules of construction, 3029
Sale by false name, 3066

FLAXSEED
Bonded warehouses, 9719–9751
Grading and weighing, 9734, 9737(7), 9738, 9744
Inspection and grading in warehouses, 9733

FLIES
Hotels and other food establishments to be protected, 2819, 2820, 2824(2), 2832, 2840

FLOOD PROTECTION IN CITIES
Assessments:
Appeals, 6091, 6575
Cost of filling abandoned channel, 6098, 6099
Deficiencies, tax levy, 6100
Funds pledged, 6102
Law applicable, 6090
Levy authorized, 6080
Limitation, 6089
Objections, when waived, 6092
Railway companies, 6095
Waivers, 6575

Bonds and certificates:
Funds to pay, 6102
Issuance in anticipation of city tax, 6080, 6261–6264
Limitations, 6103
Cities authorized to provide, 6080, 6771
Condemnation proceedings, 6080–b1, 6096
Contractor’s bonds and check, 6084–6088
Contracts, bids, certified check, 6084–6087
Costs, manner of payment, 6102
Division of work in commission cities, 6574
Estimates made by engineer, 6081
Filling abandoned channel, 6098
Petition or motion of council, 6081
Plat and schedule, 6081
Resolution of necessity, notice and hearing, 6082, 6083
Streets extended, 6097
Tax levy, certification, 6080, 6100, 6101, 6574
Watercourse improvements authorized, 6080

FLOUR
Sack or barrel measure, 3242

FLOUR MILLS
Location on railroad, 8169–8176
Railway liable for destruction, 8170

FLUES
Regulation, municipal, 5762

FLYING MACHINES
Airports, 5903-c1–5903-c11
Laws applicable, 8338-c1–8338-c8

FOOD
Adulteration:
Candies, 3065
Dairy products, 3061–3063
FOOD—Continued
Adulteration—Continued
Definition, 3060
Food in general, 3043, 3044
Bucket shopping prohibited, 9895-9905
Cold storage, 2857-2872
Condemnation or destruction, 5744(2), 6836, 6840
Contracts or sales in violation of law, 3056
Dairy products, 3071-3100
Definition, 2808(5), 2857(1), 3029, 3058(32)
Duties of department of agriculture, 3030-3032
Enforcement of law, 3050-3053
Goods for sale in other states, 3054
Inspection, 2591(10), 3031-3036, 6836, 6840
Labeling, 3037-3042, 3067-3070
Licenses of dealers, 3045, 3046
Penal provisions, 3047-3053, 12918, 13249, 13250
Reports by dealers, 3055
Sale by false name, 3066
Standards fixed, 3058, 3059
Tax exempted, 6944(16)
Wasting as means to increase prices, penalty, 13249, 13250

FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS
Cold storage plants, 2857-2872
Definition, 2808(6)
Enforcement of law, 2591(8)
Injunction, 2855
Inspection, 2590(8), 2851-2853
Licenses, 2809-2813
Penal offenses, 2854
Regulation, municipal, 5743(1)
Sanitary construction, 2814-2822
Sanitation, 2823-2833

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE
Eradication by department of agriculture, 2544
Killing of animals, expense, 2557, 2558

FOOTWAYS
Right not acquired by prescription, 10177

FORCE
Penalty when used at election, 13275, 13277

FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER
Adjournment, 12273
Appeals, effect, 12267, 12282
Bar to action, possession, 12279
Costs, 12282, 12283
Counterclaim barred, 12280
Grounds stated, 12265
Joinder barred, 12280
Judgment, 12283
Jurisdiction of courts, 12267, 12267-b1
Notice of action, service, 12271
Notice to quit required, 12265, 12266
Parties, 12263, 12264
Place of trial, change of venue, 12267-12270
Pleadings:
Answer, time to plead, 12263(4), 12272
Petition, 12268
Real estate used in violation of prohibition law, 2071
Removal of defendant, 12281, 12283, 12284
Restitution of defendant, 12284
Time for appearance, 12272
Title investigated only in district court, 12274
Transfer of action, 12267, 12275
Writ of error, effect, 12292

FORCIBLE MARRIAGE AND DEFILEMENT
Penalty, 12969

FORECLOSURE
Action to foreclose:
Notice, 11081(3)
Pleadings, 11163
Time, 11021, 11027, 11028
Chattel mortgages, 12352-12362
Deeds of trust, 12363, 12373
Junior liens, amount of recovery, 11797
Legalization:
Conveyances of real estate prior to 1900, 10396, 10397
Conveyances of real estate prior to 1915, 10406
Lien for services of animals, 2970-2975
Mechanic's lien, 10290, 10293-10297
Pledges or collaterals, 12364-12371
Real estate mortgages, 12372-12383
School fund mortgages, 4502-4509
Title bond, 12382, 12383
Vendor's lien, 12382, 12383

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS, See Corporations, Foreign

FOREIGN FIDUCIARY OFFICERS, See main index heads, subhead "Foreign"

FOREIGN GUARDIANS
Law applicable, 12586, 12606-12612

FOREIGN INSTRUMENTS
Acknowledgments, 10091-10093
Acknowledgments legalized, 10372

FOREIGN JUDGMENTS, See Judgments

FOREIGN PAUPERS, See Paupers

FOREIGNERS, See Aliens

FOREST RESERVATIONS
Area prescribed, 2606
Assessors' and auditors' duties, 2616, 2617
Description, 2607
Enforcement of law, 2591(1)
Establishment, 2606, 2607
Forest trees enumerated, 2609
Groves, width, 2610
Livestock barred, 2614
Penal provisions, 2615
Removal of trees, annual, 2608
Replacing trees, 2613
Taxation, 2605, 7110

FORESTALLING
Regulation, municipal, 5743(1)

FORESTING
Encouragement of culture, 2965
Means of promoting and preserving, 1798
Promotion, 2587

FORESTRY COMMISSIONER, STATE
Duties and powers, general, 2604

FORESTS
Destruction prohibited, 4833

FOREFEITURES
Accounting to county treasurer, 10671
Action to recover, limitation, 10939, 11007(2), 11015, 11036(1), 12403, 12555, 12556
Collusion in securing, effect, 12556
Constitutional provisions, IV, 16
Particular cases:
Bail or cash deposit, 13631-13636
Bets, stakes or wagers, 13203-13209
County supervisors, 5140
DETAILED INDEX 1870

FORFEITURES—Continued

Particular cases—Continued

Failure to comply in habeas corpus proceedings, 12496, 12509
Finder or taker-up of property, 12215, 12216
Judge wrongfully refusing writ of habeas corpus, 12477
Officer refusing to give copy of process for detaining prisoner, 12488
Penalty for desecrating flag, 473
Real estate contracts, 12389-12394
Usurious contracts, 9407

Remission by governor, IV, 16; 248, 3820, 3821, 3824-3828
Reports, publication, 5153, 5154, 12557
Use for benefit of school fund, 4471, 12554

FORGERY

See also Counterfeiting

Acts deemed to be forgeries, 13139
Affixing fictitious signatures, 13147
Alteration of brand on oil container, 3216, 3217
Bank's liability on check, 9266, 9304
Bills, notes, or drafts of corporations, evidence, 13142, 13150
Cigarette licenses, 1573
Circulation of foreign bank notes, 13159-13161
Death certificate, burial or other permit, 2349
Engineers, 1875
False certificate of consent to marriage, 10434
Falsely branding oil container, 3216, 3217
Fraudulently connecting together parts of several instruments, 13146
Motor license, 5080(2)
Nomination papers or ballots, 13283
Obiteration of records or instruments, second and third convictions, 13148, 13149
Papers to procure licenses for practice of profession, 2520
Penalty for third conviction, 13396-13399
Possession of forged papers, evidence, 13143, 13150
Public instruments, 13141, 13144
Securities, 13141, 13144, 13145
Signature on paper to procure intoxicating liquor, 2100
Signatures on negotiable instruments, effect, 9483
Stamps on cigarettes, 1573
Stamps or marks, 13157
Surveyors, 1875
Uttering forged instrument, 13140
Veterinarian's papers, 2803
Warehouse licenses, 9751

FORMER CONVICTION OR ACQUITTAL

Bar to prosecution, 13457, 13807, 13808
Order dismissing action, effect, 14027
Order of trial upon plea, 13855
Plea to indictment, 13790, 13801, 13804, 13805
Pleading in prohibition law cases, 1954, 1956

FORNICATION

Penalty, 13180

FORTUNE TELLERS

Regulation, municipal, 5745(1)

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

Lien for charges, 10341, 10342

FOURTH OF JULY

Effect on negotiable paper, 9545

FOWL

Penal provisions as to wild fowl, 1789-1794
Poultry, See Poultry

FRANCHISES

Corporation franchises, See Corporations or other appropriate index heads
Definition, 6477(3)
Elections, cost, 6791-6793
Free service to city officers, 5674, 6537
Interurban street railway, 8211
Legislative control, VIII, 12; 8376
Ouster proceedings, 12417(1), 12428
Question submitted to voters, 5905-5909, 6131-6133, 6555, 6663
Taxation:
Ferry franchises, 6953(1)
Telegraph and telephone companies, 7034
Term in cities and towns, 6128

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY ASSOCIATIONS

Actions on policies, defenses, place of suit, 8794, 8795

Agents:
Acts prohibited, 8812
Duty to assist examiners, 8887
Fraud punished, 8820
License not required, 9119
Penal offenses, 8818-8820, 8868, 8890
Soliciting new business, penalty, 8890
Articles of incorporation, amendment, 8806, 8869-8883
Assessments, dues, or calls, 8784, 8792, 8823, 8848
Associations confined to one religious denomination, privilege, 8779, 8793
Asylums, 8850-8860
Auxiliary organizations, investments, 8836
Beneficiaries, 8785-8790, 8842-b1, 8857

Benefits:
Actions to recover, 8794, 8795
Exempt from legal process, 8796
Kinds conferrable, 8778, 8783
Books and papers inspected, 8877
Buildings, 8826

Certificates of authority:
Conditions, 8806-8809
Fee, 8808
Issuance, annual fee, 8808, 8810
Penalty for acting without, 8819
Refusal, 8800, 8823
Renewal, 8810
Revocation, 8815, 8835, 8888, 8889
Suspension, 8815, 8835, 8888
Certificates of membership, 8781
For a more detailed index see "Policies" below
Charitable institutions, 8850-8860
Children, death or annuity benefits, 8842-b1
Conditions precedent to commencing business, 8806-8811, 8823
Consolidations, penalty, 8861-8868

Death and annuity benefits on lives of children:
Authorization, 8842-b1
Contributions regulated, 8842-b2
Funds segregated, 8843, 8847
Nonvested interest, 8845
Regulations authorized, 8842-b4
Reserve required, 8842-b3
Separate annual report, 8846
Specified payments, 8848
Definition, 8777, 8885
Directors, investments limited, 8828
Dissolution, 8888, 8891, 8892
Declarations, costs paid, results not published, 8886-8889, 8892, 8893
Fees payable, 8808
Foreign associations, See next main index head
Frauds, penalty, 8820, 8888
FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY ASS’NS—Cont’d

Funds:
- Assessments or dues, 8784
- Benefits paid out, 8784
- Distribution, 8866, 8875
- Investment, 8826-8836
- Reserve fund in certain cases, 8781, 8842-b3, 8843
- Separate fund for benefits on lives of children, 8843, 8847
- Use for charitable institutions, 8850

Homes, 8850-8860
Hospitals, 8850-8860
Illegal business punished, 8819, 8868, 8890
Incorporation, conditions, 8806, 8823

Injunction, 8816

Investments, 8746, 8826-8836
Loans on certificates, 8829(7)
Managers, penal offenses, 8868, 8890
Medical examinations, 8821
Meetings in other states, 8813, 8814

Members:
- Fraud punished, 8820
- Initiation of minors, 8842-b1
- Reincorporation voted on, 8878
- Vote by proxy, 8865
- Mortality table, national, 8823
- Mortuary assessment rates, 8823
- Mutual benefit societies, exemption, 8894

Officers:
- Duty to assist examiners, 8887
- Elections, valid, 8814
- Fraud punished, 8820
- Investments limited, 8828
- Penalties, 8818-8820, 8868, 8890
- Receipt of payments on investments reported, penalty, 8832
- Soliciting new business, penalty, 8890
- Organization or authorization in Iowa, 8718
- Penalties, 8818-8820, 8832, 8868, 8890

Policies or certificates:
- Applications attached, 8793, 8794
- Beneficiaries limited, 8785-8790
- Certain kinds issued, reserve required, 8781-8783
- Change of beneficiary, 8792
- Insurable age, 8785
- Meaning of term "heirs", 11921
- Proceeds, how distributed, 8796
- Valuation, 8825, 8884
- Rates of assessment, 8823, 8824
- Real estate held, conditions, 8826-8828
- Receivers, 8888, 8891, 8892

Reincorporation as legal reserve company:
- Approval by commissioner, 8879, 8880
- Associations excepted, 8880-d1
- Authority granted, 8724, 8874, 8875
- Effect, 8881, 8882
- Officers, 8881
- Petition, notice, examination by state, 8869-8873
- Plan submitted to supreme governing body, 8876, 8877, 8880
- Policies evaluated, 8884
- Referendum by members, 8878
- Stock subscriptions, 8883
- Reinsurance plans, penalty, 8861-8866

Reports, annual:
- Contents, 8822
- Payments on investments, 8832
- Penalty for failure to make, 8815-8818

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY ASS’NS—Cont’d

Reports, annual—Continued
- Special report on benefits, 8846
- Time to make, 8822
- Requirements, general, 8777
- Reserve, legal, in certain cases, 8781
- Sanatoriums, 8850-8860
- Schools, 8850-8860

Securities:
- Deposit, withdrawal, payments reported, 8830-8836
- Valuation, rule applied, 8746
- Soliciting prohibited, 8812
- Statutes applicable, 8791
- Taxation, 6944(19), 7022, 7025, 7027, 7029

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY ASSOCIATIONS, FOREIGN

Accident insurance business, law applicable, 8711
Certificates of authority, 8797-8800, 8811
Charitable institutions, 8850-8860
Conditions to be met, 8811
Notice of process, service, 8797, 8801-8805
Privilege if confined to one religious denomination, 8783

FRATERNAL CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Charges, 8852
Dissolution, 8860
Financial powers, 8851
Legal standing, 8856, 8857
Management, 8855
Power to maintain, 8850
Profit prohibited, 8853
Supervision by state, 8858-8869

FRATERNAL ORDERS

Incorporation, 8582

FRATERNITIES

Prohibited in schools, 4284-4287

FRAUDS

Action for relief, 11007(5), 11010
Assignment of judgment, 11586
Bank frauds, 9282, 9283, 9304
Bills of lading frauds, 8288-8294
Building and loan associations, 9362
Civil engineer, 1875
Constitutional provisions, I, 19
Corporations, 8777
Counterfeiting, 15139-13161 For a more detailed index see Counterfeiting
Creditors protected by sales act, 9955
Defrauding insurance companies, 8757, 8758

Effect of fraud:
- Bills of lading cases, 8282-8295
- Contracts to sell and sales of goods, 10002
- Election, 981
- Negotiable instruments, 9515
- Negotiation of documents of title to goods, 9967
- Negotiation of warehouse receipts, 9707, 9708, 9711, 9715
- Forgery, 13139-13161 For a more detailed index see Forgery

Fraud as ground for:
- Attachment, 12080, 12086, 12106, 12148
- Change of venue, 11411
- New trial after judgment, 12787(2)
- Revocation of license of practitioner, 2492
- Vacating judgment, 12787(2)
- Fraud on fraternal beneficiary association, penalty, 8820
- Fraud on hotel keeper, 13052-13054
DETAILED INDEX 1872

FRAUDS—Continued

Gross fraud or cheat, 13079
Horse racing, 2912, 2913
Insurance policy, fraud in procuring, 8757
Insurance promoter's frauds, prevention and penalty, 8619-8622
Insured's acts, 8770
License to practice, fraud in procuring, 2521, 2522
Loan business, penalty, 9432, 9435
Penal provisions, 13045-13079 For a more detailed index see False Pretenses
Protection of people against fraudulent investments, See Investment Companies
Public officers, 13314
Surveyors, 1875
Tax sale frauds, 7260, 7261, 7292
Veterinarian's license, fraud in procuring, 2804
Warehouse certificates, 9801
Warehouse receipts, 9673, 9711, 9716, 9751

FRAUDS, STATUTE OF

Agreements about walls, 10174
Evidence of contracts required, 11285-11288
Provisions of sales act, 9933

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE, See Conveyances

FREE SPEECH, See Speech

FREIGHT ELEVATORS, See Elevators

FREIGHT LINE AND EQUIPMENT COMPANIES

Definition of terms, 7069-7071
Penalty for not reporting, 7074
Regulations, general, 8036-8161 For a more detailed index see Railroad Shipments
Reports to state board of review, 7072, 7073
Stock tax exemption, 6944(20)
Supervision by state, 7874-7880
Taxation:
Assessment by state board of review, 7075
Basis for assessment, 7072, 7073
Levy and collection of tax, 7076
Penalty for not reporting, 7074
Reassessment by state board of review, 7104
Valuation, 7075
Voluntary payments, 7105

FROGS

Seizure of unlawful devices to take, 1715
Seizure when unlawfully taken, 1714, 1716
Title in state, exceptions, 1704-1707

FRUIT

Bushel measure, 3236
Penal provisions, 13086, 13087, 13089, 13090

FRUIT BOXES AND BASKETS

Standard sizes, 3237-3239

FRUIT DEALERS

Injunction, 2855
Inspection, 2851-2853
Licenses, 2809-2813
Penal offenses, 2854
Polishing fruit, 2833
Street display, 2832

FRUIT-TREE RESERVATIONS

Area prescribed, 2006
Assessors' and auditors' duties, 2616, 2617
Description, 2611
Enforcement of law, 2591(1)
Establishment, 2606, 2611
Fruit trees enumerated, 2612
Livestock barred, 2614

FRUIT-TREE RESERVATIONS—Continued

Penal provisions, 2615
Replacing trees, 2613
Spraying, 2611
Taxation, 2605, 7110

FRUIT TREES

Encouragement of culture, 2965
Penalty for injuring, 13088

FUEL

Appropriation when in transit, penalty, 8143-8149
Information published, 4033
Public contracts, 10299-10323

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE

Agents to apprehend, expenses paid by county, compensation, 13497-13500
Arrest, 13503, 13508
Bail, when taken and forfeited, 13504-13506
Commitment on failure to give bail, 13505
Complainant liable for costs, 13509
Discharge, 13507
Expense of apprehending, how paid, 13510, 13511
Marshal's duty, 5657
Peace officers of foreign state, authority in Iowa, 13512
Proceedings before magistrate, 13503-13509
Requisition to be supported by sworn evidence and copy of indictment, 13501
Warrant of arrest in case of requisition from another state, 13502

FUNDS, PUBLIC, See City and Town Funds, County Funds, Township Funds, Road Funds, School Funds, State Funds, and State Sinking Fund for Public Deposits

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Death certificates made out and filed, 2319-2326
Deaths, when reported, 2269

FUNERAL EXPENSES

Expenses paid by county, 5385, 5393
Payment by executor, 11969

FUNGIBLE GOODS

Commingling in warehouses, 9683, 9684, 9718
Inspection and grading in warehouses, 9732, 9733
Sale, 9935(2), 10005

FUNGICIDES

Law applicable, 3029-3056, 3182-3186 For a more detailed index see Insecticides and Fungicides

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Closed seasons, 1767
Dealers, license required, 1766-c3
Dealers' reports, 1766-c1, 1766-c2
Defense to prosecution, 1766-a2
Duty to exhibit, 1768-c1
License to trap, 1718-c1
Possession of skins—permit, 1766-c4
Regulation of trapping, 1766-1769
Shipping, 1780
Shooting or spearing, 1767-c2

FURNITURE

Liens, 9427
Tax liens, 7205
Taxation, 6944(16), 6953(9)

FUTURE ESTATES

Creation authorized, 10045
Defeat prohibited, 10048
Inheritance tax, 7356
FUTURE GOODS
Sale, 9934

FUTURE INTEREST
Attachment of personal property, 12147-12151

FUTURES
Penalty for purchases and sales, 9895-9905

GAMBLING AND GAMING
See also Betting

Bull fights and other contests, 13217
Contracts void, 9442
Dealing in futures, 9895-9905
Evidence in prosecutions, 11268(1)
Lotteries and lottery tickets, 13218
Penal provisions, 9905, 13202, 13216, 13220, 13371
Pool selling, 1587, 13216
Possession of certain devices:
Devices destroyed, 13201, 13215
Hearing after seizure, 13214
Notice of seizure, 13213
Prohibition, 13210
Search warrant issued and served, 13211, 13212
Property subject to forfeiture, 13203-13209
Regulations, municipal, 5744(8)
Swindling by three-card monte, 13074-13078
Wagers to be seized and forfeited after hearing and order, 13203-13209
Warrants for search and seizure of devices, 13200

GAMBLING HOUSES
Abatement, 1587, 12395, 12396(6)
Evidence in prosecutions, 11268(3)
Penal provisions:
Keepers punished, 1587, 12397, 13199, 13200
Penalty for sending child, 3658, 3659
Regulations, municipal, 5744(9)

GAME
Buying or selling prohibited, 1769
Closed seasons, 1767
Duty to exhibit, 1768-c1
Gun defined, 1772-c1
Hunting consented to by owners or tenants of lands, 1723, 1729
Licenses for hunting or trapping, 1718-1729
Penal provisions, 1789-1794
Possession, when punished, 1768
Possession when brought into state, 1788
Private preserves, license, 1706
Regulation of killing, 1770, 1767-c2
Rifles—use of, 1772-c2
Search warrants and seizure, 1716
Seizure of unlawful devices to take, 1715
Seizure when unlawfully taken, 1714
Shipment regulated, 1780-1787, 1791
Swivel-guns or poison forbidden, 1771
Title in state, exceptions, 1704-1707

GAME BIRDS
See also Game
Collection for scientific purposes, 1779
Definition and enumeration, 1774
Distribution of birds and eggs, 1709

GAME FARMS, STATE
Establishment and control, 1709

GAME PRESERVES
License, annual, 1706
Rights of owners, 1706

GAME REFUGES
Laws applicable, 1709-a1, 1709-a3

GAME WARDEN, STATE
See also State Fish and Game Commission
Accounting, 1710
Appointment, 1703-d16
Assistant game wardens:
Appointment, 1712, 1703-d20
Bonds, 1063(15), 1703-d18
Certificates of permission granted, 1706
Consent to acquisition of lands, 4-a2
Deputies:
Appointment, 1712, 1703-d20
Bonds, 1063(16), 1703-d21
Powers, 1713, 1714
Salary, 1703-d22
Expenses, how paid, 1717
Fish and game protection fund, 1717
Free railroad transportation, 8128(16)
Game refuges, establishment, 1709-a1
General provisions, See State Officers
Licenses issued:
Breeding of game birds, 1706
Collectors, 1779
Fees paid in monthly, 1717
Fishing, 1719
Hunting and trapping, 1718, 1718-c1
Injurious fish and game protection fund, 1717
Mussel killing, 1756
Owners of private preserves, 1706
Using nets and seines, 1747-1750
Wholesale fish markets, 1752
Pheasants, bounty on, 1767-a3
Pheasants, establishing open season, 1767-a1—1767-a4
Powers and duties, 1703-d16, 1703-d19, 1709-1792
Report, biennial, 246, 1710
Salary, 1703-d17

GAMES OF CHANCE
Seizure and forfeiture of property involved, hearing and order, 13203-13209

GARAGES
Child labor, 1526-1541
Definition, 4863(14)
Duty to hold vehicles, 4991
Record to be kept, 4990-c1
Space allowed by housing law, 6345

GARBAGE
Collection and disposal, 5746(2)
Housing law provisions, 6211(16), 6395, 6398
Penalty for throwing into streams, 13239
Tax levy for garbage disposal, 6211(16)

GARBAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS
Bonds:
- Issuance to pay debt, 6248-6251
Legalization, 10414
- Security and payment, 6594, 6595
Inspection, 2191(7)
Installation and operation, 2191(7), 2220(2c)
Land acquired, 6195(4)
Municipal indebtedness limited, 6239-6246
Municipal plants, 5746(3)
Tax levy and bonds, 6211(16), 6592-6595

GARDEN SEED
Bushel measure, 3236

GARDENS
Protection against condemnation, 4565, 7845, 7846
School gardens, state aid, 4440-4445

GARDENS FOR ENTERTAINMENT
Penalty for obscene shows, 13185
GARNISHMENT ON EXECUTION
Justice court cases, 10580, 10616, 10617
Proceedings as under attachment, 11679
Property in hands of another and debts due defendant, 11677
Return and expiration of execution, effect, 11678, 11679
Surrender of property enforced, 11818

GARNISHMENT UNDER ATTACHMENT
Appeals allowed, 12176
Contents of writ, 12157
Discharge on showing exemption of property or debt, 12171
Docket entries with original case, 12175
Effect on nonnegotiable warehouse receipt, 9702
Execution of writ: Manner of effecting, 12157, 12160
Return by officer, 12128, 12162
Suspension when debt not due, 12172
Exemptions, See Exemptions from Legal Process
Garnishee: Answer, reply unverified, 11166
Answers to questions required, 12162, 12164
Appearance in court, 12163, 12164
Clerics of courts, 12160
Effect of death, 12161
Failure to appear or answer, cause shown, 12166
Fees and mileage, 12165
Heirs and legal representatives, 12161
Liability to plaintiff, 12157, 12169
Money or property turned over, 12167
Officers, judgment debtors, executors, 12158
Person selected by plaintiff, 12157
Time to appear in court, 12157
Judgment against garnishee:
Conclusiveness, 12174
Liability of garnishee, 12169
Notice to defendant, 12170
Notice to garnishee of controverting pleading, 12168-b1
Justice court cases, 10616, 10617
Liens prior, 10288
Notice, 12157
Property subject to process:
Debts due defendant, 12101, 12157
Fund in court, 12160
Goods in hands of bailee covered by negotiable documents of title, 9963, 9968, 9969
Goods in warehouse, 9685, 9686
Life insurance policy proceeds, 8683, 8776
Liens in hands of another and debts due defendant, 11677
Liens in hands of another and debts due to a third person, 11678
Person selected by plaintiff, 12157
Property in possession of another, 12101
Warehouse receipts, 9686
Taxes collected by county treasurer, 7187
Trial of issues raised, 12168–12171

GAS COMPANIES—Continued
Power to condemn property, 6134
Purchase of product by city, tax levy, 6130–6133, 6211(10), 6212
Rate and service regulations, 6143
Report for taxation purpose, 6982-d1
Taxable property, 6979–6982
Transmission lines, municipal, 6130
Use of roads granted, 4858–4862
Works condemned by city or town, cost, 6135–6140

GAS MAINS
Connections, street, 5775, 5981
Mains in highways, 4859–4862
Penal provision, 4862

GASOLINE
Containers labeled, exception, 3194, 3195
Containers used for kerosene, 3196
Curb pumps, power of city, 5746(6)
Inspection, 3193
Penal provisions, 3047–3063, 13242, 13243
Sale regulated, 3192
Tax on, ch 251-A1; 4755-b38

GASOLINE TAX, See Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax

GASOLINE PUMPS
Definition, 3258
License, 3259–3262
Penal provisions, 3047–3053

GASWORKS, MUNICIPAL
Authority to establish, purchase, lease or sell, 6127, 6131–6133
Bonds:
Action, limitation, 6264
Extensions or improvements, 6149-d1
Interest, 6249
Issuance by council, 6134, 6248
Maturity, 6249
Payment, 6250, 6251
Cities under commission government, 6567(6789–6793)
Cities under special charters, 6856(7, 10), 6788–6793
Equipment, 6142
Indebtedness of city for such purpose limited, election to exceed limit, 6239–6246
Land condemned, 6134
Management by board, compensation, 6144–6149
Pledge of property and earnings for payment, 6134-d1–6134-d7
Protection from injury, 6141
Questions submitted to voters, 6131–6133, 6144
Sale of product, rates, 6142
Tax levies, 6142, 6211(12, 18), 6212
Transfer of earnings, 6151-b1–6151-b3
Utilization of waste, 6129

GATES AND BARS
Penalty for throwing down, leaving open, or burning, 13083

GENEALOGY RECORDS
Certified copies furnished, 2416
Filing with state registrar, 2415

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Accounts and books of state officers open to inspection, 1225
Acts, 47–67, 85 For a more detailed index see Statutes
Adjournment, IV, 13
Appropriation bills, 333–338
Attorney general directed, 149(2)
GENERAL ASSEMBLY—Continued

Bill drafting, 47-49 For a more detailed index see Bills, Legislative
Budget report received, 332-335
Candidates, how chosen, 546, 610, 611, 628
Canvass of vote for governor, IV, 3, 4; 32, 34
Committees, See Committees, Legislative
Constitutional limitations, specific, I, 3, 4, 6, 7, 21; III, 27-37; VII, 1-7; VIII, 1
Constitutional provisions, III
Contempt punishable, 23-27, 46
Election contest determined, IV, 5; 987-993

Elections by assembly:
Governor and lieutenant governor, IV, 4
Joint convention, 35, 37
Voting, III, 38
Employees, 18, 19 For a more detailed index see "Officers and employees" below
Enrolling clerks, record kept, 243
Expenses of members, 17-cl
Governor's power, III, 16; IV, 11-13
House of representatives:
Adjournments, III, 14
Authority, III, 9
Bulletin, cumulative, published, 242
Chief clerk:
Code and laws received, 235(13)
Duties, 13, 24, 28, 31, 35, 260, 990
Proof of publication of proposed legalizing act filed and entered on journal, 10358
Supplies, 302, 303
Doors open, III, 13
Enrolling clerk's duty, 165
Expenses of members, 17-cl
Organization, 6-9
Quorum, III, 8
Reports of proceedings, printing, 260
Rules of procedure, III, 9
Secrecy of proceedings, III, 13
Speaker:
Abstract of votes received, 870, 874
Committee appointments, 39
Compensation, 14-a3
Joint sessions presided over, 30
Mileage, 14-al
Names certified to auditor, 16, 20
Orders signed, 28
Payment of compensation, 16, 17
Successor to governor, IV, 19
Term of office, 10
Warrant of arrest issued, 24
Vacancies, III, 12
Impeachment proceedings, III, 19; 1123(3), 1128, 1131-1144
Information received, 102(10), 5249
Janitors, compensation, 18, 19
Joint committee on retrenchment and reform, 28, 39-46
Joint conventions of houses, 30-38, 1049
Journals:
Distribution, 226-241
Entries, III, 9, 10, 17, 38
Legisalizing bills excluded, 263
Preparation and printing, 13, 259-261
Preservation, 13
Price, 241
Use as evidence, 11311
Laws, publication, III, 18, 26 For a more detailed index see Statutes
Members, See Senators, State, and also Representatives, State
Messages from governor, IV, 12
Offenses against members, 23

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—Continued

Officers and employees:
Resisting punished, 23(7)
Selection, compensation, 9, 18-21
Term of office, 10
Organization, 6-9
Pardoning power, IV, 16
Parliamentary procedure, 12
Place of meeting, 5
Printing, 259-263
Railroad legislation, rights, 7945
Reports to general assembly:
Auditor of state, 130, 4486
Board of control, 3285
Board of education, 3938
Board of vocational education, 3848
Code editor, 156(1), 157
Commission on uniform state laws, 68
Committee on retrenchment and reform, 45
Governor, 248, 1127
Railway corporations, 7944
Secretary of state, 71
Senate:
Adjournments, III, 14
Appointments confirmed:
Appeal board, 346
Board of control, 3276, 3277
Board of education, 3914
Board of parole, 3783
Budget director, 311
Commissioner of banking, 9131
Commissioner of insurance, 8605
Commissioner of public health, 2182
Confirmation in general, 38-b1
Fire marshal, 1619
Highway commission, 4623
Industrial commissioner, 1423
Labor commissioner, 1511
Superintendent of banking, 9131
Authority, III, 9
Bulletin, cumulative, published, 242
Contested elections, III, 7
Doors open, III, 13
Expenses of members, 17-c1
Enrolling clerk's duty, 165
Joint resolutions, bulletin, 242
Officers, III, 7; 6, 8-10
Organization, 6-9
Vacancies, III, 12
Sergeants-at-arms, duty, 260, 261, 988
Sessions:
Extra sessions, III, 2; IV, 11
Place, 5
Regular sessions, III, 2; XII, 16(p. 53)

*
DETAILED INDEX 1876

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—Continued

Supplies, 302, 303
Tax levy, state, amount designated, 7182
Vacancies, 1149

GENERAL WELFARE

Housing law applicable, 6327, 6451
Zoning law applicable, 6452, 6454

GEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

Investigation, 1798

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Appropriation, annual, 4559
Board in control, 4549
Bulletins, 234, 4557, 4558
Cabinet collection, 4552
Corporation with other surveys, 4556
Expenses allowed, 4559
Reports:
Annual report, 4555
Counties and districts, 4554
Distribution and sale, 234, 4558
Publication, 4557
Supplies and postage for board, 302, 303

GEOLOGIST, STATE

Appointment, 4550
Assistants, 4550
Duties in general, 4551—4556
General provisions, See State Officers
Reports and bulletins, 234, 247
Salary, 4550
Specimens collected for state university, 3948
Supplies and postage, 302, 303
Survey directed, 4551

GIFT ENTERPRISES

Definition, 9921
Penalty, persons and corporations liable, 9922, 9923
Prohibition, 9920
Seizure and forfeiture of property involved, hearing and order, 13203–13209

GIFTS

Acceptance by state for vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons, 3885
Acceptance by townships, 5559
Conditions enforced by mandamus in case of public libraries, 5850
Effect after death, 7307(2)
Gifts inter vivos, effect on distribution of intestate property, 12022
Lands and money for state parks, 1803–1808
Money or property for cemeteries, 10198–10213
Penal provisions:
Accepting or giving in case of corporation employees and public officers, exceptions, 13317–13321
Firearms to minors, 12958
Violation of prohibition law, 1924, 1933
Property to be held in trust by state, county, or other municipal corporation and certain institutions, 10185–10197
Soliciting regulated, 1921-b1–1921-b6
Tax, inheritance, exceptions, 7307(2), 7308, 7312
Use for memorial buildings and monuments, 499

GOVERNMENT

Offenses against government, 12897–12909
Purposes, I, 2

GOVERNMENT, STATE

Boards, See State Boards, Commissions, and Departments
Distribution of powers, III, 1
Executive department, IV, 1–22
Judicial department, V, 1–14
Legislative department, III, 1–38
Officers, See State Officers

GOVERNOR

Accounts and books of state officers open to inspection, 1225
Appointments:
Agents in extradition cases, 13497
Appeal board, 346, 349
Appraisers to value interstate bridge, 5897
Armory board, 453
Banking board, 9154-a1
Board of accountancy, 1905-c1
Board of arbitration, 1497–1499
Board of assessment and review, 6943-c12
Board of conservation, 1795
Board of control, 3276–3278
Board of education, 3914, 3918
Board of educational examiners, 3858(5)
Commission for the blind, 1541-a1
Commission of accountants, 1119

GLANDERS

Eradication by department of agriculture, 2644, 2662

GLASS

Penalty for placing in highway, 13118, 13119

GOATS

Distrait damage feasant, 2979–3028
Keeping under housing law, 6399
Protection, 1764

GOLD AND GOLD ALLOY

Fraudulent marking or selling of articles, 1906
Marking of gold-plated or gold-filled articles, 1912
Penalty for violation of law, 1914
Taxation, 6953(10)
Tests for fineness, 1907

GONORRHEA

Laws applicable, 2280–2316

GOOD FAITH

Definition, 8297, 9718

GOODS

See also Perishable Goods and Fungible Goods
Action for injury, 11214
Bulk sales, See Sales in Bulk
Contracts to sell and sales, 9930
For a more detailed index see Sales of Personal Property
Definition, 63(9), 8297
Finding, penalties, 12215, 12216
Loan or sale, business regulated, penalties, 9410, 9429–9431, 9435
Negotiable documents of title, See Negotiable Documents of Title
Penal provisions:
Carrying away, 13086, 13087
Injuring or concealing, 13080
Receiving when stolen, 13042
Stealing, 13006
Secondhand goods, sale, 5753, 5754
Shipments by carrier, right to possession, 8284

GLASS
GOVERNOR—Continued

Appointments—Continued

Commission on uniform state laws, 65
Commission to appraise value of islands, 10242
Commissioner of insurance, 8605, 8607
Commissioner of public health, 2182, 2185
Commissioners for Iowa, 1180, 1186
Constitutional provisions, IV, 10
Curators of state historical society, 4543
Director of budget, 311, 315, 316
Engineering examiners, state board of, 1856, 1858
Examing boards for professions, 2449, 2457, 2458
Fire marshal, state, 1619
Fish and game commission, 1703-22
Health officers on state board of health, 2219
Highway commission, 4623
Industrial commissioner, 1423, 1429, 1430
Judges of municipal court, 10647, 10663
Labor commissioner, 1511, 1512
Library commission, state, 4533
Mine inspectors, 1232, 1234
Notaries public, 1200, 1201
Officers to fill vacancies, 1152
Parole board, 3798
Passenger boat inspectors, 1691
Printing board, 178, 181
Record of commissions kept, 1125, 1135
Supreme court judges, 10699, 10702
Temporary in case of officer removed, 1125, 1135
Voting machine commissioners, 907
Appropriation bill, changes, 334-336
Arbitration of labor disputes, 1497-1499, 1506,
Army inspectors, 1232, 1234
Attorney general directed, 82, 149(2)
Claims for service audited and allowed, 452
Claims for state aid, 1498-1499, 1506,
Army inspectors, 1232, 1234
Arbitration of labor disputes, 1497-1499, 1506,
Army inspectors, 1232, 1234
Attorney general directed, 82, 149(2)

Commander-in-chief:
Buildings and improvements purchased for

Custodian of public buildings ordered, 9130
Durham inspection districts created, 9139

Election duties:
Certificates of election signed, 880, 882
Certificates sent to presidential electors, 965,
666, 668, 669

Proclamations, III, 12; 73, 75, 506-509, 1135
Proclamations, III, 12; 73, 75, 506-509, 1135

Military regulations and orders prescribed, 437,

Military regulations and orders prescribed, 437,

Militia inspected and instructed, 449-451

Military regulations and orders prescribed, 437,

Oaths administered, 1215
Office rooms, 78
Officers suspended, 1123(3), 1126, 1135

Pardons, IV, 16; 248, 3812-3828
Contested election, IV, 5
Counsel employed, expenses paid, 80-82
Custodian of public buildings ordered, 274
Defendant in action to test constitutional amend­
ment, 77-22
Disqualification, IV, 14
Documents, state, filing date fixed, 270
Duties, constitutional provisions, IV, 8-13, 16, 20,

Extra sessions called, IV, 11
Messages, IV, 12
List of commissioners for Iowa published, 1190

Executive council, 276
Fair board, 2873
Geological board, 4549

Message, inaugural, 32, 258
Military organizations permitted, 436
Mine inspection districts created, 1238
Oath of office, 1049
Oaths administered, 1215
Office rooms, 78
Officers suspended, 1123(3), 1126, 1135

Pardons, IV, 16; 248, 3812-3828
Pease officers called to aid, 13411
Posse or military force ordered out, 13332, 13336,

Postage, 303
Powers, constitutional provisions, IV, 8-13, 16, 20,

Proclamations issued:
Elections, See "Election duties" above
Independence Sunday, 471-b1
Mothers' day, 471
Registration of aliens, 503

Registration of aliens, proclaimed, 503
DETAILED INDEX 1878

GOVERNOR—Continued

Property condemned conveyed to United States, 7805
Qualifications, IV, 6
Record of official acts kept, 79
Remission of fines and forfeitures, 3812-3828

Reports:
Biennial report, 248
Orders of suspension, 1127
Reports receivable, duty in case of delay, 244, 245, 255, 256

Reports to governor:
Adjutant general, 446
Attorney general, 149(6)
Auditor of state, 102(10, 11)
Banking department, 9148
Board of arbitration, 1508
Board of examiners, 1234
Commission of accountants on state offices, 1122
County attorneys, 5180(10)
Director of budget, 326
Education, state board of, 3938
Engineering examiners, state board of, 1863
Fire marshal, 1653
Game warden, 1710
Health department, 2216
Historical society, state, 4547
Insurance commissioner, 8614, 8615
Labor commissioner, 1513(4)
Library commission, state, 4539
Mine inspectors, 1237
Passenger boat inspectors, 1696
Printing board, 183(7)
Railroad commissioners, 7877, 7881, 7905, 7912, 7988
State apiarist, 4040
State board of vocational education, 3853(15), 3857
Treasurer of state, 147

Reprieves, IV, 16; 248, 3812-3828, 13981
Resignation, how made, 1148
Resignations reported to governor, 1148
Resolutions of board of control approved, 3284
Revocation of licenses approved, 1692
Rewards offered for arrests, 83
Secretary, 78, 1201
Successor, IV, 18, 19
Supervision of state institutions, 3288
Supplies, office, 302
Term of office, IV, 10, 16; 512
Time and manner of qualifying, 1049
Title, IV, 1
Vacancies filled, 1149, 1150, 1152
Vacancy in office, 1147
Veto power, III, 16; 50
Warrant of execution of death penalty issued, 13985, 13992, 13993

GRACE
Days allowed for making demand on negotiable instruments, 9645, 9658

GRAFT IN OFFICE
See also Corruption
Accepting tips or gratuities, 13317, 13318, 13322, 13323, 13325
Bribery and acceptance of bribes, 13292-13302
Interest in contracts, 13324, 13326, 13327

GRAIN
Bonded warehouses, 9719-9751
Bucket shopping prohibited, 9895-9905
Bushel measure, 3256
Classification, license, 9734, 9744
Grading and weighing, 9737(7), 9738
Grading license, 9734, 9744
Inspection and grading in warehouses, 9733
Landlord's lien, 10261-10269
Penal provisions, 13056, 13083-13087
Pooling by owners of grain in storage, 9785-9789
Standards, 9738
Storage investigated, 9744
Unbonded warehouses, 9752-9805
Weighing, license, 9734, 9744

G R A I N  B U S I N E S S
Collective bargaining, 8513-8516
Cooperative associations, 8459, 8486

G R A I N  D E A L E R S
Combinations prohibited, penalty, 9924, 9926
Liability for damages, 9925
Taxable property, 8965

G R A I N  D E P O S I T O R I E S
Unbonded warehouses law, 9752-9805 For a more detailed index see Warehouses, Unbonded

G R A I N  E V A L U A T O R S,
See Elevators, Grain

G R A I N  G R O W E R S
Pools permitted, 9785-9789
State association, 2595, 2874(6), 2939-2943

G R A N A R I E S
Unbonded warehouses law, 9752-9805 For a more detailed index see Warehouses, Unbonded

G R A N D  A R M Y  O F  T H E  R E P U B L I C
Memorial buildings and monuments, 483-502
Penalty for unlawful wearing of badge, 13073
Quarters in capitol building, 295
Reports distributed, 479
Tax exempt property, 6944(6)

G R A N D C H I L D E N
Inheritance when parents dead, 12025
Liability to support grandparents, 5301

G R A N D  J U R O R S
Apportionment to election precincts, 10862-10866
Challenge to individual jurors, 13682-13686
Challenge to panel, 13680-13685
Commission to draw names, 10848
Commission to make jury list, 10849-10858
Competency, 10842
Drawing of seven for grand jury, 10788, 13678, 13679, 13686
Excused from service, penalty for false statements, 10844, 10845, 10891
Exemptions, 10860
Fees, 10846
General provisions, See Jurors
Lists:
Certification, 10869
Correction of illegality in originals, 10905
Filing, 10870-10872
Jurisdiction of court, 10866-10869
Power of judges of election, 10867
Power of supervisors, 10868
Mileage, 10846
Number of from township, 10885, 10886
Panel drawn from list, 10873-10875, 10878, 10882-10888, 13678, 13688
Penal provisions, 10891, 10904, 13207, 13297, 13298, 13687, 13724
Service required, 10884
Summons, 10889-10891
GRAND JURY

Charge of court, 13692, 13693

Clerk of jury:

Appointment and oath, 13694, 13700
Assistant clerk, 13699
Compensation, 13696, 13698
Duty, 13664
Expression of opinion forbidden, 13695
Minutes kept, 13712, 13721
Shorthand reporter, 13697

Constitutional provisions, I, 11

County attorney’s aid, 13705, 13706
Discharge, 13701
Disclosures, 13725
Dismissal of charge, 13722, 13723
Drawing for special term, 10788
Drawing of seven from panel of grand jurors, 13678, 13679, 13686-13688

Duties:

Access to county jail and public records, 13704
Books of holders of liquor permits inspected, 2097
Examination of indictable offenses, 13702
Pools, trusts, and combinations inquired into, 9913, 9919, 9927
Special duties, 13703

Effect of finding no indictment, 13722

Evidence received:

Evidence for defendant, 13716
Filing by clerk, 13714
Kind required for indictment, 13718
Minutes of preliminary examinations, 13719-13721
Minutes presented to court, 13729, 13730

Sheriff’s duty, 13405-b1
Signing by witness, 13713

Sufficiency for indictment, 13717

Expenses, payment, 5143(5)
Foreman, oath, 13689, 13690
Impanelling, 13678-13701

Indictments found and presented, 13707, 13727-13731
Minutes of proceedings kept, 13712-13714
Number of members, p. 52, 10883
Oath of members, 13690, 13691
Penalty for disclosing action, exception, 13722, 13723

Qualifications, 10842
Resubmission of case, 13722, 13723, 13751, 13866, 13874
Secrecy of proceedings, 13707, 13724-13726
Summoning, 10782, 13679, 13686

Witnesses:

Examination, 13706
Failure to obey subpoena, 13709

Grand juror, 13715
Names indorsed on indictment, 13729
Oath taken, 13710
Refusal to testify, procedure, 12542(1), 13711

Subpoenas, 13708
Testimony used in other cases, 13725

GRANDPARENTS

Liability to support grandchildren, 5301

GRANGES

Books lent by state library commission, 4535
Incorporation, 8582
Meetings in schoolhouses, 4371

GRANTS

Constitutional provisions, IV, 21

GRATUITIES AND TIPS—Continued

Penal provisions:

Accepting or giving in case of corporation employees and public officers, evidence, exceptions, 13992-13993, 13917-13927

GRAVE PITS

Acquisition by city, 6196, 6740
Land condemned for railway, 7806(5)
Reversion for non-user, 7804

Right to prospect for, 4568-a1

GRAVEL, See Roads, Primary, and also Street Improvements

GRAVES

Penalty for robbing, 13100
Registry, 446-c1

GRAVESTONES

Penalty for injuring, 13102, 13103

GROCERIES

Definition, 2808(6)
Injunction, 2855
Inspection, 2851-2853
Penal offenses, 2854
Sanitary construction, 2814-2822
Sanitation, 2822-2833
Scales, testing by state, 3253, 3266-3274

GROUP LIFE INSURANCE, See Insurance Companies, Life

GROUSE

Closed season, 1767

GROVES

Destruction prohibited, 4833
Owners entitled to certain benefits, 2506-2617

GUARANTY COMPANIES

Action on bond against company, notice, estoppel, stockholders liable, 12769-12771
Bonds secured, conditions, 12763
Certificates filed with clerk, 12762
Premium paid out of trust funds, 12764
Release from liability, 12768

GUARDIANS AD LITEM

Appointment and duty in case of surviving spouse mentally incapable, 12011, 12015
Appointment for dangerous insane inmate of hospital, 3513
Appointment for minors and others, 10996-11001
Removal by court, 10998

GUARDIANS FOR ABSENTEES

Appointment by court, 12639
Costs charged to estate, 12642
Duty of county attorney, 12638
Hearing, report of evidence, 12636-12638
Petition for appointment, notice, 12632-12635
Powers and duties, 12640
Qualifications, 12640
Removal, control and discharge, 12643, 12644
Termination of guardianship, 12641

GUARDIANS FOR DRUNKARDS, SPENDTHrifts, AND LUNATICS

Appointment, powers and duties of guardians of nonresident lunatics, 12605-12612
Appoint upon petition, trial, 12614-12619
Compensation, itemization and affidavit, 12065-d1-12065-d3
GUARDIANS FOR DRUNKARDS, ETC.—Cont’d

Contracts completed, 12586
Foreign guardians of nonresident lunatics, 12586
Insane wards in county or private hospitals, 3524
Insolvent estates, 12630
Nonresident insane wards, 12605–12612
Permanent guardian, 12621, 12622
Priority of claim to be, 12631
Sale or mortgage of realty, 12628
Statutes governing, 12613
Temporary guardian, 12620, 12621
Termination of guardianship, 12623–12627

GUARDIANS OF FEEBLE-MINDED
Appointment and duties, maintenance costs, 3412, 3428–3432, 10763

GUARDIANS OF MINORS
Action against minor, service of notice accepted, 11080
Actions brought or defended, 12581–12583
Appointment, 10763, 11832(1), 12574, 12575, 12601, 12605
Blind and deaf children’s expenses, 4067, 4071
Bond and oath, effect of breach, 12577–12579, 12600–12604
Children committed by court, 3638
Compensation, itemization and affidavit, 12065-d1–12065-d3, 12599
Consent to marriage required, 10429(2), 10434
Deaf children’s expenses, 4071–4074
Duties under compulsory school attendance law, 4410–4432
Foreign guardians:
Appointment for nonresident minors, 12606, 12607
Bonds, copy filed, 12608, 12610
Contracts completed, 12586
Deeds and mortgages, 12594
Duty as to road establishment, vacation, and alteration, 4592
Foreign guardians:
Acts affecting real estate in Iowa legalized, 10391, 10394, 10395, 10406
Power as to mortgages and judgments, 11897–11900
Nonresident minors, 12605–12612
Payment for services of minor, 10495
Penal offenses:
Breach of bond, 12603
Failure to report, 12598
Permitting child labor, 1540
Violation of compulsory attendance law, 4415
Violation of school law, 4296
Pension money collected, 3384
Power over person and property, 12574, 12575
Property:
Accounts, 12597, 12598
Action to question deed, 12596
Appointment, 10763, 12575, 12601, 12605
Contracts completed, 12586
Deeds and mortgages, 12594
Duties, 12581
General provisions, See Guardians of Property
Inventory and appraisement, 12580
Nonresident minors, 12605–12612
Property in another county, 12584, 12585
Sale or mortgage of realty, 12587–12596
Sales, evidence of validity, limitation, 12696
Removal, 12589, 12600–12604
Rights under Sheppard-Towner act, 4004
Selection by minor, 12576
Work permits applied for, 5744(4)

GUARDIANS OF PROPERTY
Accounts:
Examination and approval by clerk, 11832(2)
Verification, 12070
Actions:
Action to sell or mortgage estate, notice, 11081(11)
Answer to petition, 11116
Damages due to violation of prohibition law, 2055, 2084
Evidence admissible, 11258, 11259
Notice, 11069
Pleading representative capacity, 11207, 11208
Power to bring or defend, 10968, 10995–11001
Verification of pleadings excused, 11166
Appointment:
Condemnation proceedings, 7836, 7837
Banks and trust companies, 9284
Bonds:
Action on bond, place, 11036(4)
Approval and examination by clerk, 11832(1), 11838–11840
Fiduciary banks, 9291
Law for protection of sureties not applicable, 9460
Record kept by clerk, 11843
Reduction, 9286
Compensation, 9291
Contract as to party wall, 10174
Discharge, 12073, 12780
Duty as to road establishment, vacation, and alteration, 4592

GUARDIANS OF VETERANS
Laws applicable, 12644-cl–12644-c21

GUIDEBOARDS
Penalty for injury or removal, 13097

GUILDS
Insurance of members, 8790, 8824, 8825
Privileges under insurance law, 8717
GUILTY AND NOT GUILTY, PLEAS OF
Pleas on information, 13666-13671
Pleas to indictment, 13799, 13801-13805

GUNPOWDER
Regulation, municipal, 5763, 5764
Regulation of manufacture, penalty, 12965

GUNS
Machine guns, prohibition, regulation, 12960-b1-12960-b11
Penal provisions:
Carrying concealed, 12936, 12937
For a more detailed index see Weapons
Pointing at another, 12930
Purchasing under fictitious name, 12955
Permit to sell, 12951-12956

GYMNASIUMS
City manager’s duties, 6669(13)
Window regulations, 6346

GYPSIES
Penalty for vagrancy, 13371

GYPSUM MINERS
Assumed risks, 1367, 1368, 1374, 1375, 1495
Deaths, inquest, 5201
Liens for labor, 10324

GYPSUM MINES
Abandoned mines, 1358
Accidents, record kept, 1492
Accidents and deaths reported, 1350
Air measurement, 1342-1344
Air shafts, fans, 1340
Child labor, 1526-1541
Definition, 1524
Drainage and drains, 7715-7733, 7758-7766
Elevators, 1678
Employees permitted to go armed, 12939, 12944
Engineers, 1346
Escape shafts, 1338-1341
Fire precautions, 1340
Injunction against owner, 1348
Maps of workings, 1351-1356
Penal provisions, 1348, 1369, 1494(3)
Props furnished, 1347
Railway established, 7806(5)
Reports to labor commissioner, 1493, 1513(3), 1521
Safety of worker, 1342-1348
Speaking tubes, 1345
Surveys, 1357-1359
Underground connections, 1341
Ventilation, 1342-1344

HABEAS CORPUS—Continued
Petition:
Contents, 12468
Presentation, 12469, 12471, 12472
Plaintiff:
Bail, 12505, 12506
Body produced by defendant, 12495, 12497
Concealment or transfer, penalty, 12487, 12499
Discharge or retention after trial, 12504-12507
Insane person in confinement, 3577
Possession taken by officer serving writ, 12485
Right to be present at trial waived, 12508
Pleadings:
Answer, 12494, 12498-12500
Demurrer, 12501
Petition, 12468, 12469
Reply, 12501, 12502
Preliminary writ, 12489
Refusal, reasons indorsed, 12471-12474
Service and execution of writ:
Arrest of defendant, 12483, 12484
Execution of writ, 12491
Mode of service, 12481
Place, 12470
Plaintiff served, 12482, 12493
Power of officer, 12483-12485
Return of writ, 12491
Trial of issues:
Demurrer or reply, 12501, 12502
Evidence, 12502
Nonpermissible issues, 12503
Presence waived by plaintiff, 12508
Result of trial, 12504-12507

HABITUAL CRIMINALS
Definition, 13400
Evidence admitted in prosecution, 13398, 13401
Penalty:
Effect of pardon for former crime, 13400, 13402
Fourth conviction of petty larceny, duties of jury and judge, 13397-13399
Third conviction of felony, duty of jury and judge, 13396, 13398, 13399

HACKS
Regulation, municipal, 5970

HAIL INSURANCE, See Insurance Companies Other Than Life

HAILSTORM INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS
Assessments, action to collect, place, 11044

HANDWRITING
Evidence, 11278

HANGING
Penalty for murder, 13978-13993

HARBORS
Improvement and care, 5902
Obstruction deemed nuisance, 12396(3)
Penal provisions, 12396, 12397

HARD LABOR
Persons refusing to pay fines, 6725
Sentence by court, 5512-5518
Tramps and other vagrants, 13372, 13388, 13390-13394

HARNESS
Penalty for injuring, 13091
HEALTH, LOCAL BOARD OF—Continued
Epidemic investigations requested, 3952
Food waste or destruction authorized, 13249
Health officer:
Appointment, 2231
Duties, 2231, 2236, 2237 For a more detailed index see Health Officers
Housing law, duties:
Agents’ names and addresses filed, 6444
Basement rooms approved, 6345
Enforcement, 2191(10)
Lighting and ventilation, 6352, 6410
Penalties, costs, etc., payable to board, 6434
Removal permits granted, 6333
Inspection of child-placing agencies, 3661-a78
Jurisdiction over hospitals, 2264
Meetings, 2233
Member on board of examiners for plumbers, 5778
Membership, 2228
Needy circumstances of applicants to state sanatorium certified, 3396
Notice of license to boarding homes, 3661-a48
Nuisances abated, 2239–2246
Orders:
Care of infected persons, 2251
Penalty for violation, 2246
Plumbing regulated, 5775
Privies ordered abandoned, 5785
Quarantine regulations, 2247–2279 For a more detailed index see Contagious Diseases
Reports on contagious diseases, 2250
Rules and orders:
Enforcement by peace officers, 2244
Penalty for violation, 2246
Publication, 2234(4), 2235
Rules of state department, effect of refusal to enforce, 2209, 2211–2213
Sanitation and quarantine officer, 2232
Township trustees, 5542
Venereal diseases, 2287–2311
Venereals released on bond, 2301–2303
Water examinations requested, 3952
Water-closets, ordered abandoned, 5785
HEALTH, PUBLIC COMMISSIONER OF
Appointment, 2182
Assistants and employees, 2186
Bond, 1083(6)
Expenses, 2189
General provisions, See State Officers
Health inspector and assistant, 2523-c1–2523-c2
Inspection of places for embalming, 2585-c7
Member of state board of health, 2218
Plumbing code committee appointed, 2192
Professional schools, accrediting, 2510
Qualifications, 2182, 2183
Registrar of vital statistics, 2387, 2393
Report, biennial, 246
Term of office, 2184
Vacancies, 2185
HEALTH, STATE BOARD OF
Advisory body of state department of health, 2220, 2221
Clerk, 2224
Compensation and expenses, 2226
Federal aid, 2217-c1
General provisions, See State Boards
Meetings, time and place, 2222, 2223
Membership, 2218, 2219
Office and supplies, 2223, 2225
Powers and duties, 2220, 2221
President, 2224
Proceedings published, 2227
Quorum, 2222
HEALTH, STATE BOARD OF—Continued
Reports from special charter cities, 6835
Secretary, 2224

HEALTH, STATE DEPARTMENT OF
Advisory body, 2220, 2221
Assistants and employees:
Appointment, 2186, 2523-c1.
Bonds, 2187
Expenses, 2189
Commissioner as head, 2182–2191
Construction of words, 6329(20)
Dead bodies:
Disinterment permits, 2337–2340
How disposed of, 2353
Definitions, 2181
Division of contagious and infectious diseases:
Establishment, 2191(16)
Location of detention hospitals determined, 2265
Division of examinations and licenses:
Establishment, 2191(16)
Head, qualifications, 2186
Division of housing, 2191(16)
Division of sanitary engineering, 2191(16)
Division of venereal diseases:
Circulars and forms supplied, 2286
Establishment, 2191(16)
Detention hospitals for venereals, 2289, 2294
Division of vital statistics:
Establishment, 2191(16)
Quarters and equipment, 2388
Registrar, 2387
Supplies and postage, 302, 303
Water pollution, order, limit on expense, 2201-al
Water power permits approved, 7772–7774

HEALTH AND SAFETY APPLIANCES
Assumption of risks by employee, exceptions, 1495
Blowers and pipes, 1489
Chapter applicable, 1482–1494
Dressing rooms, 1484
Enforcement of law, 1482, 1513(1)
Penal provisions, 1494
Removal, 1488
Seats for female employees, 1485
Steam boilers safeguarded, 1486
Ventilators, 1490
Washing facilities, 1484
Water-closets, 1483

HEALTH INSURANCE, See Insurance Companies
Other Than Life

HEALTH OFFICERS
Appointment and tenure, 2231, 5634, 5638
Certificates of freedom from venereal infection prohibited, 2307
Construction of words, 6329(20)
Death particulars furnished, 2321, 2322
Definition, 2181(3)
Duties, general and special, 2237, 5660
Food waste or destruction authorized, 13249
General provisions, See City or Town Officers

Housing law powers and duties:
Actions brought, notice, 6434–6442, 6446
Basement habitation, 6389
Catch basins, 6394
Cellar walls, 6390
Certificates issued, 6431
Court walls, color, 6396
Courts concreted, 6356
Disinfection, 6412
Dwellings ordered vacated, 6331, 6405, 6432
Entry, right of, 6450
Floor concreted, 6143
Injunctions applied for, 6439
Inspection, 6449, 6450
Janitors, 6402
Keeping of animals, 6399
Law enforced, 6335, 6447, 6448
Light and ventilation, 6376, 6383
Lighting of certain dwellings, 6386
Nuisances, 6405, 6406
Overcrowding, 6402
Permits issued and revoked, 6389, 6424–6429
Plans, specifications, changes, plats, and state-
}

HEALTH, STATE DEPARTMENT OF—Continued
Rules—Continued
Notice of adoption or amendment, 2209
Penalty for violation, 2217, 2279
Publications and distribution, 2211
Rules as to licenses and examinations published, 2526
Time of taking effect, 2210
Seal, official, 2188
Supplies and postage, 302, 303
Water pollution hearings, 2198
Water pollution, order, limit on expense, 2201-a1
Water power permits approved, 7772–7774

HEALTH, STATE DEPARTMENT OF—Continued
Rules—Continued
Notice of adoption or amendment, 2209
Penalty for violation, 2217, 2279
Publications and distribution, 2211
Rules as to licenses and examinations published, 2526
Time of taking effect, 2210
Seal, official, 2188
Supplies and postage, 302, 303
Water pollution hearings, 2198
Water pollution, order, limit on expense, 2201-a1
Water power permits approved, 7772–7774
HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued
Nuisances abated, 2239-2246
Penalty for resisting, 2245, 2246
Quarantine authority, 2247-2279 For a more detailed index see Contagious Diseases
Report of sale of remedies for venereal diseases received, 2306
Venereals examined, 2297, 2311

HEALTH PHYSICIANS
Appointment and removal, 5634, 6528, 6532
Duties, 2236-2238, 5660 For a more detailed index see Health Officers
Member of board of health, 2228

HEALTH TRAINING
Manual for teachers, 3832(10)

HEARTHS
Regulation, municipal, 5762

HEATING APPARATUS
Regulation, municipal, 5762

HEATING COMPANIES
Cities under special charters, 6788
Connections in street, 5981
Contracts:
  Interest of city officers prohibited, 6534, 6656
  Record when for purchase or lease of equipment, 10038-10039
Corporation law applicable, See Corporations
Foreign corporations, 4833-4838
Franchises, question submitted, 6128, 6131-6133, 6555, 6567, 6663, 6791-6793
Free service to city officers prohibited, 6535, 6656
Holding companies, 8434
Penalty for larceny of heat, 13014
Power to condemn property, 6134
Product purchased by cities, for sale, 6130-6133
Rate and service regulations, 6143
Transmission lines, municipal, 6130

HEATING PLANTS, MUNICIPAL
Authority to establish, purchase, lease or sell, 6127, 6131-6133
Bonds, 6134, 6149-d1, 6248-6251
Cities under commission government, 6567
Cities under special charters, 6789-6793
City manager's duties, 6669(12)
Equipment, 6142
Indebtedness of city limited, 6239-6246
Land condemned, 6134
Management by board, compensation, 6144-6149
Pledge of property and earnings for payment, 6134-d1-6134-d7
Protection from injury, 6141
Questions submitted to voters, 6131-6133, 6144
Sale of product, rates, 6142
Tax levy, 6142
Transfer of earnings, 6151-b1-6151-b3
Utilization of waste, 6129

HEDGES
Destruction in ditches, 7570
Expenses of destruction, advancing costs, 4831-b1
Law applicable to highways, 4830-4833
Penalty for injuring, 13083
Removal from highway, 7649, 7650
Trimming and cutting by landowners, 1830-1833

HEIRS
See also Inheritance
Actions:
  Defendants in action against executor for specific performance, 12061

HEIRS—Continued
Actions—Continued
Evidence admissible, 11258, 11259
Proportionate liability, 12060
Recovery of interest in real estate conveyed without spouse joining, limitation, 11022-11027
Trespass or waste, 12407
Advancements to heirs, 12029
Attorney, when minors or absent, 12074
Bonds and affidavits filed when seeking execution, 11750-11752
Devises or conveyances of property after death of ancestor, 12032-12034
Execution levied on property, 11660, 11739-11739, 11749-11752
Executor's powers as to real estate, 11952-11954
Garnishment, 12161
Heirs of absentees, 11909
Inheritance from deceased devisee, 11841(2), 11913
Non-distributable property, procedure, 12778
Nonresident aliens, real property rights, 10214
Property inherited, 11986-11989, 12016-12034
Real estate, when taken over by executor, 11982
Sheriff's deed, when made to heirs, 11744
Title of deceased patentee inherited, 12040
Word not needed to convey fee simple, 10041

HEREDITAMENTS
Definition of term, 63(8)

HEROIN

HIGH SCHOOLS
Accredited schools, list, 2468 For a more detailed index see Schools, Public
County high schools, 4076-4095

HIGHWAY ASSOCIATIONS
Registration of routes, 4848-4855

HIGHWAY COMMISSION, STATE
Accounts examined, 340-c1
Auditor, appointment, bond, duties, 4755-b20
Authority of agents, 4755-b34
Bond of members, 1063(23)
Chief engineer, 4632
Claims for labor or material, 10321
Compensation and expenses, 4626
Convict labor used, 3765, 3766
Counsel, 4630, 4630-c1
Duties in general, 4626
Eminent domain, power of, 4755-b27
Engineer furnished to board of conservation, 1814, 1817
Expenditures, audit and report, 4755-b31
Expenditures—monthly estimate, 5003-c1
Fees for registering highway routes, 4854
General provisions, See State Boards, Commissions, and Departments
Guide and warning signs, 4627, 5079-b4, 5079-d7
Improvement in cities and towns, 4755-b26
Improvement plans approved, 4758
Interest in contracts prohibited, 4685
HIGHWAY COMMISSION, STATE—Continued

Maintenance fund:
- Amount of fund, 4755-b31, 4999
- Unexpended balance, 5002
- Membership, 4622

Motor vehicles:
- Headlights approved, fee, 4985
- Load limits enforced, 5066
- Permits issued for motor trucks, 4917
- Obstructions removed, 4847
- Offices, 4622
- Plans and specifications of street improvements in cities approved, 6048

Primary and secondary road systems:
- Assessment districts approved, 4753-a1
- Authorization of road bonds and certificates certified to commission, 4753-a10, 4753-a15
- Contracts authorized and approved, 4745, 4755-b10, 4755-b11
- County boundary roads, 4661, 4662, 4662-a1, 4662-a3
- Forms for apportionment reports prescribed, 4753-a1
- Jurisdiction over primary system, 4755-b31-4755-b38
- Machinery and materials purchased, received, and rented, 4626-a1, 4755-b30
- Maintenance fund, 4755-b31
- Plat and order relating to secondary road system filed, 4747
- Surveys, plans, and specifications made and approved, 4753-al, 4755-b9

Primary road fund:
- See also Road Funds
- Accounts and records required, 4755-b6
- Apportionment, 4755-b33, 4764, 5001
- Appropriation to cities, limitation, 6047, 6049
- Construction of bridges, viaducts and railroad crossings, 4755-d1
- Contingent fund, 4755-b17, 4755-b18
- Fund created, 4755-b3
- Motor vehicle fuel tax, 4755-b38
- Refunds, assessments, 4755-b21
- Refund, right of way and bridges, 4755-b5
- Report, annual, 252, 4626(8)
- Routes registered, canceled, or reassigned, fee, 4848-4854
- Term of office, 4622
- Vacancies, 4624

HIGHWAYS

Definition of term, 83(5), 4505, 4863(5), 5094
- Law of the road, See Motor Vehicle Use of Roads
- Patents, action involving validity, 82
- Streets outside cities and towns, See Roads
- Streets and alleys in cities and towns, 5938-5961

For a more detailed index see Streets and Alleys, subhead "Use regulated"

HISTORIC PLACES

Parks, 1799

HISTORICAL, MEMORIAL AND ART BUILDING, IOWA
- Board of trustees, 4514, 4515
- Building, 4516
- Collections included, 4513, 4525(2-6)
- Control, 4516
- Custodian, 4525

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS, COUNTY
- Union with and use of public libraries, 5864

HISTORICAL DEPT, STATE—Continued

CURATOR:
- Appointment and term, 4517
- Bond, 1063(20)
- Duties in general, 4525
- Reports, 4525(5, 7-9)
- Endowments invested, 4527
- Fees, 4531
- General provisions, See State Boards, Commissions, and Departments
- Gifts accepted, investments, 4526, 4527
- Postage and supplies, 302, 303
- Report, biennial, 246

HISTORICAL SOCIETY, STATE
- Board of curators:
  - Appointment and election, 4543
  - Executive board, 4547
  - Meetings and terms of office, 4543
  - President, 4546
  - Quorum, 4547
- Members admitted, 4544
- Objects and purposes, 4542
- Officers elected, 4545
- Report, biennial, 246, 4547
- Reports and documents received, 4548

HISTORICAL WORKS
- Use as evidence, 11276

HOG CHOLERA
- Eradication by department of agriculture, 2644

HOG CHOLERA SERUM
- Compensation for administering, 2742
- Condemnation, 2739

DEALERS:
- Application, 2710
- Conditions of bond, 2710
- Definition, 2705
- Duration of permit, 2716
- Inspection of premises, 2715
- Liability on bond, 2711
- List, 2735
- New or additional bond, 2712
- Permit required, fee, 2707, 2714
- Prohibited sales, 2719
- Reports, 2733
- Revocation of permit, 2717, 2718
- Sales to permit holders only, 2720
- Enforcement of law, 2591(5)
- Labels on containers, defacing, 2740
- Manufacture and sale by state, 4042-4044

MANUFACTURERS:
- Application, 2708, 2709
- Definition, 2705
- Duration of permit, 2716
- Inspection of premises, 2715
- Liability, 2713
- Licenses, federal, 2719
- List, 2736
- Permit required, fee, 2707, 2714
- Reports, 2733
- Revocation of permit, 2717, 2718
- Penalties, 2743
- Permits to administer, reports of holders, 2721, 2726, 2728, 2729, 2732, 2734, 2735
- Prices, rebates prohibited, 2741
- Rules as to manufacture, sale, and distribution, 2706

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION:
- Applications, fee, 2722, 2723
- Compensation and expenses, 2730
- Fees transmitted or refunded, 2727
- Instruction, examinations, 2724
HOG CHOLERA SERUM—Continued
Schools of instruction—Continued
Report, 2725
Schools at Ames, 2731, 2732
Seizure of samples, 2738

HOGS
Dead animals, when fed to hogs, 2761
Distraint damage feasant, 2979–3028
General provisions, See Animals, Domestic
Keeping near slaughterhouses, 2825(6)
Keeping under housing law, 6399
Larceny, 13015
Tax exemption, 6944(13)
Taxation, 6953(3)
Tonics, sale regulated, 3115, 3119

HOLDING COMPANIES
Capital stock, 8433, 8434
Dissolution, receiver, 8438
Fee, annual, 8435
Powers in general, 7940
Report, annual, 8435
Sale of capital stock, 8436
Stock void for violation of law, 8437

HOLIDAYS
Appearance in court not required, 11090
Effect on negotiable paper, 9545, 9546, 9655

HOME ECONOMICS, See Domestic Science

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL
University of Iowa, 3949

HOMES
Authority granted to fraternal benefit associations to create and maintain, 8850–8860

HOMESTEAD—Continued
Absentee’s rights barred after administration, 11911
Appraisal in case of surviving spouse and no issue, 12018

Boundaries:
Changes by owner, effect, 10141
Effect of change of value or circumstances, 10144
Establishment by court, 10140, 10143
Establishment by referees, 10142, 10143
Selection by owner or officer, having execution, 10138, 10139
Contract to convey or incumber, 10147
Contracts to sell, forfeiture, notice, 12390–12394
Conveyance, effect, 10043, 10147
Creditor's right to plating, 10140
Definition, 10135
Descent when no surviving spouse or issue, 10152, 10155(4)
Devises limited, 10148, 11846
Disagreement between owner and person adversely affected, how settled, 10142–10144
Effect of wills, 10148, 11846, 11847
Election in lieu of share, 12012–12015

Exemptions:
Assessment, 6020
Execution, 11762
Expenditures by county for poor person, 5309-c1
Family entitled to have, 10150, 10151
Judicial sale, 10142, 10143, 10150–10154
New homestead, 10154
Extent and value stipulated, 10136, 10137, 10144
Inclusion in distributive share of surviving spouse, 11992
Incumbrance, effect, 10147
Liens of mechanics, 10155(3)

HOMICIDE
Advising or inciting murder, 12917
Assault with intent to murder, 12915
Death by motor vehicle, 5091
Death due to wrongful use of railroad hand-car, 13128
Death from intoxicating liquor, 12920
Dueling, 12924
First degree murder, 12911–12914
Manslaughter, 12919
Murder defined, 12910
Poisoning food or drink with intent to kill, 12918
Punishments, 12911–12917
Second degree murder, 12912

HONEY
See also Bees
Exposition, annual, of products, 2964
Penalty for exposing infected honey, 4041
Production and marketing, 4037
Sale by weight or measure, 3235

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES
Injury or removal of apparatus, 13107–13109
Members’ exemptions, penalty, 1656–1659

HOP BOXES
Standard size, 3240

HOP JOINTS
Regulations, municipal, 5744(9)

HOP ROOTS
Penal provisions, 13246–13248

HORSE AND MULE BREEDERS’ ASSOCIATION
Association recognized, 2953-b1
Duties and objects, 2953-b2
Executive committee, 2953-b3
Expenses, 2953-b4
Reports, 2953-b2

HORSE RACING
Class, how determined, 2915
Entry under changed name, 2914
Fraudulent entry, penalty, 2912, 2913
Penal provisions:
Prohibited on certain days, 13227–13229
Registering bets, 13216

HORSE SHOWS
Docking tails permitted, 13135

HORSE TRADERS
Penalty for vagrancy, 13371

HORSES
Distraint damage feasant, 2979–3028
Driving and riding regulated, 5971
General provisions, See Animals, Domestic
Glanders, 2662
Keeping under housing law, 6399
HOUSES OF ILL FAME, GAMBLING AND POOL SELLING

See also Prostitution
Abatement, 1607-1612, 12395, 12396(6)
Actions to abate, notice, costs, 1596-1603, 1616
Building closed, 1607-1609
Construction of statute, 1618
Contempt punished, 1598, 1604-1606, 1609
County attorney’s duty, fee, 1610, 1616
Equipment declared nuisance, 1587
Evidence of reputation, 1600, 13176
Keepers punished for vagrancy, 13371
Letting, when terminated, 13177
Lessor, when punished, 13179
Nuisances, 1587
Owners of premises, penalty, 1590, 1613-1617

Penal offenses:
Contempt, 1606
Detaining female, 13180
Enticing female to house, 13181
Erecting, causing, or continuing a nuisance, 12397
Inhabiting such house, 13173
Keeping, 13175, 13198, 15216, 13871
Permitting minors to be inmates, 13179
Sending child, 3658, 3659
Regulations, municipal, 5744(9)
Temporary injunction, 1588-1591, 1596-1604
Release by owner’s filing bond, 1612
Violation of injunction, penalty, 1604-1606

HOUSING LAW

Application compulsory in municipalities of fifteen thousand or more inhabitants and optional in all others, 6327, 6328, 6818
Access, right of, 6450
Actions for violation of law, 6433-6442, 6446
Agents’ names and addresses filed, notices served, 6444-6446
Air intake, 6343
Air space under entrance floor, 6355
Applicability, 2196, 2197, 6327, 6818
Application to all dwellings, 6337
Attics, 6329(13), 6349
Basements:
Definition, 6329(13)
Habitation requirements, 6354, 6380

HOUSING LAW—Continued

Basements—Continued
Required under entrance floor, 6355
Water-closets, 6387, 6389(3)
Bath and toilet room ventilation, 6351
Boiler flues, 6329(16)
Building permits necessary, 6424-6426, 6430, 6819
Building to side line, 6340
Catch basins, 6394

Cellars:
Color of walls, 6390
Definition, 6329(13)
Entertainment, 6371
Floors not to be damp, 6413
Habitation prohibited, 6353, 6389
Inside stairs, 6369
Required under entrance floor, 6355
Water-closets, 6358, 6387

Charters of cities repealed, 6451
Cities affected, 6328, 6335, 6818

Classes of dwellings:
Application of law to all, 6337
Change of class by alteration, 6330
Cleanliness required, 6386
Construction of words and phrases, 6329(20)
Corner and interior lots defined, 6329(9)
Council’s power to adopt, 6328
Council’s powers, 6385

Court of dwellings:
Access required, 6414
Air intake, 6343
Catch basins, 6394
Cleanliness, 6396
Color of walls, 6396
Defense, 6447, 6819
Environmental Protection, 2191(10)
Loans opening into halls, 6401

Enforcement:
Appeals from local boards of health, 2191(10)
Local officers, 6447, 6819
State supervision, 2191(9), 2196, 2197

Enlargement of dwellings, 6373
Entry, right of officers and owner, 6450
Eviction of tenants, 6404, 6405, 6432, 6443
Exits, 6335, 6362, 6415, 6416
Fire escapes, 6362, 6407, 6415, 6416
Fire prevention, 6335, 6361-6372, 6377-6380
Fire-resistive buildings, height, 6329(17, 20), 6361
Fire towers, 6329(16)
Floor free from dampness, 6413

Garage, space allowed, 6329(16), 6345
Garage receptacles, 6395, 6398

Halls of dwellings:
Entrance halls, 6367
Fire escapes, 6362, 6407
Height, 6375
Light and ventilation, 6352, 6376
Lights burning at night, 6386
Openings into halls, 6401
HOUSING LAW—Continued

Halls of dwellings—Continued
Public hall defined, 6329(11)
Scurrs and bulkheads, 6363
Specifications, 6364, 6365, 6379, 6383
Stair halls, specifications, 6329(12), 6385, 6366
Health officer's powers, 6447, 6448
For a more detailed index see Health Officers, subhead "Housing law powers and duties"

Height of dwellings:
Definition, 6329(14)
Increases limited, 6382
Regulations, 6338, 6361

Wooden multiple dwellings, 6372
Improvements required, regulations, 6336, 6409-6432
Injunctions for violation of law, 6440
Insanitary or unfit dwellings vacated, 6405, 6432
Inspection, 6449, 6450
Kitchenettes, size, 6348
Leases canceled for violation of law, 6404, 6405, 6443
Lien for violation of law, 6437
Light burning in halls, 6386
Light requirements, 6335, 6338-6354, 6373-6376, 6382-6385
Lots, definition of terms, 6329(9, 10)
Maintenance of houses, 6335
Minimum requirements, 6335, 6451
Mining camps, 2196, 2197
Moved houses regulated, 6333

Multiple dwellings:
Attics, 6329(13)
Bulkheads or scuttles, 6363, 6378, 6408, 6417
Cellar entrance, 6371
Cellar stairs, inside, 6369
Chutes, dumb waiters, and shafts, 6368, 6380
Classes, 6329(3)
Closets under stairs prohibited, 6370
Courts, 6342, 6396
Definition, 6329(2, 20)
Elevators, 6368, 6380
Entrance halls, 6367
Eviction of tenants, 6404, 6405
Exits, 6362, 6367, 6415, 6416
Fire escapes, 6407, 6415, 6416
Flat-roofed dwellings, 6363, 6417
Floor under water-closets and sinks, 6391, 6411
Inspection, 6449
Janitors required, 6402
Lighting and ventilation, 6351, 6410
Openings into halls, 6401
Roof accessible, 6417
Rooms:
Color of walls, 6397
Height, 6349
Size, 6348
Sewer and water connections, 6359
Sinks and washbowls, 6357, 6391, 6393, 6411
Skylights and ventilators, 6384, 6410
Stair halls, 6365, 6366, 6377, 6379, 6410
Stairs, 6364, 6365, 6410
Stairs to roof, 6377, 6379
Subletting of lodgings, 6404
Transoms prohibited, 6366
Water-closets, 6358, 6387, 6388, 6391, 6410
Wooden buildings, height, 6372
Yards, side, 6340(1)
Notices, when and how served, 6445, 6446
Nuisances, penalty, 6329(19), 6405, 6406, 6434-6442, 6446
Occupancy, 6329(5, 6), 6335, 6431, 6432
Occupant's or owner's duties, eviction, 6386-6408, 6443, 6444
Occupied spaces defined, 6329(16)

HOUSING LAW—Continued

Ordinance or city requirements not invalidated if higher, 6335, 6451
Overcrowding prohibited, 6403
Owner's duty to clean up, 6395
Penalties, civil and criminal, 6328, 6335, 6433-6437
Plans, specifications, changes and statements filed and approved, permits issued or revoked, 6418-6430, 6819
Platforms, 6329(16)
Plumbing fixtures, 6360, 6381, 6411, 6412
Porches, 6329(16)
Powers of cities, 6328, 6335
Powers of local officials, 6335, 6448

Private dwellings:
Attics, 6329(13), 6349
Definition, 6329(2, 20)
Rear yards, 6339, 6373
Rooms, height, 6349
Side yards, 6340(2)
Rain water, 6392
Rebuilding regulated, 6332
Rent not recoverable for violation of law, 6432
Repirs required, 6392
Restricted residence districts, 6473-6476
Roof requirements, 6392, 6417

Rooms of dwellings:
Alcoves, 6350
Basement and cellar rooms, 6389
Bathroom ventilation, 6351
Color of walls, 6397
Height, 6349, 6375
Light and ventilation, 6376, 6383
Overcrowding prohibited, 6403
Partitions, 6350, 6385
Sizes, minimum, 6348, 6385
Sanitation requirements, 6335, 6352-6360, 6381, 6395

Sewer connections:
Practicability decided, 6334
Requirements, 6335, 6412
Shafts accessible, 6414
Shops, court, 6342
Sinks, 6357, 6390, 6391, 6393
Sleeping porches, 6329(16)
Space between buildings on same lot, 6430(3), 6435

Stairs:
Light and ventilation, 6376
Skylights, 6417
Specifications, 6364, 6365, 6377, 6379, 6383, 6410
Stair hall defined, 6329(12)
Stairways, outside, 6329(16)
Statutes repealed, 6451
Storage of articles dangerous to life or health prohibited, exceptions, 6399, 6400
Store buildings, 6342, 6401
Subletting of lodgings, 6404
Tenant's rights, 6405, 6432, 6443
Toilet rooms, exceptions, 6351, 6358
Transoms opening into halls, 6401

Two-family dwellings:
Attics, 6329(13)
Definition, 6329(2, 20)
Floor under water-closets and sinks, 6391
Rear yards, 6339, 6373
Rooms, height, 6349
Side yards, 6340(2)
Sinks and washbowls, 6357, 6391, 6393
Water-closets, 6358
Vacating required when unlawful or unfit for habitation, 6331, 6405, 6432
HOUSING LAW—Continued
Ventilation requirements, 6335, 6338–6354, 6358, 6373–6376, 6382–6385
Washbowls, 6387
Water supply:
“City water” construed, 6329(20)
Practicability decided, 6334
Requirements, 6359, 6393
Water-closets:
Floors, 6391
General requirements, 6358, 6381, 6412
Location in cellars, 6387
Number, 6388, 6412
Plumbing requirements, 6360, 6381, 6411, 6412
Window area, 6351, 6381, 6412
Woodwork, 6411
Windows:
Bathrooms and water-closets, 6351, 6358, 6412
Location, number, exceptions, 6346, 6385, 6389(4), 6409
Opening into halls, 6401
Total area, 6347, 6351
Yards:
Catch basins, 6394
Cleanliness, 6395
Definitions, 6329(7)
Drainage and grading, 6356
Rear yards, 6340, 6373
Side yards, 6340, 6373
Zoning by cities and towns, 6452–6473
For a more detailed index see Zoning Law
HUCKSTERING
Regulation, municipal, 5768
HUMANE SOCIETIES
Authority to kill disabled animals, 3028
Inheritances or gifts not taxed, 7308(2)
HUNTING
Bag limits, 1768
Birds protected, 1774–1778
Buying or selling game prohibited, 1769
Carrying firearms in motor vehicles, 1772
Closed seasons, 1767
Consent of owners or tenants required, 1723, 1729
Game refuges, 1709–a2
Licenses required, 1718–1729
Penal offenses:
Hunting on land of another, 13104–13106
Hunting on Sunday, 13227
Penal provisions, 1789–1794
Regulation of devices used, 1770, 1772
Rifles—use of, 1772–c2
Swivel guns and poison prohibited, 1771
Traps, nets and snares for birds, 1773
HUSBAND AND WIFE
See also Family
Abandonment or absence of either:
Action not abated by return or release, 10457
Contracts and sales binding, 10456
Custody of children, 10460
Decree set aside, 10458
Effect on marriage, 12976
Effect on partition proceedings, 12347
Proceedings, 10455
Actions:
Action by one against other, 10448
Action by or against either after desertion, 10986, 10994
Action for damages due to violation of prohibition law, 2055, 2056, 2084
Actions by or against either, 10459–10467, 10992
HUSBAND AND WIFE—Continued
Actions—Continued
Notice, 11069, 11070
Recovery of interest in real estate conveyed without spouse joining, limitation, 11022–11027
Rights of each when sued together, 10993
Testimony of either when used, 11257, 11260–11262, 13231
Administration granted to, 11883(1)
Adultery, when prosecuted, 12974
Alienation of affections, 11260(3)
Allowance for support in case of husband under guardianship, 12629
Bigamy not committed in certain cases, 12976
Chattel mortgages signed, 10013
Compensation under workmen’s compensation act, 1392, 1405(1), 1403
Competency as witnesses, 11258, 11260–11262
Contracts, 10456, 10465, 10466
Conveyances, See Conveyances of Real Property
Debts, separate, 10465
Desertion:
Penalty, 12972, 13231
Property ordered used for relief, 5306
Divorce, 10468–10485
Domicile rule, 5311(2)
Earnings of either, 10461, 10465
Education of children, each liable, 10459
Family expenses, each liable, 10465
Homestead:
Conveyance or incumbrance concurred in, 10147
Devise, how limited, 10148, 11846
Exemptions, 6020, 10150, 10151, 11762
Platting by either, 10138, 10139
Removal of one or children only with consent of other, 10149
Retention by survivor for life, 10145, 10146
Inheritances:
Damages for wrongful death of decedent, 11920
Proceeds of insurance by survivor as heir, exception, 11921, 11922, 12032, 12033
Taxation, 7313
Liability:
Necessary family expenses and education of children, 10459
Separate debts, 10465
Support and maintenance of family in case of absence or abandonment, 10455–10458
Marriage, when annulled, 10486–10491
Marriage return by husband, 10442
Name, how changed, 12654
Penal offenses:
Desertion, 12972, 13230–13235
Knowingly marrying husband or wife of another, 12977
Wife burning husband’s property, 12991-b6
Property exempt from execution, 11758, 11760, 11768–11765
Property owned by either:
Contracts between them barred, 10447
Conveyances to each other valid, 10449
Either as other’s attorney in fact, 10450
Liability for contracts or liabilities of other barred, exceptions, 10447, 10455, 10465
Owner’s remedy against other, 10448
Rights of wife, 10446
Rights forfeited by divorce, 10483
Rights in case of proceeds of partitioned property, 12347
Share of survivor in property of other, See Distributive Share
Torts, wife liable for, 10447
Wages of wife, 10461, 10465
ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN—Continued
Recovery by others than mother, 12667-a4
Remedies provided, 12667-a49
Report to registrar of vital statistics, 12667-a53

IMMORALITY
Articles for immoral use, penal provisions, 13190, 13191
Immoral acts and exhibitions punished, 13184, 13185

IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION
General provisions, 11267–11269
Hearings by director of budget, 324
Insurance company investigations, 9015
Prosecution for accepting or giving tip or gratuity, 13320

IMPEACHMENT OF WITNESS
Proof of former testimony, 11353
Proof of moral character, 11271

IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS
Accused officer arrested by warrant, 1137
Appearance of accused, answer, counsel, 1138
Board of managers selected, articles presented, 1133
Charges specified and concurred in by majority, 1132
Compensation of members of court, board of managers, and employees, 1144
Constitutional provisions, III, 19
Definition, 1131
Duties of secretary of senate, 1141
Evidence, 1123(3), 13725
Fees of witnesses, 1144
Notice, 1134, 1136
Officer impeached suspended by governor and temporary appointment made, 1135
Officers subject, III, 20; 1131, 1136
Organization of senate as court, 1139
Powers of senate as court, 1140
Process for witnesses, 1142
Release, how obtained, 12468–12511
Suspension from office pending trial, 1123(3), 1128

IMPLIED WARRANTIES, See Warranties

IMPOTENCY
Cause for annulment of marriage, 10486

IMPRISONMENT
See Penitentiary and also Jails
Constitutional limitation, I, 19
Enforcement of supreme court's mandates, 12879
Execution of judgment, 13971–13977
Hard labor, 5512–5518
Penalty for:
Contempt, 23–27, 12543, 12544
Crimes, 12890, 12894
Nonpayment of fine, 13588, 13964
Tramps, 13388, 13390
Violation of health regulation, 6837, 6842
Penalty when unlawful, 12981, 12983
Release, how obtained, 12468–12511
Time during appeal counted in sentence, 14018

IMPROVEMENT CERTIFICATES
Drainage districts, 7499–7502
Street improvements, See Street Improvement Bonds and Certificates
DETAILED INDEX

IMPROVEMENTS
Set-off against damages in real action, 12249

IMPROVEMENTS, INTERNAL, See Internal Improvements

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
Printing in Iowa documents, 258

INCEST
Definition and punishment, 12978
Sentence by court, 13963

INCOMPETENCY
Burden of proof in case of war veteran in office, 1164

INCORPORATION
Cities and towns, 5588–5596
Cooperative associations, 8460, 8488
Fee for recording articles, 1220
Private corporations, 8339–8361

INCRIMINATION
Law applicable, 324, 9015, 11267–11269, 13319

INCUMBRANCE BOOK
Attachment levies entered, 10708, 12104, 12146
Cancellation of attachment, 12140, 12145
Execution levy entered, 11656, 11668–11670
Keeping by clerk, 10830(5)
Order for seizure of property for relief of poor entered, effect, 5307

INCUMBRANCES, See Liens

INDEBTEDNESS, PUBLIC
See also Certificates of Indebtedness and Bonds, Public
Cities and towns:
- After consolidation, 5609–5611
- After discontinuance, 5600, 5601
- Bonding or refunding authorized, 5663(16)
- Bonds issued to pay off, 6248–6251
- Borrowing in anticipation of revenue, limitation, 6223
- Election to exceed limit, 6241–6247
- Evidences (bonds, certificates, warrants, judgments), 6252
- Extension and renewal, 6252
- Flood protection, 6103
- Limit stated, XI, 3; 6239, 6686, 6775
- Penal provision, 390
- Procedure to exceed limit for certain purposes, 6239–6251
- Purchase of public utilities, 6135
- Purposes, 6259
- Regulations, state, as to issuance of evidence, 363–367
- Reports, 355(9), 5677
- River front improvement debt, 5824
- Sewer construction, 6125, 6126
- Statute construed, 6251
- Waterworks, 6152, 6154, 6165
- Certification of, 12772–c1
- Counties, payment, 4753–a17, 5259(7), 5293
- School districts, limitation, 4353–4358
- State debt, constitutional provisions, VII, 1–7

INDECENCY
Law relating to crimes and punishments, 13183–13197 For a more detailed index see Obscenity

INDEMNIFYING BOND—Continued
Payment of lost negotiable instruments, 9659, 9660, 9674
Replevin proceedings, 12181, 12182

INDENTURE
Definition, 63(20)

INDEPENDENCE STATE HOSPITAL
Law applicable, 3488–3517 For a more detailed index see Insane, State Hospitals for

INDEPENDENCE SUNDAY
Proclamation, 471–b1

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE
Judgments in criminal cases, 13960, 13961
Statutory provisions, 3774–3778

INDIAN AGENCY
Marriages solemnized, 10436–10441

INDIAN SCHOOLS
Contract for, 4122–c1

INDIANS
Penalty for disposing of liquor to Indians, 13241

INDICTMENTS
Absence of particulars, effect, 13732–c3
Allegations:
- Disjunctive or alternative, 13732–c23
- Former conviction, 2437, 13396, 13399, 13732–c21
- Inmaterial, 13732–c13
- Intent, 13732–c12
- Means, 13732–c9
- Money etc., 13732–c17
- Ownership, 13732–c11
- Place, 13732–c8
- Repugnant, 13732–c28
- Surplusage, 13732–c29
- Time, 13732–c7
- Unnecessary, 13732–c14
- Value, 13732–c10
- Amendments, 13744–13748
- Arraignment of defendant after, 13770–13780
- Bail on indictment, 13613, 13614
- Bill of particulars, 13732–c4, 13732–c18, 13732–c20, 13732–c31
- Charging but one offense, 13737
- Charging several offenses, 13738, 13738–b1–13738–b5
- Circulating foreign bank notes, 13160
- Conspiracy to commit perjury, 13732–c26
- Constitutional provisions, I, 11
- Contents, 13732–c2, 13737, 13738
- Convict in prison produced for trial, 13768, 13769
- Convictions or acquittals under joint indictment, 13922
- Definition, 13732
- Degrees of offense, 13732–c27
- Demurrers, grounds, 13789–13798
- Description of instrument, picture etc., 13732–c18, 13732–c19
- Description of place or thing, 13732–c15
- Dismissal of case if not found, 14023

Finding and presentation:
- Evidence for finding, 13718
- Indictment at instance of private prosecutor, 13728
- Indorsement, 13727–13729
- Minutes of evidence, copy furnished to defendant by clerk, use of minutes on resubmission of case, 13730, 13731
- Names of witnesses indorsed, 13729
- Presentation to court, 13729
- Vote necessary, 13727
INDICTMENTS—Continued
Finding by grand jury, 13702-13726
Food and drug law violations, 3048 ... 12906-12909
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS
Law applicable, 3685-3697 For a more detailed
index see Training Schools, State
INDICENT, HOSPITAL FOR (IOWA CITY)
Blind and deaf children admitted, 4030
Commitment of patients:
Admitting physician’s duty, report, 4018, 4020
Blind and deaf children admitted, 4030
Commitment of patients:
Admitting physician’s duty, report, 4018, 4020
Physicians’ reports sent with patients, 4016
Record of treatment and report of expenses, 4026
INDORSEMENT
Negotiable instruments, 9482 For a more detailed
index see Negotiable Instruments
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER
Appointment, 1423, 1430
Arbitration committee presided over, 1419, 1431(3), 1437
Assistants, who appointed, 1427, 1429
Benefit insurance plan approved and terminated, 1471–1473
Bond, 1053(22)
Computation of workmen’s compensation ap­proved, 1405
Compensation agreements approved, 1436
Compensation, equitable apportionment, 1403
Consul notified of death of aliens, 1413
Cooperation with state board in case of disabled
persons, 3855(3), 3854
Deputy, duties, 1424, 1425
Employers released from insuring, 1477, 1478
Failure of employer to post notice of security—
procedure, 1477-c4
Fees for services approved, 1462
General provisions, See State Officers
Hearings:
Appeals from commissioner, 1449–1456
Costs, 1443, 1463, 1464
Decision and findings of fact, 1448, 1452
Depositions, 1444
Evidence, 1441, 1447
Judgment by court, effect, 1465, 1466
Notice of review, service, 1458, 1459
Place of hearing, 1460
Proceedings, 1447
Reporter, transcripts, 1442, 1443
Review of award or settlement, 1457
Witnesses, fees, 1445, 1464
Liens approved, 1462
Medical services and supplies ordered for injured
employees approved, 1387, 1462
Objections of rejection of workmen’s compensation
provisions filed and returned, 1364, 1369, 1371, 1373
Payment of compensation ordered or certified, 1419
Penalty for political activity or contributions,
1427, 1428
Physician appointed to examine injured employee,
fees approved, 1461, 1462
Powers and duties in general, 1431–1433
Qualifications, 1430
Records and books of employers open to inspec­tion,
1433, 1445
Removal from office, 1427, 1430
Report, biennial, 246, 1432
Reports of employers required, 1434, 1435
Security for payment of compensation approved,
1381, 1477
Settlements for damages approved, 1382(3), 1419
Supplies and postage, 302, 303
Term of office, 1423
INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION
Interest to be promoted, 3832(5)
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS
School exhibitions, 4246
INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE
Law applicable, 8671, 8675–8684
INDUSTRIAL REFORM
Advocacy by violence punished, 12906–12909
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS
Law applicable, 3685–3697 For a more detailed
index see Training Schools, State
INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS—Continued

Particular cases—Continued

Infringement of labels, trademarks, or forms of advertisement, 9871-9873
Insurance company, life, from doing business, 8661
Liquor nuisances, 2017-2031, 2048-2053
Mandamus cases, 12450
Mine operators, 1327-1333, 1348
Mutual assessment insurance associations, 9053, 9059
Negotiation of negotiable documents of title to goods, 9685, 9686, 9969
Nuisance, threatened, 6842
Nuisances, 5739, 12395
Obstruction of justice, 13171
Obstruction of road, 4842, 4845
Pasteurization, 3076-b3
Practice of profession without license, 2519
Railroad cases, 7884, 7899, 7900
Suspension of proceedings to vacate or modify judgment, 12799
Teacher or school board, 4106(7)
Transfer or disposition of property of judgment debtor, 11806
Violation of liquor law, 2027-2030

Penalty for contempt, 2029, 2030
Permanent injunction granted as part of judgment in main action, 12513
Refusal of writ conclusive, 12523
Superior judge's power, 10715
Temporary injunctions:
Grounds stated, 12515
Grant before judgment, 12514
Grant during term, 12522
Notice of application, 12520, 12521
Petition entered on calendar, 12522
Power of courts or judges to grant, affidavits required, 12516-12519
Vacation, 12531
Violation of injunction:
Affidavit, contempt purged, 12536
Bond, when required, 12537
Commitment of defendant, 12538
Contempt punished, 12539
Defendant attached, 12535

INJURIES
Injunction to prevent, 12513
Penal provisions:
Injuries by explosives, 12961-12964
Injuries due to riot, 13347
Internal improvements and common carriers, 13112-13131
Malicious mischief, See Malicious Mischief

INJURIES, PERSONAL—Continued

Penal provision, 12962
Soliciting claims for suit outside state prohibited, penalty, 13172
Special provisions, See index heads applicable to the cause of injury or to the thing injured
Wilful injury, effect, 1376
INNS AND INNKEEPERS
Law applicable, 2808-2856
For a more detailed index see Hotels and Inns

INQUESTS
Coroner's jury, 5200-5209
Fees, 5219
Physician's duty, fees, 5218

INSANE, COUNTY AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS FOR
Detention of patients under certificate, 3532
Discharge of patients, commission of inquiry, 3571-3576
Insane from other counties received, 3531
Inspection by board of control, 3518
Inspector's compensation, 3520

Patients:
County liable for support, 3604
Discharge, 3530
Estate liable for support, 3595-3598
Habeas corpus proceedings, 3577
Hearings allowed, 3519
Personal liability, 3595-3598
Removal by board of control, cost, 3522, 3523
Sanity investigated, 3525
Transfers to and from hospital, 3526, 3527
Penalty for cruelty or official misconduct, 3578
Rules and regulations, penalty for failure to comply, 3521, 3522
Supervision by board of control, 3517

Transfers:
Institution for feeble-minded, 3458
State hospitals, 3569

INSANE, STATE HOSPITALS FOR
Admission requirement, 3540, 3544
Assistant physicians:
Qualifications, 3485
Witness fees, 3487
Commitments by commissions of insanity, 3544-3559
Cooperation with psychopathic hospital, 3960

Discharge of patients:
Board's power, 3500
Certificate covering recovery after discharge, 3506, 3507
Certificate of recovery, effect, 3501-3503
Clothing and money furnished, 3504
Commission of inquiry, 3571-3576
Criminal insane, 3511
Dangerous incurables, 3508
Harmless incurables, 3505, 3514
Incurables, 3514
Patient accused of crime, 3509, 3510
Government by board, 3287-3365
For a more detailed index see State Institutions

Idiots not admitted, 3490
Names, 3483
Officers and employees, advised by director, 3960
Overcrowding relieved, 3514

Patients:
Care, special, 3493
Condition, report to counties, 3488(5), 3500
Convicts at expiration of sentence, 3756
Custody under warrant, 3491
Drug addicts, 3482
Equal treatment, 3492
INSANE, STATE HOSPITALS FOR—Continued

Patients—Continued

Escape and recapture, expense, 3498, 3499
Estates liable for support, 3585–3599
Expense certified to counties, 3600
Expenses of care paid by county or state, 3581, 3589, 3601–3604
Habeas corpus proceedings, 3577
Inebriates, 3482
Inquests into deaths, 3516
Letters to and from inmates allowed, 3495–3497
Order of admission, 3489
Patients from psychopathic hospital, 3992–3998
Personal liability, 3595–3599
Reception, discrimination allowed, 3489
Removal of nonresidents, 3588, 3589
Residence, how determined, 3582–3589, 3592–3594
Transfers, 3456, 3472, 3512, 3513, 3733-b1
Transfers to county or private hospital, 3527–3530
Writing material furnished, 3496

Penal offenses:
Aiding inmates to escape or bringing them liquor or drugs, 15365
Cruelty or official misconduct, 3578
Failure to furnish writing materials, 3579

Superintendents:
Claims against counties certified, 3600
Duties in general, 3488
Letters to inmates examined, 3497
Notice, original, served on patients, 11067
Penal offenses, 3578, 3579
Qualifications, 3484
Salary, 3486
Service of notice acknowledged for patients, 11068
Witness fees, 3487
Support fund, 3487
Visitations, 3494, 3960
Women inspectors, 3494

INSANE PERSONS

Accused defendants and convicts sent to department for criminal insane at Anamosa, 13907, 13909

Actions:
Error ground for new trial or vacation of judgment, 12787(3)
How brought or defended, 10996, 11000, 11001
Notice, how served, 11067–11069
Pleadings, 11116
Recovery of escheated land, limitation, 10229
Recovery of land sold for taxes, 6984, 6985, 7295
Time of bringing, 11015, 11016, 11026, 11029

Commitment and discharge, 3544–3580
For a more detailed index see Insanity, Commission of
Convicts kept in reformatory, 3754–3756
Definition, 65(6), 3580
Disqualification for voting, II, 5
Epileptics, 3470–3472
Guardians, 12586, 12605, 12613–12631
Liability for necessaries, 9931
Neglected insane cared for, 3568
Nonresidents, guardians, 12605–12612
Property conveyed by husband or wife, proceedings, 10451–10454
Property redeemed from tax sale, 6889, 7277
Real property rights, protection, 4582
Report, annual, by auditor, 5151(10, 11)
Residence, legal, how determined, 3582–3589, 3592–3594
Support, 3581–3604
Transaction before insanity, use as evidence, 11257–11269

INSANITY

Cause against judgment, 13956, 13957
Cause for annulment of marriage, 10486
Examination of prisoner sentenced to death, 13982–13984
Ground for acquittal, 13932
Proceedings to determine in case of defendant before trial or after conviction, 13905–13909

INSANITY, COMMISSION OF

Appointment and term, 3555
Blanks received from board of control, 3563
Certificates of insanity issued, effect, 3532
Clerk’s duties, 3501, 3538
Commitment of insane:
Appeals from findings, 3560–3562
Application by sworn information, 3544
Confinement of persons committed, 3559
Costs, preliminary payment, recovery from state, 3590, 3591
Custody of insane person before arriving at hospital, 3545, 3557, 3559, 3561, 3564–3567
Examination physician’s duties, 3494–3495
Findings and order, 3552
Hearings, subpoenas and oaths, appearance, 3546–3548
Person accused of crime, 3555
Warrants, execution, 3553, 3554, 3556–3558
Compensation, 3541

Discharge of insane:
Notice of discharge received, 3515
Order approved by board of control, 3570
Epileptics committed, 3471
Expenses, how paid, 3541–3543
Findings as to legal residence of insane person, 3582, 3586
Hospitalization in veterans’ bureau hospitals, 3562-b1
Inebriates and drug addicts committed, 3478, 3482
Jurisdiction and power, 3540
Membership, 3533, 3534
Neglected insane looked after, 3568
Notices, service, 3559
Organization, 3536
Power to examine prisoners in penitentiary, 13982–13984
Reports, 3539
Transfer of insane patients from state hospital requested, 3528
Transfers to state hospital, 3569
Vacancy, temporary, 3537

INSANITY, SPECIAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF

Law applicable to patients in psychopathic hospital, 3903–3909

INSECT PESTS

State entomologist’s duties, 4062-b3–4062-b21

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Adulterations, 3045, 3044, 3185
Contracts or sales in violation of law invalid, 3056
Definition of terms, 3029, 3182
Duties of department of agriculture, 3030–3032
Enforcement of law, 3050–3053
Goods for sale in other states, 3054
Inspection, 3021–3036
Labeling, 3037–3042, 3183, 3184
Licenses of dealers, 3045, 3046
Penal provisions, 3047–3053
Reports by dealers, 3055
Rules of construction, 3029, 3182
Standard for lime and sulphur liquid, 3186

INSIGNIA

Desecration punished, 472–477
INSOLVENT DEBTOR
Assignment for creditors, 12720-12750 For a more detailed index see Assignment for Creditors

Insolvency:
Definition in sales act, 10005(3)
Deposits not to be received by insolvent banks, penalty, 9279, 9280, 9304
Estate settled by guardian, 12630
Seller's right of lien or stoppage in transit, 9982, 9983, 9986-9988

INSPECTORS, STATE
Department of agriculture, See Agriculture, Department of
Factory inspectors, 1515-1520
General provisions, See State Officers
Mine inspectors, 1228-1243
Oil inspectors, 1313, 1314
Passenger boats, 1691-1702
School inspectors, 3835

INSTALLMENT STOCK
Issues on this plan regulated, 8517-8524

INSTITUTES, COUNTY, See Farmers' Institutes and Teachers' Institutes
INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE
Investigation, 3313-3316
INSTITUTIONS, STATE, See State Institutions
INSTITUTIONS FOR UNFORTUNATE CHILDREN
Admission regulated, 3666, 3671
Allowance, monthly, 3676
Commitment of girls, 3677-3683
Definition, 3682
Investigation, 3313-3316
Reports, 3671
School facilities, 3667
Supervision, 3683

INSTRUCTIONS TO JURY
Additional instructions, 11491, 11506
Criminal cases, 13850, 13865, 13876, 13911
Duty of court, 11492, 11506
Exceptions, when filed, 11495, 11506
Filing as part of record, 11494, 11506
Giving on Sunday, 10819
Instructions in writing, 11493, 11506
Jury not instructed in justice court, 10555
Municipal court, 10680
Request filed by party, 11491
Request made by jury, 11506

INSTRUMENTS AFFECTING REAL PROPERTY
Acknowledgment, 10066, 10085-10106 For a more detailed index see Acknowledgment
Acknowledgment and recording to preserve lien, 10057
Affidavits explanatory of title, 10073, 10106
Agreements as to corners and boundaries, recording, 12309
Assignment, 9452, 10072
Contract or bond for deed, 10070
Conveyances, forms, 10084
Creation of contingent remainders, 10047
Decrees of partition, 12325, 12334-12338
Deed in fee simple, 10084
Definition, 10006
Effect of recording, 10105
Errors, notice by auditor, 10126
Evidence in court, 11289
Filing, exact time recorded, 5178
Filing for record, 10065
General provisions, See Instruments in Writing

INSTRUMENTS AFFECTING TITLE TO PERSONAL PROPERTY
Assignment, 9452, 10024
Copy furnished and certified, filing, 10025
Evidence in actions, 10026, 10027
Fees of recorder, 10031
General provisions, See Negotiable Documents of Title
Negotiable documents, See Negotiable Documents of Title
Originals, return and destruction, 10029, 10030
Recording and filing, 10015-10020, 10036
Release, 10028
Sale or lease of utility equipment, 10033-10039

INSTRUMENTS FOR COUNTERFEITING
Penalty for making or having, 13151, 13152, 13158

INSTRUMENTS IN WRITING
See also index heads above
Acknowledgment, 10085, 10094, 10104
Acknowledgments before United States officers abroad, 10091
Actions on:
Defenses specially pleaded, 11209
Denial of genuineness of signatures, 11218-11220
Evidence of execution, 11277
Evidence when partly printed, 11274
Justice court, 10544, 10545
Parties to actions, 10008
Plaintiff, when for security of public or individuals, 10982
Signatures, 11218-11220
Use in pleading, 11141(6), 11163

INSURANCE, BENEFIT
Mutual benefit societies, 8894, 8895
Plan permitted under workmen's compensation act, 1471-1473

INSURANCE AGENTS
See subsequent index heads
Licenses, 8957, 9068, 9085, 9094-9098, 9119-9122

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS, ASSESSMENT LIFE
Accident insurance companies, 8718, 8727
Actions against companies, 8756
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS, ASSESSMENT
LIFE—Continued
Actions on policies, defenses, limitation, 8756, 8769-8775
Advertisements, 8731, 8759, 8760
Agents:
Certificate of authority required, penalty, 8732, 8733
Conspiracy to defraud company, 8758
Fee paid for certificate, 8763, 8764
Fraud in procuring policy, 8757
Habits of persons known, effect, 8769
Misrepresentation, penalty, 8759, 8760
Penal offenses, 8640, 8667, 8755-8757
Persons deemed agents, 8731
Articles of incorporation, amendment, 8688, 8689, 8724
Assessments:
Accumulations invested, 8698, 8699
Recovery, when allowed, 8756
Use limited, 8693
Beneficiaries, rights, 8694
Benevolent societies, 8717
Bonds, purchased, 8737
Books and records inspected by state, 8627
Certificates of membership, 8687
Certificates of authority:
Cancellation of permit of foreign company, 8612-81
Fees, 8763, 8764
Issuance by state, 8702
Penalty for doing business without, 8733, 8756
Renewal, annual fee, 8703, 8764
Revocation, 8694
Certifies of membership, 8687
Conditions precedent to commencing business, 8692, 8703, 8718-8723
Consolidation, plan how approved, expenses, penalty, 9104-9114, 9116-9118
Conspiracy to defraud, 8735
Contracts, when void, 8756
Definitions, 8585, 8686
Directors:
Misrepresentation, penalty, 8759, 8760
Penalty for violation of law regarding consolidation and reinsurance, 9118
Use of funds to favor barred, 8749
Discriminations, penalty, 8666, 8667
Dissolution, 8634, 8641, 8712-8715
Examination, 8625-8642, 8696
Fees payable, 8695, 8763-8765, 9007
Foreign companies:
Conditions to be met, fee, examinations, 8703-8711
Examination, 8642
Law applicable, 8718-8723
Notice of process, service, 8766-8768
Report, annual, 8728
Fraternal beneficiary associations, 8718, 8724-8727, 8774-8895
For a more detailed index see Fraternal Beneficiary Associations
Frauds, penalties, 8757, 8758
Funds:
Amount held for legal reserve policy holders, 8723
Disbursements, vouchers, 8750
Distribution of profits, 8716
Dispositions upon dissolution, 8715
Investment prescribed, penalty, 8698, 8699, 8737-8745, 8747-8749
Surplus, how invested, 8748
Taxes payable, 8751
Uses, 8693
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS, ASSESSMENT
LIFE—Continued
General provisions, See Insurance Associations, Domestic
Health insurance companies, 8718, 8727
Illegal business, penalties, 8755
Investments, 8608, 8699, 8737, 8746, 8748, 8749
Juvegments to be paid, penalty, 8634
Law applicable, 8685-8776
See Insurance Companies, Life
Liens on policies, 8737(5)
Loans, 8737, 8743, 8748, 8749
Managers' penal offenses, 8640, 8755, 8756
Medical examinations, effect, 8770
Member's right to vote, 8690
Mortgages held, 8737(4)
Name, 8691
Notice of process, service, 8717
Officers:
Bonds, 8692, 8697
Duty to assist examiners, 8627
Inducements prohibited, 8666, 8667
Misrepresentation, penalty, 8759, 8760
Penal offenses, 8640, 8667, 8742, 8746, 8755
Penalty for violation of law regarding consolidation and reinsurance, 9118
Receipt of payments on securities reported, penalty, 8742
Removal by court, 8713
Use of funds to favor barred, 8749
Organization and sale of stock, 8616-8623
Penal offenses:
Illegal business, 8755
Misrepresentations, 8760
Soliciting in certain cases, 8640, 8755
Penalty for violation of law, 8634, 8641, 8712-8714, 8733, 8734, 8745
Physician's certificate, estoppel, 8770
Policies:
Actions on policies, 8756, 8769-8775
Applications attached, 8772, 8773
Assignment prohibited, 8694
Changes allowed, 8694
Definition, 8687
Discriminations, penalty, 8666, 8667
Forms approved, 8692
Illegalities, 8756
Insurable age, 8694
Legal reserve or level premium plan policies allowed, 8721
Meaning of term "heirs", 11921
Misrepresentations, penalty, 8759, 8760
Penalty for fraud in procuring, 8757
Premium payable for age misrepresentation, 8771
Proceeds, how distributed, 11919-11922, 12033, 12034
Proceeds exempt from execution, 8776
Recovery of premium, when allowed, 8756, 8771
Renewal of lapsed policies, 8772
Stipulations barred, 8774
Surety for value, 8716
Valuation by existing associations, 8721, 8722
Policy holders:
Liability, 8686
Right to vote, 8690, 9113
Purposes, 8685, 8693
Real estate held for certain purposes, sale, 8699, 8755-8740, 8747
Receipt of payments on securities, 8664-8687, 8641, 8712-8715
Reciprocity with other states, 8707, 8720
Reincorporation as legal reserve or stock companies, effect, 8724-8727
Reinsurance, plan how approved, expenses, penalty, 9104-9114, 9116-9118
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS, ASSESSMENT
LIFE—Continued

Report, annual:
Contents, 8695
Forms, 8729, 8730
Penalty for failure to make, 8712
Publication, 8696

Securities deposited:
Changes, interest collected, 8698–8701, 8722
Investments, 8741–8745
Payments reported, 8742
Valuation, rule applied, 8746
Withdrawal, 8745, 8744
Soliciting, when illegal, 8640, 8755

Penalty for failure to make, 8712
Publication, 8696

Securities deposited:
Changes, interest collected, 8698–8701, 8722
Investments, 8741–8745
Payments reported, 8742
Valuation, rule applied, 8746
Withdrawal, 8745, 8744
Soliciting, when illegal, 8640, 8755

Stock, sale regulated, 8616–8623
Taxes, how paid, 7021–7030, 8751

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS, DOMESTIC
Accounts, 8617
Action to collect assessment, place, 11044
Advertising approved, 8617
Appeals from orders of insurance department, 8623
Bookkeeping system prescribed, 8617
Certificate of authority, reason for refusing, appeal, 8623
Certificates of compliance, 8616, 8617
Control, direction, and supervision by state insurance department, 8613
For a more detailed index see Insurance Department, State Directors, salaries, 8618
Discrimination against, 8612-cl
Employers authorized to organize, 1470–1478
Fees, exemption, 8458
Frauds, penalty, 8619–8622
Liability, civil, for violation of law, 8622
Membership solicitation regulated, penalty, 8616–8623

Officers:
Books prescribed, 8617
Salaries, 8618
Organization supervised, appeal, 8616–8623
Penalties, civil, 8622
Penalty for frauds in promotion, 8616–8623
Promotion expense limited, 8618
Report, annual, 8458
Taxation, 7021–7030

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS, MUTUAL ASSESSMENT (OTHER THAN LIFE)
Actions on policies, 8975–8987, 9016, 9048–9051
Agents:
License, revocation, fee, 9066–9068, 9119–9122
Penal offenses, 8640, 8999, 9000, 9066, 9123, 9127
Soliciting agents, 9002
Soliciting proxies, 9127

Arbitration, 9051-cl
Articles of incorporation and by-laws, 9033, 9036
Assessments:
Collection authorized, 9037–9043, 11044, 11044-a1
Hail association assessments, 9043
Pro rata assessments by court, 9053
Purposes, 9037–9043
Automobile insurance, 9029–9068

Books and records:
Examination annually, 9061
Inspection by state, 8627

Certificates of authority:
Fee payable, 9065
Issuance, conditions, 9036
Renewal, annual, 9065
Revocation, 8634, 9053, 9059
Classes of associations, 9030

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS, MUTUAL ASSESSMENT (OTHER THAN LIFE)—Continued
Consolidation, plan approved, expense, penalty, 9104, 9115–9118
County associations:
Definition, 9030
Kind of insurance not permitted, 9029
Law not applicable, 8625, 9104, 9119
Names, requirement, 9030
Taxation, 7025, 7027, 7029, 9062
Cyclone insurance, 9029–9068
Debts:
Deduction from tax assessment, 9063, 9064
Payment, 9053
Directors:
Election, 9034
Penalty for violation of law regarding consolidation and reinsurance, 9118
Discrimination against, 8612-cl
Dissolution, reasons, 8634, 8641, 9053
Employers' liability insurance, 9025–9028
Examination by state, results, 8625, 9053, 9059, 9063, 9064
Existing associations, law applicable, 8915
Fees payable, 9065
Fire insurance, 9029–9068
Foreign associations examined, 8642

Funds:
Borrowing authorized, 9039
Distribution upon dissolution, 9053
Emergency fund, 9040
Excess deposited in banks, 9040
Investment, 8404
Net assets required, 9042
Prorating for hail losses, 9043
Tax assessment, 9063
Use for getting proxies, penalty, 9127

General provisions, See Insurance Associations, Domestic

Hailstorm insurance, 9029–9068
Incorporation, 9029
Injunction proceedings, 9053
Judgments to be paid, penalty, 8634
Kinds of insurance written, 8915, 9025, 9029
Law applicable, 9006
Lightning insurance, 9029–9068
Losses, notice and proof, 9045–9048
Manager's penal offenses, 8999, 9000
Meetings, annual, 9031

Members:
Definition of term, 9029
Exempt from law as to agents, 9005
Liability, maximum, 9042, 9053
Powers, 9032
Voting by proxy, 9124–9127
Mutual corporations of professional men, 9069–9082
Names, requirement, 9030
Office building, 9040

Officers:
Bonds, 9058, 9059
Duty to assist examiners, 8627
Election, 9034
Option as to cancellation of policies, 9054
Penal offenses, 8640, 8999, 9000, 9118
Organization, 9029
Penalty for violation of law, 8634, 8640, 8641, 8973, 8999, 9052, 9053
Plate glass insurance, 9029–9068

Policies:
Actions on policies, 8975–8987, 9016, 9048–9051
Articles of incorporation included, effect, 9033
Cancellation, conditions, 9054–9057
Contents prescribed, 9029
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS, MUTUAL ASSESSMENT (OTHER THAN LIFE)—Continued

Policies—Continued
Copy of application attached, 8974, 8975, 9029
Fixed premiums, when, 9041
Form approved, 9036
Forms, 8988, 8989
Hail insurance policies, 9055
Kinds written, 8915, 9029
Name of issuing association, 9021
Provisions of law applicable, 9029
Policy liability, 8939
Premiums, action to collect, 11044, 11044-al
Premiums, unearned, 8939(6)
Purposes, 9029
Receivers, 8634-8637, 8641, 9053
Reinsurance, plan approved, expense, penalty, 9104, 9115-9118
Reinsurance of business, when ordered by state, 9052
Reports, annual, 9044
Reserve, unearned premium, 8939(6)
Risks, maximum single, 9035
Risks, insured against, 9029
State associations:
Conditions for commencing business, 9035, 9036, 9058, 9059
Definition, 9030
Names, 9030
Soliciting, when illegal, 8640
Taxation, 7021-7030, 9060-9064
Theft insurance, 9029-9068
Tornado insurance, 9029-9068
Violations of law, penalty, 9052, 9053
Windstorm insurance, 9029-9068

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER
See also Insurance Department
Appointment and term, 8605
Bond, 1063(9)
Deputy's bond, 8608
Expenses, 8610
General provisions, See State Officers
Member of commission on consolidation and reinsurance, 9108
Notice of process, service accepted for foreign corporations, 8717, 8766-8768, 8801-8805, 8952, 8953, 9087, 9088, 12770
Organization and promotion work supervised, appeals, 8617-8623
Powers and duties in general, 8613
Real estate held in trust, 8739, 8740, 8828
Real estate of companies evaluated, 8740
Receiver ex officio, 8613-c1, 8613-c2
Refund of taxes, fines and fees, 8613-c3
Revocation of foreign permit, 8612-c1
Sales of real estate by insurance companies directed, 8926
Vacancies, 8607
Valuation of investment, rule, 8746

INSURANCE COMPANIES, LIFE—Continued
Acts against companies:
Actions on policies, defenses, limitation, 8756, 8769-8775
Liquidated damages, 8756
Notice, 11074
Place, 11043
Advertisements, 8617, 8731, 8759, 8760
Agents:
Certificate of authority required, penalty, 8732, 8733

INSURANCE COMPANIES, LIFE—Continued
Agents—Continued
Conspiracy to defraud company, 8758
Fee paid for certificate, 8763, 8764
Fraud in procuring policy, 8757
Habits of persons known, effect, 8769
Indemnities prohibited, 8666, 8667
License, revocation, fee, 9120-9122
Misrepresentation, penalty, 8759, 8760
Penal offenses, 8640, 8667, 8755-8757, 9123, 9127
Persons deemed agents, 8731
Sale of stock as inducement to insurance prohibited, 8624
Soliciting proxies, 9127
Appeals from orders of insurance department, 8623
Articles of incorporation:
Amendment by law, 9129
Amendments, 8644-8646
Approval by state, 8848
Filing, fees, 8368
Renewal, 8365-8370
Authority to write other insurance, 8672
Bonds purchased, 8737
Books and records:
Inspection by state, 8627
System prescribed, 8617
Buildings, rents, 8735, 8737(6), 8747
Capital stock:
Advertisements, penalty, 8761, 8762
Amount required, 8647, 8662
Investment, 8649, 8650, 8652, 8737-8745, 8748, 8749
Loans, 8649, 8650
Surplus required, 8647, 8652
Transfers pending examination, effect, 8639
Casualty insurance, 8672, 8673
Certificates of authority:
Conditions precedent, 7025, 8648, 8651, 8652, 8657
Fees, 8763, 8764
Penalty for doing business without certificate, 8753, 8756
Reason for refusing, appeal, 8623
Refusal, effect, 8756
Renewal, annual fee, 8657, 8763-8765
Revocation, effect, 8624, 8632, 8634, 8641, 8667, 8745, 8761-c1
Suspension, 8634, 8658, 8659, 8669, 8762
Certificates of compliance, 8616, 8617
Consolidation of companies:
Authority granted, 9104, 9105
Consolidation with unauthorized companies prohibited, 9116
Expenses and costs paid, 9117
Penal offenses, 9118
Petition, hearing by state commission, referendum, 9107-9113
Plan and statement submitted, 9106
Conspiracy to defraud companies, 8758
Contracts:
Sale as inducement to insurance prohibited, penalty, 8624
Void contracts, 8756
Control, direction, and supervision by state insurance department, 8613 For a more detailed index see Insurance Department, State
Corporate existence, 8364
Corporation law applicable, See Corporations
Departments for other insurance, 8673
Directors:
Election by minority and majority, 9128, 9129
Loans by company forbidden, 8649
Misrepresentations, penalty, 8759, 8760
INSURANCE COMPANIES, LIFE—Continued

Directors—Continued

Penalty for violation of law regarding consolidation and reinsurance, 9118
Salaries, 8618
Use of funds to favor barred, 8749
Discriminations, penalty, 8612-cl, 8666, 8667
Dissolution, 8641, 8658, 8659, 8661
Dividends, payment, 8624
Duration of articles, 8634
Examination by state, expense paid, 8625-8642, 8660-8662
Fees payable, 8458, 8763-8765, 9007

Foreign companies:
Capital or surplus, investments, 8652
Conditions precedent to doing business, 7023, 8643, 8652, 8657
Evidence of securities deposited, penalty, 8652, 8659
Examination, 8642
Fees payable, 8763, 8765
Injunction, 8661
Notice of process, service, 8766-8768
Reciprocity between Iowa and other states, 8612-cl
Renewal of certificate of authority, 8657
Report, annual, penalty, 8659, 8758
Revocation of certificate, 8612-cl
Suspension of certificate, 8659
Taxation, 7021-7024
Treatment in Iowa, 8754
Fraternal beneficiary associations, 8777-8895
See Fraternal Beneficiary Associations
Frauds, penalty, 8619-8622, 8757, 8758

Funds:
Amount required, 8647, 8652
Disbursements, vouchers, 8750
Investment, 8649, 8650, 8652, 8737-8749
Loans, 8649, 8650
Surplus, how invested, 8748
Surplus required, 8647, 8652
Taxes payable, 8751
Use for getting proxies, penalty, 9127

Group life insurance:
Companies permitted to write, 8677
Definition, conditions, 8675
Employer deemed policyholder, 8682
Medical examination not required, 8671, 8684
Number of employees insured, 8675
Policy provisions, 8671, 8678-8681
Premiums, 8675
Proceeds of policy exempt from seizure for debt, 8683
Health insurance, 8672, 8673
Illegal business, penalties, 8755
Incorporation, 8643-8645
Interlocking directorates, loans, 8650
Investments, rule of valuation, 8746 See “Funds” above
Judgments to be paid, penalty, 8634

Level premium companies:
Consolidation, plan how approved, 9105-9118
Fraternal beneficiary associations reincorporated, 8689-8884
Law applicable, 8643-8646, 8651, 8677
Reinsurance, plan how approved, 9105-9118
Liability, civil, for violation of law, 8622
Liens on policies, 8737(5)
Loans and investments, 8651, 8652, 8737-8750
Manager’s penal offenses, 8640, 8755
Medical examinations, effect, 8671, 8770
Members, voting by proxy, 9124-9127
Mortgages held, 8737

INSURANCE COMPANIES, LIFE—Continued

Mutual companies:
Capital stock, surplus, 8652
Certificate of authority, conditions, 8651, 8652
Classes of insurance written, 8672
Consolidation, 9105-9118
Group life insurance, 8677
Reinsurance, 9105-9118
Natural premium companies, 8643, 8651

Officers:
Books prescribed, 8617
Duty to assist examiners, 8627
Indemnities prohibited, 8666, 8667
Loans by company forbidden, 8649
Misrepresentations, penalty, 8759, 8760
Penal offenses, 8640, 8667, 8672, 8725, 9118
Receipt of payments on securities reported, penalty, 8742
Salaries, 8618
Sale of stock as inducement to insurance prohibited, 8624
Use of funds to favor barred, 8749
Organization supervised, appeal, 8616-8623

Penal offenses:
Agents, 9123, 9127
Fraud in procuring policy, 8757
Frauds in promotion, 8621
Illegal business, 8755
Issuance of policy forms not approved, 8670
Misrepresentations, 8670
Soliciting in certain cases, 8640, 8755
Penalty for violation of law, 8622, 8624, 8634, 8641, 8658, 8659, 8667, 8733, 8734, 8745, 8762
Permits to do business, See “Certificates of authority” above
Physician’s certificate, estoppel, 8770

Policies:
Actions on policies, 8756, 8769-8775
Applications attached, 8772, 8773
Beneficiary causing death cut off from benefits, 12033, 12034
Discriminations, penalty, 8666, 8667
Evaluation, annual, 8654, 8664
Forms to be approved, penalty, 8668-8671
Frauds punished, 8757
Group insurance policies, 8768-8861
“Heirs” includes surviving spouse, 11921
Illegality, 8756
Industrial policies, 8675-8684
Issuance after medical examination, 8671
Loans on policies, 8737(5)
Kinds authorized, 8672
Misrepresentation, penalty, 8750, 8760
Premium payable for age misrepresentation, 8771
Proceeds, how distributed, 11919-11922, 12033, 12034
Proceeds, when exempt from execution, 8683, 8776
Proceeds held in trust, 8674
Renewal, 8772
Stipulations barred, 8774
Policyholders, reinsurance, 8663
Powers, 8672
Premiums, recovery, when allowed, 8756, 8771
Promotion regulated, penalty, 8618-8622
Real estate held for certain purposes, sale, 8735-8740, 8747
Receivers, 8634-8637, 8641, 8661-8663
Refunds of taxes, fines or fees, 8613-c3
Reinsurance, plan how approved, expense, penalty, 9104-9114, 9115-9118
Renewal of articles, 8656-870
DETAILED INDEX 1902

INSURANCE COMPANIES, LIFE—Continued

Reports, annual:
- Abstracts prepared, 8614, 8615
- Contents, 8653
- Exemption, 8458
- Forms, 8729, 8730
- Penalty for failure to make, 8658, 8659
- Risks, reinsurance, 9105

Securities deposited:
- Amount, how fixed, 8654-8656, 8664
- Change permitted, 8664
- Commissioner to hold, 8741
- Disposition after default or insolvency, 8663
- Interest, how disposed of, 8665
- Investments, 8740-8745
- Mutual companies, 8651
- Payments reported, 8742
- Penalty for failure to make, 8658
- Stock companies, 8648, 8656
- Valuation, rule applied, 8746
- Withdrawal, 8743, 8744

Shares of stock:
- Sale as inducement to insurance prohibited, penalty, 8624
- Sale supervised, penalty, appeal, 8616-8623
- Taxation, 7025-7030
- Transfer pending examination, effect, 8639
- Soliciting, when illegal, 8640, 8755

Stock companies:
- Consolidation, plan how approved, 9105-9118
- Reincorporation as stock companies, 8727
- Report, annual, 8946
- Accounts, 8617

Actions against company:
- Notice, 11074
- Place, 11043

Actions on policies:
- Action on fire policy of unauthorized company prohibited, 9016
- Conditions more favorable than authorized by law, 8967
- Defenses, 8975, 8980-8985
- Effect of policy conditions, 8980-8987, 8990-8997
- Effect of violation of law as to form of policy, 9019
- Evidence of value, 8976, 8977
- Limitation of action, 8986
- Prima facie right of recovery, 8978
- Proofs of loss, 8978, 8979, 8986
- Advertisements, penalty, 8971-8973, 9001, 9002, 9022, 9023
- Advertising approved, 8617
- Agencies, general, practices prohibited under penalty, 9021-9023

Agents:
- Advertising permitted, 9024
- Certificate of authority, 8957
- Combination agreements forbidden, 9010-9015
- Countersigning and delivery of policies, 8914
- Fees payable, 9007(6, 7), 9122
- Licenses, revocation, fee, 9119-9122
- Penalties, enforcement, 8975, 8980-8985
- Person deemed agent, 9003-9005
- Sale of stock as inducement to insurance prohibited, 8624
- Soliciting agents, 9002
- Appeals from orders of insurance department, 8623
- Arbitration agreements, 8982

Articles of incorporation:
- Amendment, 8915
- Amendment by law, 9129
- Approval by state, 8348
- Change to comply with law, 8998
- Duration, renewal, 8364, 8365
- Examination, approval, recording, 8897-8900
- Filing, fees, 8256
- Kind of insurance business to be done indicated, 8941
- Bonds held, 8927

Books and records:
- Inspection by state, 8627
- System prescribed, 8617
- Business limited, 8902
- By-laws and regulations, 8924

Capital stock:
- Advertisements of foreign fire insurance company, penalty, 8972, 8973
- Amount, minimum, 8903
- Deficiencies made good, 8965
- Foreign companies, 8951
- Increases, how made, 8935
- Investment prescribed, 8927
- Prohibited loans, 8905
- Reduction authorized, 8903-b1
- Casualty companies, 8666, 8667, 8672, 8673, 8916, 8940(5, 9), 8941(4)
INSURANCE COMPANIES, NONLIFE—Continued

Certificate of authority:
- Conditions precedent, 7025, 8933, 8934
- Fees payable, 9007
- Reason for refusing appeal, 8623
- Refusal, 8947
- Revocation, 8612-c1, 8624, 8632, 8634, 8641, 8989, 8913
- Suspension, 8634, 9008

Fees payable, 9007

Certificate of compliance, 8616, 8617

Coinsurance riders for fire, 8990-8997

Combinations punished, revocation of permit, appeal, evidence, 9010-9015

Commencement of business, conditions, 8917, 8918

Compliance with law, 8998

Consolidation:
- Consolidation with unauthorized companies prohibited, 9116
- Expenses and costs paid, 9117
- Penal offenses, 9118
- Plan, how approved, 9115
- Contracts sold as inducement to insurance prohibited, 8624

Control, direction, and supervision by state insurance department, 8613

Contracts sold as inducement to insurance prohibited, 8624

Constitution:
- Classification, 8921
- Election, 8919, 9128, 9129
- Individual liability, 8965
- Number, 8918
- Penalty for violation of law regarding consolidation and reinsurance, 9118
- Powers in general, 8922-8925
- President, 8922
- Records kept, 8925
- Salaries, 8918
- Secretary and others appointed, 8923
- Term of office, 8920

Cooperation, reasons, 8634, 8641

Dividends, payment, 8624

Domestic companies, kinds of policies written, 8941

Earthquake insurance, 8940(1)

Employer's liability insurance companies:
- Authority, 8940(1), 8940(5)
- Definition of terms, 9026
- Distribution of unallocated payments, 9027
- Insurance of liability, 1467-1481, 8672
- Mutual companies, conditions, 8906
- Reciprocal or interinsurance contracts, 9086, 9090, 9091
- Reports required, 9028
- Reserve required, 9025
- Supervision by commissioner, 9027

Examination by insurance commissioner, results published, expense paid, 8625-8642, 8964, 8966, 9008, 9009

False or misleading representations, penalty, 9022, 9023

False statement of assets by fire insurance company, penalty, 8971, 8973

Fees payable, 8458, 8970, 9007

Fidelity insurance companies:
- Action on bond, notice, 12769, 12770
- Actions defended, place, 11047
- Authority to do business, 8940(2)
- Law governing, 12760-12771
- Liability of stockholders, estoppel, 12771
- Liability on bonds, 12768-12771

Fidelity insurance companies—Continued

Relief when petitioned, 1083-1090
- Risks, maximum, 8941
- Surety upon bonds, 1070, 1071

Foreign companies:
- Advertisements of fire insurance companies, penalty, 8972, 8973
- Agent's activity, when prohibited, 8954, 8968
- Agents' fees, 9007
- Agents to write and deliver fire policies, 8972
- Cancellation of permit, 8612-c1
- Capital, when deficient, penalty, 8954
- Capital required, 8951
- Certificate of authority, fee, 8956
- Discrimination against domestic companies, 8612-c1
- Examination, revocation of permit, 8642, 8968
- Fees payable, 9007
- Kinds of insurance written, 8941
- Nature of organization, how shown, 8901
- Notice of process service, 8952, 8953
- Penal offenses, 9000
- Reciprocity between Iowa and other states, 8612-c1
- Refunds, 8612-c3
- Reports, annual, 8945, 8948, 8954
- Surplus, minimum, 8955
- Taxation, 7021-7024
- Treatment in Iowa, 8612-c1
- Frauds, penalty, 8619-8622

Funds:
- False statement by fire insurance company, penalty, 8971, 8973
- Investment prescribed, 8927
- Use for getting proxies, penalty, 9127

Hail insurance:
- Actions on policies, 9048, 9051
- Assessments, action to collect, 11044
- Authority to write, 8940(1), 9029
- Coinsurance, 9017(3)
- Notice of loss or damage, time, 9047

Health insurance companies:
- Authority, 8672, 8940(5)
- Benefits, 8685
- Capital required, 8951
- Conditions for commencing business as assessment companies, 8718-8723
- Discriminations, penalty, 8666, 8667
- Fraternal beneficiary associations, 8778
- Policy stipulations, 8775
- Provisions applicable to life insurance companies, 8672
- Reincorporation as stock companies, 8727

Incorporation:
- Approval by commissioner, 8917
- Articles of incorporation, 8897-8900
- Conditions to be met, 8901-8905
- Corporation law applicable, 8896
- Directors elected, 8918
- Examination made by state, 8930
- Statement, financial, to be filed, 8928, 8929
- Subscriptions, 8917

Inquiries by state, 8949

Insurance, kinds written, 8940, 8941

Investments, insurance exchanges authorized, 9083-9103

Judgments to be paid, penalty, 8634

Kinds of insurance written, 8915, 8940, 8941

Kinds of risks, limitation, 8941

Law applicable to unincorporated companies, 9006

Liability, civil, for violations of law, 8622
INSURANCE COMPANIES, NONLIFE—Continued

Liability insurance companies:
Authority, 8940(5)
Commission for reinsurance, 1469
Employer's liability insured, 1467-1481, 8906, 8940(5), 9025-9028
Jitney and motor busses insured, 5933
Motor carriers, 5105-a26
Policy requirements, 1474-1476
Provisions applicable when written by life insurance companies, 8972, 8973
Subrogation, right of, 1382
Workman's lien on amount due on policy, 1475

Liability insurance companies, mutual:
Articles of incorporation, 9072
Assessments, 9070, 9080
Authority granted to professions to organize, 9005
Certificate of authority, fee, 9073, 9074, 9078
Conditions precedent to commencing business, 9074
Examination by state, 9079
Fees payable, 9078
Foreign companies, 9081
Incorporation proceedings, 9070
Laws on insurance, how to be construed, 9082
Member's maximum liability, 9080
Names, 9070
Policies:
  Cancellation, 9077
  Form approved, 9073
  Judgment holders as beneficiaries, 9071
  Powers, 9070
  Professions authorized to organize, 9069
  Reinsurance reserve, 9076
Reports, annual, 9075
Limitations on business, 8940, 8941
Loans, 8905, 8926, 8927(4), 8942
Losses, notice and proof, 8977-8979, 8986
Manager's penal offenses, 8906, 8926, 8927(4), 8942
Meetings, annual, 8919
Mortgages held, 8926, 8927(4)

Mutual companies:
Assessments for deficiencies, 8911
Certificate of authority, 8906
Conditions for commencing business, 8906
Dissolution, 8966
Examination, 8966
Existing companies, law applicable, 8915
Funds, 8912, 8966
Membership, 8907
Policyholder's liability and voting power, 8907, 8908
Policy provisions, 8909-8914
Premium, maximum, 8909
Premiums, unearned, 8910, 8939
Promotion expenses, 8912
Recipients, 8966
Reserves, 8910, 8912
Reports, annual, 8912
Reserves, 8910, 8939
Risks, maximum, 8906
Taxes, basis of computation, 8916
Uninsured, liability, 8966
Mutual fire, tornado, hailstorm and other assessment insurance associations, 9029-9068

For a more detailed index see Insurance Associations, Mutual Assessment

Name, requirement, 8999
Nature of organization, how shown, 8901

Officers:
  Agents, 9004
  Books prescribed, 8617
  Combination agreements forbidden, 9010-9015
  Examiners assisted, 8627, 8964

INSURANCE COMPANIES, NONLIFE—Continued

Officers—Continued

Penal offenses, 8640, 8999, 9000, 9011, 9019, 9022, 9023, 9118
Policies to be signed, 8943
Salaries, 8618
Sale of stock as inducement to insurance prohibited, 8924
Organization supervised, appeal, 8616-8623

Penal offenses:
  Agents, 9123, 9127
  Combinations, 9010, 9011
  Fraud in promotion, 8621
  Illegal business, 8999, 9000
  Issuance of other than standard policy, 9019
  Misleading statements, 9023
  Noncompliance with law, 9000
  Soliciting in certain cases, 8640
  Penalties, civil, 8622, 8624, 8634, 8973, 8999, 9000, 9010, 9011
  Penalty for defrauding, 12991-b4, 13055, 13059, 13060, 13094
  Permits to do business, See “Certificates of authority” above

Policies:
  Actions on policies, 8975-8987, 9019
  Additions, riders, and clauses permitted, 9017
  Cancellation, 8959, 8960, 8962, 8963, 8989
  Coinsurance and reduced rate clause, 8995
  Conditions and stipulations, effect on recovery, 8980-8987, 8990-8996
  Contents, 8901, 8909-8914
  Copy of application attached, 8924, 8975
  Copy of short rates attached, 8961
  Countersigning by agent, 8914
  Delivery by agent, 8914
  False statement of assets, penalty, 8971, 8973
  Fire insurance in unauthorized companies prohibited, exception, 9016
  Fire policies of foreign companies to be written and placed by agents, 8972
  Forfeiture or suspension, 8969
  Forms approved by state, 8988-8997
  Joint policies, form of, 9021-a1
  Kinds allowed, 8940, 8941
  Name of issuing company only printed on fire policy, penalty, 9021, 9023
  Notes taken for insurance, 8958
  Prorating, 8966, 9017(5)
  Restitution before cancellation, 8962, 9018(7)
  Risks limited, 8941
  Signatures of officers, 8943
  Standard form, penalty, 9017-9019
  Void stipulations, 8980-8986, 8990, 8996
  Waiver of conditions in interest of insured, 9020

Policy holders:
  Rights, 8919, 8925
  Voting by proxy, 9124-9127
  Promotion regulated, penalty, 8618-8623
  Prorating, 8996, 9017(3)
  Rates, 8959-8961, 9010
  Real estate purchase and sale, 8926
  Receivers, 8934-8937, 8941, 8964, 8965
  Reciprocal insurance exchange, 9025, 9083-9103
  Records, inspection, 8925
  Refunds of taxes, fines or fees, 8613-c3
  Reinsurance, 8941, 8942, 8955
  Reinsurance, plan how approved, expense, penalty, 9104-9114, 9110-9113

Reports, annual:
  Abstracts prepared, 8615
  Contents, 8945
  Exemption, 8458
INFORMATION COMPANIES, NONLIFE—Continued

Reports, annual—Continued

Foreign companies, 8948, 8954
Forms furnished, 8950
Penalty for not making, 8947
Statements showing compliance with law published by state, 8970

Risks:

Kinds, 8940
Limitation, 8941

Shares of stock:

Reduction authorized, 8903-b1
Sale as inducement to insurance prohibited, penalty, 8962
Sale excepted from law, 8917
Sale supervised, penalty, appeal, 8616–8623
Transfers of stock, 8939, 8944, 8997

Soliciting, when illegal, 8964

Stock companies:

Capital stock, 8964–8967
Dissolution, 8964
Dividends, penalty, 8936–8938
Examination, 8964
Fidelity and surety business, 8940(2)
Premiums, unearned, 8937, 8939
Receivers, 8964
Reserve fund, 8937

Solicited, 8964

Surplus, amount required, 8904, 8909

Stockholders:

Deficiencies made good, 8965
Liability, 8939, 8967
Penalty for violation of law regarding consolidation and reinsurance, 9118
Proportional representation on board of directors, 9128, 9129
Requisitions, when paid, 8965
Rights, 8939
Transfers of stock, 8944
Voting by proxy, 9124–9127

Stocks held, 8927(4)

Subscriptions, 8917

Surplus, amount required, 8904, 8909

Taxation:

Assessor's duty, 7028
Dates of payment, 7025
Debts deducted, 7030
Moneys and credits, 7029
Rates of levies fixed by law, 7025
Refunds, 8613-c8
Report to assessor, 7026, 7027
Shares of stock, 7025–7030

Workmen's compensation insurance companies, See main index head

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, STATE—Continued

Actuary to evaluate policies, 8654

Appeals from orders, 8623

Articles of incorporation approved, 8644, 8688, 8808, 8897–9000, 9036, 9072, 9073

Benefit societies, mutual, investigated, 8894, 8895
Bond of officers examined and filed, 9058, 9097–9099

Certificates of authority:

Agents supplied, 8957 See “Licensees” below
Issuance, 7023, 7025, 8648, 8651, 8657, 8702, 8724, 8806–8811, 8906, 8917, 8933, 8956, 9036, 9074, 9094, 12760–12763
Refusal, 8800, 8823, 8947, 8999, 8990

Revolutions, 8612-c1, 8624, 8632, 8634, 8641, 8667, 8710, 8743, 8815, 8835, 8888, 8989, 9013, 9096, 9098, 12760–12763

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, STATE—Continued

Certificates of authority—Continued

Suspension, 8634, 8658, 8659, 8669, 8745, 8762, 8815, 8835, 8888, 9008, 9019

Certificates of compliance issued, 8616, 8617

Clerks, 8608

Combinations of companies investigated and punished, 9012–9014

Commissioner of insurance, See Insurance Commissioner

Consolidation or reinsurance plans approved, 8662, 9111–9115

Employer's liability insurance companies supervised, 9027

Examinations:

Assessment insurance associations, 8696
Expenses, 8696, 8709, 8798, 8799, 9008, 9061
Foreign assessment associations, 8708
Fraternal beneficiary associations, results not published, 8798, 8886–8899, 9093
General provisions, 8625–8642

Insurance companies other than life, 8930, 8936, 8964, 8966, 8968

Interinsurance organizations, 9092

Mutual assessment insurance associations, 9052

Mutual insurance corporations, 9079

State mutual assessment insurance associations, 9061, 9062

Examiners and assistants:

Appointment, 8608, 8628, 8964

Bonds, 8609, 8629
Compensation, 8632, 8709
Expenses, how paid, 8631, 8632, 8889

Experts employed, compensation, 8630
Expenses, how paid, 8610, 8631, 8632

Fees and charges accounted for, 8612, 8633, 8763, 8764, 8790, 9007

Forms prepared for annual reports, 8950

Fraternal beneficiary association's charitable institutions supervised, 8858–8860

Funds advanced to mutual companies, repayment approved, 8912

General provisions, See State Boards, Commissions, and Departments

Information sought of companies other than life, 8949, 9052

Investments of insurance companies approved, 8737, 9040

Liability insurance companies approved, 1467–1478
Licenses granted to agents, refusal or revocation, 8957, 9068, 9085, 9094–9098, 9119–9122

Location, 8604

Mutual companies relieved from assessments, 8911

Policies of companies evaluated, 8654
Policy forms approved, 8668, 8671, 8678, 8692, 8988, 8989, 9013, 9025, 9065, 9075, 9101

Reciprocity between Iowa and other states enforced, 8612-c1

Records, books, and papers, 8611

Reincorporation approved, 8724, 8874

Report, annual, 247, 8614, 8615, 8696, 8822, 9070, 9044, 9075

Reports by insurance companies, 7025–7027, 8653, 8695, 8696, 8729, 8945–8948, 8954, 9028, 9044, 9090, 9092

Sales of real estate by insurance companies directed, 8736

Securities or cash deposits:

Additional security, when, 8655
Amount of deposit, 8655

Assessment life insurance associations, 8698, 8999, 8722, 8741–8745

Changes allowed, 8964

Distribution upon dissolution, 8663
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, STATE—Continued

Securities or cash deposits—Continued
Foreign companies, certificate, 8652
Fraternal beneficiary associations, 8830–8836
Interest collected by companies, 8665
Investment by commissioner, 8741–8745
Mutual companies, 8651
Stock companies, 8648
Valuation, rule applied, 8746
Supplies and postage, 302, 303
Table of short rates prepared, 8961
Tax receipts of companies filed, 7023, 7025
Trust agreements approved, 8674

INSURANCE EXCHANGES, RECIPROCAL
Actions on policies, notice, venue, judgment, 9087, 9089
Advisory committee’s power, 9097
Bond, 9097–9099
Contracts made, 9084
License, 9084, 9094, 9096, 9098
Office, 9085
Soliciting, conditions, 9095
Statements filed, 9086, 9087
Violations of law, penalties, 9095, 9096
Classes of insurance written, 8940(5d), 9025
Contracts, execution, 9084
Corporations authorized to make, 9093
Declaration, preliminary, of subscribers, 9086
Employers’ liability insurance, reserve required, 9025–9028
Examination, expenses paid, 9092
Fees payable, 9100
Notice of process, service, 9087, 9088
Penal offenses, 9095
Policy forms, 9101
Purposes, 9093
Reinsurance, conditions, 9102
Reports, 9090, 9092
Reserve required, deficiencies made good, 9091
Risks, maximum, of subscribers, 9090
Standard of solvency, 9091
Statutes applicable, 9103
Subscribers, preliminary showing, 9083, 9086
Tax, annual, 9100

INSURANCE POLICIES
See main index heads above, subhead “Policies”
Penalty for forgery, 13139(5), 13148

INSURANCE PROCEEDS
Distribution upon death or disability, 11919–11922, 12033, 12034, 12044

INSURANCE STATISTICS
Inclusion in census, 421

INSURRECTION
Expense of suppression, 286
Penalty for inciting, 12900–12909
Troops called out, 449

INTELLIGENCE BUREAUS
Regulation, municipal, 5743(4)

INTEMPERANCE
Defense to action on life insurance policy, 8769
Suppression referred to in court’s charge to grand jury, 13693

INTENTION
Effect in sales of personal property, rules, 9947, 9948

INTEREST
County warrants, 7400
Delinquent inheritance taxes, 7388
Deposits in banks of public funds, 6714, 7420-d1, 7420-d6
Diversion of interest on public funds, 7420-a1–7420-a22
Illegal rate prohibited, 9406, 9408, 9429–9431
Maximum rate:
Judgments and decrees, 9405
Money due, 9404
Money due, effect of tender when payee absent, 9447
On taxes, credit of, 7227, 7232, 7233
Railroad bonds, 7932, 7935
Rate allowed in general, 9404, 9429–9431
Rate allowed on loans over $300, 9408
Rate allowed on loans under $300:
Illegal rate, licensee penalized, 9423, 9435
Licensed business, 9420
Maximum rate, 9410, 9429
School warrants, 4518
State bonds, 138
State warrants, 135, 136, 7400
Usurious rate:
Assignee’s rights, 9409
Civil penalty, 9407
Criminal penalty, 9408
Loan sharks, 6994(4)

INTERINSURANCE EXCHANGES
Employers’ liability insurance, 9025–9028
Law applicable, 9083–9103

INTERLOCUTORY DECREES, See Decrees

INTERLOCUTORY QUESTIONS
Order of argument, 11486

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS
Counties and county officers prohibited as stockholders, 5294
Drainage and levee districts with pumping stations, 7651–7673
Drainage districts embracing part or whole of city or town, 7627–7637
Drainage districts in connection with United States levees, 7744–7751
Drainage of coal and mineral lands, 7758–7766
Eminent domain, 7803–7860
Highway drainage districts, 7638–7650
Individual drainage rights, 7715–7743
Intercounty levee or drainage districts, 7599–7626
Interstate drainage districts, 7752–7757
Levee and drainage districts on petition or by mutual agreement, 7421–7598
Liens of mechanics, 10270–10298
For a more detailed index see Mechanics’ Liens
Management of drainage or levee districts by trustees, 7674–7714
Mill dams and races, 7767–7796
Penalties for injuring, 13112–13131
Property condemned, powers conferred, 7803–7821
For a more detailed index see Eminent Domain
Reversion, 7861–7864
Water power improvements, 7797–7802

INTERPLEADER
Actions on warehouse receipts, 9677, 9678
Claimants of goods held by carrier, 8264
Law applicable, 11002–11006

INTERROGATORIES
Annexation to pleading, 11185
Answers, how used, 11185, 11186
Answers compelled by court, 11192
INTERROGATORIES—Continued
Answers submitted to jury in criminal cases, 13916
Continuance for not answering, exceptions, 11188
Copy served with deposition, 11364, 11371, 11380
Cross-interrogatories, See Cross-Interrogatories
Exception taken by adverse party, 11187
Filing to perpetuate testimony, 11400, 11402
Garnishment proceedings, 12157, 12162-12168
Judgment for failure to answer, 11191
Personal answers required, 11189
Preliminary examinations, 13534-13537
Time to answer, 11187
Verification of answers, 11190
INTERSTATE BRIDGES, See Bridges, Interstate
INTERSTATE DRAINAGE DISTRICTS
Law applicable, 7752-7757
INTERURBAN RAILWAYS
Actions, judgment liens, 11606, 11607
Appeals from railroad commission to district court, bonds, 8217, 8218, 8229, 8233
Appliances inspected, 8234, 8235
Bills of lading law, 8245-8299
Caboose cars, 7971
Cars, 8227
Conductor's power to eject passengers, 7996
Construction and operation, damages, 8206-8210
Contracts:
   Interest of city officers prohibited, 6534, 6656
   Purchase or lease of equipment recorded, 10033-10039
   Corporate existence, 8364
Corporation law applicable, See Corporations
Crossings, stopping required at railroads, penalties, 8028-8031
Definition, 8201
Drainage district's work, 7544, 7545
Duration of articles, 8364
Eminent domain, rights of, 7808-7821, 8201
Employee's claim for injury, 11606
Eminent domain, See Electric Railways
Free service to city officers prohibited, 6534, 6656
General provisions, See Electric Railways
Headlights, 7967-7970
Highways used, 8204-8209
Holding companies, 8434
Joint through shipments and rates, 8069-8079
Liens:
   Claims to workmen's compensation, 11606
   Judgment liens, priority, 11606, 11607
Penal offenses:
   Failure of employee to stop car at railroad crossing, 8031
   Failure to heat cars, 8228
   Failure to stop at railway crossings, 8031
Penal provisions:
   Drinking or carrying liquor on cars, 1937
   Injuring or obstructing, 13120
   Profit on sales of liquor, 7995
   Power used, 8213, 8220
   Railroad commission's powers and duties, 8234, 8235
   Railroad laws applicable, 8203
       For a more detailed index see Railroad Corporations
   Railroad tracks used, 8220-8223
   Regulation, municipal, 8211, 8212
   Relocation of railroad tracks in certain cities required, appeals, 8230-8233
INTERURBAN RAILWAYS—Continued
Renewal of articles, 8365-8370
Reservoirs and pipe lines for power, 8226
Shipments, See Railroad Shipments
Spur tracks, 8171-8176
Stock or bonds not exchangeable for tax certificates, 8196
Street railway law applicable, 8202
   For a more detailed index see Street Railways
Streets and avenues used, 8211
Supervision by state, 7874
Taxes voted in aid, 8181, 8200
Terminal facilities and power of other interurbans or street railways used, compensation, appeals, 8213-8219
Water supply, condemnation proceedings, compensation, 8221-8226
Wires, poles, and cables, 5904, 8213, 8234, 8235
INTERVENTION
Action of replevin, 12180
Attachment proceedings, 12136-12138
Decision, costs, 11175
Delay of action not permitted, 11175
Garnishment cases, 12176
Nonresident's bond, 11246, 11249
Persons permitted to intervene, 11174
Petition required, 11176
INTESTATE'S PROPERTY
Descent and distribution, 11986-12040
   For a more detailed index see Estates of Decedents
INTIMIDATION
Penal offenses, 12931, 13180
INTOXICATED PERSONS
Action for care of, 2054
Commitment to institutions, 3478-3482
Ejection as passengers, 7996
Liability for necessaries, 9931
Penalty for driving motor vehicle, 5027, 5076
INTOXICATING LIQUORS
Actions, civil:
   Care of intoxicated person, 2054
   Collection of payment, 2069, 2070
   Contracts invalid, 2066-2071
   Damages resulting from intoxication, 2055-2057, 2084
   Evidence, 2118
   Good faith holders, 2068
   Lease terminated, 2071
   Liability of pharmacists, 2116
   Recovery back of payments, 2065
   Recovery of liquor or its value, 2067
   Sureties on bonds, 2064, 2084
   Addicts committed to institutions, 3478-3482
   Attorney fees, 2023, 2023-a1, 2023-a2
   Cities affected by law, 6898
   Clergymen's permit to buy and transport, 2171-2180
   Condensation when seized, 1979, 2007, 1945-a6, 2117, 2154
   Contracts growing out of violation of law, 2055-2071
   Definition of term, 1923
   Evidence, 1923
   Federal statutes, 1945
   Ground for revocation of license of practitioner, 2492
   Interpretation of law, 1922
   Negotiable paper based on violation of law void, 2065-2068
INTOXICATING LIQUORS—Continued

Nuisances:
- Abatement bonds, 2036–2047
- Evidence, 2022, 2053
- Injunction and abatement, 2017–2053
- Mule tax, 2051, 2052
- Showing required, 2031–a1

Payments for liquor in violation of law, 2065–2070

Possession, effect, 1966–a1

Penal provisions:
- Accessories to violation, 1925
- Attempt to destroy liquors, 1966–a3
- Bootlegger, 1927
- Bringing to inmates of certain state institutions, 13366–13369
- Buildings used deemed nuisances, 1929, 1930
- Carrying on train, 1937, 1938
- Clergymen’s violations, 2179, 2180
- Clubrooms not to be used, 1933
- Collection of money for liquor, 2069
- Defense to charge of possession, 1966–a2
- Disposing of liquor to Indians, 13241
- Drinking on train, 1937
- Engaging in transportation, 1937, 1945–a1–1945–a3
- Failure to label for shipment, 1936
- False oath of permit holder, 2114
- False return of permit holder, 2115
- False statement to carrier, 1934
- Falsifying paper to procure liquor from drug store, 2100
- Fifth conviction, 1965
- Filling prescription more than once, 2115
- First conviction, 1926
- Intoxication, 1931, 1932, 5027, 5076
- Manslaughter, 12920
- Manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale, 1924–1927, 2170
- Parole by court prohibited, 3800
- Permit holders, 2103
- Pharmacist’s violations, 2110, 2115–2118
- Physician’s violations, 2108
- Sale of drugged liquors, 13240
- Sale to national guardsmen, 457
- Second and subsequent conviction, 1964, 1965–d2
- Shipping violations, 1934, 1936, 1937, 1941
- Wholesale druggists, 2155, 2156

Permit holders:
- Clergymen, 2171–2180
- Manufacturers, 2164–2170
- Pharmacists, 2072–2129
- Report by manufacturer, 2169–a1
- Reports to county auditor, 2150–2163
- Wholesale druggists, 2130–2158

Permits to ship, 2171–2180

Prescription by physicians, 2093, 2095, 2104–2110
2115, 2118

Presumption from possession, 1966–a1

Regulations, municipal, 5744(9)

Sale, where made, 1928

Search warrant proceedings, 1967–1999

Seizure and destruction, sheriff’s fees, 1945–a6, 1979, 2007, 2117, 2154, 5191(15)

Transportation:
- Action, criminal, defenses and venue, 1945–a2, 1945–a3
- Carrier entitled to proof of right to receive shipment, effect of not proving, 1945–a4–1945–a6
- Clergymen’s permit, 2171
- General regulations, 1934–1945
- Interstate as felony, 1945–d1
- Liquor for clergymen, 2174–2178
- Shipments by wholesaler, 2142, 2148–2154

INTOXICATING LIQUORS—Continued

Transportation by conveyances:
- Definition of “conveyance”, 2000
- Forfeiture or other procedure, notice, liens, 2006–2013
- Information and return filed, 2005
- Seizures by officers, custody of conveyance, release, 2001–2004
- Use in or near mines prohibited, 1295

Violations of law:
- Clerk to report convictions, 1925–b1
- County attorney’s duty, 1950–1966
- Informations, 1946–1955, 1966
- Judgment lien, 1960–1963
- Peace officer’s duty, expense, 1946–1949
- Report, 5151(14)

INTOXICATION

See also Drunkenness

Action, civil, for damages, 2055–2057, 2084

Compensation not allowed for injury caused, 1375(3), 1376

Defense to action on life insurance policy, 8769

Ground for loss of license to practice, 2492

Ground for removal from office, 1091, 1117

Penalty, when remitted, 1931, 1932

INVASION

Troops called out, 448, 449

INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Laws applicable, 8581–c1–8581–c27

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Sale on installment plan regulated, 8517–8524

Sale regulated, 8581–c1–8581–c27

INVESTMENTS

Duties of persons making, 12773–12775

Funds of persons under control of law or court, how invested, 12772–12775

Nonactive funds, 12776–b1

INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE

Constitutional provisions, I, 23

IOWA, See State

IOWA CITY

Child welfare research station, 3950, 3951

Hospital for children and adults, 4005–4030

Psychopathic hospital, 3954–3998

State university, 3946–3953

IOWA CROP PEST ACT

Laws constituting, 4062–b1–4062–b24

IOWA ESTATE TAX

Laws applicable, 7397–c1–7397–c14

IOWA HORSE AND MULE BREEDERS’ ASSOCIATION, See Horse and Mule Breeders’ Association

IOWA SECURITIES ACT

Laws applicable, 8581–c1–8581–c27

IRRIGATION WORKS

Private construction, 1855
ISLANDS AND ABANDONED RIVER CHANNELS
Application or scope of law, 10221, 10241
Deeds or patents, 10232, 10239, 10245
Leases for cash authorized, 10231, 10237, 10241-10245
Penalty for trespass, 13105
Proceedings preliminary to sale:
Action to determine state's title against occupants, 10239
Advertisement of sale, bids, 10230, 10242
Application for survey, 10222-10224
Appraisement of land, expense, 10227, 10229, 10242
Boundary commission appointed, 10233, 10234
Commissioners to appraise, appointment and compensation, 10227, 10229, 10242, 10244
Deposit money, when refunded, 10240
Expenses, how paid, 10244
Survey, expense, 10225, 10233, 10242
Sale of islands, bars, and channels:
Authority, to whom granted, 10221, 10241
Cash sales, 10237, 10244
Islands owned by state, 1823, 10241-10245
Lands held in possession of person or corporation for ten years or more, 10238-10240
Purchase money, when refunded, 10236
Rights of bona fide occupants, 10230, 10238
Sale price, 10230, 10231, 10242
Sale or gift to county, 6609
ISSUE
Definition of term in property law, 63(7)
Devise or conveyance of life or other limited estate since 1907, effect, 10060
ISSUES IN ACTIONS
Equitable, trial in ordinary actions, 10947
Garnishment proceedings, 12168, 12171
General issues abolished, 11108
Issues upon indictments, how tried, 13793-13804
Kinds of issues, 11426, 11427
Joinder of issues, 10960, 10961
Making up before change of venue, 11414
Partition proceedings, 12319
Reference by court, 11429, 11520, 11521
Separate trial when united, 10961
Trial by referees, 11520-11535
Trial of issues, 11428-11437
Trial upon amendment to cure defective pleading, 11559
ITINERANT PHYSICIANS
Definition, 2511
License, fee, 2512-2515, 2516(8)
Penalty for practicing without license, 2512
Report of violation of law, 2524
Rise of construction, 2514
ITINERANT VENDORS
Drugs, 3148, 3149, 7177
License, fee, 7174-7178
Merchants, 5743(8), 7178
Penal offense, 7177, 7178
Regulation, municipal, 5743(3, 6)
JACKS
Certificates of soundness required, 2619
Liens of owners for service, 2967-2975
JAILS
Apartments, separate, for women and minors, 5499, 5500
Applicability of law to municipal jails, 5772
Births and deaths recorded, 2407-2409
JAILS—Continued
Bonds to erect, 5688
Books lent by state, 4535
Chief of police, duties, 5499, 5501, 5504, 5508, 5516, 5520
Expense of keeping county prisoners, 5511
Free lodging for one night for tramp, 13935
Housing law applicable, 6292(9)
Inspectors, 5505-5509
Investigation by grand jury, 13703, 13704
Keeper's duties, 5499-5504, 5508, 5514, 5516, 5517, 5518, 5520
Penalty for burning, 12991-b2
Prisoners:
Annoyance, penalty, 5521
Calendar of sheriff, return to judge, 5502, 5503
City prisoners kept at city's expense, 5772, 10669, 10709
Commitment to jail of another county, expense, 13965
Cruel and inhuman treatment, penalty, 5519
Discipline when refractory, 5510, 5517
Earnings paid to city or county, 5514, 5516, 5518
Escapes prevented and punished, discipline, report, 5502, 5517, 13355-13359
Examination, 5509
Family at home, how supported, 10455-10458
Fee for conveying to jail, 13479
Food, water, and clothing, 5501, 5510
Indictment and trial, 13765, 13769
JEWELRY
Taxation, 6953(10)
JEWES
Attendance as jurors, when excused, 11475
Excepted from blue law, 13227
JITNEY BUSSES
Application for license, 5935
Bond, 5930-5934
Cities under special charter, 6769(5926-5937)
Exclusion from certain streets, 5927-5929
License, 5936
Penal offenses, 5937
Regulation, municipal, 5926
Routes and schedules, 5926
JOINER OF ACTIONS
Action for partition, 12311
Actions pending joined on motion, 11226
JOINDER OF ACTIONS—Continued

Barred in certain actions:
- Divorce, 10469
- Mandamus, 12450
- Quo warranto, 12418
- Real actions, 12230, 12280, 12311
- Replevin, 12178
- Separate trials, 11437

JOINDER OF PARTIES

Actions in which not required, 10974, 10975
- Common carriers, 10977-10980
- Coparties on appeal, 12835
- Court’s power to require, 10981
- Defendants, 10973, 10993
- Guardians and insane persons, 11001
- Husband and wife, 10993
- Partners, 10983
- Person interested with plaintiff, 10969, 10970
- Plaintiffs, 10969, 10970, 10973
- Separate trials, 11437
- Sheriff and creditor, 11005, 11006

JOINT AND SEVERAL OBLIGATIONS

Parties defendant in action, 10975, 10976

JOINT COMMITTEES

General assembly, witnesses, 28, 46
Retrenchment and reform, 39-46

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Bulletin, 242

JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS

False statements, penalty, 8404

JUDGES OF ELECTION, See Elections and Elections, Primary

JUDGMENT BY CONFESSION

Allowance in certain cases, 12669
- Execution of judgment, 12671
- Judgment entered by clerk, 12668, 12671
- Justice court, 10571
- Offer in appeal from justice court, 10601
- Offer or conditional offer by defendant in certain cases, effect of acceptance or nonacceptance, 12678-12685
- Offer to confess after action brought, 12675-12677
- Offer to confess before action, 12672-12674
- Statement by defendant required, 12670

JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT

Amount of recovery computed, 11590, 11591
- Conclusive as to title of property, 11597
- Cross-examination of witnesses, 11591
Defendant’s rights when served by publication, 11593-11596
Effect on action for money due, 11204
Equitable proceedings, 11592
Failure to plead over after demurrer, 11148
Grounds, 11587, 11588
Justice court cases, 10545-10548, 10604
Motion to set aside, 10681
New trial permitted to defendant served by publication, 11565-11569
Personal judgment prohibited, exception, 11600, 11601
Prohibited in action for restoration of lost records, 12260
Relief granted, 11573
Security, when required of plaintiff, 11594
Service of copy on defendant served by publication, 11586, 11599
Setting aside, 11589, 11593
Waiver of trial by jury, 11519

JUDGMENT DEBTOR

Equitable proceedings to subject property to execution, 11815-11818
Garnishment, 12158
Proceedings for discovery of property, 11800-11814

JUDGMENT DOCKET

Entries by sheriff, 11669, 11673
Foreclosure entries, 12387, 12388
Keeping by clerk, 10829(2)
Memorandum of habeas corpus proceedings entered, 12510
Record of executions, 11655
Stay bond recorded, 11709

JUDGMENT IN CIVIL CASES

Abatement matter declared, 11569
Actions involving judgments:
- Action to enjoin, 12527
- Foreign judgments, limitation, 11007(7), 11014
- Limitation, 11007(6-8), 11009
- Pleading jurisdiction, 11205, 11208
- Adjudication of action, final, 11567
- Agreement of parties, 11579
- Annulment in equity, 10952
- Appeals:
  - Affirmance, 11440, 12848, 12871-12873, 12875
  - For a more detailed index see Appeals
  - Inferior court cases, 12822-12825, 12836
  - Justice court cases, 10601-10604
  - Part of judgment appealed from, 12836
  - Supreme court cases, 12871-12879
  - Arrest by motion, 11554-11559
- Assignment:
  - Foreign fiduciary officers, 11897-11900
  - Fraudulent, 11586
- Attachment, 12099
- Bar to judgment, 10989, 10997, 11000
- Basis:
  - Merits of case, 11563
  - Modified verdict, 11559
  - Report of referee, 11526
  - Special findings of jury, 11514
- Bond to suspend in real action, 12254
  - Claim against estate of decedent, 11967
- Collusion, effect, 12556
- Compromise by supervisors, 5136-5138
- Confession of judgment, 9465(2), 12668-12677
  - Consistent with case made, 11573
  - Bond to suspend in real action, 12254
  - Collusion, effect, 12556
  - Compromise by supervisors, 5136-5138
  - Confession of judgment, 9465(2), 12668-12677
  - Claim against estate of decedent, 11967
- Contempt punishable, 11648, 12542(5)
- Conveyance of real property:
  - Approval by court, 11617, 11620
  - Commissioner appointed by court, 11613
  - Deed, contents and form, 11614-11618
  - Recording required, 11619
  - Title passed by deed, 11615, 11616
  - Costs included, 11622-11647
  - Counterclaim or affirmative relief, 11578
- Discharge, on motion, 11585
  - See Satisfaction
- Effect on claims not used by way of counterclaim, 10952
- Enforcement:
  - Attachment for contempt, 11648, 12542(5)
  - Election contest, 1017, 1038
  - Execution, 6736, 11648-11754
  - Foreign judgments, See “Foreign judgments”
  - Married women, 10992
  - Optional procedure when one or more defendants not served with notice, 11091
  - Partnerships, 10983
- Special execution asked in pleadings, 11570
JUDGMENT IN CIVIL CASES—Continued

Enforcement—Continued

Stay of execution, 11706–11716, 12254, 12858–12867
Entry only upon surrender of obligation sued on, 11582-cl
Entry on record, complete record, 10794, 10795, 10821, 10830(2), 11582–11584
Errors of court in giving, 10949
Exchange for public bonds, 1179
Execution, See “Enforcement” above

Foreign judgments:
Action to enforce, limitation, 11007(7)
Bar to enforcement, 11014
Federal courts, 11050
Proof, 11305, 11306
Form of final adjudication, 11567
See “Enforcement” above

Execution, 10575
Errors of court in giving, 10949
Entry on record, complete record, 10794, 10795, 10821, 10830(2), 11582–11584

Judgment in civil cases:

Interest rate on money due, 9405, 11643
Judgment against some, no bar to action against
Entry only upon surrender of obligation sued on,
Judgment against one of joint defendants, 11572
Form of final adjudication, 11567

See “Enforcement” above

Justice court judgments:
Interlocutory decree, error, 10949
Judgment against one of joint defendants, 11572
Judgment against some, no bar to action against
other persons jointly bound, 10976
Judgment by default, 10978
Judgment on verdict or special verdict, or when case is reserved, 11575, 11576

Judgment or final order on motion:
Authorized in certain cases, 11608
Notice served, form, 11609, 11610
Time allowed for filing motion, 11611
Written pleadings not required, 11612

Legalization of certain judgments:
Appeal from default, 10604
Appeals, 10582–10604
Costs for dismissal of action, exception, 10543, 10544, 10559
Costs in action on written contract, 10510, 10514
Defaults, 10545–10548, 10604
Entry on docket, 10517(8), 10557, 10664
Execution, 10675
Motion in arrest prohibited, 10555
Mutual judgments set off, 10560–10570
Setting aside, new trial, execution recalled, 10548–10550
Transcripts, certified to clerk, 10562–10574, 10622, 10623
Verdicts exceeding jurisdiction, 10558, 10559
Writs of error, 10605–10613

Particular judgments:
Action against owner of boat or raft, 12565
Action for money due, 9405

JUDGMENT IN CRIMINAL CASES

See also Former Conviction or Acquittal

Particular judgments—Continued

Action for waste, 12403
Action on usurious contract, 9407
Actions against executors, 12053, 12062
Arbitration award, 12707
Certiorari proceedings, 12464
Conciliation settlements, 10821
Controversy submitted on agreed statement of facts, 12688, 12693
Forcible entry and detainer, 12283
Foreclosure proceedings, 12371, 12376, 12387, 12398
Garnishment cases, 12157, 12166, 12169, 12170, 12174, 12175
Interrogatories unanswered, 11191
Mandamus, 12451, 12453
Municipal court cases, 10681
Partition proceedings, 12320–12325, 12334–12338
Paternity, action to determine, 12667-a35–12667-a37
Quo warranto, 12425–12432
Real actions, 12240
Recovery of real property, 12247–12257
Replevin proceedings, 12181, 12192–12196, 12198
Prayer for judgment in pleadings, 11112, 11118
Record kept by clerk, costs, 10830(2), 11582–11584, 11621
Recovery by city from person liable over, 6735
Release, See “Satisfaction” below
Relief granted, extent, 11573
Remand to inferior court, 12875, 12876
Restoration of lost or destroyed real estate record, 12260
Reversal by supreme court, 12871, 12877, 12878
Reversal for error or defect in proceeding, 11228

Satisfaction:
Bonds, municipal, to pay off, 6252–6264
Execution by corporation, 10069
Foreign fiduciary officers, 11897–11900
General provisions, 11583, 11621
Payment by school districts, 4400–4405
Proceeds of attachment used, 12322
Tax levy to pay off, 6222, 6862, 6985, 7216
Several judgment, 11571, 11572
Stay of execution, 11706–11716, 12254, 12858–12867
Summary judgment on bond for costs, 11252
Superior court cases, 10716
Transcripts filed in district court, 1044, 10682, 10684, 10745

Vacation or modification:
Additional judgment rendered in case of failure of plaintiff in error, costs, 12900
Effect on liens and securities, 12797
Grounds, 12787
Grounds to vacate tried first, 12798
Injunction to suspend proceedings, 12799
Motion to correct mistake or irregularity, 12791
Petition, limitation, 12792, 12793
Proceedings, 12794, 12796
Trial by court, 12798
Valid defense required, 12796, 12798
Writ of error proceedings in justice court cases, 10612

JUDGMENT IN CRIMINAL CASES

See also Former Conviction or Acquittal

Acquittal:
Bar to another prosecution, 13457, 13807, 13808
Constitutional provisions, I, 12
Insanity as ground, 13932
Judgment after informal verdict, 13927
Plea to indictment, 13799, 13801, 13804, 13805
JUDGMENT IN CRIMINAL CASES—Continued

Acquittal—Continued

Reasonable doubt as ground, 13917

Time for judgment, 13950

Verdict as to some defendants, 13921

Appeals to supreme court, 13994–14018

Appearance by defendant showing cause against, 13955–13958

Arrest of defendant, 13952–13954

Arrest of judgment:

Court’s motion, 13948

Defendant held to answer for offense as upon preliminary examination, 13949

Definition of motion, 13946

Determinable in vacation, 13958–d1

Grounds for motion, 13946

Time of making motion, 13947

Bail allowed upon appeal, 13866

Cash bail used to pay off, 13830

Commitment to jail of another county, 13965

Constitutional provisions, I, 12

Conviction, time for judgment, 13951

Costs, 5191-a, 13968

Court’s discretion as to sentence, 13962

Cumulative sentences, 13969

Death penalty, execution, 13975–13993

Effect of appeal by state, 14001

Election by court in case of sentences for two or more offenses, 13962

Entry, 13968–al

Execution, stay, 6725, 13970–13977, 13990

Execution of death penalty, 13978–13993

Forfeiture of bail, 13633–13636, 13953

Imprisonment for fine, 5737, 13964

Indeterminate sentences, 13960, 13961

Judgment on written plea of guilt, 13669–13671

Judgment on demurrer, 13798, 13809

Judgment on motion for new trial decided first, 13958

Lien of fine upon real estate, 13969

Municipal court, 10682

Inferior courts, 10574

Judgment against railway, priority, 13960, 13961

Sentence in vacation, 13958–d1

Transcript to district court, 6726

JUDGMENT LIENS

Effect of stay of execution, 11716

Execution sale vacated for lack of, 11734

Fine as lien on real estate, 13969

Judgment against railroad, priority, 11606, 11607

Imprisonment for fine, 5737

Municipal court, 10682

Period of validity, 11602

Preservation on modification of judgment, 12797

Priority, 11606

Prohibition law violations, 1960–1963

Proof of return of service of notice, 11066

Place of commitment, 13963, 13965

Presence of defendant, when required, 13952

Rendition by jury, when authorized, 13915

Sentence in vacation, 13958–d1

Transcript to district court, 6726

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Constitutional provisions, V, 1–14

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

Constitutional provisions, V, 10

Election, general, 594, 597, 517

Judges to alternate in holding terms, 10775, 10776

N Nomination of candidates, 665–675, 759

Number and extent, 10768

Number of judges in each, 10768

JUDICIAL FUNCTION

Exercise questioned by certiorari, 12456

JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION, See Construction, Rules of

JUDICIAL NOTICE

City ordinances in district court, 5735

Distance between place of trial and place of service of original notice, 11059(3)

Matters so noticed not pleaded, 11211

Privilege pleaded in indictment, 13752

Privilege of return of service of notice, 11066

Seal of railroad commission, 7871

Statute pleaded, 11198

FEEs and mileage, payment, 5143

Fees in justice court, 10632

Grand jurors, See Grand Jurors

JURISDICTION

See also particular courts, subhead “Jurisdiction”

Actions of forcible entry and detainer, 12267

Appearance of defendant to attack, 11088

Concurrent, over boundary waters, 3

Constitutional provisions, V, 4, 6

Jurisdiction ceded to United States, 4

Justice court, 10602, 10603, 13557

Lack of evidence, 13641

Pleading in action on judgment, 11205, 11208

State of Iowa, 1–4

Superior court, 10716

Supreme court, 12822, 12885

Tested by certiorari, 12456

Want of, ground for discharge of jury, 13868

JURISDICTION OF PUBLIC OFFENSES

Bigamy cases, 13455

Conviction or acquittal in one county bar to action in another, 13457

District court’s jurisdiction, 13449

Dueling outside, death inside state, 13456

Jurisdiction in any one of two or more counties in certain cases, 13454

Offenses committed on or near boundary of two counties, 13452

Offenses committed within two or more counties, 13451

Offenses completed within state, 13450

Offenses on trains or boats, 13453

Persons subject to laws of Iowa, 13448

Pleading and proof, 13751

JURORS IN GENERAL

Bribery, 12542(4)

Exemptions, 10677, 10860

Fees and mileage, payment, 5143

Fees in justice court, 10632

Grand jurors, See Grand Jurors
JURORS IN GENERAL—Continued

Mileage, when refused, 5143, 10676
Municipal court, 10664, 10675-10680
Petit jurors, See Petit Jurors
Police courts, 5730
Superior court, 10729, 10732
Trial jurors, 11459-11482 For a more detailed index see Trial Jurors

JURY, See Coroner's Jury, Grand Jury, and Trial Jury

JURY COMMISSIONS
Appointment, 10849-10852
Assistants, 10858
Commission to draw jurors, 10848
Commission to make jury list, 10849-10858
Compensation and expenses, 10857
Ex officio commission, 10848
Instructions, 10855
Jurors drawn, 10873-10888, 10892-10896, 10902, 10906
Jury lists prepared, 10859-10866, 10905
Members for municipal court, duties, 10672-10675
Notice to meet, 10879, 10906
Oath, 10854
Penal offense, 10904
Qualifications, 10850
Term of office, 10854
Vacancy, 10853

JURY FEE
Amount charged as costs, 11629

JURY LISTS
Certification, 10869
Commission to make, 10849-10858
Correction of illegality in originals, 10905
Filing, 10870-10872
Jury commission's power, 10859-10866
Power of judges of election, 10867
Power of supervisors, 10868

JURY SERVICE
Excuses, 10844
Penal provision, 10845
Persons exempt, 461, 1656, 10843, 11476

JURY TRIAL, See Trial by Jury

JUSTICE
Conspiracy to injure, 13162
Penalty for obstructing, injunction allowed, 13170, 13171
Speedy justice, 10820-10824

JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF
Attorney general as head, 148-153

JUSTICE COURT—Continued
Commencement of action, notice, 10519-10525
Constable's powers and duties, 10629, 10630
Constables specially appointed, 10627
Continuances, 10530-10533
Counterclaims, 10535, 10536
Costs:
Bond or cash for security, 11253
General provisions, 10632, 10636(22)
New trial, 10550
Security for costs, 10510, 10511, 10514, 10525, 10527, 10528

Criminal proceedings:
Appeal, bail, witness bound over, 13599-13603
Appearance and pleas of defendant, 13565-13568
Arrest of defendant, 13562-13564
Change of venue, 13569, 13570
Costs, 13590
Execution of judgment, 13595-13598
Fees, accounting and report, 10538-10640
Informations, 13558-13561
Judgment, 13587-13594
Jurisdiction, 13557
Report, quarterly, 10641
Selection of jury, 13571-13581
Trial, 13582-13586
Trial and judgment on appeal, 13604-13608
Violation of city ordinances, 10705
Depositions, 11376
Dismissal of action, 10543, 10559
Disqualification in certain cases, 10818

Docket:
Entries required, 10510, 10517, 10557, 10654, 10659
Furnished by supervisors, 10516
Pleadings entered, 10534
Error, writs of, 10605-10613, 10706

Executions:
Balance between mutual judgments, 10565, 10566
Criminal cases, 13595
Entry on docket, 10517(9)
Form, 10576
Garnishment proceedings, 10580, 10616
General provisions, 11705, 11748
Indemnifying bonds, 11705, 11748
Issuance or renewal by successor, 10633
Judgment by confession, 10571
Judgment of predecessor, 10623, 10624, 10633
Prohibited after filing transcript, 10574
Property sold, 10581
Recall in case of appeal, 10590
Recall on grant of new trial, 10550
Renewal by indorsement, 10578, 10579
Restitution on reversal of judgment, 10613
Return, 10577
Setting off, 10567
Time limit for issuance, 10575

Expenses, report, 5151(6), 5259(2), 5293
Fee bills issued and served, 11754

Fees:
Amounts for various services, 10636, 10638
City or town cases, 5733, 5734
Constable's fees, 10637-10639
Report and payment, 10634, 10635, 10639
Report of criminal fees and fines, 10840
Fines paid to county treasurer, receipts filed, 13596, 13598
Forfeiture of bail filed with clerk, 13634
Interchange of justices in case of disability, 10626
Judgments, 10557-10574 For a more detailed index see Judgments, subhead "Justice court judgments"
JUSTICE COURT—Continued

Jurisdiction:

- Action for driving away stock, 13138
- Actions excepted, 10502, 10503
- Amount in controversy limited, 10503
- Attachment proceedings, 10507, 10615-10619
- Constitutional provision, XI, 1
- Contempt punishable, 12541
- Convicts jailed, 5737
- Court held in cities or towns, 5733, 5734
- Criminal cases, I, 11; 13161, 13557
- Extent in civil cases, 10502, 10503
- Fines and penalties imposed under city ordinances, 5736
- Forcible entry and detainer, 12263-12284
- Garnishment proceedings, 10580, 10616, 10617, 12157
- Mandatory order, 12440-12443
- Nuisances abated, 12399
- Ownership of lost property decided, 12210
- Powers restricted, 10518
- Real property actions transferred, other causes retained, 10540, 10541
- Replevin proceedings, 10506, 10614, 12181-12183
- Verdicts in excess of jurisdiction, 10558
- Juror's fees, 10632, 10846

Jury trial:

- Demand necessary, 10542
- Discharge of jury, 10554
- Instructions barred, 10555
- Jurors summoned, 10552, 10554
- Demand necessary, 10542
- Jurors summoned, 10552, 10554
- Instructions barred, 10555
- Verdicts in excess of jurisdiction, 10558
- Selection of jury, 10553

Juvenile delinquents transferred, 3634
- Money collected, 10630
- Motions not to be entertained, 10555
- New trials, 10549-10551, 10555, 10612
- Parties, 10518
- Place of bringing suit, 10504-10515
- Pleadings, 10520, 10527, 10528, 10534-10536

Proceedings:

- Business on Sunday, 10819
- Open to public, exceptions, 10817
- Process into another county, 10628
- Same as in district court except as modified, 10518

Records (dockets and papers):

- Deposit with county auditor, transcripts, 10621, 10622
- Deposit with successor, 10620
- Transcripts by successor or other justice, 10623, 10624
- Records and business of city or town courts taken over after discontinuance, 5602
- Sheriff's powers and duties, 10630
- Successor, how chosen, powers, 10621-10625, 10633

Transcripts:

- Case of change of venue, transfer, or appeal, 10538, 10540, 10587
- Judgments, 10623
- Trials, time, 10523, 10538
- Verdicts, 10556-10559, 10614
- Witness fees, unclaimed, 10634, 10635
- Witness fees and mileage, 11326-11332

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Acknowledgments, 10085, 10094, 10104
- Appraisers appointed, 4581
- Assemblies, unlawful, dispersed, 13342, 13346
- Bonds, 1065, 1088
- Books of holders of liquor permits open to inspection, 2097
- Canvas of city votes, 860
- Compensation, 10629
- Constables, appointment, 10627, 10629

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—Continued

Coroner's duties performed, 5217
- Election, 522
- Eustray book, 12200
- Estrays, duties of justice, 3007-3026
- Fees, accounting, 3010, 3026, 10636, 10639
- General provisions, See Township Officers
- Information filed against coroner's suspect, 5212, 5213
- Marriages solemnized, 10436-10441
- Oaths administered, 1215
- Penal offenses, 3024, 10104, 10635, 12557, 13308, 13345-13349
- Penalty for false personation, 13307
- Powers as magistrate, 13404

JUVENILE COURT

Adoption approved, 3638
- Aid for widows ordered, 3641-3643
- Charge of crime, 3632

Commitments:

- Alternative commitments, 3637
- Boys and girls to training schools, 3689, 3690
- General provisions, 3633, 3636-3640
- Indigent persons to hospital, 4005-4017
- Mandatory commitments, 3646-3652
- To juvenile home, 3699
- To private institutions, revocation, 3666, 3668
- To soldiers' orphans' home, 3709
- Truants, 4422
- Wayward girls, 3677-3683

Constitution, 3606
- Court always open, 3609
- Feeble-minded children detained, 3453
- Guardianship decreed, 3638
- Hearings, custody of child, 3629-3631
- Indigent persons to hospital, 4005-4017
- Jurisdiction, 3605
- Juvenile delinquency cases, 3658-3661-c1
- Notice of hearing served, 3623-3626
- Nuisances, 12399
- Probation officers, 3613, 3616
- Refusal to produce child, arrest, 3627, 3628
- Religious beliefs respected, 3640
- Reports to board of control, 3656
- Statutes liberally construed, 3657
- Support of child by parent ordered, 3644, 3645
- Trial on information, 3632-3636

JUVENILE COURT OFFICERS

Cigarette law to be enforced, 1555

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Contributing to delinquency, penalty, 3658-3661-c1
JUVENILE HOME, STATE
Adoption or placing under contract, 3702
Children committed, transfers, discharge, reports, 3646-3652, 3656, 3699
Counties liable for support, 3703
Government by board, 3287-3365 See State Institutions
Instruction, 3698
Objects, 3698
Penalty for aiding inmates to escape or bringing them liquor or drugs, 13365
Release by board of control, conditions, 3650, 3650-al
State agents:
Appointment, 3317
Duties, 3319
Expenses, 3320, 3321
Rooms and supplies, 3318
Transfers, 3701
Voluntary application for admission, 3700
KEGS
Registration authorized, 13063-13065
KENO
Penal provisions, 13198, 13210-13215
KEROSENE, See Oils, Illuminating
KIDNAPPING
Definition and punishment, 12981
Penalty for kidnaping for ransom, 12983
Place of bringing criminal action, 13454(1)
KINDERGARTENS
Establishment authorized, 4266
KINETOGRAPH
Penalty for exhibiting pictures of prize fights, 13186-13188
KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS
Housing law applicable, 6329(3) For a more detailed index see Housing Law, subhead “Multiple dwellings”
KLONDIKE TABLE
Penalty for having, destruction, 13210-13215
KNUCKLES
Penal provisions, 12936, 12937, 12950, 12957
KU KLUX KLAN
Penal offenses, 12916, 12931, 12932
LABELS, MARKS, AND BRANDS—Continued
Registration—Continued
Injunction to prevent infringement, damages, 9871-9873
“Made in Iowa” trademark, 9878, 9879
Requirement, general, 9867
LABOR AND MATERIAL ON PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS
Abandonment of work, 10320
Actions to enforce claims, 10313, 10314
Attorney fees, 10318
Bond, action on, 10314, 10323
Bond or security required, 10300-10304
Definitions, 10299
Filing of claims, 10305-10309, 10322
Foreclosure on security, 10317
Judgment for deficiency, 10319
Order of paying claims, 10315, 10316
Parties to action, 10314
Payments regulated, 10310
Primary road improvements, 10321
Retained percentage of contract price, 10310-10312-d1
LABOR, BUREAU OF
Commissioner in charge, 1510-1522
Penal offense, 1525(3)
Reports and records preserved, 1523
Reports of employers received, 1493, 1521
LABOR COMMISSIONER
Appeals as to fire escapes heard, 1676
Appointment, term of office, 1511
Arbitration awards published, 1509
Arbitration of labor disputes petitioned, 1496
Bond, 1063(13)
Bulletsins published, 1513(5)
Child labor law enforced, 1531(2), 1533, 1541
Cooperation with state board, 3853(5), 3854
Deputy, 1063(14), 1519
Duties in general, 1513, 1514
Employers notified in certain cases, 1492, 1521
Employment agencies investigated, 1550
Employment bureau, 1542-1545
Expenses, 1517
Factory inspectors appointed and directed, 1515, 1516
Fire escape law, 1664-1676, 2843
General provisions, See State Officers
Health and safety appliances- installed by order, 1482
Inspectors of buildings directed, 1669, 1674
Member of state board for vocational education, 3838
Names of employers held confidential, 1522
Office, 1510
Penal offense, 1525(3)
Postage and supplies, 302, 303
Premises entered, 1518
Prosecutions begun, 1520
Report, biennial, 246
Report of woman factory inspector, 1516
Vacancy in office, 1512
Witnesses subpoenaed, fees, 1519
Workshops exempted from providing blowers and pipes, 1489
LABOR DAY
Effect on negotiable paper, 9545
LABOR DISPUTES
Arbitration, 1496-1509
Suspension required, 1507
LABOR ORGANIZATIONS
Incorporation, 8582
LABELS, MARKS, AND BRANDS—Continued
Animals, 2976-2978
Binder twine, penalty, 13067, 13068
Cold storage articles and containers, 2865, 2866, 2871
Commercial feeds, 3114-3116
Counterfeiting or use, penalty, 9874, 9875, 9883, 13062, 13157
Foods, drugs, paints, and other articles, 3037-3044
Gold, silver, and alloys, 1906-1914
Infringement prohibited, penalty, 9867, 9871-9875, 9883
Liquor shipments, 1934-1938
Mattresses, 3221
Penal provisions, 1914, 3047-3053, 9874, 9875, 9883, 13020, 13061, 13062, 13157
Registration:
Alterations, 9870, 13061
Certificate, use as evidence, 9868, 9869
Fees payable, 9868, 9870
LABOR STATISTICS
Collection and compilation, 1513, 1518

LABOR UNIONS
Free railroad transportation, 8128(8)
Incorporation, 8582
Recognition of rights, 9916

LABORERS
See also Employees
Agricultural laborers excepted from workmen's compensation act, 1361(3)
Claims for wages preferred, 11971, 12732
Judgment for wages, execution, 11706
Lien allowed when not paid, 10270-10298, 10343-
10344 For a more detailed index see Mechanics' Liens
Miner's lien, 10324
Penalty for working on Sunday, 13227
Public improvements, contracts and bonds, 10299-
10323

LAMPS
Approval, 3205-3207
Oils used inspected, 3197-3199
Penalty for breaking on streets, or removing, 13097, 13098

LAND, See Real Property
LANDING FIELDS
Laws applicable, 5903-c1-5903-c11
LAND OFFICE, FEDERAL
Commissioner, 97
Lists of federal grants certified, 99
Records or copies used as evidence, 11294-11304

LAND OFFICE, STATE
Access to records, 92, 96
Books and records, 89-91
Boundary commission's report filed, 10234
Clerk's duties and salary, 92
Copies of records furnished, 92
Errors in records corrected, 95, 98
List of federal grants made, 99
Office kept by clerk, 92
Patents issued and recorded, 93, 94, 100, 101
Records and books, 85, 89-92, 95, 10232
Records or copies used as evidence, 11294-11304
School lands, sale, 4475
Survey records and maps, 96, 10226, 10227, 10242
Tract books, 90, 91, 95

LAND PATENTS
Action to test validity, 12417(5)
Island or abandoned river channel, 10232, 10239,
10241, 10245
Issuance by governor, 4475, 4476
Issuance by land office, 93, 94, 100, 101
Land of deceased patentee, title, 12040
University lands, 100, 101
Use as evidence, 11294, 11302

LAND SURVEYORS
Definition, 1855
Examination and registration fees, 1854-1876

LAND SURVEYS
Law applicable, 5482-5496 See Surveys

LAND TITLES, See Titles to Property

LANDING PLACES
Land purchased or condemned, 6195(3)
Obstruction deemed nuisance, 12396(5)
Penal provisions, 12396, 12397
Regulation, municipal, 5769, 5827, 5938, 5949, 5951,
5952, 6831

LANDLORD AND TENANT
Action for recovery of real property, 12231, 12240,
12251
Agreement for termination of lease, effect, 10161
Eviction under housing law, 6404, 6405, 6432, 6443
Execution against property or leasehold, 11660,
11741, 11773
Farm tenancies, termination, 10160
Houses of ill fame, penalties, 13177, 13178
Leases, See Leases
Notice to quit, how served, 10159-10162
Penal offense of tenant, 10268
Possession by tenant bar to action, 12279
Rent, 10156-10158 For a more detailed index see Rent
Rent, nonpayment, ground for action of forcible entry and detainer, 12263-12266
Share of tenant in proceeds of partition, 12350
Tenant barred from benefits of law relating to occupying claimants, 10129
Tenant liable for waste, 12402-12404
Tenant-at-will and owner entitled to notice to quit, 10159

LANDLORD'S LIEN
Additional property, 10265
Duration, 10262
Enforcement by attachment, 10264-10267
Lien on grain, 9767(7)
Limitation in case of sale under judicial process, 10263
Property of tenant subject, 10261
Sale of crops by tenant, prosecution barred by payment of rent, 10268, 10269

LANDOWNERS, See Real Property

LANDS, FEDERAL
Acquisition permitted in Iowa, 4
Jurisdiction of state, 2, 4
Settler's rights, 12409
Tax exempt, 4

LANDS, STATE
Condemnation for water power purposes, 7796, 7799
Damages, treble, for waste, 12405, 12409
Errors in deeds corrected, 98
Federal grants:
Location, XI, 7
Sale for school purposes, 4469, 4470
State aid for schools, 4283-c9-4283-c12
Title relinquished to United States, 97
Use by telegraph and telephone companies, damages, 8300-8303

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
Duties in state parks, 1809, 1811
**LARCENY**

- Appropriating found property, 13018
- Assault to commit, 12935
- Carriers or persons intrusted with property, 13035
- Common thief, punishment, 13026
- Daytime, 13009
- Definition, 13005
- Electric current, water, steam, or gas, 13014
- Embezzlement punished as, 13030-13037
- Executors and guardians, 13036
- Larceny from building on fire or from person, 13010
- Logs or lumber, possession as evidence, preventing search, 13019-13024
- Measure of value of stolen goods, 13007
- Misuse of funds or property of farm aid associations, 2936
- Mortgaged property, 13037, 13037-cl
- Motor vehicles, 13011-13013
- Nighttime, 13008
- Penalties:
  - Fourth conviction of petty larceny, 13397
  - General penalty, 13006
  - Third conviction, 13396-13399
- Pickpocketing, 13010
- Poultry, 13015
- Receiving goods by false personation, 13046
- Sale of crops held by landlord's lien, 10268
- Stealing fruit, 13089, 13090
- Taking goods from officer, 13016, 13017
- Taking property from boat or vessel, 13025

**LARCENY INSURANCE**

Authority to write, 8940(4,7), 8941(3)

**LASCIVIOUS ACTS**

Penalty, 13184

**LAUNCHES**

- Inspection, headlights, speed, 1692-1703

**LAUNDRIES**

Child labor, 1526-1541

**LAW AND FACT**

Determination in libel cases, 13262
- Duty of court and jury in criminal cases, 13262, 13864, 13865

**LAW EXAMINERS, BOARD OF**

- Compensation, 10912, 10913
- Examinations conducted, 10915-10918
- Membership of board, 10910
- Temporary examiners, 10913
- Term of office, 10911

**LAW LIBRARIAN**

- Appointment and duties, 4518(4)
- Bond, 1063(19)

**LAW LIBRARY, STATE**

- Code, session laws, and reports received, 235, 239
- Legislative reference bureau, 4518(4)
- Location, 4520
- Supplies and postage, 302, 303

**LAW MERCHANT**

- Notary's powers and duties, 1203
- Rules when applicable, 8295, 8297, 9657, 9716, 10002
- Value of notarial certificate of protest as evidence, 11284

**LAW OF THE ROAD**

General regulations, 5019-5079, 5079-b1-5079-b4

**LEAD**

- Penalty for carrying away, 13086, 13087

**LEAD MINES**

- Drainage authorized, damages assessed, right of way, consent of owners, 7759-7766

**LEAGUE OF IOWA MUNICIPALITIES**

- Accounts and reports, 5684
- Membership, dues, delegates, 5683, 6757

**LEASEHOLD INTEREST**

- Execution sale, 11660, 11741, 11742
- Liens of mechanics, 10275
- Redemption from execution sale, 11773
- Taxation, 6955, 6965

**LEASES**

- Assignment permitted, 9452
- Convict labor, prohibition, 5515
- Equipment of public utilities, 10033-10039
- Holding over, ground for action, 12263(2)
- Islands and abandoned river channels, 10231, 10237, 10241-10245
- Landlord's lien given, 10265
- Limitations:
  - Agricultural land, I, 24
- Penal provisions:
  - Leasing before recording plat, 6307
  - Leasing house for purposes of prostitution, 15178
  - Perpetuities prohibited, 10046, 10047, 10127
  - Recording when conditional transfer of personal property, 10016
  - Rights of landlord and tenant, 10156-10162 See also Landlord and Tenant
  - Sale of oil, gas or mineral leases regulated, See Investment Companies
  - Termination:
    - Agreement of parties, effect, 10161
    - Cancellation for violation of housing law, 6404, 6405, 6432, 6443
    - Effect on unbonded agricultural warehouse certificate, 9767(6), 9774
    - Farm land, 10160
    - Violation of law against houses of prostitution, 13177
    - Violation of prohibition law, 2071
    - Violation of terms, ground for action, 12263

**LECTURES**

Municipal regulation prohibited, 5745(3)

**LEGACIES**

See also Legatees
- Annulment in case of beneficiary causing death of testator, 12032
- Meaning of word, 11860
- For a more detailed index see Estates
- Nondistributable legacies, 12778
- Payment by executors, 11896, 11970(5), 11978-11983
- Tax, inheritance, 7344-7348, 7362, 7366, 7367

**LEGAL PROCESS**

See Process, Legal
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES
See also particular representatives
Action by or against, 10957–10959, 10975, 12264
Garnishment, 12161

LEGAL TENDER
Receipt in payment of taxes, 7207, 7208

LEGALIZING ACTS
Acknowledgments, affidavits, and official acts of notaries public and others, 10363–10374-b1
Bond issues, 10414, 10421–10425
City and town proceedings, 10414–10420
Cooperative associations, 10413-c1
Corporation acts, 10390, 10408–10426
Elections, local, 10425, 10426
Interstate bridge mergers, consolidation, 10413-d2
Judgments and decrees, 10375–10383, 10573
Printing those of local nature, 263
Publication of proposed acts, 10358–10362
Real property instruments, 10384–10406

LEGALIZING ACTS AFFECTING REAL ESTATE
See also Curative Acts
Acknowledgments where defective, 10363–10373, 10384–10388
Contracts, 10404
Conveyances:
According to law of other states, 10402
County, 10385
Defective conveyances prior to 1890, 10406
Foreign executors, 10400, 10401
Persons in trust capacity prior to certain years, 10394, 10395, 10406
Spouse under power of attorney, 10399
Decrees for sale by guardian, 10377
Decrees in general, 10381
Decrees quieting title, 10375, 10376, 10380
Descriptions of land referring to defective plats, 10405
Instruments executed without corporation seal prior to 1909, 10389
Instruments executed without power of attorney on record, 10374
Judgments in probate by circuit courts, 10379
Judgments or decrees respecting wills, 10378
Loans, 10404
Marginal assignment of mortgage or lien, 10393
Marginal releases of mortgages, 10391, 10392
Mortgages, 10404
Notice of appointment as executor or administrator, 10407
Releases and discharges of judgment, mortgages, or deeds of trust made prior to 1903, 10403
Sales, contracts, and deeds by corporations after 1898, 10390
School fund foreclosures, 10401-c1
Sheriff’s deeds and certain other deeds, 10396, 10397, 10406
Tax deeds made prior to certain years, 10398, 10406

LEGATEES
See also Devises
Actions by or against, evidence admissible, 11258, 11259
Execution levied on property, 11660
Insurance benefits, 6865

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT
Laws applicable, 5–46 For a more detailed index see General Assembly
Constitutional provisions, III, 1–38

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS
Election, general, 504, 506, 518, 519

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS
Use as evidence, 11311

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU
Part of law library, 4518(4)

LETTERS
Use as evidence, 11272, 11300

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION
Grant by district court, 10763, 11874
Issuance by clerk, 11889
Law applicable to wills and letters of administration, 11846–11900
Priority of rights to letters, 11883

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Penalty for forgery, 13139(5), 13148

LETTERS PATENT
Action to test validity, 12417(5)

LEVEE DISTRICT BONDS
Tax exempt, 6944(5), 6953
Tax levy and bonds, 6567, 6823–6825

LEVEE DISTRICTS
Law applicable, 7421–7598 For a more detailed index see Drainage and Levee Districts

LEVEE IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION
Cities under commission government, 6567
Cities under special charters, 6823–6832

LEVEES
Bridges, 7539
Constitutional provisions, I, 18
Construction by cities, 6080, 6567, 6597, 6823
Construction work plans, 5902(9)
Contracts for improvements, 10299(2)
Definition, 7422
Donation by city prohibited, 6202
Injury, damages, 7579
Location:
Power of supervisors, 7421
Rule, general, 7425
Penalty for injuring, 13113, 13115
Purpose, 7422
Repairs, 7579
Right of individual to construct across land of another, 7715–7743
Roads upon levees, 7538
Watchmen, 7593

LEVEES, UNITED STATES
Aid given by county boards, 7744
Construction, 7744
Local drainage districts in connection, 7744–7751

LEVY OF ATTACHMENT, See Attachment

LEVY OF EXECUTION, See Execution

LEWDNESS
Enticing female, 13181
Lewd acts with children, 13184
Lewd literature, penalty, 13190
Penalty, 13183
Penalty for leading lewd life, 13173
Regulations, municipal, 5744(9)

LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANIES, See Insurance Companies Other Than Life
LIBEL
Actions for libel:
Justification, 11172
Limitation, 11007(3)
Mitigating facts pleaded, 11172, 11173
Pleadings, 11166, 12412, 12414
Constitutional provisions, I, 7
Damages recoverable from newspaper, effect of retraction, 12413-12415
Definition, 13256, 13260
Imputation of unchastity, 12415
Indictment, 13258
Law and facts determined by jury, 13262
Penalty, 13257
Proof of malice, 12416
Publication required, 13260, 13261
Truth as defense, I, 7; 13259

LIBERTY
Constitutional guaranty, I, 9

LIBRARIAN, STATE
Appointment and term of office, 4517
Bond, 1063(18)
Duties in general, 4518
Member of state library commission, 4533
Report, biennial, 246, 4518(7, 8)

LIBRARIES, PRIVATE
Incorporation, 8582
Tax exemption of private libraries, 6944(15)

LIBRARIES, PUBLIC
Advice and counsel from library commission, 4534
Articles of certain kinds preserved, 5864
Bequests, conditions enforced, 8850

Board of trustees:
Appointment, 5851, 6651
Commission cities, 6572, 6573
Compensation, 5856
Contracts for allowing use of books made with other bodies, 5859
Election, 6573
Joint college-town boards, 5857, 5865
Number of members, 5851
Powers and duties, 5858, 6572, 6652
Qualifications, 5853
Reports, annual to council, 5866
Term of office, 5852, 6573, 6629
Vacancies, 5854, 5855
Bonds to pay debt, 6248-6251
Books borrowed from state, 4535
Cities under special charters, 6764, 6856(6)
College-town libraries, 5857, 5865
Contract for use by other city or town, 6211(21)
Cooperation with county historical association, 5864
Documents and reports received from state, 227-233
Establishment, 5849
Free use by school districts, 4391
Funds available, 5861-5863, 5865
Gifts or inheritances not taxed, 7308(3)
Liability for lost books, 4523
Loans, 4522
Officers allowed to take out, 4521
Buildings occupied, 4516, 4520
Economics and sociology section, expert in charge, 4518(6)
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, 4524
Law section:
Legislative reference bureau, 4518(4)
Librarian, bond, 1063(19), 4518(4)
Location, 4520
Librarian, bond, 1063(18), 4517, 4518
Medical section:
Contents, 4519
Librarian, 4518(5)
Location, 4519
Rules and regulations, 4515
Sections of library, 4512
Supplies and postage, 302, 303

LICENSES
Chauffeurs, 4960-d5, 4960-d10, 4960-d11, 4960-d13
Children's boarding homes, 3661-a44
City and town licenses, 5743, 5745, 5970, 6669(16)
Dealers in skins, 1766-c3, 1766-c4
Employment bureaus or agencies, 1551-c1-1551-c6
Fees paid, 2516
Fishing licenses, 1718-1729
Hunting licenses, 1718-1729

LIBRARIES, SCHOOL
Law applicable, 4322-4328 For a more detailed index see School Libraries

LIBRARIES, TOWNSHIP
Gifts for establishment and maintenance, 5559

LIBRARIES, TRAVELING
Maintenance and extension, 4541
Management, 4535

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS
Books lent by state, 4535

LIBRARY COMMISSION, STATE
Books lent, 4535
Chairman elected, 4533
Documents and reports, state, 227, 233
Duties in general, 4534
Expenses, 4538, 4541
General provisions, See State Boards, Commissions, and Departments
Membership, 4533
Postage and supplies, 302, 303
Report, biennial, 246, 4539
Reports from libraries obtained, 4540
Secretary's duties and expenses, 4536-4538
Term of office of members, 4533
Traveling libraries, 4535, 4541

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Iowa publications received, 229, 239

LIBRARY SCHOOL
Summer school of instruction, 4534

LIBRARY, STATE
Board of trustees:
Membership, 4514
Powers, 4515-4517
Secretary appointed, 4515

Books and pamphlets:
Commission cities' reports received, 6581
Documents and reports received from state, 227, 232, 233
Exchanges, 240
Liability for lost books, 4523
Loans, 4522
Officers allowed to take out, 4521
Buildings occupied, 4516, 4520
Economics and sociology section, expert in charge, 4518(6)
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, 4524

Law section:
Legislative reference bureau, 4518(4)
Librarian, bond, 1063(19), 4518(4)
Location, 4520
Librarian, bond, 1063(18), 4517, 4518

Medical section:
Contents, 4519
Librarian, 4518(5)
Location, 4519
Rules and regulations, 4515
Sections of library, 4512
Supplies and postage, 302, 303

LICENSES
Chauffeurs, 4960-d5, 4960-d10, 4960-d11, 4960-d13
Children's boarding homes, 3661-a44
City and town licenses, 5743, 5745, 5970, 6669(16)
Dealers in skins, 1766-c3, 1766-c4
Employment bureaus or agencies, 1551-c1-1551-c6
Fees paid, 2516
Fishing licenses, 1718-1729
Hunting licenses, 1718-1729
DETAILED INDEX

LICENSES—Continued

Insurance agents, 9119-9123
Marriage, 10429-d1
Maternity hospitals, 3661-a12
Mussel killing, 1756
Nets and seine, 1747-1751
Peddlers, 7175, 7178
Penalty for transacting business without, 13072
Professions, 2439-2448, 2481-2491, 2492-2508
Roadhouse, 5582, 5582-c1
Special provisions, See index heads covering businesses or occupations
 Township licenses, 5582-5587
Trapping licenses, 1718-1729

LIENS, PARTICULAR
Keeping by clerk, 10830(7)

LIEN INDEX
Protection of junior liens, 11797-11799
Redemption from execution sale, 11776-11791
Rights under bills of lading act, 8287

LIENS
Action to enforce:
Notice, 11081(3)
Specific attachment, 12147-12151
Cancellation of attachment lien, 12140, 12145
Creation by equitable proceedings auxiliary to execution, 11817
Defeat by negotiation of warehouse receipt, 9709, 9715
Enforcement in action for partition, 12310, 12314, 12320-12323
Foreclosure, 12352-12383 See Foreclosure
Indexing—particulars required, 10832-d1
Particular liens, See index head below
Penal offenses, 8291
Priority, 6922, 8166, 10286-10290, 10343, 10345, 12717
Protection against execution, 11776-11791
Release by corporations, 10069
Release of personal property liens by filing bond, 10354-10357
Satisfaction, 12384-12394
Void for violation of prohibition law, 2066

LIENS, PARTICULAR
Abatement bonds in liquor nuisance cases, 2039-2047
Action begun to decide paternity, 12308-12310
Lien for expense of care, 3027, 8121, 9446, 10345
Lien on progeny of stallion or jack, 2967, 2970-2975
Artisan's lien, 10343, 10344
Assessments, special:
City or town improvements, 6055, 6908, 6920-6922
Construction of drains or filling or draining lots, 5751, 5752
Expenses of board of health, 6852
Road improvements, 4753-a7
Sidewalk construction, 5966
Street improvements and sewers, 6008-6010
Attachment liens, 10708, 12104, 12114, 12148
Attorney's lien for services, 10924-10928, 10934
Bail-bond undertakings, 12625, 13626
Bailee's liens, 10325-10357
Carrier's lien for charges, 8212, 8164, 8166, 8255(1), 8263, 8270, 8271, 10325-10340
Chattel mortgages, 10015-10032

LIENS, PARTICULAR—Continued
Claims:
Against owner of boat or raft, 12571
Conveyance seized for violation of prohibition law, 2012-2014
Labor or materials under public contract, 10305-10309, 10315
Workmen's compensation, 11606
Commission merchant's lien, 10341, 10342
Corporation's lien on shares, 7007-a2
Costs in action establishing disputed corners and boundaries, 12308
Employer's lien on employee's claim for damages or judgment thereon, 1382(1)
Execution liens on personality, 11656, 11671, 11681
Execution sale, 11807
Federal tax liens, 5176
Forfeiting merchant's lien, 10341, 10342
General provisions, See index head above
Goods covered by bill of lading, 8287, 8291
Holder for value of negotiable instrument, 9487
Homestead, 10147
Hotel and innkeeper's liens, 10348-10353
Insurance company's liens on policies, 8737(5)
Judgment liens, 11602-11606, 11621 See Judgment Liens
Laborer's lien in tax aid of railroad, 8199
Landlord's liens, 9767, 10261-10269
Livery and feed stable and other liens, 10345
Loans, 10346
Loan business, regulations, 9420-9431
Machinery and equipment liens, 10346
Mortgages, See Mortgages on Real Estate
Motor carriers, 5105-a50
Motor vehicle fees, 4928, 4929
Oil inspector's lien, 10345
Perishable goods after tender, 9446
Poll tax, road, 6236
Road improvement, 4753-a7
Roadside license, 10354-10357
Specific assessment on property, 10354-10357
Satisfaction, 12384-12394
Sale for taxes, 6236
Sale of property, 10305-10340
Sale to satisfy, 12374-12380
Vendor's lien, 10057, 10058
Vendor's liens on personal property, 10057, 10058
Vendor's or purchaser's liens on goods, 8286, 8287, 9709, 9983-9985, 9991, 9998(5)
Vendor's lien on public utility equipment, 10033-10039
Vendor's lien on personal property, 8454
Vendor's lien on personal property, 8454
Vendor's or purchaser's liens on goods, 8286, 8287, 9709, 9983-9985, 9991, 9998(5)
Vendor's lien on public utility equipment, 10033-10039
Warehousemen's liens, 9687-9695 For a more detailed index see Warehouseman's Liens
Workman's lien on amount due on insurance policy, 1475

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
Bond not required, 1058
Compensation, IV, 15: 14-a2
Disqualification, IV, 14
Election, IV, 3-5; 32, 34, 512
Election contested, 987-993
Expenses, 17-c1
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—Continued

General provisions, See State Officers
Mileage, 14-al
Oath of office, 32, 1049
Payment of compensation, 16, 17
President of senate, IV, 18
Qualifications, IV, 6
Successor to governor, IV, 17
Term of office, IV, 3, 15; 512
Time and manner of qualifying, 1049
Vacancy, IV, 19

LIFE

Constitutional guaranty, I, 9

LIFE ESTATES

Conveyances or devises since 1907, effect, 10060
Disposition in partition proceedings, 12390
Inheritance tax, 7331, 7349, 7350, 7352, 7356

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Assessment life insurance associations, 8865-8727
Laws applicable, 8643-8674, 8728-8776
For a more detailed index see Insurance Companies, Life
Distribution of policy proceeds upon death, 11919-11922, 12033, 12034
Fraternal beneficiary societies, 8777-8895
Group life insurance, 8675-8984

LIFE PRESERVERS

Law applicable, 1701-1703

LIGHT AND AIR

Easement barred, 10176

LIGHTING

Powers of cities and towns, 5949, 5949-a1, 5949-a2, 5975, 6195(3), 6609(11)

LIGHTING PLANTS, See Electric Light and Power Plants

LIGHTNING INSURANCE

Authority to write, 8940(1), 9029
Coinsurance rider, 8990-8997, 9017(3)

LIGHTS

Nonmotor vehicles, 5045-dl
Penalty for breaking or removing, 13097, 13098
Regulation, municipal, 5762

LIME

Bushel measure, 3236

LIME, AGRICULTURAL

Analysis, 3142-b5-3142-b7
Calcium and magnesium carbonates required, 3142-b1-3142-b4
Penalty, 3142-b8
Statement required, 3142-b1

LIMITATION OF CIVIL ACTIONS

Applicability of statute barred:
Action to recover school fund, 4495
Recovery on loan of funds of state educational institutions, 3931
Bar in other state respected in Iowa, exception, 11014
Bond, action questioning legality, 6264, 6567, 6779, 6932, 6975
Bond for deed, action to enforce, 11027; 11028
Certiiorari proceedings, 12467
City under special charter, action against, 6733, 6734
Claim against discontinued city or town, action for, 5600

LIMITATION OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS

Absence from state deducted, 13446
Eighteen months’ limitation, 13443

LIMITATION OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS—Continued

Computation of period:
Absence from state, effect, 11013, 11029
Continuance due to injunction or prohibition not included, 11020
Defendant’s nonresidence deducted, 11013
Extension in case of minor, insane person, or death, 11015, 11016
Plaintiff’s failure of action included, 11017
Time when action deemed commenced, 11012.
Contract for sale of real estate, action to enforce, 11027, 11028
Contract or debt outlawed, revived by admission in writing or new promise, 11018
Contracts, 11007(5, 6)
Counterclaims not barred in certain cases, 11019
Decree quieting title, action to set aside, 11007(8)
Deeds recorded prior to 1906, action to set aside, cancel, annul, declare void, or redeem from tax, 11029
Escheated land, action to recover, 10220
Estate, action against, 11008
Foreign judgments, action on, 11007(7), 11014
Fraud or mistake, action for relief from, 11007(5), 11010
Injuries from defects in roads, bridges, streets, or sidewalks, 11007(1)
Injuries to person or reputation, 11007(3)
Injuries to property, 11007(5)
Insane person, action by, 11015, 11016, 11026, 11029
Insurance policy, action on, 8986
Judgment, proceedings to vacate or modify, 12790-12793
Judgment of court not of record, action on, 11007(6), 11009
Judgment of court of record, 11007(7), 11009
Mechanic’s lien, actions to enforce, 10296
Minor, action by, 11015, 11016, 11026, 11029
Mortgage, action to foreclose or enforce, 11021, 11027, 11028
Open account, action on, 11011
Penalties or forfeitures under ordinance or statute, 11007(2, 3)
Poor relief, recovery of, 5310
Quieting title based on certain deeds executed prior to 1905, 12291, 12292
Quo warranto, 12427
Real estate, action for recovery on claims existing prior to 1905, 11024-11027
Real estate conveyed without spouse joining, action for recovery, 11022, 11023, 11027
Real estate sold or mortgaged by executor, action to recover, 11051
Recovery by county for aid to blind, 5384-a1
Recovery of real property, action for, 11007(6)
Resurvey of town plat, action contesting, 6306
Sheriff or other public officer, action against, 11007(4)
Soldier or sailor, action by or against, 11031-11033
Telephone or telegraph companies, action against, 8308
Trespass to property, action for, 11010
Trust deed, action to enforce, 11021, 11027, 11028
Trust estates, recovery of, 11021, 11027, 11028
Unwritten contracts, 11007(5)
Validity of sale by guardian, 12596
Wills, action to set aside, 11007(3)
Workmen’s compensation, action to recover, 1386
Written contract, action on, 11007(6)
LIMITATION OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS—Cont'd
Larceny by executor or guardian, 13036
Misdemeanors triable before justice, 13445
Recovery of fine, action for, 6724
Three year limitation, 13444
Time of finding indictment, 13447
Violation of city ordinances, action for, 6724, 13445

LIMITED ESTATES
Conveyances or devises since 1907, effect, 10060

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP LAW
Citation, 9858
Construction, 9859-9861
Provisions, 9806-9863

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY
Effect on negotiable paper, 9545

LINSEED OILS
Adulterations, 3043, 3044
Boiled linseed oil requirements, 3187
Contracts or sales in violation of law invalid, 3056
Definitions, 3029
Duties of department of agriculture, 3030-3032
Enforcement of law, 3056-3053
Goods for sale in other states, 3054
Inspection, 3031-3036
Labeling, 3037-3042, 3189
Licenses of dealers, 3045, 3046
Penal provisions, 3047-3053
Raw linseed oil, 3187
Reports by dealers, 3055
Rules of construction, 3029
Substitutes labeled, 3190

LIQUORS
Definition, 1923
Prohibition law, 1922-1945 For a more detailed index see Intoxicating Liquors

LIS PENDENS
See also Actions, Civil, subhead "Action pending"
Appeals on intermediate orders to supreme court, 12825
Ground for demurrer, 11141(3)
Notice to third persons, 11092-11097
Receiver appointed for property involved, 12713-12719
Transfer of interest, effect, 10991

LITERARY SOCIETIES
Penalty for disturbing, 13349
Tax exempt, condition, 6944(9, 10)

LITIGATION
Conciliation law to prevent, 10820-10824
Penalty for stirring up, 15308

LIVE STOCK
Definition of term, 2979(3) For a more detailed index see Animals, Domestic
Estrays and trespassing animals, 2979-3028
Insurance, authority to write, 8940(4), 8951
Promotion of industry, 2587
Sales—record of, 3244-d1
Shipments, 2653-2656, 2660, 8109-8122, 10325-10340
Tonics, sale regulated, 3115, 3119

LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATIONS
Collective bargaining, 8513-8516
Cooperative associations, 8486-8512
Reports and data published, 2595

LIVERY STABLES
Child labor, 1526-1541
Lien for care of stock, 10345-10347
Penal offense, 9425, 9427

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES
Corporation law applicable, See Corporations
Deposits:
Tax, inheritance, 7344-7348
Time deposits allowed, 9258
Examination by state, 9259
Fees, 9458
Penal offenses, 9408, 9426
Reorganization as state banks, 9261
Report, annual, 9458
Shares of stock, amount, 9261-c
Shares of stock, taxation, 6985, 6992, 7007
Stockholder's liability, 9259
Taxable property, 6953(6), 6998-7007

LOAN BUSINESS
Chattel loans:
Applicability of law, 9410, 9431, 9438
Application for license, 9411
Banking institutions exempt, 9438
Bonds, 9413, 9414, 9416, 9437
Books and records, 9434
Building and loan associations exempt, 9438
Contracts in violation of law not enforceable, 9431
Examination and inspection, 9433
False advertisements, 9432
Fees chargeable to borrower, 9422
Fees payable, 9412, 9416
Illegal rate of interest, 9429
Interest rate chargeable, 9410, 9420, 9429
License required, 9410
Licenses, posting, 9415, 9416, 9418
Limitation on loans, 9424
Limitations on licensee, 9426-9431
Penalties, civil, 9423, 9436
Place of business, changes, 9417-9419
Receipts given for payments, 9425
Repayment in full, duty of licensee, 9425
Reorganization of license, 9436, 9437
Securities given by borrower:
Amount of loan stated, 9426
Assignments, exemption, 9427, 9428
Fee for recording instrument, 9422
Licensee's duty upon repayment, 9425(3)
Signing and acknowledgment of instrument, 9427
Title to property conveyed, possession retained, effect, 9430

STATEMENT DELIVERED TO BORROWER, 9425
General provisions, See Loans
Interest rate on loans over $300, penalty, 9408
Interest rate on loans under $300, penalty, 9410, 9420-9423, 9429-9431
Penal offenses, 9408, 9435
Penalty, civil, for usury, 9407, 9423
Regulation, municipal, 5743(3)

LOAN CORPORATIONS
Business report filed, 6994
Chattel loan law not applicable, 9438
Corporation law applicable, See Corporations
Examination of books, expense, 9695
Interest rate chargeable on loans under $300, 9410, 9438
Penalty, criminal, for excessive interest on loan over $300, 9408
Taxation, 9442(21), 6996

DETAILED INDEX 1922
LOANS
- Action to recover not barred by statute of limitations in certain cases, 3931, 4495
- Interest rate, 9404, 9406
- Legalization of certain loans, 10404
- Municipal loans, 6223
- Penal provisions:
  - Excessive interest, 9408, 9423, 9435
  - Public funds, 7402, 7403, 13027(3)
  - Taxation, 6953(8)

LOCKOUTS
- Arbitration, 1496–1509
- Suspension required, 1507

LOCKS
- Penalty for burning or injuring, 13112

LODGES
- Doors of halls opening outward, 1667
- Incorporation, 8582
- Insurance of members, 8777–8895
  - For a more detailed index see Fraternal Beneficiary Associations
- Meetings in schoolhouses, 4371

LODGING HOUSES
- Definition, 2808
- Exits indicated by red lights, 1665(6)
- Fire escapes, 1666
- Health regulations, 6848–6850
- Housing law applicable, 6329(3)
- Inspection, 2851–2853
- Licenses, 2809–2813
- Penal offenses, 2884
- Sanitary construction, 2814–2822
- Sanitation, 2823–2833

LOGS
- Damages for conversion, 13021
- Finding, law applicable, 12199–12216
- Penalty for larceny, 13019–13024
- Reward for finding, 12211

LOSS OF SERVICE
- Action in case of child, 10986

LOST CORNERS AND BOUNDARIES
- Action to restore, 12293–12309

LOST PROPERTY
- Bank notes, 12204–12209
- Costs and charges assessed, 12212
- Evidence of loss of papers, 11290, 11301
- Goods, 12204, 12209
- Lumber, logs, rafts, 12199–12203
- Money, 12204–12209
- Negotiable instruments, 9659, 9660
- Ownership settled, 12210
- Penal provisions, 12215, 12216
- Proceeds of sales, how used, 4471, 12213
- Responsibility of finder, 12214
- Rewards for finding, 12211
- Vessels, 12199–12203

LOST RECORDS
- Action for restoration, 12258–12262

LOT
- Tie votes determined by lot, 603, 883

LOTS
- See also Real Property
- Housing law definitions, 6329(9, 10)
- Sale or lease before recording plat, penalty, 6307
- Taxation, 6960–6962
- Zoning law applicable, 6452–6454, 6471

LOTTERIES
- Evidence in prosecutions, 11268(1)
- Penalty for conducting, 13218
- Prohibition, III, 28
- Seizure and forfeiture of property involved, hearing and order, 13203–13209

LUMBER
- Damages for conversion, 13021
- Finding, law applicable, 12199–12216
- Penalty for stealing or destroying, 13019–13024

LUMBER YARDS
- Location on railroad, 8169–8176
- Cooperative associations, 8459
  - For a more detailed index see Cooperative Associations
- Regulation, municipal, 5765

LUNATICS
- See also Insane Persons

LYCEUMS
- Incorporation, 8582
- Penalty for disturbing, 13349

LYING-IN HOSPITALS
- Laws applicable, 3661-a8-3661-a41

MACHINE GUNS
- General prohibition and regulation, 12960-b1–12960-b11

MACHINE SHOPS
- Cooperative associations, 8459, 8486
  - For a more detailed index see Cooperative Associations
- Health and safety appliances, 1486–1490
- Penal offenses, 1525

MACHINERY
- Operation by minors prohibited, 1529
- Safeguards required, 1486–1490

MAGAZINES
- Penalty for fraudulent advertisements, exception, 13069, 13070
- Political advertising, 13268, 13285

MAGISTRATES
- Bail taken, 13483–13498
- Binding over witnesses, 13507–13550, 13554
- Cigarette law enforced, 1578–1582
- Costs taxed against informant, 13555
- Designation as officers of justice, 13406
- Disabled animals killed, 3028
- Enumeration, 13403
- Evidence taken in writing, 13440
- Fees for prosecuting tramps, 13393, 13394
- Information ordered filed, 13552
- Marriages solemnized, 10436–10441
- Mayor's powers and duties, 5639(1)
- Nuisances ordered abated, 2242
- Penalty for evading law as to vagrants, 13394
- Penalty for false personation, 13307
- Poison registers inspected, 3175
- Powers in general, 13404
- Prize fights prevented, 13224
- Proceedings against fugitive from justice, 13503–13509
- Proceedings for security to keep peace, 13513–13526
- Proceedings upon arrest, 13482–13496
MAGISTRATES—Continued
Proceedings upon preliminary examination, 13527-13556
Report, publication, 5153, 5154
Return of papers of preliminary examination, 13551, 13554
Search warrants issued, 13418-13441
Searches and seizures, 1967-1999, 13194, 13200, 13211-13215
Substitute for county attorney appointed, 5180-a2
SS

MAIL AGENTS
Permit to go armed, 12944
MAIL CARRIERS
Free transportation, 8128
MAJORITY
Age of attainment, 10492
Misrepresentation by minor, effect, 10494
MALADMINISTRATION
Ground for removal from office, 1091, 1114, 1117

MALFEASANCE
Public officers, III, 20

MALICE
Allegation in pleadings, 11216
Damages for suing out attachment, 12090
Effect in action for libel, 12413, 12414, 12416
Element of criminal libel, 13256, 13259
Element of murder, 12910
Liquor nuisance cases, 2050
Penalty for suing out search warrant, 13438

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF AND TRESPASS—Cont’d
Stealing or knocking off fruit, 13089, 13090
Trespass by digging, cutting or carrying away wood, stone, ore, produce or fruit, 13086, 13087
Violating sepulcher, 13100
Violation of burial ground, 13100, 13102

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION
Costs, how taxed, 13555, 13590, 13728
Penalty for conspiracy to cause, 13163

MALICIOUS THREATS
Penalty, 13164

MALPRACTICE
Liability insurance, 9069-9082

MALT LIQUORS
Excepted from pharmacist’s license, 2072
Prohibitory law, 1922-1945
Sale not permitted, 2136
Shipment not permitted, 2130

MANAGER PLAN OF CITY GOVERNMENT
Cities under managers by ordinance, 6611-6614
Cities under managers by popular election, 6615-6690

MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS
Action to compel construction of railroad viaduct, 5924
Appeal by state, 12455
Requests to public libraries enforced, 5850
Costs, 12449, 12451, 12453
Counterclaim prohibited, 12450
Definition, 12440
Duty, when enforceable, 12445
Duty performed by person other than defendant, costs, 12453
Equitable action, 12442
Injunction permitted, 12450
Joinder of actions, 12450
Judgment, execution, 12451, 12453
Limitation, 12441, 12446
Mine operators, 1328-1333

Orders:
Issuance by courts, 12443
Peremptory order, 12451, 12452
Prohibited in certain cases, 12446
Return, 12452
Temporary order, 12454
Plaintiff, 12447
Pleadings, 12448, 12449
Preference in appointments and promotions compelled, 1182
Remedy, auxiliary, 12444, 12446
Trial in vacation, 12449-b1

MANIFEST
Penalty for false paper to defraud insurer, 13060

MANSlaughter
Death due to wrongful use of railroad hand car, 13125
Death from intoxicating liquor, 12920
Penalty, 12919

MANUAL TRAINING
Education to be promoted, 3832(5)
Instruction in schools, 4184, 4261
School exhibitions, 4246
School gardens or farms, 4440
MANUFACTURERS
Advertising forms registered, 9867–9875
Bond, 2167
Combinations, penalty, 9907, 9908
General provisions, See Factories and Manufacturing Companies
Labeling food, drugs, etc., 3037–3044
Labels, registration, 9867–9875, 9878
Penal offenses, 2155, 2156, 2170, 3047–3049
Permits to use liquor, 2130–2158, 2164–2170
Railroad rate complaints, 8106–8108
Reports on food and drugs, 3055
Sale of products, 9933(2), 9934
Statistics, 421
Taxable property, 6975–6978
Trademarks, registration, 9867–9875, 9878

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, STATE
Advertising and promotion of Iowa-made goods, 9884
Board of awards, powers, 9880–9882
Moneys collected, expenditure, 9884
Recognition, conditional, 9877
Trademark for Iowa products, 9878

MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATIONS
Collective bargaining, 8513–8516
Cooperative associations, 8459, 8486

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES
Capital stock, 8412–8415
General provisions, See Factories and also Manufacturers
Location of plants on railroad, 8169–8176
Mill dams and races authorized, 7767–7796
Penal offenses, 12396, 12397
Railroad complaints, 7893
Railroad rates for freight, 8063
Water power improvements, 7797–7802

MAPS
Duties of secretary of state, 85, 96
Highway right of way map, 4755-cl
Use as evidence, 11276, 11300

MARCHES
Regulation, municipal, 5742

MARGINS
Penalty for gambling, 9805–9905

MARINE INSURANCE
Authority to write, 8940(9), 8942
Policies, 9017

MARINES, See Soldiers

MARKET PLACES—Continued
Regulation, municipal, 5768, 5938, 5949, 5951, 5952
Sanitary construction, 2814–2822
Sanitation, 2823–2833

MARKETING, COOPERATIVE
Collective bargaining, 8513–8516
Cooperative associations, 8486–8512

MARKS, See Labels, Marks, and Brands

MARRIAGE
Age requirements:
Minimum age for valid marriage, 10428
Proof of age required by clerk, 10430
Woman's age, 10492
Annulment decrees legalized, 10383
Annulment of marriage:
Alimony allowed, 10491
Effect upon children, 10489, 10490
Grounds, 10428, 10486
Notice of action, 11081(10)
Option of party under age, 10428
Petition filed and proven, 10487, 10488
Prior marriage, effect, 10490
Bar to prosecution for seduction, subsequent desertion punished, 12971, 12972

Bastards legitimatized, 10444
Certificate of marriage, 10439

Common law marriages, penalty, forfeiture and return, 10435, 10437, 10442
Consent of parents or guardian in certain cases, proof by certificate, 10429(2), 10434
Contract of marriage, 10427, 10437, 10492
Definition, 10427, 10437
Divorced persons, 10484, 10485

Ferrible marriage, place of bringing action, 13454(4)
License fee, 10837(28)
License forbidden to mentally defective, 10445-a3
License required, exception, 10429, 10443
License withheld, 10429-d1
Mental defectives, list of furnised clerk, 10445-a1–10445-a9
Minors, effect of marriage, 10492

Penal provisions:
Bigamy, exception, 12975, 12976
Forcible marriage, evidence, 12969
General provisions, 10434, 10435, 10485
Knownly marrying husband or wife of another, 12977
Marriage of divorced persons, 10485
Prohibited degrees, 12978
Record kept by clerk, 2421–2424
Report, annual, to state registrar, 2425
Returns made to clerk, 10436–10442

Solemmination:
Fee, 10438
Forfeiture if not statutory, 10437
Penalty if without license, 10435
Persons authorized to solemnize, 10436
Religious groups excepted, 10443
Valid marriages, 10428, 10437, 10445
Validity, how determined, 10488
Void marriages, 10445

MARSHAL
See also City or Town Police Department
 Appointment and removal, 5634, 5638, 5699, 6528, 6532
 Assemblies, unlawful, dispersed, 13342, 13346
 Attachment proceedings, powers and duties, 12084, 12095–12097, 12102, 12107–12113, 12118, 12122–12131
MAYHEM

Assault to commit, 12935
Penalty when done in bank holdup, 13002
Punishment, 12928

MAYOR

Acknowledgments and affidavits legalized, 10367

Appointments and removals:
Appraisers, 5954
Board of waterworks trustees, 6157
Bridge officers and employees, 5899
Chief of police, 5699
Civil service commissioners, 5689
Fire chief, 5699

Mayor

Acknowledgments and affidavits legalized, 10367
Appointments and removals:
Appraisers, 5954
Board of waterworks trustees, 6157
Bridge officers and employees, 5899
Chief of police, 5699
Civil service commissioners, 5689
Fire chief, 5699

General provisions, See City or Town Officers

Health and safety appliances ordered installed, 1482

Injury or death compensated, 1422

Jail keeper, 5499, 5501, 5504, 5508, 5516, 5520, 5772

Police officer, 13405
For a more detailed index see Peace Officers

Penal offenses, 5519, 13300, 13338, 13345, 13359-13361

Penal provisions:
Assisting prisoner to escape from officer, 13364
Refusal to assist officer, 13333, 13335
Penalty law applicable, 6311, 6325, 6684

Pension law applicable, 6311, 6325, 6684

Permit to go armed, 12939

Police matrons directed, 5659

Removal, cause, 5499, 5638

Truancy officer, 4419-4421

Warrant for seizure of boat or raft served, 12562

MATTRESSES

Definition, 3219

Factories:
Inspection, 3224
Registration, 3223
Labeling, 3221
Materials to be used, 3047-3053
Remade mattresses, 3226

MAYHEM

Assault to commit, 12935
Penalty when done in bank holdup, 13002
Punishment, 12928

MASTERS IN CHANCERY

See also Referees

Penalty for bribery or acceptance of bribes, 13297, 13298

MATERNITY AND INFANCY

Benefits of federal law accepted by state, 3999

MATERNITY HOSPITALS

Agreement to dispose of child, 3661-a29
Assistance by licensee, 3661-a39
Confidential matters, 3661-a35
Definition, 3661-a8, 3661-a9
Inspection, 3661-a36-3661-a38

License:
Application, 3661-a15
Authority to grant, 3661-a12
Conditions, 3661-a13
Fees, 3661-a16, 3661-a17, 3661-a19
Form, 3661-a23
Notice, 3661-a27
Posting, 3661-a24
Record, 3661-a26
Renewal, 3661-a18
Required, 3661-a11
Revocation, 3661-a28
Tenure, 3661-a20, 3661-a21
Location limited, 3661-a10
Nuisance, 3661-a14
Penalties, 3661-a41
Physician required, 3661-a30

MATER­NITY HOSPITALS—Continued

Prohibited acts, 3661-a24
Prosecutions, burden of proof, 3661-a40
Records and inspection, 3661-a34

Reports:
Births, 3661-a31
Deaths, 3661-a32
Inspection of, 3661-a33
Rules and regulations, 3661-a21

MATTRESS­ES

Definition, 3219
Factories:
Inspection, 3224
Registration, 3223
Labeling, 3221
Materials to be used, 3047-3053
Remade mattresses, 3226

MAYHEM

Assault to commit, 12935
Penalty when done in bank holdup, 13002
Punishment, 12928

MAYOR

Acknowledgments and affidavits legalized, 10367

Appointments and removals:
Appraisers, 5954
Board of waterworks trustees, 6157
Bridge officers and employees, 5899
Civil service commissioners, 5689
Fire chief, 5699

Sanitation and quarantine officer, 2232
Superintendent of department of public health, 5685
Arbitration of labor disputes petitioned, 1496
Assemblies, unlawful, dispersed, 13342, 13346
Bond, 1068
Bonds of officers approved, filed, and signed, 1073, 1077, 1081, 1083, 6254, 10701
Books of dock commissioners ordered audited, 5002(12)
Certificates of adoption of commission or manager plan sent to state officers, 6486, 6619

Cities under commission government, See main index head

Cities under manager government, See main index head

Cities under special charters, See main index head

Compensation, 5665, 5670, 6017, 6518

Duties in general, 5639, 6526, 6647, 13304

Election, 5632, 6486, 6488, 6510, 6616

Executive powers and duties, 5662

Fees, 1654, 5665, 5670

Fires investigated and reported, 1624-1626

General provisions, See City or Town Officers

Health and safety appliances ordered installed, 1482

Justice of peace duties, 6665

Laws enforced:
Child labor law, 1541
Fire escape law, 1672-1675

Health law and rules, 2229
Motor vehicle law, 5017
Marriages solemnized, 10436-10441
MAYOR—Continued

Membership on boards:
- Board of health, 2228, 2229
- Board of trustees of policemen's pension fund, 6325
- Commission of memorial hall or building, 497
- Park committee, 5811
- Notice of registration of voters given, 685
- Oaths administered, 1215
- Office room, 6517
- Order drawn upon county treasurer for taxes collected, 6229
- Ordinances and resolutions signed or vetoed, 5718
- Penal offenses, 390, 1626, 12557, 13345, 13394
- Permits granted:
  - Parades and marches, 5742
  - Sale of weapons, record kept, 12952
- Police court held, 5639(7), 6531
- Police furnished for river front protection, 5826
- Policemen, number fixed, 5634
- Polling places provided, 740
- Powers as magistrate, 13404
  - For a more detailed index see Magistrates
- Removable by recall, 6539-6548
- Reports:
  - Completion of improvements, 362
  - Forfeited bonds, fines, penalties, forfeitures, 12557
  - Reports to council, 5639(9)
  - Salary, 5665, 5670, 6517, 6518
  - Service of original notice accepted, 11075
  - Street names, changes filed, 6279
  - Term of office, 6489, 6491
  - Vacancy in office, 1152
  - Veto power, 5718
  - Votes canvassed, 859

MAYOR'S COURT

Abolition upon establishment of municipal court, 10656-10662
- Cases transferred to justice court, 5734
- Certiorari, 12456-12467
- Cities under special charters, See main index head
- Convicts, when jailed, 5737
- Fees collected, 5665
- Judgments:
  - Certified to clerk, prior filings legalized, effect, 10572-10574
  - Imprisonment at hard labor, 5512, 5516
  - Jurisdiction, 5639(7), 5732
  - Mandamus order, 12440-12443
  - Marshal's duty, 5657
- Pleadings in action to recover fines and penalties, 5736
- Procedure, 5735

MEANDERED LAKES

For a more detailed index see Weights and Measures

MEANDERED STREAMS

- Commission cities, 6597, 6601-6605
- Dams, damages paid by state, 1826
- Islands within banks, 10241-10245
- Jurisdiction in board of conservation, exception, 1812

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS

- Law applicable, 3227-3244
  - For a more detailed index see Weights and Measures

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

- Cold storage, 2857(3)
- Condemnation or destruction, 6836, 6840
- Inspection, 6836
- Tainted food seized and destroyed by cities, 5744(2)

MEAT MARKETS

- Definition, 2808(6)
- Injunction, 2855
- Inspection, 2851-2853
- Licenses, 2809-2813
- Penal offenses, 2854
- Sanitary construction, 2814-2822
- Sanitation, 2823-2833

MECHANICS

For See Material on Public Improvements

Action to enforce:
- Committed upon owner's demand, 10297
- Equitable action, 10295
- Limitation, 10296
- Place to bring, 10294
- Time of bringing, 10293
- Assignment, 10298

Bond of contractor:
- Conditions, 10282(2)
- Enforcement, extent, 10280
- Collateral security bar to lien, 10272, 10273
- Contractors, statement filed, 10277, 10278
- Discharge, 10284
- Enforcement by courts, 10293
- Enforcement by subcontractor after sixty days, 10280
  - Extent of lien, 10274, 10275, 10280
  - Filing fee, 10837(12)
  - Foreclosure when lien on land, 10290
  - Forfeiture, 10297
  - Holder before judgment not entitled to redeem from execution sale, 11777
  - Homesteads liable, 10155(3)
  - Leasehold interest affected, 10275

Owner of building:
- Definition, 10270(1)
- Liability to original contractor, 10282
- Liability to subcontractor after payment of original contractor, 10283

Perfection of lien:
- Clerk's record of claim, 10291
- Notice, 10279
- Statement of account filed, 10277
- Subcontractor's lien after sixty days, 10279
- Time of filing statements, 10278, 10281
- Persons entitled to liens, 10271-10273
- Priority of liens, 10286-10290
- Protection of cities and towns against, 5774
- Record of claim, 10291
- Rule of construction, 10285
- Satisfaction acknowledged by claimant, penalty, 10292

Subcontractors:
- Claim filed after sixty days, 10279
- Definition of word, 10270(2)
- Lien discharged by bond, 10284
- Rights against owner, 10283
- Statement filed, 10277, 10278
- Works of internal improvement, 10276

MECHANICS' TOOLS

- Sale restricted, penalty, 5753, 5754
MILITARY CODE OF IOWA
Law included, 432-468 For a more detailed index see Militia

MILITARY DUTY
Constitutional limitation, II, 3
Exemptions, 432, 461, 1656
Fines for nonperformance, 4471
Persons liable, VI, 1, 2; 432

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS
Incorporation, 8582
Prohibited without permission, 436

MILITARY RESERVATIONS
Water supplied, 6150, 6151

MILITIA OR NATIONAL GUARD
Adjutant general, appointment and duties, 445-
Allowances, 452-455
Appropriation, state, 440, 454
Armament, 434
Buildings and camp grounds, 466
Call by president and governor, 448, 449, 13332,
13336
Commander-in-chief, IV, 7; 79, 441 For a more complete index see Governor, subhead "Commander-in-chief"
Companies:
Armory rent, 453
Capacity to sue, 440
"Company" defined, 433
Disbanding by governor, 451
Discharge, honorable, 461
Drill expenses, 455
Funds, custodian, 440
Incorporation, 459
Inspection, 451
Privileges of members, 461
Rules and by-laws, 440
Term of service, 448, 467
Compensation, 452-455
Composition, VI, 1; 435
Constitutional provisions, I, 11, 14, 15
Contracts, 467
Courts-martial, 464
Discipline, 434, 437
Draft by president, 448
Encampment, annual, 450
Enlistments, volunteer, 433, 444, 467
Equipment, 434
Exemptions, VI, 2; 10843
Fines, I, 19
Funds, penalty for misuse, 443, 458
Governor's powers and duties, 434 For a more complete index see Governor, subhead "Commander-in-chief"
Governor's staff, 445
Hospital service, 452
Inspections, 451
Instructions, 450, 451
Maneuvers, 450
Officers:
Accounts rendered, 456, 459
Bonds, actions in court, 445
Commissions, VI, 3; 441
Compensation, 452
Discharge, 442
Election, VI, 3; 441
Examination of fitness, 442
Expenses paid, 453
Penal offenses, 458, 459
Privileges, 461
Rank, 467
Reserve officers, 442

MILITIA OR NATIONAL GUARD—Continued
Officers—Continued
Resignation, 441
Term of office, 441, 448, 467
Organization, 454
Penal provisions:
Destruction or injury of property, 460
Failure to account for property, 469
False muster or return, 458
Misuse of funds, 458
Sale of liquor to member, 457
Trespassing on camp grounds, 457
Wearing uniform, 463
Property cared and accounted for, 459, 460
Recruiting, 433
Regimental commander, 439, 440
Regulations prescribed, 434, 437, 438
Reserve officers, 442
Rifle ranges, 454
School of instruction, 450, 451
Service badges, 462
Service in time of danger, 448
"Soldier" defined, 433
Staff of governor, 445
Stores as state property, 459
Target practice, 450
Tax exemption, 465, 6944(2)
Training, VI, 1
Transportation, 450, 456, 8128(17)
Uniforms, 437, 463
Use to overcome resistance to execution of process, 13332, 13338, 13337
Waterworks at Camp Dodge, 447

MILK, See Dairy Products

MILK AND CREAM TESTERS
Action for purchase price, proof, 3087
Appointment of substitute, 3084
Bottles and pipettes, inspection by vendor, 3083
Examination of applicants, 3080
False tests, evidence, 3085
Fees, 3082
License, 3079
Penal offenses, 3085, 3086
Standards for testing, 3081
Tests by unlicensed persons, 3086

MILK BOTTLES
Marks, 3095
Return to owner, 3098
Standard, inspection, 3241, 3254

MILK DEALERS
Adoption of brand or mark, 3096
Inspection and testing of cows, 2674, 5747
License required, exceptions, 3971-3974
Milk wagons, 3075
Pasteurization required, 3076, 3076-b1-3076-b3
Purity of milk and cream, 3077
Sanitary conditions, 3078 See also Dairies

MILL DAMS AND RACES
Construction and operation, 7776-7778
Construction or heightening:
Banks protected, damages for injury, 7789, 7790
Damages assessed, appeals, 7787, 7788
Duty of owner, 7792
Jury summoned, oath and duties, costs, 7784, 7787
Notice, 7784-7786
Petition, 7783
Control, legislative, 7793
Executive council's power and duty, 7771, 7778
Fall below dam utilized, 7791

MILK, See Dairy Products

MILK AND CREAM TESTERS
Action for purchase price, proof, 3087
Appointment of substitute, 3084
Bottles and pipettes, inspection by vendor, 3083
Examination of applicants, 3080
False tests, evidence, 3085
Fees, 3082
License, 3079
Penal offenses, 3085, 3086
Standards for testing, 3081
Tests by unlicensed persons, 3086

MILK BOTTLES
Marks, 3095
Return to owner, 3098
Standard, inspection, 3241, 3254

MILK DEALERS
Adoption of brand or mark, 3096
Inspection and testing of cows, 2674, 5747
License required, exceptions, 3971-3974
Milk wagons, 3075
Pasteurization required, 3076, 3076-b1-3076-b3
Purity of milk and cream, 3077
Sanitary conditions, 3078 See also Dairies

MILL DAMS AND RACES
Construction and operation, 7776-7778
Construction or heightening:
Banks protected, damages for injury, 7789, 7790
Damages assessed, appeals, 7787, 7788
Duty of owner, 7792
Jury summoned, oath and duties, costs, 7784, 7787
Notice, 7784-7786
Petition, 7783
Control, legislative, 7793
Executive council's power and duty, 7771, 7778
Fall below dam utilized, 7791
DETAILED INDEX 1930

MILL DAMS AND RACES—Continued

Fees, annual, 7775
Nuisances, 7782
Penal offenses, 7779, 7780

Permits required:
Applications, hearings, 7768-7770, 7794
Approval by state, 7772, 7796
Existing dams, 7795
Fee, 7775, 7795
Issue by executive council, 7771
Legislative control, 7793
Penalty for violation of law, 7779, 7780
Revocation or forfeiture, 7792
Prohibited without permit, 7767
Receivership when illegal, 7781

MILL PONDS

Penalty for drawing off water, 13112

MILLS

Blowers and pipes, 1489
Child labor, 1526-1541
Definition, 1524
Dressing rooms, 1484
Drinking water, 1484
Health appliances, 1489, 1490
Inspection, 1516, 1518
Location on railroad, 8169-8176
Penal offenses, 1494, 1525
Penal provisions, 12991-b2, 13112
Reports to labor commissioner, 1493, 1521
Safety appliances, 1486-1490
Ventilation, 1490
Washing facilities, 1484
Water power improvements, 7797-7802

MINE INSPECTORS, STATE

Air current matters, 1272-1276
Appointment and bond, 1232
Blanks for reports prepared, 1325
Bond, 1063(12)
Changes in mine conditions ordered, effect of disobedience, 1276, 1328-1333, 1344
Coroner's return received, 1233
Duties in general, 1239, 1477-c3
Examination of candidates, 1228, 1231
Expenses, 1238
Gasoline engines located, 1309
Gasoline haulage motors, 1311
Gypsum mines supervised, 1338-1360
Injunction applied for, 1327, 1348
Inspection districts, 1238
Maps, 1246, 1247
Miners ordered to suspend work, 1276, 1344
Officers, 1238
Postage and supplies, 302, 303
Powers in general, 1239-1243, 1349 For a more detailed index see Coal Mines
Qualifications, 1238, 1231, 1236
Record kept, 1229
Removal, 1233-1235
Report, biennial, 254, 1237
Reports posted, 1240-1242
Reports received, 1275, 1292(6)
Stables located, 1305
Surveys ordered, 1245(10), 1359
Term of office, 1232
Traveling ways ordered, 1257, 1261
Vacancies, 1232

MINERAL RESOURCES

Investigation at Ames, 4082, 4083

MINES AND MINING—Continued

Gypsum mines, 1338-1360
Lead and zinc mines, 7759-7766

MINIMUM WAGES

Deputy county superintendent, 5234
Penal provision, 4344
Teachers, 4341-4344

MINING ASSOCIATIONS

Collective bargaining, 8513-8516
Cooperative associations, 8459, 8486

MINING EXAMINERS

Appointment and oath, 1226
Examinations, notice, 1228-1231
Foremen, pit bosses, and engineers examined, fees, 1289-1291
Inspectors tried, report, 1233, 1234
Qualifications, 1226, 1227
Removal, 1227
Term of office, 1226

MINISTERS, See Clergymen

MINORS

See also Children

Actions by or against minor:
Error ground for new trial or vacation of judgment, 12787
Damages due to violation of prohibition law, 2057, 2084
How brought or defended, 10995, 10997-10999
Notice, 11080
Pleadings by guardian, 11116
Recovery of escheated land, limitation, 10220
Recovery of land sold for taxes, 6894, 6895, 7295
Recovery of real estate on claim existing prior to 1900, 11024
Time of bringing, 11015, 11016, 11026, 11029
Trespass or waste, 12407

Adoption, 10501-b1-10501-b8
Age of majority, 10492
Assignment or indorsement of negotiable instruments, effect, 9482
Attorney in probate court, 12074-12077
Bank deposits, 9193, 9304
Cigarettes and tobacco, 1553-1556
Contracts, when binding, 10493, 10494

Death:
Action by parent for expense or loss of service, 10986
Compensation in industry, 1392(2), 1402(3)
Domicile, 5311
Executors of wills, 11872
Firearms not to be carried, 12936
Guardians, 12373-12612 For a more detailed index see Guardians of Minors
Hunting licenses, 1721
Imprisonment, 5499, 5512

Injury:
Action by parent for expense or loss of service, 10986
Trustees to receive compensation, 1409, 1475
Liability for necessaries, 9931, 10493
Marriage, 10428-10435
Members of building and loan associations, 9344

Motor vehicles operated:
Application by minor, 4960-d13
License, 4960-d5
Rules applicable, 4960-d11, 5025, 5026, 5075
School bus—prohibition, 4960-d10

Operation of machinery, 1259 For a more detailed index see Child Labor
Payment for labor conclusive, 10495
Penal offenses, 1556, 13193
MINORS—Continued

Penal provisions:
Admitting to billiard and pool halls and bowling alleys, 13220, 13779
Enticing female for prostitution, 13182
Giving or showing obscene literature to minors, 13193
Lascivious act with child, 13184
Permitting female to be inmate of certain houses, 13179
Sale or gift of firearms to minors, 12958
Prohibited occupations, 1536–1539
Property redeemed from tax sale, 6889, 7277
Property sold to certain dealers with parent’s consent, 5744(4)
Real property rights, protection, 4592
Transfers to municipal court, 13677-bl
Presence of defendant not necessary at trial, 13806

MISCONDUCT OR NEGLECT IN OFFICE

Clerks of courts as to docket entries, fees and fines, 13311
Exercising office without authority or under color, 13306
Extortionate fees or compensation, 13303, 13312
Failure to pay over fees or fines, 13309–13311
Failure to report expenditure of public moneys, 13313
Failure to take official oath, 13313
False account of fees and fines, 13311
False entries, returns, certificates, or receipts, 13314
Falsely assuming to be officer, 13307
Ground for removal from office, 1091, 1114, 1117
Investigation by grand jury, 13703(3)
Oppression by judge or other officer, 13305, 13306
Penalty for neglect of duty, 13316
Soliciting contributions for political purposes, 13315
Stirring up quarrels and suits, 13308
Taking other than lawful fee, 13312
War veteran in office, 1164

MISDEMEANORS

See also particular index heads
Acts prohibited by statute, 12893
Bench warrant for arrest of person indicted, 13763
Definition, 12891, 12893
Limitation of action in justice court, 13445
Penalty, general, 12894
Presence of defendant not necessary at trial, 13806
Transfers to municipal court, 13677-b1

MISPRIISION OF TREASON

Penalty, 12899

MISREPRESENTATION

Bills of lading cases, 8295
Contracts to sell and sales of goods, 10002

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVERS

Bridges, 4678–4684
Jurisdiction of state, 10767
Levees, federal, and connecting drainage districts, 7744–7751
Net and seine license, 1747–1751
Railroad right of way upon shore, 7949
Riparian rights, 7948, 7949
Trolling for fish, 1707

MISTAKE

Action for libel, 12413, 12414, 12416
Action for relief, time, 11010
Bills of lading cases, 8282, 8295
Contracts to sell and sales of goods, 10002
Correction in settlement of estate, 12049
Correction in trial of civil actions, 11505
Ground for new trial after term, 12787(1)
Liability of telephone and telegraph companies, 8306
Motion to correct before appeal, 12826
Negotiation of documents of title to goods, 9967
Negotiation of warehouse receipts, 9707
Warehouse receipts, 9716

MITCHELL'S CAVALRY

Pensions for survivors and widows, 482

MITCHELLVILLE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Law applicable, 3685–3697 For a more detailed index see Training Schools, State

MITIGATION

Pleading and proof, 11172, 11173

MONEY

Actions for money:
Confession of judgment and offer to confess judgment, effects, 12668–12685
Justice court cases, 10502
Notice, 11055
Payment for liquor, 2065
Pleadings, 11204
Attachment, 12099
Collection upon execution in other county, 11658
Definition, 63(9)
Denominations prescribed for public accounts and court proceedings, 9403
Deposit instead of bail, 13627–13630
Embezzlement, 13027–13036
Execution levy, 11672, 11735
Finding, reward and penalties, 12204–12209, 12211, 12215, 12216
Interest on money, 4904–4909, 9420, 9429
Offer in writing to pay, effect, 9448, 9449
Penalty for stealing, 13006
Receivable in payment of taxes, 7207, 7208
Tax, inheritance, 7444–7448
Taxation, 6895, 7007
Tender, effect when not accepted, 9448–9450
Transportation by express, 8236

MONEYED CAPITAL

Taxation, 6865, 6985, 6992, 7005, 7006

MONEYS AND CREDITS

Definition of credits, 6984, 7003, 7017-d5, 7017-d11
Exemption from certain tax levy, 6075
Tax exemption of certain institutions, 6944(10)

Taxation:
Assessment authorized, 6953(4, 5), 6985, 7017-d5, 7017-d11, 7029
Deduction of debts, 6988–6993, 7030
Insurance companies, 7029
Listing for assessment, 6958, 6963, 6966–6970, 6978
Loan corporations, 6996
Mutual insurance associations, 9063
Rate of levy fixed by law, 6865, 6985–6987, 6996
Schedules, return and preservation, 7118

MONOPOLIES

Creation by combinations, pools, and trusts prohibited, 9906–9929
Creation by unfair discrimination in purchases and sales prohibited, 9888–9894
DETAILED INDEX

MONSTROSITIES
Penalty for exhibiting, 13197

MONTH
Definition, 63(11)

MONUMENTS
Memorial monuments for soldiers, sailors, and marines, 483–502
Penalty for injury or removal, 13096, 13097

MORAL CHARACTER
Effect on credibility of witness, 11271

MORALS
Housing law applicable, 6327–6451
Penalty for corrupting, 13184, 13185
Zoning law applicable, 6452, 6454

MORPHINE
Sale regulated, 3151–3169

MORTALITY TABLE
Fraternal beneficiary associations, 8823

MORTGAGEE
Junior entitled to assignment in foreclosure proceedings, 12379
Penalty for not satisfying mortgage, 12385
Sales, no warranty, 9942(4)

MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE
Acknowledgment, 10085–10106
Acknowledgment and recording necessary to preserve vendor’s lien for purchase money, 10057
Approval by court in case of real estate of decedents, 11946–11948
Assets of estate of decedent, 11929
Assignment:
Foreign executors, 11897–11900
General provisions, 9452, 10107, 10108, 10108-a1
Legalizing act, 10593
Marginal assignment, duty of recorder, 10108-a1, 10115-c1
Banks authorized to handle, 9284(5)
Consideration, kinds held void, 9442
Cooperative associations, 8504
Effect of changing plat of homestead, 10141
Effect on partition proceedings, 12320–12325
Execution sale, 11807
Execution when spouse insane, 10451–10454
Foreclosure:
Action to be brought on note or mortgage, not on both, 12375
Costs, 12388
Deeds of trust treated as mortgages, 12372, 12373, 12376
Equitable proceedings, 12372
Execution, special and general, 12376, 12377
Judgment, entry on record, 12376, 12387
Junior incumbrancer’s right to assignment, 12379
Legalization of decrees prior to 1917, 10381, 10382
Notice, 11081(3)
Other liens paid off in order, 12380
Place of bringing action, 12374
Proceedings, 10849
Property sold, amount, 12381
Sale and redemption, 12376
School fund mortgages, 4502–4509, 7007
Surplus proceeds, how used, 12378, 12380
Time to foreclose, 11021, 11022, 11027, 11028
Title bond or contract to convey foreclosed, vendor deemed mortgagor, 12382, 12383
MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE—Continued
Form of instrument, 10084
General provisions, See Instruments Affecting Real Estate and Conveyances of Real Property
Guardian’s power to give, 12587–12594, 12628
Homesteads, 10141, 10147
Index book, 10109, 10111, 10112
Index copied and certified, 10081–10083
Junior liens, how protected, 11797–11799
Legalization, 10363–10374, 10384–10389, 10404
For a more detailed index see Legalizing Acts Affecting Real Estate
Liens prior, 10287, 10289, 10290
Maturity, how extended, 11028
Mortgage with chattel mortgage or receivership clause, recording and indexing, 10032
Mortgagee’s redemption from execution sale, 11776–11793
Partitioned real estate, 12345
Payment by executor, 11977
Proof of execution and delivery in lieu of acknowledgment, 10095–10098
Railroad corporations, 7932–7936, 8164, 8166
Real estate of decedent, 11933–11951
Record book, 10113, 10118
Record transcribed, 10081–10083
Recording, 10066–10078, 10106
For a more detailed index see Record of Instruments
Release, satisfaction, or discharge:
Corporations, 10069
Dual method, 12384
Entry by clerk, 12388
Foreign executors, 11897–11900
Identification of witnesses, 12386
Index book, 10111
Legalizing acts, 10389, 10391, 10392, 10403
Marginal release, duty of recorder, 10108-a1, 10115-c1
Penalty, 12385
School fund mortgage, 12385
School fund mortgages:
Foreclosure, general provisions, 4502–4509, 7007
Legalization, 10369
Satisfaction, 12384
Tax, inheritance, 7344–7348
Taxation, 6953(5), 7007
Title and right of possession in mortgagor, 10063
Transcripts, effect of recording, 10077, 10078

MOTHERS’ DAY
Proclamation, 471

MOTHERS
See also Parents
Action brought for injury or death of child, 10986
Domestic, 5311
Inheritances, tax, 7313, 12028
Liability for support of children, 5298, 5299, 5306
Pensions for widows, 3641–3643
Promotion of maternity and infant hygiene, 3999–4004

MOTION BOOK
Supreme court, 12870

MOTIONS
Appeals from court’s action, 12827
Argument and submission, 11138
Definition of motion, 11229
Delivery to adverse party, 11125
Effect on other pleadings, 11137
Equitable actions, 11130–11134
Exception, when taken, 11537

★Rules of supreme court, p. 1699 et seq.
MOTIONS—Continued

Filing of motion, 11110, 11124, 11135, 11136
Justice court, 10517(13)
Misjoinder of causes of action, 10963, 10964
Misjoinder of parties in equity, 11130
Motions after verdict, 11549–11559

Motions to obtain:
Amendment of pleading, 11182
Arrest of judgment:
Civil cases, 11150, 11154–11159
Criminal cases, 13946–13949
Prohibited in justice court, 10555
Better pleadings, 11121, 11127–11129, 11135–11139
Change of venue, 11408(1)
Continuance of civil action, 10959, 11444, 11446
Correction of defective pleadings, 11120
Correction of error, 10965
Correction of mistakes or omissions of clerk, 12791
Decision as to rights of principal and surety
after payment of judgment, 11667
Discharge of appeal bond, 12866
Discharge of attachment, 12139
Discharge of judgment, 10555
Dismissal of action brought in wrong county, 11051
Dismissal of appeal, 12848, 12886, 12887
Dismissal of defense in equity, notice of hearing, 11130, 11133, 11134
Dismissal of injunction, 12524, 12534
Filing of separate petitions after misjoinder, 10965
Final orders in certain cases, 11608
Judgment for rent accruing after judgment, 12254
Judgment in certain cases, 11608
Judgment notwithstanding verdict, 11553, 11555–11559
Judgment on appeal bond, 12872
Judgment on bond for costs, 11252
More specific abstract of title in real action, 12238, 12313
More specific bill of particulars, 11203
More specific pleading, 11127
New trial, 10797, 11247, 11250
Orders of court, 10219, 11232–11239, 11534, 12243
Recovery of certain costs, 11626
Reference of action, 11521
Review of probate acts of clerk, 11834
Security for costs, 10528, 11247, 11250
Security in attachment case, 12089
Setting aside defaults, 10681
Setting aside fraudulent assignment of judgment, 11586
Setting aside indictment, 13781–13788
Setting aside information, 13659, 18660
Setting aside verdict in criminal case, 13858
Stay of execution of warrant for abatement of nuisance, 12400
Striking matter from pleadings, 10963, 11197
Striking out pleadings unverified, 11168
Suppression of deposition, 11304, 11395
Trials of equitable issue in ordinary proceedings
by equitable proceedings, 10947
Vacation of execution sale, 11727, 11734
Vacation of judgment or order, 10681, 12791
Notice of motion, service, return, 11232–11239
Objects included in motion, 11230
Proof by affidavit, cross-examination, 11231
Supreme court motions, 12870; rules 19–23
Time of hearing by court, 11439
Withdrawal, how done, 11199

MOTOR BUSSSES
Application for license, 5935
Bond, 5930–5934
Exclusion from certain streets, 5927–5929
Franchise by cities and towns, 5904–c1
Jitney busses, See Jitney Busses
License, 5936
Operation by railways, 7945–c1
Penal offenses, 5937
Provisions applicable, 5904 See Motor Vehicle Carriers
Regulation, municipal, 5926
Routes and schedules, 5926

MOTOR TRUCK TRANSPORTATION
Railroad laws, when applicable, 8229 For a more detailed index see Railroad Shipments and also Motor Vehicle Carriers

MOTOR TRUCKS WITHOUT FIXED TERMINI OR ROUTE
See also Motor Vehicle Carriers
Accidents, reports required, 5105-c21
Bond, conditions of, 5105-c14
Charges must be reasonable, 5105-c5
Definitions, 5105-a1
Drivers, qualifications, 5105-c17
Equipment maintained and inspected, 5105-c16
Equipment required, 5105-c19, 5105-c20
Interpretation of act, 5105-c26
Jurisdiction in general, 5105-c2, 5105-c4
Loads, limitation, 5105-c18
Marking or identification of trucks, 5105-c22

Permit:
Alteration, amendment or revocation, 5105-c15, 5105-c24
Application, 5105-c7
Bond as condition to granting, 5105-c14
Fee, amount of, 5105-c9
Fee, payment, 5105-c10
Fees, accounting, 5105-c11
Funds, expenditure, 5105-c12
Funds, unexpended balance, 5105-c12
Issuance, 5105-c8
Required, 5105-c6
Sale, transfer or assignment, 5105-c13
Rules and regulations, 5105-c3, 5105-c23
Violations, 5105-c24, 5105-c25

MOTOR VEHICLE CARRIERS
See also Motor Trucks Without Fixed Termini or Route
Accident reports, 5105-a35
Board of railroad commissioners, duty of, 5105-a2, 5105-a3, 5105-a52
Certificate authorizing operation:
Amendment, 5105-a10
Appeals, 5105-a21–5105-a24
Application for, 5105-a12
Bond, 5105-a26
Conditions attached, 5105-a9, 5105-a18
Expenses, deposit to cover, 5105-a20
Expense of hearing, 5105-a19
Financial ability of applicant, 5105-a8
Hearing, 5105-a13, 5105-a14
Issuance, 5105-a7
Notice of hearing, 5105-a13, 5105-a14
Objections, 5105-a15, 5105-a16
Required, 5105-a6
Revocation, 5105-a10, 5105-a38
Rule of procedure, 5105-a11
Testimony receivable, 5105-a17
Transfer of certificate, 5105-a25
Cities and towns, power, 5105-a28
Definitions, 5105-a1, 5105-a40

1933 DETAILED INDEX
DETAILED INDEX 1934

MOTOR VEHICLE CARRIERS—Continued

Drivers, qualifications, 5105-a30
Grade crossings, precautions, 5105-a33
Inspection of vehicles, 5105-a29
Jitney busses, nonrepeal, 5105-a29
Operator—hours of work limited, 5079-d8-5079-d10
Penalty, 5105-a39, 5105-a49
Rates, 5105-a5
Riding on running board, 5105-a31
Rules and regulations, 5105-a37
Sanitary conditions, 5105-a29
Special charter cities, 6755
Speed, rate of, 5105-a34
Statutes applicable, 5105-a4
Taxation:
Accounting by railroad commissioners, 5105-a53
Amount, 5105-a41
Construction of statute, 5105-a57
Distribution of tax, 5105-a54
Errors, correction of, 5105-a47
Freight travel, computation, 5105-a42
Lien of tax, 5105-a50
Passenger travel, computation, 5105-a43
Payment, 5105-a48
Payment to counties, 5105-a55
Records, preservation, 5105-a46
Records required, 5105-a44
Reports required, 5105-a45
Sale of property, 5105-a51, 5105-a52
Use of tax, 5105-a56
Vehicle markings, 5105-a36
Width of load, 5105-a32

MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT, STATE
Provisions applicable, 4863(17) For a more detailed index see Secretary of State, subhead “Motor vehicle department”

MOTOR VEHICLE FEES
Amount paid by dealers and manufacturers, 4888
Annual payment, 4904
Auditing of collections, 5016
Automatic reduction, 4910, 4911
Automobiles, 4908, 4908-a1, 4911-b1
Busses, 5936
Collection and remittance by treasurer, 4871, 4930, 4941, 5013-5015
Collection by sheriff, 4936-4942
County treasurer’s duty and liability, 4999, 5003, 5011-5013
Definition, 4863(10)
Delinquents, list of, 4933
Determination by department, 4971
Disposition by state treasurer, 4999-5003
Exemptions, 4865-4867, 4922, 4923
Electric automobiles, 4911-b1
Fees in lieu of taxes, 4927
Lien of fee, 4928
Minimum fee, 4909
Motor vehicle carriers, 5105-a41
Motorcycles, 4863(3), 4912
Nonresidents, 4863(7), 4864-4866
Payment required, 4864

Penalties for nonpayment:
Auditing of collection, 5016
Disposition by state treasurer, 4999–5003
General provisions, collection, 4930-4941, 4967
Reports of collections to be made, 5013-5015
Receipts, 4873, 4941
Reduction for fraction of year, 4905-4907
Refund for loss, 4924-4926
Reports of collections to be made, 5013-5015
Trailers, 4920
Trucks, 4913-4919, 4919-d1, 4921-c1-4921-d1

MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL
Appropriation, 5093-d14
Certificate of quality, 5093-d5
Chemists, employment authorized, 5093-d13
Coloring matter, 5093-d3
Definitions, 5093-d1
False representations, 5093-d3
Fees for tests, 5093-d6
Importation for industrial use, permits, 5093-d12
Inspectors, rights of, 5093-d7
State shipments, requirements, 5093-d4
Posters showing analysis, 5093-d9
Sales prohibited, 5093-d8
Sample for test, 5093-d6
Tests by department, 5093-d5, 5093-d7
Tests and standards, 5093-d2, 5093-d4
Transfer pipes, prohibition, 5093-d10
Violations, 5093-d11

MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX
Action by attorney general, 5093-d5
Amount, 4755-b38, 5093-a1
Appropriation for administration, 5093-a11
Certificate relative to distributor’s business, 5093-a4
Confidential matters, 5093-a6
Corporate officers, liability, 5093-a7
Deductions for loss, 5093-a5
Definitions, 5093-a2
Distributor requirements, 5093-a9
Distributor requirements, 5093-d2
Employees, 5093-a11
Exemption, 5093-a2, 5093-a8
Inspection of books, 5093-a6, 5093-b1
License issued, 5093-a4
License required, 5093-a4
License, revocation, 5093-a5
Penalties, 5093-a3, 5093-a6, 5093-a7, 5093-a8
Penalty for nonremittance, 5093-a5
Person liable, 5093-a1
Price placard requirements, 5093-a3
Refund of tax, procedure, 5093-a8
Refunds for loss, 5093-a5
Refunds, time of, 5093-a10
Remittance by distributor, 5093-a5
Reports relative to tank cars, 5093-b1
Reports required, 5093-a5

MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE
Actions on policies, 9048, 9051
Authority to write, 8940(5, 9)
Mutual insurance, 9029
Notice of loss or damage, time, 9046
Policy form, 9017

MOTOR VEHICLE LAW
Enforcement, 5017
Publication and distribution, 5018
Reciprocity between Iowa and other states, 4866, 4998
Rules of construction, 4863

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES
Application, 4869, 4880
Cancellation, report, 4887
Containers, 4874, 4894
Dealers and manufacturers, 4888-4897, 5085
Delinquents proceeded against, 4930-4942
Display required, 4864, 4865, 4879
Duplicate in case of loss, 4886
Exemptions, 4865-4887
Expiration date, 4868
Failure to register, effect, 4870
Fees, See Motor Vehicle Fees
Form, 5008, 5009
Garage records, 4990-c1
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES—Continued

Issuance after transfer of car, 4963
Issuance by county treasurer, 4871-4874
Nonresident owners, 4864(2, 3), 4865
Penal provisions, 5080-5082, 5084-5086, 5088
Record open to public, 4872
Renewal, 4875, 4876
Requirement, general, 4864
Reverse side, 5008
Revocation or suspension for violation of law, 5076-5079, 5086, 5090
Schedule of prices and weights necessary, 4970
Seal of county treasurer, 5157
Surrender in certain cases, 4887
Suspension for nonpayment of judgment, 5079-c4-5079-c7
Trailers, 4874
Truck tractors, 4919-dl

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS OR OWNERS

Accident liability, 5079-c4-5079-c7
Action against nonresident, 5079-dll-5079-d24
Age, 5025
Chauffeur:
Definition, 4863(6)
Motor vehicle carriers, 5105-a30
Penal offense, 5084
Definition, 4863(9), 5075
Duty in case of accidents, penalty, 5072-5079, 5105-a35
Liability for damages, 5026
Liability insurance, 8940(5, 9), 9017, 9029
Nonresident owners:
Action against, 5079-d11-5079-d24
Definition, 4863(7)
Licenses, exception, 4864-4866
Penal offenses:
Assault, 5091
Disguising vehicle, 5080(4), 5093
Disposal of stolen vehicle, 5092, 5093
Failure to list certain cars, 4903
False affidavit as to date of purchase, 4907
False statement in application for license, 5088
Failure to stop or give aid or to report in case of accident, 5074-5079
Policing, 5056
Passing at intersections, 5038
Penalty clause, general, 5089
Penalty clause, special, 5090
Primary and side roads, regulations, 5079-b1-5079-b4
Regulation of conveyances for hire in cities, 5926-5937, 5970, 5971
Safety rules, 5105-a37
School busses, 5079-c2-5079-c7
School zones, 4997-d1
Signalling, 5040-5043
Spacing maintained between vehicles, 5067-d9
Speed, 5028-5031, 5105-a34
Steam or smoke, 5061
Stopping at school busses, 5079-c8
Stopping at street cars, 5087
Stopping signal, 5032
Suspension of license for nonpayment of judgment, 5079-c4-5079-c7
Tires, worn or damaged—use prohibited, 5065-c1
Tractors and traction engines, engines, 5069-5071
Traveling on righthand side, 5019
Turning signal, 5032
Turning to left or right from rear, 5022
Turning to left or right into highway, 5033
Turning to right when overtaken, 5021
Turning upon shoulder of road, 5021-c1
Unattended vehicle with engine running, 5038

MOTOR VEHICLE USE OF HIGHWAYS—Cont'd

Crossing from side to side, 5034
Damage done by driver, 5026
Definition of "highway", 4863(5)
Driving by minors, 5025, 5026
Firearms, how carried, 1772
Hours of operation limited, 5079-d8-5079-d10
Huntering and shooting not permitted, 1723
Intoxication—conviction bar to driving, 5027-d1, 5027-d2
Intersecting highway defined, 4863(15)
Lights, front and rear and side, 5044-5055
Load, maximum, 5065, 5066
Meeting and turning to right, 5020
Motor vehicle carriers, 5105-a1-5105-a57, 6755
Operating while intoxicated, 5027, 5076
Operating without owner's consent, 13092
Parking, 4997, 5056-5060
Passing at intersections, 4863(15), 5036
Penal provisions:
Convictions reported, 5077
Cutting out muffler, 5063
Exceeding load limit, 5066
Failure of lights, 5048, 5054
Failure to give right of way, proof, 5023, 5024
Failure to stop or give aid or to report in case of accident, 5074-5079
Parking, 5056
Passing at intersections, 5038
Penalty clause, general, 5089
Penalty clause, special, 5090
Primary and side roads, regulations, 5079-b1-5079-b4
Regulation of conveyances for hire in cities, 5926-5937, 5970, 5971
Safety rules, 5105-a37
School busses, 5079-c2-5079-c7
School zones, 4997-d1
Signalling, 5040-5043
Spacing maintained between vehicles, 5067-d9
Speed, 5028-5031, 5105-a34
Steam or smoke, 5061
Stopping at school busses, 5079-c8
Stopping at street cars, 5087
Stopping signal, 5032
Suspension of license for nonpayment of judgment, 5079-c4-5079-c7
Tires, worn or damaged—use prohibited, 5065-c1
Tractors and traction engines, engines, 5069-5071
Traveling on righthand side, 5019
Turning signal, 5032
Turning to left or right from rear, 5022
Turning to right or left into highway, 5033
Turning to right when overtaken, 5021
Turning upon shoulder of road, 5021-c1
Unattended vehicle with engine running, 5038

MOTOR VEHICLES

See also index heads preceding
Abandoned machines, 12222-12228
Alteration of serial number or mark, 13092-d1, 13092-d2
Brakes, 5039
Car-in-transit cards, 4882-4885
Carriers, law of, when applicable, 5105-a1
Conveyances for hire in cities, 5926-5937, 5970, 5971
Dealers or manufacturers:
Cards issued to buyers, 4881, 4885
Definition, 4863(11, 12)
Penal offenses, 5085

DETAILED INDEX
MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

Dealers or Manufacturers—Continued

Price and weight schedules filed, 4968
Registration of cars, 4888–4897

Definition, 4863, 5105–a1, 13012
Designation of new number, 5083–b4
Embezzled machines, 12222–12228

Engine numbers:

Alteration, 4991
Garage record, 4991
Penalty for defacement or alteration, 5080–5082
Test to determine, 5083–b5

Essential parts, 4863(19)
Excepted vehicles, 4863(1)

Foreign cars, 4863(20)

Garages:

Definition, 4863(14)
Record kept of license and engine numbers, 4991

Headlight lenses, 4985–4987
Height—maximum, 5067–d2
Imported vehicles, 4863(20)
Inspection, right of, 5083–b6
Larceny of, to be reported to bureau of identification, 13417–a1
Laws applicable, 4863–5093
Length—minimum and maximum, 5067–d3–5067–d8
License, when required, 4864–4868
For a more detailed index see Motor Vehicle Licenses
License-applied-for cards, 4880–4885

Liens on motor vehicles:

Fees, 4928, 4929
Forfeiture for violation of prohibition law, 2012–2014
Storage charges, 10345–10347
Lights, front and rear, and side, 5044–5055
Load regulations, 4921-cl–4921-d1, 5065–5067–d2

Local authorities’ duties:

Definition, 4863(2)
Instructions, 5018
Penalties, general prohibition, 4992–4998
Rules of motor vehicle department obeyed, 5005
Motorcycles, 4863(3), 4912
Mufflers, 5062, 5063

Number plates:

Assignment record, 4874, 4981
Dealers and manufacturers, 4888–4997
Delivery by officer, 4874, 4890, 4941
Delivery to county treasurer, 4979, 4980
Description, 4978

Destruction by treasurer, 4887
Display by nonresidents, 4865
Display required, 4877, 4891
Duplicates, 4929
Exempted vehicles, 4867, 4982
Fee paid for duplicate, 4886
Garage records, 4990–c1
Manufacture by state, 4977
Penal provisions, 4896, 5080–5082, 5084, 5085
Property of state, 4983
Purchase by executive council, 4975, 4976
Surrender in certain cases, 4887, 5079–c4
U. D. plates, 4896, 4978
Visibility after dark, 5045, 5047
Wrongful use, 4876

Operator and chauffeur license, 4960–d5–4960–d53
Penalty for larceny, 13011–13013 For other penal provisions see Motor Vehicle Use of Highways
Place where kept, 4863(9)
Prices and weights filed and determined, 4968–4974
Registration fee, 4863(10) For a more detailed index see Motor Vehicle Licenses
Safety equipment, 5039–5055

MOTOR VEHICLES—Continued

Sales or transfers:

Duty of purchaser, 4962, 4966
Fee, 4968
General provisions, 4898–4903
Notice to treasurer, 4961, 4966
Penalty for not completing, 4967
Penalty when car without lights, 5087
Registration, 4963
Registration certificate to be used, 5008
Report to department, 4965
Title, time of passing, 4964
Used vehicles, 4988–4903
School bus regulations, 5079–c8–5079–c11
School zone regulations, 4907–d1
Seize and sell:

For delinquency, 4937–4941
When numbers changed, 5083–b1–5083–b6
When transporting liquor or narcotics, 2000–2016, 3161, 3162
Sheriff’s duties, 4936–4941, 5083–b2
Signalling devices, 5040–5043
Specially constructed vehicles, 4863(18)
Stolen machines, how disposed of, 12222–12228
Tax exemption, 4927
Tax on peddlers’ vehicles, 7174
Tires, width in cities, 5970
Tires, worn or damaged—use prohibited, 5065–c1

Trailers:

Definition, 4863(4)
Law of carriers applicable, 5094
License fees, 4904, 4920, 4972
Lights, 5046
Registration, 4898–4973, 5067–d6
Registration and number plates, 4874
Small trailers exempted, 4867
Use in cities, 4995
Weight plates, 4921

Trucks:

Fees, 4972
Inspection when loaded, 3250
Kind not to be operated, 4919
License fees, 4913–4919
Load and other requirements, 4921–c1–4921–d1, 5065–5068
Motor vehicle carriers, See Motor Vehicle Carriers
Permits required, 4917
Weight plates, 4921

Used motor vehicles:

Dealer to list unlicensed cars, 4901
Definition of “dealer”, 4863(13)
Foreign cars listed, 4902
Penalty for not listing, 4903
Purchase or sale, duties of parties, 4988
Registration, 4888–4977
Right of dealer to operate, 4900
Transfers, 4961–4967
Values and weights, 4968–4974
Weight plates, 4921
Wheel projections of metal or wood prohibited, exceptions, 5008, 5009
Width of vehicle and load, 5067, 5067–d1

MOTTO, STATE

Use on state banner, 468

MT. PLEASANT STATE HOSPITAL

Government by board, 3287–3365
Law applicable, 3483–3517 For a more detailed index see Insane, State Hospitals for

MOVING PICTURE THEATERS

General provisions, See Theaters
License, township, 5582–5586
MOVING PICTURE THEATRES—Continued
  Penal provisions, 5587
  Penalty for exhibiting pictures of prize fights, 13186–13188
  Tax lien on fixtures and furniture, 7205

MULTI TAX
  Buildings used as liquor nuisances, 2051, 2052
  Cigarettes, 1563–1569
  Houses of prostitution, 1613–1617

MULES
  Distraint damage feasant, 2979–3028
  Taxation, 6953(2)

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT
  Accounts and reports examined, 5684
  Reports published, 5680–5682

MUNICIPAL ART GALLERIES, See City Art Galleries

MUNICIPAL BONDS, See City or Town Bonds

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS
  Accounts examined by state, 124
  Actions: Action on bond, 10982
  Action to restrain, notice, 12521
  Counsel in patent cases, 82
  Original notice, service, 11075
  Place, 11048
  Agents, banks and trust companies, 9284(3)
  Cities and towns, 5623
  For a more detailed index see Cities and Towns
  Contracts, provision deemed part, 9928
  Counties, See Counties
  Employees compensated for injuries, 1361, 1362, 1421(1, 3)
  Execution levy against corporation, 11675
  Exemption from garnishee process, 12159
  Gifts, devises or bequests of property to be held in trust accepted, tax levy, 10188–10197
  Gifts or inheritances not taxed, 7308(3)
  Indebtedness limited, XI, 3; 6238
  Insurance, mutual, 9029–9068
  Insurance contracts, reciprocal, 9083–9103
  Insurance policies, 8907
  Powers and duties of counties, 5128
  Powers of cities and towns, 5738
  Railroads, complaints, 7893
  Real estate bought at execution sale, 10246–10260
  Registrars, 9284(3)
  Stock in bank prohibited, VIII, 4
  Trustees, 9284(4)

MUNICIPAL COURT
  Abolition, procedure, 10690
  Adjournment, 12273
  Bailiffs:
    Appointment, 5694–5698
    Bond, 10650
    Deputies, 10649, 10650, 10688
    Duties in general, 10648
    Fees and expenses, 10670, 10671
    Nomination and election, 10651–10655
    Policemen as special bailiffs, 10648, 10652
    Salary, 10688
    Term of office, 10652
    Vacancy filled, 10647
    Calendar, short cause, 10824
    Certiorari, 12456–12467
    Change of venue to district court, 10665
    Child labor law enforced, 1587, 1541
    Cities under special charter, 6723–6728, 6784

MUNICIPAL COURT—Continued
  Clerk, See Clerk of Municipal Court
  Code and session laws received, 235
  Commitment of women:
    Optional in certain cases, 3727
    Wayward girls to institutions, 3677–3683
  Costs and expenses, 10671, 10985–10987
  Court building and grounds:
    Bonds issued, maturity, 10693
    Construction authorized, 10691
    Fund, exclusive, 10696
    Question submitted to voters, 10691, 10694, 10695
    Tax levy, 10692
    Uses, 10691
    Establishment, 6723–6728, 6784, 10642–10645, 10658–10662
    Expenses, 10689
    Feeble-minded committed or placed under guardianship, 3413–3462
  Fees:
    Accounting, 10671
    Jury fees, 10846
    Witness fees, 10670, 10670–b1
    Fines and forfeitures, 10671
    Forcible entry and detainer, 12267–b1
    General provisions, See Courts of Record
    Injunctions granted, 12516
    Judgments, appeals, 5512, 5516, 10664, 10681–10684
    Jurisdiction, 5731, 10654–10657, 10666, 10681, 10924, 12267, 12516
  Jury:
    Fees of jurors, 10846
    Provision, general, 10669
    Selection, challenges, instructions, improper influence, 10675–10680
    Jurisdiction, duties, 10672–10675
    Laws applicable, 10684
    Mandamus order, 12440–12443
    Misdemeanors, jurisdiction under transfer, 13677–b1
    Number of judges, 10646
  Practice and procedure:
    Laws applicable, 10664
    Method of procedure, 10664
    Pleadings, 10667
    Rules made and enforced, 10664
    Prisoners committed and paroled, 10669
  Proceedings:
    Business on Sunday, 10819
    Open to public, exceptions, 10817
    Records from other courts, 10659–10662
    Records kept, 10654
    Reporter, appointment, compensation, and fees, 10685–10687
    Rooms and offices, 10689
    Salaries, 10688
    Seal, 10654
    Sessions continuous, 10663
    Small claims cases, rules, 10824
  Trials:
    Actions, criminal, 10669
    Report of trial, 10685–10687
    Trial by judge or jury, 6723, 10669, 10678
    Witness fees and mileage, 11326–11330
    Zoning law cases, 6466–6470

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES
  Absence, substitute, 10663
  Appointment, 10647
  Bond not required, 1068
  Code, session laws, and reports obtained, 235, 239
  Conciliation, rules and procedure, 10820–10824
  Conciliators appointed, 10820
  Coronor's duties performed, 5217
MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES—Continued
Disqualification in certain cases, 10818
Election, 10651-10653
Health warrants issued, 6847, 6850
Juvenile court judges, 3606, 3607  For a more detailed index see Juvenile Court
Law applicable, 10664
List published, 163
Marriages solemnized, 10436-10441
Nomination by primary, 10653
Number, 10646
Oath of office, 1050, 10648
Oaths administered, 1215
Penal offenses, 13292-13294, 13305, 13308, 13345, 13394
Powers as magistrate, 13404  For a more detailed index see Magistrates
Powers in general, 10657
Practice prohibited, 10816
Qualifications, 10648, 10815
Resignation, 1148
Rules of practice prescribed, 10664
Salary, 10688
School pupils excused from attendance, 4411
Term of office, 10652
Vacancy, 1152(2), 1156, 10647

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS
Board of trustees, 5867-5871  See City Hospitals
Jurisdiction of city over lands, 5872

MUNICIPAL ZONING
Law applicable, 6452-6473

MURDER
Advising or inciting murder, 12917
Assault to commit while masked, 12916
Assault with intent to murder, 12915
Bailable offense, exception, 13609, 13610
Death caused by explosives, 12961
Definition, 12910
Degree determined by jury or court, 12913
First degree murder, 12911, 12924
Killing in duel, 12924
Limitation of action, 13442
Penalties, 12911-12917
Penalty for first degree murder fixed by jury or court, 12914
Second degree murder, 12912
Sentence of court, 13960, 13963

MUSEUM, STATE
Custodian's duties, 4525
Part of historical department, 4513

MUSEUMS, PUBLIC
Materials received, 4552

MUSIC
Instruction in schools, 4238, 4262

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Taxation, 6953(10)

MUSKRAT
Closed season, 1766-a1, 1766-a2

MUSSELS—Continued
Seizure of unlawful devices to take, 1715
Seizure when unlawfully taken, 1714
Size limits, 1759
Territorial jurisdiction, 1782
Title in state, exceptions, 1704-1707

MUTUAL ASSESSMENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS, See Insurance Associations, Mutual Assessment

MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES
Exemption from insurance law, 8894
Investigation by state, 8895

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES
Consolidation and reinsurance, 9105-9118
General provisions, See Insurance Companies
Group life insurance, 8677

NAMES
Allegation in indictment, 13777-13779
Change of name authorized:
Affidavit of freeholder, 12648
Application, content, 12646, 12647
Fees paid, 12651, 12652
New name, when in effect, 12653, 12654
Number of changes allowed, 12655
Penalty for failure to index real estate in other counties, 12657
Persons authorized, 12645
Real estate reindexed, 12650, 12656
Statement made out and recorded, 12646, 12647, 12649
City and town names changed, 5619-5622
Constitutional limitation, III, 30

NAPHTHA
Inspection, 3193
Penal provisions, 3047-3053, 13242, 13243
Sale regulated, 3192

NARCOTICS
Addicts committed to institutions, 3478-3482
Analyses, chemical, 3180
Buildings used for sale enjoined or abated as nuisances, contempt, 3163-3165
Definition, 3151
Duty of physicians and pharmacists, 2110
Enforcement of drug law, 3179-3181
Instruction in schools, 4259
Law mandatory, 3167
Penal provisions, 3047-3053, 3168, 3169, 13365-13369
Possession prohibited, exception, 3154, 3155, 3157
Prescriptions, 3154
Prosecution of violators, burden of proof, evidence, 3156-3158
Sale prohibited, exception, 3152, 3153
Seizure and confiscation, 3159, 3160
Use by school pupils prohibited, 4225
Vehicles transporting seized and confiscated, 3161, 3162

NATATORIUMS
Establishment and regulations, 5827, 6740, 6742

NATIONAL GUARD
Law applicable, 432-468  For a more detailed index see Militia

NATURAL RESOURCES
Conservation, 1798

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS
Fees paid, deposit, 10837(23, 24)
Provisions, federal, pp. 23-31
NAVIGATION LAWS
Operation in Iowa, 5902(5)

NECESSARIES
Definition, 9931
Minor liable, 9931, 10493
Penalty for not supplying after arrest or conviction for desertion or abandonment, 12323–12324
Property of husband or wife liable, 10459

NEGLECT OF DUTY
Ground for removal from office, 1091, 1114, 1117
Penalty in case of public officer, 13316
For a more detailed index see Misconduct and Neglect in Office

NEGLECTED CHILDREN
Definition, 3618
Law applicable, 3617–3657 See Children

NEGLECT
Contributory negligence:
Burden of proof, 11210
Employer’s defense, 1367, 1374, 1375(3)
Presumption in certain actions, 1379, 8307
Waiver by employee, 1495
Wilful negligence, 1375(3), 1376

NEGOTIABLE DOCUMENTS OF TITLE
See index heads covering each subhead below
Bills of lading, 8246, 8249
Provisions of sales act, 9956–9969, 10005
Warehouse certificates of unbonded agricultural warehouses, 9767, 9774
Warehouse receipts, 9665
Warehouse receipts of bonded warehouses, 9736–9742

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS
Acceptance by creditor in payment of money due, objection not made deemed waived, 9450
Accommodation paper, 9540, 9576(3), 9580(2), 9582(2)
Accommodation party’s liability, 9489, 9524
Actions on negotiable instruments:
Action on lost evidence of indebtedness, bond to indemnify defendants, 9660
Action on note, kind of proceedings, 10942
Assignee’s rights not subject to defense against assignor, 10977
Attorney’s fee, 11644–11647
Bond to indemnify defendants, when, 9660
Confession of judgment, 9465(2)
Defenses, 9517, 9518
Definition, 9562
Denial of genuineness of signature, 11218
Evidence of protest, 11284
Parties, how designated, 10988
Place of bringing, 11050, 11051
Plaintiff’s option, 10975
Proof of holder’s good faith, 9519
Right of holder to sue, 9511
Surrender to clerk before judgment entry, 11582–c1
Additions, effect, 9586

Agents:
Blanks, effect of filling, 9474
Effect of completion and negotiation of instrument not delivered, 9475
Indorsements, 9504
Liability, 9480
Notice of dishonor given and received, 9552, 9555, 9558
Signatures, authority, 9479, 9483

ALTERATION:
Bank liable on raised or forged check, 9266, 9304
General provisions, 9585, 9586
Insurance against, 8940(2)

ASSIGNMENT:
Corporation’s act, effect, 9482
Effect, 10971
General provision, 9452
Indorsement without recourse, 9498
Infant’s act, effect, 9482
Penalty for forgery, 13139(8)

BANKS:
Authority to handle, 9272–9274, 9284(5)
Definition, 9652
Instrument drawn or indorsed to person as cashier or officer, effect, 9502
Instruments payable at bank, 9535, 9548
Liability on checks, 9466–9500

BORDERER:
Definition, 9652
Liability to transferee, 9525
Rights to payment, 9469, 9494, 9524(2)

BORDERER PAPER:
Bills of exchange, 9587
Promissory notes, 9645
Special indorsement, effect, 9500

BILLS OF EXCHANGE:
Acceptance:
Acceptance by separate instrument, 9555
Bills in sets, 9462
Date of acceptance, 9471, 9473, 9597, 9599
Definition, 9562, 9563
Effect, when overdue, 9467
General acceptance, 9600, 9601
Holder’s right to have it on bill, 9594
Incomplete bills, 9599
Kinds, 9600
Method of making, 9593
Penalty for forgery, 13139(7), 13140, 13148
Power of banks, 9272–9274
Presentment for acceptance, 9604–9612
Promise to accept, effect, 9506
Qualified acceptance, 9600, 9602, 9603
Retention or destruction of bill, 9598
Time allowed to drawee, 9597

Acceptance for honor:
Agreement of acceptor, 9626
Construction for honor of drawer, 9624
Effect of making, 9622
Effect on maturity of bill, 9627
Extent, 9622
Liability of acceptor, 9625
Method of making, 9623
Persons authorized to make, 9622
Persons for whom made, 9622, 9624
Protest of bills so accepted, 9500

Acceptors of bills, liability, bankruptcy or insolvency, 9622, 9619, 9643
Ambiguous instrument, how treated, 9477(5)
Bill not assignment of funds, 9588
Bills in sets, 9630–9644
Bills when promissory notes, 9591
Checks treated as bills payable on demand, 9646
Definition, 9587
Destruction of bill, 9598, 9621
Detention of bill, 9598, 9621

DISHONOR:
Notice given, 9550–9579 For a more detailed index see “Notice of dishonor” below
Dishonor by acceptor for honor, 9561
Dishonor by nonacceptance:
Circumstances equivalent to dishonor, 9609
Effect on attached bill of lading, 9949(4)
Holder’s duty and rights, 9611, 9612
Qualified acceptance, 9603
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS—Continued

Bills of exchange—Continued

Dishonor by nonacceptance—Continued

Refusal to write acceptance on face of bill, 9594
Requirements in general, 9610

Dishonor by nonpayment. See subhead "Dishonor by nonpayment" below

Dishonored bills accepted, 9599

Drawees:
Bankruptcy, effect, 9606(3), 9619
Death, effect, 9606(2), 9609(1)
Effect of bill on drawee's funds, 9588
Fictitious person, 9542, 9590, 9609
Joint drawees, 9589
Lack of power to contract, 9590
Loss, how made good, 9621, 9659, 9660

Dishonor by nonacceptance—Continued

Drawers:
Payment for honor:
Foreign bills, 9579, 9590, 9613-9621

Holders:
Inland bills, 9590

Persons liable:
Assent to qualified acceptance, 9603
Consideration:
Collection, costs or attorney's fee, 9462(5), 9465(2)
Certificate of deposit, loss made good, 9659, 9660
Effect of discharging part, 9644
Defined as bill of exchange, 9646
Liability of drawer, 9647, 9649
Liability, conditions, 9521, 9530, 9539
Legal or conditional acceptances, 9603
Loss, how made good, 9521, 9659, 9660
Maturity, 9627
Nonacceptance by drawer, 9590-9612
Nonpayment protested, 9613, 9618
Nonpayment protested, 9613, 9618

Negotiable instruments, 1940

Overdue bills accepted, 9599

Payment for honor:
Declaration before payment, 9634
Effect on subsequent parties, 9636
Holder's refusal to receive, 9637
Method of making, 9633, 9634
Persons authorized to pay, 9632
Preference of parties, 9635
Referee in case of need, 9592, 9628, 9630
Right of payee for honor, 9638
Penalty for forgery, 13139(5), 13148
Persons liable:
Acceptor for honor, 9625

Duty to present or negotiate bill, 9605

Duty to present or negotiate bill, 9605
Option in certain cases, 9591
Right to have acceptance on bill, 9594
Incomplete bills, 9475

Indorsers:
Assent to qualified acceptance, 9503
Blanks, time and effect of filling, 9474
Bonds, loss made good, 9659, 9660
Certification when in hands of holder, 9649
Certification by bank, effect, 9648, 9650
Certification when in hands of holder, 9649
Check not assignment of funds, 9650
Checks:
Collection, costs or attorney's fee, 9462(5), 9465(2)
Consideration:
Accommodation party, 9489
Debt, antecedent, 9485
Effect of illegal consideration, 9515
Holder for value, 9486, 9487
Kinds considered void, 9442
Partial failure, effect, 9488
Presumption, 9484
Specification, when necessary, 9466
"Value" defined, 9485, 9492
Want of consideration, effect, 9488
Want or failure, when not allowed as defense, 9441

Content requirements, 9461-9483, 9587
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS—Continued

Date of instrument:
- Alteration, effect, 9585, 9586
- Antedating, 9472
- Insertion of date, effect, 9473
- Postdating, 9472
- Days of grace, 9558
- Defect of title, notice, 9515, 9516, 9519
- Definition and meaning of terms, 9652

Delivery:
- Antedated or postdated paper, 9472
- Blank paper, 9474
- Definition, 9652
- Effect on maker, 9475, 9476
- Effectual delivery, 9476
- Necessary for negotiation, 9490
- Presumed delivery, 9476
- Transferor's warranty, 9525
- Demand, days allowed, 9558

Demand paper:
- Bills of exchange, 9587
- Checks, 9646–9650
- Definition, 9467
- Holder in due course, 9513
- Presentment for payment, time, 9551
- Promissory notes, 9645
- Time of payment, 9546
- Destruction, how made good, 9659, 9660

Discharge of negotiable instruments:
- Acts required to effect, 9580, 9581
- Cancellation of instrument or signature, effect, 9580(3), 9581(2), 9584
- Certification by bank of check in hands of holder, 9649
- Drawers and indorsers, 9603, 9605, 9611, 9613, 9649
- Effect of discharging part of bill in set, 9644
- Material alteration, effect, 9585, 9586
- Payment by person secondarily liable not equal to discharge, exceptions, 9582
- Payment of bill of exchange for honor, 9636
- Persons secondarily liable, 9581
- Renunciation by holder, effect, 9583

Discharge by nonpayment:
- Acts necessary to effect, 9543
- Bills accepted for honor, 9561
- Effect upon holder's rights, 9544
- Notice to whom and by whom and when given, 9550–9579
  For a more detailed index see “Notice of dishonor” below
- Protest not required after dishonor, exception, 9573
- Drafts, issuance, acceptance, and loss, 8284(4), 8285, 9272–9274, 9284(5), 9659, 9660
  See “Bills of exchange” above

Drawers:
- Discharge, 9550, 9580, 9583, 9603, 9605, 9611, 9613, 9649
- Notice of dishonor, 9550, 9575
- Duress, effect on title, 9515
- Execution sale, 11735

Forgery, counterfeiting, and other acts punished, 9468, 13139, 13142–13149, 13150, 13158–13161
- Form requirements, 9461–9483, 9587
- Fraud, effect on title, 9515, 9518
- Garnishment, 12173

Holder:
- Action on instrument, defenses, 9511, 9518
- Blank indorsement changed to special, 9485
- Cancellation of signature or instrument, effect, 9580(3), 9581(2), 9584
- Defenses, original, when allowed, 9518
- Definition, 9652
- Duty and rights in case of nonacceptance of bill, 9511, 9612

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS—Continued

Holder—Continued
- Duty to present or negotiate bill, 9605
- Extension of time of payment, effect, 9581(6)
- Incomplete instrument not delivered, 9475
- Option as to instrument, 9591
- Option conferred by instrument, 9465(4)
- Option conferred by law, 9477(5)
- Proof of good faith, 9519
- Recourse against prior parties reserved, 9681
- Refusal to receive payment of bill for honor, effect, 9637
- Renunciation of rights, effect, 9583
- Rights of holder, 9511, 9618, 9644, 9594

Holder for value:
- Accommodation party's liability, 9489
- Definition, 9486
- Lien on instrument, 9487
- Rights in case of violation of prohibitory law, 2068

Holders in due course:
- Bills of exchange in sets, 9640–9644
- Definition, 9612, 9619
- Demand paper, 9513
- Notice after part payment, 9514
- Notice of dishonor given, effect, 9551, 9553
- Payment enforceable, 9517
- Person deemed such holder, 9519
- Persons not such holders, 9513
- Protection of rights in certain cases, 9473–9476, 9488
- Renunciation, effect, 9583
- Rights of holder, 9514–9516, 9518, 9578, 9585
- Transferor, 9509
- Warranties of prior parties, 9520–9522, 9525, 9526
- Illegal stipulations, 9465
- Incomplete instrument not delivered, effect of completion, 9475
- Indorsee's rights, 9494–9497

Indorsement:
- Bills of exchange in sets, 9641
- Blank indorsement, 9469(5), 9494, 9495
- Blank indorsement defined, 9494
- Cancellation, effect, 9581(2), 9582, 9584
- Conditional indorsement, 9499
- Corporation's act, effect, 9482
- Date, effect when stated, 9471
- Definition, 9491, 9652
- Effect, when instrument overdue, 9467
- Effect of words “without recourse”, 9498
- Genuineness denied in pleading, 11218
- Indorsement by prior party, effect, 9510
- Indorsement in representative capacity, 9504
- Ineffective indorsement, 9492
- Infant's act, effect, 9482
- Instrument drawn or indorsed to person as cashier, 9502
- Instrument negotiable by delivery, effect, 9527
- Instrument to be entirely indorsed, 9492
- Instrument payable to bearer, 9500
- Instrument payable to two or more persons, 9611

Irregular indorsement, effect, 9524
- Kinds, 9493
- Name wrongly designated or misspelled, 9503
- Necessary for negotiation, 9490
- Partnerships, 9501
- Penalty for forgery, 13139(8)
- Place, presumption, 9506
- Qualified indorsement, warranty, 9498, 9525
- Restrictive indorsement, effect, rights of indorsee, 9496, 9497, 9507
- Special indorsement, 9494, 9495, 9500
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS—Continued

Indorsement—Continued

Striking out by owner, effect, 9508
Time, presumption, 9505
Transfer without indorsement, effect, 9509
Words necessary, 9491

Indorsers:

Definition, 9523
Discharge, 9550, 9603, 9605, 9613, 9649
General indorser's liability, 9526
Irregular indorser's liability, 9524
Joint indorsers, 9528
Liability, 9524–9528, 9530, 9540
Notice of dishonor given or received, 9550, 9568, 9576
Order of liability, 9528
Qualified indorser's liability, 9525
Signatures, 9477(6)

Infirmity of instrument, 9514
Instrument payable at bank, rule, 9535, 9548
Insurance, 8940(9)

Interest, date of beginning, 9477(2)
Interest payments, 9462(1)

Interpretation of content requirements, 9461–9483, 9588–9592

Law merchant, when applicable, 9657

Liabilities of parties:

Acceptor, 9522
Acceptors of bill for honor, 9625
Agents or brokers, 9529
Drawer, 9521
General indorsers, 9526
Indorsers, 9524–9528
Makers, 9477(7), 9520
Persons secondarily liable, discharge, 9544, 9581
Signers, 9477–9483
Transferor by delivery, 9525
Volunteer indorsers, 9527
Lienholder's rights, 9487
Loss, how made good, 9659, 9660
Makers, discharge, 9580, 9581
Maturity, time, days of grace, 9546, 9547, 9627, 9655, 9658
Mismner of bank, effect, 9218, 9304

Money payable:

Alteration of medium, 9586(5)
Alteration of sum, 9586(2)
Certainty as to sum, 9462, 9587, 9645
Kind of currency payable, 9466(5)
Requirement, general, 9461(2)
Words and figures, how construed, 9477(1)
Names wrongly designated or misspelled, 9218, 9304, 9503

Negotiability:

Continuation, 9507
Omissions not fatal, 9466
Requirements, legal, 9481
Terms not affecting, 9465, 9466
Terms preventing, 9464, 9465
Terms required to produce, 9461–9464
Termination, 9507

Negotiation:

Definition, 9490
Delivery necessary, 9490
Fraudulent negotiation, effect, 9515
Indorsement necessary, 9490–9510
Prior party's rights, 9510
Prohibition by indorser, 9496(1)
Time in case of demand paper, 9513
Time in case of transfer, 9509
Warrants, 9525
Notice of defect of title, 9514, 9516

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS—Continued

Notice of dishonor:

Delay in noting, excuse, 9620
Dispensed with, 9573, 9575, 9576
Effect, when given by or for holder, 9553
Effect, when given by person entitled to give, 9554
Effect of failure to give, 9550
Excuse in certain cases, 9573–9577, 9620
Form of notice, 9557
Notice of nonpayment after nonacceptance unnecessary, 9577
Notice to drawer, when excused, 9575
Notice to indorser, when excused, 9576
Persons entitled to give notice:

Agents, 9552, 9556
Holders, 9551
Indorsers, 9551
Persons served:

Acceptors for honor, 9626
Agents, 9558
Bankrupts and insolvents, 9562
Drawer, exceptions, 9550, 9575
Indorsers, exceptions, 9550, 9568, 9576
Makers, 9558
Partners, 9560
Personal representatives, 9559
Persons jointly liable, 9561
Principals, 9555
Trustees and assignees, 9562
Place of service, 9559, 9569
Sufficiency:

Delivery in person or by mail, 9557
Deposit in post office, 9564–9567
Discard in mails, effect, 9566
Receipt, actual, 9569
Written or oral notice, 9556, 9557
Time of giving notice:

Agent and principal, 9555
Delay, how excused, 9574
Effect of holidays and Sundays, 9545
Effect of nonpayment, 9545
Effect of payment, 9545
Payment in due course:

Definition, 9549
Effect on instrument, 9580

Place of service, 9559, 9569

Payment:

Amount due deposited with clerk of district court, effect, 9447
Bank payments for account, 9548
Days of grace, 9558
Defaults, 9462
Effect, 9507, 9511, 9582
Exchange designated, 9462(4)
Installments, defaults, 9462
Instrument delivered when paid, 9544
Place, 9447, 9530, 9533, 9536–9538, 9648
Postponement by holder, effect, 9581(6)
Recurse to persons secondarily liable, 9544
Refusal of maker, 9543
Tender, 9530, 9581(4)
Time in lieu of money, 9465(4)

Place of service, 9559, 9569

Payment in due course:

Definition, 9549
Effect on instrument, 9580
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS—Continued

Penal provisions:
Forging, counterfeiting, or altering, 13139–13150
Procuring in sale of grain or seed, and selling, 13036, 13057

Persons liable:
Acceptor of bill, 9522, 9643
Acceptor of bill for honor, 9625
Accommodation party, 9489, 9524(3)
Agents, 9480, 9504, 9529
Banks, 9650
Bearer after negotiation, 9525
Brokers, 9529
Corporations, 9482
Death of maker, 9536
Drawers, 9521
Executors and administrators, 9536
General indorsers, 9508, 9523, 9641
Infants, 9482
Irregular indorsers, 9524
Joint debtors, 9538
Joint signers, 9477(7)
Liabilities specified, 9520–9529
Makers, 9477(7), 9520
Partners, 9537
Personal representatives, 9536
Principals, 9479–9481, 9529
Prior indorsers, exception, 9510, 9517
Qualified indorsers, 9525
Referee in case of need, 9592, 9628, 9630
Signers of trade or assumed names, 9478
Special indorser, 9500
Volunteer indorsers, 9527
Warrants, 9529–9522, 9525, 9526

Persons primarily liable:
Definition, 9653
Discharge, 9580

Persons secondarily liable:
Definition, 9653
Discharge, 9580, 9581
Liability after dishonor, 9544

Persons to whom payable:
Holder in due course, 9517
Indorsees, 9497, 9499, 9501
Name when payable to order, 9468
Payable to bearer, when, 9469
Requirement, general, 9461(4)
Place of drawing, 9466(3)

Place of payment:
Alteration, effect, 9586(3)
Penalty for not paying at place named, 11647
Specification unnecessary, 9468(3)

Presentment for payment:
Bill accepted for honor, 9629, 9630
Delay, effect, 9541, 9630, 9647
effect on principal debtor, 9530
Holidays, effect, 9545, 9546
Instrument payable at bank, 9535, 9548
Instrument to be shown, 9534
Necessity to charge parties, exceptions, 9530, 9539, 9540
Need dispensed with, 9539, 9540, 9542
Payment refused, effect, 9543, 9544
Persons to whom presented:
Acceptors for honor, 9629
Banks, 9535, 9548
Drawers, 9530
Joint debtors, 9538
Partners, 9537
Personal representatives, 9536
Persons primarily liable, 9532(4)
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS—Continued

Time of payment—Continued

- Days and hours, 9531, 9535, 9545–9547, 9647, 9655, 9658
- Demand, sight or presentation, 9467
- Determinable future time, 9464, 9587, 9645
- Postponement by holder, effect, 9581(6)
- Requirement, general, 9461(3)

Title to instruments:

- Assignment, 9452, 9498
- Bills in sets after negotiation of parts, 9640
- Defective title, proof, 9515, 9519
- Notice of defect, 9512(4), 9514, 9516
- Time of acquiring, 9472
- Trust by indorsee, 9496(3)

Transfer by delivery, 9525

Transfer without indorsement, effect, 9509

Trust by indorsee, 9496(3)

Validity, general requirements, 9461–9483, 9587

Void for violation of prohibitory law, 2066–2068

Warranties of parties, 9520–9522, 9525, 9526

Words defined, 9652

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS LAW

Application, 9656

Definitions of terms, 9652

Interpretation, 9461–9483, 9588–9592

Title, short, 9651

NEGROES

Denial of equal privileges prohibited, penalty, 13251, 13252

Eligible to general assembly, III, 4

Right of suffrage, II, 1

NEPOTISM

Law applicable, 1166, 1167

NESTS

Birds’ nests protected, 1775, 1789

NETS

Licenses for using, 1747–1751

Penal provisions, 1789–1794

Seizure by officers, 1715

Use regulated, 1735, 1745, 1746, 1773

NEW PROMISE

Barred cause of action upon contract revived, 11018

NEW TRIAL IN CIVIL CASES

Action to recover real property, 12255–12257

Appeal from order for, 12933(3)

Application, affidavits, 11551

Conditions named by court, 11561

Costs, 11560

Definition, 11549

Evidence of reporter’s notes, 11353

Grant after judgment by default, 11595–11599

Grant by supreme court, papers returned, 12856

Grounds stated, 11550, 12787

Justice court, costs, 10549, 10550, 10555, 10612

Motion to obtain:

Amendment to cure defect, 11557, 11558

Exceptions to instructions attached, 11495

Filing, effect, 11555

Hearing, 10797

Prohibited in justice court, 10555

Supreme court’s power without motion, 12828

Time and manner of making, 11551, 11552

Petition after term, limitation, 12788–12790

NEW TRIAL IN CRIMINAL CASES

Appeal from justice court, 13604

Application before judgment, 13943

NEW TRIAL IN CRIMINAL CASES—Continued

Definition, 13942

Determinate in vacation, 13958-d1

Effect of granting, 13945

Grant on appeal by supreme court, 14010, 14013

Ground used as cause against judgment, 13956, 13959

Grounds, 13944

Motion to obtain, 13942–13945

Number allowed, 13944(6)

Order by supreme court, 14010

Time of imprisonment deducted from sentence of conviction, 14018

NEW YEAR’S DAY

Effect on negotiable paper, 9545, 9658

NEWSBOYS

Occupation forbidden to children, exceptions, 1537

NEWSPAPERS

Actions for libel, 12413–12415

Acts of general assembly published, 54, 55, 62

Arbitration awards published, 1509

Ballots published, compensation, 772, 790

Census returns, federal, published, 426

Constitutional amendments published, 69

Contracts for political advertising, 13268

English language papers favored, 11098

Fees for publication, 5723, 11106

Freedom, I, 7

Notices published in English, evidence, 11098–11104, 11349

Official city newspapers, 5723, 6654

Official county newspapers:

Compensation, 5410, 5412

Proceedings and reports published, 5411, 5412-a1

Selection, 5397–5409, 11102

Ordinance published, 5720

PENAL OFFENSES:

Advertising drugs for venereal disease, 13192

Fraudulent advertisements, exception, 13069, 13070

Libel, 13256–13262

Violation of obscenity law, 13189–13193

Political advertising, 13268, 13285

Printing board bids advertised, 188

Proceedings of public bodies published in English, 11098, 11099

Referendum measures published, 70

Refusal to publish, effect, 11103

Registration of aliens announced, 503

Selection by county officers, 11102

State documents obtainable, 228, 233

Warrants, state, advertised for payment, 136

NEXT FRIEND

Action brought for minor, 10995

Appointment of guardian applied for, 10999, 11000

NITROGLYCERINE

Penalty for death or injuries caused, 12961–12964

NOISE

See also Disturbance

Penal provisions, 13349

Regulation, municipal, 5744(7)

NOMINATION PAPERS OR CERTIFICATES

Contract for securing names, service paid for, 13268

General provisions, 537–547

Nominations by petition, 648, 675

Objections, by whom considered, 670

Penalty for destruction or forgery, 13283
**NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOLS**
Consolidated schools, 4185
High schools, 3899–3911

**NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE**
Pensions for survivors and widows, 480

**NOTARIES PUBLIC**
Acknowledgments and official acts legalized, 10363–10367, 10387, 10388
Acknowledgments taken and certified, 10085, 10094, 10104
Acting under maiden name after marriage, 1207
Appointment, 1197
Bills of exchange protested, evidence, 9615, 11284
Bills paid for honor attested, 9633
Bonds, 1200(2)
Clerk's duty as to records, 1213
Commissions:
  Conditions before delivery, 1200
  Fee paid, 1200(5)
  Length and expiration, 1198, 1199
  Notice of expiration, 1199
  Register, 87
  Revocation, 1197, 1202
  Fees for services, 1214
  Oaths administered, 1205, 1215
  Powers and duties, 1203–1205
  Penal offenses, 1206, 1210, 10104
  Powers and duties, 1203–1205
  Record of notices kept, 1208
  Resignation of public office, 1209–1211
  Resignation by change of residence, 1212
  Seals of nonresidents, presumption, 10080

**NOTES, PROMISSORY**
Law relating to notes, 9645, 9659, 9660
For a more detailed index see Negotiable Instruments, subhead “Promissory notes”

**NOTICE, CONSTRUCTIVE**
See Constructive Notice

**NOTICE, ORIGINAL**
Law applicable, 11055–11097
For a more detailed index see Original Notice

**NOTICE TO QUIT**
Action of forcible entry, 12265, 12266

**NOTICES, LEGAL**
Newspaper publication, fees, 11098–11106
Penalty for defacing or destroying, 13099
Posting, fee, proof by affidavit, 11107, 11350
Record kept by notary public, 1208
Service, proof by affidavit, 11350
Service in case of motion in vacation, 11232–11239
Special provisions, For notice in any proceeding see appropriate index head

**NUISANCES**
Abatement and prevention:
  Board of health, 2239–2246, 6836, 6840–6847
  Cities and towns, 5739–5741, 6597
  Housing law, penalty, 6405, 6406, 6434–6442, 6446
  Liquor nuisances, 2017–2053
  Opium joints, 12395, 12396(6)
ACTION FOR ABATEMENT AND DAMAGES:
  Criminal penalty, 12397
  Expense, how collected, 12401
  Judgment, execution, 13977
  Nuisances affected, 12395, 12396
  Order of abatement, 12397, 12398
  Stay of execution, 12400
  Warrant, 12398, 12399
NUISANCES—Continued

Action to restrain, notice, 12521
Definitions, 6329(19), 12395

Particular nuisances:

Advertising signs, 4844, 12396(7)
Billboards, 4844, 12396(7)
Buildings in violation of restricted residence district ordinance in certain cities, 6476
Buildings or grounds kept for violation of prohibition law, 1929, 1930
Buildings used for selling or keeping narcotics, 3163
Cigarette stores, 1577
Cottonwood trees, 12396(8)
Dams, 1741, 7782
Devices for unlawfully taking fish and game, 1715
Ditches, waterbreaks, and obstructions on roads, 4841-4843, 4845
Enumeration in general law, 12395, 12396
Gambling, 1587-1618
Gunpowder factory, 12965
Houses of prostitution, 1587-1618
Junk, inflammable, 5740
Liquor nuisances, 2017-2053
Maternity hospitals, 3661-al4
Obstructing ditches, drains, or watercourses, 7580
Plant pests, 4062-b5
Pool selling, 1587-1618
Pumping plant without screens, 1741
River obstructions, 1741
Smoke nuisance, 5741, 6743
Streams, 6597

Penal provisions, 6434-6437, 12397, 13373, 13374

NUMERALS
Definition, 63(22)

NURSE EXAMINERS
Appointment, 2449, 2451
Appropriation, 2462
Business done by mail, 2460
Compensation, 2461
Designation, 2480
Disqualifications, 2455
Examinations conducted, 2466-2480, 2487, 2488, 2563
Membership in national organization, 2465-b1
Nomination by state associations, 2457
Officers, 2459
Qualifications, 2452, 2463
Quarters, 2464
Reciprocal agreements with other states, 2484, 2490
Report of violations of law, 2524
Representation at national meetings, 2465
Schools, when approved, 2564
Supplies, 2463
Term of office, 2456
Vacancies, 2458

NURSERIES
Inspection by state entomologist, 4062-b1-4062-b24

NURSERY STOCK
Certificate of inspection required for importation, 4062-b8
Imported stock inspected, 4062-b8
Inspection certificate, fee, 4062-b9
Penal provisions, 4062-b18
Quarantine and treatment, 4062-b11-4062-b13

NURSES
Change of residence to another state, 2491
Examination of candidates, 2466-2480, 2563
Exempt from jury service, 10843
Fees paid, 2516-2518
Injunction against illegal practice, 2519
Liability insurance, 9069-9082

Licenses:
Age and character qualifications, 2430
Display in office, 2444, 2447
Evidence of right to practice, 2443
Forgery and fraud, penalty, 2520-2522
Form, 2442
Grounds for refusing, 2431
Notice of change of residence, 2446
Reciprocity with other states, 2481-2491
Record, open to inspection, 2445
Renewal, fee, 2447, 2448
Required to practice, 2439
Revocation, 2492-2508
Penal offenses, 2519-2522

Registered or graduate nurses:
Definition of nursing, 2561
Examinations, 2563
License requirements, 2563, 2564
Nurses not included, 2562
Reinvestment, 2448
Report of violations of law, 2524
Tax exemption, 6946(3)
Titles and degrees, use, 2509, 2510
Training schools, 5360(2)
Violation of law prosecuted, 2523-2537
School nurses, 2362-2364, 4419-4421

Visiting or public health nurses:
Appointment by juvenile court, 3613
Authority to employ, 2362
Compensation, 2362
Complaint filed as to need of medical and surgical treatment for indigent persons, 4006
Cooperation of municipalities, 2363
Duties prescribed, 2364
War nurses, relief and other recognition, 1159-1165, 5385-5396
Wounds, reports required, 2537-d1-2537-d3

NUTS
Bushel measure, 3236

OATH OF OFFICE
Appointees to vacancies, 1052
Filing, 1077
Governor and lieutenant governor, 1049
Judges, 1050
Nature, 1049, 1050, 1054
Oath on official bond, 1055
Penalty for failure to take, 13313
Other officers, 1054
Punishment for refusal to take, 13313
Re-elected incumbent, 1056
Temporary officer, 1053
Time and manner of taking oath, 1045-1057

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS
Administration, by whom, 11, 1205, 1215-1217
Commissioners for other states in Iowa, power, 1196
Definition, 63(12)
Jurat by deputy, 1217

OBSCENITY
Articles for immoral use, 13190, 13191
Circulating obscene matter, 13191
Exhibition of deformed or abnormal persons, 13197
Indecent exposure of persons, 13183
Lascivious acts with children, 13184
Lewdness, 13183
Obscene language, 13226
OBSCENITY—Continued

Obscene literature:
Advertising drugs for venereal disease, 13192
Books and persons excepted from penalties, 13195
Circulation, 13191
Giving or showing to minors, 13193
Selling or giving away, 13190
Phonograph production, 13196
Pictures of prize fights, 13186-13188
Plays, exhibitions, and entertainments, 13185
Printing or distributing obscene books, prints or pictures, 13189
Warrants for search and seizure of obscene material, 13194

OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE
Penalty, injunction, 13170, 13171

OBSTRUCTIONS
Ditches or drains, penalty, 7580, 13114, 13115
Penalty for refusing to remove on fair grounds, 2900
Railways, penalty, 13120, 13122
Removal by board of conservation, 1799-b3, 1799-d1
Rivers and streams, 1741, 1790, 6597, 12396(3)

Rods and bridges:
Evidence in case against railroad, 13898
Investigation by grand jury, 13703(4)
Nuisance, 13296(5)
Penal provisions, 13117, 13120
Powers of county supervisors, 4834-4847

OCCUPATIONS
Child labor, See Child Labor
Insurance of members, 8790, 8824, 8835
Penalty when without license, 13072
Privileges under assessment insurance law, 8717
Street occupations for children, 1537, 1538

OCCUPYING CLAIMANTS
Laws applicable, 10128-10134
Occupant of escheated land, rights as defendant, 10220
Occupants of islands, sand bars, or abandoned river channels, rights, 10230, 10226, 10238, 10239

OFFENSES, PUBLIC
See also Crimes
Bailable offenses, exceptions, 13609, 13610
Classification, 12889-12891
Jurisdiction, 13448-13457
Nuisances, 12396, 12397
Penalty, when legal, 12892

OFFER TO CONFESSION JUDGMENT
Action not continued nor trial postponed by offer, 12985
Conditional offer, 12682-12684
Offer served on plaintiff, 12678

OFFICE, PUBLIC
Constitutional provisions, I, 4, 5
Conviction for bribery, disqualification for holding, 13294
Disqualification, III, 20
Holding over, 1145
Nepotism forbidden, 1166, 1167
Penalty for corrupt solicitation, 13295, 13296, 13301
Penalty for exercise after suspension, 1124
Persons preferred for appointment, 1159-1165
Possession, by whom when vacant, 1147
Qualifying, time and manner, 1045-1047
Removal by impeachment, disqualification, 1143

OFFICE, PUBLIC—Continued

Removal from office, 1082, 1087, 1091-1118
For a more detailed index see Removal from Office
Resignations, how made, 1148
Sex no disqualification, 526; p. 53
Suspension from office, 1082, 1087, 1107, 1119-1130
Vacancies, XI, 6; 1082, 1087, 1084, 1145-1158
For a more detailed index see Vacancies in Office

OFFICERS, PUBLIC
Accounts, failure to pay to state treasurer actionable, 104-107

Actions:
Action on bond defended, 105-107, 12552, 12553
Evidence in prosecutions, 11268(12)
Judgment, execution, 11706
Limitation, 11077(4)
Mandamus, 12440, 12441
Place, 11036(2)
Recovery of fines and forfeitures, 12555
Appointing power, limitations, 1159-1165, 1166
Bonds, 1055, 1057, 1167, 12755-12757
Certificate as to loss of paper, 11301
Certified copies of records to be furnished, 11299
City or town officers, See main index head
County officers, See main index head
Duty relative to sealed bids, penalty, 1170, 1171
Fees, general, 1220, 1221, 1225-d1-1225-d3
General provisions, See Office, Public
Interest in contracts prohibited, 9028
Judicial function, test, 12456
Mileage and expenses, 1225-d1-1225-d3
Misconduct, inquiry by grand jury, 13703(3)
Oath of office, XI, 5; 1045, 1084

Penal offenses:
Accepting tips or gratuities, 13317-13321
Bribery and corruption, 13292-13302
Embezzlement, 13027-13029
Improperly influencing officers, 13170
Misconduct or neglect, 13303-13316
For a more detailed index see Misconduct or Neglect in Office
Receiving reward or compensation in extradition cases, 13500
Sale of bonds, 1177

Power to punish for contempt, 12540, 12541
Qualifying for office, 1045-1057
Quo warranto proceedings to test rights, 12417-12439
Salaries paid monthly, 1218
State officers, See State Officers
Subpoenas issued, 11338
Term of office, holding over, 1145
Testifying in court excused, 11264, 11301
Township officers, See Township Officers
Vacancies, how filled, 1152

OFFICIAL REGISTER, IOWA
Census report, federal, 427
Compilation, 215(10)
Contents, 284
Distribution, 226-231, 233
Library information, 4540
Printing, 264
Report of executive council, 284

OIL INSPECTORS, STATE, See Petroleum Products

OIL METERS
License, 3259-3262

OILS, ILLUMINATING
See also Petroleum Products

ADULTERATION, 3043, 3044, 3201-3204
Contracts or sales in violation of law invalid, 3056
Dealers to report receipts, 3200
OILS, ILLUMINATING—Continued
Definitions, 3029, 3191
Duties of department of agriculture, 3030-3032
Enforcement of law, 3050-3053
Goods for sale in other states, 3054
Inspection provided for, 1312-1314, 3031-3036, 3197-3200, 3207-3215
Labeling, 3037-3042, 3216
Licenses of dealers, 3045, 3046
Penal provisions:
False branding, 3216, 3217
General provisions, 3047-3053
Violation in mines, 1314, 1337(5, 6)
Reports by dealers, 3055
Rules of construction, 3029
Standard of purity for mines, 1312-1314
Use of gasoline containers for kerosene, 3196

OLD AGE INSURANCE
Fraternal beneficiary associations, 8778

OLEOMARGARINE
Sale, 3093
Tax on, 3100-dl-3100-dl3
Use in state institutions prohibited, 3093-al

OMNIBUS COMPANIES
Liability for damages, 8043, 8161
Regulation, municipal, 5970

OPEN ACCOUNT, See Accounts, Book

OPERA HOUSES, See Theaters

OPERATORS AND CHAUFFEURS LICENSE—Continued
Age limit, 4960-d10
Applicants—examination, 4960-d14-4960-d16
Application, 4960-d12, 4960-d13
Applications — examiners appointed, 4960-d17, 4960-d24
Badges, 4960-d20
Badges—surrender required, 4960-d42
Chauffeur defined, 4863(6)
Chauffeur exempt from operators license, 4960-d21
Chauffeur—qualifications, 5105-a30
Constitutionality, 4960-d56
Convictions certified to foreign state, 4960-d41
Convictions reported, 4960-d32
Definitions, 4960-d1
Departmental records, 4960-d18
Duplicate licenses and badges, 4960-d27
Employment prohibited, 4960-d49
Exemption from license, 4960-d3, 4960-d4
Fees—amount, 4960-d26
Fees, disposal of, 4960-d25
Fees—exemption, 4960-d26
Interpretation, 4960-d54
License:
Appeal, 4960-d43, 4960-d44
Driving prohibited, 4960-d51
Duty to sign and carry, 4960-d28
Expiration, 4960-d30, 4960-d31
Form, 4960-d22
Issue by departmental agent, 4960-d24
Issue of, 4960-d19
Issue prohibited, 4960-d6-4960-d9
Possession, 4960-d29
Requirement, 4960-d2
Revocation—effect, 4960-d45
Surrender required, 4960-d42
Suspension, 4960-d32, 4960-d37, 4960-d39
Suspension or revocation mandatory, 4960-d33, 4960-d34
Suspension or revocation optional, 4960-d35
Term of suspension, 4960-d40

OPERATORS AND CHAUFFEURS LICENSE—Continued
Minors, 4960-d5, 4960-d11
Nonresidents, 4960-d4
Penalties, 4960-d52, 5084
Perjury, 4960-d47
Permit in lieu of license, 4960-d23
Permitting violations—penalty, 4960-d48
Rules and regulations, 4960-d53
Suspension—hearing, 4960-d36
Violation in foreign state—effect, 4960-d39
Violations, 4960-d46, 4960-d50
Violations by nonresidents, 4960-d38

OPINIONS
Attorney general, 149(4)
Supreme court, 14009, 14015

OPM
Sale regulated, 3151-3169

OPM JOINTS
Abatement, 12395, 12396(6)
Penal provisions, 12397
Regulations, municipal, 5744(9)

OPPRESSION IN OFFICE
Ground for removal from office, 1114
Penalty, 13305, 13306

OPTIONS
Evidence of dealing in options, 9905, 11268(1)
Penalty for dealing in options, 9895-9897

OPTOMETRISTS
Change of residence to another state, 2491
Definition, 2574, 2575
Examination of candidates, 2468-2480, 2576
Fees paid, 2516-2518
Injunction against illegal practice, 2519
Itinerants, licenses, 2511-2515
Licenses:
Age and character qualifications, 2430
Display in office, 2444, 2447
Evidence of right to practice, 2443
Forgery and fraud, penalty, 2520-2522
Form, 2442
Grounds for refusing, 2431
Notice of change of residence, 2446
Reciprocity with other states, 2481-2491
Record, open to inspection, 2445
Renewal, fee, 2447, 2448
Required to practice, 2439
Requirements for license, 2576, 2577
Revocation, 2492-2508
Penal offenses, 2519-2522
Practice regulations, enforcement, 2523-2528
Reinstatement, 2448
Report of violation of law, 2524
Titles and degrees, use, 2509, 2510, 2510-d1
Violation of law prosecuted, 2523-2527
Wounds, reports required, 2537-d1-2537-d3

OPTOMETRY EXAMINERS
Appointment, 2449, 2451
Appropriation, 2462
Business done by mail, 2460
Compensation, 2461
Designation, 2450
Disqualifications, 2455
Examinations conducted, 2466-2480, 2487, 2488, 2576
Membership in national organization, 2465-b1
Nomination by state associations, 2457
Officers, 2459
OPTOMETRY EXAMINERS—Continued
Qualifications, 2452, 2453
Quarters, 2464
Reciprocal agreements with other states, 2484, 2490
Report of violation of law, 2524
Representation at national meetings, 2577
Schools, when approved, 2577
Supplies, 2463
Term of office, 2456
Vacancies, 2458

ORCHARDS
Protection against condemnation, 4565, 7806(4, 5), 7814, 7845, 7846
Windbreaks allowed, 4830

ORDERS, COMMON
Action on common order, parties, 10975

ORDERS, SECRET
Insurance of members, 8777–8895 For a more detailed index see Fraternal Beneficiary Associations
Meetings in schoolhouses, 4371
Membership, penal provisions, 12905
Penal offenses:
Criminal syndicalism, 12907(4)
Hostility to government, 12905
Sick and funeral benefits, 8780

ORDERS OF COURT
Annulment of judgment, 10052
Appeals to supreme court, 12823–12828, 12836
Application for orders in probate, 12072
Appointment of receiver, 12714
Attachment proceedings, 12133
Bond, when required, 11243
Change of proceedings, 10948
Change of venue, 11418
Conveyance of real property, 11613
Correction of pleadings, 11120
Definition, 11240
Discharge of executor, 12052
Disinterment for autopsy, 2338, 2340
Enforcement by process, 11648–11754 For a more detailed index see Execution
Entry on record, 11582
Examination for perpetuating testimony, 11401
Examination of judgment debtor, service, 11802, 11811
Execution in vacation, 11241–11242-d1
Fee for service, 5191(6)
Filing, entry in journal of court, 11244
Interpleader of parties, 11002–11004
Issuance in vacation, 11241
Issuance of subpoena, 11323
Mandamus orders, 12445–12446, 12452
Modification of judgment, 10952
Motions for, in vacation, 11229, 11232
Notice of trial entered, 11438
Order to enter and survey land, 12243
Orders made out of court, 11241, 11244
Parties to actions brought in, 10981
Penalty for resisting execution, 13331
Period of time in force, 11242
Poor relief cases, 5304, 5306, 5307, 5313
Reference of causes, 11521, 11531, 11533
Restoration of stolen or embezzled goods, owner, 12218, 12220
Search of person for weapons, 13440
Separate trial of issues joined, 10961
Service on executor, effect, 12055, 12056
Stay of execution, 11706–11716
Superior judge's power, 10715
Vacation or modification, 12787–12800
ORDINANCES, See City or Town Ordinances
ORDINARY ACTIONS
Cases prosecuted, 10940, 10942, 10943 See Actions, Civil
Pleadings, 11109–11119
Uniformity of procedure, 10950
ORE
Penalty for carrying away, 13086, 13087
ORGANIZATIONS
Membership, penal provision, 8517, 12905
Penal offenses:
Criminal syndicalism, 12907(4)
Hostility to government, 12905
ORIGINAL NOTICE
Absence as bar to judgment, 11588
Change of term of court after service, effect, 11056
Contents, 5079-dl3, 11055, 11065, 11083
Delivery to sheriff, effect, 11012
Indorsement, 11062, 11064
Justice court cases, 10517(3), 10519, 10524
Legalization in certain cases, 10375, 10377, 10382, 10383
Notice of no personal claim, 11065
Option of plaintiff in case of failure to serve notice on one or more defendants, 11091
Return:
Amendment when defective, 11063
Contents, 11063
Penal provision, 11063
Proof, 11066, 11067
Return by sheriff, 11062
Return day in municipal court, 10668
Service, personal:
Acknowledgment by or for defendant, 8355, 11061
Agent of nonresident, 12234
Agents as to business of office or agency, 11079
Agents of insurance companies, 11074
Agents of railway and other corporations, 11072, 11075, 11079
Corporations, 8355, 11072–11077
County officers, 11071
Effect, 11012, 11086
Effect of change of residence, 11052
Federal lands, 4
How and when excused, 11078, 11081
Inmates of state institutions, 11070
Inmates persons out of hospital, 11069
Joint common carriers, 10979
Landlord in real action, 12240
Method, 11050
Minors, 11080
Municipal corporations, 11075
Nonresident in action consequent on operation of motor vehicle, 5079-dl1–5079-d24
Patients in hospital for insane or county home, 11067, 11068
Persons authorized to serve, 11058, 11067
Proof, 11066, 11067, 11350–11352
Return entered by clerk, 10832
School districts, 11076
Service on Sunday, 11064
Sheriff's fee, 5191(1)
Substituted service, 8355, 8420, 11061, 11068, 11080
Time before term of court, 11059
ORIGINAL NOTICE—Continued

Service by publication:
- Action for forcible entry or detainer, 12271
- Action for restoration of lost records, 12259
- Actual service supersedeas, 11086
- Authorized in cases listed, 11081
- Corporations, 11078
- Days of publication, 11104
- Effect on judgment by default, 11593-11601
- Fees for publication, 11106
- Husband and wife, 11070
- Legalization in certain cases, 10376, 10381-10383
- Method of publication, 11084
- Newspapers favored, penalty, 11098-11101, 11103
- Payment for publication, 11105
- Proof by affidavit, filing, 11085, 11349-11352
- Unknown defendants, 11083
- Superior court cases, 10716

ORPHANS
- Education and support by county, 7173
- Insurance benefits, 8685

ORPHANS' HOME, IOWA SOLDIERS'
- Law applicable, 3366-3384

OSTEOPATHISTS
- Change of residence to another state, 2491
- Definition, 2548, 2549
- Designation, 2181(5)
- Drugs and operative surgery prohibited, 2554
- Examination of candidates, 2466-2480, 2550-2552
- Exempt from jury service, 10843
- Fees paid, 2516-2518
- Injunction against illegal practice, 2519
- Itinerants, licenses, 2511-2515
- Licenses:
  - Age and character qualifications, 2430
  - Application, 2555
  - Display in office, 2444, 2447
  - Evidence of right to practice, 2443
  - Fees, to whom paid, 2555
  - Forgery and fraud, penalty, 2520-2522
  - Form, 2442
  - Grounds for refusing, 2431
  - Notice of change of residence, 2446
  - Reciprocity with other states, 2481-2491, 2535
  - Record, open to inspection, 2445
  - Record of granting, 2557
  - Renewal, fee, 2447, 2448
  - Required to practice, 2439
  - Requirements for licenses, 2550-2553
  - Revocation, 2492-2508
  - Penal offenses, 2519-2522
  - Practice regulations, enforcement, 2523-2528
  - Reinstatement, 2448
  - Report of violations of law, 2524
  - Titles and degrees, use, 2509, 2510, 2510-d1
  - Violation of law prosecuted, 2523-2537
  - Wounds, reports required, 2537-d1-2537-d3

OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS—Continued
- Qualifications, 2452, 2453
- Quarters, 2464, 2536
- Reciprocal agreements with other states, 2484, 2490
- Records, 2537
- Report of violations of law, 2524
- Representation at national meetings, 2465
- Secretary's duties, 2535-2537
- Supplies, 2463, 2536
- Term of office, 2456
- Vacancies, 2458

OSTEOPATHIC SCHOOLS
- Dead bodies received, record, 2351, 2356-2360
- Penal offenses:
  - Failure to bury dissected bodies, 2355
  - Wrongful use of dead bodies, 2358

OUTER PROCEEDINGS
- Action allowed, 12417-12428
  - For a more detailed index see Quo Warranto Proceedings

OVENS
- Regulation, municipal, 5762

OVERSEERS OF POOR
- Appointment and duties, 5321-5330, 5384, 5543
  - For a more detailed index see Township Trustees, subhead “Poor relief”

OYSTERS
- Adulterations, 3043, 3044
- Contracts or sales in violation of law invalid, 3056
- Definitions, 3029, 3058(38)
- Duties of department of agriculture, 3030-3032
- Enforcement of law, 3050-3053
- Goods for sale in other states, 3054
- Inspection, 3031-3036
- Labeling, 3037-3042
- Licenses of dealers, 3045, 3046
- Penal provisions, 3047-3053
- Reports by dealers, 3055
- Rules of construction, 3029
- Sale by false name, 3066

PACKAGES
- Definition in law on foods, drugs, and other articles, 3099(4)
- Labeling, 3037-3044
- Penal provisions, 3047-3049, 13066

PACKING HOUSES
- Child labor, 1526-1541
- Definition, 2808(6)
- Injunction, 2355
- Inspection, 2851-2853
- Penal offenses, 2854
- Regulation, municipal, 5742
- Sanitary construction, 2814-2822
- Sanitation, 2823-2833

PAINTS
- Tax exempt, 6944(16)

PAINTS
- Adulterations, 3043, 3044
- Contracts or sales in violation of law invalid, 3056
- Definitions, 3029
- Duties of department of agriculture, 3030-3032
- Enforcement of law, 3050-3053
- Goods for sale in other states, 3054
- Inspection, 3031-3036
- Labeling, 3037-3042, 3188
- Licenses of dealers, 3045, 3046
- Penal provisions, 3047-3053
PAINTS—Continued
Reports by dealers, 3055
Rules of construction, 3029

PALMISTS
Regulation, municipal, 5745(1)

PANTORIUMS
Penalty for using dangerous fluids in certain places, 13242, 13243

PAPERS
See also Books and Papers
Legalization, 10363-10374
Penalty for injuring or concealing, 13080
Removal from files of district court, 11126
Use as evidence, 46, 11316-11318, 11322
Use by jury on retiring, 11503
Use on appeal to supreme court, 12852-12856

PARADES
Regulation, municipal, 5742

PARCEL DELIVERY
Child labor, 1526-1541

PARCELS
Transportation by express, 8236

PARDONS
Applications, governor's power, 3820, 3821
Convict with suspended sentence, 3813
Copies, delivery and filing, 3825-3828
Effect in trial of habitual criminal, 13402
Files in governor's office, 3822
Grant by governor, IV, 16; 3812
Prerequisites, 3817-3819
Recommendations by board, record, 3814-3816
Report, biennial, IV, 16; 248
Soldiers, sailors, and marines, 3815

PARENTS—Continued
Actions:
Bastardy proceedings, 12667-al-12667-a54
Damages due to violation of prohibition law, 2065, 2084
Injury or death of minor child, 10986
Adoption consented to, 10601-b3
Births reported, 2400
Blind and deaf children's expenses, 4067, 4071
Compensation for death or injury, 1392, 1402(3)
Consent to minor's marriage required, 10429(2), 10434
Contagious disease reported, 2249
Deaf children's expenses, 4071-4074
Duties under compulsory school attendance law, 4410-4432
Fathers, putative, 12667-al-12667-a54
Firemen's and policemen's parents, pension, 6318, 6684
Hunting licenses consented to, 1721

Inheritances:
Damages for wrongful death of decedent, 11920
General provisions, 12016-12034
Taxation, 7513
Juvenile court proceedings in case of dependent, neglected, or delinquent children, 2625-3628
For a more detailed index see Juvenile Court
Liability for support of children, 3644, 3645, 5298, 5299, 5306-5309
Marriage legitimizes bastards, 10444
Mothers, See Mothers
Natural guardians of minors, 12573, 12574
Natural parents, 12028
Parents by adoption, 12017, 12027

PARENTS—Continued
Penal offenses:
Abandoning children, 13230-13236
Exposing child, 13236
Exposing others to infected child, 2278
Permitting child labor, 1540
Violation of school laws, 4296, 4415
Responsibility for compliance of minors with law on venereal diseases, 2304
Right to payment for services of minor, 10495
Rights under Sheppard-Towner act, 4004
Sales by minors consented to, 5744(4)
Service of original notice accepted for minor, 11080
Work permit for children applied for, 1531

PARK BOARD, See City Park Board (Permanent)

PARK BONDS AND CERTIFICATES
City bonds, 5795, 5800-5804, 5812, 6220, 6265
Exchange, 1179
Legalization, 10424
Sale of state bonds:
Bids, sealed and open, 1173, 1174
Commission and expense, 1176
Contracts for sale of state bonds, 1178
Notice of time and place, 1172, 1174
Penal provisions, 1177
Rejection of bids, 1174
Selling price, 1175

PARK LIFE
Encouragement in schools, 4440-4445

PARKS
Penalty for using for exhibiting pictures of prize fights, 13187
Private parks, 1827

PARKS, CITY
Assessment for drainage by county, 6211(4)
Bond issues:
General provisions, 5795, 5800-5804, 5812
Payment of principal and interest, 6220
Purchase of land, 6205
Cities under special charters, See main index head
Dedication by plat, 6287
Defacing trees, penalty, 5806
Donation by city prohibited, 6202
Donation to state, 1822-al
Drainage benefits paid for, 7629, 7632
Funds available, 5792-5796, 5804, 5810-5812
Land purchased or condemned, 5797, 5809, 6195(1), 6265, 6601, 6740
Management in commission cities, 6565, 6606-6608
Manager cities, 6669(13), 6683
Memorial halls, 5813
Motor vehicles, 4994
Paving, tax levy, 6607
Penal provisions, 5806, 5807, 13187
Permanent park boards, 5813-d1-5813-d9
Playgrounds, 4433, 4439
Poles and wires, 5808
Power of city council, 6606, 6607
Power of park commissioners, 5787, 5805, 5806
See City or Town Park Commissioners
Power to establish, 1827
Recreational facilities, 4433, 4439, 6606, 6607
River front parking, 5820, 6597
Roads and drives, tax levy, 6606, 6607
Sidewalks, 6606, 6607
Soldiers' monuments, 5813
Tax, anticipation of, 6578-b1
Tax levies, 5792-5794, 6220, 6578, 6607
Violation of park rules, 5807
Zoning law applicable, 6454
PARTIES TO ACTIONS

Administrators, 10968
Assignees, 10971
Attorneys allowed, 11489
Death, effect on action, 10957, 10959, 10975, 12787(4)
Defect of parties, demurrer, 11141(4), 11142
Defendant:
Application for bond for costs, 11247
Confession of judgment, 12670
Continuance of case by one of several, 11455
Constitutional amendment, test of, 77-d2
Counterclaim, 11564, 11565, 11578
Definition, 10939, 10972
Discharge in certain cases, 11004, 11585
Error as to kind of proceedings corrected, 10946
Insane person, 11000
Joinder, 10973
Joint common carriers, 10977–10980
Liability for unreasonable defense, 11065
Minor, 10997
Notice of action received, 11055
Offer to confess judgment, 12672, 12675, 12678–12685
One person defending for all, 10974
Parties, 10983
Party with adverse interest or one necessary to action, 10972
Persons jointly and severally bound, 10975, 10976
Plaintiffs refusing to join, 10973
Pleading by defendant, 11114–11118
Presence in court:
Judgment on conviction, 13952
Rendition of verdict, 13924
Trial for felony, 13806
Procedure when one or more of defendants not served, 11091
Rights:
Action by assignee of those in action, 10971
Cases when served by publication only, 11593, 11599, 11600
Consolidation of actions, 11226
Cross-examination of witnesses after default, 11591
Having claimant of property in suit brought in, 11002–11006
Occupying claimant in action for recovery of escheated land, 10220
Time of nonresidence deducted from period of limitation, 11013
Unknown defendants, 10987
Witness in criminal case, 13890

PARTIES, POLITICAL, See Political Parties

PARTIAL PAYMENTS

Stock issues paid on this plan regulated, 8517–8524

PARKS, STATE

Abandonment, donors reimbursed, 1807
Beautification, 1799
Board in charge, See Conservation and Public Parks, Board of
Boundaries, 1813, 1818
Cities, powers of, 1822–a1
Donations of land and money, 1803–1808
Establishment, land condemned, 1799–1802
Improvement with private funds, 1808
Landscaping, 1809, 1811
Management by municipalities, 1822
Meandered rivers and lakes, 1812
Reversion of land to donor, 1807
Roads, maintenance and improvement, 4631–4634
Roads to parks, 1801
Sale of parts, 1824, 1825
Surveys and plats, 1816, 1817

PARKS, TOWNSHIP

Tax levy, 5560

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE

General assembly, 12

PAROL EVIDENCE

Contracts proved, 11288
Unwritten law, 11314

PAROLE, BOARD OF

Appointment, 3783
Clothing, transportation, and money furnished, 3796
Custody of paroled prisoners, 3790
Duties of clerks and judges of district court and county attorneys, 3794, 3795
Employment for paroled prisoners, 3789
Expenses, 3784
General provisions, See State Boards
Investigations, 3793
Order for recommitment, fee, 3791
Pardons recommended and applications investigated, 3814–3819
Parole agent as peace officer, 3803-c1
Parole after commitment, 3786
Parole before commitment, 3788
Parole relief funds, 3797–3799
Power over court parolee, expense, 3802, 3803
Qualifications, 3782
Rape and assault to commit, jurisdiction of, 12966–a1, 12968
Records of prisoners obtained, 3775
Report, biennial, 246, 3811
Reports of criminal statistics made by clerks, 3808–3810
Rules and regulations made, 3787
Supplies and postage, 302, 303
Term, 3782
Trips to other states, 3785
Vacancies, 3782, 3783

PAROLES

Children in training schools, 3696
Drug addicts, 3480
Grant by board of parole, 3786–3788
Grant by court, 3800, 3801
Inebriates, 3480
Municipal court’s power, 10969
Penalty for violation of parole, 3806, 3807, 1353

PARTIAL PAYMENTS

Stock issues paid on this plan regulated, 8517–8524

DEFINITIONS INDEX 1952

PARKS, STATE

Abandonment, donors reimbursed, 1807
Beautification, 1799
Board in charge, See Conservation and Public Parks, Board of
Boundaries, 1813, 1818
Cities, powers of, 1822–a1
Donations of land and money, 1803–1808
Establishment, land condemned, 1799–1802
Improvement with private funds, 1808
Landscaping, 1809, 1811
Management by municipalities, 1822
Meandered rivers and lakes, 1812
Reversion of land to donor, 1807
Roads, maintenance and improvement, 4631–4634
Roads to parks, 1801
Sale of parts, 1824, 1825
Surveys and plats, 1816, 1817

PARKS, TOWNSHIP

Tax levy, 5560

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE

General assembly, 12

PAROL EVIDENCE

Contracts proved, 11288
Unwritten law, 11314

PAROLE, BOARD OF

Appointment, 3783
Clothing, transportation, and money furnished, 3796
Custody of paroled prisoners, 3790
Duties of clerks and judges of district court and county attorneys, 3794, 3795
Employment for paroled prisoners, 3789
Expenses, 3784
General provisions, See State Boards
Investigations, 3793
Order for recommitment, fee, 3791
Pardons recommended and applications investigated, 3814–3819
Parole agent as peace officer, 3803-c1
Parole after commitment, 3786
Parole before commitment, 3788
Parole relief funds, 3797–3799
Power over court parolee, expense, 3802, 3803
Qualifications, 3782
Rape and assault to commit, jurisdiction of, 12966–a1, 12968
Records of prisoners obtained, 3775
Report, biennial, 246, 3811
Reports of criminal statistics made by clerks, 3808–3810
Rules and regulations made, 3787
Supplies and postage, 302, 303
Term, 3782
Trips to other states, 3785
Vacancies, 3782, 3783

PAROLES

Children in training schools, 3696
Drug addicts, 3480
Grant by board of parole, 3786–3788
Grant by court, 3800, 3801
Inebriates, 3480
Municipal court’s power, 10969
Penalty for violation of parole, 3806, 3807, 1353

PARTIAL PAYMENTS

Stock issues paid on this plan regulated, 8517–8524

PARTIES, POLITICAL, See Political Parties
PARTIES TO ACTIONS—Continued

New or other parties brought in, 10981, 10991, 11154, 12180
Next friend, 10905
Notice not to be served by, 11058
Parent for injury or death of minor, 10986
Parties to written instruments, 10988
Partnerships, 10983
Penalty for detaining, 12541(5)
Persons secured by bonds, 10982

Plaintiff:
Action, how prosecuted, 10941-10943
Bond for costs, when given, 11245, 11249, 11250
Constitutional amendment, test of, 77-d2
Definition, 10939
Error as to kind of proceedings, 10944, 10945
Joiner of plaintiffs, 10969, 10970, 10973
Judgment on motion obtained, 11060
Newspapers designated for publication of notices, 11101
One person suing for all, 10974
Option when suing upon joint and several obligations, 10975
Party in interest to sue, exceptions, 10967, 10968
Prisoner in penitentiary, 10989
Proceedings to be adopted, 10939-10950
Unmarried women, 10985, 10991-dl
Witness fees, 11331

Partition proceedings:
Abstracts of title, 12313
Action for partition:
Abstracts of title, 12313
Bills of lading, 8297
Bonds, 12341
Conveyances legalized, 10394, 10406
Costs, 12319, 12323, 12338-12340, 12351
Counterclaims, 12311
Decrees recorded, transcripts certified by clerk and filed, 12325, 12334-12338
Equitable proceedings, 12310
Evidence, 12313
Issue as to incumbrances decided by court, 12322
Judgment on motion obtained, 11060
Judgments:
Entry on record, 12325, 12334-12338
Legalization when prior to 1917, 10381, 10382
Lease of property, 12338
Liens enforced, 12311, 12314, 12320-12323
Life estates and estates for years, 12350
Notice, 11081(2)
Parties, 12314, 12315, 12323
Partition of property:
Allotments, special, 12331
Decrees necessary, recording, 12325, 12334-12338
Part partitioned, part sold, 12332
Shares marked out, rule, 12329, 12331
Place of bringing action, 11034
Pleadings, 12312, 12313, 12318
Possession pending sale, 12328
Proceeds of sale:
Costs prorated, 12339
Disposition of shares of married parties, 12347
Distribution not to be delayed, 12324
Return if sale disapproved, 12348

PARTNER PARTNERSHIPS—Continued

Votes of sale—Continued
Security to refund money, 12349
Share of tenant for life or years, 12350

Referees:
Appointment, number, 12320, 12326, 12327
Bond, 12341
Compensation, 12351
Conveyances made, 12345
Incumbrances ascertained, 12320, 12321
Partition made, 12329-12333
Reports, 12330, 12333, 12344
Sale made, 12341-12347

Sales of property:
Appraisers, compensation, 12343, 12351
Conveyances executed, validity, 12345, 12346
Disapproval of sale, 12348
Notice, 12342
Part sold, 12332
Private sale after appraisement, 12343
Report filed with clerk, 12344
Sale when ordered, 12322, 12326-12328
Share of absent owners, 12317
Tenancy in common, 10056
Taxes, 6970

Unborn child—guardianship, 12351-d1

PARTNERSHIPS—Continued

Actions:
Damages for blacklisting, 12355, 12354
Judgment against firm, enforcement, 10983
Pleading representative capacity, 11207, 11208
Advertisements, forms registered, 9867-9875
Assignment for benefit of creditors, 12720-12750
Attachment of property, 12113-12115
Banks, use of certain words prohibited, penalties, 9151-9154, 9200, 9203, 9279, 9280
Bills of lading, 8297
Building and loan association business, statutes applicable, 9390-9402
Combinations, pools, and trusts prohibited, 9906-9929, 11268(2)
Commission for organizing banks prohibited, penalty, 9275, 9276
Contracts:
Provision deemed part of public contract, 9928
Void for unfair discrimination, 9889
Conveyances legalized, 10394, 10406
Discrimination, unfair, in purchases, sales, and contracts prohibited, penalty, 9885-9894

Employees:
False charges concerning honesty punished, 12355
Mutual benefit societies, 8894
Punishment for blacklisting, 13253, 13254
Penal offenses, 13031-13034
Penalties, 9151-9154, 9200, 9203, 9279, 9280
Penalties, 9151-9154, 9200, 9203, 9279, 9280
Pleading representative capacity, 11207, 11208
Reports, 12330, 12333, 12344
Sale when ordered, 12322, 12326-12328
Share of absent owners, 12317
Tenancy in common, 10056
Taxes, 6970
Unborn child—guardianship, 12351-d1

Liability:
Limitation as to bank loans, 9223, 9304
Negotiable instruments, 9537
Taxes, 6970

Limited partnerships law:
Actions, parties, 9857
Applicable to partnerships existing prior to new law, 9862, 9863
Banking prohibited, 9809
Business permitted, 9809
Certificate of formation:
Amendment in case of, 9815, 9850-9856
Cancellation, when, 9849, 9852-9855
Contents, 9807, 9824
PARTNERSHIPS—Continued

Limited partnerships law—Continued

Certificate of formation—Continued

Contents upon compliance of old partnerships with new law, 9862
Effect of false statement, 9813
Recording, 9807
Signing and acknowledgment, 9808
Sufficiency, 9808

Construction and citation, 9858–9861

Contributions of limited partners:
Effect of mistake, 9819
Effect on action, 9857
Nature, 9810
Payment in cash, 9828
Return, effect, 9827, 9832
Withdrawal or reduction, 9826

Creditors protected, preferences void, 9823, 9832, 9833, 9844, 9847
Definition, 9806

Dissolution:
Certificate canceled, 9849
Distribution of assets, 9847
Frauds on creditors, 9823

General partners:
Effect of death, retirement, or insanity, 9841
Interest of limited partner redeemed, 9845
Liability, 9806
Names in certificate, 9807(4)
Names in firm name, 9811
Parties to actions, 9857
Rights, powers, and liabilities, 9816, 9847

Rights, powers, and liabilities when also limited partner, 9820, 9821

Limited partners:
Additional partners, 9815
Assignee's rights, 9836–9839
Compensation, 9825
Death, effect, 9842, 9843
Exemptions, 9846
Interest assignable, 9834–9840
Interest redeemable, 9845
Judgment creditor's rights, 9844–9846
Liability, 9806
Liability as general partners in certain cases, 9812, 9814, 9819
Liability as trustees, 9831
Liability to partnership, waiver, 9830–9833, 9840, 9843
Parties to actions, 9857
Priority, 9824
Relation to each other, 9824
Rights, 9817, 9818, 9822, 9828, 9829
Rights, powers, and liabilities when also general partner, 9820, 9821
Share in assets, 9848
Substituted limited partner, 9835–9839
Transactions, prohibited, 9822, 9823

Loan business:
Chattel loans, 9410–9438
Interest rate, 9408, 9410, 9420, 9429
Penal offenses, 9408, 9435

Mortgages, marginal releases legalized, 10391

Names:
Changes, 9850(1)
Surnames, 9811, 9812
Use of word “trust” prohibited, 9296

Notice received of dishonor of negotiable instruments, 9560

Penal offenses:
Blacklisting employees, 13253, 13254
Bucket shop operations, 9895–9905
Conspiracy, 9906–9908

PARTNERSHIPS—Continued

Penal offenses—Continued

Employing children, 1540
Falsely charging employees with dishonesty, 13255
Gift enterprises, 9920–9923
Offering or giving gratuity, 13317–13321
Pools and trusts, 9906–9929, 11286(2)
Receiverships, 12713–12719
Renewal of existing partnerships, 9863
Sales in bulk, conditions, 10008–10012
Seals unnecessary, 9439
Stock issues on installment plan regulated, 8517–8524
Taxation, 695(5), 6970
Trade marks, registration, 9867–9875, 9878

PARTY CONVENTIONS, See Political Party

PARTY WALLS

Law applicable, 10163–10174

PASSENGER BOATS, STATE INSPECTORS OF

Appointment and oath, 1691
Engineers and pilots licensed, fees, 1692
Fees charged, 1692
Inspection certificates issued, condition, 1692, 1702
Life preservers inspected, 1702
Reports, annual, 247, 1696

PASSENGER ELEVATORS

Law applicable, 1678–1684

PASSES

General provisions, 7873, 8109, 8127–8132 For a more detailed index see Railroad Rates and Charges

PASTEURIZATION

Intoxicating liquor allowed for manufacture, 2130, 2164

PATENT MEDICINES

Intoxicating liquor allowed for manufacture, 2130, 2164

PATENTS

Actions to test validity, 82, 4626(6), 12417(5)

PATENTS, LAND, See Land Patents

PATROLMEN, ROAD

Law applicable, 4774–4779

PAUPERS

Foreign paupers, order to depart, 5313–5316
Penalty for importing, 5314
Support, laws applicable, 5297–5336 For a more detailed index see Poor Relief

PAVING, See Roads, Primary; and also Street Improvements

PAWNBROKERS

Licensed pawnbrokers, law not applicable, 9438
Penal offenses, 9754, 12953, 12954
Regulation, municipal, 5743(3), 5744(4)
Tools, sale restricted, 5753

PEACE

Arbitration of labor disputes, 1496
Conservators, V, 7
Penalties for unlawful assembly or riot and disturbance of peace, 13339–13348
Preservation, 13405–13526

Security to keep peace, 13513–13526
PEACE AND POLICE OFFICERS

Aid to be given governor or attorney general, 13411
Animal health law enforced, 2650
Arrests made, 13465–13496 For a more detailed index see Arrests
Assistance required by special agents, 13410
Cemetery sextons and watchmen, 5568
Cigarette law enforced, 1555, 1576, 1579–1581
Conveyances seized, 2000–2016
Custody of children, 3633
Dead bodies inspected in dissecting rooms, 2357
Designation as officers of justice, 13406
Dogs without tags killed, 5448
Duties in general, 13405-b1
Enumeration, 1623-c1, 3803-c1, 5093-c1, 13405
Escaped feeble-minded seized, 3460, 3461
Evidence in prosecutions under prohibition law, 11268(4)
Extradition cases, 13502
Fairground police, 2898
Feas:
Arrest of vagrants, 13376, 13393
Closing building, 1608
Conveying prisoner to jail, 13479
Removal of infected persons, 2289
Witness fees, 11338
Fish and game wardens assisted, 1713–1715
Gambling devices seized, 13211–13213
Health department's rules and orders enforced, 3244
Inspection of motor vehicles, 5083-b6
Inspection of motor vehicles, 5083-b6
Liquor nuisances abated, fees, 2034, 2048, 2049
Marshals and mayors, 5639(1), 5657, 5658
Motor vehicle agents, and inspectors, 5017-al
Motor vehicle law enforced, 4991, 5017, 5066, 5073
Motor vehicle agents, and inspectors, 5017-ai
Nuisances abated by order of court, 2242
Parole agents, 3803-c1
Patrolmen, road, 4779
Penal offenses:
Exceeding authority in executing search warrant, 13439
Failure to investigate or file information on prohibition law violations, 1948
Failure to serve promptly papers in liquor nuisance cases, 2049
Refusal to give copy of process for detaining prisoner, 12488
Refusal to make arrest, 13358
Unlawful fees, 13394
Penalty for resisting or not assisting, 13331–13337, 13475
Permit to carry weapons, 12930, 12941, 12943–12946
Poison registers inspected, 3175
Powers and duties, 5657, 5688, 13411
Prize fighting to be prevented, 13224
Property stolen or embezzled, how disposed of, 12217–12229
Resistance of execution of process overcome, 13332, 1535–15337
Rules of agriculture department enforced, 2601
School of instruction by sheriffs, 5182-d1
Sealers of unbonded agricultural warehouses, 9702, 9707
Search warrants served and executed, 1971, 13425–13440
Subpoenas served, 13883, 13884
Wagers and stakes seized, 13204
Warrants of arrest served and executed, 13464

PEDDLERS

Definition of term, 7176
Drugs, license, 3148, 3149
License, fee, 7174–7177
Occupation forbidden to children, 1537
Penal offense, 7178
Regulation, municipal, 5743(3)

PEOPLE

False, forfeiture of lien, 2967

PENALTIES

Accounting, 6728
Actions for recovery, 10939, 11007(2, 3), 11015, 11036, 12556
Failure to pay, penalty, 5737, 6725
On taxes, credit of, 7227, 7229, 7233
Payment into school fund, 4471, 4511
Report to supervisors, 12557
Use by cities, 5688

PENITENTIARY AND MEN'S REFORMATORY

Books lent by library commission, 4535
Court's discretion as to commitment, 13963
Dead bodies, how disposed of, 2351–2353, 2359
Deaths recorded, 2407–2409
Department for insane:
Convict having served sentence, 3756
Defendants in criminal cases committed, 13907–13909
Object, 3754
Transfer from penitentiary, 3755
Transfers from hospitals, 3512, 3513

Employment of prisoners:
Articles manufactured, prices, 3760–3763
Contracts prohibited, 3764
Erections and repairs at other institutions, 3758
Hard labor, 3767
Industry revolving fund, 3764-b1–3764-b3
Prices of labor furnished to public bodies, 3759
Road work, 3765, 3766
Supervision by board and warden, wages, 3757
Government by board, 3287–3365 See State Institutions

Officers and employees:
Enforcing obedience to orders, 3768
List, salaries, 3741
Penal offenses, 3748, 3749, 13324–13326
Salaries, 3741–3744
Penalty for bringing in liquor or drugs, 13365

Prisoners:
Actions by or against, 10989, 11070, 11116, 11166
Deposition taken, 11339, 11340
Discharge, clothing and money furnished, 3779
Discipline and punishment, 3747
Employment, 3757–3767
Escapes, 3770, 3770-a1, 13351–13357, 13359–13370
Family, how supported, 10455–10458
Federal convicts, 3750
General provisions, See Convicts
Indictment, trial, and return, 13788, 13799
Insanity or pregnancy inquired into, 13982
Insurrection to be prevented, 3769
Killing or wounding prisoners, when justified, 3768, 3769
Minors kept separate, 3771
Pardons, reprieves, and commutation of sentence, 3812–3828
Parole regulations, 3786–3807
Property safeguarded, 3772
Records kept, 3747, 3757
Reward, payment, 3770-a1
Restoration to citizenship, 3823
Sentences, See Sentences
PENITENTIARY, MEN'S REFORMATORY—Cont'd

Prisoners—Continued

Solitary confinement, 3767
Transfers, 3751-3753
Witness, testimony taken, 11339, 11340
Sanitary conditions, 2191(5), 2220(2b)

Visitors:
Fees, how used, 3780
Persons allowed to visit at pleasure, 3781

Wardens:
Deputies, home and supplies, 3746
Duties in general, 3740
Execution of death penalty suspended, 13981-13984
Fees accounted for, 3780
Household and domestic service, 3745
Penal offenses, 2359, 13324-13326
Report of discharges, 13974
Rewards offered, 3770
Salaries, 3741, 3744

PERJURY—Continued

Penalties, 1196, 13165
Prosecution for perjury for answering criminat-
ing questions, 11269
Subornation of perjury, 13166

PERMANENT REGISTRATION OF VOTERS
General provisions, 718-b1-718-b23

PERMITS
Building permits, 6424-6430
Licenses, See Licenses
Permit to carry concealed weapons, 12938-12949
Permit to sell firearms, 12951-12956
Sale of cigarettes, 1557-1561
Work permits of children, 1530, 1538

PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY
Affidavits, 11352
Depositions, 11400-11407
Evidence in criminal cases, 13889
Service of notice and other things in foreclosure, 12360

PERPETUITIES
Creation void, 10127
Rule applicable, 10046, 10047

PERSON
Definition, 63(13)
Penal provisions:
Exhibiting deformed or abnormal person, 13197
Indecent exposure, 13183

PERSONAL ACTIONS
Place of bringing, 11049-11051

PERSONAL INJURIES, See Injuries, Personal

PERSONAL PROPERTY
See also appropriate index heads for particular
kinds
Abandoned motor vehicles, 12222-12228
Actions:
Injury, mitigating facts, 11172, 11173
Injury by intoxicated person, 2055-2057, 2084
Interpleader, 11002-11006
Limitation, 11007(5)
Replevin, 12177-12198
Trespass, time of accrual, 11010
After-acquired property, effect of mortgage, 7933
Attachment, 12078-12146
Conveyance of limited estate, 10060
Definition, 63(9)
Deed of trust foreclosed, 12363
Descent and distribution, 11086-11089
Devises or bequest to state, county or other mu-
nicipal corporations, and certain institutions as
trustees, 10185-10197
Dogs, 5446, 5447
Embezzled property, how disposed of, 12217-12229
Embezzlement, 13057-13067
Execution levy, 11661, 11671, 11680, 11682-11697
Execution sale, 11741, 11742
Exemption from execution, 11755-11771, 11918
Forfeiture if staked as wager, 13203-13209
Garnishment by attachment, 12157-12176
Gift to state, county or other municipal corpora-
tions, and certain institutions, as trustees, 10185-10197
Inheritance by widow, 11918
Instruments affecting, 10013-10039 See Instru-
m ents Affecting Title to Personal Property
Liens:
Execution liens, 11671
Liens allowed, 10325-10353
Release by filing bond, 10354-10357
PERSONAL PROPERTY—Continued
Mortgaged property, levy of execution, 11682-11697
Mortgages, 10013-10032, 12352-12363 For a more detailed index see Chattel Mortgages
Offer in writing to deliver, effect, 9448, 9449
Penal provisions:
Burning, 12991-b3, 12992, 12993
Larceny, 13005-13026
Robbery, 13038-13041
Pledges foreclosed, 12364-12371
Replevin, 12177-12198
Restitution on reversal of judgment, 10613, 12877
Sales:
Administrator, 11932
Bulk sales, 10098-10012
Carrier, 8271
Conditional sales, 10013-10039 For a more detailed index see Sales, Conditional
Minors with parent's consent, 5744(4)
Sale in transit, 8277
Sales act, 9930-10007 For a more detailed index see Sales of Personal Property
Seizure for support of poor, 5306
Stolen property:
Disposal, 12217-12229
Examination of dealers' premises, 5744(4)
Tax liens, 7203-7206, 7218-7221
Taxation:
Abstract of county auditor. 7139
Assessment, listing, 6953, 6956, 6959
Exemptions, 6944
Tender:
Effect when not accepted, 9448, 9449
Written receipt, when objection waived, 9450
Title, negotiable documents of, See Negotiable Documents of Title
Transfers in violation of prohibitory law, 2068
Trust property, 9284(4), 9285-9287, 9290
PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES
See also appropriate index heads for particular representatives
Actions brought or continued, 10959, 10975, 11022-11027, 12264
Bonds and affidavits filed when seeking execution, 11750-11752
Execution levied on property, 11660
Execution of judgment in favor of decedent, 11749-11752
PERSONAL SERVICE
Procedure, 11055-11080
Service by publication avoided, 11086
PERSONAL TAXES
Delinquents listed, record, 7190, 7191
Collection when delinquent, 7215, 7225
Lien on real estate, 7203
PERSONATION, See False Personation
PERSONS IN LOCO PARENTIS
Rights under Sheppard-Towner act, 4004
PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND
Compensation for injuries, 1409
Definition of term, 63(6)
PETHOUSES
Controversies over location, 2265
Expense, 2274
Jurisdiction of board of health, 2264
Temporary places, expense, 2257, 2274
PETIT JURORS
Absence ground for attachment, 11477
Additional jurors, 10894
Appointment to election precincts, 10862-10866
Attendance required, 10877
Commission to draw names, 10788, 10848, 10878
Competency, 10842
Discharge, 10895
Excused from service, penalty for false statements, 10844, 10845, 10891
Fees, 10846, 11424
General provisions, See Jurors
Mileage, 10846
Panel:
Challenge to panel, 11462-11465, 13828
Discharge and new one drawn, 10895
District court, 10876, 10894
Drawing from jury list, 10873-10882, 10887, 10888, 10902
Exhaustion in selection of trial jury, how completed, 10897-10903, 11482, 13827
Municipal court, 10678
Superior court, 10726, 10736
Penal offenses:
Acceptance of bribe, 13297, 13298
Contempts, 10891, 12541, 12542
Penalty for improperly influencing or bribing, 13170, 13297, 13298
Qualifications, 10842
Summons, 10889-10893
Trial jury, how selected from panel, 11459-11482, 13826
Witness fees, 11327
PETITION
Candidates nominated, 648, 655-a17, 675, 6634
Commission cities, 6478
Constitutional provisions, I, 20
Petitions in other matters, See index heads covering matters petitioned
Pleading in civil actions, See Pleadings, subhead "Petition"
Referendum in manager cities, 6659-6662
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Appropriation when in transit, penalty, 8143-8149
Bucket shopping prohibited, 9895-9905
Carrier's lien, 10326-10340
Carriers to report receipts, 3208, 3209
Definitions, 3191
False branding punished, 3213, 3217
Gasoline station meters, 3259-3262
Housing law provisions, 6400, 6401
Importation for industrial use, permit, 5093-d12
Inspection:
Brand on empty containers destroyed, 3200
Certificate of inspection, 3199
Container branded, 3199
Expenses allowed, 1313
Fees, 3210-3212
Gasoline, naphtha, and benzine, 3193
Lien on oil inspected, 1313
Method of making, 3198
Penal provisions, 3217
Rebates, 3213, 3214
Record, 3215
Required by law, 312-3124, 3197
Liability for damages resulting from use, 3218
Oils, illuminating, See Oils
Penal provisions, 1314, 1337(5, 6), 3047-3053, 3216, 3217, 3242, 3243
Regulation, municipal, 5764

PHARMACISTS—Continued

Reinstatement, 2448
Reports, 2115, 2119–2163, 2524, 3055
Sales regulated:
Abortionists, 3170–3172
Narcotic drugs, 3151–3169
Poisons, 3174–3181
Record of sales to venereals, 2306
Terms, unlawful use of, 2582–d2
Titles and degrees, use, 2509, 2510
Unlicensed person not to dispense drugs, 2582
Violation of law prosecuted, 2523–2537
Wounds, reports required, 2537–d1–2537–d3

PHARMACOPoeIA, UNITED STATES
Definition, 3029(7)
Kept by druggists, 3150

PHARMACY ASSOCIATION, STATE
Funds, 2534

PHARMACY EXAMINERS
Appointment, 2449, 2451
Appropriation, 2462
Books of liquor permit holders open to inspection, 2097
Business done by mail, 2460
Colleges, when approved, 2583
Compensation, 2461
Designation, 2450
Disqualifications, 2455
Drug law enforced, 2530, 2531, 3030, 3179–3181
Examinations conducted, 2466–2480, 2487, 2488, 2581
Licensing duties, 2529, 2531, 3149
Liquor prices fixed, 2092
Membership in national organization, 2465–b1
Narcotic drug law enforced, 3179–3181
Nomination by state associations, 2457
Officers, 2459
Poison law enforced, 3179–3181
Poison registers inspected, 3175
Pure drug act enforced, 3030
Qualifications, 2452, 2453
Quarters, 2464
Reciprocal agreements with other states, 2484, 2490
Report of violations of law, 2524
Representation at national meetings, 2465
Secretary, duties, 2529, 2531–2533
Supplies, 2463
Term of office, 2456
Vacancies, 2458

PHEASANTS
Closed season, 1767, 1767–a1–1767–a4

PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION
Veterans preferred for appointments, 1159

PHONOGRAPHS
Penalty for obscene production, 13196

PHOTOGRAPHS
Penalty for obscene production, 13196

PHYSICAL EDUCATION
Agricultural college, 4032
Public schools, 4263–4265
State teachers' college, 4064
University of Iowa, 3946
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Birth and death information supplied, 2414
Change of residence to another state, 2497
Dead bodies received, record, 2351, 2356–2360
Definition, 2181(5), 2538, 2539
Discrimination by hospital forbidden, 5871

Examination of candidates:
Certificates of national board of medical examiners accepted instead, 2541
General provisions, 2466–2480
Subjects of examination, 2540
Examin ing board, 2449–2465

Exemptions:
Execution, 11760(17, 18)
Jury service, 10843
Libraries, 6944(15)
Testifying in court, 11263

Fees:
Coroner’s inquests, 5218
Splitting fees, penalty, 2493
Workmen’s compensation act, 1461, 1462
Fees paid, 2516–2518, 2541
Fumigation and disinfection performed, 2268
Information filed as to need of medical and surgical treatment for indigent persons, 3964–3966, 4006
Information on venereal diseases distributed, 2282
Injunction against illegal practice, 2519
Intoxicating liquor used, 2136(9), 2137

Itinerants:
Licenses, 2511–2515
Regulation, municipal, 5743(3)
Liability insurance, 8940(5), 9069–9082

Licenses:
Age and character qualifications, 2430
Display in office, 2444, 2447
Evidence of right to practice, 2443
Forgery and fraud, penalty, 2520–2522
Form, 2442
Grounds for refusing, 2431
Notice of change of residence, 2446
Reciprocity with other states, 2481–2491
Record, open to inspection, 2445
Renewal, fee, 2447, 2448
Required to practice, 2439
Requirements for license, 2540, 2541
Rejection, 2437, 2492–2508
Suspension for violation of federal statutes, 2110
Name of venereal patient reported, 2283, 2285

Penal offenses:
Disclosing identity of venereal, 2309
Failure to bury dissected bodies, 2258
Failure to report births or deaths, 2436, 2437
Failure to report venereal cases, 2309
Fraud in procuring insurance, 8757
Obscenity law not applicable, 13195
Practicing when suspended, 2109
Violations of liquor prescription law, 2108
Violations of practice act, 2519–2522
Wrongful use of dead bodies, 2358

Practice regulations, enforcement, 2523–2528
Prescriptions, 3147, 3154, 3170–3172, 3177
Prescriptions for liquor, record and report, penalty, 2093, 2095, 2104–2110, 2115
Privileges in county hospitals, 5364
Registration, 2394(9), 2410
Reinstatement, 2448

Reports:
Births and deaths, 2321, 2322, 2394(2), 2399
Contagious diseases, 2249
Liquor prescriptions, 2106
Mental defectives in need of treatment, fee and expenses, blanks, 3964–3966, 3976, 3987
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—Continued

Reports—Continued
Venereal diseases, 2281
Violations of law, 2524
Suspension, effect, 2108–2110
Titles and degrees, use, 2509, 2510, 2510–d1
Treatment of eyes of newborn, 2313–2315
Unprofessional conduct, 2493
Venereals examined, fee, 2297–2299, 2309
Violations of law prosecuted, 2533–2537
Wounds, reports required, 2537–d1–2537–d3

PHYSIOLOGY
Instruction in schools, 4064, 4259

PICKPOCKETS
Punishment, 13010

PICTURES
Penal provisions:
Exhibiting pictures of prize fights, 13186–13188
Libel, 13266–13268
Printing or distributing obscene pictures computed, 13199
Selling or giving away or having when obscene, 13190–13195
Tax exempt, 6944(16)

PIERS
See also Docks
Construction and control, 5902
Regulation, municipal, 5769

PILOTS
Licenses for passenger boats, 1692

PIONEER LAWMAKERS’ ASSOCIATION
Printing of proceedings, 264

PIPE LINES
Access to lines, 8338–d26
Action to enforce orders, 8338–d30
Appeals, 8338–d30
Costs, 8338–d11
Demages, 8338–d26, 8338–d27
Demages—bond to secure, 8338–d27
Definition, 8338–d1
Eminent domain, 8338–d23
Fee, 8338–d12
Fees, disposal of, 8338–d14
Jurisdiction of court, 8338–d28
License fee, 8338–d13
Objections, 8338–d7, 8338–d8

Permit:
Conditions, 8338–d17
Extension of, 8338–d22
Form of, 8338–d16
Granting of, 8338–d10
Petition for, 8338–d5, 8338–d4
Record required, 8338–d20
Required, 8338–d2
Transfer—conditions, 8338–d19
Petition—notice and hearing, 8338–d8, 8338–d6
Presumptions, 8338–d21

Prohibited construction, 8338–d24, 8338–d25
Railroad commissioners as process agents, 8338–d28
Railroad commissioners—powers, 8338–d29
Rules and regulations, 8338–d15
Sale of line—effect, 8338–d18
Taxation, 7103–d1–7103–d19
Testimony, 8338–d9

PISTOLS, See Weapons

PISTOLS, See Weapons

PITTSBURGH PLUS
Protection against, 9929
PLACE OF BRINGING ACTION

Bonds, actions on, 11036(3-5)
Change when brought in wrong county, 11039, 11053
Coal mine operator, action against, 11045
Common carrier, action against, 11041
Construction companies, action against, 11042
Contract, action on, 11055-11040
Corporation or company having offices or agencies in different places, action against, 11046
Corporations, action against, 11042
Criminal actions, 13448-13457
Effect of defendant's change of residence, 11052
Fine, penalty or forfeiture, action for, 11036(1)
Foreclose, action to, 12374
Insurance company, action against, 11047
Inspection, action for, 11036(2)
Municipal corporation, action against, 11048
Negotiable instruments, action on, 11050, 11051
Nonlife insurance assessments, premiums, or notes, 11044, 11044-a1
Nonresident, action against, aided by attachment, 11037, 11049
Nonresident motor vehicle owner or operator, action against, 10579-20
Personal injury, action for, 13172
Public officer, action against, 11036(2)
Real property or injuries thereto, action relating to, 11034, 11035
Resident, action against, aided by attachment, 11038, 11039
Residents of different counties, action against, 11051
Restraint on proceedings or judgment, 12527
Surety or bonding company, action against, 11047

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, See Amusement Places

PLAINTIFFS, See Parties to Actions

PLANNING COMMISSION, See City Planning Commission

PLANK ROADS

Penalty for obstructing or injuring, 13120 Stockholders, 5294

PLANTS

Examination for diseases, 4062-b2-4062-b21
Fungicides, See Insecticides and Fungicides
Penal provisions, 4062-b16, 4062-b18, 13246-13248
Quarantine and treatment, 4062-b11-4062-b13

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE

Authority to write, 8940(1), 8941(3-5), 8951, 9029

PLATS—Continued

City restricted districts, building lines, and fire limits, fee, 5724-5727, 6722
Constitutional limitation, III, 30
Contents of plats, 6266
Description, insufficient, in deed, effect, 6205-6209
Execution of plat by auditor, costs, 6209-6209
Filing for record:
County auditor's duty, 6209, 6209
Duty of proprietor, 6207
Effect of failure to file, 6276, 6289-6292, 6205-6209
Homesteads, 10138-10141
Legalization of city or town plats, 10415-10417
Legalization of instruments referring to defective plats, 10405
Lots numbered, 6268
Need for assessment and taxation purposes, 6268, 6293-6299
Penalty for failure to record, 6307
Public squares redeeded, 6308, 6309
Recorder's duties, 6274, 6277, 6279-6305
Recording:
Additions or subdivisions of cities or towns, 6277, 6278, 6278-b1
Changes of street names, 6279, 10420
County auditor's duty, 6290, 6293, 6298
Failure to record, penalty, 6507
Replatted areas, 6298, 6290
Vacation of plats, 6283
Replating, 6288, 6293, 6300, 6301
Resurvey in case of loss of plat:
Conditions, 6301
Contesting, court costs, 6306
Plat certified and filed, 6305
Procedure by county surveyor, 6302-6304
Rural lands, 6293

Streets and alleys:
Effect of annulment of plat, 6280-6287
Names, changes recorded, 6279
Width and courses, 6296
Suburban lots, 6266
Use as evidence, 11295
Vacation by proprietor or lot owners, 6280-6287

PLAYGROUNDS

See also Recreation Places

Bonds to pay debt, 6248-6251
Cities under special charters, 6762
City manager's duties, 6669(13)
Commission, appointment and duties, 5845
Community center houses and recreation grounds, 5839-5834
Dams, construction of by cities and towns, 7796-b1
Establishment in cities authorized, 5844
Establishment, maintenance, and supervision, 4433-4439
Land acquired by schools, 4361
Land purchased or condemned, 6195(2)
Maintenance, joint, with school board, 5834, 5846, 5848
Municipal indebtedness limited, election to exceed limit, 6239-6247
Park facilities, 6606, 6607
Public squares, 6308, 6309
Question submitted to voters, 5844
River facilities, 5827
Rules and regulations, 5848
School gardens or farms, 4440
Superintendent and assistants, salaries, 5847
Supervision, 5834
Tax levies, 6211(24, 25)

PLAYS

Penalty for obscene plays, 13185
PLEADINGS
Abandonment by submitting cause to court on agreed statement of facts, 12692
Abstracts used in equity cases, 11434
Affidavits filed, 11245, 11646 For a more detailed index see Affidavits
Allegations not required:
Commencement of estate when not essential, 11213
Denials of true allegations, 11201
Matters taken judicial notice of, 11211
Place, when not material, 11195
Time, when not material, 11194
Allegations of pleadings:
Admission by parties, 11201, 11202, 11204
Effect of admission on costs, 11632
Motion to make more specific, 11127-11129
Allegations required in certain cases:
Accounts, 11203, 11204
Bill of particulars of account, 11203
Commutation of estate when not essential, 11213
Claims of right in derogation of law, 11200
Contributory negligence, 11210
Defenses to counterclaim, 11159
Denial of contract, 11287
Denial of contract, 11287
Denial of contract, 11287
Denial of genuineness of signature, 11218
Denial of genuine of signature, 11218
Denial, effect on evidence at trial, 11196
Discharge, 11209
Excuse, 11209
Exemption from garnishment, 11769
Failure to amend, effect, 11148, 11587
Amendments allowed in certain cases, 11182
Amendment after verdict, effect, 11557, 11558
Amendments allowed in certain cases, 11182
Bill of particulars, 11108, 11119
Counts in pleadings, numbering, 11108
Countersued, 11115
Court, 11116
Cross petition, 11155
Counterclaims, 11114(5), 11115 For a more detailed index see Counterclaims
Cross petition, 11155
Counts in pleadings, numbering, 11108, 11119
Defective pleadings:
Correction, 11120
Grounds for new trial, judgment notwithstanding verdict, and arrest of judgment, 11549-11558
Inconsistent defenses, verification, 11199
Insanity of defendant, 11000
Matters specially pleaded, 11208, 11209
Minority of defendant, 10997
New matter in answer, 11114
Sham and irrelevant defenses, 11197
Statement in answer, 11115
Truth in libel or slander, 12416
PLEADINGS—Continued
Amendment—Continued
Order of court in case of variance between pleadings and proof, 11178, 11179
Petition before answer, 11140
Pleadings and papers in attachment, 12143
Time to make, 11136
Verification, when excused, 11171
Answer:
Allegations, when deemed denied, 11201
Answer after overruuling demurrer, 11147
Answer to intervenor, time, 11176
Answer to part of petition, 11143
Attorney for person in prison, 11116
Contents, 11114, 11115
Counterclaim, when stricken out, 11154
Counterclaims included, 11114(5), 11115, 11151
See Counterclaims
Defects corrected, 11120
Delivery to adverse party, 11125
Divisions, numbering, 11117, 11119, 11152
Enjoining house of prostitution, 1597
Failure, effect on judgment, 11575
Filing, option, 1110
Filing with copy, time, 11124, 11136
Guardian, 11116
Interrogatories annexed, 11185
Issues, how raised, 11427
Misjoinder of parties in equity, 11130
Objection to pleading taken, 11149
Paragraphs, 11152
Prayer for judgment unnecessary, 11118
Removal of officer, 1094
Supplemental answer, 11221
Time to plead, 11121, 11136, 12272
Appeal from default in justice court, 10604
Certiiorari proceedings, 12459
Conveyance pleaded, 11212
Counterclaims, 11114(5), 11115 For a more detailed index see Counterclaims
Cross petition, 11155
Defective pleadings:
Correction, 11120
Grounds for new trial, judgment notwithstanding verdict, and arrest of judgment, 11549-11558
Inconsistent defenses, verification, 11199
Insanity of defendant, 11000
Matters specially pleaded, 11208, 11209
Minority of defendant, 10997
New matter in answer, 11114
Sham and irrelevant defenses, 11197
Statement in answer, 11115
Truth in libel or slander, 12416
PLEADINGS—Continued

Defenses—Continued

Unreasonable defense, effect, 11065
Want of organization not to be pleaded by or against corporation, 8401
Definition of pleadings, 1109
Demurrers, 11135, 11141–11148 For a more detailed index see Demurrers
Denials required, 11193, 11196, 11201, 11202, 11208, 11218
Discharge specially pleaded, 11209
Disputed corners and boundaries, action to establish, 12297, 12298

Equitable actions, 11130–11134
Errors, when disregarded, 11228
Failure to deny, judgment, 11573, 11574
File of pleadings:
Amendments, 11184
Copies filed and delivered to adverse party by clerk, 11124, 11125
Fee for copies, 11124
Filing, option, 11110
Removal from office, 10833, 11184
Taking files from office, 11126
Time allowed to file, 11136
Filing:
Completion, 10833
Date entered on docket, effect, 10833
Failure to file, effect, 11587
Forcible entry and tenant, 12263(4), 12268, 12272, 12274
Forms, technical, abolished, 11108
Garnishment proceedings, 12168, 12171
Habeas corpus, 12494, 12498–12502
Information used as basis, 11114(3), 11190, 11219
Injuries to chattels, action for, 11214
Instruments, 10954, 11160
Verification, when excused, 11160, 11166
Rules as to sufficiency, 11108
Seizure of boat or raft, 12559, 12570
Signatures, 11160

Proceedings to vacate or modify judgment after term, 12794, 12795

Redundant matter stricken out, 11197
Justice court cases, 10526, 10534–10536 For a more detailed index see Justice Court, subhead “Pleadings”

Libel action, 12412–12416
Lost pleading, effect, 11227
Mandamus proceedings, 12448, 12449
Motions, 11184
Motions assaulting, 11127–11129, 11135–11139
Motions assailing, 11127–11129, 11135–11139
Motions assailing, 11127–11129, 11135–11139
Municipal court cases, 10667
Names of pleadings, 11109
New matter, 11182
New matter in avoidance, 11157, 11158
New matter in avoidance, 11157(2), 11158
Partition, action for, 12312, 12318
Penalty for forgery, 13139(3), 13148
Petition:
See also particular actions
Affidavit filed in action on written contract allowing attorney's fee, 11646
Allegations required, 11194–11221
Amendment, 11182–11184
Amendment before answer, notice, 11140
Bill of particulars of account attached, 11203, 11204
Contents required, 11111
Contents when defendant unknown, 11082
Counts, numbering, 11112, 11113, 11119
Cross petition, when allowed, 11155
Cross petition for divorce, 10477
Defects corrected, 11120

PLEADINGS—Continued

Petition—Continued

Delivery to adverse party, 11125
Demurrer to petition, 11141–11148
Dismissal, ground, 11192
Divisions, numbering, 11112, 11113, 11119
Excused in justice court, 10520
Filing:
Date stated in notice, 10555
Failure to file ground for dismissal, 11057
Fee, 10557(1)
Filing with copy, 11124
Municipal court actions, 10667
Notice of filing, 11055
Time to file, 11057
Time to file, 11057

Index of action affecting real estate, 11092
Interrogatories annexed, 11185
Interrogatories annexed, 11185
Intervenor's petition, 11176
Issues, how raised, 11427
Joinder of actions, when permitted, 10960, 10965
Objection raised by answer, reply, or motion, 11149, 11150
Paraphrase of petition in equity, 11113
Petition at law, 11111, 11112, 11119
Petition in equity, 11111, 11113, 11119
Petition of intervention in attachment, 12136
Prayer for money judgment, 11112
Relief desired, effect on judgment, 11573
Separation after misjoinder, 10965
Striking cause from, 10962, 10963
Supplemental petition, 11221
Verification, 10954, 11160

Pleading over after demurrer, effect of failure, 11147, 11148
Pleading when in derogation of general law or founded on exception, 11200
Proceedings to vacate or modify judgment after term, 12794, 12795
Proof, amount required, 11177–11181
Quo warranto proceedings, 12421, 12423, 12424
Real property actions, 12235–12239, 12263(4)
Redundant matter stricken out, 11197
Reply:
Allegations, when deemed denied, 11201
Contents, 11157
Defects corrected, 11120
Defense part of reply, 11118
Defenses subsequent to commencement of action, 11224
Defendants to counterclaim, 11159
Delivery to adverse party, 11125
Denial of time, sum, quantity, or place, 11193
Divisions numbered, 11119
Equitable action, 11130, 11134
Equitable matter, 11159
Filing with copy, time, 11110, 11124, 11136
Inconsistent defenses, 11199
Interrogatories annexed, 11185
Issues, how raised, 11427
Matter in abatement, 11222
Matter in bar, when waived, 11223
Misjoinder of parties in equity, 11130
Necessary in certain cases, 11156
New matter, effect, 11157, 11158
Objection to pleading taken, 11149
Paragraphs numbered, 11159
Prayer for judgment unnecessary, 11148
Reply after demurrer, effect of failure, 11147, 11148
Pleading when in derogation of general law or founded on exception, 11200
Proceedings to vacate or modify judgment after term, 12794, 12795
Proof, amount required, 11177–11181
Quo warranto proceedings, 12421, 12423, 12424
Real property actions, 12235–12239, 12263(4)
Redundant matter stricken out, 11197
Reply:
Allegations, when deemed denied, 11201
Contents, 11157
Defects corrected, 11120
Defense part of reply, 11118
Defenses subsequent to commencement of action, 11224
Defendants to counterclaim, 11159
Delivery to adverse party, 11125
Denial of time, sum, quantity, or place, 11193
Divisions numbered, 11119
Equitable action, 11130, 11134
Equitable matter, 11159
Filing with copy, time, 11110, 11124, 11136
Inconsistent defenses, 11199
Interrogatories annexed, 11185
Issues, how raised, 11427
Matter in abatement, 11222
Matter in bar, when waived, 11223
Misjoinder of parties in equity, 11130
Necessary in certain cases, 11156
New matter, effect, 11157, 11158
Objection to pleading taken, 11149
Paragraphs numbered, 11159
Prayer for judgment unnecessary, 11148

PLEADINGS—Continued
Slander action, 12412, 12416
Striking out, grounds, 11168, 11192
Substitute pleadings, 11184, 11227
Substitutions, time to make, 11136
Sufficiency not admitted by failure to demur, 11145
Superior court, 10716
Supplemental pleadings, 11184, 11221
Technical forms abolished, 11108
Time to plead, extension, 11121-11123-dl, 11136-11140
Truth, when ordered by court, 11337
Truth admitted unless denied, 11201, 11202, 11204
Variance between pleadings and proof, 11177-11180
Verification of pleadings: Affidavits, persons competent to make, 11160-11164
Amended pleadings, 11171
Answer to interrogatories, 11190
Applicable to amount claimed, exception, 11169
Counterclaims, 11165
Defect, when waived, 11168
Effect on adverse party, 11170
Excused in certain cases, 11166, 11167
Failure to verify, effect, 11168
Inconsistent defenses, 11199
Petition for new trial or vacation of judgment after term, 12792, 12799
Petition in action for money due, 11204
Pleadings in justice court, 10534
Proceedings in aid of execution, 11816
Replevin petition, 12177
Withdrawal, judgment, 11587
PLEADINGS IN CRIMINAL ACTIONS
Demurrer to indictment, 13789-13798
Pleas in justice court, 13567
Pleas to indictment, 13789, 13798-13803
Pleas to information, 13666-13671
PLEAS TO INDICTMENT
Form, entry on record, 13800, 13801
Kinds, 13799
Objection to name used, 13778
Plea entered by court in case of defendant's failure to plead, 13802
Plea of guilty at special term, 10782
Pleadings allowed, 13780
Pleas in bar sustained in certain cases, 13807-13809
Time to make, 13780
Trial of issues by jury, presence of defendant in case of felony, 13804-13806
Withdrawal of plea of guilty, 13803
PLEAS TO INFORMATION
Form, entry on docket, 13857
Law applicable, 13666-13671
PLEASURE GROUNDS
See also Playgrounds
Park commissioner's powers, 5798, 5802
PLEGDES
Bills of lading, 8283
Contracts referred to in sales act, 10004, 10005
Foreclosure by action, 12371
Foreclosure by notice and sale, 12364-12370
Goods in transit, 8281, 8283
Property already sold in possession of seller, 9954
Release, 10029, 10030
Warranties of holder of bill of lading as security, 8281
PLUMAGE
Penal provisions, 1774, 1789
PLUMBING AND PLUMBERS
Definitions, 5783
Examination of plumbers, municipal, 5776-5781
Fees paid by plumbers, 2195, 5781
Hotels, restaurants, and food establishments, 2814, 2815
Housing law, 6360, 6381, 6411, 6412
Inspection, 5775-5777, 6836, 6839
Licenses, fees, 5781, 5792, 6839
Plans approved, 6836, 6839
Regulations of boards of health, 5775, 5785, 6822, 6836, 6839
State code:
Amendments by committee, 2192-2194
Establishment, publication, and enforcement, 2191(8)
Revision fund, 2195
POACHING
Liability, 1707
POCKET BILLY
Penal provisions, 12936, 12937, 12955, 12957
Permit to carry, 12938-12949
Permit to sell, 12951-12956
PODIATRISTS
Amputations and general anesthetics prohibited, 2546
Change of residence to another state, 2491
Definition, 2542, 2543
Examination of candidates, 2466-2480, 2544, 2545
Fees paid, 2516-2518
Injunction against illegal practice, 2519
Licenses:
Age and character qualifications, 2430
Display in office, 2444, 2447
Evidence of right to practice, 2443
Forgery and fraud, penalty, 2520-2522
Form, 2442
Grounds for refusing, 2431
Notice of change of residence, 2446
Reciprocity with other states, 2481-2491
Record, open to inspection, 2445
Renewal, fee, 2447, 2448
Required to practice, 2439
Requirements for license, 2544, 2545
Revocation, 2492-2508
Schools, when approved, 2545
Supplies, 2463
Term of office, 2456
Vacancies, 2458
PODIATRY EXAMINERS
Appointment, 2449, 2451
Appropriation, 2462
Business done by mail, 2460
Compensation, 2461
Designation, 2450
Disqualifications, 2455
Examinations conducted, 2466-2480, 2487, 2488, 2544
Membership in national organization, 2465-b1
Nomination by state associations, 2457
Officers, 2459
Qualifications, 2452, 2453
Quarters, 2464
Reciprocal agreements with other states, 2557, 2558
Representation at national meetings, 2465
Schools, when approved, 2548
Supplies, 2453
Term of office, 2456
Vacancies, 2458
DETAILED INDEX 1964

POISONING DOMESTIC ANIMALS
Penalty, 13132

POISONS
Adulterations, 3043, 3044
Contracts or sales in violation of law invalid, 3056
Definitions, 3029
Duties of department of agriculture, 3030-3032
Enforcement of law, 3050-3053, 3179-3181
Goods for sale in other states, 3054
Inspection, 3031-3036
Labeling, 3037-3042, 3176
Licenses of dealers, 3045, 3046
Penal provisions, 1789-1794, 3047-3053, 3178, 12911, 12918
Reports by dealers, 3055
Rules of construction, 3029
Sale regulated, 3174-3178
Sodium fluoride, sales regulated, 3177-b1
Use in hunting forbidden, 1771

POKER
Penal provisions, 13198, 13210
Penalty for having table, destruction, 13210-13215

POLES AND WIRES
Regulation, municipal, 5808, 5826, 5904

POLICE AND FIRE COMMISSIONERS
Special charter cities, 6758(5689-5713)

POLICE COURT
Abolition upon establishment of municipal or superior court, 10658-10662, 10697, 10701
Business on Sunday, 10819
Clerk, 12445-12457
Cities under special charters, See main index head
Clerk:
Appearance as counsel prohibited, 5729
Appointment and removal, 5637
Penal offense, 12557
Report as to forfeited bonds, fines, penalties, forfeitures, 12557
Commission cities, 6530, 6531
Convicts, when jailed, 5737
Fees collected, 5666
Judgment of imprisonment at hard labor, 5512, 5516
Jurisdiction, 5728, 5731
Jurors, 5730
Juvenile delinquents transferred, 3634
Mandamus order, 12440-12443
Marshall's duties, 5657
Mayor's power, 5639(7)
Pleadings in action to recover fines and penalties, 5736
Proceedings, 5735, 10817
Revival on abolition of superior court, 10754
Rooms and seal, 5738
Vagrants tried, 13877
Witness fees and mileage, 11326

POLICE DEPARTMENT, See City or Town Police Department

POLICE JUDGES
Appointment and removal, 5633-d1, 6530-6532, 6651
Disqualification in certain cases, 10818
Elections at large, 5652
Fees, 5666, 5670
Oaths administered, 1215
Penalty for unlawful fees, 13394
Powers and duties, 6652, 13194

POLICE JUDGES—Continued
Powers as magistrates, 13404 For a more detailed index see Magistrates Practice not prohibited, 10816

POLICE MATRONS
Appointment, 5635, 5663(12)
Number, 5655, 5663(12)
Powers and duties, 6559
Removal from office, 5638
Salary, 5663(12), 5667

POLICE OFFICERS, See Peace and Police Officers

POLICE POWER REGULATIONS
Chapters relating to state regulations, 1226-2437
Municipal regulations, 5739-5786

POLICEMEN
Pensions when disabled or retired, 6310-6326, 6684
For a more detailed index see City or Town Police Department
Police radio broadcasting system, 13417-d1-13417-d5

POLICY SHOP
Penalty for sending child, 3658, 3659

POLITICAL ACTIVITY
Advertising, when legal, 13284, 13285
Board of control, 3279
City manager, penalty, 6676
Commerce counsel, 7916
Industrial commissioner or assistants, 1427
Penalties when done in cities, 6189, 6515, 6538, 6656, 6676
Penalty when done for reward, exceptions, 13264-13265
Services for hire, penalty, 6644

POLITICAL ADVERTISING
Lawful advertising, 13268, 13285

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS
Board of control, 3279
City officers and employees, 5713, 6538
Civil service employees, 5713
Commerce counsel, 7916
Corporations punished, 8405, 8407
Evidence in prosecutions, 11268(6)
Firemen and policemen, penalty, 5713
Industrial commissioner or assistants, 1427
Penalty for soliciting from state employees, 13315
Penalty when made in cities, 6189, 6538, 6656, 6676

POLITICAL CORPORATIONS
Exemption from garnishee process, 12159
Indebtedness limited, XI, 3
Stock in bank prohibited, VIII, 4

POLITICAL PARTIES
Affiliation of members registered, 563, 566-572, 718-c1
Candidates nominated:
Conventions, 604-615, 636, 656-675
Petition, 648, 655-a17, 675
Primary election, 527-648
Definition in primary law, 528
Evidence of political contributions, 11268(6)
Members on committee on retrenchment and reform, 40
Names on ballots, 753-759

For a more detailed index see City or Town Police Department
POLITICAL PARTIES—Continued

Penal offenses:
Pay for service to aid, exceptions, 13264–13266
Soliciting contributions from state employees, 13315
Penal offenses of members, 8406, 8407, 13286–13291
State platforms, 638

POLITICAL PARTY COMMITTEES
Candidates for office nominated, 605, 606, 609, 611, 614, 615
Challenging committees appointed to be at polling places, 571, 821(2)
City central committee:
Candidates in special charter cities selected, 6897
Police, special, nominated for elections, 831
Registers of voters nominated, 677
City precinct committee, 643, 644
Contracts to convey voters to polls, 13266
Convention called to make nomination, 613

County central committee:
Committeemen appointed, 662
Election of members, 530, 626
Organization, 627
Removal, 626
Term of office, 626
Vacancies, 627

District central committee:
Convention called, 629
Members chosen, 624(5, 6)
Evidence of political contributions, 11268(6)
Judicial district committee, 624(6), 662
Nomination of members, 547, 553
Nominations certified to chairman, 596–598
Penal offenses of members, 646, 8406, 8407
Penalty for soliciting contributions from state employees, 13315
Selection of members, 527

State central committee:
Election, 638
Judicial convention called, 657
Organization, 638
Presidential nominees certified, 967
Term of office, 638
Statements of campaign expenses filed by chairmen, 975, 976
Witnesses of counting of ballots appointed, 821(3)

POLITICAL PARTY CONVENTIONS
City convention:
Delegates, 644
Nomination for council vacancy, 6697
County convention:
Delegates, number and term, 530, 617–621
Delegates chosen to other conventions, 612, 658, 666
Nominations made, 604(1), 608, 625
Proceedings, 622–625
Time of holding, 616

District convention:
Delegates, 612, 624(4), 629, 630
Nominations made, 604(2), 608, 628–633
Organization, 631

Judicial district convention:
Call, 654, 665
Delegates, 666
Nominations, 667
Procedure, 667
Time of holding, 663
Nomination of candidates by convention, 656–675, 759

POLITICAL PARTY CONVENTIONS—Continued

State conventions:
Delegates, 624(4), 635
Nominations, 604(3), 607, 608, 634–638
Organization, 635
Platforms, 638
Time and place, 634

State judicial convention:
Delegates, 624(4), 658, 659
Nominations made, 661
Procedure, 660
Time of holding, 656
Voting, primary election law not applicable, 13291

POLITICAL POWER
Inherent in people, I, 2

POLITICAL PROMISES
Penalty, 1428

POLITICAL REFORM
Advocacy by violence punished, 12906–12909

POLITICAL SOCIETIES
Incorporation, 8582
Nominations by, 655–a1

POLL BOOKS, See Elections, subhead “Poll books”

POLL TAX, COUNTY
Amount, 7171(2)
Exemptions, 6946

POLL TAXES, ROAD
Action to recover, 6233, 6237
Amount and use of money collected:
Cities and towns, 5940, 5951, 6235, 6897
Assessor’s list of persons liable, 7125
Certification of city or town tax when unpaid, 6231–6237
Collection:
Cities and towns, 6233, 6236
Exemptions, 461, 1656, 6232, 6946
Laws applicable, 4644-c58–4644-c64
Lien on real estate, 6236
Payment, 4644-c59, 4644-c62, 6231
Penalty for nonpayment, 6233
Tax list, 7125

POLLOVING OF JURIES
Civil actions, 11509, 11510
Criminal actions, 13929

POLLUTION OF WATER
See also Rivers and Streams
Nuisance, penalty, 12396(4), 12397

PONDS
Penal provisions:
Causing nuisance, 12397
Draining, 11315
Throwing in dead animals or refuse, 13239
Pollution deemed nuisance, 12396(4)
Stocking with fish, 1709

POOL ROOMS
Child labor, 1536
License, township, 5582–5586
Penal offenses:
Admitting minor, 13219, 13220
Sending child, 3658, 3659
Violation of township license law, 5587
Regulation, municipal, 5745(2)
POOLS
Abatement, 1587
Penalty, 13216

POOLS
Law applicable, 9785-9789, 9906-9929 For a more detailed index see Combinations, Pools, and Trusts

POOR, OVERSEERS OF
Appointment and duties in cities, 5321-5330, 5384
Complaints filed as to need of medical and surgical treatment for indigent persons, 4006
Township trustees, 5300, 5320-5331

POOR FARMS, See County Homes

POOR PERSONS
Blind children, education free, 4067
Burial at county's expense, 5215
Deaf and dumb children, education free, 4068-4075
Medical and surgical treatment at state university, 4005-4030
Mental defectives, free treatment, 3964-3968
Orphan children, 7173

POOR RELIEF
Abandoned persons, 5306-5308
Action to recover expense, limitation, 5309, 5310
Allowance, annual, in certain cases, 5332
Appeal from refusal of trustees, 5333
Applications required, 5328
Blind persons aided, 5379-5384
Claims paid, 5330
Contracts for supplies, 5324, 5334, 5335
County farms and homes, 5325, 5338-5347
Definition of terms, 5297
Domicile rules, 5311-5319
Employment of poor persons, 5322, 5336
Expense, time of recovery, 5309, 5310
Foreign paupers ordered to depart, 5313-5316
Hospital treatment, 5362, 5369-5375
Infirmaries in certain cities, 5771
Liability for expense:
City or town, 5300, 5371
County, 5297, 5300, 5313, 5319, 5326
Enforcement by district court, 5302-5310
Parents and children, 5298
Putative father, 5299
Remote relatives, 5301, 5310
Township trustees, 5300, 5320-5324
Outdoor relief in certain cities, 5771, 6742
Penalty for delivering poor into Iowa, 5314
Property stolen or embezzled not claimed by owner so used, 12221
Settlement of poor:
Acquisition, 5311
Contests between counties, 5317-5319
Foreign paupers, 5315
Time covered, 5312
Soldiers, sailors, and marines, 5325, 5385-5392
Tax levy, 5337, 5385
Township relief, 5329-5334
Trustee's powers and duties, 5300, 5329-5331
Tubercular persons treated, 5369-5375
Widows, for care of child, 3641-3643

POORHOUSES
County homes, See County Homes
Dead bodies, how disposed of, 2351-2353, 2359
Penal offense, 2359

POWERS
Census statistics, 409, 429
Definition, 65(25), 12772-c1
Zoning law applicable, 6452, 6454

POWSE COMITATUS
Aid in arresting persons unlawfully assembled, penalty for refusal, 13343, 13344
Commanding officer, 13337
Power to summon, 5182, 13332, 13336

POSESSION
Action for recovery, 12230-12257
Adverse, no bar to sale, 10044
Bar to action of forcible entry and detainer, 12279
Delivery of leased premises to stranger void, 10158
Evidence not necessary in real action, 12241
Evidence of larceny of logs or lumber, 13022
Execution for delivery, 11661
Mortgagor's right, 10053
Owner of land deemed to have, 10040
Real estate during period of redemption, 11774
Right conferred by bill of lading, 8284
Writ of possession, 12253

POST OFFICES
Jurisdiction of sites, 4

POSTAGE
Distribution to state officers, 296, 303
Purchase for state use, 282
Vouchers audited, 396

POSTAL SAVINGS
Deposit in banks, security, 9258, 9304

POSTING OF NOTICE
Action of forcible entry and detainer, 12271
Proof by affidavit, 11559

POULTRY
Exemption from execution, 11760(20)
Fund available to pay claims for killing or injury by wolves or dogs, 5452-5457
Injuries by dogs, liability, 5449, 5450
Keeping under housing law, 6399
License required of certain dealers, 3112-b2-3112-b6
Penalty for stealing, 13015
Promotion of raising, 2587
Regulation, municipal, 5744(5)
Shells as commercial feed, 3114-d1
Tax exemption, 6944(15)

POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS
County poultry show, 2954-2957
Delegates to state convention, 2959
District poultry show, 2962-d1-2962-d4
Income and expenditures, 2960-a1
Reports and data published, 2595
State aid, conditions, 2954-2962-d4
State poultry show, 2958-2962

POULTRY FOODS
Law applicable, 3113-3126

POUND
Penalty for confining animals without food or water, 13133

POWDER
Penal provisions, 1337(4), 12961-12964
Regulation of manufacture, penalty, 12965
Use in mines, 1337(4)

POWDER MAGAZINES
Regulation, municipal, 5763, 5764
POWER OF ATTORNEY
Execution when real estate affected, 10049
Husband for wife, 10450
Index book, 10111, 10112
Instruments affecting real estate executed without
power legalized, 10374
Legalization of conveyance by spouse acting under,
10399
Penalty for forgery or uttering when forged,
13139(5), 13140, 13148
Recording necessary, 10374
Revocation filed for record, 10066-10068

PRAIRIE CHICKENS
Closed season, 1767

PRAIRIE LAND
Penalty for setting on fire, 12992, 12993

PREFERENCE LAW, SOLDIERS’
Provisions, 1159-1165

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
Adjournment, 13530-13532
Arrested person allowed counsel, 13527
Change of venue, procedure, 13528, 13529
Children, 3632
Commitment of defendant, 13544, 13546
Commitment or bail, 13551
Costs, 13555
Discharge of defendant, 13543
Evidence, use by grand jury, 13540, 13541, 13719-
13721
Evidence kept in minutes, 13540-13544, 13556
Information filed if case not triable on indictment,
13552
Order as to bail, 13545
Papers, when returned to district court, 13551
Persons contributing to juvenile delinquency, 3661
Private hearing, 13539
Proceedings certified, 13542
Report in municipal court, 10686
Termination, 13530
Trial upon information, papers transferred for
lack of jurisdiction, witness’ bond, 13552-13554
Waiver, 13527
Witnesses:
Bond to testify at trial, 13547-13549, 13554
Commitment for refusal to give bond, 13550
Cross-interrogatories answered, 13535
Depositions upon order, 13534-13537
Subpoenas and examination, 13533
Witnesses kept separate, 13538

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION, See Information,
Preliminary

PRESCRIPTION
Evidence used in action to establish disputed
corners and boundaries, 12298, 12302, 12306
Law applicable, 10175-10182

PRESCRIPTIONS
Intoxicating liquor, 2093, 2095, 2104-2110, 2118
Labeling not required, 3147
Narcotic drugs, 3154
Regulations, 3170-3172, 3177

PRESIDENT, UNITED STATES
Abstract and canvas of votes, 869, 965
Names of candidates on ballot, 750
National guard called out, 448

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—Continued
Compensation, 971
Contesting election, 1000-1005
Election, 963, 964
Meeting, results certified, 969
Names omitted from ballot, 748, 750
Nomination of candidates, 656(4)
Number and qualifications, 963
Vacancies, 607-cl

PRESS
Freedom, I, 7
Newspapers, See Newspapers
Penal offenses against government, 12900-12908

PRESCRIPTION, See Evidence

PRICE-FIXING
Articles or commodities included, 9906, 9915
Evidence of price-fixing, 11268(2)
Intoxicating liquors, 2092
Operators of mill dams and races, 7781
Prohibition and punishment, 9906-9929 For a
more detailed index see Combinations, Pools and

PRICES
Penalty for wasting or destroying food to raise,
exceptions, 13249, 13250

PRIESTS, See Clergymen

PRIMARIES
Municipal primaries, 639-645

PRIMARY ELECTIONS
Laws applicable, 527-648 For a more detailed in-

PRIMARY ROAD SYSTEM
Chapter applicable, 241-B1 For a more detailed

PRINCIPAL AND ACCESSORY
Constitutional provision, I, 5
Law applicable, 12895, 12896, 13075

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT, See Agents

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY, See Sureties and also

PRINTERS
Exemption from execution, 11760(19)

PRINTING BOARD, STATE
Accounts kept, 209
Appeals from superintendent, 218
Appointment, 178, 181
Assistants, compensation, 183(3), 203

Bids, regulations:
Acceptance by board, 197, 205
Advertisement, 188, 189, 195
Blank forms, 190
Deposit with bid, forfeiture, 193, 199
Form of bids, 192
Opening, 194
Rejection, procedure, 195, 196
Bills, payment, 210-212
Binding, power of board, 184
Blank reports for physicians distributed, 4029
Bonds of contractors, 201

 Bulletins of department of agriculture, 3030(4)
Code extracts published, 176
Compensation, 182
DETAILED INDEX

PRINTING BOARD, STATE—Continued

Contracts:
- Award, conditions, 194
- Bidder's duty to enter, 199
- Contracts by heads of institutions, 205
- Duration, 198
- Emergency contracts, 206
- Enforcement, supervision, 215(3)
- Interest in contracts prohibited, 180
- Letting by board, 183-186
- Paper used, 207
- Provisions included, 200
- Specifications and rules, 187, 191

Documents ordered sold, 221

Documents published, 258, 269

Duties, 183

General provisions, See State Boards

Legal publications, 265-268

Membership qualifications, 178, 179

Orders, written, for printing, 202, 203

Paper used, accounting, 207, 208

Powers defined, 184

Prices of legal publications fixed, 265

Printing for secretary of agriculture, 9790

Reports, biennial, 185(7), 246

Reports of officers published, 257

Secretary, law applicable, 213-243

Stock and supplies, 215(2)

Supervisor, 213

Supplies and postage, 302, 303

Supreme court reports, standard, 159

Term of office, 181

Vacancies, 181

PRINTING, SUPERINTENDENT OF

Appointment, term, 213

Bills itemized, 211

Bond, 1063(21)

Census, federal, in official register, 4540

Complaints against him heard, 183(6)

Cooperation with department heads, appeals, 217, 218

Code and session laws distributed, 235-238

Control and direction, 215(6), 222

Distribution of code commission briefs, 238-a1

Distribution of reports and documents, 225-243

Information for public, 223

Legislative proceedings, 259-263

Mailing lists, 224

Preparation and printing of reports and documents, 257-271

Record kept, 219

Reports of supreme court distributed, 239

Reserves kept, 220, 227

Storage rooms, 222

Unused documents condemned, 221

Duties in general, 215

General provisions, See State Officers

Interest in contracts prohibited, 180

Legal publications, 265-268

Manuscripts edited, 216, 217, 244, 264

Official register, library information, 4540

Publication of session laws, 162-167

Report of the G. A. R. distributed, 479

Report on unused documents, 221

Reports of officers edited, 244

Session laws, arrangement, 162-d1

Supplies and postage, 302, 303

PRINTSHOPS

See also Shops

Ventilation, 1490

PRISONERS, See Jails, Penitentiary and Men's Reformatory, and Women's Reformatory

PRISONS

City or town jails, 5772

County jails, 5497-5621, 13358

Penitentiary and men's reformatory, 3740-3781

Women's reformatory, 3723-3739

PRIVATE ACTS

Time of taking effect, 57

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, See Schools, Private

PRIVIES

Housing law provisions, 6412

Railroad stations, 7976-7980

Regulation, municipal, 5784, 5785 See Water-closets

PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS

Use as evidence barred, 11262-11264

PRIVILEGES, EQUAL

Definition, 13251

Infringement punished, 13252

PRIZE FIGHTS

Aiding or abetting, penalty, 13223

Boxing contests, 13225

Penal provisions:
- Engaging in prize fights, 13222
- Exhibiting pictures, 13186-13188
- Prevention by peace officer, 13224
- Sparring exhibitions, 13225

PRIZES

Merchants' offers, certain practices prohibited, 9920-9923

PROBATE COURT

Accounts and reports required, 12042-12044

Action in probate:
- Bond for costs, 11246
- Trial notice not required, 11438
- Application for order, 12072

Appointments:

Administrators, 11857

Appraisers in case of surviving spouse and no issue, objections tried, 12018-12023

Attorney for minors and persons not represented, 12074-12077

Guardian ad litem, 12011

Referees to examine accounts of executors, 12041

Referees to set off dower, 11994

Trustees to execute gift or devise for certain institutions, 10189

Calendar, entries by clerk, 11840, 11844

Clerk:
- Appraisers notified of appointment, 11917
- Bond record, 11843
- Bonds examined, approved, and filed, 7782(1), 11828, 11822(1), 11898-11840
- Bonds filed, 11887
- Calendar of court cases, 11844
- Certified copies of orders, judgments, and deeds entered in records, 11825
- Certified copies of papers filed in another county, 11830
- Claims allowed, 11959
- Commission sent out for taking deposition, 11886
- Consuls, notice to, 11845-b1
- Conveyances indorsed, 11947
- Fees, 7383, 7386, 10837(29)
- Inheritance tax and lien book, duties, 7318-7324
- Letters issued, 11889
- Letters of foreign appointees filed, 11895
- Making reports for parties prohibited, 11837
PROCEDURE
Civil practice and procedure, 10938–11818
Criminal procedure, 13403–13930
Procedure upon amendment after verdict, 11557
Referee proceedings, 11533, 11535
Uniformity in civil actions, 10950

PROCEEDINGS
Newspaper publication, fees, 11098–11106

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT
For a more detailed index see Actions
Action to restrain, 12527, 12528
Amendment ground for continuance, 11183
Change by order of court, 10948
Civil actions, 10959
Code provisions to be liberally construed, 64
Costs, 11105
Criminal actions, 10938
Equitable issues, 10947
Equitable proceedings, 10941, 10942
Error as to kind adopted:
Correction by defendant, 10946
Correction by plaintiff, 10945
Effect, 10944
Waiver by failure to correct, 10949
Errors or defects, when disregarded, 11228
Forms abolished, 10940
Justice court, 10518
Kinds, 10938, 10940
Open to public, 10817
Ordinary proceedings (actions at law), 10943,
12178
Special actions, 10939
Stay on appeal, bond, 12858–12867
Summary, when allowed, method, 11252, 11608–
11632, 11800
Trial of ordinary and equitable actions, 11429–
11433
Use as evidence, 11305–11309
Uniformity in civil and special actions, 10950

PROCESS, LEGAL
For particular kinds of process, see appropriate
index heads
Attestation by clerk, 10929
Disobedience punished, 12542(6)
Evasion punished, 12541(5)
Execution by coroner or other person, 519, 519x
Execution by sheriff, fees, 5185, 5188, 5190
Governor’s power to call out military force or
posse to aid in execution, 13336, 13337
Issuance by justice into another county, 13369
Officer’s power to call out posse to execute, 13332,
13337
Penal provisions:
Forger, 13139(2), 13148
Refusal to assist officer, 13335
Refusal to execute, 5186, 51338
Refusal to give copy, 12488
Resisting execution or service, 13331, 13334
Uttering when forged, 13140
Process upon indictment, 13769–13770
Protection from service when attending as witness
outside state, 13896
Revocation in probate matters, 11827
Sales, bulk sales law not applicable, 10010
Service on corporations, 8355, 8420
Service upon federal lands, 4
Style, V, 8
Superior court cases, 10716, 10719
Supreme court’s power to issue, V, 4

PROCLAMATIONS
Election proclamations, 73, 75, 506–509, 550, 1158
Mothers’ day, 471
Penalty for defacing or destroying, 13099
DETAILED INDEX

PRODUCE
Penalty for injuring or destroying, 13083

PRODUCERS
See appropriate index heads for things produced
Collective bargaining, 8513–8516
Cooperative associations, capitalized, 8459–8485
Cooperative associations, not capitalized, 8486–8512
Evidence of agreements to limit production, 11268(2)

PROFANITY
Penalties, 7995, 13226, 13349

PROFESSIONS
Insurance, 8824, 8835
Liability insurance, mutual, 9069–9082
Practice regulated, 2439–2537
Privileges under assessment insurance law, 8717

PROFESSORS
Exempt from jury service and execution, 10843, 11760(17)

PROHIBITION LAW, See Intoxicating Liquors

PROMISES
Effect on contract or debt outlawed, 11018
Penalty when made by candidates for office, 837–839

PROMOTERS
Insurance corporation promoters regulated, penalty, 8618–8622

PROMOTIONS IN OFFICE
War veterans preferred, 1159–1165

PROPERTY
Constitutional provisions, I, 9
Definition, 63(10)
Personal property, See Personal Property
Real property, See Real Property
State property, See State Buildings and Property

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION
Stockholders in insurance companies, 9128

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES
Intoxicating liquor for manufacture, 2130, 2164
Sale, 2579(4), 3177

PROSECUTING WITNESS
Appeal from justice court, 13591–13593
Liability for costs, 13555, 13590, 13653, 13728

PROSECUTIONS
Commencement on information, 13644, 13653
Compromising offense, bar, 14021
Dismissal, when bar, 14027
Immunity, See Immunity from Prosecution
Limitation of time, 13658
Time to commence, 13442–13447
Witnesses, when immune from, 324, 9015, 11267–11269

PROSTITUTES
Commitment by juvenile court, 3646
Penalties for vagrancy, 13371
Venereal not released on bond, 2301

PROSTITUTION
Definition, 13173
Duty of boards of health to suppress, 2307
Houses of prostitution, 1587–1618 For a more detailed index see Houses of Ill Fame

PROSTITUTION—Continued
Penal provisions:
Detention of females, 13180
Enticing and concealing females, 13181
Enticing female child, 13182
General penalty, 13173
Keeping or leasing house of ill fame, evidence, 13175–13179
Soliciting, 13174

PROVISIONS
Condemnation or destruction, 6836, 6840
Inspection, 6836
Penalty for waste or destruction, 13249, 13250
Public contracts, 10299–10323

PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL, STATE
Appropriation, 3984, 3985
Board of commissioners of insanity, powers and duties, 3993–3998
Committed private patients:
Commitment as public patient, 3981
Liability for expense, 3978–3980
Treatment, 3971
Committed public patients:
Application for admission, 3964, 3986
Examination, 3965–3967
Hearing and order of court, 3968, 3981
Treatment at hospital, 3969
Cooperation with board of control, 3661-a7
Cooperation with state hospitals, 3959
Director's appointment and duties, 3958–3960
Establishment and object, 3954
Funds from private patients, dispositions, 3982
General provisions, See State Institutions
Governed by state board, 3957
Name, location, 3955
Nurses assigned, 3969, 3970, 3971

Patients:
Attendants to bring, expense, 3974, 3975
Blanks for admission, 3986–3988
Classes, 3961
Commitment to insane hospital, procedure, 3992–3998
Death, disposal of bodies, expense, 3989–3991
Discharge regulated, 3983
Maintenance, 3984
Report of physician and order of court to accompany, 3988
Transfer to hospitals for insane, or home, 3995–3998
Physician's reports sent with patients, 3988
Voluntary private patients, 3963
Voluntary public patients, 3970

PUBLIC CONTRACTS, See Contracts, Public

PUBLIC DEPOSITS, See State Sinking Fund for Public Deposits, also Deposit of Public Funds

PUBLIC FUNDS, See City or Town Funds; County Funds; Road Funds; School Funds; State Funds; Township Funds; Revenue, Public; and Deposit of Public Funds

PUBLIC GROUNDS
Damages, treble, for trespass, 12405, 12409
Dedication by plat, 6287
Grading, 5951, 5952
Improvement, assessment by cities, 5974–6066
Land purchased or condemned, 6195(3)
Lighting, 5949
Poll tax receipts expended, 6235
Powers of cities and towns, 5938–5961 For a more detailed index see Streets and Alleys
Tax exempt, 6944(3)
PUBLIC GROUNDS—Continued
Use in special charter cities, 6739
Violation of rules and regulations, 5825

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, See Labor and Material on Public Improvements

PUBLIC MEASURES
  Referendum, See Referendum
  Voting method, 921, 926

PUBLIC MONIES, See Revenue, Public

PUBLIC RESORTS
  Proprietor’s duty to arrest or eject swindlers, 13076, 13077

PUBLIC SAFETY
  Penalties for offenses against, 13237–13245

PUBLIC SQUARES
  City manager’s duty, 6669(9)
  Constitutional limitation, III, 30
  Donation by city prohibited, 6202
  Land purchased or condemned, 6195(3), 6740(2)
  Powers, municipal, 5945
  Use for school purposes, 6308, 6309

PUBLIC UTILITIES, See appropriate index heads for particular utilities

PUBLIC WORKS
  Actions involving, evidence, 11268(15)
  Board in certain cities, 6747  For a more detailed index see City Board of Public Works
  War veterans preferred, 1159

PUBLICATION
  See also Newspapers
  Acts of general assembly, 62
  Cost, official newspapers, 5412
  Legalization in case of notice of incorporation, 10408, 10409, 10411, 10412
  Legalization in case of original notice, 10376, 10382, 10383
  Original notice, 11081
  Proposed acts legalizing local government acts, 10358–10362
  Publication notices, 11098–11104, 11349

PUBLISHERS
  See also Newspapers
  Penalty for fraudulent advertisements, 13069, 13070

PUMPING PLANTS
  Drainage districts, 7651–7673
  Screens against fish, 1741

PUNISHMENT
  Constitutional provisions, I, 17, 23
  Felony and misdemeanor, 12890–12894
  Fines, See Fines
  Fixed by jury in murder case, 12914
  Imprisonment at hard labor, 5512–5518  For a more detailed index see Imprisonment
  Legality, 12892
  Reduction on appeal, 14010, 14012

PURCHASER, See Buyer

PURCHASES
  Bucket shopping prohibited, 9895–9905
  Discrimination, unfair, prohibited, 9886–9888

PURE FOODS AND DRUGS
  Law applicable, 3029–3057  For a more detailed index see Drugs and also Foods

PURNELL ACT
  Acceptance by state, 4035-b1
  Receiving agent, 4035-b2

QUAIL
  Closed season, 1767

QUALIFYING FOR OFFICE
  Time and manner, 1045–1057

QUARANTINE OFFICERS
  Appointment, 2232
  Definition, 2181(7)

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS
  Contagious diseases, 2247–2279  For a more detailed index see Contagious Diseases
  Crop pest act, 4062-b1
  Information prepared by state board, 2220(2d)

QUARRELS
  Penalty for stirring up, 13308

QUARRIES
  Acquisition by city, 6196
  Condemnation or purchase, 6740
  Land condemned for railway, 7806(5)
  Reversion for nonuser, 7864

QUASI PUBLIC CORPORATIONS
  Shares, how indorsed, 8411

QUESTIONS
  Annexation to pleadings, 11185–11192

QUIETING TITLE
  Action for restoration of lost records, 12259
  Action to set aside decree, limitation, 11007(8)
  Costs, attorney’s fees, 12288, 12289
  Decrees legalized, 10375, 10376, 10380
  Demand for quitclaim, 12289
  Equitable proceedings, 12290
  Evidence of deeds executed prior to 1905, presumptions, 12291
  Limitation, 12291, 12292
  Notice, 11081(9), 12287
  Parties plaintiff, 12285
  Petition, 12286

QUITCLAIM DEED
  Demand in action to quiet title, 12289
  Form, 10084

QUO WARRANTO PROCEEDINGS
  Action for damages, 12427
  Commenced by county attorney or private person, 12418, 12420
  Corporations ousted and dissolved, 12428, 12432
  Costs, 12422, 12428, 12430
  Grounds, 12417
  Joinder and counterclaim barred, 12418
  Judgment:
  Claimant of office, 12425, 12426
  Other cases, 12429
  Ouster of holder of office or corporation, 12428, 12430, 12432
  Mutual assessment insurance associations, 9052, 9059
  Penalty for refusing to obey order, 12439
  Petition, 12421, 12423, 12424
  Right to office determined, 12417(1), 12423–12428
  Trustees of ousted corporation:
  Appointment by court, 12432
  Bond, action on bond, 12433, 12434
  Books and papers obtained, 12436
  Inventory prepared, 12437
  Penalty for contempt, 12439
  Powers and duties, 12435, 12438
RAFLES
Penalty for conducting, 13218
RAILBROAD CASTING SYSTEM (POLICE)
Law applicable, 13417-d1–13417-d5
RAFTS
Actions against owner, 12558–12572
Finding, law applicable, 12199–12216
Jurisdiction of offenses on board, 13453
Penal provisions:
Fitting out to defraud owner or insurer, 13055
Injuring or cutting away or destroying, 13093, 13094
Reward for finding, 12211
Seizure in certain cases, 12558–12572
RAGS
Storage prohibited by housing law, 6399
See also Junk
RAILROAD BONDS
Bonds of lessees, 7943
Certificates of taxes exchangeable, 8196
Conversion into common stock, 7938
First mortgage bonds issued to taxpayers, 8196, 8197
General provisions, 7932–7936
General provisions, 7932–7936
Holder’s right to vote for directors, 7939
Issuance voted at election, 8196
Ownership by other companies, 7940
Purposes, 7943
Security, 7943
RAILROAD COMMISSION
Action for extortion or unjust discrimination prosecuted, 7902
Appeals taken from commission’s decisions, orders not suspended, 8232, 8233
Appeals to interstate commerce commission, 7901
Appeals to supreme court, 7901
Attorney’s duties, 7919
Bond of members, 1063(6)
Commerce counsel appointed and removed, 7913, 7917
Condemnation of land for union depots approved, 8178
Discriminations prosecuted, 7890, 7891, 7902
Docks, public, 5903
Duties in general, 7874–7880
Election, 516, 7866
Election contest, 1006–1019
Electric transmission lines, 8309–8338
Electric transmission lines, 8309–8338
Electric wires across tracks, 8336
Enforcement, 7879, 7883–7889, 7897, 7919, 8118
Injunction, mandatory, 7884
Interurban railway wires, poles, cable, and appliances, 8234, 8235
Junk
Motor vehicle carriers, 5105–a1–5105–c26
Meetings:
Procedures, 7867
Public hearings, 7870
Quorum, 7868
Rules, forms, and service, 7869
Motor vehicle carriers, 5105–a1–5105–a57
Number, 7866
Office, 7872
Orders, rules, and regulations issued:
Accounts, uniform, 7910
Appraisals, costs, and fees, 7886–7889, 8232
Appropriation of fuel in transit by common carriers, 8144–8147
Changes or improvements on railroads, 7877
Connecting tracks, 8016
Electric wires over railroad tracks, 8333–8338
Enforcement, 7879, 7883–7889, 7897, 7919, 8118
Injunction, mandatory, 7884
Interurban railway wires, poles, cable, and appliances, 8234, 8235
Orders to cease violation of regulations or to repair damage, enforcement, 7895–7904
Passenger service ordered, 8040
Penalty for contempt, 7884, 7885
Private crossings, 8012
Penalty for contamination, 7884, 7885
Penalty for contamination, 7884, 7885
Railroad crossings, 8012
Rate schedules and changes, 8071–8080, 8091, 8105–8108
Speed of shipping live stock, 8115–8117
Spur track rails, 8171–8176
Stations at crossings, 8013–8017
Time of taking effect, 7885, 7886
Track scales, 8137
Uniform gauge, 7903
Violations by carriers prosecuted, 7896–7898
Organization, 7866
Penalties for hindering or obstructing, 7880
Pipe lines, 8338–d1–8338–d30
Postage and supplies, 302, 303
Powers in general, 7874
Proceedings by commerce counsel determined, 7919
Qualifications, 7865
Rate cases:
Decision, 8100, 8106–8108
Prosecution, 7890, 7902
For a more detailed index see Railroad Rates and Charges
RAILROAD CORPORATIONS—Continued

Directors—Continued

Penal offenses, 7880, 7884, 7900, 8149
Selection by bondholders, 7939
Drains and ditches, 6507, 6788, 7428, 7469, 7540–7545, 7567, 7568, 7529, 7815
Drains and ditches of individuals through right of way, measure of damages, 7715–7733

Earnings:
Gross earnings, report, 7052
Net earnings, 7054
Electric wires across or under, 8333–8338
Electrification, tax aid, 8181, 8183
Eminent domain, rights of, 7808–7821, 8171

Employees:
Assumed risks doctrine barred, 7961, 8159
Brakemen protected, 7959
Complaint filed as to water-closet, 7977, 7980
Criminal liability, 8053
Damages for being blacklist ed, 12353, 12354
Duty to arrest or eject swindlers by three-card monte, 13076–13077
Flagmen in cities, 5972
Free service, 8065(5), 8128(3, 10), 8129, 8132
Hours of service, 7984, 7985
Lien of claim for injury, 11606
Penal offenses, 7983, 7986, 8019, 8149, 8288–8294
Penalty for blacklist ing or falsely charging with dishonesty, 13253–13255
Permit to go armed, 12939, 12943
Personal injury actions, contributory negligence, 8156–8159
Safety and health appliances, 7957–7973
Wages and salaries, 7900, 7991
Engine house sites donated by cities or towns, 8198–8202
Examination by commissioners, 7878–7880
Express, delay in delivery, 8150
Express office, 7981

Extension into other states:
Authority granted, 7925
Powers in other states, 7926, 7927
Fences required, liability for stock killed, penalty, 8001–8011
Flood protection work in cities, 6093, 6095
Foreign companies, liabilities, 7941
Freight depots, telephones, penalty, 7954, 7956
Freight line and equipment companies, assessment and taxation, 7069, 7076
Freight office, general, 7981
Freight regulations, statutory, 8036–8161 See Railroad Shipments

Freight service, 8038
Fuel appropriated, penalty, 8143–8149

Gauge ordered changed, 7903
General provisions, See Common Carriers
General superintendent, office, 7929
Health regulations, inspection, 6836, 6847
Holding companies authorized, 7940
Hunting on railroads not permitted, 1723
Improvements in cities, cost, 6899 See “Assessments, special” above

Improvements ordered by state, 7877
Injunctions, 7884, 7900
Inspection by state, 7875–7880, 7903
Interlocking switches, 8030, 8032–8035
Intersections, stations, 8013–8017

Interurban railways, 8203 For other references see also Interurban Railways
Joint running arrangements, 7942, 7943
Junctions, safety device, 8032–8035

Land condemned:
Procedure, 7808–7821
Spur track right of way, 8171

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS—Continued

Land grants recorded, 10074, 10075
Lands reported, 7047–7050

Leases:
Lines in other states, 7927
Mortgage of lease, 7943
Power to lease, 7942

Lesses:
Bonds, mortgage security, 7936, 7943
Criminal liability, 8053
Duties and liabilities, 7928, 7942
Penal offenses, 8149
Service of original notice accepted for lessor, 11073

Liability of railroads:
Adjustment of claims, 8150–8152
Civil liability, 8042, 8043
Criminal liability, See “Penal offenses” below
Damage, loss, or destruction of shipment, 8150
Damage or detention of baggage, 8161
Damages at union depots, 8180
Damages by fire, 8160
Delay in delivering, 8150
 Destruction of buildings, 8170
Excessive charges, 8150
Forfeiture for extortion or unjust discrimination, 8065, 8110
Joint carriers, 10980
Judgment liens, 11606
Killing or maiming stock, 8010
Liability as common carrier for less than carload shipment, notice to consignee, exceptions, 8153–8155
Liability on bills of lading, See Bills of Lading
Limitation by contract, receipt, or regulation prohibited, 8042, 8043, 8156
Negligence or wrongs of employees, 8018, 8156–8159
Penalty for not adjusting claims, 8150, 8151
Termination, 8153–8155
Time limit for adjusting claims, 8150
Warehouseman’s liability, 8048, 8066, 8084, 8153

Liens:
Charges for service, 10325–10340
Claims to workmen’s compensation, 11066
Enforcement, 6055
Holder’s rights, 8164
Judgment liens, priority, 11606, 11607
Lien on goods, 8270, 8271, 8287
Mechanics’ liens, 10276, 10281
Mortgage liens, 7934, 8164, 8166
Street improvement and sewer assessments, release, 6009, 6010

Machine shop sites donated by cities or towns, 6198–8202

Management of business:
Changes ordered by state, 7877
Investigation by state, 7878–7880
Maps of lines filed, penalty for refusal, 7063, 7064
Mergers, 7923, 11073

Mortgages and deeds of trust:
Bonds and leases of lessees secured, 7943
General provisions, 7332–7336
Joint running arrangements, 7943
Lien not lost by relocation of line, 8150
Mortgage bonds convertible, 7938
Priority of judgment liens, 8164
Security for taxpayers, 8196, 8197
Motor bus transportation authorized, 7945–c1
Names changed, record, effect, 7920–7922

Narrow gauge roads, order, 7903

Officers:
Criminal liability, 8053
Free passes, 8128–8132
RAILROAD CORPORATIONS—Continued

**Officers—Continued**

Penal offenses, 7880, 7884, 7900, 7983, 7986, 8019, 8131, 8149, 8288-8294

Residences, duties, 7929-7931

Salaries, 7990, 7991

**Locations:**

General offices, 7981-7983

Location, 7929, 7931

Operating expenses, report, 7058

**Operation of road:**

Changes ordered by state, 7877

Complaints, local, 7881

General provisions, 7946-7999

Investigation by state, 7878-7880

Municipal regulation, 8018

Original papers and vouchers, 7929

Passenger office, general, 7981

Passenger regulations, statutory, 8036-8161 See Railroad Rates and Charges

Passenger service required, 8040

Penal offenses:

Appropriation of fuel in transit, 8149

Blacklisting employees, 13253, 13254

Contempt of court decree, 7884

Continuing offenses, 7964, 7966, 7999, 8009, 8050, 8113

Extortion, 8054, 8065, 8081

Failure as to brakes or couplers, 7960

Failure to change name of station, 7999

Failure to cut weeds, 7993

Failure to fence tracks, 8009

Failure to install telephone or post notices, 7956

Failure to keep closets sanitary, 7979

Failure to keep offices for sale of sleeper tickets, 7983

Failure to provide water-closets, 8113

Failure to stop at railroad crossing, 8031

Failure to weigh coal, 8142

Failure to whistle at crossings, 8019

False charges against employees, 13255

Hindering or obstructing board, 7880

Liquor shipments, 1936, 1941, 1943

Penalty for injuring or obstructing railroad, 13120, 13122

Pipe-line for water, 7950-7953

Purchase of lines in other states, 7927

Powers in general, 7920-7945

Real estate reported, 7047, 7049

Records:

Financial records, 7929-7931

Inspection, by whom, 7930

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS—Continued

**Records—Continued**

Place of keeping, 7929

Railway lands, 7048-7050

Relocation of lines, 8162-8168

Relocation of tracks in certain cities to accommodate interurbans, 8230-8233

Renewal of articles, 8365-8370

**Repairs:**

Notice from railroad commissioners, 7875

Order by railroad commissioners, 7877

**Reports:**

Accidents, 7905, 7985

Completion of line, 7944

Condition of road, 7912

Contents of annual reports, 7907-7909

Penalty for not reporting, 7911

Report to state board of review, 7046-7055, 7059

Reports required by commission, 7877, 7906

Reports of railroad commission, 7912

Returns, property on which allowed, 8023

**Right of way:**

Condemnation by city, 6096, 6771

Condemnation when abandoned, value assessed, 7817-7821

Reversion for non-user, 7861, 7862

Rights reserved to general assembly, 7945

**Rolling stock and equipment:**

Additions ordered by state, 7877

Purchase or lease, 10033-10039

Sales:

Freight, 8271

Sale to connecting carrier, 7942

Scales for weighing coal, 8137-8142

Secretary's office, 7929

Stock:

Bonds convertible, 7932

Common stock, 7938

Exchange for tax certificates, 8196

Legal transfers, 7931

Owning or holding each other's stock, 7940

Preferred stock, 7937

Shares, how indorsed, 8411

Transfer books, 7931

Stockholders:

Counties or county officers prohibited, 5294

Inspection of record, 7930

Liability for corporate debts, 8362

Merger effected, 7923

Name of corporation changed, 7920

Power to let bondholders vote, 7939

Security for tax aid, 8197

Stock increases voted, 7937

Stockyards required, 7974, 7975

Stoppage of goods in transit, 9986-9988

Street improvements, 6052-6056

Superintendent's penal offense, 7986

Supervision by state, 7874-7880 For a more detailed index see Railroad Commission

Switches, connecting, 7876, 8016

Switches, interlocking:

Approved by railroad commission, 8032

Changes to be approved, 8033

Compulsory establishment, 8035

Unsafe switches condemned, 8034

Switching service:

Charges, 8045, 8060

Definition, 8037
RAILROAD RATES AND CHARGES—Continued

Tickets—Continued

Mileage books, 8059, 8136
Notices posted as to time of redeeming tickets, 8134
Penalty for issuing or using free tickets, 8131
Redemption, 8133, 8135
Regulations, 8059, 8129, 8133–8136
Permissible delays, 8054–8065, 8068, 8070, 8081, 8105–8108
Unreasonable, unjust charges:
Civil liability, 8052
Complaints heard, 7881, 8100, 8106, 8107
Criminal liability, 8053
Evidence, 8107
Joint through rates, penalty, 8081
Penalties, 8054–8065, 8081
Prohibition by statute, 8048, 8068

RAILROAD SHIPMENTS

Accidents reported, 7905, 7965
Applicability of chapter, 8036
Automobile railways, 8229

Bills of lading:
Law applicable, 8245–8299 For a more detailed index see Bills of Lading
Negotiable documents of title to goods under sales act, 9956–9969, 10005
Care required in shipping, 8247
Carload lots, 8046, 8047, 8069
Cars of connecting roads, 8039
Cars to be furnished, 8038
Charges to be reasonable, penalty, 8048, 8049, 8070, 8081
Claims for loss or damage, 8150–8152
Coal shipments:
Appropriation, penalty, 8143–8149
Certificates as evidence, 8141
Method of weighing, 8140
Scales for weighing coal in car lots, weight certificates, 8137–8142
Weather at destination, fee, 8139
Weather at or near initial point, bill of lading, 8138, 8140
Connecting lines, transfers, 8059
Consignee notified of arrival of freight, effect, 8153–8155
Continuous shipments, exception, 8051, 8119, 8120
Dead bodies, 2330–2334
Definition of terms, 8037

Delays:
Causes, unavoidable, 7985
Delay in delivery, 8150
Permissible delays, 8051, 8119
Shipments of live stock, 8114
Delivery charges, 8048, 8055, 8064, 8065
Delivery of goods, See Bills of Lading
Discrimination in handling local traffic, 8070
Discriminations prohibited, 8044, 8046, 8049, 8054–8065, 8099
Effect on liability, 8042
Express companies subject to same regulations as railroads, 8236 For other references see also Express Companies
Extortion prohibited, penalty, 8054, 8065, 8081
Fish, game, wild animals, or birds, 1780–1787, 1791
Free or reduced freight rates allowed in certain cases, 8066
Freight to be transported, 8038
Fuel in transit, appropriation, 8143–8149

RAILROAD STATIONS

Agents, See Railroad Corporations, subhead "Agents"
Alterations ordered by state, 7877
Bulletin of trains, 7895
Change of name, penalty, 7997–7999
Closets, sanitary, inspection, 7976–7980
Freight depots, 7954, 7956
Location at crossings, 8013–8017
Notice given to consignee, 8153
Penalty for violation of regulations, 8052
Pooling contracts prohibited, 8050
Preference prohibited, exception, 8044, 8099
Rates to be reasonable, 8048 For a more detailed index see Railroad Rates and Charges
Rebates prohibited, 8046, 8055, 8061–8063
Receiving charges, 8048, 8055, 8064, 8065
Reconsignment of carload lots, 8047
Shipments to be continuous, 8051
Storage charges, 8048, 8066
Switching service, charges, 8037, 8045
Unjust discrimination prohibited, penalty, 8054–8065, 8068, 8070, 8081, 8105–8108

Violation of regulations:
Appeals, 7901
Civil liability, 8052
Complaints received, 7893, 8106
Criminal liability, 8053
Injunctions, 7899, 7900
Inquiries by railroad commission, hearing and evidence, 7878–7880, 8107
Orders to cease violations or make reparation issued and enforced, 7895–7904
Report of investigation, 7894–7896
Witnesses subpoenaed, 7878–7880

RAILROAD SHIPMENTS—Continued

General provisions, See also Common Carriers
Handling charges, 8048, 8055, 8064, 8065, 8066
Interurban railways, 8203
Intrastate shipments—routing, 8069-d1
Joint through shipments, 8067–8081
Laws applicable, 8036–8161

Liability:
Civil liability, 8052
Criminal liability, 8053
Damages, treble, for violation of regulations, 8052
Limiting liability prohibited, 8042, 8043
Live stock shipments:
Cruelty to animals, penalty, 8119–8122
Lien of carrier, notice of sale, 8121, 10325–10340
Misuse of free pass, 8111
Proof of reasonable speed, 8114
Shippers entitled to free transportation, penalty, 8109, 8110, 8128(7)
Speed prescribed, enforcement, 8114–8118
Water-closets in cabooses, penalty, 8112, 8113
Notice given to consignee, 8153
Penal offenses, 8046, 8048, 8054–8065, 8068, 8081, 8113, 8131, 8142, 8149
Penalty for violation of regulations, 8052
Pooling contracts prohibited, 8050
Preference prohibited, exception, 8044, 8099
Rates to be reasonable, 8048 For a more detailed index see Railroad Rates and Charges
Rebates prohibited, 8046, 8055, 8061–8063
Receiving charges, 8048, 8055, 8064, 8065
Reconsignment of carload lots, 8047
Shipments to be continuous, 8051
Storage charges, 8048, 8066
Switching service, charges, 8037, 8045
Unjust discrimination prohibited, penalty, 8054–8065, 8068, 8070, 8081, 8105–8108
RAILROAD TERMINAL COMPANIES
Locomotive equipment, 7962–7966

RAILROAD TRAINS
Accidents reported, 7905, 7985
Automatic brakes on cars, penalty, 7959, 7960

Baggage:
Delay in delivery, 8126, 8150
Liability, 8161

Brakemen, 13076, 13130, 13255
Bulletin of trains posted, 7955, 7956
Caboose cars, 7971–7973, 8112, 8113

Conductors:
Duty to arrest or eject certain swindlers, 13076, 13077

Engines:
Bells, use, 8018
Cab windows, penalty, 7965, 7966
Driver brakes, penalty, 7958
Equipment required, 7962–7964
Headlights, 7967–7970
Sounding whistles, 8018, 8019

Flagmen in cities, 5972

Health regulations, inspection, 6836, 6847
Illuminating oils used, 3204

Jurisdiction of offenses on board, 13453

Law on swindling to be posted, 13078

Passenger service, frequency, 8040

Penal provisions:
Breaking and entering cars, 13001, 13003, 13004
Conspiracy to seize engine, 13126
Denying equal privileges to all, exception, 13251, 13252
Drinking or carrying liquor, 1937
Going upon car or engine to commit offense, 13126
Interfering with air brake or bell rope, 13126
Jumping off car in motion, 13131
Profane language on cars, 7995
Putting infected person aboard, 13238
Riding without payment of fare, 13131
Robbery, 13041
Seizing and running engine, 13125
Shooting or throwing at cars, 13123
Uncoupling engine or cars, 13124

Rates and charges, See Railroad Rates and Charges

Safety and health appliances:
Automatic brakes, 7959
Automatic couplers, 7957
Automatic fire-box doors, 7973-a1–7973-a6
Caboose cars, length, construction, equipment, penalty, 7971–7973, 8112, 8113
Driver brakes on engines, 7958
Frost glass in engine cab windows, repairs, penalty, 7965, 7966
Headlights, exceptions, 7967–7970
Interlocking switches, 8002–8035
Locomotive equipment, 7962–7966
Penalty for violations of law, 7960, 7964, 7966, 7969, 7973
Power brakes on cars, 7959
Sleepers, 7982, 7983
Speed of trains in cities, 5973, 8008
Trainmaster’s penal offense, 7986
Trespassers, 8111
Wrecks, 7985

RAIN INSURANCE
Authority to write, 8940(1), 9029

RANSOM
Penalty for kidnaping, 12983

RAPE
Assault with intent to commit, 12968
Carnal knowledge of female unable to resist, 12967
Definition, 12966
Evidence in prosecution, 13999, 13900
Limitation of action, 13443(3)
Penalty, 12966
Sentence by court, 13963

REAL ESTATE
Definition of term, 63(8) See Real Property

REAL ESTATE BROKERS
Laws applicable, 1905-c23–1905-c61

REAL PROPERTY
For a more detailed indexing see main index heads covering the subheads listed below
Abandoned lots, 10213-d1–10213-d8
Abandoned river channels, 10221–10245
Accretion or avulsion, 10238–10240
Action for injury to property: General provisions, See “Actions involving real property” below
Injury due to intoxication, 2055–2057, 2084
Mitigating facts pleaded, 11172, 11173
Place of bringing, 11054
Pleadings, 11215
Recovery by purchaser at execution sale, 11747
Action for recovery:
Bond given in case of growing crops, 12252
Escheated land, limitation, 10220
Evidence required:
Abstract of title, 12296–12298
Denial of plaintiff’s right, 12233
Possession of defendant, 12241
Title of plaintiff, 12233
General provisions, See “Actions involving real property” below
Judgment:
Bond given by defendant in case of growing crops, 12252
Evidence of use and occupation, 12247, 12248
Expiration, limitation, 12252, 12253, 12267
Exemplary damages, 12250
Extent of tenant’s liability, 12251
Improvements set off, 12249
Judgment in new trial, execution, 12257
Legislation when prior to 1917, 10381, 10382
Limitation of recovery, 12248
Rent accruing before delivery of possession, 12254
Writ of possession, 12253
Landlord substituted for tenant, 12240
Limitation, procedure, 11022–11027, 11051
New trial granted, notice, purchase not affected, 12255–12257
Notice served, 12234, 12240
Order to enter and survey land, service on occupant, 12243, 12244
Ordinary proceedings, joinder and counterclaim, 12230
Parties, 12231
Pending actions not affected by curative acts, 11025, 11023, 11027
Pleadings, 12235–12239
Purchase pending suit, effect, 12242
Verdicts, special and general, 12245, 12246

Action to establish disputed corners and boundaries:
Agreements of parties binding, 12309
Appeals, 12307
REAL PROPERTY—Continued

Action to establish corners, etc.—Continued
Commissioners to survey, report, 12299–12303
Costs, lien, 12308
Establishment binding, 12905, 12906
Hearing of objections to report, 12904
Notice, how served, 12295
Parties, 12293, 12294
Pleadings, trial of issue, 12297, 12298
Action to quiet title, 12286–12392 For a more detailed index see Quiet Title

Actions involving real property:
Action to set aside certain deeds recorded prior to 1905, limitation, 11029
Appeals to supreme court, 12833
Clearing up title, limitation, 11022–11027
Enforcement of contracts for sale or conveyance, time, 11027, 11028
Entry of title decree on auditor's books, 10125
Escheat of alien's land, costs, 10218, 10219
Evidence, 11289–11304
Evidence conclusive or prima facie in certain cases, 10071–10073, 10079, 10080
Forcible entry and detention, 12263–12284
Improvements set off against damages, 12249
Indexing by clerk, 10852–61, 11092–11097
Judgments, record, 11584
Legislation of decrees and judgments, 10375, 10376, 10380–10382
Legitimating acts without effect, 10363–10366, 10389, 10401, 10405
Limitation, 11007(5, 7)
Notice, constructive, to third parties, 11092–11097
Notice by publication, 10376, 10380, 10381, 11081
Partition, 11094, 11081(2), 12310–12351
Place of bringing, 11034, 11035
Relief by occupying claimant, 10130–10134
Remedy for violation of red light law, 1613
Release, 11293, 12042–12043
Remedies against alien's right, 10218, 10219
Restitution on reversal of judgment or after new trial, 12257, 12284, 12877
Right to improvements, 10128
Sale of real estate, 11733–11738
Sale on execution, 11734–11739, 11772–11779
Sale of leaseholds, 10135–10155
Transfer of real estate, 11734, 11735, 11736
Transfer to state or party allowed, 10214–10220
Tradesman's lien, 10057, 10058
Transfer, time of accrual of action, 11010, 12406–12411
Waste, 10133, 12402–12411
Adverse possession no bar to sale, 10044 See also Adverse Possession

After-acquired interest:
Conveyance, 10047
Devisory, 11849
Effect of mortgage, 7939
Judgment liens, 11602
Alien's right to acquire and hold limited, escheat, 10214–10220
Attachment, effect of release, 12103–12106, 12145, 12146
Buildings, See Buildings
Claims in occupation, 10128–10134
Condemnation, 7803–7821 For a more detailed index see Eminent Domain
Contingent remainder, 10046–10048, 12406 See Remainder

Contracts or bonds for deeds:
Abandonment if made prior to 1900, 10070
Enforced, foreclosed, or forfeited, 12382, 12383
Forfeiture or cancellation, 12389–12394
Conveyance by commissioner, 11613–11620
Conveyances, 10441–10465
Deed of trust foreclosed, 12372, 12373, 12376
Deeds, 10041–10065
Description of term, 63(8)
Deed and distribution, 11900–12040
Drainage of surface waters, 7422–7426
Easements, 10175–10182
Eviction of tenants, 6404, 6405, 6432, 6443
Execution for delivery of possession, 11661

REAL PROPERTY—Continued

Execution levy, 11656, 11657, 11660
Execution sale, redemption, 11734–11739, 11772–11779
Farm names registered, 10061–10065
Fees simple estates, 10041
Forfeiture if staked as wager, 13203–13209
Future estates, 10045, 10048
Gifts, 10185–10197 See Gifts
Homestead rights, 10135–10155
Houses, See Houses
Inheritance taxed, See Tax, Inheritance
Insurances affecting real estate, See Instruments Affecting Real Property
Islands or sand bars, 10221–10245
Landlord and tenant, See Landlord
Leases, 10156–10162 See Leases
Legalizing acts affecting real estate, 10363–10406
Liens:
General provisions, See Liens
Judgment liens, 11602–11621, 13969
Junior liens protected, 11797–11799
Land of nonresident alien, 10215
Mechanics' liens, 10270–10298
Mortgages, See Mortgages
Penalty for violation of red light law, 1613
Road poll tax, 6236
Tax liens, 7193, 7202–7206
Undertakings of bail, 13625, 13626
Vendor's lien, 10067, 10088
Life or other limited estates created since 1907 not to be enlarged, 10060
Lots in cities and towns, See Lots
Mortgages foreclosed, 12372–12383 For a more detailed index see Mortgages
Mortgagor's title and right of possession, 10053
Occupants' right on certain lands, 10220, 10230, 10236–10239
Occupying claimants:
Appraisal of real estate and improvements, 10150
Color of title obtained, 10129
Likelihood for waste, 10133
Owner's right of possession, 10131
Payment required or parties deemed tenants in common, 10132
Petition for relief, trial, 10130
Removal of improvements from land granted to state or action against owner allowed, 10154
Right to improvements, 10128
Rights of parties, 10131
Settlers making improvements, 10129(5)
Patents, See Land Patents

Penal provisions:
Arson and burning, 12991-b1, 12991-b2, 12992, 12993
Hunting on land of another, 13104–13106
Perpetuities, 10046, 10047, 10127
Persons deemed seized, 10040
Platting for taxation, 6268, 6289–6299 See Plans
Possession and control by administrator, 11952–11954
Possession in owner, 10040 See also Possession
Power of attorney to convey, 10111 See Power of Attorney
Principles, general, 10040–10065
Prescriptions, 10175–10182
Protection against mining operations, 1334–1336
Recording of instruments, See Records of Instruments Affecting Real Property
Records, lost, 12258–12262
Redemption from execution sale, 11774
Remainders, See Remainders
Restitution on reversal of judgment or after new trial, 12257, 12284, 12877

REAL PROPERTY—Continued
Reversion, See Reversion
Riparian owners, 1826, 5819, 7948, 7949

Sales:
Copy of transfer, when sent to state treasurer, 7385
Effect after death, 7307(2)
Interest rate, 9406
Judicial sales, effect, 10129(1)
Purchase's liability for taxes, 7204, 7205
Sale by city or town, 6205, 6206
Sale or mortgage by administrator, 11933-11951
Sheriff's deed at execution sale, 11743-11746
Tax, inheritance, exemptions, 7307(2), 7308, 7312
Tax sales, effect, 10129(1) See Tax Sales
Seizin defined, 10040
Seizure for support of poor, 5306
Shelley's case, rule abolished, 10059, 10060
Tax, exemptions, 6944-6952
Taxation:
Abstract of county auditor, 7139
Assessment, listing, 6953, 6959
Corporation real estate, 6983
General provisions, 6944(18), 6954, 6955, 6960-6962
Use by telegraph and telephone companies, damages, 8300-8303
Vested rights in or to lands or estates acquired prior to 1907 not affected by law as to limited estates, 10060
Walls in common, 10163-10174
Wills, See Wills
Zoning law restrictions, 6452-6454, 6471

REASONABLE DOUBT
Effect on verdicts, 13917, 13918

REBELLION
Troops called out, 448, 449

RECALL
Commission plan cities, 6539-6548

RECAPTURE OF ESCAPED CONVICTS
Penal provisions:
Falsifying, 13314
Forgery, 13139(6), 13148
Uttering when forged, 13140
Penalty for not assisting sheriff, 13975

RECEIVERS—Continued
Appointment for—Continued
Banks and trust companies, 9239-9245, 9250-9254, 9277, 9278, 9283, 9304
Building and loan associations, 9362, 9370, 9402
Corporations, 8402
Foreign corporations, 8438
Fraternal beneficiary associations, 8888, 8891
Fraternal charitable institutions, 8869
Insurance companies and associations, 8634-8637, 8641, 8661-8663, 8712-8715
Insurance companies other than life, 8964-8966, 9063, 9059
Partnership, limited, 9844
Property taken under execution, compensation, 11681, 11693
Purchaser of merchandise and fixtures in bulk not complying with law, 10011
Water power companies, 7781
Bond and oath, 9266, 9291, 12715
Claims, order of priority, 11717, 12717-12719, 12719-a1
Compensation, 9291, 11693
Compensation, itemization and affidavit, 12065-d1-12065-d3
Contempts, 12719-b2
Conveyances prior to certain years legalized, 10394, 10395, 10406
Criminal liability, 8053
Deposit of moneys and assets in banks, 9285-9287
Discovery of assets, 12710-b1
Foreign receivers:
Acts affecting Iowa real estate legalized, 10391, 10394, 10395, 10406
Power as to mortgages and judgments, 11897-11900
Funds, how invested, 12772-12775
Labor claims preferred against property in their hands, 11717-11721
Mortgages, marginal releases legalized, 10391
Penalty for combinations, 9908, 9918
Powers and duties in general, 9291, 12716
Reports, clerk or employee not to make, 11837
Sales:
Bulk sales law not applicable, 10010
Transfers of personal property, indexing, 10022

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS
Penal provisions, 13042-13044

RECPROCAL INSURANCE EXCHANGE
Employers' liability insurance, 9025-9028
Law applicable, 9083-9103

RECOGNIZANCE
Continuance by adjournment of court, 10792
Report of forfeitures, 12557
Report of forfeitures, 12557
See Bonds
Reports, publications, 5153, 5154

RECOMMITMENT OF DEFENDANT
After giving bail, 13687-13640

RECORDING ACTS
See Records of Instruments
Effect of sales act not to repeal, 9952(2)

RECORDS, PUBLIC
Certified copies as evidence, 7270
Court records, use as evidence, 11305-11309, 11314
See also Court Records
Duties of secretary of state, 85, 96
Evidence, 7270

EXECUTIVE RECORDS:
Authentication, federal law, p. 32
Use as evidence, 11510
RECORDS, PUBLIC—Continued

Fee for copy, 88
Identification as evidence, 11357
Legislative records:
   Authentication, federal law, p. 32
   Use as evidence, 11311
   Penalty for forgery, 13139(1), 13140, 13148
Restored records, 12261

RECORDS OF INSTRUMENTS AFFECTING REAL PROPERTY
Acknowledgment required, 10106
Action for restoration, when lost or destroyed, 12258-12262
Affidavit of claimant's possession under certain deeds, 11030
Affidavits explanatory of title, 10073
Agreements as to corners or boundaries, 12309
Assignment for creditors, 12722
Assignment of certificate of entry, 10072
Assignment of mortgage, 10107, 10108
Assignment of mortgage, marginal record, 10108-al
Book of recorder, 10118
Certificates of authority of foreign fiduciaries, 11899(2), 11900
Certificates of release of attachment, 12146
Change of owner's name, 12649, 12650
Claims to real estate existing prior to certain years, 11022-11027
Contract for deed prior to 1900, 10070
Conveyances on order of court, 11619
Copies made and certified, 10081-10083
Court conveyances, 11950
Curative acts, 10070-10073, 10079, 10363-10406
Errors corrected, 10126
Evidence in court, 11290-11297
Fees, 5171, 5177, 10117
General provision, 10066
Index books, entries, 10109-10115, 10119-10123
Index copied and certified, 10081-10083
Judgments, 11584, 11602-11621
Legalizing acts, 10363-10406
   For a more detailed index see Legalizing Acts Affecting Real Estate
   Errors corrected, 10126
   Evidence in court, 11290-11297
   Fees, 5171, 5177, 10117
   General provision, 10066
   Index books, entries, 10109-10115, 10119-10123
   Index copied and certified, 10081-10083
   Judgments, 11584, 11602-11621
   Legalizing acts, 10363-10406
      For a more detailed index see Legalizing Acts Affecting Real Estate
Names or initials, variation, 10071
Notice, constructive, of title, 10076, 10115
Power of attorney, revocation, 10066, 10374
Railroad land grants, 10074-10076
Release by marginal record, 10108-al
Release of corporate lien, 10067
Homestead exemption determined, 10142, 10143
Judgment on report, 11526
Method of trial, 11525
Mortgages, marginal releases legalized, 10391
Number, 11530
Oath, 11532
Oaths administered, 1215
Order of court, 11521
Partition proceedings:
   Allotments legalized, 10394
   Compensation, 12351
   Report on incumbrances, 12320, 12321
   Sales, 12941-12947
Penal provisions:
   Bribery or acceptance of bribes, 13297, 13298
   Improperly influencing, 13170

RECREATION PLACES—Continued
   Recreation centers—Continued
   Memorial buildings, 500(3)
   Municipal indebtedness limited, election to exceed limit, 6229-6247
   School gardens or farms, 4440

RED FLAG
   Penalty for display, 12901-12903

RED LIGHT LAW
   Provisions, 1587-1618

REDEMPTION
   Drainage, 7590-7590-c6
   Execution sale, 11772-11796
   Sales under foreclosure, 12376
   Tax sale, 6598, 6887-6894, 7272-7283

REFEREES
   Acceptance of appointment, 11534
   Accounts of executors examined, 12041
   Appointment by parties or court, 11429, 11523, 11530, 11531
   Claim of intervenor in attachment, 12137
   Compensation, 11630
   Consent of parties to reference, 11520
   Costs retaxed, 11638
   Discharge upon deposit of funds, 12780
   Distributive share set off, report, penalty, 11994-12000
   Duties under inheritance tax law, 7309, 7327-7329, 7362
   For a more detailed index see Tax, Inheritance
   Establishment of disputed corners and boundaries, 12299-12304
   Exceptions to report, 11526, 11528, 11529
   Expense of action of mandamus, 12453
   Finding of facts, 11527
   Foreign referees:
      Acts affecting Iowa real estate legalized, 10391, 10394, 10395, 10406
      Power as to mortgages and judgments, 11897-11900

Funds:
   Deposit with clerk, effect, 12778-12781
   Investment, 12772-12775
   Hearings and decisions, 11522, 11529, 11541, 11966
   Homestead exemption determined, 10142, 10143
   Judgment debtor examined, compensation, 11802-11804, 11809-11812
   Judgment on report, 11526
   Method of trial, 11525
   Mortgages, marginal releases legalized, 10391
   Number, 11530
   Oath, 11532
   Oaths administered, 1215
   Order of court, 11521

Partition proceedings:
   Allotments legalized, 10394
   Compensation, 12351
   Report on incumbrances, 12320, 12321
   Sales, 12941-12947

Penal provisions:
   Bribery or acceptance of bribes, 13297, 13298
   Improperly influencing, 13170

REFERENDUM
   Ballots on constitutional amendments, 761-764
   Commission cities, 6550-6552
   Constitutional amendments and public measures, X, 1, 2; 69-77
   For other matters referred to the voters see Elections, subhead “Questions submitted”
REFERENDUM—Continued

Constitutional convention, X, 3
Constitutional provisions, III, 30; VII, 5; VIII, 5, 6; X, 1, 2
Local questions, For details see index heads covering elections
Voting method, 921, 926

REFORM

Penalty for using unlawful methods to secure industrial or political reform, 12906-12909

REFORM SCHOOLS

Law applicable, 3685-3697

REFORMATORIES

Men's reformatory, 3740-3781
Women's reformatory, 3723-3739

REFRIGERATION PLANTS, MUNICIPAL

Authority granted to certain cities, 6129, 6788

REFUSE

See also Dump Grounds
Collection and disposal, 5746(2)
Penalty for throwing into streams, 13239

REFUSE DISPOSAL PLANTS

Inspection, 2191(7)
Installation and operation, 2191(7), 2220(2c)

REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

Laws applicable, 1905-b1-1905-b14

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

Absent voters, 707
Alphabetical lists, 698-706, 709
Certificates granted on election day, 708-710
Disabled voters, 954
Duplicate registrations certified, 711
Expenses, how paid, 688
Frequency, 713
Notice published, 685, 686
Oath to applicant, 694
Penal provisions, 718, 13282
Permanent registration in certain cities, 718-b1-718-b23

Registers of voters:
Affidavit of absent voter used, 954
Appointment, 677, 678
Books and supplies, 680
Compensation, how paid, 684, 688
Hearings given, 705
Meetings, 690-692, 700, 707
Oath, 683
Oath administered, 694
Penal offense, 718
Qualifications, 677, 679, 682
Registry books prepared, 693-702
Term of office, 684

Registry books:
Contents, 687, 697, 700, 706, 712
Correction, 705, 712
Destruction, 858
Form, 687
Names stricken from, 709, 712
New books, when prepared, 714, 715
Open for public inspection, 689
Preparation, 714, 716, 956
Preservation, 717, 858, 956
Return after election, 856, 857
Revision, 700, 715
Right to register, 693-695, 705
Sick voters, 706, 954
Time, 693, 706, 707, 713

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS, PERMANENT

Certificate of registration, 718-b20
Challenges, 718-b15
Commissioner of registration, 718-b1, 718-b4
Deceased persons, 718-b10
Definitions, 718-b2
Disabled or absent voters, 718-b12
Election register, 718-b8
Entries on certificate, 718-c2
Expenses, 718-b18
Nonapplicable statutes, 718-b19
Ordinance, 718-b22
Party affiliations, 718-c1
Penalties, 718-b16
Permissive adoption of system, 718-b21
Qualification of officers, 718-b17
Records, 718-b6
Residence, change of, 718-b7
Registers, 718-b13
Registration lists, 718-b5, 718-b9, 718-b14
Registration required, 718-b2
Time and method of registration, 718-b11

RELATIVE RIGHTS

Action for injury, 11007(3)

RELATIVES

Administration granted to, 11883(2)
Dead bodies, rights, 2351-2354, 2357
Marriage, prohibited degrees, 12978
Poor, liability for support, 5301, 5310

RELEASES

Legalizing acts, 10391, 10403 For a more detailed index see index heads covering matter released
Matter specially pleaded, 11209

RELIGION

Constitutional provisions, I, 3, 4
Test for office prohibited, I, 4

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Attendance at school excused for, 4411(4)
Bible not excluded from schools, 4258

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, See Church Corporations

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP

Attendance at school excused for, 4411(4)
Penalty for disturbing, 13227, 13349

REMAINDERS

Action brought by remainderman, 12406
Inheritance tax, 7331, 7349, 7351-7353, 7357

REMAND

Cases on appeal, 10612, 12875, 12876

REMEDY

Civil remedy not merged in public offense, 10958

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

Appeals, effect, 1109, 1110
Appointive state officers, 1114-1116
City officers, 122, 390, 1117, 1118, 5638, 6673-6676, 13310
Constitutional provision, III, 20
County attorney's duties, 1093, 1099, 1100
County officers, 122, 390, 1082, 1087, 1091-1118, 5130(9), 13310
District court's power, 1091, 1092, 1104-1108, 1118
District judge appointed to hear case, 1101, 1102
Evidence, 1125, 1130
Governor's power, 1098
REMOVAL FROM OFFICE—Continued

Grounds:
- Budget law violations, 390
- Contract and bond law violations, 390
- General provisions, 122, 1082, 1087, 1091, 1114, 1117, 1130
- Misappropriation of fines or fees, 133
- Violation of law against accepting gratuity by officers or employees under board of control, 1323

Hearing:
- Costs, 1111, 1112
- Dismissal, effect, 1111
- Equitable proceedings, 1105
- Expense of judge and reporter, 1113
- Notice, 1095, 1105
- Order, 1103, 1104
- Time and place, 1095, 1103
- Impeachment proceedings, 1131-1144
- Judgment of removal, appeal, 1108, 1109
- Officer suspended, temporary appointment, 1096, 1097, 1107
- Petition, 1093, 1094, 1098
- Recall in commission cities, 6539-6548
- Special prosecutor, 1100
- State officers, reports revealing grounds, 390, 1130
- Superintendent of banking, 9134, 9135
- War veterans, 1163, 1164

RENDERIES
- Penal offenses, 2762
- Regulation, municipal, 5742
- State regulations, 2748, 2751, 2752-2763

RENT
- Collection and disposal by administrators, 11952, 11953
- Double rent for holding over, 10157
- Landlord's lien for rent, 10261-10269
- Liability of tenant in common, 10055, 10056
- Limitation of recovery, 12248
- Nonpayment ground for action of forcible entry and detainer, 12263-12266
- Payment to stranger, effect, 10158
- Receiver during pendency of action, 12713, 12716
- Recovery barred under housing law, 6432
- Recovery of rent accruing after judgment, 12254
- Recovery upon death of tenant for life, 10156
- Tax exempt, 6944(1)
- Tenant's liability in real action, 12251

REPEALING ACTS
- Drafting, 47
- Effect, 63(1)

REPLEVIN—Continued
- Joinder of actions, 12178
- Judgment, execution or exemption, 12193, 12194, 12198
- Judgment on bond, 12196
- Jury's assessment of value and damages, and verdict as to right of possession, 12192
- Parties defendant, 12180
- Penalty for contempt, 12187, 12197
- Petition, contents, 12177, 12184
- Place of bringing action, 12177
- Plaintiff's option after judgment, 12195
- Property followed, 12185
- Return of writ, 12188-12191

REPLY
- Reply of plaintiff, 11118, 11136, 11156-11158

REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT
- Law applicable, 154-177

REPORTERS, COURT
- Law applicable, 1877-1885

REPORTS, SUPREME COURT
- Publication, 158-161

REPORTS OF STATE OFFICERS
- Distribution, 216, 224-243
- Examination by legislative committee, 45
- Penalty for failure to report expenditure of public money, 133
- Preparation and printing, 244-257
- Publication, 257
- Reserve supply, 220-223
- Unclaimed fees, 143-b1-143-b3

REPORTS OF TRIALS, See Trials

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS
- Constitutional provisions, III, 36-37
- Districts enumerated, 526-b1, 526-b2
- Election, general, 504, 506, 519

REPRESENTATIVES, STATE
- See also General Assembly, subhead "House of representatives"
- Apportionment, III, 35, 36
- Arrest or bribery punishable, 23
- Bulletin furnished, 242
- Candidates, how chosen, 546, 611
- Certificates of election, 7, 8
- Code and session laws received, 235
- Compensation, III, 25; 14-17
- Disqualification for civil office, III, 21
- Documents and reports received, 226-242, 259
- Election, III, 3, 12; 504, 518, 519
- Election contests, III, 7; 981, 994-999
- Eligibility, III, 25, 23
- Excused from giving bond, 1058
- Exempt from appearance in court, 11089
- Expense of election campaign, 979
- Expense of member, 17-c1
- Expulsion, III, 9
- Freedom of speech, 22
- List published, 163
- Mileage, 14-17
- Number, III, 35
- Oath of office, III, 32
- Oaths administered, 11
- Penalty for bribery or acceptance of bribes, 13292-13294
- Privileges, III, 10, 11; 22, 23, 11089
DETAILED INDEX 1984

REPRESENTATIVES, STATE—Continued

Punishment, III, 10
Qualifications, III, 4, 22, 23; p. 53
Resignation, how made, 1148
Supplies, 302, 303
Term of office, III, 3; 518, 519

REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES

Election, general, 506
Nomination of candidates, 546(2), 628
Resignations, how made, 1148

REPRIEVES

Applications, governor’s power, 3820, 3821
Constitutional provisions, IV, 16
Copies in triplicate, 3825-3828
Grant by governor, 3812
Power of governor or warden, 13981-13984
Report by governor, IV, 16; 248

REQUISITION

Fugitives from justice, 13501, 13502

RESCUE

Penalty for refusing to assist officer, 13333, 13335
Person arrested by legislative order, 23(6)
Recapture of person arrested, 13477

RESERVOIRS

Penal provisions:
Injuring, 13112
Poisoning, 12918
Throwing in dead animals or refuse, 13239

RESIDENCE

Change, after action brought, notice, 11052
Defendant’s residence as place of action, 11049-11052
Definition of resident, 11756, 11768
Original notice served by leaving copy at usual place, 11060(2)
Question decided in case of insane persons, 3582-3589, 3592-3594
Question under poor relief law, 5311-5319

RESIDENCE DISTRICTS

Establishment in cities, 5724-5727, 6474-6476, 6821

RESIDENCES

Housing law, See Housing Law
Zoning law applicable, 6452, 6454

RESIGNATION FROM OFFICE

Requirement, 1148

RESISTANCE

Commission of public offenses, 12921-12923
Military force or posse called out to overcome, 13332, 13334-13336
Penalty for resisting order or process, 23(7), 12541(3), 13331
Use of force in case of arrest, 13472

RESOLUTIONS

Appropriations of money, 5717(3)
Certification and record, fee, 5724-5727
City and town councils, 5714-5727
Continuance on change of plan of government, 6568, 6580
Dedication of street or alley, 5939
Passing over veto of mayor, 5718
Street improvements, 5942

RESPONDENTIA

Insurance, 8940(9)
Loans, 8942

RESTAURANTS

Butter and cheese imitations, 3069
Child labor, 1536
Enforcement of law, 2591(8)
Injunction when violating law, 2855
Inspection, 1516, 1518, 2851-2853

Kitchens:
Definition, 2808(6)
Interior finish, 2818
Use as living or sleeping room, 2830
Licenses, 2809-2813
Penal offenses, 13251, 13252
Regulation, municipal, 5743(1)
Sanitary construction, 2814-2822
Sanitation, 2823-2833

RESTITUTION

Property on reversal of judgment, 10613, 12877
Real property after new trial, 12257, 12284

RESTRAINT OF TRADE

Combinations, pools and trusts prohibited and punished, 9906-9929

RETAIL DEALERS

Penalty for not reporting sale of firearms, 12953, 12964

RETRIAL

Civil actions, 11501, 11595, 11596
Criminal cases, 13913, 13923

RETURNS

For returns of particular acts see appropriate index heads
Penalty for falsifying, 13314

REVENUE, PUBLIC

See also City or Town Funds; County Funds; School Funds; State Funds; Township Funds; Fees; and Fines
Accounting required from officers, 1057, 1114(9)
Accounts of treasurers, examination, 7413-7415
County liable to state, exceptions, 7398
Deposit in banks, 7412, 7420-d1
Excess paid to state refunded, 7418-7420
False statements or reports of treasurers, penalty, 7410
Interest on daily bank balances, 7420-d6
Lending or using punished, 7402, 7403
Official delinquency, penalty, 7417
Penal provisions, 7401-7403, 7416, 7417, 13027-13029, 13513
Report to state auditor by supervisors, 7408, 7410
Settlement with county treasurer made by supervisors, 7408-7411
Warrants redeemed, interest paid, discounting prohibited, 7400, 7401

REVERSION

Abandoned or unused railroad right of way, 7861, 7862
Action brought by reversioner, 12403, 12406
Inheritance tax, 7357
Lands for road improvement, 7864
Quasi-public roads and rights of way, 7863
Schoolhouse site, 4379-4385
REVIEW, BOARDS OF
Laws applicable, 7129-7143 For a more detailed index see Tax Assessments, subhead “Review”

REVOLUTIONARY WAR MEMORIAL COMMISSION
Personnel, duties, appropriation, 482-a1-482-a9

REVOLVERS, See Weapons

REWARDS
Escaped prisoners, 3770
Lost property, 12211
Offer by governor, 83
Penal provisions:
Bribery, 13292-13294, 13297-13302
Offering or accepting when done to procure place of trust or office, 13295, 13296, 13301

RIDING
Regulation, municipal, 5971

RIFFLE
Certain use prohibited, 1772-c2

RIFFLE RANGES, STATE
Appropriation and location, 454, 466

RIGHTS, CIVIL
Bill of rights, pp. 38, 39
Definition, 13251
Infringement punished, 13252

ROTS
Definition and punishment, 13340, 13341
Expense of suppression, 286
Penalty for riotous conduct, 13347
Regulations, municipal, 5744(7)
Suppression, 5657, 5658, 13342-13346

RIPARIAN OWNERS
Damages paid by state, 1826
Rights in cities and towns, 5819
Rights on boundary rivers, 7948, 7949

RIVER FRONT IMPROVEMENT
Cities under commission government, 6567, 6596-6605
Cities under special charters, 6823-6832

RIVER FRONT IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION
Appointment of members, 5815, 6596
Bath and boat houses, landing places, and wharves, 5827
Bonds and mortgages issued, 5823, 5824, 6567, 6597, 6823-6825
Boundary lines established, 5819
Cities entitled to have, 5814, 6596, 6823
Control over poles and wires, 5826
Election of members, 5816, 6596
Expenses paid, 5818
Funds available, 5822-5824, 6597
Indebtedness incurred, 5824
Interest in contracts prohibited, 5828
Light and water supply, 5826
Organization, officers, 5818
Plans and specifications, 5812, 6597
Police protection requested, 5826
Powers in general, 5820, 5822, 6596, 6597
Reports to city council, 5822
Restrictions upon members, 5828
Rules and regulations made, penalty, 5825
Soldiers’ monuments or memorial halls erected, 5829
Tax levy determined, 5822, 6597

RIVER FRONT IMPROVEMENT COM.—Cont’d
Term of office, 5816, 6596
Title to river bed and banks held for public, 5819, 5822, 6597
Vacancies in office, 5817

RIVERS AND STREAMS
Banks controlled in cities, 5902
Boundary rivers:
Fishing regulations, 1747, 1751
Jurisdiction, 3
Channels:
Abandoned river channels, 10221-10245
Change by railroads, 7815, 7816
Change by supervisors, 4607, 7425
Improved by cities, 6601-6605
City manager’s duties, 6699(9)
Crossing by telegraph and telephone lines, 8300
Dams, See Dams
Diversion:
Deemed nuisance, 12396(4)
Diversion by railroad companies, 7816
Docks, See Docks
Islands within meandered banks, sale or lease by executive council, 10241-10245
Jurisdiction:
Cities and towns, 6141, 6788
Concurrent jurisdiction of counties, 5129
States, 3
Landing places, 5769 See also Landing Places
Leaves, 7421, 7423 For a more detailed index see Levees
Meandered streams, See Meandered Streams
Mill dams and races, 7767-7796
Navigation laws, 5902(5)
Nuisances, 6597, 12396(3)
Obstructions:
Abatement, 1741
Deemed nuisance, 12396(3)
Prohibited, 6597
Penal provisions:
Contempt of order not to pollute water, 2207, 2208
Obstructing streams, 1790, 12396, 12397
Pollution, 12396, 12397
Throwing in dead animals or refuse, 13239
Pollution:
Cities and towns, 6141, 6788
Deemed nuisance, 12396(4)
General provisions, 2236
Investigation, orders, 2198-2201, 2201-al, 2202-2208, 2236
Mills, 7771-7774
Power of supervisors to change course, 7425 For a more detailed index see Drainage and Levee Districts
Railroad crossings or bridges, 7946, 7947
Stocking with fish, 1709
Straightening upon petition, 7428
Water power improvements, 7797-7801

ROAD ASSESSMENTS
Road improvements, 4753-a1-4753-a3, 4753-a5-4753-a9

ROAD BONDS
Adoption or rescission, 5270-5274
County road bonds:
Election to decide, 4760-4762, 4773
Legislation and payment, 4773-d1, 4773-d2
Maturity, interest, limitation, 4763-4771
Embezzlement, 4753-a18
Exchange, 1179
ROAD BONDS—Continued

Primary and secondary road bonds:
  Election to decide, 4753-a10, 4760–4762, 4773
  Exempt from taxation, 4753-a13
  Form, denomination, interest, payment, 4753-a11, 4753-a12
  Funds to pay off, 4753-a12
  Legalization and payment, 4773-d1, 4773-d2
  Limitation of amount issued, 4753-a17
  Maturity, interest, limitation, 4753-a11, 4763–4771
  Nature of bonds, 4753-a14
  Refunding bonds, 4753-a14
  Retirement when immature, 4753-a16
  Sale of bonds, maturity, 4753-a13
  Tax levy to pay off, 4753-a12
  Refunding bonds, 4753-a14, 4766

Sale:
  Bids, sealed and open, 1173, 1174
  Commission and expense, 1176
  Contracts for sale of state bonds, 1178
  Notice of time and place, 1172, 1174
  Penal provision, 1177
  Rejection of bids, 1174
  Selling price, 1175

Tax levy:
  County levy to pay off, 4753-a12, 4768, 4769
  Submitted to voters, rate limited, 4753-a10, 5269

ROAD CERTIFICATES
  Embezzlement, 4753-a18
  Exempt from taxation, 4753-a13
  Issuance, requirements, 4753-a9
  Issuance for secondary road improvement, 4752, 4753
  Payment, termination of interest, 4753-a9
  Receipt in payment of taxes, 7208

ROAD DISTRICTS
  Budgets, state regulations, 368–390
  Tax levies:
    Levy, when void, 376, 6043
    Limitations, 580, 581

ROAD DISTRICTS, STATE
  Alteration and vacation of roads, 4593, 4595
  Convict labor, 3765, 3766
  Definition, 4631
  Improvement by city or county, 4634
  Maintenance and improvement, 4633
  Materials bought from board of control, 3761, 3763
  Supervisor, 4632

ROAD FUNDS
  Accounting, effect of failure, III, 23
  Assessments, special, 4753-a1–4753-a7
  Balances, transfer of, 387
  Bond sales, 4753-a10–4753-a16, 4756, 4763–4766
  Budget law regulations, 370, 382, 385
  Drainage fund, 4761 (4), 4767–4770
  Emergency fund, 373, 388
  Expenditures, 5299 (8), 5293
  Maintenance funds, 4772
  Motor vehicle fund, uses, 4999–5003
  Penalty for embezzlement or failure to report expenditure, 13027–13029, 13313

Primary road fund:
  See Roads, Primary
  Apportionment and use, 5002
  Apportionment of county’s allotment, 4764
  Assessments, special, 5747
  Balance used to pay off primary road bonds, 4764
  Cash balance to be kept, 5003

ROAD HOUSES
  Defined, 5582-c1
  License, township, 5582–5586
  Penal provision, 5587
  Regulations, municipal, 5744(9)

ROAD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS
  Routes registered, 4848–4855

ROAD LABOR
  Convict labor on county roads, 3765, 3766
  Exemption of members of fire companies, 1656
  For a more detailed index see Poll Taxes, Road Poor persons, 5322
  Prisoners, 5513–5518

ROAD LAW OF
  General regulation, 5019–5079-d7

ROAD MACHINERY
  Purchase for primary roads, 4626-a1, 4738, 4755-b30
  Rollers excepted from motor vehicle law, 4863(1)

ROAD PATROLMEN
  Appointment, 4774
  Badges worn, 4779
  Bonds, official, 4776
  Compensation, 4776
  Duties in general, 4774, 4778
  Oath of office, 4779
  Obstructions removed, 4840
  Peace officers, 5093-c1
  Penal offenses, 4829
  Term of office, 4775
  Tools and equipment, 4777
  Weed law duties, 4826

ROAD ROUTES
  Application, form, 4848, 4849
  Cancellation or reassignment, 4853
  Certificate granted and recorded, 4850
  Fee for registration, 4849, 4854
  Infringement prohibited, 4851
  Penal provisions, 4852, 4855

ROAD SUPERVISORS
  Board of supervisors, 4560, 4607 For a more detailed index see County Supervisors
  Engineer of highway commission, 4632

ROAD TAXES
  Account of county treasurer, 5165
  Assessments, special, 4753-a3–4753-a7
  City or town levies in aid, 6075, 6224–6226, 6772
  Constitutional limitation, III, 30
ROAD TAXES—Continued
County levies to pay off bonds, 4753-al2
Election to decide, 4753-alO, 4760-4762, 4773
Levy to pay off primary or county road bonds, limitation, 4768, 4769
Road tax, county, 4644-c6-4644-c16

ROADS
The index below relates to all roads in general
The law relating to particular kinds of roads is indexed under Roads, County Trunk; Roads, Local County; Roads, Primary; Roads, Secondary; Roads, State; and Secondary Road, Bridge and Culvert System.

For roads within city or town limits see Streets and Alleys
For their powers and duties, state and local officers may also consult Highway Commission, State; County Supervisors; County Auditor and County Engineer

Aid in construction or repair voted by city or town, 6225, 6772
Alteration, law applicable, 4560-4620 See “Establishment, alteration, and vacation” below
Animals running at large distressed, 2984
Arterial highways—right of way, 5079-bl-5079-b4
Boundary line roads, 4661, 4662, 4662-al, 4662-a3
Concurrent action of boards of supervisors, 4594, 4595, 4606
Defects, action for injury limited, 11007(1)
Definition of word, 63(5), 4595, 4863(5)
Direction in cities and towns, 5947
Dragging in cities and towns, 5946
Establishment, alteration, and vacation:
Abandonment, notice, 4621
Auditor’s power to order work done, 4577
Bridges, 4572
Bridging avoided, 4607
Changes in roads, streams or dry runs, 4607-4621
Commissioners to examine into expediency, report, oath, duties, fees, 4564-4568, 4571-4574, 4594, 4596
Concurrent action of boards of supervisors, 4594, 4596
Consent highways, 4596
County line roads, 4594, 4595
Crops on proposed route protected, 4591
Damages assessed, appeal, 4610, 4613-4620
Damages done to landowners:
Amount allowed, 4586, 4600
Appeal from decision of supervisors, costs, 4597-4601
Appraisers appointed, oath, report, 4581-4584, 4510, 4513
Assessment, 4582, 4610, 4613
Claims for damages paid, 4620
Costs growing out of claims, 4584
Filing of claims, 4573, 4580
Final hearing on claims, order, 4585-4587, 4616
Rights of minors and insane persons, 4592
Effect on telegraph and telephone lines, 8301
Expenses, 4577, 4578, 4586, 4596, 4606, 4608
Fees for laying out and changing, 4606
Fences erected along new road, 4591
Field notes and plat, record, 4570, 4571, 4589, 4602-4604
Hearings, 4514-4516, 4573
Notice served on landowners, publication, 4575, 4576, 4579, 4605, 4611, 4612, 4621
Objections, final hearing, 4573, 4580, 4585, 4586, 4604, 4615
Opening and working, reason for delay, 4590, 4591

ROADS—Continued
Establishment, alteration, etc.—Continued
Orchards, gardens, buildings, and burial grounds protected, 4565
Orders of county officers, record, 4586-4588, 4594
Other road substituted, 4565
Petition to be filed, bond required, 4562, 4563
Plat and field notes, record, effect of loss or destruction, 4570, 4571, 4602-4604
Plat books kept by auditor, 4565
Power of state board of education and board of control, 4593, 4595
Power of supervisors, 4560, 4567
Record kept, 4604, 5122(2)
Record of changes, 4619
Record of orders kept, 4588
Restrictions, 4565
Road book, 4519
Roads along streams, costs, 4607, 4608
State roads, 4593, 4595
Survey made, specifications, expense, resurvey, fees, 4588-4571, 4596, 4602-4604, 4606, 4609
Width, 4561, 4567
Grade in cities and towns, 5947
Interurban railways authorized to use, 8204-8209
Law of the road, 5019-5079-d7 For a more detailed index see Motor Vehicle Use of Highways
Maintenance, leading to state parks, 1801
Obstruction:
Deemed nuisance, 12396(5)
Evidence in action against railroad, 13898
Glass, tin cans, wire, etc., 13118, 13122-1322
Investigation by grand jury, 13703(4)
Offenses on roads between two counties, place of bringing action, 11036
Park roads in cities, 6606, 6607
Patents, action involving validity, 82
Penal provisions:
Breaking lamp, 13097
Injuring or removing guideboards and signboards, 13097
Law of the road, 5023 See Motor Vehicle Use of Highways
Misuse of road materials, 4569
Obstructing or injuring, 13117, 13120
Obstructing road, 12396, 12397
Placing glass, 13118, 13119
Removing danger signals, 13098
Setting on fire, 12992
Plank roads, stockholders, 5294
Railroad bridges, 7947
Railroad crossings, signs, 8000 See Railroad Crossings
Raising or lowering for water power improvements, 7798
Right of way, how prevented or gained by adverse use, 10177-10182
State roads, 4531-4634 For a more detailed index see Roads, State
Supervision, 4560. For a more detailed index see County Supervisors and Highway Commission, State
Tax exempt, 6945, 7120
Turnpikes, stockholders, 5294

Use:
Electric transmission lines, 8309-8320, 8333-8338
Motor and other vehicles, 4996, 5019-5079, 5079-b1-5079-b4 For a more detailed index see Motor Vehicle Use of Highways
Motor vehicle carriers, 5105-a1-5105-a5
Telegraph and telephone companies, 8300-8302
Traction engines, 5069-5071
ROADS—Continued
Vacation, law applicable, 4560–4620, 4755-d2–4755-d8 See “Establishment, alteration, and vacation” above
Water mains to military reservations allowed, 6151
Width, 4561, 4607, 5205

ROADS, LOCAL COUNTY
Laws applicable, 4644-cl–4644-c57, 5079-d1–5079-d7

ROADS, COUNTY TRUNK
See also Secondary Road, Bridge and Culvert System
Advertising signs and billboards, 4844–4847
Bridges and culverts, 4666–4685
Changes for safety, economy, and utility, costs, 4608
Claims for labor or materials, 10305–10309
Construction, 5294
Contracts, bids, contractor’s bond, bills, payment, 4651–4655, 4685, 10299–10323
County line roads, control and expense, 4594, 4595, 4606
Ditches to be removed, 4840, 4841
Dragging, 4660, 4778(3), 5946
Drainage, tax levy, 4634, 4644-c6–4644-cl6
Drainage districts, 7638–7650
For a more detailed index see Drainage Districts, Highway Drains, ditches, and levees:
Assessment of benefits, 7470, 7506, 7567, 7568
Construction, 7537–7539
Ditches to be removed, 1840, 1841
Drains, private, how connected, 7737
Fences to be removed, 4835–4837
General provisions, See Roads
Gravel beds, condemnation and use, 4657–4659
Hedges, 4830–4833, 4831-bl
Improvement associations:
Routes registered, 4848–4855
Improvement of roads, 4756–4773-d2
Improvement by joint action of counties and cities or towns:
Assessments, limitation, 6073
Board created, notice, objections, duties, 6068–6072
Bonds or certificates issued, 6077, 6078
Construction, record, 6074
Costs borne by counties, cities, or towns, 6076, 6077
Districts established, 6073
Funds available, 6078
Powers, additional, 6079
Roads contemplated, 6067
Tax levy, 6075
Inspection, 4778
Intercounty highways, 4661, 4662
Interstate highways, 4663
Laws applicable, 4644-cl–4644-c57, 5079-d1–5079-d7
Levee roads, 7538
Machinery to work, 4777
Maintenance and repair, funds, 5105-a56
Marking of routes, 4852

Materials for building:
Freight rates, 8066(2)
Land condemned for gravel and stone, 7864
Materials and appliances made at state institutions to be purchased from board of control, 3761–3763
Misuse, penalty, 4659
Obstructions, 4834–4847
Opening and working, 4590, 4591
Part of secondary road system, 4745, 4750
Penal provisions, 4566, 4845, 4852, 4856, 4862
Poles to be removed, 4835–4838

ROADS—Continued
Powers of state highway commission, 4645, 4644-c44, 4661, 4662, 4663
Repair work, 4660, 4778
Right of way, 5079-d1–5079-d7
Roads between counties controlled by joint action of boards, expenses, 4594, 4595, 4606
Routes, registration, 4848–4855
Signboards, injury or defacement, 4852
Surveys and reports of sections, 4645, 4646
Tax levies, 4644-c6, 4644-c15
Tools to work, 4777
Trees allowed at side, 4833
Use of highways regulated:
Cattleways, repairs, 4858–4862
Gas and water mains, 4858–4862
General provisions, See Motor Vehicle Use of Highways
Penalty for not keeping mains or cattleways in repair, 4862
Sidewalks outside cities or towns, 4857-b1–4857-b3
Waterbreaks to be removed, 4840, 4841
Weeds to be cut, 4817–4820
Windbreaks along highways, 4830–4833
Witness corners, 4656

ROADS, PLANK
Penalty for obstructing or injuring, 13120

ROADS, PRIMARY
Accounts and records required, 4755-b6
Agents of commission, limitation on authority, 4755-b34
Allotments, payment, 4755-b33
Alterations in primary road system, 4755-b2
Arterial highways—right of way regulations, 5079-b1–5079-b4
Auditor of highway commission:
Appointment and bond, 4755-b20
Duties, 4755-b20
Removal, 4755-b20
Bids:
Advertisement for, 4755-b10
Rejection, 4755-b11
Board of supervisors relieved of authority, 4755-b36
Bonds:
Auditor of highway commission, 4755-b20
Engineers, 4755-b13
Legalizing and payment, 4773-d1, 4773-d2
Performance of contract, 4755-b11
Books and accounts, examination, 940-c1
Claims:
Approval of, 4755-b16
Contingent claims, 4755-b19
Partial payment, 4755-b16
Payment, 4755-b14, 4755-b15
Corporate line highway, 4755-b28
Completing programs, 4755-b32
Construction by day labor, 4755-b11
Contingent fund:
Claims, audit of, 4755-b19
Created, 4755-b17
Use of, 4755-b18
Contracts:
Award of, 4755-b11
Bids, advertisement and rejection of, 4755-b10, 4755-b11
Bond for performance, 4755-b11
Form of, 4755-b11
Prohibition, 4755-b10
Detour markings to business district, 4755-c2–4755-c4
ROADS, PRIMARY—Continued
Federal and state cooperation, 4755-b1
Financing, system of, ch. 241

Funds:
Certified monthly, 4755-b7
Contingent fund, 4755-b17–4755-b19
Disbursement of primary fund, 4755-b4, 4755-d1
Primary road fund created, 4755-b3
Graveling, draining and bridging given preference, 4755-b8
Highway commission expenditures:
Auditing of, 4755-b31
Monthly estimate required, 5003-cl
Report of, 4755-b31
Improvement, duty of highway commission, 4755-b8
Improvements in cities and towns, 4755-b26
Interest on installments, termination of, 4755-b23
Law of road, 5079-bl–5079-b4
Maintenance, 4755-b29
Materials for improving:
Freight rates, 8066(2)
Land condemned for gravel and stone, 7864
Misuse, penalty, 4659
Patrolmen’s duties, 4779
Payment not acceptance of work, 4755-b6
Penal provisions, 4753-al8, 4845, 4852, 4855, 4862
Primary road system defined, 4755-b2
Purchase or condemnation of right of way,
4755-b26, 4755-b27
Railroad crossings, 4690, 8020, 8026 See Railroad Crossings
Raising or lowering for railroad crossings, 8020–8023
Refunds:
Claims filed and audited, 4755-b25
Existing assessments, 4755-b21
Interest not allowed, 4755-b23
Manner of payment, 4755-b24
Payment from motor vehicle fuel tax, 4755-b38
Time of, 4755-b22
To whom paid, 4755-b25
Right of way map—filing required, 4755-c1
Road equipment, purchase or lease, 4755-b30
Signs to mark, costs, 4627
Special assessments prohibited, 4755-b21
Special charter cities, 4755-b35
Supervision and inspection of expenditures,
4755-b12
Supervision and inspection of work, 4755-b12
Surveys, plans and specifications, 4755-b9
Tax on motor vehicle fuel, 4755-b38
Use regulated, See Motor Use of Highways
Vacation, 4755-d2–4755-d8
Vouchers, form of, 4755-b15

ROADS, PRIVATE
Condemnation, 7806(4)

ROADS, QUASI PUBLIC
Reversion for nonuser, 7863

ROADS, SECONDARY
See also Secondary Road, Bridge and Culvert System

Apportionment of benefits:
Appointment of board, 4753-a1
Report, 4753, 4753-a1
Report, as to omitted lands, 4753-a2
Report, filing of, 4753-a1
Report, objections to, 4753-a1

ROADS, SECONDARY—Continued
Report, presumption, 4753-a1
Reports, form for, 4753-a1

Assessments:
Appeal, 4753-a5, 4753-a6
Applicable procedure, 4753
Certification, 4753-a7
Classification of lands, 4753-a1
Hearing, 4753-a1, 4753-a3
Hearing, notice of, 4753-a1
Levy, 4753-a3
Lien, 4753-a7
Maturity, 4753-a3
Public assessments, payment, 4753-a3
Publicly owned lands, 4753-a1
Reassessments, 4753-a4
Separate accounts required, 4753-a8

Bonds:
Certification to highway commission, 4753-a15
Election, 4753-a10
Form of, 4753-a11
Issuance, sale, and retirement, 4753-a13
Levy, 4753-a12
Maturity, 4753-a11
Nature of, 4753-a14
Refunding, 4753-a14
Retirement, 4753-a16
Unlawful issuance, 4753-a18
Bridges and culverts, 4666–4685

Certificates:
Authorized, 4753-a9
Sale, 4753-a9

Certification of order establishing district, 4747
Claims for labor and materials, 10305–10309
10321

Contracts:
Contracts excepted from law, 351
Labor and materials, 10299–10321
Definition of system, 4745, 4745-a1
Drainage, 6049
Financing, system of, ch. 241
General provisions applicable, See Roads; also Roads, County Trunk
Grading, 4760–4762, 4773, 6049
Graveling, 4760–4762, 4773

Improvements:
Additional method, 4766–4773
Advancing costs, 4752
Agreement of township trustees, 4748, 4752
Bids, 4748
Engineers report on, 4746
Inspection, 4749
Limitation on expense, 4770
Maintenance, 4751
Notice and hearing, 4746
Payment, 4750–4752
Petition for, 4746
Plans, 4748
Surveys and reports, 4746

Improvements in cities or towns, payment, 6044–6049
Indebtedness, limit on, 4753-a17

Machinery and materials, 4626-a1, 4777
Oiling, 4746
Streets included in system, 4745-a1

ROADS, STATE
Convict labor, 3765, 3766
Districts formed, 4631
Establishment, alteration, and vacation, 4593, 4595
Improvement and maintenance, 4633, 4634
Materials and appliances, 3731–3763
Supervisor, duties, 4632
DETAILED INDEX 1990

ROBBERY
Aggravated offense, 13039
Assault to commit, 12935
Definition, 13038
Entering bank with intent to commit, 13002
Grave robbery, 13100
Insurance, authority to write, 8940(7), 8941(3)
Penalty, 13038
Penalty for third conviction, 13396–13399
Robbery without aggravation, 13040
Sentence by court, 13963
Train robbery, 13041

ROMAN CIVIL LAW
Degrees of consanguinity, 63(24)

ROOF GARDENS
Penalty for using for exhibiting pictures of prize fights, 13187

ROOMING HOUSES
Aliens in time of war, registration, penalty, 503
Housing law applicable, 6329(3)
Liability for conveyance and baggage, 1690-c1–1690-c8
Liens enforced by sale, 10348–10353
Tax lien on fixtures and furniture, 7205

ROULETTE
Penal provisions, 13198, 13210–13215, 13371

RULE OF COURT
Books and papers produced, 11316–11318, 11322

RULES OF SUPREME COURT
Statutes and rules, pp. 1699 et seq.

RURAL SCHOOLS, See Schools, Public, subhead “Rural schools”

SABBATARIAN
Attendance as jurors, when excused, 11475

SABBATH
Penalty for breach, exceptions, 13227

SABOTAGE
Law applicable, 12906–12909

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES
Banks and trust companies, 9284(6)
Insurance of deposits, 8940(3)
Liability, 9267-cl.
Risks, maximum, 8941
Tax on inheritances, liability, 7389

SAFETY
Housing law applicable, 6327–6451
Zoning law applicable, 6452, 6454

SAFETY APPLIANCES
Defects or lack, risks not assumed, 1495
Elevators for passengers and freight, 1678, 1679
Employer's liability, 1495
Failure to keep, effect, 1368, 1375(2)
Machinery to be equipped, 1486–1488
Passenger boats, 1692, 1698, 1701
Penalty for not installing, 1494
Railroads, 8032–8035

SAILBOATS
Law applicable, 1692–1703

SAILORS, See Soldiers

SALE BOOK
Entries by clerk, 11657, 11791

SALES
See also names of things sold or proceedings in which sales take place
Record required, 3244-d1
Regulation, municipal, 5743(6)

SALES, CONDITIONAL
Copy furnished and certified, evidence, 10025, 10026
Equipment of public utilities, 10033–10039
Fees of recorder, 10031
Filing equivalent to recording, time indorsed, 10017, 10020
Incumbrance on property sold as security for purchase price, 10013
Index book of recorder, entries, 10021, 10022, 10032
Instrument as evidence, 10027
Original instrument, when destroyed, 10030
Original instrument, when returned, 10029
Penalty for larceny of goods, 13037
Recording or filing, 10015–10020
Reference in sales act, 9930(3)
Release and satisfaction, 10028, 10037
Security for purchase price, 10013
Transfers by persons acting in representative capacity, 10022

SALES ACT, UNIFORM
See Sales of Personal Property
Acts or law not affected, 9952(2)
Bills of lading act not affected, 10007
Bulk sales act not affected, 10007
Certain contracts to sell and sales not affected, 10002, 10006
Definitions, 10005
Effect on other law governing sales, 9954, 10004
Warehouse receipts act not affected, 10007

SALES IN BULK
Conditions precedent to validity, 10008
Creditors to be notified, 10008
Motor vehicles, used, 4899
Parties affected, 10009
Purchaser, transferee or assignee protected when complying with law, 10012
Purchaser treated as trustee or receiver in case of noncompliance with law, 10011
Sales excepted, 10010
Tax liens, 7205

SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
For sales of goods represented by bills of lading, see Bills of Lading. See also Sales Act

SAFARY
Assignment under chattel loans law, 9427
City or town officers, 5670–5672
Comission cities, 6517–6519, 6533
County officers and deputies, 5220–5237
Payment monthly, 1318
State officers, Sables are fixed biennially. See last session laws
Tax exempt, 6984

SALES
See also names of things sold or proceedings in which sales take place
Record required, 3244-d1
Regulation, municipal, 5743(6)

SALES, CONDITIONAL
Copy furnished and certified, evidence, 10025, 10026
Equipment of public utilities, 10033–10039
Fees of recorder, 10031
Filing equivalent to recording, time indorsed, 10017, 10020
Incumbrance on property sold as security for purchase price, 10013
Index book of recorder, entries, 10021, 10022, 10032
Instrument as evidence, 10027
Original instrument, when destroyed, 10030
Original instrument, when returned, 10029
Penalty for larceny of goods, 13037
Recording or filing, 10015–10020
Reference in sales act, 9930(3)
Release and satisfaction, 10028, 10037
Security for purchase price, 10013
Transfers by persons acting in representative capacity, 10022

SALES ACT, UNIFORM
See Sales of Personal Property
Acts or law not affected, 9952(2)
Bills of lading act not affected, 10007
Bulk sales act not affected, 10007
Certain contracts to sell and sales not affected, 10002, 10006
Definitions, 10005
Effect on other law governing sales, 9954, 10004
Warehouse receipts act not affected, 10007

SALES IN BULK
Conditions precedent to validity, 10008
Creditors to be notified, 10008
Motor vehicles, used, 4899
Parties affected, 10009
Purchaser, transferee or assignee protected when complying with law, 10012
Purchaser treated as trustee or receiver in case of noncompliance with law, 10011
Sales excepted, 10010
Tax liens, 7205

SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
For sales of goods represented by bills of lading, see Bills of Lading. See also Sales Act

Acceptance of goods by buyer:
Action for damages not barred, 9978
Definition in statute of frauds, 9933(1, 3)
Duty of buyer, 9970
Effect on passing title, 9948(3)
What constitutes, 9977
SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY—Continued

Actions by buyer:
Action defined, 10005
Action for damages not barred by acceptance, limitation, 9978
Breach of contract for delivery in installments, 9974
Breach of warranty, 9998
Conversion or detention of goods, 9995
Damages for breach of promise or warranty, measure, 9978, 9998(6)
Damages for failure to deliver goods, 9996
Interest or special damages, 9999
Specific performance, 9997
Statute of frauds, when bar, 9933

Actions by seller:
Action defined, 10005
Actions against buyer, 9985-9999
Action for price, defense, 9992
Breach of contract for delivery in installments, 9974
Damages for breach of contract, 9989(1), 9990
Interest or special damages, 9999
Statute of frauds, when bar, 9933, 9933-a1

Buyer's duties:
Acceptance of goods, 9970, 9980
Assumptions upon receipt of draft and bill, 8284, 8285
Notice to seller of goods wrongly delivered, 9979
Payment of price on delivery, 9970, 9971
Payment of taxes, 7204, 7205
Return of bill of lading after dishonoring bill of exchange, 9949(4)

Buyer's rights:
Acceptance of goods, effect, 9977, 9978
Action for damages, time, 9978
Actions against seller, 9985-9999
Delivery of damaged goods, 9975(2)
Delivery of wrong quantity, 9973
Enforcement by action, 10001
Examination of C. O. D. shipments, 9976
Implied obligations, how varied, 10000
Installment deliveries, 9974
Lien on goods, 9995(5)
Option in case of goods destroyed or deteriorated, 9936, 9937
Rejection of contract or sale, 9998
C. O. D. transactions, 9948(4, 5), 9949, 9976
Commodities to be sold by standard weight or measure, 3244
Conditional sales, contracts, or leases, 10013-10039
For a more detailed index see Sales, Conditional Conditions, effect, 9940-9945, 9971
For a more detailed index see "Warranties" below

Consideration of contracts or sales:
Failure of consideration, 9999
Price, 9930(2), 9938
Real estate, 9936(3)
Value, 10005

Contracts to sell and sales:
Absolute, 9930(3)
Actions for breach of contract, 9992-9999
Breach in case of installment deliveries, 9974
Capacity to make, 9981
Conditional, 9930(3)
Consideration, 9930, 9938
See "Price" below
Definitions, 9930(1, 2), 10005
Divisible contracts to sell or sales defined, 10005
Form of contract or sale:
Requirements of statute of frauds, 9933
Written, oral, or inferred from conduct, 9932

SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY—Continued

Contracts to sell and sales—Continued
Implied obligations, how varied, 10000
Kinds, 9930(3)
Law applicable, 10002
Part owner allowed to make, 9930(4)
Parties, 9930(4)
Rescission, 9982(1d), 9990, 9994, 9998
Specific performance, 9997
Subject-matter, See this subhead below
Transfer of title, when and how effected, 9946-9969
Validity under other law not affected by sales act, 9952(2)
Void for violation of prohibition law, 2066
Warranties, 9940-9945
Creditors protected, 9955, 9969
Definitions of words and phrases, 10005
Delivery to buyer or carrier, effect, 9948(4, 5), 9949
Discrimination, unfair, prohibited, 9885-9894
Documents of title to goods, 9956-9969, 10005
Examination by buyer, effect, 9944(3)
Goods subject to sales act, 10005, 10006
Interest rate, 9406
Interpretation of sales act for purpose of uniformity, 10003
Law applicable to cases not provided for in sales act, 10009
Liens of seller and buyer, 9983-9985, 9998(5)
Life or limited estate since 1907, 10060
Necessaries, liability for, 9931
Negotiable documents of title:
Attachment or levy on goods barred, exception, 9968, 9969
Bills of lading, 8284
Creditors' remedies to reach, 9969
Definition, 9956, 10005
Effect of words "not negotiable", 9959
Fraudulent document in possession of seller, creditor's rights, 9955
Indorser not deemed guarantor, 9966
Negotiation by delivery, 9957
Negotiation by indorsement, 9957, 9958
Persons capable of negotiating, 9961
Purchaser in good faith protected, 8284, 9954, 9962, 9967, 9991
Purchaser's right superior to seller's lien or right of stoppage in transit, 1001
Rights acquired by negotiation, 9962
Rights and risks of transferee, 9963, 9964
Surrender for cancellation necessary to give right of stoppage in transit, 9988(2)
Transfer without indorsement, rights of transferee, 9963, 9964
Validity of negotiation not impaired by fraud, mistake, or duress, 9967
Warranties on sale of document, 9965
Nonnegotiable documents of title transferable to purchaser or donee, rights of transferee, 9960, 9963
Parties to contracts or sales:
Capacity to buy and sell, 9931
Conduct, when important, 9933(3), 9947(2), 9973(4), 10000
Intention as to passing title, how ascertained, 9947, 9948
Part owners, 9930(4)
Penalty for sales on Sunday, 12227
Place of delivery of intoxicating liquors treated as place of sale, 1928
Price:
Action for price, 9992
Bill of exchange drawn on buyer, 9949(4)
Default of payment ground for rescission, 9990
### Detailed Index 1992

#### Sales of Personal Property—Continued

##### Price—Continued

- Definition and ascertainment, 9938
- Manner of payment, 9938(2)
- Part payment, when required, 9933(1)
- Payment concurrent with delivery,*9971
- Payment in case of wrong quantity, 9973
- Reasonable price, when paid, 9951, 9938(4), 9930(1)
- Repayment by seller, 9998(4, 5)
- Valuation by third person, effect of failure, 9939

##### Property subject to sales act

- 10005, 10006
- Recording when vendor in possession, 10015

##### Risk of loss

- 9951, 9975(2, 3)
- 9975

##### Seller's duties:

- Contract with carrier, 9975(2)
- Delivery of goods, 9970, 9971
- Delivery to carrier or bailee deemed delivery to buyer in certain cases, exceptions, 9948(5), 9949, 9975(1)
- Insuring delivery, 9975(3)
- Manner of delivery, 9972
- Place of delivery, 9972(1)
- Tender of delivery, 9972(4)
- Time of delivery, 9972(2-4)

##### Seller's rights:

- Actions against buyer, 9992, 9993
- Enforcement by action, 10001
- Implied obligations, how varied, 10000
- Installment deliveries, 9974
- Repayment of price on rescission by buyer, 9998(4)
- Unpaid seller's rights, 9981-9994

##### Subject-matter of contract or sale:

- Attachment or levy when covered by negotiable document of title barred, 9963, 9968, 9969
- Contingent goods, 9934(2)
- Destroyed or deteriorated goods, effect of sale or contract to sell, 9936, 9937
- Existing goods, 9934
- Fungible goods, effect of sale, 9935, 10005
- Future goods, 9933(2), 9934
- Goods, kinds defined, 10005(1)
- Goods by description, 9943
- Goods by sample, 9943, 9945
- Goods in carrier's hands or in transit, 8271, 8281, 8283
- Goods put up at auction, 9950
- Perishable goods, 9989
- Property subject to mortgage or lien, 8287, 8291
- Transfer of title, when and how effected, 9946-9969
- Unascertained goods, 9946
- Undivided shares of ascertained goods, 9935
- Goods in carrier's hands or in transit, 8271, 8281, 8283
- Goods put up at auction, 9950
- Perishable goods, 9989
- Property subject to mortgage or lien, 8287, 8291
- Transfer of title, when and how effected, 9946-9969
- Unascertained goods, 9946
- Undivided shares, effect of sale, 9935, 9946
- Tax, inheritance, 7307(2), 7308, 7312

##### Title to goods, when transferred:

- Auction sales, 9950
- Creditor's rights against sold goods in possession of seller, 9955
- Documents of title, 9956-9969, 10005
- See "Nonpageable documents of title" above
- Rescission by unpaid seller, 9990, 9994
- Retention of title by seller, 8234
- Right of possession or property, how reserved by seller on shipment of goods, 9949
- Risk of loss, 9951, 9975(3)
- Rule of caveat emptor, 9952(1)
- Rules for ascertaining intention of parties, 9949
- Sale by one having voidable title, 9953

### Sales of Personal Property—Continued

##### Title to goods, when transferred—Continued

- Sale by person not owner, 9952
- Sale by seller in possession of goods already sold, 9954, 9984(2)
- Sale of bill of lading or goods by buyer to purchaser in good faith after dishonoring bill of exchange, 9949(4)
- Specific goods, intention of parties to govern, 9947
- Transfer of bill of lading, 8274, 8277-8283
- Unascertained goods, 9946
- Warranty, 9942
- Transfer of title from seller to buyer, when and how effected, 8234, 9946-9969
- See "Title to goods, when transferred"

##### Unpaid seller's rights:

- Definition of unpaid seller, 9981
- Lien on goods:
  - Effect of disposition of goods by buyer, 9991
  - Loss of lien, exception, 9985
  - Retention after part delivery, 9984
  - Right, when allowed, 9983
  - Right conferred, 9982(1a)
  - Right of holder of bill of lading, 8286, 8287
  - Right of purchaser in good faith of negotiable document of title superior, 9991
- Remedies allowed, 9982, 9992-9994
- Resale of goods, conditions, 9982(1c), 9989
- Rescission of sale or contract, conditions, 9982(1d), 9990, 9994, 9998
- Rights due to buyer's failure to accept delivery, 9980
- Stoppage in transit:
  - Effect of disposition of goods by buyer, 9991
  - Goods, when deemed in transit, 9987
  - Right conferred in case of buyer's insolvency, 9982(1b), 9986
  - Right of holder of bill of lading, 8286
  - Right of purchaser in good faith of negotiable document of title superior, 9991
- Ways of exercising right, 9987
- Validity under other law not affected by sales act, 9982(2)

##### Warranties:

- Action for breach, time, 9978
- Express warranty, exceptions, 9941
- Holder of bill of lading as security, 8279, 8281
- Implied warranties, exceptions, 9942-9945
- Nonperformance of condition treated as breach, 9940(1)
- Remedies for breach, 9968
- Sale of documents of title, 9965

### Sales under Execution

- Execution sales, exemptions and redemption, 11722-11796
- For a more detailed index see Execution Sales

### Saline Lands

- Condensation for water power improvement purposes, 7799
- Records kept, 90

### Sanatorium, State

- Admission requirements, 3393-3392
- Amount of per capita allowance, 3338
- Certificates as to number of inmates, 3397
- Department for advanced stages, 3393
- Government by board, 3287-3365
- See State Institutions
- Indigent patients, 3395, 3396
- Liability for maintenance of patients, 3399-3401
- Name, 3385
SANATORIUM, STATE—Continued
Object and purposes, 3386
Patients segregated and detained for violation of rules, 5375
Persons committed by district court, 5374
Superintendent:
Duties, 3389
Qualifications, 3387
Salary, 3388
Transfers, 3394
SANATORIUMS
Authority granted to fraternal benefit associations to create and maintain, 8850-8860
SANATORIUMS, TUBERCULOSIS
Approval and inspection by board of control, 5373
Buildings constructed by county, 5370, 5371
Establishment in counties, 5360(2), 5374
Patients segregated and detained for violation of rules, 5375
Persons committed, 5374
Poor persons treated at county’s expense, 5369
State sanatorium, See index head above
SAND BARS
Survey and sale, 10221–10245
SAND PUMPS
Screens against fish not required, 1741
SANDBAGS
Penal provisions, 12936, 12950
SANITARY DISTRICTS
Establishment in cities, 5746(2)
SANITATION
Education of people, 2191(2)
Hotels, restaurants, and food establishments, 2814–2840
Housing law requirements, 6335, 6353–6360, 6381, 6395
Inspection, 2191(5, 6)
Legislation and administration studied and recommended, 2220(1, 6)
Milk production and distribution, 5747
Powers of board of health, 6836–6854
Railroad stations, 7976–7980
SANITATION OFFICER
Appointment, 2232
Certificates of freedom from venereal infection prohibited, 2297
Definition, 2181(7)
Nuisances abated, 2239–2246
Quarantine authority, 2247–2279 For a more detailed index see Contagious Diseases
SATURDAY
Time to pay or present negotiable instruments, 9546, 9607
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS
Laws applicable, 9306–9402 For a more detailed index see Building and Loan Associations
Taxation, 7017–d1–7019
SAVINGS BANKS
Law applicable, 9155–9201 For a more detailed index see Banks, Savings and State
SCABIES
Eradication by department of agriculture, 2644
SCALES
Confiscation, 3270
False scales, penalty, 3271
Inspection by state, effect, 3266–3274
Penal provisions, 3047–3053
Public scales:
Definition, 3258
License, 3259–3262
Penal provisions, 3265
Weighmaster’s oath and duties, 3263, 3264
Railroad scales for coal, 8137–8142
Regulation, municipal, 5768
SCARLET FEVER
Laws applicable, 2247–2279
Penalty for spreading, 13238
SCAVENGERS
Regulation, municipal, 5743(3)
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE
Admission after expulsion, 4272
Attendance in another district, 4274
Attendance outside state, 4274-c1
Child workers, 1528, 1531
Children of state and federal employees, 4283-c1–4283-c8
Closing school for lack of pupils, 4231, 4385
Compulsory attendance:
Abnormal children, proof, 4414
Age of children affected, 4410, 4427
Blind and deaf persons included, 4426–4432
Certificates, 4412, 4413, 4416
Duties of parents and guardians, 4410, 4427, 4432
Enforcement, 4106(4), 4421
Exceptions, 4410, 4411, 4431
Penalties for violation of law, 4415, 4421
Punishment of truants, 4418
Records, custody, 4416
Reports of private schools, 4412, 4413, 4424
School census, 4425
Truancy officers, 4419–4421
Truant schools, 4418–4423
Evening schools, 4288–4290
Excuses for nonattendance, 4411
Expulsion of pupils, 4270, 4271
High school outside home district, 4275–4278
Part-time schools, 4231, 4296
Penal provisions, 4296
School age, 4268
SCHOOL BOARD
Law applicable, 4220–4249 For a more detailed index see School Directors
SCHOOL BONDS
Building bonds and bonds for purchase of sites, 4353–4358, 4406
Denominations, 4407
Duration of bonds, 4407
Engraving and printing expenses, 4407
Exchange, 1179
Form of bonds, 4407
Funding bonds, 4405
Interest rate, 4407, 4408
Issuance:
Authorized by voters, 4177, 4190, 4353–4358, 4406
Regulations, hearings, and decisions, 363–367
Legalization, cost, 10358, 10361, 10425
Mandatory retirement, 1179-b1–1179-b4
Payment of judgment, 4405
Payment provided for, 4315, 4403, 4404
Penal provision, 390
SCHOOL BONDS—Continued
Permissive application of funds, 1179-b3
Proceeds of sale, 4317
Purpose of issuance, 4407
Record of purchasers, 4409
Redemption, 4405, 4409
Refunding bonds issued, 4405
Registration, 4407
Sale:
  Bids, sealed and open, 1173, 1174
Commission and expense, 1176
Contracts for sale of state bonds, 1178
Notice of time and place, 1172, 1174
Penal provision, 1177
Rejection of bids, 1174
Selling price, 1175
Tax exempt, 6944(5)
Tax levy for payment, 4403, 4404, 7181
Tax levy mandatory, 1179-b2
Time of payment, 4407

SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—Cont’d
Area of site limited, 4360-4362
Barbed wire fence prohibited, penalty, 4377, 4378
Bond issues, 4353-4358, 4406
City schools, uniform textbooks, 4463
Contracts awarded, 4452
Custodians, bond, 4477, 4461
Distribution to depositories, 4461
Exchange for new books, 4449
Free textbooks, 4453, 4456, 4457, 4463
List sent to state superintendent, 4462
Loaning by school board, 4238, 4464
Penal provision relating to agents, 4468
Purchase and sale, 4238, 4446, 4448, 4460
Purchase from board of control, 3760-3762
Selection by district board, 4446
Selection by county board, 4458
Suit on publisher’s bond, 4465-4467
Use in consolidated districts, 4179-4183

SCHOOL DIRECTORS
Appointments by county superintendent, 4106(10)
Appointment by state board of education, 4106(11)
Appointment by superintendent, 4123
Arrangement for play, 4268
Awareness of directors, 4230
Boards in newly formed districts, 4130, 4134, 4136,
4139, 4144-a1, 4144-a2, 4145, 4150, 4151, 4171
Compensation, 4239-a3
Contracts made:
  Budget law violation, 390
  For training teachers, 3942-3944
Election of school board, 4171
Election of teachers, 4228, 4229, 4231
Erection of schoolhouse, 4370, 4370-c1
Exempt from execution, 11771
Fences, 4106(4), 4177, 4178
Flag posts and flagstaffs, 471, 4253
Fuel, 4234
Furnishing, 4234
Gardens, farms, or summer homes, 4440-4445
Insurance, 4238
Location, 4177, 4178, 4359
Number and value reported, 3832(13)
Plans and specifications, 3832(16), 4270, 4370-c1
Playgrounds, 4361, 4433-4439, 5834, 5846, 6308,
6509
Privies, 4247
Property bought at execution sale, 10260
Public squares rededicated for schoolhouse site
  or playgrounds, 6308, 6309
Repair fund, 4372
Repairs, 4234, 4370, 4370-c1
Report, annual, by county auditor, 5153
Requirement for standard schools, 4329, 4330
SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
Area of site limited, 4360-4362
Barbed wire fence prohibited, penalty, 4377, 4378
Bond issues, 4353-4358, 4406
Community center, 5834
Condemnation of land, 4364-4369
Exemption of public squares, 4217(6, 7)
Location, 4177, 4178, 4359
Penalty, 4378, 4421, 4468
Playgrounds, 4361, 4433-4439, 5834, 5846, 6308,
6509
Purchase and sale, 4238, 4370, 4370-c1
Selection by county board, 4458
Selection by district board, 4446
Selection by state superintendent, 4123
Suit on publisher’s bond, 4465-4467
Use for other than school purposes, 742, 4217(4),
4371-4373
Water-closets, 4247

SCHOOL BUSSES
Law not applicable, 5105-a1
Mandatory regulations, 5079-c8-5079-c11
Middle—prohibition, 4960-d10
Penal offenses of drivers, 4183
Power of school directors, 4233, 42376
Use in consolidated districts, 4179-4183

SCHOOL CORPORATIONS
Legality of organization, 4192, 4193
Names given, 4124
Powers and jurisdiction, 4123 See School Districts

SCHOOL DISTRICTS
Appeals from decisions, 4298-4303
Appointment by county superintendent, 4106(10)
Appointments:
  Advisory committee for vocational education, 3845
  Physician for child labor purposes, 1531
  Truancy officers, 4419
Boards in newly formed districts, 4130, 4134, 4136,
4139, 4144-a1, 4144-a2, 4145, 4150, 4151, 4171
Bonds approved, 4305
Bonds issued, 4358, 4405-4408
See School Bonds
Claims audited and allowed, 4239, 4242
Community center improvements, 5834
Compensation, 4299-a3
Contracts made:
  Budget law violation, 390
  For training teachers, 3942-3944
  Erection of schoolhouse, 4370, 4370-c1
  Free use of public library, 4391
  Fuel, 4234
  Improvements, bonds, 10929-10323
  Indian schools, 4122-c1
  Power of subdirectors, 4234
  Restriction on power, 4231
  State board of education, 4065
  Teachers, 4228, 4229, 4231
  Wage contracts, penalty, 4343, 4344
Counsel employed, 4245
Disputes, arbitration, 4138
Evening schools, 4268
Expenditures and paid, 4308
Financial statement, 4242, 4242-b1
Funds raised and expended, 4238, 4292, 4335
See School Funds
Injunction by county superintendent, 4106(7)
Instruction of children in other schools, 4375
Judgments paid, 4400-4402, 4405
Meetings, special, 4221
New districts, 4216-c25
Number, 4216-c23
Oath of office, 4216-c28
Penal offenses of drivers, 4183
Power of school directors, 4233, 42376
Use in consolidated districts, 4179-4183

SCHOOL OFFICERS
See School Directors
SCHOOL DIRECTORS—Continued

Proceedings:
Legalizing acts, costs, 10358, 10361
Record kept, 4308
Qualifications, 4216-c27, 4216-c28
Quorum, 4223
Reports, 362, 4235, 4242, 4242-b1

Rules and regulations made:
Adoption and enforcement, 4224, 4225, 4236, 4285
Penalty for violation of transportation rules, 4183
Transportation of children, 4182
Violation by pupils, 4271

School laws received, 3832(17, 18)
School year fixed, 4226, 4227, 4410

Settlements made with officers, 4240, 4241
Superintendent employed, 4230

Surrendering office, 4216-c31

Taxation:
Apportionment to subdistricts, 4390
Certification, 4149, 4219, 4315, 4386-4392, 4403
See School Taxes
Estimates, 4386-4392, 4403
Levies, state regulations, 368-390, 4238
Teachers selected and dismissed, 4228, 4237, 4337
Term of office, 4125, 4216-c24
Vacancies in office, 4216-c29, 4216-c30, 4223-a2, 4223-bl
Water examinations requested, 3952

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Actions:
Actions on bonds, 4307, 10982
Notice, 11076
Test legal incorporation, limitation, 4192, 4193
Appeals against tax assessments, 7135
Appropriation for institute work, 4118-d5(4)
Bonds, 363-367, 4190, 4315, 4405-4409
For a more detailed index see School Bonds
Boundaries, 5529

Boundaries changed:
Attaching territory to adjoining corporation, restoration, 4131, 4132
Boards in new districts, 4130, 4134, 4136, 4139
Consolidation, 4133, 4135
Effect on assets and liabilities, arbitration, tax levy, 4137-4139
Election to decide additions or extensions, 4191
Petition, 5528
Plats filed and recorded, 4140
School townships, 4126-4129
Budgets, state regulations, 368-390
Census provided, 4235, 4425
City or town independent districts, 4329

Contracts:
Construction work, hearings and appeals, 351-362
Improvements, bonds, 10299-10323
 Provision deemed part, forfeit for false statements, 9928
Districts containing state lands, 4283-c9-4283-c12
Elections, 4217-4219
For a more detailed index see School Elections
Employees compensated for injuries, 1362, 1421(1, 3)
Gifts, devises or bequests accepted and managed, tax levy, 10188-10197

Indebtedness authorized:
Bonds and interest paid off, limitation, 4353-4358, 4358, 4403
Limitation, 4448, 6238
Tax to pay off, 4403, 4404

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, CONSOLIDATED

Additions, election, 4191
Aid given by state, 4184-4186
Authority to organize as independent districts, 4154
Buildings and grounds, location, 4177, 4178
Directors elected, 4171
Dissolution, procedure, 4188
Effect of organization on taxes, 4175
Election to decide organization, 4164-4170
Expense of organization, 4172
Extensions, election, 4191
Minimum territory, 4173
Names, 4124
Organization, petition to organize, affidavit, objections, hearing, order, appeals, 4155-4163
School grounds, 4392
Schoolhouses and sites sold, 4385
Schools, pending appeal, 4176
SCHOOL DISTRICTS, CONSOLIDATED—Cont'd
Tax levy, 4177  
Transportation of pupils, contracts, rules, penalty, 4179–4183

SCHOOL ELECTIONS
“Annual” defined, 4216-c35  
Ballot boxes, 4216-cl4  
Ballots—form of, 4216-c8  
Canvass of votes, 4216-cl9  
Contests, 4216-c22  
Double election board law not applicable, 901  
Election books, 4216-cl7  
Election record, 4216-cl9, 4216-c20  
Election statutes—applicability, 4216-c33, 4216-c34  
Judges, 4216-c10  
Legalization as to bonds, 10425  
Method of conducting, 719  
Method of voting, 4216-cl3  
Nomination papers, 4216-c4  
Notice of election, 4216-c3, 4218, 4223-b1, 4311  
Oath required, 4216-cl1  
Precincts, 4216-c5  
Precincts—consolidation, 4216-c6  
Precincts outside city or town, 4216-c6  
Polling places, 4216-c7  
Polls—opening and closing, 4216-c9  
Posting of notice, 4216-c3  
Power of voters, 4217–4219  
Printed ballots—when required, 4216-c8  
Qualifications, 4216-c27, 4216-c28  
Questions submitted to voters:  
Addition to or extension of districts, 4191  
Bond issue, 4190, 4354–4358  
Consolidation of independent districts, 4153  
Dissolution of consolidated districts, 4188(7–9)  
Formation of school districts:  
Consolidated independent districts, 4164–4170  
Independent districts, 4142  
Rural independent districts, 4150  
Junior college, establishment of, 4217, 4267-b1  
Location of building in consolidated district, 4178  
Playgrounds and recreation facilities, 4434–4438  
Questions enumerated, 4217–4219  
Tax levy or bonds for new consolidated district, 4177  
Tax levy to pay judgment, 4401  
Textbook matters, 4235, 4453–4467  
Transfer of public square of defunct town for school purposes, 4309  
Union of rural independent districts, 4151  
Use of school building, 4373  
Registrars appointed, 4216-c17  
Registrars—compensation, 4216-c17  
Registration days, 476, 4216-c18  
Regular election, 4216-c1  
Returns— canvass of, 4216-c20  
Right to vote, 4216-c12  
Special election, 4216-c2, 4219, 4311, 4354–4358  
Subdistricts of school townships, 4219  
Tie vote, 4216-c21  
Treasurer, 4216-c26  
Vacancies, 4216-c29, 4216-c30  
Voters, register kept, 4308  
Voting machines, 4216-c14, 4216-c15

SCHOOL FINANCES, See School Funds, etc.; also School Taxes

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
Law applicable, 4066, 4067

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
Law applicable, 4068–4075

SCHOOL FUND MORTGAGES
Fees for collection, 5228  
Foreclosure, resale of land by state, 4502–4509  
Legalization, 10369  
Marginal release legalized, 10391, 10392  
Release, 4497

SCHOOL FUNDS, COUNTY
Accounts by county officers, IX, 6; 4479, 4496–4498, 7413  
Action for or in behalf of school fund, attorney’s fee, 4478, 4484, 4494, 4495, 4500  
Agents to control, IX, 6  
Appportionment among school districts, IX, 7; 4336, 4338, 4396  
Budget law regulations, 370, 382, 385, 387, 388  
County high school fund, 4280–4282  
Deposit in banks, 7412, 7420-d1–7420-d8  
Loan or use for private purposes punished, 7402  
Management by supervisors, 4485–4488, 5130(7)

Permanent fund borrowed from state:  
Accounts of state auditor, 4479  
Appportionment of interest among counties, notice, 109(12), 4396, 4469, 4481, 4482, 5148  
Audit of losses by state, VII, 3; 4479  
Bonds issued by state to cover losses, 4480  
County liable for losses, 4485, 4486, 4505  
Default of loan, suit, execution sale, 4478, 4499–4501  
Definition, 4469  
Interest on loans, 4478, 4506–4508, 7207  
Loans made, reported and renewed, 4485–4495, 4510  
Mortgages foreclosed, 4502–4509  
Report, annual, 4397  
Sources indicated, 4469, 4470, 4472–4477, 4502–4506, 4509, 10218  
Transfer from one county for loans in another, 4510  
Reports by county auditor, penalty for neglect, 4397, 4511, 5153  
Tax levy to raise, 4395

Temporary fund:  
Appportionment, 4471  
Mult tax, 1616  
Sources in general, 4471  
Tuition due to one school district by another, how collected, 4274, 4278  
Use for textbooks, 4460

SCHOOL FUNDS, LOCAL
Accounts, 4308, 4316  
Budget law regulations, 370, 382, 385  
Deposit in banks, 7420-d1  
Drafts and warrants, 4310, 4316  
Emergency fund, 373, 388

General fund:  
Accounts kept, 4317  
Amount fixed, 4315  
Estimates of taxes, 4386–4392  
Money paid in, 4372  
Uses, 4238, 4301, 4338, 4372, 4375, 4376, 4407, 4446–4448  
Investment of nonactive funds, 12775-b1  
Library fund, 4322  
Orders, how drawn and paid, 4310, 4318, 4335  
Part-time schools, 4292, 4294

Penal provisions:  
Embezzlement, 13028, 13029  
Failure to make report, 3834, 13313  
Pension-retirement fund, 4346  
Playground fund, 4439  
Reports, 3834, 4309, 4320, 4321
SCHOOL FUNDS, LOCAL—Continued

Schoolhouse fund:
- Accounts kept, 4317
- Amount kept separate, 4399
- Apportionment, 4390
- Definition, 4317, 4363
- Standard school fund, 4332, 4335

State and federal aid:
- High schools for normal training, 3899-3904
- Part-time schools, 4294
- Schools with gardens or farms, 4441-4445
- Standard schools, 4332, 4335
- Vocational training, 3848

Tax levies to raise funds, limitations, 4393-4404

See School Taxes

Transfer and return of funds, 387, 388, 4217(5), 4241

Transportation fund, 4388

Treasurer's duties, 4316-4320

Warrants on funds, 4310, 4316, 4318, 4335

SCHOOL FUNDS, STATE

Agents to control, IX, 6

Aid for school gardens or farms, 4441—4445

General assembly's control, IX, 1

Perman ent fund, 4469, 4470 *For a more detailed index see School Funds, County, subhead "Perman ent fund"

Perpetual support fund for university, IX, 3, 7

Temporary fund, payment to counties, 4471 *For a more detailed index see School Funds, County, subhead "Temporary fund"

SCHOOL GARDENS OR FARMS

Establishment, objects and purposes, 4440

State aid, 4441-4445

SCHOOLHOUSES

See also School Buildings

Doors unlocked, to open out, 1652, 1667

Fire escapes required, 1662, 1666

Penalty for defacing building or furniture, 13082

Sale, when permitted, 4385, 4385-a1-4385-a4

Tax levy, 4217(7), 4219, 4315

SCHOOL INSPECTORS, STATE

Appointment and number, 3835

Part-time school law enforced, 4297

SCHOOL LANDS

Condemnation for water power improvement purposes, 7799

Division and appraisement, 4472

General assembly's control, IX, 1

Management by supervisors, 4483-4486

Records kept, 90

Rents, how used, IX, 3, 5; 4396, 4509

Sales:
- Actions on contracts of sale, 4499-4501
- Cash or collateral security, when required, 4477
- Contracts of sale, 4475, 4478
- General regulations, 4472, 4473, 4502-4509
- Lands bid in on judgment, foreclosure, or execution, 4476, 4500-4503
- Notice required, 4473
- Patents issued, 4475, 4476
- Record of sales on credit, 4475
- Report, annual, 4506
- Surveys ordered, 4483
- Tax exempt, 4944(1)
- Tax sale of land sold on credit, 7268
- Waste enjoined, 4475

SCHOOL LAWS

Enforcement by county superintendent, 4106(4)

Penal provisions, 4287, 4344, 4378, 4415, 4421, 4468

Printing and distribution, 3832(17, 18)

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Books lent by state library commission, 4535

Books purchased and distributed, 4328, 4329

Custody, 4327

Funds available, 4322

Librarian, 4326

List of suitable books, 4324

Official register book of purchases, 4325

Supervision, 4328

Use of public libraries, 4391, 5859-5863

SCHOOL NURSES

Employment, 2362-2364

Truancy officers, 4419-4421

SCHOOL OFFICERS

Accounts examined by state, 124

Appointment, 4222

Blanks and forms received, 3832(11)

Bond, 4305, 4307

Compensation, 4239-a3

Duties:
- Sealed bids, penalty, 1170, 1171
- Superintendent's opinions, 3832(19)
- Nepotism prohibited, 1166
- Oath of office, 4106(16), 4216-c28, 4306
- Opinions of county attorney, 5180(7)

Penal offenses:
- Acting as agent of book or supply company, 4468
- Bribery and acceptance of bribes and corruption, 13301, 13302
- Embezzlement, 13027-13029
- Failure to report, 3834
- Violation of law or neglect of duty, 4216-c32
- Violation of minimum wage law, 4344

President of school board:
- Bonds filed and signed, 4305, 4407
- Contracts approved, 4304
- Delegation to county convention, 4099
- Drafts drawn for school funds, 4398
- Duties, 4304
- Election, 4220
- Library books purchased, 4322
- Name and address reported, 4314
- Service of notice of action accepted, 11076
- Warrants drawn and signed, 4310

Qualifications, 4216-c27

Regular and temporary officers, 4222, 4223-a1

Secretary:
- Bond, 4305, 4305-a1
- Bonds countersigned, 4407
- Boundary changes reported, 4127, 4140
- Certificates of school attendance filed and copied, 4412, 4413
- Claims for state aid itemized and presented, 4444
- Deposits of public funds, 7420-d1
- Duties in general, 4308
- Election duties, 929, 4308, 4311
- Librarian, 4326
- Objections to bond issues and letting contracts, 354, 365
- Records kept, 4339
- School census, 4235, 4312
- Service of notice of action accepted, 11076
- Tax levy certified, 4515
- Transcripts filed on appeal, 4299
SCHOOL OFFICERS—Continued
Secretary—Continued
Tuition of nonresidents paid, 4232, 4274-4278
Warrants and drafts countersigned, 4310, 4398
Warrants for state aid received, 4335
Warrants issued, 4335
Settlements, annual, 4240
Soldiers' preference law, 1159

Treasurer:
Bond, 4305, 4305-al
Bonds redeemed after giving notice, 4408, 4409
Books examined, 4239-al
Duties in general, 4316-4319
Election, 4216-c26
Funds received, 4396, 4398, 4399 See School Funds
Library fund set aside by county auditor, 4322
Name and address reported, 4314
Playgrounds fund received and spent, 4436
Reports, 3832(11), 3834, 4240, 4313, 4320, 4321, 4412, 4424
School laws received, 3832(17, 18)

Tuition collected, 4277

SCHOOL PRINCIPALS
Report on normal training, 3911

SCHOOL PROPERTY, See School Buildings and Grounds

SCHOOL PUPILS
Age for attendance at evening and part-time schools, 429, 4291
Attendance at school, when excused, 4268-4283, 4410-4432 See School Attendance
Attendance outside district or state, 4274, 4274-cl
Census, 4312
Deaf children taught, 4348-4352
Dental clinics, 4260
Designation for county high school, 4092
Dismissal, 4271, 4286
Evening schools, 4268
Exhibitions of work, 4246
Expulsion, 4270, 4271, 4286
Gardening, 4440
Instruction in other districts, 4375
Nurses, 2362-2364
Penal offense, 4287
Playgrounds and recreation, 4433-4439
Poor children from county home, 5346
Railroad fare, 8128(15)
Readmission, 4272
Register, teacher's, 4339
Regulations of directors, 4224
Religious instruction, 4258, 4411(4)
Secret societies and fraternities, 4284-4287
Summer homes, 4440-4445
Textbooks borrowed, 4465, 4466
Textbooks free, 4288, 4464
Transportation, 4179-4183, 4233, 4376
Truants provided for, 4417-4424
Tuition, 4232 See School Tuition
Use of tobacco prohibited, 4225
Vaccination, 6846
Ward pupils, 4227

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT
Blanks and forms supplied, 3832(11)
Child labor law enforced, 1541
Claims for state aid certified, 4444
Duties and powers, 4320
Evening schools supervised, 4290
Home, bonds for building, 4353
Penal offenses, 3834

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT—Continued
Pupils dismissed and readmitted, 4271, 4272
Reports, 3832(11), 3893, 3911
Reports received from officers of school boards, 4313, 4314
School laws received, 3832(17, 18)
Term of office, 4230
Textbooks and supplies, 4452
Work permits issued, 1631

SCHOOL TAXES
Account of county treasurer, 5165
Apportionment by county auditor, 4396
Budget law regulations, 368-390
Certification and levy:
Amounts certified in dollars, 7163
Amounts limited, 4217(7), 4219, 4315, 4386-4393, 4403
Basis for determining rate, 7162
Bond tax, limitation, 367, 4403, 4404, 7181
Computation of rate, 7164-7167
County high schools, 4083, 4084
County levy for school support, 4395
Free textbooks, 4388
General fund tax, 4386-4392
Judgment tax, 4402
Levies made by board of supervisors, 4393-4395, 4402-4404
Mandatory provisions of law, 7162-7170
New consolidated districts, 4177
New independent districts, 4149
Penal provisions, 7169
Playgrounds and recreation, 4435-4438
Rate on moneyed capital, 7163, 7167
Rate on moneys and credits, 7163, 7167
Record of rates kept by auditor, 7168
School buildings and grounds, 4217(7), 4219
Schoolhouse sites, 4363
Schoolhouses, 4219, 4315, 4390, 4394
State levy to pay off bonds, 7181
Teachers' pensions, 4346
Textbooks and supplies, 4448
Transportation, 4388
Use of public library, 4391
Void levies, 367, 376
Deduction for nonresident pupils, 4289
Deductions for state-owned lands, 4283-c9-4283-c12
Entry on tax list, 7144
Estimates, limitations for various funds, 4386-4392
Limitations, 380, 381, 1179-cl
Payment in money required, 7208
Payment to school treasurers, 4396, 4398, 4399
Regulations, state, 163-390
Report to budget director, 355(8)
Tax to effect equalization in case of change of boundaries, 4139

SCHOOL TEACHERS, See Teachers

SCHOOL TOWNSHIPS
Division into subdistricts, 4126 For a more detailed index see School Districts, subhead “School townships”

SCHOOL TUITION
Children of state and federal employees, 4283-c1-4283-c8
County high school, 4280-4282
Free tuition for war veterans, 4273
High school outside home district, 4277-4282
High school outside of state, 4274-c2
Nonresident pupils, 4292, 4288, 4274, 4375
Postgraduates, 4273
Pupils in charitable institutions, 4283
SCHOOL TUITION—Continued
Pupils of closed school, 4232
Tax offset by payment, 4269
Taxes to pay, 4386

SCHOOL WARRANTS
Exchange for bonds, 1179

SCHOOL YEAR
Beginning and length, 4226, 4227, 4410

SCHOOLS, CONSOLIDATED
Districts, See School Districts, Consolidated
General provisions, 4177–4186 See also Schools, Public
Independent districts organized, 4154–4189

SCHOOLS, DETENTION
Maintenance in certain counties, 3653–3655

SCHOOLS, PRIVATE
American citizenship to be taught, 4255–4257
Appropriation of public funds, penalty, 5266, 5257
Authority granted to fraternal benefit associations to create and maintain, 8850–8860

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC—Continued
Courses of study—Continued
Music, vocal, 4238, 4262
Normal training, 3899–3911, 4185, 4265
Outlines to be prepared, 4332(8, 9)
Park life, 4440
Penalty for teaching in language other than English, 4254
Physical education, 4263–4265
Physiology and hygiene, 4106(4), 4259, 4260
Social problems, outline, 3832(9), 4257
Subjects in part-time schools, 4293, 4295
Vocational subjects, 3840–3842, 4184, 4261, 4293, 4440–4445

Vocational-schools, 1513(4), 3840–3849

Zoning law applicable, 6454

Days for special observance, 3832(6), 4249
Definition, 4251
Evening schools, 4268, 4288–4290
Examinations, industrial, 4246
Fire drills required, 1651, 1652
Fire escapes, 1666
Flag to be displayed, 471, 4253
Fraternities and secret societies, 4284–4287
Graded schools, 4267

High schools:
Attendance by nonresidents, 4275–4283
County high schools, attendance, 4076–4095, 4275, 4280–4282
Inspectors, 3835
State-aid training schools for teachers, 3899–3911
Township high schools preferred in law, 3899

Inheritances or gifts not taxed, 7308(2)
Inspectors, 3835
Junior colleges, 4267-b1
Kindergartens, 4266
Libraries, 4322–4328
Number to be taught, 4227
Part-time schools, 4291–4297
Penalty for disturbing exercises, 13349
Reports, annual and biennial, of superintendent of public instruction, 3832(12)
Reports to county superintendent, 4313
Rules and regulations, 4236, 4271

Rural schools:
Examination of pupils, 3832(15)
Fulation of training of teachers, 4326
Sanitary conditions investigated, 2237
Soliciting funds not prohibited, 1921-b4

Standards:
Definition of term, 4329
Door plates, 4334
Expenditure of state aid, 4335
Minimum number of pupils, 4333
Reports of county superintendent, 4331
Requirements, 4329, 4330
State aid provided, 4332, 4335, 4338

Teachers' qualifications, 4353

State aid:
Instruction of deaf, 4352
School gardens and farms, 4441–4445
Township high schools, 3899, 3900

Superintendents:
For a more detailed index see Superintendent of Public Instruction; County Superintendent of Schools; and School Superintendents

Tax levies for support, 4393–4404

Teachers, See Teachers

Terms, 4297

Training schools, vocational, 3838–3849
Training schools for teachers, 3899–3911
Truant schools, 4418–4424

Vocational schools, 1513(4), 3840–3849

Zoning law applicable, 6454

Evening schools, 4268, 4288–4290
Examinations, industrial, 4246
Fire drills required, 1651, 1652
Fire escapes, 1666
Flag to be displayed, 471, 4253
Fraternities and secret societies, 4284–4287
Graded schools, 4267

High schools:
Attendance by nonresidents, 4275–4283
County high schools, attendance, 4076–4095, 4275, 4280–4282
Inspectors, 3835
State-aid training schools for teachers, 3899–3911
Township high schools preferred in law, 3899

Inheritances or gifts not taxed, 7308(2)
Inspectors, 3835
Junior colleges, 4267-b1
Kindergartens, 4266
Libraries, 4322–4328
Number to be taught, 4227
Part-time schools, 4291–4297
Penalty for disturbing exercises, 13349
Reports, annual and biennial, of superintendent of public instruction, 3832(12)
Reports to county superintendent, 4313
Rules and regulations, 4236, 4271

Rural schools:
Examination of pupils, 3832(15)
Fulation of training of teachers, 4326
Sanitary conditions investigated, 2237
Soliciting funds not prohibited, 1921-b4

Standards:
Definition of term, 4329
Door plates, 4334
Expenditure of state aid, 4335
Minimum number of pupils, 4333
Reports of county superintendent, 4331
Requirements, 4329, 4330
State aid provided, 4332, 4335, 4338

Teachers' qualifications, 4353

State aid:
Instruction of deaf, 4352
School gardens and farms, 4441–4445
Township high schools, 3899, 3900

Superintendents:
For a more detailed index see Superintendent of Public Instruction; County Superintendent of Schools; and School Superintendents

Tax levies for support, 4393–4404

Teachers, See Teachers

Terms, 4297

Training schools, vocational, 3838–3849
Training schools for teachers, 3899–3911
Truant schools, 4418–4424

Vocational schools, 1513(4), 3840–3849

Zoning law applicable, 6454
DETAILED INDEX 2000

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES
Incorporation, 8582
Tax exempt, condition, 6944(9, 10)
Trustees or managers, 8589

SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
City sealers, 3255–3257
State sealer, 3251–3254

SEALS
Cities and towns, 5663(6), 5738
Corporation seals, 10067–10069
County treasurer, 6157
Definition, 63(14)
Effect as evidence, 1193
Effect on negotiable instruments, 11291, 11305–11308, 11313, 11348
State sealer, 3251–3254
City sealers, 3255–3257
Corporation seals, 10067–10069
County treasurer, 6157
Definition, 63(14)
Effect as evidence, 1193
Private seals abolished, 9439

SECONDARY ROAD, BRIDGE AND CULVERT SYSTEM
See also Roads, Secondary

Anticipation of funds:
Anticipatory resolution, 4644-c49
Consecutive numbering and payment, 4644-c51
Construction fund anticipated, 4644-c48
Duty of treasurer, 4644-c54
Execution, 4644-c62
Recitals, 4644-c50
Registration of certificate holders, 4644-c55
Registration of new holder, 4644-c56
Taxation, 4644-c53
Terminating interest, 4644-c57

Arterial highways—right of way—signs, 5079-d1–5079-d7

Construction program:
Additional estimates, 4644-c32
Advertisement and letting, 4644-c42
Approval of road contracts, 4644-c44
Board’s action final, 4644-c34
Construction program or project, 4644-c24
Contracts and specifications, 4644-c41
County trunk roads, 4644-c35
County trunk roads in cities and towns, 4644-c37
Details of survey, 4644-c39
Existing surveys, 4644-c40
Map required, 4644-c31
Material considerations for farm-to-market roads, 4644-c27
Nature of survey, 4644-c38
Optional advertisement and letting, 4644-c43
Provisional determination and hearing, 4644-c33
Provisional selection of roads, 4644-c28
Recommendations, 4644-c30
Record of bids, 4644-c45
Record required, 4644-c36
Report of engineer, 4644-c29
Scope of program, 4644-c25
Surveys required, 4644-c37
Trees—ingress or egress—drainage, 4644-c46
Uniform and unified plan required, 4644-c26

County engineer:
Compensation, 4644-c20
Duties—bonds, 4644-c21
Engineer—term, 4644-c19
Engineers—itemized account, 4644-c22
Supervision of construction and maintenance work, 4644-c23

Road poll tax:
Action to recover poll tax, 4644-c63
Assessors to collect, 4644-c59
Claims for exemption, 4644-c60
Delinquent poll tax list—lien, 4644-c64
Duty to collect, 4644-c62
Poll tax, 4644-c58
Return to county treasurer, 4644-c61

Secondary road and bridge systems in general:
Construction, repair, and maintenance, 4644-c1
Designation of roads, 4644-c4
Duty of highway commission, 4644-c18
General pledge, 4644-c10
Mandatory construction levy, 4644-c6
Mandatory levy, 4644-c15
Mandatory levies—option to reduce, 4644-c16
Mandatory maintenance levies, 4644-c11
Modification of trunk roads, 4644-c5
Optional construction levy, 4644-c7
Optional maintenance levy, 4644-c12
Pledge of maintenance fund, 4644-c14
Pledge to local roads, 4644-c9
Right of way—signs, 5079-d1–5079-d7
Secondary bridge system, 4644-c3
Secondary road maintenance fund, 4644-c13
Secondary road construction fund, 4644-c8
SECONDARY ROAD, BRIDGE AND CULVERT SYSTEM—Continued

Road and bridge systems in general—Continued
Secondary road system, 4644-c2
Transfers generally, 4644-c17
Violations, 4686-c2
Weight of vehicles—regulations, 4686-c1

SECONDHAND DEALERS
Penal offense, 5754
Regulation, municipal, 5744(4)

SECRET SOCIETIES
See also Orders
Prohibited in schools, 4284—4287

SECRETARIES, PRIVATE
Appointment, 1165

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
Bond, 1063(6)
Bonds approved and filed, 9763
Butter trademark, 3089-3092
Chemists, employment of, 5093-dl3
Crop pest act, 4062-b1
Deputy, bond and duties, 430, 431
Director of weather bureau appointed, 2590(4)
Duty under oleomargarine tax act, 3100-dl-
Weeds investigated, 3128
Membership on boards:
Executive committees, 2941, 2946, 2951
Executive council, 276
State fair board, 2873
Oaths administered, 1216(1)
Postal service, 302, 303
Reports, 246, 2600, 2875
Reports on weeds received, 4817
Revocation of license of veterinarian, 2799-2799-d6
Salary, 2600-01
Supervision of dairy herds, 5747, 5749
Term of office, 512
Warehouses, un bonded, secretary's powers and
duties, 9753-9755, 9762, 9764, 9781, 9788-9799
Weeds investigated, 3128

SECRETARY OF STATE
Abandoned river channels and islands, powers and duties, 10227—10237
Advertisements registered, fee, 9867, 9868
Appointments of deputies filed, 430
Bond and oath, 1063(1), 1077
Bonds filed and recorded, 1077, 1078
Census duties, 420-429, 4426
Cities and towns, 86, 5603, 5618, 5621, 6486, 6619
Cooperative associations, articles and amendments recorded, fee, 8461, 8482, 8467, 8490-8491
Corporations, duties of secretary:
Articles of incorporation, renewals and changes recorded, fees, 8343-8350, 8360, 8368, 8373, 8433, 8461, 8462, 8467
Bank articles recorded, 9158, 9195, 9197, 9205, 9304
Certificates of capital stock issues filed, 8416, 8433
Change of name recorded, 7922
Discrimination, unfair, referred to attorney general, 9891
Foreign railway's articles filed, 7941

SECRETARY OF STATE—Continued

Corporations, duties of secretary—Continued
Insurance company articles recorded, 8898, 8898,
9072
Member of commission to hear petition of insurance companies for consolidation and reinsurance, 9105
Notice of delinquency served on corporations, 8449
Notice or process acknowledged for corporations or companies, 8356, 8420, 8600
Notice to quit combinations given, 9012
Permits issued, canceled and revoked, forfeiture, 8420-8434, 8442, 8453, 8601, 8603, 9892
Reports called for, 8445, 8456
Reports filed, fee, 8440, 8442
Termination for delinquency and reinstated, 8447-8452
County officers, names recorded, 5150
Defendant in action to test constitutional amend­ment, 77-d2
Deputy, bond and duties, 430, 431
District court schedules, 10779, 10780
Duties in general, IV, 22; 85
Election, IV, 22; 512
Election contests, 997-1019
Election duties, 76, 599, 600, 787, 873-885, 974, 975
Fees, payment into treasury, 88
Grants and commissions countersigned, IV, 21; 87
Investment companies, agents, and brokers, 8581-c1-8581-c27
Labels registered, fee, 9867, 9868
Land office department, See Land Office, State
Laws, duties of secretary, 51-71
Legislative journals, 13
List of state officers prepared, 163
Membership on boards:
Executive council, 276
Printing board, 178
State board of health, 2218
Trustees of state library, 4514
Motor vehicle department:
Blanks and supplies furnished, 5000, 5006-5009
Cancellation of registration, reports, 4887
Convictions, reports received, 5077
Court's recommendations enforced, 5078
Dealers and manufacturers registered, 4888-
4897
Fees determined, 4908, 4908-a, 4971-4974
Funds:
Maintenance fund, 4999-5002
Reimbursement fund, 4925, 4999(3), 5002
Headlights, approved list, 4987
Index kept, 5010
Law and regulation, 5018
Number plates furnished, fee, 4890, 4892
Owner notified of seizure for transporting liquor, 2011
Plates and containers delivered, account, 4979-
4983
Plates for exempted vehicles, 4867, 4982
Prices and weights filed, 4865-4972
Process agent for nonresidents, motor vehicle
operator or owner, 5079-d14-5079-d22
Record of exempted vehicles, 4867
Refund of license fees, 4925
Registration certificate, when refused, 5078, 5090
Reports and auditing of collections, 5014, 5016
Rules and instructions issued, 5004, 5005, 5018
Sales or transfers of vehicles recorded, 4899
Statement, annual, on makes and models, 4972
Stolen, embezzled, or abandoned motor vehicles, owner notified, 12223
Transfers recorded, 4965
SECRETARY OF STATE—Continued
Nomination papers furnished, considered, and pre­served, 534
Nomination for office certified, order of names, 548, 601, 602, 671, 776
Oaths administered, 1215
Postage and supplies, 302, 303
Railroad lands listed, 10075
Records, official, 43, 85, 86, 89–93, 95, 96
Reports, 71, 246
Reports to secretary:
Cooperative associations, 8480, 8508
Soliciting organizations, 1921-b1
Voting machine commissioners, 908
Salary, 88-cl
Sales, conditional, recorded, fee, 10035–10038
School lands, 4474
Soliciting agents licensed, 1921-b1
Term of office, IV, 22; 512
Trademarks registered, fee, 9867, 9868
Vacancy, office taken over, 1147
Warrant issued for arrest of officer impeached, 1137

SECTARIAN INSTITUTIONS
Appropriation of public funds prohibited, 5256

SECURITIES
See also Collateral Security
Banks authorized to handle, 9284(5)
Consideration, 9442
Cooperative associations, 8504, 8511
Custody of state auditor, 102(9)
Deposit by certain corporations, See Insurance Companies
Penal provisions, 13056
Public bonds, See Bonds, Corporate and Public
Sale regulated:
Blue sky law, 8581-c1–8581-c27 See Investment Companies
Installment plan, 8517–8524
Insurance stock, penalty, 8616, 8619–8622
Taxation, 8653(6), 8685, 7007, 7389
Void for violation of prohibitory law, 2066

SECURITY
Provisions applicable when required by law or order of court, 12751–12766 For a more detailed index see Surety Bonds

SECURITY FOR COSTS
Additional security, 11250
Application by motion, affidavit, 11247
Bond, when required, 11245–11249
Cash in lieu of bond, 11253
Cost of proceeding to secure, 11404
Effect of failure to give, 11248
Judgment on bond, motion, 11262
Justice court cases, 10527, 10528
Retrial after judgment by default, 11594, 11595
Sureties prohibited, 11521

SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR
Vagrants, 13378–13381

SECURITY TO KEEP PEACE—Continued
Defendant’s duty to appear, forfeiture of bond for nonappearance, 13622
Discharge of bond, 13523
Person convicted of carrying concealed weapon, 12937
Prevention of prize fights, 13224
Proceedings before magistrate:
Bond of defendant, sureties, 13517
Change of venue, 13515
Commitment to jail, 13518, 13520
Costs, 13516, 13523
Hearing and judgment, 13523
Papers and persons examined, 13514, 13515
Papers returned to district court, 13519

SEDUTION
Action by unmarried woman, 10985
Definition and punishment, 12970
Evidence in prosecution, 13900
Limitation of action, 13443(2)
Marriage bar to prosecution, 12971
Penalty for desertion after seduction and mar­riage, 12972
Place of bringing action, 13454(5)

SEEDS
Bushel measure, 3236
Laws applicable, 3127–3137 For a more detailed index see Agricultural Seeds
Penal provisions, 3047–3053, 13056

SEINES
Licenses for using, 1747–1751
Penal provisions, 1769–1794
Seizure by officers, 1715
Use prohibited, exceptions, 1735, 1745, 1746

SEIZIN
Persons deemed to have, 10040

SEIZURES
Constitutional provisions, I, 8 See Search Warrants

SELF-DEFENSE
Lawful resistance, 12921, 12923
Permitted in certain cases, 12922

SELF-INCRIMINATION, See Criminating Questions

SELLER
Action aided by attachment, 12148
Foreclosure of title bond, 12832, 12383
Lien on real estate, when enforced for purchase money, 10057, 10058
Rights and duties under sales act, 9970–9994, 9999–10001 See Sales and also Buyer

SELLING ASSOCIATIONS
Collective bargaining, 8513–8516
Cooperative associations, 8486–8512

SEMINARIES
Fire escapes, 1666
Incorporation, 8582

SENATE, STATE
Organization, 6–9 For a more detailed index see General Assembly, subhead “Senate”
SENATORIAL DISTRICTS
Constitutional provisions, III, 34, pp. 42, 53; III, 37, p. 45.
Districts enumerated, 526-a2
Election, general, 504, 506, 518

SENATORS, STATE
Arrest or bribery punishable, 23
Bulletin furnished, 242
Candidates nominated, 546, 610, 611, 628
Certificates of election, 7, 8
Classification, III, 6
Code and session laws received, 235
Compensation, III, 25; 14-17
Disqualification for civil office, III, 21
Documents and reports received, 226-242, 259
Election, III, 5, 12; 506, 518, 519
Election contests, 981, 994-999
Eligibility, III, 22, 23
Excused from giving bonds, 1058
Exempt from appearance in court, 11089
Expense of election campaign, 979
Expense of member, 17-cl
Expulsion, III, 9
Freedom of speech, 22
List published, 163
Mileage, 14-17
Number, III, 6, 34; p. 53
Oath of office, III, 32
Oaths administered, 11
Penalty for bribery or acceptance of bribes, 13292-13294
Privileges, III, 10, 11; 22, 23, 11089
Punishment, III, 10
Qualifications, III, 5, 22, 23
Resignations, how made, 1148
Supplies, 302, 303
Term of office, III, 5; 518, 519

SENATORS, UNITED STATES
Appointment, temporary, 1152
Election, general, 506, 513
Names on ballot, 762
Nomination of candidates, 532, 537-539, 546(1), 607, 609
Resignations, how made, 1148

SENTENCES
Commitment of defendant, place, 13963, 13965
Commutation by governor, 3812, 3817, 3825-3828
Constitutional provisions, IV, 16
Court's discretion, 13962
Cumulative sentences, 13959
Death sentence, execution, 13978-13993
Election by court in case of conviction for two or more offenses, 13962
Imprisonment at hard labor, 5512-5518
Indeterminate sentence, 3774-3778, 13960, 13961
Parole time not counted, 3792, 3806
Reduction by supreme court, 14010
Revocation or suspension, 3805
Sentence when offense already punished as contempt, 12551
Suspension for feeble-mindedness, 3453-3455
Time for pronouncing, 13951, 13956-d1

SEPARATE MAINTENANCE
Action in district court, 10704

SEPARATE TRIALS
Civil cases, 11437
Criminal cases, 13842

SEPULCHERS
Penalty for violating, 13100

SERUM. See Hog Cholera Serum.

SERVICES
Action for loss, 10986
Payment to minor conclusive, 10495
Penalty for fraudulent advertisement, exception, 13069, 13070

SESSION LAWS
Appropriation, 167
Arrangement of subject matters, 162-d1
Citation, 173
Contents of biennial volume, III, 18; 163, 164, 1190
Distribution, 215(7), 235-238
Number of copies printed, 268
Price, 265
Printing, 265
Publication, III, 18; 162-167

SET-OFF
Actions on sales, 10005(1)
Improvement of real estate, 12249
Justice court judgments, 10560-10570
Mutual judgments by sheriff, 11740

SETTLEMENT
Question under poor relief law, 5311-5319

SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS
Use of timber, 12409

SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS
City manager's duties, 6669(10)
Inspection, 2191(7)
Installation and operation, 2191(7), 2220(2c)
Land acquired in cities, 6195(6)
Rates, rental or charges for use of, 6066-d1-6066-d9
Tax levies, 6211(5, 6)

SEWER BONDS OR CERTIFICATES
Action, limitation, 6567(6932)
Authority to issue, limitation, 6125, 6126
Collection by action, 6055
Designation and amount, 6110
Execution and delivery, 6109, 6111
Form, 6113, 6114, 6125
Holder's right to tax sale certificate, 6041
Interest, how paid, 6113, 6124
Issuance requirements, 6104, 6105, 6122, 6261-6264
Liability of city, 6121, 6123
Maturity, 6113
Negotiation or sale, accounts, 6117-6119
Payment regulated, 6106, 6120, 6121
Registration and delivery, 6115
Regulations, general, 6567(6932)
Rights of bearer, 6107
Sale, limitation, 6108
Series, 6112

SEWER SYSTEMS
Inspection, 2191(7)
Installation and operation, 2191(7), 2220(2c)

SEWERS
Assessments:
Appeals, 6063-6065
Commission cities of 100,000 or over, 6585
Condemned land, 5989
Correction, effect, 6061, 6062
Cost at intersections, 6011
Cross and lateral sewers, 5990
Deficiencies, 6013
Delinquency, 6033, 6037
Engineer's duties, 6025
Exemption, 6020
Installments, 6033, 6066
SEWERS—Continued
Assessments—Continued
Interest payments, 6033
Levy and certification, 6007, 6036, 6055, 6061
Main or trunk sewers, 5986, 5987
Maturity, 6031, 6032
Notice, 6026, 6027
Objections, 5992, 5995, 6026, 6028, 6029, 6066
Outlet and purifying plants, 5985
Payment, 6020, 6035, 6066
Property assessable, 6015, 6017, 6019, 6020
Rate, limitations, 6021, 6022
Reassessment in certain cases, 6060-6062
Refunds, 6061
Relevy, 6059-6062
Rentals in lieu of, 6066-d7
Sale for nonpayment, effect, 6037-6041
Special tax list, 7193-dl-7193-d4
Time of making, 6018
Bonds refunded, 6126-al-6126-a6
Cities under special charters, See main index head
City manager’s duties, 6669(9)
Claims for labor or materials, 10305-10309
Connections, 5775, 5784-5786, 5981, 6334, 6359, 6412
Construction, 5984, 6186, 6187, 6583-6586
Contracts, bids, notice, certified check, bond, 6001-6007, 10299-10323
Cost, See “Assessments”
Cross sewers, cost, 5990
Definition in housing law, 6329(20)
Engineer’s duties, 6025
Funds available, 6050 See City or Town Funds, subhead “Sewer funds”
Intersections, cost at, 6011
Joint use regulated, 6066-al-6066-al2
Land condemned for right of way, 5989
Lateral sewers, cost, 5990
Ordinance requirements, 6553, 6657
Outlets, cost, 5985, 6195(5)
Petition of property owners, 5999
Plat and schedule, 5993, 6007, 6023
Purifying plants, cost, 5985
Rates, rental or charges for use of, 6066-d1-6066-d9
Remonstrance of property owners, 5996
Repairs, 5717(6), 5994, 6003, 6016-6018, 6583-6586
Resolution of necessity, contents, notice, hearing, order, record, 5991-6000, 6007
Sewer districts, 5984, 6585
State buildings, 5988
Tax levies:
Certification, 6050, 6051
Commission cities, 6610
District sewer, 6211(6), 6213
Main sewer, 6213
Outlet and purifying plant, 6211(7)
Sewers, 6211(5), 6213
Zoning law applicable, 6454
SEXTONS
Duty in case of burials, disinterments, and reburials, 2344-2348
Penal offense, 2350
Police powers, 5568
Record kept, 2347
SHEEP
See also Animals, Domestic
Distraint damage feasant, 2979-3028
Keeping under housing law, 6345, 6399
Taxation, 6944(13), 6953(3)
SHEELLY’S CASE
Rule abolished, 10059, 10060
SHELTER HOUSES
Tax levy, 6606, 6607
SHEPPARD-TOWNER ACT
Benefits accepted, 3999
SHERIFF
Account kept, 5501(5)
Acting as counsel or attorney, penalty, 5251, 5254
Actions defended, 11005, 11006, 11007(4)
Appointments, temporary, 1107, 5199
Arrests made, 5182, 5211, 13405-b1
Assemblies dispersed, 13342, 13346
Attachment of injunction violator, 12535
Attachment proceedings, powers and duties, 12065-12151
For a more detailed index see Attachment
Bailiffs appointed, 5187
Bertillon system used, 13904
Boarding prisoners, 5191(11, 12), 5197-d1-5197-d12
Bond, 1068, 11808
Books and papers delivered to successor, 5189
Clerks, appointment, 5228
Code and session laws received, 235
Complaints filed as to indigent’s need of medical and surgical treatment, 4006
Condemnation proceedings, 7824-7859
Criminal identification information furnished, 13416
Dead bodies inspected, 2357
Death penalty executed, 13980, 13986-13993
Deeds executed, 11743-11746
Definition, 65(19)
Delivery bonds approved, 12188, 12189
Deposit of public funds, 7420-d1
Deputy:
Acting as counsel or attorney, penalty, 5251, 5254
Appointment and removal, 5238-5240
Bailiffs, 5187
Bond and oath, 5241, 5241-dl
Court’s rights, 5182
Duties in general, 5182, 5183, 5188, 5190, 5242, 13405-b1
Fees paid to treasurer, 13597, 13598
Fines paid to treasurer, 13597, 13598
Fire investigations requested, 1624
Fish and game wardens assisted, 1713-1715
Foreclosure of lien, 2970-2974
Funds paid to treasurer, 5193, 5196
Garnishment under attachment, 12157-12176
Execution sales, notice posted, penalty for selling without notice, etc., 11722-11746
Executive officer of courts, 10630, 10719, 10750
Executive notice, 10571-10576
Expenses, 5151(13), 5184
Examining officer, 10577-10591
Evaluation of evidence, 10992-10996
Evidence:•...
SHERIFF—Continued

General provisions, See County Officers

Health warrants executed, 6847, 6850

Indemnification by state, 12156

Injury or death compensated, 1422

Insane persons:

Commitment, 3542, 3543

Criminals conveyed to prison, 13908

Custody, 3995.

Jail keeper, 5497-5521

Judgments in criminal cases executed, 13966-13977

Jurors summoned, fed, and lodged, 10889, 11507

Laws enforced:

Child labor law, 1541

Duty in general, 5184

Flag desecration law, 477

Motor vehicle law, 4936-4941, 5017, 5073


Liability, 5197, 11063, 11608, 11725

Lost property sold, 12202

Mileage fees, 5191(10)

Mileage fees, contract in lieu of, 5191-al

Notices published, 11102

Notices served and returned, 1505, 10523-10525, 11062, 11063, 12909, 13632-13634

Nuisances abated, 6847

Oaths administered, 1215

Office, 5133

Order for jury served, returns, 7784

Peace officer, 13405

For a more detailed index see Peace Officers

Penal offenses:

Accepting bribe, 13300

Contempt of court, 5186, 10889

Cruel treatment of prisoner, 5519

Defective return on notice, 11063

Failure to file or return notice, 11063

Failure to return calendar, 5503

Failure to suppress unlawful assembly, 13345

Jury selection law, 10904

Permitting escapes, 13359-13361

Refusing to make arrest, 13338

Stirring up quarrels and suits, 13308

Penal provisions:

Assisting prisoner to escape from sheriff, 13364

False personation, 13307

Refusing to assist sheriff, 13333, 13335

Permit to go armed, 12909

Permits issued and revoked, record kept, 12938-12948, 12952

Posse called out, 5182, 13332, 13336, 13337

Prisoners, care of, 5191(11, 12), 5197-d1-5197-d12

Prisoner delivered on change of venue, 13822

Process executed, penalty, 5183, 5186, 5188

Property seized for support of poor, 5306

Protection under attachment and execution proceedings, 11688, 11689-11704

Purchasing property at sale, penalty, 5252, 5254

Receiver of property of judgment debtor, compensation, 11806-11808, 11812

Removal, cause, 5499

Reports:

Cigarette stores, 1567

Condemnation funds, 5193-5197

Discharge of prisoners, 13974

Fees collected, 5247

Publication, 5153, 5154

Salary, 5226

Sale of corporate stock, 7007-a3, 7013

Sales, no warranty, 9942(4)

School of instruction, 5182-d1

Subpoenas served, 1505, 11320, 11335

SHERIFF—Continued

Successor's duties, 5189, 5190

Supplies, 5134

Suspension from office, 1107

Taxes collected, compensation, 7224

Term of office, 520

Transfers of personal property, indexing, 10022

Trust funds or property seized, 12777

Vacancy in office, effect, 5188, 5190, 5198

Vagrants employed and kept, 13204

Warrant of commission of insanity executed, 3554

Writ of habeas corpus served, 12470, 12480-12485

Writ of replevin executed, 12186

SHERIFF'S DEEDS

Execution, 11743-11746

Legalization where made prior to 1900, 10396, 10397, 10406

SHIFTING USE

Law applicable, 10046, 10047

SHIELDS

Desecration punished, 472-477

SHOOTING

Bag limits, 1768

Birds protected, 1774-1778

Buying or selling game prohibited, 1769

Carrying firearms in motor vehicles, 1772

Fur-bearing animals, 1767-c2

Licenses, 1718-1729

Penal provisions, 1789-1794, 13123, 13137, 13227

Regulation of devices used, 1770, 1772

Rifles—use of, 1772-c2

SHOOTING GALLERIES

Regulation, municipal, 5745(2)

SHOPS

Child labor, 1526-1541

Health and safety appliances, 1482-1494

Penalty for breaking and entering, 13001, 13003, 13004

SHORT COURSES

Agriculture and domestic science, 2921-2923

Appropriations, 2923-d1

Farmers' course at Ames, 2940(4)

State aid, 2921-2923

SHORTHAND REPORTERS

Law applicable, 1877-1885 For a more detailed index see Court Reporters

SHOWS

License fee, 7179

Penal provisions, 7180, 13185

Regulation, municipal, 5746(3)

SHRUBBERY

Care by city, 6608, 6744, 6746

Damages for trespass, 12405, 12409

Penal provisions, 5806, 5825, 13088-13090

Trimming along roads, 4830

SIDEWALKS

Assessments, special, 6013

City manager's duties, 6669(9)

Construction by city, cost assessed and collected, 5962-5969

Defects, action for personal injury, 5889, 6567, 6685, 6784, 6785, 11007(1)

Establishment in parks, 6606, 6607
SIDEWALKS—Continued
Food displays, 2832
Location outside city, 4857-b1–4857-b3
Penal provisions, 13085
Permanent walks, 5962–5967, 6745
Repairs, cost assessed, 5969
Snow and ice removed by city, 5950
Temporary sidewalks, 5968

SIGNATURES
Definition, 63(18)
Genuineness denied in pleadings, 11218
Maker's right to inspection of alleged signature, 11220
Negotiable instruments, 9478–9483
Notarial, 1200
Use as evidence, 1193, 11277, 11278, 11304, 11348

SIGNBOARDS
Nuisances, 12396(7)
Penalty for injuring or removing, 13097
Roads, county, 4852

SILVER AND SILVER ALLOY
Fraudulent marking or selling of articles, 1908–1910
Marking of silver-plated articles, 1913
Penalty for violation of law, 1914
Taxation of plate, 6953(10)
Tests for fineness, 1911

SISTERS
Inheritances, tax, 7313–7315

SKATING RINKS
Establishment by cities, 5827, 6606, 6607
License, township, 5582–5586
Park facilities, 6606
Penal provision, 5587
Regulation, municipal, 5745(1)
Tax levy, 6606, 6607

SKULL CRACKERS
Penal provisions, 12936, 12950

SLANDER
Actions:
Justification, 11172
Limitation, 11007(3)
Pleadings, 11166, 11172, 11173, 12412
Proof of malice, 12416

SLAUGHTERHOUSES
Child labor, 1526, 1541
Definition, 2808(6, 7)
Injunction, 2855
Inspection, 2851–2853
Land purchased or condemned by city, 6195(3), 6740(2)
Licenses, 2809–2813
Municipal ownership, 5746
Penal offenses, 2854
Regulation, municipal, 5742
Sanitary construction, 2814–2822
Sanitation, 2823–2833

SLAVES
Constitutional provisions, I, 23

SLEEPING CAR COMPANIES
Employee's hours of service, 7985
Offices, penalty, 7982, 7083
Regulations, general, 8036–8161
Supervision by state, 7874
Taxation, 284(1), 285, 7051, 7061

SLOGHS
Drainage, 7428

SLEPS
Penalty for displaying, 12957

SLUNG SHOT
Penal provision, 12936, 12937

SMALL CLAIMS COURTS
Judges authorized to hold, 10824

SMALLPOX
Closing of public places, 6846
Infected persons isolated, 6848
Penalty for spreading, 13237, 13238
Quarantine regulations, 2247–2279
Vaccination, 6846

SMOKE
Inspection, 5741
Smoke nuisance, 5741, 6743

SMOKESTACKS
Regulation, municipal, 5762

SNOW AND ICE
Removal from sidewalks, 5950

SOAP FACTORIES
General provisions, See Factories
Regulation, municipal, 5742

SOCIETIES
Building and loan association business, statutes applicable, 9390–9402
Cooperative associations, 8459, 8486
Membership, penal provision, 12905
Penal provisions:
Criminal syndicalism, 12907(4)
Hostility to government, 12905
Secret societies in schools, 4284–4287

SOCIETIES FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY
Authority to kill disabled animals, 3028
Inheritances or gifts not taxed, 7308(2)

SODIUM FLUORIDE
Sales regulated, 3177-b1

SODOMY
Definition, 12979
Penalty, 12980
Sentence by court, 13963

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES
Burial expenses, 5393
Census statistics, 412, 432
Constitutional provisions, I, 15
Discharge record, copy, 5173–5175
Exemption from assessments, 6020
Exemption from service, 432
Firemen's and policemen's pension, credit for war service, 6315-b1
Free tuition in schools, 4273
Graves maintained by county, 5396-a1, 5396-a2
Graves marked, 5394–5398
Guardianship, 12644-cl–12644-c21
Insane, commitment to veterans' bureau hospitals, 3562-b1
Pardon of offenders, 3815
Preferred for appointments, exceptions, 1159, 1162
Promotion in office, 1159, 1162
Relief, compensation of commissioners, 5388-b1
Relief, public, 5325, 5385–5392

SLOUGHS
Drainage, 7428

SLEPS
Penalty for displaying, 12957

SLUNG SHOT
Penal provision, 12936, 12937

SMALL CLAIMS COURTS
Judges authorized to hold, 10824

SMALLPOX
Closing of public places, 6846
Infected persons isolated, 6848
Penalty for spreading, 13237, 13238
Quarantine regulations, 2247–2279
Vaccination, 6846

SMOKE
Inspection, 5741
Smoke nuisance, 5741, 6743

SMOKESTACKS
Regulation, municipal, 5762

SNOW AND ICE
Removal from sidewalks, 5950

SOAP FACTORIES
General provisions, See Factories
Regulation, municipal, 5742

SOCIETIES
Building and loan association business, statutes applicable, 9390–9402
Cooperative associations, 8459, 8486
Membership, penal provision, 12905
Penal provisions:
Criminal syndicalism, 12907(4)
Hostility to government, 12905
Secret societies in schools, 4284–4287

SOCIETIES FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY
Authority to kill disabled animals, 3028
Inheritances or gifts not taxed, 7308(2)

SODIUM FLUORIDE
Sales regulated, 3177-b1

SODOMY
Definition, 12979
Penalty, 12980
Sentence by court, 13963

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES
Burial expenses, 5393
Census statistics, 412, 432
Constitutional provisions, I, 15
Discharge record, copy, 5173–5175
Exemption from assessments, 6020
Exemption from service, 432
Firemen's and policemen's pension, credit for war service, 6315-b1
Free tuition in schools, 4273
Graves maintained by county, 5396-a1, 5396-a2
Graves marked, 5394–5398
Guardianship, 12644-cl–12644-c21
Insane, commitment to veterans' bureau hospitals, 3562-b1
Pardon of offenders, 3815
Preferred for appointments, exceptions, 1159, 1162
Promotion in office, 1159, 1162
Relief, compensation of commissioners, 5388-b1
Relief, public, 5325, 5385–5392
SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES—Cont’d
Registry of graves, 446-cl
Removal from office, 1163, 1164
Tax exemption, 6946–6949
Widows’ exemption, 6020
Wills, verbal, 11651

SOLDIERS’ AND SAILORS’ MEMORIAL HALLS AND MONUMENTS
Cities authorized to have, 6751
Community civic congress, cooperation with council, 5663(13)
Erection in public parks or grounds, 5813, 5829
Joint memorials, 502-bl
Law applicable, 483–502-c5

SOLDIERS’ BONUS BONDS
Tax levy to pay, 6987

SOLDIERS’ HOME
Admission requirements, 3366–3371
Commandant:
Qualifications, 3374
Salary, 3373
Funds from nondependents, 3372
Government by board, 3287–3365 See State Institutions
Houses and supplies, 3375
Officers, subordinate, 3375
Penalty for intoxication, 3378
Pension money safeguarded, 3377–3384
Residence of members, 3370

SOLDIERS’ HOMES
Tax exempt, 6944(12)

SOLDIERS’ ORPHANS’ HOME
Admission requirements, 3708, 3709
Adoption of orphans, 3714, 3715, 3718, 3719
Children committed, transfers, discharge, reports, 3646–3652, 3656
Commitment proceedings, 3709
Counties liable for support, 3720
Earnings of child, 3711, 3719
Enumeration of orphans, 3713
Government by board, 3287–3365 See State Institutions
Objects, 3706
Placing out of children, 3716–3719
Regulations, 3712
State agents:
Appointment, 3317
Duties, 3319
Expenses, 3320, 3321
Rooms and supplies, 3318
Superintendent’s salary, 3707
Transfers, 3710

SOLDIERS’ RELIEF COMMISSION
Appointment, 5388
Bonds, 5389
Compensation, 5388-b1
Duties, 5390–5396, 5392-b1
Funds expended, 5386, 5387, 5392, 5393
Meetings and reports, 5390, 5391
Membership, 5387
Organization, 5389
Reports, 5153, 5154

SOLICITING
Agents for building and loan associations, penalty, 9385, 9401
Aid for charitable or other purposes, license, 1921-b1–1921-b6
Election campaigns, 824, 838

SOLICITING—Continued
Insurance, 8616, 8621, 8640, 8731, 8755, 8812, 8890, 8899, 9002, 9066
Interinsurance contracts, penalty, 9095
Penalty:
Alms, 13371(5)
Claims for personal injuries, 13172
Place of trust or public office, 13295, 13301
Political contributions, 6676, 8407, 13315
Soliciting for purposes of prostitution, 13174
Soliciting high school pupil to join fraternity, 4287
Soliciting orders for intoxicating liquor, 1927
Soliciting without license, 1921
Political contributions, 6676, 8406, 8407, 11268(6), 13315
Proxy for insurance corporation elections, penalty, 9127
Sale of securities, 8511

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT
Tramp refusing to work, 13389

SOVEREIGNTY
Law governing, 1–4

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR
Memorial buildings and monuments, 483–502
Veterans preferred for appointments, 1159–1165, 5697 See Soldiers

SPARRING MATCHES
Contests for prizes prohibited, 13225

SPEAKER OF HOUSE
Election, 10 For a more detailed index see General Assembly, subhead “House of representatives”

SPEARS
Seizure by officers, 1715
Use prohibited, 1735, 1767-c2

SPECIAL AGENTS
Cigarette stamp law enforced, 1576
Department of justice:
Appointment, tenure, salary, 13407
Bonds, 13409
Expenses, 13408
Powers, 13410
Governor’s agents:
Appointment, number, and duty, 13412
Powers, bonds, 13413
Salary and expenses, 13414
Peace officers, 13405 For a more detailed index see Peace Officers

SPECIAL EXECUTION, See Execution

SPECIAL VERDICT
Criminal cases, 13915
Effect on general verdict, 11514
Finding of facts by court, 11435
Judgment upon verdict, 11576
Jury requested to find, 11512, 11513

SPECIFIC ATTACHMENTS
Law applicable, 12147–12151

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE
Action, notice, 11027, 11028, 11081(4), 12382
Contract to sell goods, 9997
Contracts of decedents, 12067
Indorsement of bill of lading, 8278
DETAILED INDEX

SPEECH
Freedom, I, 7
Freedom in general assembly, 22
Penal provisions:
  Blasphemous or obscene language, 13226
  Obstructing justice, 13170
  Offenses against government, 12900–12908
  Profanity, 7995, 13226, 13349

SPEED
  Boats under bridges, 1699
  Motor carriers, 5105–a34
  Motor vehicles, 5028–5031
  Penalty for speed in cemetery, 13102
  Railroad trains, 5972, 5973
  Regulation, municipal, 5971

SPEEDY JUSTICE
  Conciliation and small claims courts, 10820–10824

SPENDTHRIFTS
  Guardians, 12586, 12613–12631

SPIRIT LAKE RELIEF EXPEDITION
  Pensions for survivors and widows, 481

SPITTING
  Prohibited in certain places, 2829

SPORTS
  Penalty on Decoration Day, 13228, 13229

SPRINGING USE
  Law applicable, 10046, 10047

SPRINGS
  Penalty for poisoning or throwing in dead animals or refuse, 12918, 13239

SPRINKLER LEAKAGE INSURANCE
  Coinsurance riders, 8990–8997
  Insurance against loss, 8940(5)

SPRINKLER SYSTEMS
  Installation, effect, 1663

SQUASH COURTS
  Window regulations, 6346

SQUIRRELS
  Closed season, 1767

STAGE COMPANIES
  Action against company, place and notice, 11041, 11072

STAKES
  Penalty for holding, 13216
  Seizure and forfeiture, 13203–13209

STALLIONS AND JACKS
  Advertisements regulated, 2627
  Certificates of soundness, fees, 2618–2639
  Enrollment as registered animal:
    Animal to be recorded in stud book, 2624
    Application, 2622, 2628
    Required for sale, 2620
  Examinations, 2630–2635
  Liens of owners for service, 2967–2975
  Penal provisions, 2640, 2641
  Sale of registered animals, 2620
  Sale of unregistered jacks, 2621

STAMP TAX, STATE
  Cigarettes, 1570–1576
  Penal provisions, 1572, 1573, 1575

STAMPS
  Binder twine, penalty, 13067, 13068
  Penalty for altering or counterfeiting, 13061, 13062, 13157

STANDARD SCHOOLS
  Law applicable, 4329–4335

STANDARDS
  Desecration punished, 472–477

STATE (OF IOWA)
  See also subsequent index heads

  Actions by state:
    Action on bond, 10982
    Conduct by attorney general, 80
    Costs, 289, 13968
    Officers failing to account or pay, 104–107
    Plaintiff without security, 10990
    Recovery of debts and other money, 102(6)
    Admission into union, pp. 33–35
    Assessments for road improvement, 4753-a3

  Attachment for debts due to state, 12152–12156

  Boundaries, 1

  Claims against state:
    Compromise and adjustment, 288
    Investigation when not allowed, 403–405
    Record kept, 392, 393
    Settlement, 102(4)
    Time of presentation, 393

  Contracts, bonds, 4700, 9928, 10299–10323, 13324, 13326

  Credit not to be loaned, VII, 1

  Debts, constitutional provisions, VII, 1–7

  Definition of word “state”, 63(15)

  Fuel, 8146

  Gifts, devises or bequests accepted and managed, 10185–10187

  Jurisdiction, 1–4

  Land grants, records, 90

  Power of eminent domain, 7803–7805, 7807

  Preference given domestic products and labor, 1171-b1–1171-d3

  Real estate bought at execution sale, 10246–10260

  Roads on or abutting on state lands, 4631–4634

  Sovereignty, 1–4

STATE AGENTS (BOARD OF CONTROL)
  Law applicable, 3317–3321

STATE AID
  Agricultural societies, 2904
  Consolidated schools, 4184–4186
  Farmers’ institutes, 2916–2920
  High schools for normal training, 3899–3911
  Poultry associations, 2965–2962-d4
  School gardens or farms, 4441–4445
  Schools, 4283-c9–4283-c12, 4338
  Schools for instruction of deaf, 4349–4352
  Short courses, 2921–2923
  Standard schools in rural districts, 4332, 4335
  Vocational education, 3844

STATE ASSOCIATIONS
  Expenses outside state, 398

STATE BANK
  Constitutional provisions, VIII, 5, 7

STATE BANKING BOARD, See Banking Board, State

STATE BANKS
  Law applicable, 9202–9217
  For a more detailed index see Banks, State
STATE BOARD OF ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW

Abstract furnished by auditor, 7139
Actions in general, 6943-c30
Actions—venue of, 6943-c30
Adjusting county valuations, 7141, 7142

Assessment of public utilities:
Electric transmission lines, 7089-7097
Express companies, 7077-7085
Freight line and equipment companies, 7069-7076
Levies in cities, 6866
Listing in case of owner's refusal to furnish verified statement, 7112
Omitted property, 7105-al-7105-a8
Pipe line companies, 7103-dl-7103-dl9
Printing, 264
Railway companies, 7046-7062
Reassessment in certain cases, 7104, 7105
Telegraph and telephone companies, 7031-7043
Utility plants, 6979-6982-d6

Attorney general—duties, 6943-c29
Bonus bond levy, 6987, 7183-al-7183-a3
Certification of state tax, 6943-c27(16)
Construction of act, 6943-c34
Costs—taxation, 6943-c27(6)
Council, 6943-C29
County attorney—duties, 6943-c29
Creation of, 6943-cl1
Depositions, 6943-c27(6, 7)
Duty of public officers and bodies, 6943-c28
Employees, 6943-c22
Expenses, 6943-c26
Fees, 6943-c27(6), 6943-c33
Levies for payment of city, town or county bonds, 5291, 6222, 7181
Levy for state purposes, 7182
Meetings, 6943-c21

Members:
Appointment, 6943-c12, 6943-c16
Duties, 6943-c14
Prohibition, 6943-c14
Qualifications, 6943-c13
Salary, 6943-c16
Term of office, 6943-c15
Vacancies, 6943-c17
Mileage, 6943-c27(6), 6943-c33
Oaths, administration of, members, 1215
Orders, service of, 6943-c14
Powers, 6943-c27
Powers and duties as state board of review, 7119, 7140-7142
Quorum, 6943-c20
Rate of state tax fixed and certified to county auditor, 7171(1), 7182, 7183
Rules and regulations, 6943-c24
Seal, 6943-c25
Secretary, 6943-c22
Secretary—duties in general, 6943-c23
Session deemed continuous, 6943-c20
State board of review, 7140
Subpoena—dissuasion to, 6943-c27(6)
Transfer of powers, 6943-c35, 6943-c36
Utility plants, assessments of, 6979-6982-d6
Vice chairman, 6943-c19

STATE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, AND DEPARTMENTS—Continued

Accounts:
Annual auditing, report, 340-342
Method of keeping, 343, 344
Actions, costs paid by executive council, 289
Acts examined by committee, 45
Appropriations, how used, 345
Asking, when allowed, 338
Balances, unexpended, for special work, 290-294
Budget information furnished, 327-331
Definition in budget law, 339
Documents, preparation, mailing lists, 216, 224, 244, 264
Employees, number and compensation, 45
Examination of business methods, 341, 342
Expenses outside state, 398
Flags purchased and displayed, 470
Funds deposited with state treasurer, 143-145, 1224
Heads, removal, 343
Insurance policies, 8907
Judicial function, test, 12456
Members as state officers, See State Officers
Oath of members, 1045
Oaths administered by members, 1215
Office rooms, 295
Penalty for violating budget law, 390
Printing, 183, 205, 209, 210, 216-218
Reports, 45, 216, 224, 244
Settlement, annual, 340
Subpoenas issued, 1135
Supplies and postage, 302, 303
Vacancies, 1192

STATE BOARD OF EUGENICS

Laws applicable, 2437-c1-2437-c22

STATE BONDS

Exchange, 1179
Issuance to make good losses to school fund, 4480
Penal provisions:
Forgery, 13141
Making tools to counterfeit, 13151
Uttering when counterfeit, 13144, 13145
Sale:
Approval by executive council, 1178
Bid, sealed and open, 1173, 1174
Commission and expense, 1176
Contracts for sale of state bonds, 1178
Notice of time and place, 1172, 1174
Penal provision, 1177
Rejection of bids, 1174
Selling price, 1175

STATE BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY

Custodian's duties, 273, 274, 286
Exempt from execution, 11771
Flag displayed, 470, 471
General provisions, See Buildings, Public
Penalty for interest in construction, contracts, 13324, 13326
Repair or restoration by executive council, 286
Sewers, 5988
Tax exempt, 6944(1)

STATE CAPITOL AND GROUNDS

Assignment of rooms, 295
Duties of custodian, 273
Injury, court proceedings, 273
Janitors, police, employees, 273
Lighting and repairs, 296
Supervision, 296
Visitors escorted, 273
Works of art, 4525(7)

STATE CAPITOL AND GROUNDS

Assignment of rooms, 295
Duties of custodian, 273
Injury, court proceedings, 273
Janitors, police, employees, 273
Lighting and repairs, 296
Supervision, 296
Visitors escorted, 273
Works of art, 4525(7)
STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES

Law applicable, 638  See Political Party Committees

STATE EMPLOYEES

Compensation fixed, 45
Compensation for injuries, 1362, 1418-1420, 1421
(1, 3), 1422
Number fixed, 45

Penal offenses:
Accepting gratuity, 13322, 13323, 13325
Interest in contracts, 13324, 13326

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST,  See Entomologist, State

STATE FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Appointments, regular, 1703-d3
Commission created, appointment, tenure, 1703-d2
Constitutionality, 1703-d29
Deputy wardens:
Reports, 1703-d24
Appointment and tenure, 1703-d20, 1712
Salary and expenses, 1703-d22
Duties, general, 1703-d11
Interpretation and limitations, 1703-d15
Meetings and quorum, 1703-d9
Office and furnishings, 1703-d10
Organization, 1703-d8
Penalties, 1703-d28
Powers, specific, 1703-dl2
Qualifications and prohibitions, 1703-d4
Repeal, 1703-d30

Rules and regulations:
Formulation, 1703-d13
Violations, 1703-d14
Penalties, 1703-d28
Pensions, 1703-d11
Qualifications and bond, 1703-d7
Repeal, 1703-d30

Warden:
Appointment, 1703-d16
Administrative head, 1703-d19
Official qualification, 1063(15), 1703-d18
Report of incompetency, 1703-d25
Report to state treasurer, 1703-d23
Tenure and salary, 1703-d17

STATE FUNDS

Accounting:
Effect of failure, III, 23; 105, 13313
Penalty for failure, 105-107, 1114(9)
Required before approval of bond, 1057
Treasurer's duty, 7413
Unclaimed fees, 143-b1

Accounts:
 Accounts kept by state auditor, 102(1, 3)
 Audit, annual, 340-342
 Examination, 340, 1119, 1120
 Examination of treasurer's accounts, 1225,
 7413-7415
 Failure to render, 104-107
 Method of keeping, 343, 344
 Open to inspection, 1225
 Penal provisions, 7416, 13311
 Requisition by auditor, 109
 Settlements made with officers, 103(2, 4)
 Treasurer's office, 131
 Anticipation by executive council, 287
 Appropriations, III, 24, 31; 58-69
 Audit by budget director, 340-345
 Balance sheet, daily, 132
 Collection, 102(1, 2, 6), 5167, 5168

STATE FUNDS—Continued

County liable for state taxes, 7398
Deposit in banks, 7412, 7420-d1
Examination by state accountant, 340

Expenditures:
Auditor's duties, 102(1, 3)
Examination by committee, 45
Publication, III, 18
Unauthorized expenditures, 1168

General provisions, See Revenue, Public
Inspection of books, 1225
Investment of nonactive funds, 12775-b1

Particular funds:
Board of engineering examiners fund, 1865
Bond fund, 7181
Contingent fund, 81, 82, 286
Fish and game protection fund, 1710, 1717,
 1725
General fund:
Cigarette stamp tax, 1574-1576
Expenses as to islands and abandoned river
  channels paid, 10240, 10244
Fees for mill dams and races, 7775
Inheritance taxes, 7097
Penalties paid into, 7033, 7044, 7081, 7093
Unexpended balances paid into, 291-294
Uses, 1422, 13355
Motor vehicle fund, See Road Funds
Parks fund, 1803, 1807, 1820
Parole relief fund, 3797-3799
Permanent improvement fund, 466
Permanent school fund, VII, 3 For a more
  detailed index see School Funds
Plumbing code fund, 2195
Road funds, See Road Funds
Sinking fund for public deposits, 7420-al-
  7420-a20
Special fund for vocational rehabilitation of dis
  abled persons, 3856
Payment into treasury, receipts, 106, 107, 134

Penal provisions:
Embezzlement, 13027-13029
Failure to report expenditure, 13313
Loan or use for private purposes, 7403
Plans for improvement and management sug
  gested, 102(10)
Receipts, publication and examination, III, 18; 45

Reports:
Biennial report, 102(11)
County treasurer, penalty, 5166, 5168, 7408
Security required, 7398-7420 For a more detailed
  index see Revenue, Public
Use for specific purpose, 108, 345
Warrants issued and paid, 133-136, 407

STATE INSTITUTIONS

The index below refers to code sections dealing
with state institutions in general. For refer
ences to particular institutions consult main
index heads. Institutions under the board of
control are also included

Accounts, books, vouchers, and funds open to in
spection, 1225
Accounts examined, 341
Books obtained from state commission, 4535
Documents, preparation, mailing lists, 216, 224,
  244, 264
Gifts, devises or bequests, 10186, 10187
Indebtedness, how authorized, 1169
Inmates allowed to bring habeas corpus pro
ceedings, 12472

Institutions under board of control:
Accounting, monthly, 3330
Accounts, uniform, 3291
STATE INSTITUTIONS—Continued
Institutions under board of control—Continued
Appropriations combined, 3344
Bonds, 3295
Conferences of executive officers, 3328
Contingent funds, 3332–3334
Custody of inmates, 3324
Districts and place of commitment, 3302, 3303
Dwelling houses furnished, 3297
Employees, 3293, 3296, 3301
Fire prevention, 3290
Government by board, See Board of Control
Improvements, 3345–3351
Industries, 3360, 3760–3763, 4977
Inmates transferred, 3303, 3472
Investigations, 3311–3316, 3500, 3585–3589
Letters from inmates allowed, 3495, 3497
Motor vehicle plates made, 4977
Names of institutions, 3287
Officers, executive and subordinate, 3292, 3293
Patients sent to hospital for indigents, expenses paid, 4030
Pay rolls, monthly, payment, 3342, 3343
Penal offenses:
Accepting gratuity, 13322, 13323, 13325
Interest in contracts, 13324, 13326
Police, special, 3358
Price lists of things made furnished to public officials, 3760–3763
Property of deceased inmate, 3352–3357
Provisions furnished, 3297
Quarterly emergency, 3359
Receiving officers’ duties, 3322
Religious belief and worship of inmates, 3308–3310
Reports, 3306, 3307, 3331
Rules prescribed, 3290
Salaries, 3306, 3308
Scientific investigations, 3329
Services of inmates, wages, 3323–3327
State agents, 3317–3321
Sterilization of patients, 2437–c1–2437–c22
Stewards, penal offenses, 13324–13326
Superintendents, penal offenses, 13322–13326
Supplies procured, 3335–3339
Support fund, 3355, 3357
Vouchers and pay rolls audited, 3340, 3343
Warrants, 3341, 3343
Oath of managers and trustees, 1045
Penal offenses of officers and employees, 13027–13029, 13324–13326
Printing, 183, 209, 210, 216–218
Printing plants, 185, 186
Roads, maintenance and improvement, 4631–4634, 6067–6079
Reports, 216, 224, 244
Sanitary conditions, 2191 (5), 2220 (2b)

STATE OFFICERS—Continued
Compensation, III, 31
Contracts for improvements, bonds, 9928, 10299–10323, 13324, 13326
Deputies’ bonds, 1069
Disqualified by impeachment, 1143
Documents prepared, mailing lists, 216, 224, 244, 264
Election, general or special, 504–510
Employees, number and compensation, 45
Expenses outside state, 398
Extracts from code published, 176
Flags purchased and displayed, 470
Funds deposited and reported, 143–145, 1224
General provisions, See Officers, Public
Impeachment, III, 20; 1131–1144
List in session law volumes, 163
Nepotism prohibited, 1156
Opinions obtained from attorney general, 149 (4)
Penal offenses:
Acceptance of bribes, 13301, 13302
Accepting gratuities, 13322, 13323, 13325, 13326
Budget law violation, 390
Failure to give bond, 1079
Interest in contracts, 13324, 13326
Printing, 183, 209, 210, 216–218
Qualifying for office, 1045–1057
Removal from office, 1082, 1087, 1091–1118
Vacancies in office, 1152, 1157

STATE PARKS, See Conservation and Public Parks, Board of; Parks, State

STATE ROADS, See Roads, State

STATE SINKING FUND FOR PUBLIC DEPOSITS
Availability of fund, 7420–a4
Bond, action on, 7420–a19
Certification of claims, 7420–a17
Claims, order of payment, 7420–a16
Creation of fund, 7420–a1
Deposits, determination of amount, 7420–b1
Duty of county treasurer, 7420–a12
Duty of depositories, 7420–a11
Duty of public treasurers, 7420–a8
Duty of state treasurer, 7420–a10
Duty of supervisor of banking, 7420–a9
How fund constituted, 7420–a3
Interest, when diverted, 7420–a6, 7420–a15
Investment of funds, 7420–a5
Liability of depositories, 7420–a13
Liability of public officers, 7420–a14
Limitations on diversion of interest, 7420–a7
Purpose of fund, 7420–a2
Special charter cities, 6714–b1
Subrogation, 7420–a18, 7420–a19
Warrants anticipatory of fund, 7420–b3–7420–b12

STATE SOCIETIES
Expenses outside state, 398
STATE WARRANTS
Audit of claim before drawing, 393
Division by auditor, 103
Exchange for public bonds, 1179
Form prescribed, 102(8)
Interest, 135, 136, 7400
Issuance and negotiation by executive council in
anticipation of revenue, 287
Issuance by auditor, limitation, 102(8), 400-402,
407, 7418-7420, 7850
Issuance by state treasurer in anticipation of
state sinking fund, 1090-b3-1090-bl2
Penal provisions:
Discounting by treasurer, 7401
Forgery or counterfeiting, 13141, 13144, 13145,
13151
Receipt in payment of taxes, 7208
Record and payment, 133-137
Redemption and indorsement, 133, 135, 136

STATION HOUSES IN CITIES
Apartments for women, 5639(8)
Appropriations, 5663(12)
Arrangement of cells, 5639(8)
Children and women detained, 5635, 5639(8),
5659, 5663(12)
Establishment and maintenance, 5663(11), 5772
Mayor’s power and duty, 5639(8)
Police matrons, 5635, 5659, 5663(12)

STATUTE OF FRAUDS
Evidence of contracts required, 11285-11288
Provisions of sales act, 5933

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS
Civil actions, 11007–11033
Criminal actions, 13442–13447

STATUTES
Annotations, 156(4)
Applicability to special charter cities, require­
ment, 6730
Appropriation acts:
Constitutional limitation, III, 31
Required to draw money from treasury, III, 24
Statutory provisions, 88-60, 62
Approval by voters, VII, 5; VIII, 5, 6
Certification, 50, 51
Certified copies sent to counties, 61
Citation, 173
Constitutional provisions, I, 6; III, 27–37
Constitutionality, XII, 1
Construction, III, 29; XII, 1; 63, 64, 68 See also
Construction, Rules of
Depository, 52
Distribution, 235
Drafting, 47
Enacting clause, III, 1
Execution by governor, IV, 9; 80, 81
Fee for copy, 58
Generality required, III, 30
Head notes, 49
Historical references, 49
Local laws prohibited, III, 30
Numerals used, 63(22)
Official edition, 175
Original copies, 52, 54, 85, 165, 166
Passage by general assembly, 50, 51
Pleading in actions, 11198, 13752
Price of volume, 265
Private acts, 57
Public acts, 63
Publication, III, 18, 26; 47(4), 54, 61, 62
Publications, official, 175
Referendum, popular, 72

REPEALING acts:
Construction of words, 63(1)
Drafting, 47
Session laws, publication, 162-167
Special laws prohibited, III, 30
Subject-matter limited, III, 29
Tax laws, VII, 5–7
Time of taking effect, III, 26; 56–58
Title, contents, III, 29
Uniform operation required, III, 6, 30
Uniform state laws, commission on, 65–68
Use as evidence, 11312, 11313
Use in indictment, 13752
Words and phrases defined, 63

STAY OF EXECUTION
Abatement of nuisance, 12400
Affidavits of sureties on bond, 11707
Appeal waived by stay, 11708
Authority in certain cases, 11706
Bar to right of redemption from execution sale,
11775
Bond to secure, record, 11706, 11709, 12252
Effect of appeal in criminal cases, 14001, 14002
Execution after expiration, 11712
Execution recalled, 11710
Judgment lien not released, 11716
Judgments for fines, 13600, 13970
Objection by surety, 11713
Property released, 11711
Sureties discharged by other security, 11715
Termination by surety, 11714

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS
Action enjoined or prohibited, 11020
Bond on appeal to supreme court, 12858–12867
Compromising offenses, 14020
Interpleader ground for stay, 11002
Writ of certiorari, 12458, 12461

STEALING
Penalty for stealing at fire or from person, 13010
For a more detailed index see Larceny
Stealing fruit, 13089, 13090

STEAM BOILERS
Insurance against loss due to explosion, 8672, 8940(6)

STEAM ENGINES
See also Engines
Use of highways, penalty, 5069–5071

STEAM HEATING COMPANIES
Connections, street, 5981 For a more detailed in­
dex see Heating Companies

STEAMBOATS
See also Boats and Vessels
Action against company, 11041, 11072
Inspection, 1692–1703
Liability for baggage, 1685–1690
Lien for charges, 10325–10340

STEEL TRADE
Protection against “Pittsburgh plus”, 9929

STENOGRAPHERS
Testifying in court, 11263

STERILIZATION
Patients at state institutions, 2437-c1–2437-c22
STILETTOS
Penal provisions, 12936, 12950, 12957

STIRRING UP QUARRELS
Penalty, 13308

STOCK, CORPORATE
Bucket shopping prohibited, 9895-9905
Laws applicable, 8408-8419, 8433-8438 For a more detailed index see Corporations, subhead “Shares of stock”
Execution levy, 11676
Penal provisions:
Bucket shopping, 9905
Fraudulent advertisement, exception, 13069, 13070
Sale regulated:
Blue sky law, 8581-cl-8581-c27 See Investment Companies
Installment plan issues, 8517-8524
Insurance stock, 8616, 8619-8622
Unauthorized foreign building and loan associations, penalty, 9385
Special provisions, See any particular corporation, subhead “Shares of stock”
Tax, inheritance, 7307(4), 7390
Taxation, 6953(7), 6985, 7008-7020
Transfers, 8385-8390 See Corporations, subhead “Shares of stock”
Warranties of seller, 9525

STOCK FOODS
Law applicable, 3113-3126

STOCK INSURANCE COMPANIES
Accident associations, 8727
Articles of incorporation, 8644-8646
Assessment companies, reorganization, 8724-8727
Capital stock, investment, 8647-8650
Classes of insurance written, 8672
Group life insurance, 8677
Health associations, 8727
Investments in real estate, 8737(6)
Reports, annual, 8653
Sale of stock as inducement to insurance prohibited, 8624
Securities deposited, 8648, 8656

STOCK SALES MEN, See Investment Companies

STOCK TONICS, See Investment Companies

STOCKYARDS
Inspection upon complaint, 7975
Railway provision, 7974

STOLEN GOODS OR PROPERTY
Automobiles, how disposed of, 12222-12228
Delivery to county auditor when not claimed, 12221
Holding by peace officer, 12217, 12222
Penalty for receiving, 15042-15044
Proof of title required, 12218, 12219
Receipt given, 12229
Regulations, municipal, 5744(4)
Restoration to owner, 12218, 12220, 12224, 14386, 15441
Sale of motor vehicles, 12225, 12226
Seizure by search warrant, 13419(1)

STONE
Penalty for carrying away, 13086, 13087

STONE QUARRIES
Reversion for nonuser, 7864 See Quarries

STOPPAGE IN TRANSIT
Seller’s right, 9709, 9986-9988

STORAGE BATTERIES
Identification marks, injury to, 13111-a1
Penalties, 13111-a5
Unlawful delivery, 13111-a2
Unlawful recharging, 13111-a3
Unlawful retention, 13111-a4

STORAGE PLANTS
Bonded warehouses, 9719-9761
Cold storage, 2857-2872
Receipts, law applicable, 9661-9718 See Warehouse Receipts
Unbonded warehouses, 9752-9805

STOREHOUSES
Location on railroad, 8169-8176

STORES
See also Mercantile Establishments
Bankrupt and dollar stores regulated, 5743(6)
Business houses, See Business Houses
Child labor, 1526-1541
Collective bargaining, 8513-8516
Cooperative enterprises, 8459, 8486 See Cooperative Associations
Definition, 1524
Fire escapes, 1666
Health and safety appliances, 1482-1494
Housing law requirements, 6342-6401
Inspection, 1516, 1518
Milk license required, 3071-3074
Reports to labor commissioner, 1493, 1521
Scales, testing by state, 3253, 3266-3274

STOVEPIPES
Regulation, municipal, 5762

STRAW
Sale regulated, 3249

STREAMS, See Rivers and Streams

STREET COMMISSIONER
Appointment and removal, 5634(3), 5638, 6528, 6532
Duties and powers, 5660
General provisions, See City or Town Officers
Penal offenses, 4829
Road poll tax collected, 6231
Weed law duties, 4826

STREET IMPROVEMENTS
Assessment districts, costs paid, 6044-6049
Assessments:
Amount in case of county-city road, 6073
Appeals to district court, 6063-6065
Benefited districts, 6073
Bonds, 5942-b3
Certificates, 5942-b3
Condemnation, 5942-b1
Correction, effect, 6061, 6062
Cost at intersections, 6011
Cost of repairs, 6016
County treasurer to enter, 7193-d4
Deficiencies, how paid, 6017
Delinquency, payment or sale, 6033, 6037
Designation of property to be acquired, 5942-b1
Engineer’s duties, 6025
Exemption, 6020
Grading, 5942-b4
DETAILED INDEX 2014

STREET IMPROVEMENTS—Continued

Assessments—Continued

Installments, 6033, 6066
Interest payments, 6033
Levy and certification, 5942-b3, 6007, 6030, 6034
Lien on property, 6008-6010, 6036, 6055, 6061
Maturity, 6031, 6032
Notice, 6026, 6027
Objections, 5992, 5995, 6026, 6028, 6029, 6066
Payment, 4633, 4634, 6014, 6020, 6035, 6066
Period of time allowed, 5941
Plat and schedule, 5942-b2, 6023
Property assessable, 4634, 5943, 6012, 6013
Property not assessable, 6017, 6019
Railways and street railways liable, 6051-cl, 6051-C2, 6054-6056
Rate, limitations, 6021, 6022
Reassessment in certain cases, 6060-6062
Refunds, 6061
Relevy for increased cost, 5942-b4
Relevy when invalid or illegal, 6059-6062
Resolution of necessity, 5942-b2
Sale for nonpayment, effect, 6037-6041
Special tax list—preparation, 7193-dl-7193-d4
Time of making, 6018
Bridges and culverts, 4644-c3, 4666 See Bridges, Municipal
Cities under special charters, See main index head
Claims for labor or materials, 10305-10309
Contracts, bids, notice, certified check, bond, 6001-6007, 6051-cl
Curbing:
Assessments, special, 5943
Main traveled roads, 6067
Power of cities and towns, 5975
Definitions, 5974, 5975
Drainage, cost paid by state, 4634
Drainage benefits assessed to streets, 6211(4), 7629, 7632
Engineer’s duties, 6025
Funds available:
Primary road fund, 6044-6049
Tax levies, 6042, 6043
Gas and other connections, 5981-5983
Grading:
Assessment, special, 5977
Change in grade, damages, appeals, costs, 5953-5961
Embankments, 5948
Fills in channels of old streams, cost, 6098, 6099
Fills in ravines, 5948
Funds available, 5951
Main traveled roads, 6067
Power of cities and towns, 5975
Required before permanent improvements, 5976
Roads, rural, within city limits, 5947
Sidewalk grades, 5962
Uniformity, 5952
Gravel and stone pits, 4659, 7864
Graveling:
Districts established, 5975(2)
Power of cities and towns, 5975
Guttering:
Assessments, special, 5943
Power of cities and towns, 5975
Hard-surfacing, cost paid by state, 4634
Improvement and maintenance for secondary system, 4754
Intersections, cost at, 6011
Joint action by counties and certain cities or towns, 6067-6070
Lighting, 5949, 5975, 6195(3), 6669(11)

STREET IMPROVEMENTS—Continued

Macadamizing:
Assessments, special, 5943
Power of cities and towns, 5975
Materials, where procured, 3761, 3762, 7864
Oiling:
Assessments, special, 6026-6032
Contract not needed, 6002
Cost, report, 4634, 6024
Cost of preparing street, 5978
Power of cities and towns, 5975
Ordinance requirements, 5717(4), 6553, 6567
Park drives in commission cities, 6606, 6607
Parking, 5970, 5975
Paving:
Assessments, special, 5943
By street railways, 6051-c1, 6051-c2
Commission cities, 6610
Cost paid by state, 4634
Districts established, 5975(2)
Main traveled roads, 6067
Park funds used, 5976
Power of cities and towns, 5975
Paving districts, 6014
Paving materials, 5979
Petition of property owners, 5999
Plat and schedule, certification, 5993, 6007, 6023
Remonstrance of property owners, 5996
Repair:
Assessments, special, 5940
Cost, how paid, 6016-6018
Definition, 5974
Districts established, 5975(2)
Main traveled roads, 6067
Manner of directing, 5717(6)
Power of cities and towns in general, 5938-5943
Repavement, 5979, 5980
Resolution of necessity, contents, notice, hearing, order, record, 5991-6000, 6007
Salvage of old paving, 5979, 5980
State roads included, 4631-4634
Tax levy, 6211(3)
Water and other connections, 5981-5983
Water mains to be installed, 6186, 6187

STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS AND CERTIFICATES

Actions, limitation, 6055, 6567(6932)
Designation and amount, 6110
Execution and delivery, 6109, 6111
Form, 6113, 6114
Holder’s right to tax sale certificate, 6041
Interest, 6113, 6124
 Issuance in anticipation of assessment or tax, 6104, 6105, 6122, 6261-6264
Liability of city, 6121, 6123
Maturity, 6113
Negotiation or sale, accounts, 6108, 6117-6119
Payment regulated, 6106, 6120, 6121
Refunding authorized, 6128-a1-6128-a6
Registration and delivery, 6115
Reports, 6116
Rights of bearer, 6107
Series, 6112

STREET OCCUPATIONS

Child labor law, 1537, 1538

STREET RAILWAYS

Actions, judgment, liens, 11606, 11607
Assessments for city improvements, 5978, 6009, 6013, 6054, 6093-6095, 6809, 6902-6904
Assessments in general, 6979-6982-d6
Bridge repairs in commission cities, 6577
Bridges across state boundary, 4683
STREET RAILWAYS—Continued

Cars, 8227
Catch basins, 5984
Cities under special charter, 6785, 6786, 6789–6793, 6817
Conductor's power, 7996
Contracts for purchase or lease of equipment recorded, 10033–10039
Contracts or jobs for work, interest of city officers prohibited, 6534, 6656
Corporation law applicable, See Corporations

STREET SPRINKLERS

Regulation, municipal, 5970

STREETS AND ALLEYS

Building lines, 5724, 5757, 5758
Cities under special charters, See main index head
City manager's duties, 6669(9)
Cleaning, 6599, 6669(11)
Closing, 6280–6282, 6286
Congestion, zoning law applicable, 6454

STREET SPRINKLERS

STREET RAILWAYS, MUNICIPAL
City manager's duties, 6669(2)

STREET SPRINKLERS

Regulation, municipal, 5970

STREETS AND ALLEYS—Continued

Constitutional limitation, III, 30
Dedication, acceptance, 5939, 6269, 6278, 10124
Defects, action for injury, 6734, 6735, 11007(1)
Definition of term, 6529(20)
Detour markings on primary roads, 4755-c2–4755-c4
Direction of roads, 6547
Districts in commission cities, 6599
Dock department's jurisdiction, 5902(4)

Establishment:
General provisions, 5938–5943
Land purchased or condemned, 6195(3)
Plat of city or town, 8226
State lands, 4393, 4395

Extension:
Assessments, special, 5940
Land purchased or condemned, 6195(3)
Power of cities and towns in general, 5938–5943
Projection across stream or old channel, 6097

Funds available:
Assessments, special, 5940–5943
General fund, 5940, 5951
Grading fund, 5940, 5951
Maintenance and repair fund, 5105-a56
Park fund, 5976
Poll taxes, 5940, 5951
Improvements, 5938–5943 For permanent improvements see Street Improvements

Interurban railways allowed to use, 8211, 8213–8219, 8220

Labor:
Jail prisoners, 5513, 5516–5518
Poll tax, 5940, 5951, 6233–6237
Poor persons, 5322
Vagrants, 13388, 13391
Lighting, 5949, 5975, 6195(3), 6669(11)
Maintenance, 4631–4634, 5796

Names:
Changes by council recorded, 6279
Changes legalized, 10420
Numbering of buildings, 5755
Obstruction deemed nuisance, 12396(5)
Obstruction with glass or rubbish, 13118
Opening, straightening, widening, 5717(4)
Ordinances or resolutions, 5717(4)
Park roadways, 6606, 6607
Parking of vehicles, 4997, 5056–5060

Penal provisions:
Breaking lamp, 13097
Obstructing streets, 12396, 12397
Placing glass, 13118, 13119
Removing danger signals, 13098
Violations of law of road, 5023 See Motor Vehicle Use of Highways

Poles and wires, regulations, 5808, 5825, 5904, 6817
Poll tax, 6231–6237 See Poll Tax, Road

For permanent improvements see Street Improvements

Powers of cities and towns in general, 5938–5961
Railroad warnings required, 8018, 8019

Railway crossings and gates, speed of trains, 5972, 6973

Railway stations and connecting tracks, 8179
Railway track regulations, 6191, 6192
Raising or lowering for water power improvements, 7798
Repair, See Street Improvements
Right of way, how prevented or gained, by adverse use, 10177–10182
Road district funds in commission cities, 6599
Sewer construction, 5984

School zones, 4997-d1
Sidewalks, 5962–5969
Sprinkling, 5970, 5979, 6669(11)
Stands for vehicles, 5970
State roads included, 4631–4634
STREETS AND ALLEYS—Continued

Supervision and control, 5945
Tax, poll, 6231-6237
Tax exempt, 6945

Tax levies for street purposes:
Agricultural and horticultural lands, 6210
Cleaning, sprinkling, oiling, 6211(16)
Commission cities, 6599
Dragging, 5946, 6208
Grading, opening and extending streets, 6211
Street improvement, 6211(3)

Trees and shrubbery, 6608, 12405
Use regulated:
Auction sales, 5745(5)
Conveyances and transportation, 5970
Driving or riding, 5971
Driving live stock, 5971
Flagmen and gates, 5972
Jitney and motor busses, 5926-5937
Law of the road, 5019-5079 See Motor Vehicle
Use of Highways
Motor truck permits, 4917
Motor vehicle carriers, 5105-a1-5105-a57
Motor vehicles, 4992-4998
Public utilities, 5808, 5826, 6553, 6663
Speed of train, 5973
Speeding, 5971
Stands for conveyances, 5970
Tires, width in cities, 5970
Traction engines, 5069-5071
Vacation, 5938, 6205, 6206
Vacation of plat, effect, 6280-6287
Viaducts, railroad, 5910-5925

STRIKES
Arbitration, 1496-1509
Suspension required, 1507

STUDENTS
Tax exempt property, 6944(10)

STUDIO APARTMENTS
Housing law applicable, 6329(3)

STUDY CLUBS
Books lent by state library commission, 4535

SUBCONTRACTORS
Bond as security for performance of public contract, 10300-10304
Claims for labor or material, payment, 10305-10309, 10313-10319
Contracts for public improvements, 10304, 10305
Definition, 10270(2)
Liens for labor and material, 10277-10298
Protection, 5774

SUBORNATION
Contempt in case of witness, 12542(4)
Penalty in case of perjury, 13166, 13167

SUBPOENAS—Continued
Executive council's power, 1115
Fee for service, 5191(3)
General assembly's power, 23, 28
Grand jury investigations, 13708
Impeachment cases, 1140(4), 1141
Issuance, by whom, 11320, 11321, 11338, 11345
Penalty for failure to obey, 13709
Person to whom directed, 11322
Preliminary examinations, 13533
Proceedings auxiliary to execution, 11804
Procuring affidavit, 11345
Proof of service, 11321
Railroad commission's power, 7878
Service, 5205, 11320, 11334, 11335, 11383
Taking depositions, 11341, 11366
Witnesses of execution and delivery of deed, 10097

SUBROGATION
Attachment or execution creditor after paying off chattel mortgage, 11685
Employer's or insurer's right, 9636
Payer of bill of exchange for honor, 11667
Surety after paying judgment, 11667

SUBSCRIBERS
Evidence of signing instrument, 11277

SUBSTITUTION
Attachment or execution creditor in place of sheriff in action for recovery of property levied on, 11006
Claimant of property in action for recovery, 11004
Landlord for tenant in action for recovery of real property, 12240
Legal representative on death of party, 10959
New parties in replevin, 12180

SUFFRAGE
Constitutional provisions, II, 1-6 See Voters

SUGAR BEET COMPANIES
Fee for incorporation, 8349, 8369

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS
Provisions applicable, 11252, 11608-11612, 11800

SUNDAY
Attachment issued, 12082
Court proceedings, 10819
Effect on computation of time, 63(23)
Effect on negotiable paper, 9545, 9655
Execution issued, 11653
Issuance of replevin, 12179
Observance as Independence Day, 471-bl
Penalty for breach, exceptions, 13227
Service of original notice, 11064
Warrant for seizure of boat or raft, 12560

SUPERINTENDENT OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY
Law applicable, 5685-5688

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRINTING
Law applicable, 213-243 For a more detailed index see Printing, Superintendent of

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Appeals decided, 3895, 4302, 4303
Bond, 1063(7)
Chief clerk, 3835
Child labor permit blanks prepared, 1533
Children of state and federal employees, tuition, 4283-c1-4283-c8
County superintendents directed, 4106
SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Continued

Courses of study in schools:
- Approval of courses in vocational subjects, 4184, 4261
- Outlines prepared, 3832(8, 9)
- Supervision in higher and graded schools, 4267
- Duties in general, 3832
- Election, 515
- Election contest, 1006-1019
- Expenses, 3836
- General provisions, See State Officers
- High schools designated for normal training, 3899, 3902, 3906-3909
- Inspectors, 3835
- Junior colleges, standard established, 4267-b1

Member of boards:
- Board for vocational education, 3838, 3839
- Board of educational examiners, 3858
- Board of trustees of state library, 4514
- State library commission, 4533
- Normal training high schools, 3905, 3910
- Office, 3830
- Opinions rendered, 3832(17, 19)
- Part-time school law enforced, 4297
- Physical education prescribed, 4263
- Postage and supplies, 302, 303
- Powers in general, 3829
- Qualifications, 3829
- Record kept, 3832(2)
- Regulations and orders, 4283-b6, 4337
- Reports:
  - Biennial report, 246, 3832(12)
  - Number of persons of school age, 3832(12)
  - Vocational education, 3849
- Reports received:
  - County auditor, 5153
  - County superintendents, 4106(11), 4107, 4331, 4462
  - School officers and others, 3834
  - Superintendents of normal training schools, 3903
  - Standard schools, 4293-4335
  - Teachers' certificates in normal training issued, 3910
  - Term of office, 515
  - Vacancy in office, 1147

SUPERIOR COURT—Continued

Executions, 10716
- Executive officers, 10719, 10750
- Fees and fines, 10720-10723
- General provisions, See Courts of Record
- Habeas corpus writ allowed, 12470
- Injunctions granted, 15516
- Judgment debtor ordered to appear for examination, 11802, 11811

Judgments:
- Appeals, 10713, 10744
- Imprisonment at hard labor, 5512, 5516
- Liens by transcript, 10716, 10745
- Jurisdiction, 5731, 10704-10710, 10716, 10824, 12267
- Jury:
  - Challenges, 10743
  - Demand of parties, exception, 10724, 10731, 10734
  - Discharge, 10724
  - Expense of jury of twelve, 10733, 10734
  - Fees of jurors, 10846
  - Number of jurors, 10730, 10734
  - Panel drawn, summons, 10725-10728, 10735-10738
  - Selection and drawing, 10729
  - Talesmen, 10729, 10732
  - Laws applicable, 10716
  - Liens of mechanics enforced, 10293
  - Mandamus orders, 12443
  - Order issued for appearance and examination of judgment debtor, 11802
  - Pleading and practice, 10716
  - Police court duties, 10703
- Proceedings:
  - Business on Sunday, 10819
  - Open to public, exceptions, 10817
  - Proceedings upon writs of error from justice court, 10605-10613
  - Process, 10716, 10719
  - Records of court, 10716, 10755, 10756
  - Reporter, 10740, 10747
  - Seal, 10717
  - Small claims cases, rules, 10824
  - Terms of court, 10703
- Trials:
  - Criminal actions on information, 10707, 10746
  - Expense of trials, 10731, 10754
  - Jury on demand, exception, 10724, 10731, 10734
  - Modes, 10716
  - Summary trial in criminal actions, 10713
  - Venue, 10711, 10712, 10716
  - Witness fees and mileage, 11326-11330
  - Zoning law cases, 6466-6470

SUPERIOR JUDGES

Absence or inability, 10702, 10710
- Allowance of value of property to be attached, 12065
- Appointment in certain cases, 10699, 10702
- Appointments:
  - Banks and trust companies appointed as fiduciaries, 9284(2), 9292
  - Conciliators, 10820
  - Bond, 1058, 10701
  - Clerk, 10701
  - Commission by governor, 10700
  - Conciliation, rules and procedure, 10820-10824
  - Disqualification in certain cases, 10818
  - Duties on abolition of court, 10755-10757
  - Election and nomination, 673-675, 10700
  - Governor aided in pardon cases, 3820
  - Health warrants issued, 6847, 6850
  - Impeachment, 1151-1154
SUPERIOR JUDGES—Continued

Juvenile court judges, 3606, 3607 For a more detailed index see Juvenile Court
List published, 163
Marriages solemnized, 10436–10441
Oath of office, 1050, 10701
Oaths administered, 1215
Penal offenses, 13292–13294, 13305, 13308, 13345
Powers as magistrate, 13404 See Magistrates
Powers in general, 10715
Practice prohibited, 10816
Qualifications, 10701, 10815
Resignation, 1148
Salary, 10739, 10748
School pupils excused from attendance, 4411
Substitute judge, 10702, 10710
Term of office, 10700
Vacancy, 1152(2), 1156, 10702

SUPERSEDEAS BONDS
Conditions, penalty, and effect, 12858–12867
Judgment on bond, 12872, 12873

SUPERVISORS, BOARD OF
General provisions, 5106–5127 See County Supervisors
Powers and duties, 5128–5140

SUPPLEMENT TO CODE
Citation, 174

SUPPLIES
Cities and towns, bids, 5661, 5665(15)
Interest in purchase and sale prohibited, 5828

SUPPLY ASSOCIATIONS
Collective bargaining, 8513–8516
Cooperative enterprises, 8459, 8486 For a more detailed index see Cooperative Associations

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, STATE
Accounts, 301
Bids and contracts, 296–298
Custodian, 282
Distributions, 302–305
Executive council in charge, 282
Flags provided, 470
Marking supplies, 299
Penalty for accepting gratuity or being interested in purchase, 13232–13326
Purchases at capital, 296
Sales, 300

SUPPORT
Action for injury to means, 2055–2084

SUPREME COURT★
Adjudgment, 12807, 12811, 12812
Appeals, 12822–12888 See Appeals to Supreme Court
Appellate jurisdiction:
Constitutional provisions, V, 4
Court's power to issue processes, 12831
Criminal actions, nonindictable offenses, 13607, 13608
Criminal appeals in general, 13994–14018
Criminal cases in municipal courts, 10683
Judgments and decisions of courts of record, 12882
Mandates enforced on inferior courts, 12879
Mistake of clerk below as ground, 12826
Motion for new trial not necessary in lower court, 12828
Motion to correct error, 12827
Objection in printed form, 12885

★Rules of supreme court, p. 1699 et seq.
SURETIES—Continued

Affidavits:
- Defects, effect, 12753
- Effect, 12759
- Officer's duty to take, 12758
- Attorneys not accepted, 12755
- Bail bonds, 13617–13621
- Bond for costs, liability, 11252
- Bond for performance of public contract, 10300–10304
- Defects of bond or affidavit not fatal if rectified, 12752, 12753
- Duty to point out property liable for judgment, 11866
- Effect of creditor's refusal or neglect to protect surety, 9458
- Executors of deceased sureties, rights, 9460
- Judgment against principal or cosurety obtained on motion, 11608
- Judgment liability, execution, 11577, 11665
- Liability on bonds, 1060, 1070, 1071, 2064, 2084
- Qualifications, 12754
- Release by compromise, 5137
- Relief petitioned, 1083, 1084, 1089, 1090
- Removal from state, effect on bond for costs, 11250
- Stay bonds, affidavit, 11707–11715
- Subrogation to rights of creditor, judgment, 11667

SURETY COMPANIES
- Action on bond against company, notice, estoppel, stockholders liable, 11047, 12771
- Authority to do business, 8940(2)
- Certificate of authority, revocation, 12760–12762
- Discharge, 1082–1090
- Guaranty companies, 12763–12767
- Liability on bonds, 1060, 1070, 1071
- Release from liability, 12768
- Relief petitioned, 1083, 1084, 1089, 1090
- Risks, maximum, 8941

SURGEONS, See Physicians and Surgeons

SURVEYORS
- Certificates, revocation, 1864, 1870–1873
- Exemption from execution, 11760(17)
- Fees for examination and registration, 1864, 1866, 1870
- Oaths administered, 1216(4)
- Penal offense, 1875
- Permit to practice required, 1854, 1855
- Registration, exception, 1876
- Roads established, altered, or vacated, fees, 4568–4571, 4605, 4609
- Seals, 1868

SURVEYS
- Abandoned river channels and islands or bars newly formed, 10222–10226, 10233
- Allowed in action to recover real property, 12243
- Establishment of disputed corners and boundaries, 12236–12309
- Field notes and plats used as evidence, 11295
- Index, 10081–10083
- Records transcribed, 10081–10083
- United States government surveys, 5491–5495

SURVIVORS
- Tax, inheritance, 7307(4), 7313

SUSPENSION FROM OFFICE
- County and city officers, 1107
- Officer impeached, 1135
- State officers, 1119–1130
SWAMP LANDS
Drainage, 7428
Indemnity money apportioned, 146
Penalty for obstructing drains, 13114
Records kept, 90

SWERING
Penal provisions, 7995, 13226, 13349

SWIMMING POOLS
Bonds to pay debt, 6248-6251
Municipal indebtedness limited, election to exceed limit, 6239(4)-6247
Park facilities, 6606
Powers of city, 5746
Regulation, municipal, 5745(1)
Tax levies, 6211(24, 25), 6606, 6607
Window regulations, 6346

SWINDLING
See also False Pretenses
Penal provisions:
Sale of grain or seed, 13056
Swindling by three-card monte or other device, arrest made, 13074-13078

SWIVEL GUNS
Use forbidden in shooting, 1771

SWORDS
Penal provision, 12936, 12937

SYNDICALISM, CRIMINAL
Law applicable, 12906-12909

SYPHILIS
Laws applicable, 2280-2316
Penalty for advertising drugs to cure, 13192

TALESMEN
Apportionment to election precincts, 10862-10866
Attendance required, 10877
Commission to make list, 10849-10858
Criminal case in justice court, 13579
Drawing from list, 10873-10875, 10897-10903
Exemptions, 10860
Lists:
Certification, 10869
Correction of illegality in originals, 10905
Filing, 10870-10872
Power of supervisors, 10868
Preparation, 10859-10883
Mileage not allowed, 10846(3)
Penal provisions, 10904
Residence, 10850(3)
Special venire, 10903
Summons, 10899, 10901
Superior court, 10729, 10732

TALLOW CHANDLERS
Regulation, municipal, 5742

TANNERIES
Regulation, municipal, 5742

TAX ASSESSMENTS—Continued
Assessable property—Continued
Building and loan association shares, 6985, 6988, 7017-7019
Buildings, 6959
Business houses, 6966-6970
Classes enumerated, 6953
Coal dealers, 6965
Commission merchants, 6964
Corporate shares, liability of corporation, 7013
Corporation shares, 6963, 6985, 7007-7020
Corporations, 6966-6983
County lands, 6954
Credits, 6865, 6864-6996 For a more detailed index see “Money and credits” below
Dogs, 5446
Electric light and power plants, 6979-6982
Electric transmission lines, 7089-7105
Express companies, 7077-7088, 7104, 7105
Forest reservations, 2615, 2616, 7110
Freight line and equipment companies, 7069-7076, 7104, 7105
Fruit-tree reservations, 2615, 2616, 7110
Gasworks, 6979-6982
Grain dealers, 6965
Ice dealers, 6965
Insurance companies and associations, 7021-7030, 8916, 9063
Lands, 6954, 6955, 6959
Leasehold interests, 6965, 6965
Loan and trust companies, 6985, 6992, 6998-7007
Loan corporations, 6994-6996
Lots, description and designation, 6268, 6288, 6295-6299
Manufacturing companies, 6975-6978
Merchandise, 6964, 6971, 6972
Moneyed capital, 6865, 6985, 6992, 7005, 7006
Moneys and credits, 6865, 6953(4, 5), 6958, 6963, 6966-6970, 6978, 6984-6996, 7020, 7029
Omitted property, 7108-a, 7129, 7149-7161
Partnerships, 6970
Personal property, 6953, 6956, 6958, 6959, 6963-6978
Personal property of nonresidents, 7217
Pipe line companies, 7103-7108
Physical utilities, 284, 285, 6979-6982, 7031-7010
Railroad companies, 6979-6982, 7057, 7060-7062, 7065, 7066, 7104, 7105
Railroad roadbeds, 7066
Real property, 6963(6), 6954, 6959-6962, 6983
School lands after sale, 4475
Street railways, 6970-6982
Telegraph and telephone companies, 7034-7043, 7104
Tires, 7110
Warehouses, 6973, 6974
Waterworks, 6979-6982
Assessment rolls and books, 7115-7124
Assessments and corrections by treasurer to be dated, 7158-d1
Constitutional limitation, III, 30
Debts deducted, 6988-6992, 9063
Double assessments, 7398, 7408
Equalization by boards, 7129-7143 For a more detailed index see “Review” below
Erroneous assessments, 7398, 7408
Exemptions, 6944-6952 For a more detailed index see Tax Exemptions
Illegal or invalid assessments, reassessment by board of assessment and review, 7104

Listing of property—by whom, when and where: Agent’s duty to list, 6958, 7159
Assessor’s duties, 6985-6983, 6997-7007, 7106, 7107, 7112
TAX ASSESSMENTS—Continued
Listing of property, etc.—Continued
Assignees deemed owners, 6964
Business in different places, 6966
County auditor’s duties, 7149–7163
County treasurer’s duties, 7157–7159
Deduction of debts, 6988–6993, 7007, 9063
Discovery of property not listed, 7161
Duties of board of review, 7129
Errors corrected by county officers, 7149–7158
False statements, penalty, 7113
Omitted property assessed, 7129, 7149, 7161
“Owner” defined, 6964
Owner’s duty, 6956, 7159
Owners unknown or deceased, 6960–6962, 7217
Penalty for owner’s refusal, 7112
Persons required to list, 6956, 6964
Place of listing, 6957, 6963, 6966–6970, 6980
Power of board of review, 7129
Property of another, 6957
Tax ferrets employed, 7161
Tax lists of county officers, 7144–7161 For a more detailed index see Tax Lists
Time of listing, 6959
Withholding property, penalty, 7155, 7156
Penal provisions:
Bank refusing to give information, 7004
False statements, 7113
Owner’s failure to furnish verified statement, 7112
Owner’s refusal to assist assessor, 7107
Perjury, 7113
Withholding property, 7155, 7156
Flat books, contents, 7120, 7123
Reassessment by state board of assessment and review, 7104
Review by city, town, or township boards:
Appeals, 7132–7136
Assessment rolls corrected and completed, 7122–7125, 7129, 7130
Assessor’s examined, 7127
Clerk’s duties, 7130, 7131
Compensation city or town board of review, 5664, 6653
Complaints reviewed, 7122
Duty of township trustees, 5543
Meeting, notice, 7115, 7129
Notice of assessments raised, 7131
Penalty for not performing duty, 7126
Powers and duties, 7129
Time of meeting, 7129
Review by county boards:
Appeals decided by district court, 7138
Assessors examined, 7127
Powers and duties, 7137
Review by district court:
Appeals from county auditor’s action, 7151, 7154
Appeals from county board decided, 7138
Appeals from local boards decided, 7133–7136
Review by state board:
Abstracts of real and personal property in counties received from county auditors, 7139, 7140
Proceedings, 278
Record of proceedings, 7143
Tax rulings certified, 280
Time of meeting, 7140
Valuation of property, 279
Valuation in counties adjusted, notice, 7141, 7142
Stockholder’s liability, 7007-a1–7007-a4, 7013
Time of assessment, 6959
Valuation of property:
Actual value, 7109
Adjusted by state board, 7141–7143
Aggregates certified to state auditor, 7148
TAX ASSESSMENTS—Continued
Valuation of property—Continued
Assessed or taxable value, 7109
Assessor to fix, 7106, 7109
Corporation stock, 7010, 7011
Examination by boards, 7127
Notice to owners, 7111
Penalty for owner’s refusal to assist, 7112
TAX ASSESSORS
Assessment rolls and books:
Correction and completion, 7129, 7130
Forms and contents, 7115
Instructions for making up, 7119
Oath of assessor, 7121
Return to auditor, 7118, 7124
Return to local board, 7122–7124
Review by boards, 7127, 7129, 7132
Time for completing, 7121
Bondsman, 7126
Corporation stock and insurance companies’ property assessed, 7026–7030
Duplicate rolls, 7115
Listing of property, 6956–6983, 6997–7006, 7106, 7107, 7112 For a more detailed index see Tax Lists
Time of listing, 6959
Withdrawal property, penalty, 7155, 7156
TAX COLLECTION BY COUNTY TREASURER
Accounts of separate funds, 5165, 7234
Actions authorized, attachment and garnishment, damages, 7156, 7186, 7187
Apportionment of taxes collected, penalty for misapplication of interest or penalty, 7212, 7232, 7233
Authority, tax list used, 7147, 7184, 7240
Cigarette sales tax, 1563–1569
Cities under special charters, 5222(12), 6732, 6865, 6871
City or town taxes collected and monthly statement made to mayors, 6227–6229, 6598
Certificates issued for taxes paid in aid of roads, fee, 8196
Circus or show tax, 7179
Compromise of tax, 7193-a1–7193-a3, 7193-b1
County responsible to state, 7398
Delinquent personal taxes:
Collection, 7222–7227
Entry on list, 7100
Lien after entry on tax list, 7203
Penalties, 7215
Record kept, 7191
Delinquent taxes:
Apportionment when collected, 7232
Certificate of taxes due issued upon request, fee, effect, 7197, 7198
Collection by distress or sale, 7189, 7222–7227
Collection by one county for another, penalty, return, 7228–7231
Collection by sheriff or constable, 7224
Collectors appointed, compensation, 7222–7227
Entry on tax list to preserve lien, 7193
Errors in certificates or receipts, effect, 7199
Information given as to taxes due, penalty for neglect, 7200, 7201
Interest credited to general fund, 7227, 7232, 7233
## DETAILED INDEX

### TAX COLLECTION BY COUNTY TREASURER—Continued

- **Delinquent taxes—Continued**
  - Interest rate, exceptions, 7214–7216
  - Notice given, 7184
  - Penalties, 7185, 7214, 7216, 7224, 7230
  - Penalty barred after certain time, 7104
  - Penalty or interest misapplied, recovery, 7233
  - Time allowed for payment, 7189
  - Time of beginning of delinquency, 7211, 7214, 7215
  - Time of collection, 7222
  - Deputy collector in certain cities, 5223(3)
  - Disbursement to bridge corporation, 5587
  - Distress warrant, form, 7189-d1
  - Dog tax, 5441
  - Entry of special assessments, 7193-d4
  - Laws applicable, 7184–7237
  - Lien of taxes, 7183, 7202–7206
  - Losses, liability of treasurer, 7199

### Payment of taxes:

- **Installments**, 7210, 7211
- **Labor or supplies**, 8199
- **Time**, 7211, 7214, 7215
- **What receivable**, 7207–7209
- **Peddler’s tax**, 7175
- **Penalties credited to general fund**, 7227, 7232, 7233
- **Penalties, treasurer’s liability**, 7201, 7233
- **Penalty for resisting**, 7185
- **Poll taxes**, 6236, 7208, 7212
- **Receipts, book entries**, 7188, 7200
- **Refund of tax in aid of railroads**, 8198
- **Refund received from state**, 7418–7420
- **Remittance to state treasurer**, 7196
- **Refund of tax in aid of railroads**, 8198
- **Poll taxes**, 6236, 7208, 7212
- **Receipts, book entries**, 7188, 7200
- **Refund of tax in aid of railroads**, 8198
- **Refund received from state**, 7418–7420
- **Remittance to state treasurer**, 7196
- **Sale of property for taxes**, 7238–7245

### For a more detailed index see Tax Sales

#### School taxes, 7208
- **Security of revenue, laws applicable**, 7398–7420

### For a more detailed index see Revenue, Public

#### Special assessments in cities, 6227–6229, 6871
- **State and county taxes**, 7208
- **Suspension order of supervisors**, 6955, 6951

### Tax in aid of institutions established by gift or devise, 10192

- **Dormitory obligations**, 3945-a7
- **Dormitory obligations**, 3945-a7
- **Military property**, 465
- **Military property**, 465

### For a more detailed index see Tax Sales

#### Deeds in special charter cities, 6890–6894, 6895, 6924
- **Deeds in special charter cities**, 6890–6894, 6895, 6924
- **Effect as evidence**, 7285
- **Penalty for resisting**, 7185
- **Bond of nonresident**, 7329

### Bequests subject to tax, 7366
- **Allowance, excess taxed**, 7366
- **Settlements, final, when allowed**, 7363

### Tax collectors

- **Appointment, compensation**, 7222–7225
- **Deputy in certain cities**, 5223(3)
- **Penalty for resisting**, 7185

### Tax deeds

- **Acknowledgment, 7285**
- **Actions involving tax deeds, limitation**, 6890–6895
- **Assignment of certificate of purchase indicated**, 7265
- **Certificates of sale and redemption in case of delinquent assessments**, 6924
- **Deeds in special charter cities**, 6890–6894, 6895, 6924

### Tax exemption

- **Aged or infirm persons, exception**, 6950–6952
- **Bonds for road construction**, 4753-a13
- **Cemetery trust funds**, 10198
- **Church lands, exception**, 10183, 10184
- **Classes of property listed**, 6944(1–21)
- **Dogs, licensed**, 5446
- **Dormitory obligations**, 3945-a7
- **Federal bonds**, 6985, 7007
- **Forest and fruit-tree reservations**, 2605
- **Lands, horticultural and agricultural, in cities, 6192, 6210, 6859
  - **Lands and property, federal**, 4, 6944(1)
- **Military property**, 465
- **Moneys and credits for certain local improvements**, 6075, 6100
- **Motor vehicles, 4927**
- **Railroad roadbeds**, 7066, 7120
- **Roads and drainage rights of way**, 6945, 7120
- **Soldiers, sailors and marines, 6946–6949**

### Tax ferrets

- **Employment allowed**, 7161

### Tax, inheritance

- **Accrual of tax**, 7310
- **Administrators, executors, and trustees:**
  - **Accounts, when settled**, 7363
- **Allowance, excess taxed**, 7366
- **Appointment upon application**, 7327
- **Bequests subject to tax**, 7366
- **Bond of nonresident**, 7329
- **Bonds and fees paid out of estate**, 7317(1)
- **Extension of time for reporting**, 7377
- **Information given, penalty**, 7376
- **Liability, personal, to pay**, 7309, 7312
- **Relief from appraisal asked**, 7344–7348
- **Reports filed, examination**, 7320–7324, 7381
- **Settlements, final, when allowed**, 7363
- **Tax collected and paid**, 7358, 7362, 7363, 7367, 7389
- **Transfers of stock**, 7390, 7391
- **Value of foreign estates certified**, 7392, 7393
- **Value of property certified**, 7317(2)

### Appraisal of estates:

- **Annunities, 7356**
- **Appeals, bond**, 7337, 7338
TAX, INHERITANCE—Continued

Appraisal of estates—Continued

Application, 7341
Appraisers appointed, term, removal, commission, 7330, 7331
Approval or disapproval by court, 7336
Basis of computing value, 7307, 7317, 7342, 7343,
7349–7351, 7356, 7357
Compensation of appraisers, 1219
Complicated estates, 7377
Contingent estates, 7397
Copy filed with treasurer, 7333
Deferred estates, 7367
Foreign estates, 7392, 7393
Future estates, 7356
Life estates, 7350, 7352, 7356
Market value required, 7342
Notice of hearing to discuss, 7387
Notice of place, returns, 7332, 7333
Objections filed, 7335
Property in different counties, 7334
Record, probate, 7380
Relief from appraisement, 7344–7348
Reminders or deferred estates, 7331, 7349, 7351,
7352
Reversions, 7357
Term estates, 7350, 7352, 7356
Time, extension, 7377
Appropriations, 7385-al, 7388-al, 7396-al

Clerk’s duties:
Appraisement ordered, 7350, 7351
Appraisements reported, 7333
Appraisers commissioned, 7331, 7346, 7351
Blanks for reports, duty to furnish, 7320
Bonds filed, 7354, 7355
Costs certified, 7388
Delinquency of executors reported, 7320
Effect of failure to perform duties, 7379
Probate record, entries, 7380
Probate records and deeds examined, report of
estates, fee, 7381–7384, 7386
Proofs of tax due given, 7376
Receipts entered on lien book, 7363, 7369
Relief from appraisement recorded, 7345–7348
Report to state treasurer, 7324, 7381, 7383-al,
7387
Tax and lien book kept, entries made, inspection,
reports, 7318–7324, 7339, 7383, 7379, 7397

Collection of tax:
Collection by state treasurer, 7370
Compromises effected, 7394
Costs charged against estate, exceptions, 7388
Delinquent taxes, 7388–7370
Duty of executors, administrators, trustees, and
others, 7358, 7362, 7363, 7367
Duty of state treasurer, 7320, 7349, 7356–7361,
7369, 7370, 7390
Estate without administrator, 7328
Investigation of persons and books, 7371–7375
Sale of estate, 7350, 7351, 7359
Suits against corporations, 7391
Taxes on legacies, 7362
Compounding of tax, 7394
County attorney’s powers, 7305
Credits allowed, 7312-d1
Debt deducted, exception, 7308(1), 7317, 7343, 7376,
7392, 7393

District court’s duties:
Administrator appointed, 7327
Appraisement excused, 7345–7347
Appraisements approved, 7336
Appraisers appointed, 7330, 7332
Compromises approved, 7394
Costs ordered, 7388

TAX, INHERITANCE—Continued

Appraisal of estates—Continued

District court’s duties—Continued

Inheritance tax and lien book and reports in­
spected, order, 7387
Jurisdiction of questions, 7364
Refund of tax ordered, 7396
Reports ordered, 7320
Sale of estate ordered, 7350, 7351
Settlements of executors, when approved, 7363
Time of appraisement extended, 7377
Time for payment extended, 7361
Estates subject to inheritance tax, 7306–7308,
7350, 7351, 7358, 7383-c1
Exemptions listed, 7305, 7312-d1, 7313(1)
Interest, 7368
Iowa estate tax, 7397-c1–7397-c14

Lien of tax:
Cancellation ordered by court, 7339
Court’s inspection of book, 7387
Discharge, how effected, 7385, 7394
Effect of omission of required acts, 7378, 7379
Entries by clerk on book, 7363, 7369, 7379, 7387
Filing of liens, 7322, 7328
Legacies charged on realty, 7367
Lien book kept by clerk, index, 7318, 7379
Life of lien, 7311, 7383
Removal of lien, 7301, 7357
Transfers in contemplation of death, 7312
Trusts, 7312

Payment of tax:
Bonds to defer, exception, 7353–7355, 7361
Interest after time extension, 7310, 7368
Receipts given by treasurer, 7363, 7369
Time, extension, 7310, 7350–7352, 7361, 7368
Vouchers for payment, 7363, 7369

Penal provisions:
Refusing to obey state treasurer, 7374, 7376
Removal of property, 7355

Persons liable to pay:
Alien beneficiaries, 7315, 7395
Banks and trust companies, 7389
Beneficiaries classified, 7313
Bonds, when required, 7353–7355, 7389
Corporations, 7390, 7391
Definition of “person”, 7305, 7306
Duty to file lien, reports, 7320–7324
Exemptions, 7308, 7313(1)
Information given to treasurer, 7376
Nonresidents, 7315, 7329, 7390, 7392, 7393
Persons specified, 7309, 7358, 7389
Remaindermen, 7349, 7351
Transferees, 7312
Unknown heirs, 7395

Property:
Bank deposits, 7307(4)
Collateral inheritances, 7313(2)
Contingent estates, 7397
Corporation stock, 7307(4), 7390
Debts deducted, 7308(1), 7317, 7343, 7376, 7392,
7393
Devices and bequests to executors or trustees, 7366
Direct inheritances, 7313(1)
Discovery, how made, 7371–7375, 7381–7385,
7387
Estates of unknown heirs, 7395
Exemptions, 7308, 7313(1)
Foreign estates, 7302, 7393, 7393-c1
Intangible personal property of nonresident,
7393-c1
Life estates, 7331, 7349, 7350, 7372, 7353
Property, kinds indicated, 7306, 7307
Reciprocal statutes—effect, 7393-c1
DETAILED INDEX 2024

TAX, INHERITANCE—Continued

Property—Continued

Remainders or deferred interests, 7331, 7349, 7351–7353, 7357
Removal from state, penalty, 7355
Report of recorder, 7358
Reversions, 7357
Term estates, 7331, 7349, 7350, 7352, 7353
Transferred property, investigation, report, 7371, 7372, 7385, 7397

Rates of tax:

Alien beneficiaries, 7395
Application on aggregate value of property, 7316
-Collateral inheritances, 7313(2), 7314
Contingent estates, 7397
Direct inheritances, 7313(1), 7314
Property of aliens or nonresidents, 7315
Record of estates liable to tax, 7325, 7326
Record of proceedings, 7380
Refunds of tax, 7395–7397

Reports required:

Administrators, executors, and trustees, 7320–7324
Clerk on taxable estates, fee, 7381–7384, 7383-a1, 7387
Corporations on certain transfers of stock, 7391
Heirs, 7328, 7378
Remainderman, 7351
Transfers taxable, exceptions, 7306–7308

Treasurer’s duties:

Appointment of administrator asked, 7327
Appraisal of estate objected to, 7335
Appraisal of inheritance asked, 7340
Appraisement excused, 7345–7347
Blanks furnished, 7320
Claims for fees adjusted, 7386
Clerk’s fee certified, 7384
Costs certified to auditor, 7388
Investigation of persons, books, and records, 7371–7376
Record of estates kept, 7325, 7326
Securities and assets in banks examined, 7389
State represented in court, 7365
Verification of tax and interest due, 7376
Use for state purposes, 7310

TAX LAWS

Constitutional provisions, VII, 5–7

TAX LEVIES OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Cont’d

Community center, 6211(22, 23), 6245
Consolidated tax levy, 6217–6219
Debts after discontinuance or consolidation with other town, 5601, 5609, 5610
Docks, 5902(10, 11)
Drainage assessments, 6211(4)
Electric light, heat or power, 6211(10), 6212
Electric light and power plants, 6211(18), 6212, 6245
Electric plant bonds, 6211(12), 6212
Excessive amount on tax list, penalty, 7169
Expenses, general and incidental, 6207
Fire department, rate, 5767, 6211(8, 9), 6600
Flood protection, 6100, 6574
Garbage disposal, 6214(16)
Garbage disposal plants, 6245, 6592–6595
Gas, 6211(10), 6212
Gasworks, 6211(18), 6212, 6245
Gasworks bonds, 6211(12), 6212
Heat, 6211(10), 6212
Heating plant, 6245
Hospitals, 6211(26, 27), 6245
Hospitals or institutions of benevolence, tax in aid of gift or devise for establishment of, 10190–10195
Judgment tax, 6222, 11675
Laws applicable, 7162–7183
Legalization for park purposes, 10424
Levee improvement, 6567(6285)
Levy, when void, 376
Levy by state to pay off bonds, 7181
Levy to pay off bonds, when void, 367
Library, public, 5857, 5860–5865, 6211(19–21), 6245
Limit of general and special taxes in commission cities, 6588, 6592, 6600
Limitations, 380, 381, 1179-cl
Memorial buildings or monuments, 489, 490, 502
Municipal band, 5835, 5838
Municipal court building, 10692
Park paving, 6607
Park sidewalks, roads, and drives, 6607
Parks, 5792–5794, 6214, 6220, 6578, 6607, 10424
Playgrounds, 6211(24, 25), 6245
Police service equipment in commission cities, 6587–6591
Policemen’s and firemen’s pensions, 6310
Questions submitted to voters, 6245 For a more detailed index see Elections, City or Town
Railroad aid, 8181–8200 For a more detailed index see Railroad Corporations, subhead “Taxes in aid”
Rates for particular purposes listed, 6211
Recreation centers, 6245
Regulation by state, 368–390
Report to budget director, 355(8)
River front improvement, 5822, 5667, 5697, 6603
Road tax:

City-county road improvement, 6075
Use for roads outside corporation, amount, 6226
Roadway district, 6043
Sewers, 6050, 6051, 6211(5–7), 6213, 6610
State regulations, 368–390

Streets, alleys, and public grounds:

Cleaning, sprinkling and repairing, 6599
Daggring, 6206
Improvement, 6042, 6043, 6610
Paving, 6610
Rates, maximum, 6211(1, 3, 16)
Swimming pools and bathhouses, 6211(24, 25), 6245, 6607
Transmission lines, 6245
Utilities, municipal, 6142
Viaducts, 5915
TAX LEVIES OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Cont'd
Void levies, 367, 376
Water, 6181, 6211(2), 6212
Waterworks, 6152–6155, 6164–6168, 6211(17), 6212, 6245
Waterworks bonds, 6211(12), 6212
Waterworks sinking fund, 6152
TAX LEVIES OF COUNTIES
Agricultural fairs or societies, 2909
Annuity to donor of gift or bequest, 10195–10197
Bonded debt, 5284–5291
Bridge bonds, 5269, 5276, 5284
Bridges, interstate, 4682
Budget law regulations, 368–390
Buildings and grounds, 5267, 10426
Certification:
Amounts certified in dollars, 7163
Basis of determining rate, 7162
Mandatory provisions of law, 7162–7170
Rate computed by auditor, 7164–7167
Record of rates kept by auditor, 7168
Circuses and shows, 7179, 7180
Constitutional limitation, III, 30
Court tax expense, 7172
Dependent, neglected and delinquent children, 3654
Excessive rate, penalty, 7169
Funeral expenses of veterans, 5385
Hospital for venereals, 2290
Hospital support, 3603
Hospitals, 5353, 5367, 5377
Hospitals or institutions of benevolence, tax in aid of gift or devise for establishment of, 10190–10193
Insane support, 3604
Interest on bonds, 5285, 5292
Judgment tax, 11675
Laws applicable, 7162–7183
Legalization as to buildings and grounds, 10426
Levy, when void, 376
Levy by state to pay off bonds, 7181
Levy to pay off bonds, when void, 307
Library contract, 5863
Limitations, 380, 381, 1179-c1
Memorial buildings or monuments, 489, 490, 502
Ordinary county revenue tax, 7171(2), 7172
Orphan tax, 7173
Peddler's tax, 7174–7178
Penal provisions, 7169
Poll tax, 7171(2)
Poor relief, 5337, 5385
Powers and duties of board of supervisors, 7171–7180
Rate:
Limitation when voted, 5267, 5268
Moneyed capital, 7162, 7167
Moneys and credits, 7163, 7167
Submitted to voters, 5264, 5266, 5267, 5269
Regulation by state, 368–390
Report to budget director, 355(8)
Rescission by voters prohibited, 5271
Road bonds, 4753–4755, 5269, 5276, 5284
Road building tax, 4644-c6–4644-c16
Road improvement, 5288, 6075
School support, 4395
Tuberculosis eradication, 2686–2689, 2704-b2
Unclaimed money in treasury, 5169
Water service, 5525, 5526
TAX LEVIES OF DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICTS
Drainage and federal levees, 7747–7750
Tax to pay drainage bonds, 7670
TAX LEVIES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS
School levies, 4177, 4217(7), 4219, 4315, 4386–4404
For a more detailed index see School Taxes
TAX LEVIES OF STATE
Bonus bond levy, 7183-a1–7183-a4
Budget director's and governor's recommendations, 332(9), 335
Certification to county auditor, 281, 7183
Constitutional limitation, III, 30
Insurance associations, state mutual, 9060
Insurance companies, 7021, 7022, 7025
Invalid or illegal levies, relieve by state board of assessment and review, 7104
Payment:
Evidence, satisfactory, 7270
Voluntary, by corporations assessed by state board of assessment and review, 7105
Rate:
Amount added to pay off local bonds, 5291, 7181
Determination by state board of assessment and review, 281, 7171(1), 7182
Flat rate on moneys and credits, 6985–6987, 6996, 7007, 7017–d5, 7017–d11
Inheritance tax liens on estate or proceeds of sale, 7311, 7312, 7322, 7328, 7331, 7339, 7353, 7357, 7367, 7378, 7379, 7387, 7388, 7394
Invalid or illegal levies, relieve by state board of assessment and review, 7104, 7105
TAX LEVIES OF TOWNSHIPS
Budget law regulations, 368–390
Cemetery purposes, 5560–5564
Certification:
Amounts certified in dollars, 7163
Basis for determining rate, 7162
Computation of rate by auditor, 7164–7167
Mandatory provisions of law, 7162–7170
Penal provisions, 7169
Penalty, 7169
Rate on moneyed capital, 7163, 7167
Rate on moneys and credits, 7163, 7167
Record of rates kept by auditor, 7168
Entry on tax list, 7144
Excessive amount on tax list, penalty, 7169
Expense of litigation, 5545
Library contract, 5863
Limitations, 380, 381, 1179-c1
Memorial buildings or monuments, 489, 490, 502
Ordinary county revenue tax, 7171(2), 7172
Orphan tax, 7173
Peddler's tax, 7174–7178
Penal provisions, 7169
Poll tax, 7171(2)
Poor relief, 5337, 5385
Powers and duties of board of supervisors, 7171–7180
Rate:
Limitation when voted, 5267, 5268
Moneyed capital, 7162, 7167
Moneys and credits, 7163, 7167
Submitted to voters, 5264, 5266, 5267, 5269
Regularly by state, 368–390
Report to budget director, 355(8)
Rescission by voters prohibited, 5271
Road bonds, 4753–4755, 5269, 5276, 5284
Road building tax, 4644-c6–4644-c16
Road improvement, 5288, 6075
School support, 4395
Tuberculosis eradication, 2686–2689, 2704-b2
Unclaimed money in treasury, 5169
Water service, 5525, 5526
TAX LIENS
Cancellation by forfeiture of tax in aid of railroad, 8198
Cigarette mulct tax, 1565–1568
Cities under special charters, collection and enforcement, 6880–6883
Drainage assessments and taxes, 7478, 7663, 7672
Federal taxes, record, 5176
Inheritance tax liens on estate or proceeds of sale, 7311, 7312, 7322, 7328, 7331, 7339, 7353, 7357, 7367, 7378, 7379, 7387, 7388, 7394
Mulct tax on houses of prostitution, 1613, 1614
Personal property of nonresident, 7218
Personal taxes, delinquent, 7203
Preservation by entry on tax list, 7193
Property of nonresidents, 7217–7221
Property subject, 7193, 7202–7206
Real estate taxes, 7193, 7202
Release by auditor upon bond, 7220
TAX LIENS—Continued
Road poll taxes, 6236
Taxes paid by tax sale purchaser, receipt filed, 6895, 7267

TAX LISTS
Cities under special charters, 6879
Consolidated tax of townships and school districts, 7144
Contents, 7145, 7148, 7238
Correction after apportionment of taxes among joint owners, 7300
Correction by auditor, 7146
Delinquent personal tax list, 7190
Delivery to county treasurer, 7147
Entry of delinquent taxes, 7193
Entry of new buildings, 6959
Errors corrected, omitted property, 7149–7158
Penalty for carrying excessive tax, 7169
Poll tax list of townships, 4644-c61
Preparation by auditor, 7145
Sales for delinquent taxes shown, 7238, 7258
Special assessment tax list, 7193-d1–7193-d4
Suspending tax list, duty of auditor to keep, 6952-d1
Use by county treasurer as authority for collection of taxes, 7147, 7184, 7240

TAX, MULCT
Buildings used as liquor nuisances, 2051, 2052
Cigarettes, 1563–1569
Keepers and owners of houses of prostitution, 1613–1617

TAX ON SALES
Additional tax for violation of law, 1582
Local mulct tax on cigarettes, 1563–1569
State stamp tax on cigarettes, 1570–1576

TAX, POLL
City or town road tax, 5940, 5951, 6233–6237, 6897
County poll tax, 6946, 7171(2)
Township road tax, 4644-c58-4644-c64 For a more detailed index see Poll Tax, Road

TAX REDEMPTION
Laws applicable, 6598, 6887–6894, 7272–7283 For a more detailed index see Tax Sales, subhead "Redemption"

TAX SALES
Account rendered by treasurer, 7243
Adjournment, 7243, 7259
Advertisement, certificate of publication, 7246–7251
Agricultural college land, 7268
Attendance of county officers, penalty, 7258, 7260
Authority of county treasurer in tax list, 7147, 7189, 7222–7224, 7240
Bids, 7283–7287
Cancellation of sale, 7271
Certificate of sale: Assignment tax upon tender of amount due, 6041
Cities under special charters, 6924
Holder’s right to sue for waste or trespass, 12410, 12411
Issuance to buyer, effect of loss or assignment, 6041, 7263–7265
Cities under special charters, 6872–6878, 6886–6895, 6924
Corporate shares or stocks, 7007-a3, 7013
Correction of wrongful sale, 7294
Costs, 7247
Deeds, 6924 For a more detailed index see Tax Deeds
Delinquent city or town taxpayers made subject, 6228, 6909–6911, 6924

TAX SALES—Continued
Drainage districts, 7589–7591
Erroneous sales, 7289–7293
Evidence, 7270
Exemption, 641
Freight line and equipment companies, 7076
Information given by treasurer upon application, fee, effect, penalty, 7197–7201
Law applicable to sale for nonpayment of special assessments, 6037–6041, 6909–6911, 6924
Leasehold interests, 6955, 7272
Legalization of defects, 10398, 10406
Motor carriers’ property, 5105-a51
Notice of previous sale of real estate given to person offering to pay taxes, 7239
Notice of time and place, cost and certificate of publication, 7241, 7246–7251, 7259
Payment of price, how and when, 7257
Penal offenses of officers, 7250, 7261
Personal property, 7189, 7222, 7240–7243
Place of sale, 7241, 7244, 7245, 7252
Power of city treasurer, 6998
Procedure in special charter cities, 6872–6878
Property tax for violation of red light law, 1615
Property previously advertised, 7255
Purchaser:
Action for trespass or waste, 12410, 12411
Bid and price, 7253
County as purchaser, 7255–b1
Indemnified for sale wrongfully made, 7293, 7294
Prohibition, penalty, 5252, 5254
Rights in special charter cities, 6910, 6911
Tax payments, receipts filed to be lien on land, 7266, 7267
Real property, 7189, 7243, 7244–7256, 10129(1)
Real property assessed to wrong person, 7269
Real property not subject to taxation, 7294
Record of sales, entries, 7258, 7276

Redemption from sale:
Action after delivery of deed, 7278
Action to redeem, limitation, 11029
Agricultural college lands, 7274
Certificate of redemption, 6924, 7274, 7276
Erasures prohibited, 7276-c1
Evidence, 7270
Notice of expiration of right served, fee, report, 7279–7283
Penalties, 7273, 7275
Purchaser’s advancements protected, 11798
Real estate sold for less than taxes, 7275
Real property of minors and lunatics, 7277
Record, entries, 7282, 7283
Redemption from sale in cities, 6598, 6887–6889, 6924
Terms, 7272
Resale on bidder’s failure to pay, 7257
Sales entered on tax list, 7238
School land sold on credit, 7268
Surplus paid to owner, 7243
Time allowed, 7254
Time of sales, 7241, 7244, 7252, 7262
University land sold on credit, 7268

Validity of sale:
Effect of correction of erroneous tax, 7236
Effect of irregular notice, 7251
Real estate assessed to wrong person, 7269
Tax lien entry required, 7193
Void sales, 7260, 7261, 7289–7292

TAXATION IN GENERAL
Assessor’s powers and duties, 7106–7127
City or town board of review, 7129, 7132–7136
Collection of taxes, 7184–7327
Compensation of city or town board of review, 6654, 6653
DETAILED INDEX

TAXATION IN GENERAL—Continued
Deposit of public funds in banks, 7420-d1-7420-d8
Inheritance tax, 7305-7397
Listing property for assessment, 6956-6983
Penal provisions, 7169
Reassessment and re levy by state board of assessment and review, 7101, 7105
Review, boards of, 7129-7143
Security of public revenue, 7398-7420
Tax deeds, 7284-7296
Tax levies in general, 7162-7183
Tax list of county auditor, 7144-7161
Tax redemption, 7272-7283
Tax sales, 7298-7271

TAXATION OF COSTS
General provisions, 11622-11647 See Costs
Retaxation in supreme court, 11631
Retaxation in trial court, 11658, 11659

TAXES IN GENERAL
Aid voted to railroads, 8181-8200
Appor tionment, ratable, 7156, 7232-7234
Cancellation, reasons, 6950, 6955
Collection by county treasurer, 7184-7234
Compromise of tax, 7193-a1-7193-a3, 7193-b1
Delinquent taxes, 7189-7201, 7214-7216
Demand not necessary, 7210, 7214, 7215
Grantee or devisee to pay, 6952
Inheritance tax, 7305-7397
Limitations on bond issue, 1179-c1
Payment, evidence, 7105, 7207-7216, 7270
Rates of taxation, 7162-7183 See Tax Levies
Recovery on property not listed, 7155-7180
Refund of erroneous or excessive taxes, 7256, 7396, 7397, 7418-7420
Remission, 6950, 6951, 7237
Sale of property for nonpayment, deeds, redemption, 7238-7296
Security after collection, 7398-7420
Suspension of taxes, when payable, 6952
Voluntary payments of taxes levied by state board of assessment and review, 7105

TAXICABS
Regulations, municipal, 5970

TAXPAYERS
Complaints against assessments, 7132-7135
Examination of accounts of officers petitioned, 124
Hearing by director of budget, 331
Objections to bond issues, 364-366
Road maintenance enforced, 4772

TEACHERS—Continued
Normal training provided in certain high schools, 3899-3911
Normal training required, exceptions, 3884-3887
Outlines for teaching social sciences, 3832(8, 9)

Penal offenses: Acting as agent for books or supplies, 4468
Failure to report when requested, 3834
Teaching in language other than English, 4254

Pension and retirement system, 4345-4347
Pupils dismissed and readmitted, 4271, 4272
Qualifications, 4333, 4336, 4337
Register kept, 4339
Reports, 3832(11), 3840, 4424

Salary: Defense in action for recovery, 4336
Increase, how obtained, 4342
Minimum wage law, 4341-4344
Payment in standard schools, 4335
Vocational instruction, 3844
Selection, 4337

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, STATE
Printing of proceedings, 264

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES
Applicants, report to auditor, 4106(9)
Examinations, subjects covered, 3832(15), 3862-3865, 3873-3877, 3884-3887, 3890, 4106(5-9), 4262
Fees, 3870, 3871, 3883
First grade certificates, 3879, 3882
Foreign certificates, 3869
Graduates of accredited colleges, 3885-3887
Kindergarten certificates, 4266
Life certificates, 3871, 3872
Normal training certificates, 3910
Provisional certificates, 3890, 3891
Registration, 3888, 3889
Renewal for life, 3870-3872
Renewals, 3876-3881
Requirement for teaching or compensation, 4336
Revocation, 3892-3895
Second grade certificates, 3880, 3882
Special certificates, 3865
State certificates, 3863-3868
Third grade certificates, 3861
Validity, place, 3891

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, STATE
Appropriations in monthly installments, 3940
Colonel of cadets, 3939
Contracts with school districts, 4065
Courses of study, 4064
General provisions, See State Institutions
Governed by state board of education, 3919, 3921
For a more detailed index see Education, State Board of
Graduates qualified for teaching, 3866, 3885
Library, code and session laws received, 235
Official designation, 4063
Penal offenses of employees, 13234-13326

President: Member of board of educational examiners, 3858
Report, 3936
Sanitary conditions, 2191(5), 2220(2b)
Secretary, report, 3937
Students trained for teaching, 3942-3944, 4265
Treasure's bond and duties, 1063(5), 3935
Visitation by finance committee, 3932

TEACHERS' DIPLOMAS
Registration, 3888
Revocation, 3892-3895
State diplomas, 3863-3865
TEACHERS' INSTITUTES
Account furnished supervisors, 4118-d8
Account—publication, 4118-d8
Adjournment of schools, 4118-d3
Appropriation by county, 4118-d5
Appropriation by school district, 4118-d5
Audit of account, 4118-d8
Disbursement of fund—requirements, 4118-d7
Failure to attend—penalty, 4118-d4
Funds, 3883, 3909, 4106(14), 4118-d5
Instructions in general, 4118-d1
Notice to secretaries, 4118-d4
Penalty for disturbing, 13349
Plans—approval by state superintendent, 4118-d2
Report to state superintendent, 4118-d8
Supervision by state superintendent, 3832(14)
Use of fund, 4118-d6

TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOLS
Federal-aid schools, 3840(6, 7), 3841
High schools designated, 3899-3911
State educational institutions as training schools, 3942-3944, 3946, 4032

TEAMSTERS
Exemption from execution, 11760(18)
Tax exemption, 6944(17)

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES
Actions against companies:
Damages for delay or mistake, 8307, 8308
Notice, 8301, 11072
Place, 11041
Bridges across state boundary used, 4683
Child labor, 1526-1541
Construction of line, damages, 8302, 8303
Contracts or jobs for work, interest of city officers prohibited, 6534, 6656
Definition of "company", 7042
Duties in general, 8304, 8305
Franchises, 6005, 6006, 6008, 6067, 6791-6793
Free service to city officers prohibited, 5674, 6535, 6656
Liability:
Failure to perform duty, 8306
Mistakes, 8306
Refusal to transmit messages, 8304
Unreasonable delay, 8306
Office, railroad, 7981
Penal offenses of employees, 8305
Penalty for injuring or tapping wire, 13120, 13121
Poles and wires, 4835-4838, 5904, 6817
Right of way, 8306
Stock, tax exemption of shares, 6944(20)
Taxation:
Assessment, exceptions, 7034, 7043
Assessment reports, 284(1), 285
Assessments certified to counties, 7038
Levy and collection of tax, 7039
Maps to be filed, penalty, 7044, 7045
Penalties, 7033, 7045
Rate and purposes of tax, 7040
Real and personal property, 7041
Reassessment by state board of assessment and review, 704
Report to state board of assessment and review, 7031
Valuation of property, 7035-7037
Voluntary payments, 7105

TERM ESTATES
Inheritance tax, 7331, 7349, 7350, 7352, 7356
TERMINAL TRANSFER COMPANIES
Locomotive equipment, 7962-7966

TERMS OF COURT
Change, effect on notice served, 11056
First day, 11122

TERRORISM
Advocacy punished, 12906-12909
Penalty, 13081

TEXTBOOKS
Law applicable, 4446-4468

THANKSGIVING DAY
Effect on negotiable paper, 9545

THEATERS
Child labor, 1526-1541
Closing due to epidemics, 6846
Doors opening outward, 1667, 1668
Exits indicated by red lights, 1665(6)
Fire escapes, 1662-1666
License, township, 5582-5586
Parking motor vehicles, police to direct, 5059, 5064
Penal provisions:
Denying equal privileges to all, exception, 13251, 13252
Exhibiting monstrosity, 13197
Exhibiting pictures of prize fights, 13187
Failure to pay admission fee, 13350
Obscene show, 13185
Violation of township license law, 5587
Regulation, municipal, 5745(3)
Tax lien on fixtures and furniture, 7206

THEFT
Insurance against, 8940(4, 7), 8941(3), 9029, 9046, 9048, 9061
Penal provisions, 13005-13026 For a more detailed index see Larceny

TEMPTANCE SOCIETIES
Incorporation, 8582

TENANCY IN COMMON—Continued
Creation by conveyance, 10054
Land held by occupying claimant, 10132
Liability for waste, 12402-12404
Partition, 10055
Redemption of interest from execution sale, 11795

TENANCY AT WILL
Action for forcible entry or detention, 12266
Notice to quit, when given, 10159

TENANT FOR LIFE
Liability for waste, 12402-12404
Redemption of interest from execution sale, 11795

TENANTS
Law applicable, 10156-10162 For a more detailed index see Landlord and Tenant

TENDER
Law applicable, 9443-9450
Payment of negotiable instruments, 9530
Place, 11647
Time in case of goods, 9972(4)

TENEMENT HOUSES
Definition of "tenements", 63(8)
Fire escapes, 1666
Housing law applicable, 6329(3)
Nuisances, 6840-6842
Sewer connections, cost assessed, 6836, 6838, 6840

THEATERS—Continued
Child labor, 1526-1541
Closing due to epidemics, 6846
Doors opening outward, 1667, 1668
Exits indicated by red lights, 1665(6)
Fire escapes, 1662-1666
License, township, 5582-5586
Parking motor vehicles, police to direct, 5059, 5064
Penal provisions:
Denying equal privileges to all, exception, 13251, 13252
Exhibiting monstrosity, 13197
Exhibiting pictures of prize fights, 13187
Failure to pay admission fee, 13350
Obscene show, 13185
Violation of township license law, 5587
Regulation, municipal, 5745(3)
Tax lien on fixtures and furniture, 7206

TENANCY IN COMMON
Action by tenant to recover, 12233
Cotenant liable for rent, 10055, 10056

TENANCY IN COMMON—Continued
Creation by conveyance, 10054
Land held by occupying claimant, 10132
Liability for waste, 12402-12404
Partition, 10055
Redemption of interest from execution sale, 11795

TENANCY AT WILL
Action for forcible entry or detention, 12266
Notice to quit, when given, 10159

TENANT FOR LIFE
Liability for waste, 12402-12404
Rent due recovered by executor, 10156

TENANTS
Law applicable, 10156-10162 For a more detailed index see Landlord and Tenant

TENDER
Law applicable, 9443-9450
Payment of negotiable instruments, 9530
Place, 11647
Time in case of goods, 9972(4)

TENEMENT HOUSES
Definition of "tenements", 63(8)
Fire escapes, 1666
Housing law applicable, 6329(3)
Nuisances, 6840-6842
Sewer connections, cost assessed, 6836, 6838, 6840

TERM ESTATES
Inheritance tax, 7331, 7349, 7350, 7352, 7356
TERMINAL TRANSFER COMPANIES
Locomotive equipment, 7962-7966

TERMS OF COURT
Change, effect on notice served, 11056
First day, 11122

TERRORISM
Advocacy punished, 12906-12909
Penalty, 13081

TEXTBOOKS
Law applicable, 4446-4468

THANKSGIVING DAY
Effect on negotiable paper, 9545

THEATERS
Child labor, 1526-1541
Closing due to epidemics, 6846
Doors opening outward, 1667, 1668
Exits indicated by red lights, 1665(6)
Fire escapes, 1662-1666
License, township, 5582-5586
Parking motor vehicles, police to direct, 5059, 5064
Penal provisions:
Denying equal privileges to all, exception, 13251, 13252
Exhibiting monstrosity, 13197
Exhibiting pictures of prize fights, 13187
Failure to pay admission fee, 13350
Obscene show, 13185
Violation of township license law, 5587
Regulation, municipal, 5745(3)
Tax lien on fixtures and furniture, 7206

THEFT
Insurance against, 8940(4, 7), 8941(3), 9029, 9046, 9048, 9061
Penal provisions, 13005-13026 For a more detailed index see Larceny
THIEF
Penalty for third offense, 13026

THINGS IN ACTION
Definition, 63(9) See Choses in Action

THREATS
Penalty when used to extort or at elections, 13164, 13275, 13277

THREE-CARD MONTE
Penalty for swindling, 13074-13078

THRESHING MACHINES
Taxation, 6953(12)

THROWING STONES
Penalty for throwing at train, 13123

TIE VOTES
City or town elections, 5629
Determination in elections, 603, 883

TIMBER
Damages, treble, for trespass, 12405, 12409
Penal provisions, 12992, 12993, 13086, 13087

TIMBER YARDS
Regulation, municipal, 5765

TIME
Allegation in pleadings, 11193, 11194
Computation, 63(23)
Filing of pleadings, 11121-11140

TIN CANS
Deposit in highway prohibited, 13118

TIPS
Anti-tipping law, 13317-13330 For a more detailed index see Gratuities and Tips

TITLES
Use in practice of professions, 2509, 2510, 2510-d1

TITLES TO PROPERTY—Continued
Instruments affecting real property, See main index head
Investigation in action of forcible entry and detainer, 12274-12278
Islands or abandoned river channels, 10230, 10236, 10239, 10240
Judgments or decrees affecting title to real estate legalized, 10375, 10376, 10380-10382
Land of deceased patentee, 12040
Legalizing acts, 10375, 10376, 10380-10382, 10384-10406 For a more detailed index see Legalizing Acts Affecting Real Estate
Liquor law violations, effect, 2068
Mortgagor of real estate, 10053
Negotiable documents of title, See Negotiable Documents
Personal property, See Sales of Personal Property, subhead "Title"
Possession of claimants proved by affidavit required to make certain deeds valid, 11029, 11030
Property of purchaser in good faith not affected by judgment on appeal, 12378
Quieting title, 12285-12292 For a more detailed index see Quieting Title
River beds and banks in certain cities, 5819, 5822, 6597
Sales act provisions, See Sales of Personal Property, subhead "Title"
Sheriff's deeds prior to 1900 legalized, 10396, 10397, 10406
State land grants, 99
Tax deed titles, limitation of actions, 6890-6895, 7286-7292, 7295, 7296
Warranty by deed, 10084

TOBACCO
Advertisement near schools, 1585, 1586
Bonded warehouses, 9719-9751
Grading and weighing, 9734, 9737(7), 9738, 9744
Sale or gift to minor, penalty, 1553, 1554
Use by school pupils prohibited, 4225

TOILET ARTICLES
Intoxicating liquor allowed for manufacture, 2130

TOILETS
Installation, compulsory, 5784-5786 See also Water-closets

TOLL BRIDGES
Operation by cities and towns, 5889, 5892, 5898, 5899
Taxation, 6953(1)

TONTINE CONTRACTS
Issues on installment plan regulated, 8517-8524
Sale regulated, See Investment Companies

TOOLS
Exemption from execution, 11760(17)
Penal provisions:
Having burglar's tools, 13000
Making or having for counterfeiting, 13151, 13152, 13158
Sale in violation of law, 5754
Sale restricted, 5753, 5754
Tax exemption, 6944(17)

TORNADO INSURANCE
Authority to write, 8940(1), 9029
Coinsurance riders, 8990-8997, 9017(4)

TORNADOES
Effect on taxes, 7237
DETAILED INDEX 2030

TORTS
Wife's liability, 10467

TOWN
For a more detailed index see Cities and Towns
Definition, 63(16), 5623
Incorporation proceedings, 5588-5596
Officers, 5630-5634, 5638
For a more detailed index see City or Town Officers and particular officers under such heads as Mayor; City or Town Council; and so on.
Powers in general, 5738-5786
For any specific power consult the index head relating to the particular matter desired.

TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR
Duties, 7106-7128
For a more detailed index see Assessors

TOWNSHIP BONDS
Exchange, 1179
Issuance regulated, hearings and decisions, 363-367
Penal provision, 390
Railroad aid bonds, 8164
Sale:
Bids, sealed and open, 1173, 1174
Commission and expense, 1176
Contracts for sale of state bonds, 1178
Notice of time and place, 1172, 1174
Penal provision, 1177
Rejection of bids, 1174
Selling price, 1175
Tax levy by state to pay off, 1181

TOWNSHIP CEMETERIES
General provisions, 5558-5570
Trustees of cemetery funds, powers and duties, 10211-10213

TOWNSHIP CLERK—Continued
Abolition of office in certain cases, funds transferred, 5568-5565
Appeal bond approved, 1851
Appeal bonds filed and transcript of findings as to damage done by animals made out, fees, 2997-3002
Bond, 5580
Bond, expense of, 1067-b1
Bonds of officers approved, 1073, 1081
Buildings examined, 1632
Canvass of votes, 859
Cemetery plats recorded, 5569
Clerk of board of health, 2230
Clerk of election, 732
Compensation and fees, 5572
Compensation for handling money, 5575
Custodian of township hall, 5579
Deed for cemetery lot recorded, fee, 5570
Drainage matters, duties of clerk:
Cost of drain deposited with clerk, 7730
Notice given of hearing, 7716
Record kept, 7722
Election, 623-b1, 624
Election duties, 5551
For a more detailed index see Elections, Township
Fees, 1654, 1853, 3026
Fence matters recorded, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1853
Fires investigated and reported, 1624-1626
Funds collected, deposited, and disbursed, 5547, 5550
See Township Funds
General provisions, See Township Officers
Notice of sale of trespassing animals posted, 2993, 2994
Oaths administered, 1215

TOWNSHIP CLERK—Continued
Objections to bond issues, 365
Penal offense, 1626, 4829
Record of marks and brands of animals, fee, 2976-2978
Record of trustees' acts kept, 5546
Report posted, 5552
Taxation:
Assessor's book received, time, 7124
Clerk of board of review, 7130
Poll tax, list of persons liable, 7125, 7189
Term of office, 524
Trespassing animals sold, 2995, 2996
Voting booths kept, 743(7)
Weed law duties, 4817-4825

TOWNSHIP FUNDS
Accounting given by treasurer, 7413
Accounts:
Examination by state, 124
Required effect of failure, III, 23; 1057, 1114
Appropriation or loan for sectarian purposes, penalty, 5256, 6287
Budget law regulations, 370, 382, 385
Cemetery fund, 5547, 5564
Custody of clerk, 5547
Deposit in bank, interest, 7420-d1
Emergency fund, 5733, 388
Fire equipment, 5570-c2
General fund, uses, 1111, 4605, 5558
Investment of nonactive funds, 12775-b1
Loan or use punished, 7402
Penal provisions:
Failure to report expenditure, 13313
Embezzlement, 13027-13029
Receipts and expenditures, 5552
Report posted on election day, 5552
Township hall fund:
Bond of clerk before drawing, 5580
Tax levy, 5575, 5581
Transfer to road fund, 5576
Transfer and return of funds, 338
Transfer of balance, 337
Transfer to city or town, 5555, 5556

TOWNSHIP HALLS
Contracts let for building, 5578
Custodian's duties, 5579, 5580
Fund, when transferred, 5576
Gifts for establishment and maintenance, 5559
Location, 5577
Question submitted to voters, 5574
Tax levies to build and repair, 5575, 5581
Use by citizens, 5579

TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL
Normal training of teachers, 3899-3911
For a more detailed index see Schools, Public

TOWNSEND OFFICERS
The index below refers to code sections dealing with township officers in general. For references to particular officers see main index heads
Accounting required, penalty, 1057
Appointment, temporary, 1197
Bonds:
Accounting before approval, 1057
Oath on back or attached, 1055
Code and session laws, 236, 237
Compensation fixed, 5130(10)
Counsel in patent cases, 85
Election, general or special, 504-510, 521-525
Election results sent to auditor, 5551
Fees and fines reported annually, 1224
TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—Continued

General provisions, See Officers, Public
Opinions of county attorney, 5180(7)

Penal offenses:
Bribery and acceptance of bribes, 13301, 13302
Embezzlement, 13027-13029
Qualifying for office, 1045-1047
Removal from office, 1082, 1087, 1091-1118 For a more detailed index see Removal from Office
Resignations, how made, 1148
Suspension from office, 1107
Terms of office, 511, 521-525, 1145, 1156
Vacancies, 1152, 1157

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES
Abolition of office in certain cases, 5553, 5554
Animal board of health, 2704-b3
Appropriating money for sectarian purposes, pen­alty, 5256, 5257
Ballot box provided, 745
Board of review, 7129 For a more detailed index see Tax Assessments, subhead “Review”
Board of elections, 5571
Bond not required, 1058
Canvas of votes, 859
Cemeteries controlled, 5558-5570
Compensation and fees, 5571
Complaint filed as to need of medical and surgical treatment for indigent persons, 4006
Contracts:
Interest in contracts prohibited, 4685
Personal contracts prohibited, 13327
Convict labor used, 3765, 3766
Counsel, 5544, 5545
Damages done by trespassing animals assessed, 2989-2992
Drains or levees located, 7721, 7734, 7735 For a more detailed index see Drains and Ditches
Duties in general, 5543
Election, 521, 523-b1
Election duties, 739, 4151, 5574
Fire equipment, 5570-cl, 5570-c3
Funds, transfer authorized, 5576
General provisions, See Township Officers
Gifts accepted, 5550
Judges of election, 732
Land condemned or bought, 5558, 5577
Licenses granted or revoked, 5582-5586
Meetings, 5543
Members of board of health, 2228 See Health, Local Board of
Penal offenses:
Budget law violation, 390
Contract and bond law violation, 390
Violation of weed law, 4829

Poor relief:
Appeals from refusal to relieve, 5333
Applications to court to compel relief, 5392
Applications of poor persons, 5328, 5333
Care of blind persons, 5384
Clubs sent to supervisors, 5328
Contracts supervised, 5336
Control, general, 5398, 5399
Overseers of poor, 5543
Paupers warned to depart, 5315, 5316
Payment of claims, 5330
Poor sent to county home, 5343
Supplies issued, 5322-5324
Railroad complaints, 7881, 8024, 8167
Record of acts and proceedings, 5546
Report of breeding cattle, 2704-b3
Report of completion of improvements, 362
School lands sold, prevention of waste, 4472, 4475, 4502
Supplies to be purchased from board of control, 3760-3762

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES—Continued

Tax exemptions approved, 6950
Taxes levied, 368-390, 5545, 5560-5564 For a more detailed index see Tax Levies of Townships
Term of office, 521
Township halls built, 5577, 5578
Vacancies filled, 1152
Weed law duties, 4817-4825

TOWNSHIPS

Actions for against townships, counsel, 5544, 5545
Aid voted to railways, 8181
Appeals against tax assessments, 7135
Boundaries established and recorded, limitation, 5528-5539
Budgets, state regulations, 368-390
Contracts for construction work, objections, hearings and appeals, 351-362
Districts, supervisor, 5111-5114
Divisions, petition and hearing, 5527, 5531-5534
Election precincts, 721(1), 725
Elections:
Clerk’s duties, 5551, 5552 For a more detailed index see Elections, Township
First election, 5536-5539
Fire equipment, 5570-c1, 5766-c1
Gifts, devises or bequests accepted and managed, tax levy, 5560, 10188-10197
Indebtedness limited, 6238
Liability for poor relief, 5300
Libraries, gifts for establishment, 5559
Name changed, 5540-5542
New township, first election, 5536-5539
Parks, public, 5560
Polling places, 427, 728, 739
Railroad’s relocation, 8162, 8164
Registration districts for vital statistics, 2385
Report of completion of improvements, 362
Restoration to former township, 5535
School organization, 4124 For a more detailed index see School Districts
Tax exempt property, 6944(2)
Tax rates, estimated, basis, 7162

TOWNSHIPS, SCHOOL
Names designated, 4124 For a more detailed index see School Districts, subhead “School townships”

TOXINES
Manufacture by state, 4042-4044

TOY PISTOLS
Sale or gift to minors, penalty, 12958
Sale, use or keeping for sale punished, 12959, 12960

TRACTORS AND TRACTION ENGINES
Excepted from motor vehicle law, 4803(1)
Fees, 4919-4921
Penalty for taking, 12906-12909
Use of highways, 5069-5071

TRACTS
Advocacy of violence, penalty, 12906-12909

TRADE AND COMMERCE
Advertisements, registration, 9867-9875
Assignment of accounts and negotiable instruments, 9451-9456
Auctioneers, 9864-9866
Bonded warehouses, 9719-9751
Bucket shops, 9895-9905
Chattel loans, 9410-9438
Combinations, 9906-9929
Contracts, 9439-9442

Detaled INDEX
TRADE AND COMMERCE—Continued
Gift enterprises, 9920-9923
Interest rate, 9404-9409
Labels, registration, 9867-9875
Laws applicable, 9403-9929
Money in Iowa, 9403
Negotiable instruments, 9461-9660
Options and bucket shops, 9895-9905
Partnerships, limited, 9806-9863
Pools, 9906-9929
Sureties, 9457-9460
Tender of payment and performance, 9443-9450
Trademarks, 9867-9884
Trusts, 9906-9929
Unbonded warehouses, 9752-9805
Vocational instruction, 3837-3849
Warehouse receipts, 9661-9718
Zoning law applicable, 6452, 6454

TRADE CUSTOMS
Effect on implied obligations, 10000
Effect on sale, 9944(5), 9947(2)
Mingling fungible goods, 9683
Place of delivery of goods, 9972(1)
Protection against "Pittsburgh plus", 9929

TRADE NAMES
Conducting business under, requirements, 9866-a1-9866-a4

TRADE SCHEMES
Seizure and forfeiture of property involved, hearing and order, 13208-13209

TRADEMARKS
Articles made in Iowa, 9878-9883
Counterfeiting or use, penalty, 9874, 9875, 9883
Infringement prohibited, penalty, 9867, 9871-9875, 9883
Iowa butter trademark, 3088-3092
Preliminary provisions, 9874, 9875, 9883
Registration:
Altemations, 9870
Certificate, use as evidence, 9868, 9869
Fees payable, 9868, 9870
Injunction to prevent infringement, damages, 9871-9873
"Made in Iowa" trademark, 9878, 9879
Requirement, general, 9867

TRADES UNIONS
Incorporation, 8582

TRAINING SCHOOLS, STATE—Continued
Superintendents:
Duties and powers, 3686
Salary, 3687
Transfer to and from women's reformatory, 3732
Truants committed, 4422

TRAIN ROBBERY
Penalty, 13041

TRAINS, RAILWAY, See Railroad Trains

TRAMPS
Compensation of jailer for keeping, 13395
Definition, 13371(3), 13372
Entering unoccupied public building, 13374
Penal offenses, 13372, 13373
Proceeds of labor, 13391
Solitary confinement for refusing to work, 13389
Treatment in jail, 13390
Trial of two or more jointly, 13392

TRANSCRIPTS
Certification on appeal to supreme court, 12829, 12846, 12848, 12851-12857
Change of venue in criminal actions, 13820, 13821
Court conveyances, effect of recording, 11950
Court reporter's notes as evidence, 11353-11357
Criminal cases on appeal, 13998
Expense on appeal, how paid, 14000
Fees:
Clerk, 10837(14, 21, 26)
Court reporter, 10812, 11631
Transcript of any public record, 1220

Judgments:
Filing to create lien, 11603-11605
Judgment for fine and costs, 6725
Justice court, filing with clerk, 10562-10574, 10622, 10623
Mayor's court, 10572, 10573
Municipal court, 10682, 10684
Superior court, 10745
Partition decrees, 12335-12338
Record of criminal action in justice court, correction by district court, 13592, 13593
Record of will as evidence, costs, 11867, 11869, 11870
Records of inferior courts, 10662
Testimony, 10686
Use as evidence, 11293, 11315

TRANSFER COMPANIES
Liability for damages, 8043, 8161
Limitation of liability prohibited, 8043
Locomotive equipment required, penalties for violations, 7962-7966

TRANSIENT INNS
Housing law applicable, 6329(3)

TRANSIENT MERCHANTS
Drug vendors, 3148, 3149, 7177
Licenses, 7174-7178
Penal offenses, 7177, 7178
Sales regulated, 5743(6)

TRANSMISSION LINES
Taxation, statutes applicable, 7103

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES
Aviation, 8338-cl-8338-c8
Employees permitted to go armed, 12939, 12944
Motor bus lines in cities, 5904-cl
Supervision by state, 7873-7880 See also Common Carriers
TRAPPING
Bag limits or possession, 1768
Birds protected, 1774-1778
Buying or selling, 1769
Closed seasons, 1767
License required, 1718-1729
Penal provisions, 1789-1794
Regulations, 1764, 1766
Traps, nets and snares for birds, 1773
Seizure of traps by officers, 1715
Use of traps prohibited, 1735

TRAVELING LIBRARIES
Maintenance and extension, 4541
Management, 4535

TREASON
Arrest of legislators, III, 11
Bail not allowed, 13610
Constitutional provisions, IV, 16
Definition, I, 16; 12897
Evidence required, I, 16; 12898
Inciting punished, 12901, 12903
Misprision of treason, 12899
Punishment, 12897
Sentence of court, 13960, 13963

TREASURER OF STATE—Continued
Custodian and collector of state revenue—Cont’d
Security of revenue, See Revenue, Public
Sheppard-Towner act, 4002
Taxes collected, 7413-7420
Taxes on inheritance collected, 7310, 7358-7361, 7370
Vocational education fund, 3848, 3851
Deputy, bond and duties, 490, 491
Duties, IV, 22
Election, IV, 22; 512
Election contest, 1006-1019
Foreign purchases paid for, 402
General provisions, See State Officers
Inheritances, 7325, 7326 For a more detailed index see Tax, Inheritance, subhead “Treasurer’s duties”
Member of executive council, 276
Oaths administered, 1215
Office, 131
Penal offenses:
Delinquency, official, 7417
Discounting warrants, 7401
False statements or reports, 7416
Lending or using public funds, 7403
Penalty for not reporting fees, 5253, 5254
Postage and supplies, 302, 303
Report of condition of state treasury by director of budget, 332(9)
Reports:
Biennial report, 147, 246
Condition of treasury, 164
Funds for vocational education, 3848
Sheppard-Towner act funds, 4003
Warrants to auditor, 137
Reports received:
Auditor on warrants, 102(8)
County treasurer on state funds, penalty, 5166-5168
Salary, 147-01
Swamp-land indemnity, payment to counties, 146
Term of office, IV, 22; 512
Vacancy, office taken over, 1147
Warrants anticipatory of state sinking fund, 1090-b3-1090-b12
Warrants redeemed, 133-136 For a more detailed index see State Warrants

TREASURERS
City or town treasurer, 5644-5655
County treasurer, 5156-5169
School treasurer, 4305, 4316-4321
State treasurer, 131-147

TREATING
Penalty for treating voters, 824(1)

TREES
Care by city, 6608, 6744, 6746
Damages, treble, for trespass, 12405, 12409
Destruction in ditches, 7570
Encouragement of culture, 2965
Growth along roads allowed, 4833
Penalty for injuring or picking fruit or flower, 5806, 13088-13090
Removal from highway, 7649, 7650
Reservations authorized, 2606-2617 For a more detailed index see Forest Reservations
Shade trees on school sites, 4248
Taxation, 7110
Trees and shrubs on public grounds, penal provisions, 5806-5825

TRENCHES
Penalty for injury, 13112
TRESPASS
Actions:
  Damage done to mines, 1336
  General provisions, 11010, 12263, 12278
  Camp grounds, 457
  Damages, treble, 12405, 12410
  Hunting, 13104–13106
Parties plaintiff:
  Heirs, 12407
  Holder of tax certificate, 12410, 12411
  Purchaser at execution sale, 12408
  Remaindermen and reversioners, 12403, 12406
  State of Iowa, 12409
Penalty for malicious or wilful trespass, 13080–13106
For a more detailed index see Malicious Mischief and Wilful Trespass

TRESPASSING ANIMALS
Appraiser's compensation, 5571(2)
Compensation and fees for distraint, 3026
Damages and costs:
  Action in lieu of distraint, 2986, 2987
  Apportionment and assessment, appeals, 2989–2992, 2997–3002, 5571(2), 5572(4)
  Failure to pay, sale, 2993
  Owners liable, 2981–2983
  Tender by owner, effect, 2991
  Definition, 2979(5)
  Distraint when running at large, 2981–2993
  Fenced and unfenced land, 2981–2983
“Owner” defined, 2979(1)
Penalty for unlawful release, 3003
Recapture on escape or release, 2994
Release, 2988, 3000
Running at large forbidden, 2980, 2985
Sale of animals taken up, 2993

TRIAL BY COURT
Appeals, 12829
Cases on agreed statement, 12686–12694
Equitable actions, 11432, 11434
Findings given in writing, 11435
Issues of law and of fact, 11429, 11432
Option of defendant in criminal action in justice court, 10566, 10571
Provisions applicable, 11581

TRIAL BY JURY
Action to compel support of poor, 5308
Appeals from mayor's or police courts, 5735
Civil actions, See Trial of Civil Actions, subhead "Jury"
Commitment of mental defectives to institutions, 3968
Constitutional provisions, I, 9
Criminal actions, See Trial of Criminal Actions, subhead "Jury"
  Issues of fact in ordinary actions, 11429
  Method of trial, evidence, 11430
  Waiver in certain cases, 11429, 11519, 13568

TRIAL BY REFEREES
Provisions, general, 11520–11538

TRIAL JURORS—Continued
Penal offenses—Continued
  Contempts, 12541, 12542
  Improperly influencing juror, 13170
  Sickness, 11499
  Sixteen selected from panel of petit jurors, 11459, 11477–11482
  Striking from list, 11469, 11470
  Twelve selected for trial, 11471
  Vacancy, how filled, 11470
Witnesses in civil cases, 11496-b1
Witnesses in criminal cases, 13858

TRIAL JURY
District court:
  Civil actions, 11459–11482
  Criminal actions, 13826–13841
Justice court:
  Civil actions, 10542, 10552, 10554
  Criminal actions, 13568–13586
Mayor's or police court, 5730, 5735, 6723
  Municipal court, 10669, 10678
  Superior court, 10713, 10716, 10724–10738, 10743

TRIAL OF CIVIL ACTIONS
Abstracts in equity cases, 11434
Adjournment, 11502
Appeals, 12822–12888 For a more detailed index see Appeals to Supreme Court
Application for guardianship, 12614, 12621, 12625
Arguments of counsel, 11487–11490
Assignment of trial causes, 11439
Attorneys, number allowed and order arranged, 11489
Calendar prepared by clerk, 11441
Change of venue, 11408–11425
Conclusion before end of term, 10765
Contested claim against estate, 11963
Continuances, 11442–11455 For a more detailed index see Continuances
Costs:
  Expense after change of venue, 11424, 11425
  General provisions, 11622–11647 See Costs
  Security for costs, 11245–11253
  Counterclaims tried or dismissed, 11564, 11565
  Court always open to receive verdict, 11504
  Default, 11587–11592
  Definition, 11428
  Dismissal of actions, 11562–11566
  Divorce cases, 10472–10474
  Docketing appeals, 11440
  Equitable actions, 11432
  Equitable issues, 11429
  Errors in decisions waived unless excepted to, 10949
  Evidence:
    Equitable actions, 11432
    General principles, 11254–11407 For a more detailed index see Evidence
  Ordinary actions, 11430
  Examination of witnesses and order of evidence, 11485, 11486
  Exceptions:
    Errors in decisions, time to except, 10949
    General provisions, 11536–11548 See Exceptions
  Instructions of court, 11495
Findings of court or jury:
  Facts found by court, 11435
  Matter in abatement and matter in bar distinguished, 11569
  Hearing of motions and demurrers, 11439
  Instructions to jury, 11491–11495
  Interlocutory questions, hearing, 11486
TRIAL OF CIVIL ACTIONS—Continued

Issues:
Issues of fact, how tried, 11426-11429
Issues of law, how and when tried, 11426-11429
Joinder, 10961, 10966
Raised by amendment of pleadings after verdict, 11569
Judgment on merits, general provisions, 11563, 11567-11621

Jurisdiction:
Care and conduct after submission of case, 11497-11507
Discharge, reasons, 11500
Discharge of sick juror, effect, 11490
Drawing and summons for special term of district court, 10782, 10788
Evidence used on retiring, 11503
Fees of jurors, 10846
Findings, 11513, 11514, 11569
Food and lodging, 11507
Impossibility of obtaining as ground for change of venue, 11408(5)
Instructions by court, 11491-11495, 11506
Issues of fact tried, 11429
Jury as witness, 11496-b1
Oath, 11471-d1
Polling, 11509, 11510
Retirement of deliberation, 11497, 11503
Selection from petit jurors:
Challenges, 11460-11476
Clerk to draw names, 11459, 11477-11482
Separation before submission of case, advice by court, 11498
View of premises, 11496
Waiver by parties, 11429, 11519
Jury fee, 11629
Mistakes corrected by further testimony, 11505
New trial, motion heard, 10797, 11549-11561
Notice of trial, when required, 11438
Penal provisions, 13297-13299

Place of trial:
Change of venue, 11408-11425
General provisions, 11034-11054
Postponement, 11188 See Continuances
Probate matters, 11833, 11834
Procedure after jury sworn, 11485, 11486
Referee fees, 11830
Reference of issues, 11520-11535
Report of trial, contents required, certification, 10807, 11456-11458, 11629-11641
Retrial of cases, 11501, 11506, 11596
Separate trials, 11437
Superior court, 10716, 10724, 10734
Suspension, ground, 11265
Trial by court, 11581
Trial term, 11436, 11436-d1
Verdicts, 11483, 11508-11518
Will contests, 11863-11866

TRIAL OF CIVIL ACTIONS IN JUSTICE COURT
Change of venue, 10512, 10513, 10537-10539
Commencement, 10529
Continuances, 10630-10633
Default and dismissal of action, 10543-10548
Judgment, 10557
Jury trial, 10562-10564
New trial, 10569-10569, 10555, 10612
Trial if jury not demanded, 10542
Verdict, 10566-10568

TRIAL OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS
Amendment of indictment, 13746-13748
Arguments, 13847-13849, 13890, 13895
Case resubmitted to grand jury, 13896, 13874
Change of venue, 13810-13825

TRIAL OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS—Continued
Confession not sufficient to warrant conviction, exception, 13903
Constitutional provisions, I, 10, 11
Continuances, 13748, 13843, 13852-13854, 14025
Convicts in prison, 13768, 13769
Costs, 5191-a, 13843, 13998
Crime committed in another county:
Arrest of defendant, 13973
Defendant committed or admitted to bail, 13870
Defendant discharged if not arrested, 13872
Papers, when transmitted, 13871
Defendant committed during trial, 13875

Defendant discharged:
Crime committed in another state, detention permitted, 13869
Facts charged constituting no offense, 13874
Failure to arrest defendant for crime committed in another county, 13872
Insanity as ground, 13907
Dismissal, 14023-14027
Duties of court and jury, 13864, 13865

Evidence:
Order and manner of introducing, 13846-13855
Rules same as in civil cases, 13897 For a more detailed index see Evidence
Special principles, 13879-13904 For a more detailed index see Evidence in Criminal Cases
Exceptions, 13938-13941
Habitual criminals, 13898-13902
Impeached officers, III, 20

Insanity of defendant:
Defendant discharged or committed if found insane, 13907
Insanity after conviction and commitment, 13909, 13957
Method of trial, 13906, 13957
Proceedings suspended in case of doubt, 13905
Return to custody on being restored to reason, expense, 13908

Instructions:
Jury bound, 13885
Nature, 13850, 13876

Issues:
Demurrers, 13793-13798
Fact, 13842-13878
Plea to indictment, 13799-13805

Judgment:
Arrest of judgment, 13946-13949
Effect, 13807-13809
Entry, 13868-al
General provisions, 13950-13968

Jury:
Challenge to panel, 13828
Challenges to individual jurors, 13829-13840, 13836-b1
Challenges under multiple charges, 13836-b1
Conduct after submission of case, 13877, 13878, 13910-13914
Degree of murder decided, 12913
Delegation in charge of officer, 13877, 13878
Discharge of jury, 13850, 13866-13874, 13912
Law and facts determined in libel cases, 13262
Names read by clerk, 13839
Oath of jurors, 13841
Polling, 13828
Punishment for first degree murder fixed, 12914
Retirement for deliberation, 13877, 13878
Return after verdict, 13923
Selection, challenges, 13826-13841
Separation or keeping together before final submission, admonition by court, 13860-13863
Sickness of juror, 13859
TRIAL OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS—Continued

Jury.—Continued

Striking jurors permitted, 13836, 13838
View of premises, 13856, 13857
Mode and manner same as in civil cases, 13845
New trial, 13942–13945
Order of trial procedure, 13846–13855
Preliminary examinations, 13538–13545
Presence of defendant, when necessary, 13806
Procedure in case of proving higher offense, 13866, 13867
Prohibition law cases, 1950–1966
Questions of law and of fact, 13262, 13864
Reasonable doubt, 13917, 13918
Report, 10807, 13845
Retrial, when allowed, 13913, 13923
Seizure of conveyances with liquor, 2010(5)
Sentence suspended for feeble-mindedness, 3453–3455
Separate trials on joint indictment, 13842
Summary in superior court, 10707, 10713
Suspension for defendant’s insanity, 13905
Time to prepare for trial, 13844
Vagrants, joint trials, 13377–13379, 13383, 13392
Verdict, 13915–13932
Witnesses:
General provisions, 13879–13896
Introduction by state after notice to defendant, 13851, 13852
Juror as witness, 13858
TRIAL OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS IN JUSTICE COURT
Appeals, 13604–13608
Appearance and pleas of defendant, 13565–13568
Change of venue, 13569, 13570
Constitutional provisions, 1, 11
Defendant’s option, 13568, 13571
Discharge of jury, 13586
Jury kept together, 13585
Proceedings before jury, 13582
Retirement of jury, 13583
Selection of jury:
Challenges, 13578
Drawing of jurors, 13576, 13577
Jurors summoned, 13574
List of eighteen names made out, 13572
Names, how stricken off, 13572, 13573
Oath of jurors, 13581
Six persons on jury, 13580
Talesmen, bystanders summoned, 13579
Venire issued and served, penalty for failure to return, 13573–13575
Verdict, 13584

TRIAL TERM
Civil actions, 11436
TROLLEY RAILWAYS, See Electric Railways

TRUANCY OFFICERS
Appointment and compensation, 4419
Child labor law enforced, 1535, 1541
Cigarette law enforced, 1555
Duties, 4420
Penalty for failure to enforce law, 4421

TRUANTS
Definition, 4417
Punishment, 4418–4424
Schools, 4418, 4422

TRUCKS, See Motor Vehicles

TRUST COMPANIES
Administrator, powers and duties as, 9284–9305
Agents for estates and corporations, 9284
Articles of incorporation, 9304(9157–9159)
Assignee, powers and duties as, 9284–9305
Assignee’s rights, 9304(9253)
Bills, VIII, 8
Bonds and mortgages handled, 9284(5)
Bonds or debentures issued, 9297
Business, time and manner of commencing, 9304 (9160, 9161)
Capital stock:
Amount paid-up required, 9304(9160)
Deficiencies made good, 9304(9246–9250)
Increases, procedure, 9304(9194, 9195)
Reductions regulated, 9304(9262, 9264, 9265)
Charters, renewal, 9304(8371–8375)
Checks, bills and notes:
Acceptance for deposit when insolvent, penalty, 9304(9279, 9280)
Acceptance of drafts, limitations, 9304(9272–9274)
Bank’s liability when forged or raised, 9304(9266)
Misnomer of bank, effect, 9304(9218)
Constitutional provisions, VIII, 4–12
Control, direction, and supervision by state, 9140
Creditor’s rights, 9304(9238, 9239, 9250–9254, 9256)
Debits, 9290, 9297, 9304(9223, 9254)
Depositor’s duty to notify bank of forgery or raising of check, 9304(9266)
Deposits, 9297, 9304(9176–9182, 9193, 9201, 9239, 9258, 9267, 9268, 9279, 9280, 9285–9287)
Directors:
Compensation, 9304(9219, 9227)
Election, vacancies, tenure, 9304(9170–9173)
Liability for impaired capital stock, 9304(9250)
Loans to officers approved, 9304(9220)
Meetings, quorum, 9304(9168–9174)
Officers elected, 9304(9169)
Penal offenses, 9304(9221, 9260, 9280–9283)
Qualifications, number, oath, 9304(9163–9167)
Dissolution, 9292, 9504(9228–9243, 9260, 9277, 9283)
Dividends:
Declaration as fiduciary, 9299–9303
Declaration regulated, 9304(9265)
Penalty for payment, 9304(9283)
Drafts issued, notes and bills of exchange and securities handled, 9284(5)
Employees permitted to go armed, 12939, 12944
Establishment, 9304(9155)
Examination by the state, 9143, 9150, 9304(9226, 9231, 9236–9238, 9259)
Examinations, quarterly, by directors, 9304(9224–9227)
Executor, powers and duties as, 9284–9305
Fiduciary capacity, 9284–9305
Forfeiture of charter, 9304(9260, 9283)
Funds, diversion, 9304(9221, 9282, 9283), 9269–9271
General provisions, See Banks
Guardian, powers and duties as, 9284–9305
Insolvency:
Bill-holders preferred, VIII, 10
Penal provisions, 9304(9279, 9280)
Insurance company as trustee, 8674
Liabilities, purposes and maximum, 9297
Loans, 9273, 9304(9220, 9223), 9404–9408, 9438
Membership in federal reserve system, 9269, 9270
Mortgages, 9304(9223)
Names, words used, 9295
TRUST COMPANIES—Continued

Officers:
Compensation, 9304(9219)
Duty to keep and transmit correct list, 9304(9255–9257)
Endorsement of negotiable instruments, 9502
Liability on notes, 9304(9221)
Loans to officers, 9304(9220)
Penal offenses, 9304(9221, 9260, 9280–9283)
Use of funds or deposits, 9304(9220)

Organization, 9275, 9276, 9304

Penalties, civil, 9304(9230, 9238, 9239, 9260, 9283)
Penalties, criminal, 9304(9219)
Penalties, for not reporting, 9304(9230, 9281)
Penalty for entering with intent to rob, 13002
Penalty for not reporting, 9304(9230, 9281)

Power as to mortgages and judgments, 11897–11900
Sale of real estate in Iowa, 11879–11881

Reserve fund to be kept, 9304(9196–9199, 9261)

Reports:
Examination, quarterly, 9304(9224–9227)
False reports, penalty, 9304(9282)
List of officers and directors, 9304(9257)
Penalty for not reporting, 9304(9230, 9251)
Publication in newspaper, 9304(9232, 9233)
Quarterly call statements, 9304(9228, 9229)

Report as fiduciary, 9305
Special reports, 9304(9234), 9305
Reserve fund to be kept, 9304(9201), 9270
Safe deposit business, 9284(6)

Shares of stock:
Taxation, 9944(5)
Transfers, 9304(9192)
Voting when held in trust, 9299

Specie payments, VIII, 11
State's power to supervise and close up, 9304(9235–9243, 9283)

Statement, quarterly, penal provisions, 9304(9228–9231, 9281, 9282)

Statutes applicable, 9304

Stockholders:
Assessment, how enforced, 9304(9246–9249, 9252)
Election of directors, 9304(9170–9173)
Liability, VIII, 9; 9304(9251–9254, 9259)
List kept for inspection, 9304(9255, 9256)
Records, VIII, 8
Voting power, 9289, 9304(9175)

Surplus fund, 9301, 9303
Tax on inheritances, liability, 7389
Trust property kept separate, 9290
Trustee, powers and duties as, 9284–9305

TRUST DEEDS, See Deeds of Trust

TRUST FUNDS OR PROPERTY—Continued

Investment—Continued
County treasurer's duty, 12784–12786
Generally, 12772–12775

Investor's duty under court's order, 12774
Security subject to court's order, 12773

Mandamus proceedings, 12440, 12445
Money received to use of another, interest rate, 9404(4)

Proceeds of life insurance policy, 8674
Proceeds of sale of lost property, 12213
Property to be held by state, municipal corporation, or certain institutions, 10185–10197, 10211–10213

Real property, trust by operation of law, 10049
Seizure by sheriff, 12777

TRUSTEES

Accounts verified, 12070
Actions prosecuted, 10968

Appointment:
Appointment by will or court, 11876
Banks and trust companies, 9284
General provision, 10764

Appointment for:
Agricultural warehouses, local supervisory boards, 9781, 9782
Church corporations, 8589, 8595–8599
Establishment of certain institutions, bond, 10189
Ousted corporations, 12432–12439
Railroads, 8053, 8149
River front improvement commission, 5819, 5822, 5823

Works entitled to compensation, 1409, 1410, 1421(3), 1436, 1473

Bequests subject to tax, 7386

Bills of exchange, presentment, 9606

Bonds:
Approval by clerk, 11832(1), 11838–11840
Banks and trust companies, 9286, 9291
Premium paid out of funds with court's approval, 12764

Recording by foreign appointee, 11879
Reduction, 9286

Requirement, 11876

Compensation, 1410, 9291
Compensation, itemization and affidavit, 12065-d1–12065-d3

Contracts to fix price of water power, 7781

Control and removal by court, 11876

Control of property by court when involved in litigation, 12776, 12777

Conveyances of real estate:
General provisions, 11950
Legalization when prior to certain years, 10394, 10395, 10406

Corporation stock voted, 8391, 9343
Death of trustee, effect, 9287

Deposits:
Money with clerk, 12778–12781
Moneys and assets in banks, 9285–9287
Discharge, 12073, 12780

Duties under inheritance tax law, 7309, 7312, 7327–7329 For a more detailed index see Tax, Inheritance

Execution levied on property, 11660

Executor forbidden to act for, 12058

Foreign trustees:
Acts affecting real estate in Iowa legalized, 10391, 10394, 10395, 10406

Conveyances legalized, 10400, 10401

Power as to mortgages and judgments, 11897–11900

Sale of real estate in Iowa, 11879–11881
TRUSTEES—Continued

Insurance, mutual, 9029-9068
Labor claims preferred against property in their hands, 11717-11721
Law applicable in bills of lading cases, 8295
Liability on insurance policies, 8907
Loans by insurance companies, 8649, 8650
Mortgages, marginal releases legalized, 10391
Notice received of dishonor of negotiable instruments, 9562
Penal offense, 8053
Powers and duties of banks, 9291
Reports, 11837, 12070, 12780
Sales:
Real estate by foreign appointees, 11879-11881
Sale in bankruptcy, 10010
Taxation, 6956, 6993

TRUSTEES TO MANAGE CEMETERY FUNDS

Appointment, 10198
Bond and oath, 10204, 10205
Cities, towns, and townships, 10211-10213
Clerk's duty, 10205
County auditor as trustee, 10209, 10210
Expenses, 10206
Investment of funds, 10203
Loans, security, 10202
Moneys or property, tax exempt, 10198
Petition, contents, 10199
Receipts executed and filed, 10201
Removal, vacancy filled, 10208
Report, annual, 10207
Surplus fund, how used, 10200

TRUSTS

Evidence in prosecutions, 11268(2)
Hydraulic or hydroelectric companies, 7791

TUBERCULOSIS

Bovine tuberculosis:
See also main index head Bovine Tuberculosis
Eradication, 2654-2704
Killing animals, expense, 2652
Ordinance on tuberculosis tests, 5748, 5749
Testing of herds, 5747
Hospitals approved and inspected by board of control, 5373
Infected persons committed to sanatoriums, 5374
Patients segregated and detained for violation of hospital rules, 5375
Poor persons entitled to care, 5389

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUMS

Establishment by counties, 5360(6) See County Hospitals
State sanatorium, 3385-3401

TURPENTINE—Continued

Penal provisions, 3047-3053
Reports by dealers, 3055
Requirements, 3187
Rules of construction, 3029
Substitutes, 3190

UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION

Contracts and agreements void, 9889
Corporation's permit revoked, business enjoined, 9892, 9893
Definition, 9885
Enforcement of law, 9890, 9891
Penalties, civil and criminal, 9888, 9892
Remedies, other, 9894
Revocation of permit, 9892

UNIFORM, ARMY

Penalty for wearing, 463

UNIFORM STATE LAWS

Bills of lading law, 8245-8299
Limited partnership law, 9806-9863
Negotiable instruments law, 9461-9660
Sales act, 9930-10007
State commission on, 65-68
Warehouse receipts law, 9661-9718

UNITED STATES

Aid given:
Agricultural college and experiment station, 4031, 4034
Farm aid associations, 2932
Maternity and infancy, 3999-4004
Vocational education in Iowa, 3837-3849
Vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons, 3850-3857
Definition, 63(15)
Indian schools—contract for, 4122-c1
Federal taxes—lien, 5176
Jurisdiction in Iowa, 2, 4
Lands acquired and sold in Iowa, 4, 89, 97
Property in Iowa:
Condemnation of private property by state, 7804, 7805
Tax exempt, 6944(1)

UNITED STATES BONDS

Swamp land indemnity paid to Iowa, 146

UNITED STATES BONDS

Tax exemption, 6956, 7007
UNIVERSITIES, See Colleges and Universities

UNIVERSITY, STATE
Appropriations in monthly installments, 3940
Bacteriological and epidemiological laboratory, 2191(4), 3952, 3953
Child welfare research station, 3950, 3951
Colonel of cadets, 3939
Courses of instruction, 3946, 3947
Degrees and diplomas granted, 3947
Departments, 3946
Entrance requirements, 3946, 3947
Funds:
- Losses audited, VII, 3; 4479
- Permanent fund, IX, 2, 5; 3921 (7), 4479

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY
Definition and punishment, 13339–13341
Penalty for riotous assembly, 13347
Suppression, 13342–13346

USURY
Assignee's rights against usurer, 9409
Definition, 9406
Forfeiture barred by legalizing act in certain cases, 10404
Loan sharks, 6996 See also Loan Business and also Interest
Penalty, civil, 9407
Penalty, criminal, 9408
Prohibited to building and loan associations, 9314, 9330
Railroad bonds, 7932

VACANCIES IN NOMINATIONS
Law applicable, 604–615

VACANCIES IN OFFICE
Appointees to fill, oath, 1052, 1107, 1125, 1150, 1154
Canvas of election to fill, 885
Causes, 1082, 1087, 1114, 1117, 1146
Constitutional provisions, XI, 6
Definition, 1146
Elections to fill, 505, 509, 1155–1158
Filling vacancies, 1152
General assembly, 1149
Governor's power to fill, IV, 10
Nominees, how chosen, 608–611
Notice, to whom given, 1149–1151
Notification of officer empowered to fill, 1151
Persons not eligible to fill, 1153
Possession of vacant office, by whom taken, 1147
Record in election book, 1082, 1087
Resignations, 1148
State boards, 1150
Term of holders, 511, 517, 1155, 1156

VACCINATION
Requirement, 6846

VACCINES
Information prepared by state board of health, 2220 (2d)
Manufacture by state, 4042–4044
Stations for distribution, 2191 (11)

VAGRANCY
Definitions, 13371, 13372
Entering unoccupied public building, 13374
Imprisonment of vagrants:
- Employment while confined, 13387
- Hard labor, 13385, 13388
Officers conspiring to increase fees for services in vagrancy cases punished, 13394
Penalties for vagrancy, 13372–13395

Procedures in such cases:
- Complaint, warrant, and arrest, 13375, 13376
- Conviction, record made, and commitment, 13379
- Discharge from jail on bail, 13382
- Fees of officers, 13392, 13393
- Hearing, judgment, expenses, 13383–13386
- Safety for good behavior taken, breach, 13378, 13380, 13381
- Taking before magistrate, 13377
VALUE  
Definition, 8297, 10005

VARIANCE  
Failure of proof not variance, 11180  
Material and immaterial variance between pleadings and proof, effect, 11177–11179

VASECTOMY  
Patients at state institutions, 2437-cl-2437-c22

VAULTS  
Plumbing connections, 5775

VEGETABLES  
Bushel measure, 3236  
Sale by dry measure, 3237

VEHICLES  
Inspection when loaded with sold commodities, 3250  
Law of the road, 5019–5079, 5079-bl–5079-b4  
For a more detailed index see Motor Vehicle Use of Highways  
Nonmotors—lights, 5045-dl  
Penalty for injuring, 13091  
Regulation, municipal, 5970, 5971  
Seizure and sale when transporting liquor or narcotics, 2000–2016, 3161, 3162  
Tax on peddlers’ vehicles, 7174  
Taxation, 6953(11)

VENDEE AND VENDOR, See Buyer and also Seller

VENEREAL DISEASES  
Action for damages against venereal, 2308  
Certificates of freedom from infection prohibited, 2307  
Definition, 2280  
Detention hospitals, 2289–2294  
Druggists to keep record of remedies sold, 2306  
Enforcement of law, 2191(12, 16, 17), 2287, 2288  
Examinations, fee, 2297–2299, 2311  
Identification of venereals kept secret, penalty, 2285, 2305, 2306  
Infectiousness, test, 2296  
Information and reports confidential, 2305  
Information circulars, 2220(2d), 2286  
Inspection of suspected cases, 2310  
Isolation of infected persons, expenses, 2288, 2295, 2296, 2300, 2312  
Names of venereals reported, 2283, 2285  
Parents responsible for minors, 2304  
Penal provisions, 2308, 2309, 2316, 13192  
Prophylactic treatment of eyes of new born, exceptions, 2313–2315  
Release of venereals on bond, 2301–2303  
Reports, 2281, 2283, 2285

VENIRE  
Issuance by justice, 13573  
Penalty for failure to return, 13575  
Service and return, 13574

VENTILATION  
Housing law requirements, 6338–6354, 6358  
For a more detailed index see Housing Law  
Shops and factories, 1482–1494

VENUE  
Change of venue:  
Civil actions, 11408–11425  
Criminal actions, 13810–13825  
Justice court cases, 10537–10539  
Civil actions, 11034–11064  
For a more detailed index see Place of Bringing Actions  
Criminal actions, 13448–13457

VENUE—Continued  
Justice court cases, 10504–10515  
Superior court cases, 10716

VERBAL WILLS  
Validity, 11850, 11851

VERDICTS IN CIVIL ACTIONS  
Action of replevin, 12192  
Amount of recovery assessed, 11515  
Court open to receive, 11504  
Filing and recording by clerk, 11518  
Findings, special, 11513, 11514  
Form, what sufficient, 11517  
General verdict:  
General provisions, 11511–11514  
Real action, 12246  
Joint or several verdicts, 11516  
Judgment on verdict, 11575, 11576  
Justice court, 10555–10558  
Majority verdict by agreement, 11483  
Polling of jury, 11509, 11510  
Receipt on Sunday, 10819  
Rendition in open court, 11508  
Sealed verdict, 11510  
Setting aside by court, 11514  
Special verdict:  
Finding of facts by court, 11485  
General provisions, 11512–11514, 11527  
Real action, 12245  
Writing signed by foreman, 11508

VERDICTS IN CRIMINAL CASES  
Acquittal in case of reasonable doubt, 13917  
Acquittal on ground of insanity, commitment of defendant, 13932  
Certainty required, 13928  
Conviction in case of reasonable doubt as to degree, 13918  
Defendant discharged on acquittal, 13931  
Degree of murder stated, 12913  
Discharge of jury for disagreement, 13930  
Finding included offense, 13920  
Finding offense of different degree, 13919  
General verdict, 13915  
Informal verdict, 13927  
Jury polled, 13929  
Justice court, 13584  
Motion to set aside, 13858  
Presence of defendant, when necessary, 13924  
Punishment for first degree murder fixed, 12914  
Reading and entry, 13930  
Reconsideration if insufficient, 13926  
Rendition, 13925  
Return of jury, roll call, 13923  
Special verdict, 13915  
Verdict against one of several, 13921  
Verdict as to several defendants, 13922

VERDICTS OF CORONER’S JURY  
Law applicable, 5208, 5209

VERIFICATION  
Pleadings, 11160–11171

VESSELS, See Boats and Vessels

VESTED RIGHTS  
Effect of abandonment of special charter of city, 6942  
Riparian owners and owners of water power, 5819

VETERANS, WAR  
Guardianship, 12644-cl–12644-c21  
Memorial buildings and monuments, 483–502  
Preference for appointments, 1159–1165  
Tax exemption, 6944(6), 6946–6949
VETERINARIANS
Accredited veterinarians, 2680
Assistants in department of agriculture, 2645–2650
Change of residence, notice, 2776, 2798
Definition of practice, 2764, 2765
Degrees, unlawful use, 2771
Enforcement of law, 2591(7)
Evidence of practice, 2770
Examinations taken, 2772(3), 2774, 2786–2792
Exempt from jury service, 10843
Fees paid, 2773
Hog cholera serum and virus, compensation, 2721, 2742
Intoxicating liquors used, 2136(11), 2137
Licenses:
Display in office, 2768
Fee paid, 2773
Forgery and fraud, 2803–2805
Form, 2767
Reciprocal agreements with other states, 2794–2797
Registration, 2775
Reinstatement, 2769-bl
Renewal, 2769
Required for practice, 2766
Requirements for license, 2772
Revocation, 2640, 2742
Revocation proceedings, grounds, 2799–2799-d6
Penal offenses, 2640, 2743, 2803–2807
Prescriptions, 3147, 3154, 3170–3172, 3177
Stallions and jacks examined, report, 2622, 2630, 2635
State veterinarian, See Department of Agriculture
Tuberculin tests, 2678–2681

VETERINARY EXAMINERS
Appointment, 2777
Compensation, 2780, 2799–d6
Examinations conducted, records, 2772(3), 2790–2793
Meetings and quorum, 2784
Quarters, 2783
Reciprocal agreements with other states recommended, 2794–2797
Representation at national meetings, 2785
Supplies, 2782
term of office, 2778
Vacancies, 2779

VETERINARY INSURANCE
Authority to write, 8940(4)

VETO
Governor’s power, 50
Mayor’s power, 5178

VIADUCTS
City manager’s duties, 6669(9)
Construction by highway commission, 4755-d1
Liens of mechanics, 10276
Penalty for injuring by explosive, 12963
Powers of cities, 5910–5925, 6768
Specifications, 5916

VILLAGES
Definition, 5623
Election precincts, 725
Names changed, procedure, 5474–5481
School organization, 4141, 4182 See School Districts
Theaters and moving pictures, 5583

VINEGAR
Adulterations, 3043, 3044
Coloring, 3064
Contracts or sales in violation of law invalid, 3056
Definitions, 3029, 3058(39–43)
Duties of department of agriculture, 3030–3032
Enforcement of law, 3050–3053
Goods for sale in other states, 3054
Inspection, 3031–3036
Labeling, 3037–3042, 3070
Licenses of dealers, 3045, 3046
Penal provisions, 3047–3053
Reports by dealers, 3055
Supplements to child’s name, 304
Birth records of institutions, 2375, 2407–2409, 3661-a31
Birth reports, 2400, 2403, 3661-a31
Death certificates:
Alteration, 2406
Blank placed in caskets, 2413
Fee, 2417
Report of casket sales, record, 2411–2413
Stillborn children, 2405
Death records of institutions, 2407–2409, 3661-a32
Definition, 2384(3)
Divorces, 2421–2425
Enforcement of law, 2191(14), 2434, 2435
Information, duty to furnish, 2414
Information prepared by state board of health, 2220(24)
Marriages:
Certified copies of records, fees, 2426, 2427
Record and report, 2421–2425
Penal provisions, 2436, 2437
Records, state:
Certified copies as evidence, 2431
Certified copies, fee, 2426
Federal census bureau free to copy, 2429
Free certified copies, 2432
Penalty for falsifying, 2436
Search, fee, 2427
Registration districts, 2385, 2386
Registration of physicians, undertakers, and casket dealers, 2410
Registration system to be exclusive, 2432
Registrars, local:
Appointment and tenure, 2389
Birth certificates made out, 2401–2403
Burial or removal permits issued, 2324, 2327–2329, 2335
Death certificates filed, 2319
Deputies, duties, 2390, 2396
Duties in general, 2394
Fees, 2417–2420
Removal, 2392
Report of doubtful deaths, 2322
VITAL STATISTICS—Continued

Registrars, local—Continued
  Reports, fee, 2394(9, 10), 2418
  Subregistrars, duties, 2391, 2395, 2396
  Supervision, 2393
  Transit permit for shipping dead body, 2333

Registrar, state:
  Accounting for fees, 2430
  Designation, 2387
  Duties in general, 2393
  Fees for certified copies and search of records, 2426, 2427
  Genealogy records filed, 2415, 2416
  Information required, 2414
  Paternity, reports furnished to, 12667-a53
  Payment of local registrars certified, 2420
  Quarters and equipment, 2388
  Reports of maternity hospitals, 3661-a31, 3661-a32
  Violations investigated, 2433

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, STATE BOARD FOR
  Advisory committee, state, 3843, 3847
  Advisory committees, local, 3845
  Disabled persons, rehabilitation, duties of board, 3851–3857
  Disbursements, 3848
  Duties in general, 3840
  Executive officer and assistants, 3839
  Federal and state aid schools approved, 3841
  General provisions, See State Boards
  Members, 3838
  Part-time schools, 4293–4295
  Reports, biennial, 3848, 3849
  Salaries and expenses, 3847

VOCATIONAL TRAINING
  Children in juvenile home, 3698
  Consolidated schools, 4184
  Education to be promoted, 3832(5)
  Law applicable, 3837–3849
  Reform schools, 3688
  School gardens and farms, 4440–4445

VOTERS
  Absent voters’ law, 927–962
  Entitled to vote when in polling place, 791-a1
  Instructions, 786–789
  Nominations by petition, 648, 675
  Participation in elections, See Elections, subhead “Voters”
  Penalties for bribery and corruption, 12363–12391
  Qualifications, II, 1, 4, 5; 5023
  Registration, 678–718, 718-b1–718-b23 See Registration of Voters
  Sick voters registered, 706, 954

VOTING, ILLEGAL
  Penalty, 647

VOTING MACHINE COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF
  Appointment and term, 907
  Compensation, 908
  Duties, 908, 910

VOTING MACHINES
  Law applicable to purchase and use, 904–926

VOUCHERS, STATE
  Inspection, 1225

WAGERS
  Contracts void, 9442
  Penalties, 13202, 13216
  Seizure and forfeiture after hearing and order of court, 13203–13209

WAGES
  Assignment, 9427, 9454, 9455
  Effect of absence for voting, 826, 827
  Exempt from execution, 11763–11765, 11769
  Inmates of state institutions, 3328–3329
  Judgment for wages not stayed, 11706
  Miners, 1322, 1323
  Payment by railroads, 7990, 7991
  Preferred claim against:
    Creditors in assignment, 12732
    Estate of decedent, 11971
    Execution creditor, 11717–11721
    Property seized by law, 11717–11721
    Receiver, 12719(3)
  Report of labor commissioner, 1513(4)
  Wife’s rights, 10461, 10465

WAGONS
  Lights, 5045-d1
  Regulation, municipal, 5970

WALLS
  Penalty for injury to public walls, 13082

WALLS IN COMMON
  Attaching fixtures, 10172
  Beams and joists, 10167
  Cavities not to be made, 10172
  Contracts, evidence, guardian’s authority, 10174
  Contribution by adjoining owner, 10163, 10164
  Definition, 10164, 10171
  Disputes between owners not to delay building, bonds required, 10173
  Flues and bearings, 10167
  Height of wall raised at adjoining owner’s expense, rebuilding required in certain cases, contribution, 10168–10170
  Openings, 10165, 10172
  Paying for share of wall just inside neighbor’s line, 10171
  Placing wall on neighbor’s land permitted, openings prohibited, 10163, 10165
  Repairs, expense, 10166
  Walls between buildings, presumption, 10165

WANDERERS
  Penalties for vagrancy, 13371

WAR DEBS
  State’s power to contract, VII, 4

WAR VETERANS
  Memorial buildings and monuments, 483–502
  Preferred for appointments, 1159–1165
  Tax exemptions, 6944(6), 6945–6949

WAREHOUSE CERTIFICATES
  Acceptance, effect, 9765
  Amount, limitation, 9769
  Application by grain owners, 9761
  Assignment recorded, 9777, 9781, 9782
  “Board duplicates”, 9770
  Condition precedent to issuance, 9771
  Contents, 9707, 9708
  Definition of term, 9752
  Duplicates, penalty, 9802
  Duplicates filed and indexed by recorder, 9775–9778
  Effect of termination of tenant’s lease, 9774
  Group certificates, 9786, 9787
WAREHOUSE CERTIFICATES—Continued

Holders protected, 9779-9784

Indorsement, 9805

Local board, 9753, 9755

Penalty when fraudulent, 9801

Sealer, 9769

Negotiable certificates, 9774, 9782

Negotiation, 9805

Nonnegotiable certificates, marking, 9772, 9773, 9782

Penal provisions, 9801, 9803

Prohibited terms, 9768

Sale, 9805

Transfer, 9805

Trustee certificates, 9782

Void provisions, 9774

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS—Continued

Actions:

Counterclaims, set-offs and suits in equity, 9718

Nondelivery of goods, defenses, 9669, 9676-9679, 9696

Alteration, effect, 9673

Attachment, 9666, 9702

Bankruptcy, effect, 9716

Bonded warehouse receipts, 9736-9742

Cancellation of bonded warehouse receipts, 9742

Consideration, definition, 9718

Contents, 9665, 9666, 9669, 9737, 9738

Date of issue, 9662(2)

Definition and meaning of terms, 9718

Delivery of goods without getting receipt, penalty, 9714

Destruction, court's power, 9674, 9712, 9740

Documents of title to goods, negotiability, 9565-9569, 10006 For a more detailed index see Sales of Personal Property, subhead "Negotiable documents of title" Drafts attached, acceptance by banks, 9272-9274

Duplicate receipts:

Effect, 9675

Marking required, penalty, 9666, 9712

Prohibited to bonded warehouses, 9740

Duress or coercion, effect, 9707, 9716

Equity rules applicable, 9716

Form of receipts:

Description of goods, 9662(8), 9680

Essential terms, 9662

Permissible terms, 9663

Statement of charges, 9690

Fraud, 9673, 9708, 9709, 9712, 9716

Holders:

Holder for security of receipt, 9706

Holder of receipt defined, 9718

Purchaser for value in good faith, 9707-9709, 9715

Rights by negotiation, 9701

Right to delivery of goods, how lost, 9665, 9669, 9673, 9674, 9679, 9696

Rights, when not defeated by fraud, 9707, 9708, 9715

Rights by transfer, 9699, 9702-9704

Indorsement:

Effect, warranties, 9704

Negotiable receipts, 9669(3), 9697, 9698

Nonnegotiable receipts, 9669(2), 9699

Transferee's right to compel, 9703

Indorner not liable as guarantor, 9705

Issuance of receipts:

Authority of warehousemen, 9661

False or fraudulent receipts by bonded warehouse, 9751

Originals of bonded warehouses, 9736

Penal provisions, 9710-9713

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS—Continued

Law rules applicable, 9716

Liens, how defeated, penalty, 9662(9), 9709, 9715

Loss, court's power, 9674, 9712, 9740

Misdescription, 9680

Misrepresentation, effect, 9716

Mistake, effect, 9707, 9716

Mortgage or pledge, 9706, 9708

Negotiable receipts:

Bonded warehouse receipts, 9741

Cancellation or marking upon delivery of goods or part of goods, exception, penalty, 9671, 9672, 9696, 9709, 9714

Creditor's remedies to reach, 9686

Definition, 9665

Duplicate receipts, effect, 9666, 9675

Indorsement, 9669(3)

Lien charges stated, 9690

Marking of duplicates, 9666

Negotiation, effect, 9679, 9707, 9700, 9701

Provisions of sales act, 9956-9969, 10005

Surrender necessary before attachment or levy on goods, 9685

Transfer, effect, 9699, 9702-9704

Void provisions, 9665

Negotiation:

Effect, 9700

Enjoined in certain cases, 9685, 9686

Negotiation by delivery and indorsement, 9697, 9698

Penalty for negotiation of receipt for mortgaged or unowned goods, 9715

Persons permitted to effect, 9700

Subsequent negotiation after sale, mortgage, or pledge of goods or receipts, effect, 9708

Transferee's right to compel, 9703

Validity not impaired by fraud, mistake, or duress, exception, 9707, 9708

Vendor's lien or right of stoppage in transit defeated, 9709

Warranties, 9704

Nonexistence of goods, penalty, 9680

Nonnegotiable receipts:

Bonded warehouses, 9738

Definition, 9664

Effect of attachment or levy, 9702

Effect of indorsement, 9690

Indorsement, 9669(2)

Marking required, 9667

Transfer, effect, 9699, 9702-9704

Numbering, 9662(3)

Originals of bonded warehouses, 9736

Penal provisions, 9710-9715, 9751, 13058

Persons entitled to delivery of goods, 9662(4), 9664, 9665, 9668, 9689, 9763, 9764, 9699-9704, 9707-9709 See "Holders' above Purchasers, 9718 See "Holders' above

Rate of storage charges, 9662(5)

Security for payment of debt, 9706, 9718

Seller's lien, how defeated, penalty, 9709, 9715

Seller's right of stoppage in transit, 9709

Signatures, 9662(7)

Terms, essential and permissible, 9662, 9663, 9680, 9690

Title or right to possession of goods:

Adverse claimants, 9677, 9678

Claim of third person no excuse for not delivering goods, exceptions, 9669, 9679, 9696

Conveyance by negotiation or transfer of receipt, 9701, 9702

Mortgagee or pledgee, 9706, 9708, 9715

Owners indicated in receipt, 9662(8), 9718

Reasonable time allowed warehouseman to determine validity of adverse claims, 9678
WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS—Continued
Title or right to possession of goods—Continued
Want of title, effect on negotiation of receipt, 9715
Warehouseman's title, 9662(8), 9676, 9687, 9713
Transfer, effects, 9699, 9702-9704
Use as collateral security, 9706, 9718
Warranties:
Duplicate receipt, 9675
Effect of accepting payment of debt by holder for security of receipt, 9706
Warranties on sale of receipt, 9704
WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS LAW
Construction, 9716
Definition of terms, 9718
Sales act not meant to repeal, 10007
WAREHOUSEMAN'S LIEN
Amount stated in receipt, 9662(9)
Charges stated in receipts, 9690
Claims included, 9687
Effect on receipts, 9662(9)
Enforcement by other remedies, 9695
Loss, 9689
Notice of claim due given to persons interested, 9693, 9694
Perishable and hazardous goods, effect of sale, 9694, 9696
Property subject to lien, 9688
Sale of goods by auction advertised, effect of sale, 9693, 9694, 9696
Satisfaction before delivery of goods, 9668(1), 9676, 9691, 9693
WAREHOUSEMEN
Agents:
Law applicable, 9716
Penal offenses, 9710-9715
Common carriers:
Charges to be reasonable, 8048
Liability after notice to consignee, 8153-8155
Contract liability, 9663
Definition, 9718
Duties in general:
Cancellation of receipt, exception, 9671, 9672, 9696
Care of goods, 9663, 9681-9684
Delivery by order of court, 9674
Delivery of goods upon demand, conditions, excuse for refusal, 9668, 9669-9674, 9676-9679, 9684, 9685, 9691, 9693
Excuse for not delivering goods, 9676-9679
Keeping goods for holder of receipt, 9701, 9702
Notice served on persons interested for claim due on lien, 9693
Proceeds from sale of goods for lien, how disposed of, 9693, 9694
Duties under bonded warehouses act:
Agreement to comply with law, 9722
Agricultural products to be received, 9729
Bonds filed, 9723-9725, 9728
Care prescribed, 9744(6)
Contracts with depositors:
Damages for breach, 9749
Security, 9723-9725
Delivery of products, 9741
Deposits kept separate, 9731
Discrimination forbidden, 9729
Receipts given, 9736-9740
Records kept, 9743
Reports made, 9743
Duties under unbonded agricultural warehouses act, 9768
For a more detailed index see Warehouses, Unbonded, subhead "Owners"
WAREHOUSEMEN—Continued
Employees, penal offenses, 9710-9715
Expenses incurred:
Amount stated in receipt, 9662(9)
Charges covered by lien, 9687
Justification for delivery of goods, 9669-9672, 9709
Liability:
Altered receipts, 9673
Damage due to omission from receipt, 9662
Duplicate receipts, 9675
Failure to cancel receipt upon delivery of goods, 9671, 9672
Failure to mark receipts, 9666, 9667
Holder of lost receipt, 9674
Misdelivery of goods, 9670
Misdescription of goods, 9680
Nondelivery of goods, defenses, 9676-9679
Nonexistence of goods, 9680
Refusal to deliver goods, exceptions, 9676-9679, 9690
Licenses required, 9722, 9728, 9734
Officers' offenses, 9710-9715
Owners of unbonded agricultural warehouses, 9752
Penal offenses, 9710-9715, 9751
Powers and duties under warehouse receipts law, 9661
Remedies against depositor, 9692
Taxation, 6964, 6973, 6974
WAREHOUSES
Construction and control by cities, 5902
Depositors:
Liabilities, 9687-9692
Penal offense, 9715
Right to delivery of goods, 9668, 9679
Title to commingled goods, 9682-9684
Transfer of title to warehouseman, 9676
Grounds, public, how used, 6739
Location on railroad, 8169-8176
Penal provisions:
Breaking and entering, 13001, 13003, 13004
Burning, 12991-b2
Railway liable for destruction, 8170
Taxation, 6965
WAREHOUSES, BONDED
Accounts, examination, 9746
Agricultural products stored:
Care prescribed, 9744(6)
Definition of term, 9719
Delivery on demand, 9741
Examination and inspection, 9733, 9745
Grading of fungible products, 9733
Intermingling of fungible products, 9732
Separate keeping, 9731
Standards of value or quality, 9737(7), 9739
Authority of railroad commissioners, 9744
Classification, 9744(5)
Definition and meaning of terms, 9719
Delivery of products on demand, 9741
Depositors:
Action on bond for damages, 9749
Contracts, 9723
Law applicable, 9730
Request as to receipt, 9738
Rights, 9731, 9732, 9741
Deposits kept separate or mingled, 9731
Discrimination forbidden, 9729
Fees payable, 9726
Fitness for storage purposes, 9744(4)
Fungible products:
Inspection and grading, 9733
Intermingling, 9732
Inspection, 9744(2), 9750
WAREHOUSES, BONDED—Continued

Licenses to classify, grade or weigh:
Fees payable, 9726
Issuance by commissioners, 9734
Names of licensees published, 9750
Suspension or revocation, 9735

Licenses to conduct:
Conditions precedent, 9722–9725
Duration, 9727
Federal licenses, 9725, 9733
Fees payable, 9726
Penal provisions, 9751
Renewal, 9727
Suspension or revocation, 9747, 9748

Liens, 9737(10), 9741
Locations published, 9750
Names:
Conditions precedent to use, 9728
Penal provision, 9751
Publication, 9750
Penal offenses, 9751
Presumption attending storage, 9730
Receipts for storage:
Cancellation, 9742
Contents, 9737, 9738
Duplicates, when forbidden, 9740
Issuance required, 9736
Lost or destroyed receipts, 9740
Nonnegotiable, when, 9738
Omission from receipt, 9738
Penal provision, 9751
Rules and regulations, 9743
Reports, 9743
Records kept, examination, 9743

WAREHOUSES, UNBONDED—Continued

Abuses, how corrected, 9792–9794
Certificates received for grain in storage, 9767

For a more detailed index see Warehouse Certificates
Construction and maintenance, 9790
Definition and meaning of terms, 9752
Fees payable, 9795–9798

Grain stored:
Definition of term, 9752
Delivery to certificate holder, excuse, 9783
Delivery without getting certificate, penalty, 9803
Grading, 9764
Inspection, 9765
Insurance, 9779, 9780
Liens, 9777(7, 8), 9780, 9783(1)
Mortgage, unlawful, 9804
Penal provisions, 9803, 9804
Protection, 9790
Unlawful sale or mortgage, penalty, 9804
Group organizations, fee, 9785, 9789, 9798

Holders of certificates:
Assignment to local board as trustee, 9781
Holders of group certificates, 9785
Protection by insurance, 9780
Right to delivery, 9783, 9784
Inspection, 9765
Insurance, 9779, 9780
Licenses of local boards, 9785
Locks, penalty for breaking, 9766, 9800

Owners:
Appeals from local board, 9791–9794
Care, degree required, 9758
Complaints against owners, 9792
Definition of term, 9752
Duty to deliver grain, 9783
Excuse for not delivering grain, proof, 9784
Fees payable, 9795–9798

WAREHOUSES, UNBONDED—Continued

Owners—Continued
Joint liability, 9785–9787
Penal offenses, 9800–9804
Pooling permitted, 9785–9789
Penal provisions, 9800–9804
Pooling permitted, fee, 9785, 9789, 9798
Rules and regulations, 9790

Sealers:
Action appealed from, 9792–9794
Appointment, 9762
Bond and oath, 9763
Certificates issued, 9769
Definition of term, 9752
Duplicate certificates issued, 9775
Duties in general, 9764–9766, 9771, 9789
Fees, 9797
Penal offenses, 9801
Powers as peace officers, fees, 9762, 9797
Powers in general, 9789
Seals and locks, 9766, 9800
Suitability, 9771

Supervisory boards:
Action appealed from, 9791–9794
Application for appointment, 9754
Application for pool transmitted, 9788
Appointment, 9753
Certificates issued, 9753, 9755, 9782
Compensation, 9796
Complaints made, 9792
Duties in general, 9753, 9789
Fees payable, 9798
Funds, how used, 9763, 9795
License required, fees, 9755, 9798
Local sealers appointed, 9762
Name and number, 9756
Oath of office, 9758
Officers, 9760
Penal offenses, 9801
Powers as trustees, 9781, 9782
Qualifications, 9757
Record of duplicate certificates kept, 9770
Term of office, 9759
Vacancies, 9759

WARRANTS
See also City Warrants; County Warrants; Drainage Warrants; School Warrants; Search Warrants; and State Warrants
Abatement of nuisance, 12398–12400
Contempt proceedings, 12546, 12549
Execution of death sentence, 13980, 13985, 13992
Health warrants, 6847, 6850
Seizure of boats or rafts, 12559–12562

WARRANTS OF ARREST
Affidavits of informant and witnesses, 13484, 13487, 13493
Bail indorsed, 13463
Bench warrants, 13759–13767, 13772, 13953, 13964
Criminal's suspects, 5302, 5310–5213
Debtor in proceedings auxiliary to execution, 11813
Delivery of warrant, 13484, 13486
Impeached officer, 1137
Issuance by legislative officers, 24
Issuance upon preliminary information, form, contents, execution, 13459–13464, 13562–13564, 13656
Marshall's duty, 5657
Mayor's power, 5639(1)
Order for discharge of prisoner indorsed by magistrate, 13483
Service and return by sheriff, fee, 5191(2)
Vagrants, 13375–13377
DETAILED INDEX 2046

WARRANTIES
Covenant of warranty in conveyance of town lot, 6267
Description in deed, 6295
Goods covered by bills of lading, 8279, 8281
Negotiable instruments, 9520–9529
Sales of personal property:
- Document of title to goods, 9965
- Express warranty, 9941
- Implied warranties, 9942–9944
- Nonperformance of condition precedent treated as breach, 9940(1)
Title to real estate, 10084
Warehouse goods, 9704, 9706
Warehouse receipts, 9675, 9704, 9706

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
Effect on negotiable paper, 9545

WASTE
Damages, treble, 12402, 12405, 12410
Forfeiture and eviction, 12403
Guardians or tenants liable, 12402
Injury to timber, exception, 12408, 12409
Parties plaintiff:
- Heirs, 12407
- Holders of tax certificate, 12410, 12411
- Purchasers at execution sale, 12408
- Remaindermen and reversioners, 12403, 12406
- State of Iowa, 12409
Persons liable, 12404, 12408
Prevention on school lands, 4475
Set off against occupying claimant, 10133

WASTING FOOD PRODUCTS
Penalty, exception, 13249, 13250

WATCHES
Taxation, 6953(10)

WATER
Duty of state board, 2191(7), 2220(2c)
Examination by state laboratory, 3952
Inspection, 2191(7)
Penal provisions:
- Contempt of order not to pollute, 2207, 2208
- Injuring, poisoning, or polluting reservoirs, 12916, 12917, 12929
- Pollution investigated, 2198–2201, 2201-al, 2202–2207, 2236
- Zoning law applicable, 6454

WATER-CLOSETS
Housing law requirements, 6351, 6358, 6360, 6381, 6387, 6388, 6391, 6411, 6412
Railroad stations, 7976–7980
Regulation, municipal, 5784, 5785
Shops and factories, 1483
Stock trains, penalty, 8112, 8113

WATER DISTRICTS
Assessments, special, 5522
Establishment in certain counties, 5522
Petitions, notice and hearing, 5523
Tax levy, 5525, 5526

WATER FRONT IMPROVEMENT
Cities under commission government, 6567(6823–6825)
- Cities under special charters, 6823–6832

WATER MAINS
Mains in highways, 4858–4862
Penal provision, 4862

WATER POWER
Ownership protected, 5819

WATER POWER COMPANIES
Completion of work, 7801
Improvements on streams authorized, 7707–7801
Land condemned, use of highways, 7797–7799
Legislative control, 7802
Mill dams and races authorized, 7767–7796
- For a more detailed index see Mill Dams and Races
Powers in general, 7800
Rights protected in cities, 5819

WATER SERVICE
Tax levy in certain districts, 5526

WATERCOURSES
Change, 4607, 6748, 7815, 7816
Cost of new channel assessed, 6750
Diversion by railroad companies, 7816
Improvement against floods in cities, 6089–6103, 6583–6589, 6771
- For a more detailed index see Flood Protection
Land acquired by cities or towns for control of streams, 6195(5), 6749
Obstruction in cities, 5762
Penalty for obstructing, 13115
Power of supervisors to straighten, shorten or change, 4607, 7421–7426
- For a more detailed index see Drainage and Levee Districts
Railroad crossings or bridges, 7946, 7947

WATERWORKS
Private construction, 1855

WATERWORKS, MUNICIPAL
Accounts, audit of, 6177-c1
Authority to establish, purchase, lease or sell, 6127, 6131–6133
Board of trustees:
- Appointment, term, bonds, compensation, 6157, 6629
- Powers and duties, 6144–6149, 6158, 6159
- Reports, 6159, 6505
- Bonds, 6134, 6149-d1, 6248–6251, 6264
- Cities under commission government, 6567(6789–6793)
- Cities under special charter, 6787–6809(6127–6160), 6856(7, 10)
- City manager's duties, 6669(12)
- Connections, underground, 5982, 5983
- Earnings, use of surplus, 6151-d1
- Equipment, 6142
- Indebtedness of city for such purpose limited, election to exceed limit, 6239–6246
- Land condemned, 6134
- Pledge of property and earnings for payment, 6134-d1–6134-d7
- Protection from injury, 6141

Purchase, establishment, lease, or sale by cities of one hundred thousand or over:
- Accounts audited, 6177
- Authorization, 6161
- Board of trustees, 6173–6182
- Bonds issued, 6163, 6166–6168, 6183
- Certificates issued and paid, 6169–6171, 6183
- Condemnation proceedings, 6162
- Election to decide, 6161
- Extension of mains, 6185–6187, 6190-a1–6190-a13
- Free service prohibited, 6184
- Issuance of certificates, power, 6170
- Lease of plants, 6161, 6188
- Mortgage contracts, 6183
- Penal provisions, 6184, 6189
- Powers of these cities, 6161, 6190
WATERWORKS, MUNICIPAL—Continued
Purchase, etc., by cities of over 100,000—Cont'd
Rates, discrimination prohibited, 6178–6180, 6184, 6190
Records and accounts, 6177
Reports, financial, 6177
Rules and regulations, 6177, 6185–6188
Sale or lease of unused lands, 6161-al
Sinking fund, uses, 6171, 6172, 6180(4)
Tax levy, 6164, 6166–6168, 6181
Transfer of earnings, 6151-b1–6151-b3
Trust fund, 6168

Purchase or construction by cities of over 10,000:
Bonds, 6155
Contracts and mortgages, 6155, 6158
Council's powers, 6156
Extension of mains, 6190-al–6190-al3
Franchise of mortgagee, 6155
Funds disbursed and loaned, 6158
Investment of funds, 6153-al
Powers granted to these cities, 6152, 6154, 6158, 6160
Preliminary work, 6156
Questions submitted to voters, 6155, 6156
Sale of securities, 6153-a2
Sinking fund, use, 6153, 6155, 6159
Superintendent appointed, bonds, 6158
Tax levies, 6152, 6154
Transfer of earnings, 6151-bl–6151-b3

WEAPONS—Continued
Minors under fourteen not to carry, penalty, 12936, 12937
Penal provisions:
Assault with dangerous weapon while masked, 12916
Bringing to inmates of certain state institutions, 13365–13369
Carrying concealed weapon, 12936, 12937
Carrying weapons, 12903
Carrying without permit, 12947, 12949
Display in windows, 12997
Dueling, 12924–12927
Sale of certain weapons, 12950, 12958, 12959
Selling to minors, 12958
Selling without permit, 12951
Permit to carry concealed weapon:
Application, form, 12939, 12940
Duration of permit, 12945, 12946
Good only when employees on duty, 12944
Issuance by sheriff, 12938
Issuance by chief of state bureau, 12941-dl
Issued to certain persons, 12941–12944
Nonresidents, 12941-c1
Production upon request, 12947
Record, 12948
Revocation, 12946
Removal from person arrested, 13476
Sale of firearms, permits, 12951–12956
Search of person by order of magistrate, 13440

WEATHER AND CROP BUREAU
Bulletins, 2590(6)
Director, 2590(4)
Duties in general, 2590(4)
Service stations in counties, 2590(5)

WEATHER INSURANCE
Authority to write, 8940(1)

WEEDS
Compensation of commissioner, 4817, 4817-d1
Complaints made by officers, 4826
Crops, loss of, liability of land owner, 4822(4)
 Destruction by officers, cost assessed, 4823–4825
Destruction on roads required, costs, 4817–4819
Duty to destroy, 4819
Enforcement of law, 4817
Notice and hearing on assessment, 4825-c1, 4825-c2
Notice of order to destroy, 4821, 4822

WEIGHT AND MEASURES
Bottomless dry measure, 3233
Bushel measured by weight, 3236
Coal, charcoal, and coke, 3245–3248
Complaints, inspection, 3253, 3266–3274
Confiscation and condemnation, 3270
Drugs, 3235
Dry measure, 3232–3236
False weights or measures, penalty, 3271

WEIGHTMASTERS
Oath taken, 3263
Penal offenses, 3265
Registers kept, 3264

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
Bottomless dry measure, 3233
Bushel measured by weight, 3236
Coal, charcoal, and coke, 3245–3248
Complaints, inspection, 3253, 3266–3274
Confiscation and condemnation, 3270
Drugs, 3235
Dry measure, 3232–3236
False weights or measures, penalty, 3271

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—Continued

Flour measured by sack or barrel, 3242
Fruit boxes and baskets, 3237–3239
Gasoline pumps licensed, 3258–3262
Hay or straw, 3249
Honey, section comb, 3235
Hop boxes, 3240

Inspection:
Duty to inspect, 3266
Fees, by whom paid, 3267, 3268
Number of inspections limited, 3269
Inspection of loaded vehicles, 3250

Land measure, 3229
Length and surface measure, 3228
Liquid measure, 3231
Mason work or stone, 3243
Milk bottles, 3241

Penal provisions, 3047–3053, 3271, 3272
Regulation, municipal, 5768
Reweighing in certain cities prohibited, 3274
Sales to be by standards, 3244
Scales licensed, 3258–3262
Sealer, state, 3251, 3254
Sealers for cities and towns, 3255–3257
Standards:
Furnished to cities and towns, 3255, 3257
General provision, 3227
Preservation, 3252
Testing apparatus and devices, 3253
Weight standards, 3227, 3230

WELLS
Condemnation, 6836, 6840
Penalty for poisoning or throwing in dead animals or refuse, 12918, 13239
Pollution, 2236

WHARVES
See also Docks
Land purchased or condemned by cities, 6195(3)
Location on railroad, 8169–8176
Powers of cities and towns, 5769, 5827, 5902, 5938, 5949, 5951, 5952

WIDOWERS
Homestead exempt, 10151
Right to real estate of deceased wife, 11991–12015

WIDOWS
Allowance by court out of estate of decedent, 11923, 11969
Definition, 3643
Dower rights, 11990–12015
Exemption from personal property, 11918
Exemption from process:
Homestead, 6020, 10151
Insurance policy proceeds, 8776
Personal property, 11918
Insurance benefits, 9086
Nonresident aliens, real property rights, 10214
Pensions:
Aid for care of child, 3641, 3642
Firemen’s and policemen’s widows, 6518, 6684
Survivors of certain expeditions, 460, 461, 482
Widows’ pension tax, 3641-b1
Railroad passes, 8128(10)
Relief, public, 5325
Tax exemption in certain cases, 6946–6949

WIFE, See Husband and Wife

WILD ANIMALS—Continued

Closed season, 1767
Collection for scientific purposes permitted, certificate, 1779
Hunting consented to by owners or tenants of lands, 1723, 1729
Licenses for hunting or trapping, 1718–1729
Penal provisions, 1789–1794
Possession when brought into state, 1788
Private preserves, license, 1706
Protection provided, 1784–1786
Search warrants and seizure, 1716
Seizure of unlawful devices to take, 1715
Seizure when unlawfully taken, 1714
Shipments regulated, 1780–1787, 1791
Swivel-guns or poison to kill forbidden, 1771
Title in state, exceptions, 1704–1707
Trapping regulations, 1766–1769

WILLS
See also Devises and Bequests
Action to establish or set aside, limitation and notice, evidence, 11007(3), 11081(4), 11279, 11854, 11866, 11882
Administration granted, persons eligible and time allowed, 11683–11892
For a more detailed index see Executors and Administrators
Admission to probate by clerk, 11832(4), 11833
After-acquired property, 11849
Appointment of executor, notice where defective legalized, 10407
Beneficiaries:
Barred as witness, 11854
Heirs of deceased devisee, 11861
Posthumous children, 11858
Cancellation, 11855
Claims in disregard of will, 11859
Construction to life or other limited estates devised since 1907, 10060
Creation of contingent remainders, 10047
Creditor’s rights, 11930, 11955
Defect cured by codicil, 11853
Definitions, 63(17), 11860
Deposit with clerk, 11856
Devises or legatees causing death of testator cut off, 12032
Dower right not affected, 12006
Effect on inheritance tax, 7307
Election between will and dower, record, 12007–12011
Examination by clerk as to inheritance taxes due, 7381
Execution, formal, 11852
Executors, 11857, 11871–11875
For a more detailed index see Executors and Administrators
Filing by custodian, penalty, 11862

Foreign wills:
Legalization of acts done in Iowa, 10400, 10401
Requirements, 11893
Homestead provisions, 10145, 10148, 10152
Legacies named in will, 11978–11982
Legalization of judgments or decrees respecting, 10378, 10407
Limitations on disposal of property, 11846, 11848, 12006

Penal provisions:
Forger, 13130(5), 13148
General provision, 11862
Suppression or destruction, 13050
Uttering forged will, 13140
Presumption attending devise to spouse, 11847

Probate of will:
Action to establish or set aside will, limitation and notice, evidence, 11007(3), 11081(4), 11279, 11854, 11865, 11882
WILLS—Continued
Probate of will—Continued
Attorney appointed for minors and others not represented, 12074
Certificate, 11867
District court's power, 10763 For a more detailed index see Probate Court
Foreign wills, 11877, 11878
Jury trial in case of contest, 11864
Objections to clerk's jurisdiction, 11833
Opening of will by clerk, 11863
Probate conclusive, 11882
Proof, 11279, 11866
Time and place, 11820
Property left to state, county or other municipal corporation as trustee, 10185-10197
Provisions as to settlement of estate, 11955
Recording of will, copy given to executor, transcript to other county, costs, 11868-11870
Revocation, 11855
Trustees appointed, bonds, 11876
Verbal wills of personal property, 11850, 11851
Revocation, 11855
Effect of interest in will, 11854
Evidence in will contests, 11866
Verbal wills, 11860
Written wills, 11862
WITNESSES—Continued
Effect of interest in will, 11854
Evidence in will contests, 11866
Verbal wills, 11860
Written wills, 11862
Witnesses:
Cancellation, 11855
Effect of interest in will, 11854
Evidence in will contests, 11866
Verbal wills, 11860
Written wills, 11862
WINDBREAKS
Law applicable, 4830-4833
WINDSTORM INSURANCE
Authority to write, 8940(1), 9029
Coinsurance riders, 8990-8997, 9017(3)
WINE
Use for sacramental purposes, 2171-2180
WIRE
Deposit in highway prohibited, 13118
WIRES
Regulation, municipal, 5808, 5826, 5904
WITNESS FEES
Arbitration of labor disputes, 1505
Cases tried by county superintendent, 4301
Coroner's jury, 5219
Crime, 11858, 11882
Criminal cases outside state, 13896
Experts, 11329
General provisions, 11326-11332
Impeachment proceedings, 1144
Investigations by secretary of agriculture, 2799-d6
Legislative committee investigations, 29
Mileage, 5143, 11326, 11398, 11625, 11634
Municipal court, 10670, 10670-b1
Officers of state hospitals for insane, 3487
Payment in advance, 29, 1222, 11331
Proceedings auxiliary to execution, 11812
State treasurer's investigations, 7375
Taxation of fees, 11634, 11636
Warrants to pay fees and mileage, 5143
WITNESSES
Absence ground for continuance, 11444, 11445
Affidavits made, 11342-11352
Attendance required, 11323-11325, 11333, 11525
WITNESSES—Continued

Stenographers, 11263
Subpoenas, service and failure to obey, 11320, 11328, 11333–11335, 11345
Subscribers to instruments, 11277
Witnesses of transaction with person since deceased or insane, 11257, 11258
Wives, 11257, 11258, 11260–11262, 13231

WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL ACTIONS

Appearance bond, forfeiture, 13547–13550, 13603, 13887
Attendance required outside of state, costs, order of court, fees, protection from service of process, 13893–13896
Constitutional provisions, I, 10
Cross-examination of defendant, 13892
Defendant, effect of failure to testify, 13890
Depositions allowed, 13888
Detention in jail, 5497(2)
Fees, 13880, 13882, 13896
General provisions, See Witnesses
Grand jury witnesses, 13706, 13708–13718, 13725, 13729
Jurors sworn, 13858
Liability for disobedience, 13886
Names indorsed on indictment, effect of failure, 13781
Notice of introduction by state, 13851
Penalty for contempt, 13885
Perpetuating testimony, 13889
Subpoenas, fees, 13879–13884

WOMEN

Actions:
Damages due to violation of prohibition law, 2056, 2084
Injury or seduction, 10985, 10991-dl
Libel or slander, 12415
Married women, 10986, 10992–10994
Arrest and imprisonment, 5500, 5635, 5663(12)
Commitment to certain institutions, 3677–3683
Commitment on appeal, 3728
Costs, 3731
Dead bodies, how disposed of, 2351–2353, 2359
Defendant, effect of failure to testify, 13890
Depositions allowed, 13889
Detention in jail, 5497(2)
Fees, 13880, 13882, 13896
General provisions, See Witnesses
Grand jury witnesses, 13706, 13708–13718, 13725, 13729
Jurors sworn, 13858
Liability for disobedience, 13886
Names indorsed on indictment, effect of failure, 13781
Notice of introduction by state, 13851
Penalty for contempt, 13885
Perpetuating testimony, 13889
Subpoenas, fees, 13879–13884

WOMEN'S REFORMATORY

Births and deaths recorded, 2407–2409
Commitments:
Commitment on appeal, 3728
Costs, 3731
Commitments—Continued

General provisions, 3726
Manner, 3730
Optional commitment, 3727
Term, 3729
Dead bodies, how disposed of, 2351–2353, 2359
Employees' penal offenses, 13324–13326
Government by board, 3287–3365 See State Institutions
Objects, 3723
Prisoners:
Arrest for escape or violation of parole, cost of return, 3738, 3739
Escapes, 13351–13357, 13359–13370
Insanity or pregnancy inquired into, 13982
Instruction, 3723
Parole and discharge, 3734–3737
Services performed, 3725
Transfers of insane, 3733-b1
Transfer to and from training school, 3732
State agents:
Appointment, 3317
Duties, 3319
Expenses, 3320, 3321
Rooms and supplies, 3318
Superintendent's salary, 3724

WOOD

Penal provisions, 13086, 13087

WOOD YARDS

Regulation, municipal, 5765

WOOL

Bonded warehouses, 9719–9751
Grading and weighing, 9734, 9737(7), 9738, 9744
Promotion of wool growing, 2587
Tax exemption, 6944(13)

WORDS AND PHRASES

Gender, 63(3)
Meaning of words used in statutes, 63 For particular words defined in the law, consult the required index head, subhead "Definition"
Number, singular or plural, 63(3)

WORKHOUSES

Penalty for aiding escapes, 13365
Visitation by police matron, 5659

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Acceptance of statutory rights, when presumed, 1365, 1385
Action to recover, limitation, 1386
Arbitration committee:
Appointment, 1437, 1438
Award in case of disagreement, review, 1419, 1447
Compensation, 1463
Costs, 1443, 1463, 1464
Depositions used, 1444
Findings filed, 1446
Hearings, decision, 1431, 1440, 1441
Judgment on award, 1465
Oath of members, 1439
Powers in general, 1466
Purpose, 1437
Reporter, transcripts, 1442, 1443
Witnesses, fees, 1445, 1464
Attorney's lien for services, 1462
Beneficiaries, 1432, 1402–1404, 1411–1413, 1422
Burial expenses, 1388, 1389
Common law modified, 1365, 1367, 1368, 1375, 1379, 1467
Commutation, 1405–1408
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—Continued

Compensation schedule:
- Basis of computation, 1397
- Basis of making weekly payments, 1390
- Compensation, equitable apportionment, 1403
- Death cases, 1389, 1392
- Disability, 1394–1396
- Earnings as basis of computation, 1397, 1400, 1401
- Maximum and minimum weekly payments, 1390
- Compulsory compensation, 1362
- Consuls, foreign, rights and powers, 1411–1413
- Contract of hire, how construed, 1377, 1378
- Contract to avoid prohibited, 1378, 1414, 1416
- Definition of terms, 1421
- Dependents compensated, 1392, 1402–1404, 1411–1413, 1422, 1475
- Disagreements, arbitrated and reviewed, 1419, 1431(3, 4), 1437–1460
- District court's powers, 1449–1455
- Employees affected, 1417, 1421(2, 3), 1422
- Employees excepted, 1361, 1421(3)
- Employer's liability, 1365, 1367, 1368, 1374, 1379
- Exemption from legal process, 11766
- Expense of last sickness, 1389
- Firemen, 1422
- Increase, periodical, 1393
- Industrial commissioner's powers and duties, See Industrial Commissioner
- Injuries:
  - Definition, 1421(4, 5)
  - Examination, 1399, 1461
  - Notice required, effect of failure to give, form and service, 1383–1385
  - Reports by employers, 1434, 1435
- Insurance of employer's liability:
  - Benefit insurance, 1471–1473
  - Bond in lieu of insurance, 1477–c1
  - Failure to insure, employee's right, 1479–1481
  - Maximum commission for reinsurance, 1469
  - Mutual companies, 1470
  - Notice of failure to insure, 1468
  - Notice of security furnished, 1477–c2–1477–c4
  - Policy requirements, 1474–1476
  - Relief from insurance upon proof of solvency, 1477
  - Workman's lien on amount due on policy, 1475
- Laws applicable, 1361–1422
- Liability of other than employer, 1382
- Lien on claim, 1475, 11606, 11607
- Maximum, 1422
- Minor's compensation, 1409, 1410
- Peace officers, 1422
- Payments:
  - Actual dependents, 1404, 1422
  - Future payments, how commuted, 1405–1408
  - Review by commissioner, 1457, 1465
  - Rights of dependents, 1403
  - Rights of spouse, 1403
  - Security for payment, 1381, 1477
  - State employees, 1418–1420
  - Time, interest, 1391
- Penal provisions:
  - Contract to avoid compensation, 1414
  - Employer's offenses, 1401, 1433, 1435
  - Policemen, 6326
  - Prohibited in certain cases, 1376, 1383, 1399
  - Railway corporation's liability, 11606
- Reduction:
  - Contributions from employees not allowed, 1398
  - Damages recovered from other than employer, 1398

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE COMPANIES
- Authority, 8940(5)
- Definition of terms, 9026
- Distribution of unallocated payments, 9027
- Insurance of risks, 8940(5d), 8955(2)
- Mutual companies, conditions, 8906
- Reciprocal or interinsurance contracts, 9086, 9090, 9091
- Reports required, 9028
- Reserve required, 9025
- Supervision by commissioner, 9027

WORKSHOPS
- Blowers and pipes for dust and fumes, 1489
- Child labor, 1526–1541
- Definition, 1524
- Dressing rooms, 1484
- Drinking water, 1484
- Health appliances, 1489, 1490
- Inspection, 1516, 1540
- Penal offenses, 1494, 1525
- Reports to labor commissioner, 1493, 1521
- Safety appliances, 1486–1490
- Seats for female employees, 1485
- Ventilation, 1490
- Washing facilities, 1484
- Water-closets, 1483

WORLD WAR
- Veterans preferred for appointments, 1159–1165, 11697 See Soldiers

WORSHIP
- Penalty for disturbing, 13227, 13349

WOUNDS
- Reports required, 2537-d1–2537-d3

WRITINGS
- Definition, 63(18)
- Use as evidence, 11272–11274, 11278–11280, 11319, 11322

WRITS
- See also Orders of Court

WORLD WAR
- Veterans preferred for appointments, 1159–1165, 11697 See Soldiers

WORSHIP
- Penalty for disturbing, 13227, 13349

WOUNDS
- Reports required, 2537-d1–2537-d3

WRITINGS
- Definition, 63(18)
- Use as evidence, 11272–11274, 11278–11280, 11319, 11322

WRITS
- See also Orders of Court
WRITS—Continued

Certiorari, 1163, 6466–6470, 12456–12467
Execution and return by sheriff, 5183
Execution of judgments, 11648–11754
Fee for service, 1222, 5191(6)
Habeas corpus, 12468–12511
Injunction, 4475, 12512–12539
Mandamus, 1162, 12440–12455
Marshall's duty, 5657
Penalty for resisting execution, 13331
Quo warranto, 12468–12471
Replevin, 12177–12198
Restitution after reversal of judgment, 12877
Superior judge's power, 10715
Supreme court's power to issue, V, 4
Writ of possession, 12253

WRITS OF ERROR
Action of forcible entry and detainer, 12282, 12284
Affidavit of appellant, 10606
Allowed from justice court, 10605
Bond required, effect, 10609
District court's jurisdiction, 10762
Docketing, fee, 10611
Filing, fee, 10837(1)
Hearing, dismissal or affirmation, 10611
Issuance by clerk, 10607
Judgment on bond, 10609
Judgment or new trial granted, restitution, 10612, 10613
Judgment rendered not to be stayed, 11706
Mayor's court, 5735
Notice, 10606
Police court, 5735
Return of justice, 10608, 10610
Service of affidavit, 10608
Superior court's jurisdiction, 10706

WRITTEN INSTRUMENTS
Penalty for forgery, 13139, 13148 See Instruments in Writing

YEAR
Definition, 63(11)

YEAR BOOK OF AGRICULTURE
Printing, 264

ZINC MINES
Drainage authorized, damages assessed, right of way, consent of owners, 7759–7766

ZONING LAW
Actions to correct violations, 6471
Board of adjustment:
Appeals from board's decision, 6466–6470
Appeals heard and decided, 6461–6465
Appointment and removal, 6458, 6469
Powers, 6458, 6463
Rules, meetings, records, 6460
Buildings affected, 6452, 6453, 6471
Cities under special charters, 6820
Court's power, 6466–6470
Courts, 6452, 6472
Districts:
Authority to create, 6453, 6457
Change after hearing, 6456
Determination after hearing, 6455
Regulations, 6453, 6454
Effect on restricted residence districts, 6473
Height of buildings, 6452, 6472
Land affected, 6452, 6453, 6471
Location of buildings and land, 6452
Lots, percentage to be occupied, 6452, 6472
Number of stories, 6452, 6472
Population density, 6453
Powers conferred on cities and towns, 6452, 6473
Property owner's right of appeal, 6461, 6466
Purposes of law, 6452
Regulations:
Basis or purpose, 6454
Changes after hearing, 6456
Conflicting regulations, effect, 6472
Determination after hearing, 6455, 6457
Exceptions made by board, 6458
Matters affected, 6453
Modification upon appeal, 6458–6465
Uniformity, exception, 6453
Violations, actions to correct, 6471
Restictions authorized, 6452, 6453
Size of buildings, 6452, 6471, 6472
Use of buildings and land, 6452, 6453
Yards, 6452, 6472
Zoning commission, duties, 6457
SKELETON INDEX
For Detailed Index see page 1747
[Designed to readily locate general subject matters]

ABANDONED RIVER CHANNELS, Ch 448

ABATEMENT
Nuisances, Ch 528: Pleading, §§11222, 11560

ABORTION, Ch 569

ABSENT VOTERS, Generally, Ch 44
School elections, §4216-c34

ABSENTES
Administration, Ch 506
Guardianship, Ch 542

ABSTRACTS ON APPEAL, §12845 et seq.

ACCESSORIES OR ACCOMPlices, Generally, §12895
Corroboration, §13901

ACCOUNT
Assignment, §9453
Bill of particulars, §11203
Books of, §11281 et seq.
Presumption of verity, §11204

ACCOUNTANTS, PUBLIC, Ch 91-C1

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, §10085 et seq.

ACQUISITION OF TITLE BY GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, Ch 449, §§6039, 6204, 6736, 6910, 7255-b1, 7589

ACQUITTAL
In, Const., Art. I, §12
Effect of, §§13807, 13932
Plea of, §13799 et seq.
Verdict, form of, §13915

ACTIONS, Generally, Ch 484 et seq.
Against nonresidents in re automobile accidents, §§5079-d11-5079-d24
Appearance to, §11087 et seq.
Commencement of, Ch 489
Consolidation, §11226
Costs, Ch 497
Defined, §10938 et seq.
Dismissal, §11562
Form of, §10940
Limitation of, Ch 487
Parties to, Ch 486
Pleadings, Ch 491
Submission of, without suit, Ch 547
Survival of, §10957
Trial of, Ch 496
Venue of, Ch 488

ADMINISTRATION, Generally, Ch 505 et seq.
Absentees, Ch 506

ADMINISTRATION—Continued
Accounting by executor, Ch 509
Compensation of executor, §§12063 et seq.
De son tort, §12059
Final report, §12071
Foreign, §§11894 et seq.
Inventory, §11913
Jurisdiction of, §10763
Removal of executor, §§12066 et seq.
Transfer of, §11829

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS, Ch 66

ADOPTION, Ch 473

ADULTERATION, Ch 147

ADULTERY, Ch 570

ADVANCEMENTS, §12029

ADVERSE POSSESSION
Effect of, §10044
Limitation of actions, §§11007, par. 6, 8
Proof of, Ch 444

ADVERTISEMENTS, PROTECTION OF, Ch 430

AERIAL TRANSPORTATION, Ch 383-C1

AFFIDAVITS, Generally, §§11342 et seq.
Explanatory of title, §11007
Perpetuating fact, §§11351 et seq.
Sustaining motion, §11231

AFFINITY AND CONSANGUINITY, §63, par. 24

AFFRAYS, Ch 594

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Ch 200

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF
Agricultural lime, Ch 154-B1
Agricultural seeds, Ch 153
Animals, diseases among, Ch 128
Animals, registration of, Ch 127
Bovine tuberculosis, Ch 129
Cold storage, Ch 134
Commercial feeds and fertilizers, Chs 152, 154
Crop pest act, Ch 501-B1
Dead animals, Ch 131
Food establishments, Ch 133
Forest and fruit-tree reservations, Ch 126
Hog cholera, Ch 130
Hotels, Ch 133
Insecticides and fungicides, Ch 157
Mattresses and comforts, Ch 160
Oil meters, Ch 164
Paint and oil, Ch 158
Petroleum products, Ch 159

2053
AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF—Continued
Public scales, Ch 164
Sale of commodities from bulk, Ch 162
Sale of live stock, Ch 161-D1
Weights and measures, Ch 161 et seq.
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSES
Bonded, Ch 426; Unbonded, Ch 427
AIRPORTS, Ch 303-C1
ALIENS, RIGHT OF PROPERTY, la. Const., Art. I, §22; Ch 447
AMENDMENTS TO PLEADINGS, Generally, §11182
Conforming to proof, §11557
ANIMALS
Dead, disposal of, Ch 131
Diseases among, Chs 128, 129
Estrays, Ch 146
Injuries to, Ch 584
Lien for care, Ch 457: services, Ch 144
Marking and branding, Ch 145
Registration of, Ch 127
Trespassing, Ch 146
ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE, Ch 471
ANSWERS, §11114 et seq.
APIARIST, STATE, §4036 et seq.
APPEALS TO SUPREME COURT
Civil, Ch 555: Criminal, Ch 658
APPEARANCE TO ACTION, §11087 et seq.
ARBITRATION
Board of, Ch 74
Private controversies, Ch 548
ARCHITECTS, Ch 91-B1
ARGUMENTS
Civil, §11487 et seq.: Criminal, §13847 et seq.
ARREST OF JUDGMENT
Civil, §11554: Criminal, Ch 653
ARRESTS, Ch 629 et seq.
ARSON, Ch 575
ART GALLERIES, Ch 299-A1
ARTISAN’S LIEN, Ch 456
ASSAULTS, §12915 et seq.; Ch 563
ASSESSMENTS, See Taxation, Cities and Towns, or Sewers, Street Improvements and the like
ASSIGNMENT
Accounts, Ch 422
By foreign officers, §11897
Benefit of creditors, Ch 550
Nonnegotiable instruments, Ch 422
Wages, §§9427, 9454
ASSUMPTION OF RISK, §1495
ATTACHMENT, Generally, Ch 510
By state, Ch 512
Specific attachments, Ch 511
ATTORNEY GENERAL, Ch 12
ATTORNEYS, Generally, Ch 483
Appointment in probate, §12074
Appointment to defend, §13773
Fees, generally, §11644
Auctioneers, Ch 429
AUDITOR, STATE BOARD, Ch 25
AUDITOR, COUNTY, Ch 255
AUDITOR OF STATE, Ch 10
AUTHENTICATION OF RECORDS, p. 32
AUTOMOBILES, See Motor Vehicles
AUXILIARY PROCEEDINGS, Ch 502
BAIL, la. Const., Art. I, §12; Ch 628 et seq.
BALLOTS, See Elections
BANKS, Generally, Ch 412 et seq.
Banking board, Ch 412-A1
Cooperative, Ch 415-B1
Credit unions, Ch 416-A1
Department of, Ch 412
Fiduciary capacity, Ch 416
Receivership for, §9239 et seq.
Renewal of incorporation, §8371
Savings, Ch 413
State, Ch 414
Taxation, Ch 333
BARBERING, Chs 115, 124-B2
BEAUTY CULTURE, Chs 115, 124-B1
BEEF CATTLE PRODUCERS’ ASS’N, Ch 141
BEES, §4036 et seq.
BIGAMY, Ch 571
BILL OF EXCEPTIONS
Civil, §11456 et seq.; §11528 et seq.: Criminal, Ch 651
BILL OF SALE, §10015
BILLS AND NOTES, Ch 424
BILLS OF LADING, Ch 381
BLACKLISTING EMPLOYEES, Ch 603
BLACKMAIL, Ch 587
BLIND
Aid to, Ch 272
Commission for, Ch 76-A1
School for, Ch 203
BLUE SKY LAW, Ch 393-C1
BOARD OF CONTROL, Chs 166-187, See Headings for Separate Institutions
BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, Ch 368
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, Chs 253, 254
BOARDS OF REVIEW, Ch 343
BOATS OR RAFTS, Ch 538
BONDS, Generally, Ch 551
Official, Ch 54
Sale of, generally, Ch 63
Maturity and payment, generally, Ch 63-B1
BOOKS AND PAPERS, PRODUCTION OF, §11316 et seq.
BOOKS OF ACCOUNT, §11281 et seq.
BOUNDARIES, Ch 521
BOUNTIES, Ch 275
BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS, Ch 129
BOYS’ TRAINING SCHOOL, Ch 183
BREAKING AND ENTERING, Ch 576
BRIBERY, Chs 605, 606
BROADCASTING SYSTEM (Police), Ch 616-D1
BRIDGES
City, Ch 301
County, Ch 240
Interstate, §4678 et seq.; Chs 302, 302-C1
Primary road, Ch 241-B1
BROKERS, REAL ESTATE, Ch 91-C2
BUCKET SHOPS, Ch 433
BUDGET, Chs 19-24, 264-C1
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, Ch 417
BUILDING CODES, §5756; Ch 323
BULK SALES, Ch 436
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION, Ch 616
BUREAU OF LABOR, Chs 75, 77
BURGLARY, Ch 576
BUSES, MOTOR, See Motor Vehicles
BUTTER, MILK AND CREAM, Chs 150, 150-C1
CALENDAR, §11441
CANDIDATES, See Elections
CANNING FACTORIES, Ch 133
CANVAS OF VOTES, Ch 41
CARRIERS, See Common Carriers
CATTLE, See Animals
CATTLE GUARDS, Ch 372
CEMETERIES
Funds, management of, Ch 446
Township, §5508 et seq.
CENSUS, Ch 26
CERTIORARI, Ch 533
CHALLENGES
Civil, §11460 et seq.; Criminal, Ch 644
CHANGE OF VENUE
Civil, Ch 495; Criminal, Ch 643.
CHANGING NAMES, Ch 543
CHATTEL LOANS, Ch 419
CHATTEL MORTGAGES, Generally, Ch 437
Foreclosure, Ch 523: Levy on, §11682 et seq.
CHEATING, Ch 581
CHEROKEE STATE HOSPITAL, Ch 174
CHILDREN
Adoption, Ch 473
Boarding homes, Ch 181-A3
Child-placing agencies, Ch 181-A4
Juvenile delinquency, Ch 181
Juvenile home, Ch 184
Labor regulated, Ch 76
Maternity hospitals, Ch 181-A2
Neglected, dependent, and delinquent, Ch 180
Orphans' home, Ch 185
Paternity, Ch 544-A1
Private institutions, Ch 182
Training schools, Ch 183
Welfare research station, §3950
Welfare supervision, Ch 181-A1
CHIROPRACTORS, Chs 115, 119

CHURCHES, See Nonpecuniary Corporations
CIGARETTES, Ch 78
CITIES AND TOWNS
Airports, Ch 303-C1
Annexation of territory, §5612 et seq.
Art galleries, Ch 299-A1
Bonds, Ch 296
Bonds, generally, Chs 63, 65-B1, 320
Bonds, street improvement and sewer, Ch 311
Bridges, Chs 301, 302, 302-C1
Certificates, street improvement and sewer, Ch 311
Change in name, §5619 et seq.
Civil service, Ch 289
Comfort station, Ch 297
Commission plan, Ch 326
Community center houses, Ch 295
Consolidation of incorporation, §5605 et seq.
Discontinuance of incorporation, §5598 et seq.
Docks, Ch 303
Drainage districts, Ch 355
Electric plants and utilities, Chs 304, 312
Eminent domain, Ch 316
Firemen, disabled, Ch 322
Floods, Ch 310
Gasworks, Ch 312
Heating plants, Ch 312
Highways, joint improvement, Ch 309
Hospitals, Ch 300
Housing law, Ch 323
Incorporation, generally, §5588 et seq.
Indebtedness, Ch 319
Jitney buses, Ch 306
Lands, purchase and disposal of, Ch 316
Libraries, Ch 299
Manager plan, Chs 327, 328
Mayors' courts, Ch 291
Officers, Ch 287
Organization, Ch 287
Ordinances, Ch 290
Park boards, Ch 293-D1
Park commissioners, Ch 293
Planning commission, Ch 294-A1
Plats, Ch 321
Playgrounds, Chs 295, 298
Police courts, Ch 291
Policemen, disabled, Ch 322
Poll tax, Ch 318
Powers in general, Ch 292
Publicity and development, Ch 288
Residence districts, Ch 325
River-front commission, Ch 294
Severance of territory, §5612 et seq.
Sewers, Chs 308, 308-A1, 308-D1
Special assessments, Ch 308
Special charters, Ch 329
Streets and public grounds, Ch 307
Street improvements, Chs 308, 326-C1
Street railways, Ch 315
Taxation, Ch 317
Viaducts, Ch 305
Water mains, extension of, Ch 314-A1
CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued
  Waterworks, Chs 312–314
  Zoning, Ch 324

CITIZENSHIP
  Expatriation, p. 21
  General provisions, p. 20
  Indians, p. 21
  Married women, p. 22
  Restoration of, §3823

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION, Ch 294-A1

CIVIL ENGINEERS, Ch 89

CIVIL PRACTICE, PROCEDURE, Ch 484 et seq.

CIVIL RIGHTS, INFRINGEMENT OF, Ch 602

CIVIL SERVICE, Ch 289

CTIONAL STATE HOSPITAL, Ch 174

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT, Ch 479

CLERK OF MUNICIPAL COURT, Ch 475

CLERK OF PROBATE COURT, Ch 504

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT, Ch 554

CODE, §168 et seq.

COLD STORAGE, Ch 134

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, Ch 391

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC
  ARTS, Ch 200

COMBINATIONS, POOLS, AND TRUSTS, Ch 434

COMFORT STATIONS, Ch 297

COMMENCEMENT OF ACTION, Ch 489

COMMERCIAL FEEDS, Ch 152

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS, Chs 154, 154-B1

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT, Ch 326

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
  Lien, Ch 455: Taxation, §6971 et seq.

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE, See Insurance

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC HEALTH, Ch 105

COMMISSIONERS FOR IOWA, Ch 64

COMMISSIONERS OF OTHER STATES, §10391

COMmitTEE ON RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM,
  §39 et seq.

COMMON CARRIERS, Generally, Ch 370 et seq.
  Injuries to, Ch 583
  Joint liability, §10980
  Lien, Ch 454
  Motor vehicle carriers, Chs 252-A1, 252-A2, 252-C1

COMMON LAW, §64

COMMUNICATIONS, PRIVILEGED, §11262 et seq.

COMMUNITY CENTER HOUSES, Ch 295

COMMUTATIONS, Ch 189

COMPARATIVE NEGLIGENCE, §§8158, 11210

COMPOUNDING FELONIES, Ch 589

COMPROMISE OF OFFENSES, Ch 659

CONCEALED WEAPONS, Ch 564

CONDEMNATION, Generally, Chs 365, 366

CONDITIONAL SALES, Ch 437

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT, §11206

CONFESSIONS, §13803

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, Ch 35-A1

CONSTALLENCY AND AFFINITIY, §63, par. 24

CONSERVATION, BOARD OF, Ch 87

CONSIDERATION
  Failure of, §9441: Implied, §9440

CONSOLIDATION OF ACTIONS, §11226

CONSPIRACY, Ch 586

CONSTABLES
  Election, §523: Duties, §10629 et seq.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND PUBLIC
  MEASURES, Art. X; also Ch 6

CONSULTS
  Probate proceedings, §11845-b1
  Workmen’s compensation, §1411

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES, Ch 108

CONTEMPTS, Generally, Ch 536

CONTEST OF ELECTION, Chs 47–52

CONTINGENT ESTATES, §10045 et seq.

CONTINUANCES
  Civil, §11442 et seq.: Criminal, §§13843, 13852

CONTRACTS, Generally, Ch 430
  Mutual understanding, §11275
  Real estate forfeiture, Ch 527

CONTRIBUTIONS, PUBLIC, Ch 93

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE, burden, §11210

CONTROL, BOARD OF, Ch 166 et seq. See Headings
  for Separate Institutions

COVENANTS, SPOUSE NOT BOUND, §10052

CONVEYANCES, Generally, Ch 459
  Commissioner’s deed, §11613 et seq.
  Covenants, §10062
  Fraudulent, §10058
  Husband and wife, §10051
  Married women, §10060

CONVICTION, See Acquittal

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS, Chs 389–391

COOPERATIVE BANKS, Ch 415-B1

CORN AND SMALL GRAIN GROWERS ASSOCIA-
  TION, Ch 139

COBONEE, Ch 260

CORPORATIONS, Generally, Ch 384 et seq.

Capital Stock
  Assessment, Ch 334
  General regulations, Ch 385
  Levy on, §§11676, 12998
  Sale, Chs 392, 393
  Transfer, §8386

Cooperative associations, Chs 389–391

Foreign, Chs 386, 387

Investment companies, Ch 393-C1

Non-par value stock, Ch 385-C1
COURT—Continued
Justice, Ch 474
Juvenile, Ch 179
Mayors, Ch 291
Municipal, Ch 475
Police, Ch 291
Probate, Ch 503
Superior, Ch 476
Supreme, Ch 553
CREDIT UNIONS, Ch 416-A1
CRIMES
Classification, §12889 et seq.
Compromise of, Ch 659
Jurisdiction, Ch 619
Limitation on prosecution, Ch 618
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION, BUREAU OF, Ch 616
CRIMINAL LAW, Ch 556 et seq.
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, Ch 615 et seq.
CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM, §12906 et seq.
CRIMINATING QUESTIONS, §11267 et seq.
CROP PEST ACT, Ch 301-B1
CROSSINGS, RAILWAY, Ch 372
CULVERTS, See Bridges
DAIRY ASSOCIATIONS, Ch 140
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Ch 150
DAMS, Ch 363
DAYS OF GRACE, §§9546, 9658
DEAD ANIMALS, Ch 131
DEAD BODIES, Chs 110, 111
DEAD MAN'S STATUTE, §11257
DEAF
Instructions of, Ch 224: School for, Ch 204
DECLARATIONS OF TRUSTS, §10049
DECORATION DAY
Desecration of, Ch 597
Holiday, §9045 et seq.
DEDICATION, §5939
DEEDS, Ch 439
DEED OF TRUST, §10049
DEFAULT, §11587 et seq.
DEGREE OF OFFENSES, §13918 et seq.
DEMURRERS
Civil, §§11130, 11141 et seq.: Criminal, Ch 642
DENTAL HYGIENIST, Chs 115, 121
DENTIST, Chs 115, 121
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE, Ch 395
DENIAL OF SIGNATURE, §11218
DEPOSITIONS, §11358 et seq.
DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC FUNDS, Ch 352-D1
State sinking fund, Ch 352-A1
DESCENT OF PROPERTY, Generally, Ch 508
DEBTION, Ch 598
DIRECTOR OF BUDGET, Ch 19
COURT—Continued
Corytials, Ch 394
Peciuniary, Ch 384
Reports, Ch 388
CORPORATIONS NOT FOR PROFIT, Ch 394
CORROBORATION, §13900 et seq.
COSMETOLOGY, Chs 115, 124-B1
COSTS
Fee bill execution, §11754
Security for, Ch 493
Taxation, Ch 497
COUNTERCLAIM
Defined, §11151
Dismissal of, §11565
Pleading, §11019
Proof notwithstanding dismissal, §11564
COUNTERFEITING, Ch 585
COUNTY
Attorney, Ch 258
Auditor, Ch 255
Board of education, Ch 207
Board of health, Ch 107-C1
Board of supervisors, Chs 253, 254
Bonds, Chs 63, 63-B1, 266
Bounties, Ch 275
Blind, aid to, Ch 272
Bridges and culverts, Ch 240
Budget, Ch 264-C1
Claims, §5122 et seq.
Compensation of officers, Ch 261
Coroner, Ch 260
County seats, relocation of, Ch 278
Deputies, assistants, and clerks, Ch 262
Dog licenses, Ch 276
Domestic animal fund, Ch 277
Duties of officers, Ch 264
Engineers, §4644-c19 et seq.
Fees, collection and accounting of, Ch 263
High schools, Ch 205
Homes, Ch 268
Hospitals, Chs 269, 269-A1, 271
Jails, Ch 281
Losses, replacement of, §5169-a1 et seq.
Newspapers, Ch 274
Poor, support of, Ch 267
Recorder, Ch 257
Sheriff, Ch 259
Soldiers' relief, Ch 273
Submission of questions, Ch 265
Superintendent of schools, Ch 206
Surveys, Ch 280
Treasurer, Ch 256
Tubercular patients, Ch 270
Villages, change of name, Ch 279
Water districts, Ch 282
COUNTY ATTORNEY INFORMATION, Ch 634
COURT
Conciliation, §10820 et seq.
District, Ch 477
DISCOVERY OF ASSETS
Attachment, §12110
Auxiliary proceedings, §11800
Banks, liquidation of, §9244
Insolvency proceedings, §12738
Probate, 11925
Replevin, §§12187, 12197

DISCOVERY OF PARTY DEFENDANTS, §10953

DISCRIMINATION, UNFAIR, Ch 432

DISEASES, Contagious and infectious, Ch 108

DISMISSAL OF ACTION
Civil, §11562: Criminal, Ch 660

DISTRAINT, Ch 146

DISPUTED BOUNDARIES, Ch 521

DISTRIBUTIVE SHARE, Generally, §11990
Election, §12007
Release when spouse insane, §10451
Setting off, §§11994, 12015
Unaffected by will, §11846

DISTRICT COURT, Generally, Ch 477
Assignment of judges, §10784
Terms, §10774 et seq.

DISTURBING PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES, Ch 611

DITCHES, See Drainage

DIVORCE, Ch 471

DOCKS, Ch 303

DOMESTIC ANIMAL FUND, Ch 277

DOMESTIC RELATIONS, Ch 469 et seq.

DONATIONS, PUBLIC, Ch 93

DOUBLE ELECTION BOARDS, Ch 42

DOWER, Generally, §11920
Election, §12007
Release when spouse insane, §10451
Setting off, §§11994, 12015
Unaffected by will, §11846

DRAINAGE
Coal and mineral lands, Ch 365
Converting districts, Ch 354-A1
Districts embracing city, Ch 355
Federal and state cooperation, Ch 360
Highways, Ch 356
Intercounty, Ch 354
Interstate, Ch 361
Intracounty, Ch 353
Private, Ch 359
Pumping stations, Ch 357
Refunding bonds, §7509-a1; Ch 358-B1
Trustees, Ch 358

DRUG ADDICTS, Ch 173

DRUGS
Adulteration, Ch 155
Insecticides and fungicides, Ch 157
Labeling, Ch 155
Sale, Ch 156

DRUNKARDS
Guardianship, Ch 541
Treatment, Ch 173

DUELING, Ch 561

EASEMENTS, Ch 444

EDUCATION
Board of examiners, Ch 193
County board of, Ch 207
Schools, generally, Ch 206 et seq.
State board of, Ch 195

EGGS, Ch 151 et seq.

ELECTIONS
Absent voters, Ch 44
Canvass of votes, Ch 41
Conduct of, Ch 40
Contests, Chs 47-52
Dual election boards, Ch 42
Judges of courts, Ch 38
Nominations, Chs 36-38
Presidential electors, Ch 45
Primary, Ch 36
Registration of voters, Chs 39, 39-B1
School, Ch 211-C1
Statement of expenses, Ch 46
Term of office, Ch 35
Time of, Ch 35
Voting machines, Ch 43

ELECTRIC PLANTS, Chs 304, 312

ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINES
Assessment, Ch 340: Regulation, Ch 383

ELECTOMOLOGIST, STATE, §3952 et seq.

EMBLEMATICISM, Ch 578

EMINENT DOMAIN
Procedure, generally, Ch 366
Right to, generally, Ch 365
Reversion, Ch 367

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, Chs 70, 73

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, Chs 77, 77-C1

ENGINEERS, Generally, Ch 89

ENTOMOLOGIST, Ch 201-B1

EPIDEMIOLOGIST, STATE, §3952 et seq.

EPILEPTICS, Ch 172

EQUITABLE PROCEEDINGS
General availability, §10841
Discovery of assets
Attachment, §12110
Auxiliary proceedings, §11800 et seq.
Insolvency, §12738
Partnership interest, §11680 et seq.
Probate, §11925
Replevin, §§12187, 12197
Discovery of party defendants, §10953

ESCAPES, Ch 612

ESCHEATS
Alien property, 10218
Proceeds, Ch 44-A; §§4470, 4471
Uninherited property, §12035 et seq.
ESTATES OF ABSENTEEES, Ch 506
ESTATES, SETTLEMENT, Generally, Ch 507 et seq.
  Borrowing, §11940
  Claims, §11957 et seq.
  Inventory, §11913 et seq.
  Legacies, §11978 et seq.
  Sale or mortgage of real estate, §11933 et seq.
ESTRAYS, Ch 146
EUROGENICS, STATE BOARD OF, Ch 114
EVIDENCE
  Civil cases, Ch 494
  Criminal cases, Ch 657
  Exceptions, §11536
EXECUTIONS
  Auxiliary proceedings, Ch 502
  Civil, Ch 498
  Criminal, Ch 656
  Deceased creditor, §11749
  Deceased debtor, §11736
  Government as bidder, Ch 449, §§6204, 6736
  Levy, §11668 et seq.
  Redemption, Ch 500
  Sale, §11722 et seq.
  Stay bond, §§11706, 13970
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
  Duties in general, Ch 18
EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS, Generally, Ch 505
  Absentees, Ch 506
  Accounting, Ch 509
  Compensation, §12063 et seq.
  De son tort, §12059
  Final report, §12071
  Foreign, §11894 et seq.
  Inventory, §11913 et seq.
  Jurisdiction, §10763 et seq.
  Possession of real estate, §11952 et seq.
  Removal, §12066 et seq.
  Transfer of administration, §11829
EXEMPTIONS, Generally, Ch 499
  Proceeds of insurance, §§8683, 8776, 8796
EXU'ATRIATION, p. 21
EXPLOSIVES, Ch 565
EXPRESS COMPANIES
  Assessment, Ch 339
  Regulation, Ch 380
EXTORTION, Ch 587
EXTRADITION, Ch 624
FAILURE OF CONSIDERATION, §9441
FAILURE TO SUPPORT FAMILY, Ch 598
FAIRS
  County and district, Ch 136
  State, Ch 135
FALSE PRETENSES, Ch 581
FAMILY, Generally, Ch 470
  Failure to support, Ch 598
FARM AID ASSOCIATIONS, Ch 138
FARMERS' INSTITUTES, Ch 137
FARMS, REGISTRATION, §10061 et seq.
FATHER, See Paternity
FEDERAL TAX LIENS, §5176
FEARBL'E-MINDED INSTITUTION, Chs 170-172
FEEDS, COMMERCIAL, Ch 152
FEES, Generally, Ch 67
Felonies
  Compounding, Ch 589
  Definition, §12890
FENCES
  Partition, Ch 88: Railway, Ch 372
FERTILIZERS, Chs 386, 387; §6600 et seq.
FIDUCIARIES, Ch 416
FINDINGS
  Civil, §11513 et seq.: Criminal, §13916
FINES AND FORFEITURES
  Application, la. Const., Art. IX, §4 (p. 48); §4471;
    Ch 537
  Enforcement, Ch 537
  Remission, Ch 189
FINGER PRINTS, §13417-b1
FIRE COMPANIES, Ch 81
FIRE ESCAPES, Ch 82
FIRE MARSHALS, Ch 80
FIREMEN'S PENSION, Ch 322
FISH AND GAME, §§4-a1; Ch 86
FISH AND GAME COMMISSION, Ch 85-D1
FLAG, Chs 29, 30
FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS, Ch 133
FOODS
  Adulteration, Ch 148
  Cold storage, Ch 134
  Dairy products, Ch 150
  Eggs, Ch 151 et seq.
  Food establishments, Ch 133
  Labeling, Ch 149
  Poultry, Ch 151-B1
  Regulations, in general, Ch 147
  Unlawful destruction, Ch 601
FORCIBLE ENTRY OR DETENTION, Ch 519
FORCIBLE MARRIAGE, Ch 567
FORECLOSURE
  Chattel mortgages, Ch 523
  Liens, Ch 454 et seq.
  Pledges, Ch 524
  Real estate mortgages, Ch 525
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS, Chs 386, 387; §6800 et seq.
FOREST RESERVATION, Ch 126
FORGERY, Ch 585
FORGERY, Ch 586
FORMER CONVICTION
  la. Const., Art. I, §12
  Effect, §§13807, 13932
  Plea, §13790 et seq.
  Verdict, form of, §13915
FORMS OF ACTION, Ch 484
FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY SOCIETIES, Ch 402
FRATERNITIES, Ch 216
FRAUDS, STATUTE OF, Generally, §11285 et seq.
Party walls, §10174
Personal property, §9933
FRAUDS AND OTHER CHEATS, Ch 581
FREIGHT LINE COMPANIES
Assessment, Ch 338: Regulation, Ch 373
FRUIT-TREE RESERVATION, Ch 126
FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE, Ch 624
FUNGICIDES, Chs 147, 157
GAMBLING
Contracts, §9442: Crime, Ch 593
GAME, §4-a1; Ch 86
GARNISHMENT, Generally, Ch 513
REGULATION OF, Ch 93
GIRLS’ TRAINING SCHOOL, Ch 183
GOLD AND SILVER ALLOY, Ch 92
GOVERNOR, Generally, Ch 7
Canvass of votes, §82
GRAND JURY, Ch 635 et seq.
GRATUITIES AND TIPS, Ch 608
GUARDIANSHIP
Absentees, Ch 542
Adults, §12017
Drunkards, Ch 541
Foreign, Ch 540
Lunatics, Ch 541
Minors, Ch 539
Spendthrifts, Ch 541
Veterans, Ch 542-C1
GUNS, Generally, Ch 564
Machine guns, Ch 564-B1
HABEAS CORPUS, Ch 534
HABITUAL CRIMINALS, Ch 614
HANDWRITING, §11278
HARMLESS ERROR, §§11228, 11548
HEALTH
Contagious and infectious diseases, Ch 108
County board, Ch 107-C1
Dead bodies, Chs 110, 111
Local board, Ch 107
Nurses, Ch 112
Offenses against, Ch 599
State board, Ch 106
State department, Ch 105
Venereal diseases, Ch 109
Vital statistics, Ch 114
HEALTH AND SAFETY APPLIANCES, Ch 73
HEATING PLANTS, Ch 312
HEDGES, Ch 247
HIGHWAY COMMISSION, Chs 238, 241-B1
HIGHWAYS, See Roads
HOG CHOLEMA, Ch 130
HOLIDAY, EFFECT ON INSTRUMENT, §9545
HOMES
County, Ch 268: State, Chs 184, 185
HOMESTEAD, Generally, Ch 441
Election between dower and, §12012
Occupancy by spouse, §10145
Possession in lieu of dower, §10146
HOMICIDE, Ch 559
HORSE AND MULE BREEDERS’ ASS’N, Ch 141-B1
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Ch 143
HOSPITALS
City, Ch 300
County, Chs 175, 269, 269-A1, 271
Maternity, Ch 181-A2
State, for insane and epileptics, Chs 172, 174
HOTELS
Inspection, Ch 133
Liability of keeper, Ch 84
Lien, Ch 458
HOUSING LAW, Ch 323
Houses of ill fame
Abatement, Ch 79: Offense, Ch 591
HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING LICENSE,
§1718, 1719
HUSBAND AND WIFE, Generally, Ch 470
Failure to support, Ch 598
Witness for or against, §11260 et seq.
ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN, Ch 544-A1
IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS, Ch 58
INCEST, Ch 572
INCLUDED OFFENSES, §13920 et seq.
INCONSISTENT DEFENSES, §11199
INDEBTEDNESS, Ch 592
INDEBTEDNESS, §13183
INDEPENDENCE STATE HOSPITAL, Ch 174
INDETERMINATE SENTENCE, §13960
INDICTMENT, Generally, Ch 638
Amendment, §13744
Arraignment under, Ch 640
Finding and presentation, Ch 637
Pleading to, Ch 642
Process under, Ch 639
Setting aside, Ch 641
Sufficiency, Ch 638
INDIGENT PERSONS, MEDICAL TREATMENT OF,
Ch 199
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER, Ch 71
INFANTS, Generally, Ch 472
Action by, §10995: Defense by, §10997
INFORMATION BY COUNTY ATTORNEY, Ch 634
INFORMATION, PRELIMINARY, Ch 620
INHERITANCE, Generally, Ch 508
INHERITANCE TAX, Ch 351
INJUNCTION, Ch 585
INQUESTS, Ch 260
INSANE HOSPITALS, Chs 174–178
INSANITY
Action by insane, $10096 et seq.
Commission of, Ch 176
Commitment, Ch 177
County and private hospitals, Ch 175
Discharge, Ch 177
During trial, Ch 648
Guardians, Ch 541
State hospitals, Ch 174
Support, Ch 178
INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES, Ch 157
INSTRUCTIONS
Civil, §11491 et seq.: Criminal, §§13850, 13876
INSTRUMENTS, RECORDING OF
Personal property, §10015 et seq.
Real property, §10105
INSURANCE, Generally, Ch 395 et seq.
Assessment life, Ch 400
Agents, license of, Ch 410
Consolidation and reinsurance, Ch 409
Corporate stock, sale of, Ch 396
Department of, Ch 395
Employers' liability, Chs 72, 405
State hospitals, Ch 174
Support, Ch 178
INTERROGATORIES—Continued
Submission to jury, §11513
INTERURBAN RAILWAYS, Chs 378, 379
INTERVENTION, Generally, §§11174 et seq.
In attachment, §11216
INTOXICATING LIQUORS, Generally, Ch 94 et seq.
Abatement, Ch 98
Civil actions, Ch 99
Clergymen, permit to, Ch 104
Indictment, evidence and practice, Ch 95
Injunction, Ch 98
License to pharmacists, Ch 100
Manufacturers, Ch 103
Permit holders, Ch 102
Search warrants, Ch 96
Seizure and sale of conveyance, Ch 97
Wholesale druggists, Ch 101
INVESTMENT COMPANIES, Ch 393-C1
INVESTMENTS OF TRUST FUNDS, Ch 551
IOWA ESTATE TAX, Ch 351-C1
IOWA SECURITIES ACT, Ch 393-C1
ISLANDS, Ch 448
ISSUES, §11426 et seq.
JAILS, Ch 281
JITNEY BUSSES, Ch 306
JOINDER OF ACTIONS, Ch 485
JOINDER OF PARTIES, Ch 486
JUDGES, Generally, Ch 478
District court, la. Const., Art. V, §§5, 10; Chs 477, 478
Nominations, Ch 38
Municipal court, §10646
Superior court, Ch 476
Supreme court, la. Const., Art. V, §10; §12801
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, §10768 et seq.
JUDICIAL RECORDS, Ch 479
JUDGMENT, Generally, §§11567 et seq.
Annulment in equity, §10952
Arrest of, §§11554, 13946
Confession of, Chs 545, 546
Criminal cases, Ch 654
Default, §11587 et seq.
Lien of, §§11602, 13969
Non obstante, §11553
Pleading, §11205
Satisfaction, §§11583, 11621
Setting off, §11740
Signing, §10799
Summary, §11608
Vacation of, Ch 552
JUNIOR LIENS, PROTECTION OF, Ch 501
JURY, Generally, Ch 480 et seq.
Challenges
Civil, §11460 et seq.: Criminal, Ch 644
Polling
Civil, §11509; Criminal, §13929
View of premises
Civil, §11496: Criminal, §13856
JURY TRIAL, See Trial

JUSTICE COURT, Ch 474
JUSTICE, OBSTRUCTION OF, Ch 590
JUVENILE COURT, Ch 179
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, Ch 181
JUVENILE HOME, Ch 184

KIDNAPPING, Ch 574
LABELING FOODS, Chs 148, 149
LABOR, BUREAU OF, Chs 75, 77
LABOR CLAIMS, $$11717,11971,12719,12732
LABOR COMMISSIONER, Ch 75
LABOR UNIONS, $9916

LAND OFFICE, Ch 9

LANDLORD AND TENANT, Generally, Ch 442

Lien, Ch 450: Tenancies, $10054 et seq.
LARCENY, Ch 577
LASCIVIOUS ACTS, $13184

LAW EXAMINERS, $10910 et seq.

LAW OF ROAD, $5019 et seq.

LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES, $5683

LEGALIZING ACTS, Ch 460 et seq.

LEVEES, See Drainage

LEVY, Chs 498, 510
LEWDNESS, $13183

LIBEL AND SLANDER, Chs 530, 604

LIBRARY

City, Ch 299
Commission, Ch 234
School, $4322 et seq.
State, Ch 233
Township, $5559

LICENSES

Chattel loans, Ch 419
Chauffeurs, §4960-d1 et seq.
Circuses outside city, §7179
Disposal of dead animals, Ch 131
Dogs, Ch 276
Drugs, itinerant vendor, §3148
Eggs, dealer in, §3101
Employment agencies, Ch 77-C1
Fertilizers, §3138
Fishing, §1719
Food establishments, Ch 133
Gasoline pumps, §3259
Hog cholera, Ch 130
Hotels, etc., Ch 133
Hunting, §1718
Insurance agents, Ch 410
Medicine, itinerant vendor, §3148
Milk, sale of, §3071
Milk tester, §3079
Muscle, §1756
Operators of motor vehicles, §4960-d1 et seq.
Peddlers outside cities, §7174
Penalty, §13072
Poultry, sale of, Ch 151-B1

LICENSES—Continued

Professional, Ch 115
Reciprocal professional, §2481
Scales, public, §3259
Storage plants, Ch 134
Township, Ch 285
Trapping, §1718-C1
Veterinarians, Ch 132

LIBENS

Artisan, Ch 456
Attorney, §10924
Commission merchant, Ch 455
Common carrier, Ch 454
Hotel keeper, Ch 458
Judgments, §11602
Landlord, Ch 450
Mechanic, Ch 451
Miner, Ch 453
Motor vehicle, Ch 457
Public improvements, Ch 452
Release of, in general, Ch 459
Services of animals, Ch 144
Stock, care of, Ch 457

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, Expenses, §17-C1

LIFE INSURANCE, See Insurance

LIME, Ch 154-B1

LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS

Civil, Ch 487: Criminal, Ch 618

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP LAW, Ch 428

LIS PENDENS, $11093 et seq.

LIVE STOCK, Sale of, Ch 161-D1

LOANS, CHATTEL, Ch 419

LOST PROPERTY, Ch 515

LOST RECORDS, Ch 518

MACHINE GUNS, Ch 564-B1

MAGISTRATES, Ch 615

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF, Ch 582

MANAGER PLAN OF GOVERNMENT, Chs 327, 328

MANDAMUS, §532

MANUFACTURER'S ASS'N, STATE, §9877 et seq.

MARRIAGE, Generally, Ch 469
Annulment, Ch 471

MARRIED WOMEN

Conveyances, §§10050, 10449
Property rights, §10446

MARRIAGE, Generally, Ch 469
Annulment, Ch 471

MATERNITY HOSPITALS, Ch 181-A2

MATERNITY AND INFANCY ACT, Ch 198

MATTRESSES AND COMFORTS, Ch 160

MAYHEM, Ch 562

MAYORS' COURT, Ch 291

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS, Ch 161

MEDICAL EXAMINERS, Ch 115

MEMORIAL HALLS AND MONUMENTS, Ch 33
NEGLECTISE
Burden of proof, §11210
Contributory and comparative, §8158
Mitigation, §11210

NEPOTISM, Ch 61

NEWSPAPERS
Official, Ch 274: Selection of, §11101 et seq.

NEW TRIAL
Civil, §11549 et seq.
Criminal, Ch 652
On publication service, §11595 et seq.

NOMINATIONS
Judges, Ch 38
Nonpolitical organization, Ch 37-A1
Officers in commission cities, Ch 326
Officers in manager cities, §6634 et seq.
Officers in municipal court, Ch 475
Petition, Ch 37-A2
Public officers in general, Ch 36

NONINDICTABLE OFFENSES, TRIAL OF, Ch 627

NONPECUNIARY CORPORATIONS, Ch 394

NORMAL TRAINING OF TEACHERS, Chs 194, 202

NOTARIES PUBLIC, Ch 65

NOTICES, PUBLICATION AND POSTING, Ch 490

NUISANCES, Ch 528

NURSES, Chs 112, 115, 120

NURSERIES, Ch 201-B1

OATHS, ADMINISTRATION OF, Ch 66

OBSCENITY, Ch 592

OBSTRUCTIONS IN HIGHWAYS, Ch 248

OCCUPYING CLAIMANTS, Ch 440

OFFENSES
Classification, Ch 556
Compromise of, Ch 659
Degrees of, §13918 et seq.
Public, See Particular Offenses

OFFICIAL BONDS, Chs. 54, 55, 537

OFFICER, RESISTANCE TO, Ch 609

OFFICERS, PUBLIC
Bonds, Chs. 54, 55
Impeachment, Ch 58
Nepotism, Ch 61
Qualifying, Ch 53
Removal, Ch 56
Sureties, Ch 55
Soldier’s preference, Ch 60
Suspension, Ch 57
Term of, Ch 55
Vacancies, Ch 59

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPERS, Ch 274

OIL METERS, Ch 164

OILS, Ch 158

OLEOMARGARINE, Ch 150-D1

OPTIONS AND BUCKET SHOPS, Ch 433
RAILROADS
Assessment, Ch 337
Bills of lading, Ch 381
Cattle guards, Ch 372
Claims, §8150 et seq.
Classification of, §8123 et seq.

Coal and fuel
Appropriation of, §8143 et seq.
Weighing, §8137 et seq.
Commerce counsel, Ch 369
Commissioners, Ch 368
Construction, Ch 371
Crossings, Ch 372
Fences, Ch 372
Interurban, Chs 378, 379
Liability terminated, §8153 et seq.
Live stock, §8109 et seq.
Negligence of employees, §8156 et seq.
Operation, Ch 371
Powers in general, Ch 370
Private buildings, Ch 375

Rates
Freight, §8067 et seq.
Passenger, §8126 et seq.
Regulations, Ch 373
Relocation of line, Ch 374
Switches, interlocking, Ch 372
Spur tracks, Ch 375
Tax aid, Ch 377
Union depots, Ch 376

RAPE, Ch 566
REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Ch 91-C2
REAL PROPERTY, Generally, Ch 438
Action to recover, Ch 517
Adverse possession, §§10044, 11007; Ch 444
Aliens, right of, Ch 447
Acquisition of, by state, etc., Ch 449
Conveyance, Ch 439
Easements, Ch 444
Forfeiture of contracts, Ch 527
Gifts, Ch 445
Islands, Ch 448
Mortgages, §10084; Ch 525
Occupying claimants, Ch 440
Recording conveyance, §10105
Remainers, §10045 et seq.
River channels, Ch 448

REASONABLE DOUBT, §§13917, 13918

RECEIVERS, Ch 549

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY, Ch 580
RECORDS
Authentication of, p. 32; Ch 494
Lost, restoration of, Ch 518
REORDERER, COUNTY, Ch 257
RECORDING INSTRUMENTS
Personal property, §10015 et seq.
Real property, §10105

REDEMPTION
Execution sales, Ch 500
Tax sales, Ch 348

REFEREES, §11520 et seq.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS, Chs 39, 39-B1

RELATIONSHIP, BLOOD OR MARRIAGE, §63(24)

REMAINERS, §10045 et seq.

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE, Generally, Ch 56
Cities and towns, §§5638, 6539

REPLEVIN, Ch 514

REPLY, Generally, §11156 et seq.

REPORTER, COURT
Board of examiners, Ch 90
District court, Ch 478
Notes as evidence, §11353 et seq.

REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT, Ch 13

REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS, Chs 15, 16

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS, Ch 35-B1
 REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENSES, §17-c1

REPRIEVES, Ch 189

RESIDENCE DISTRICTS, Ch 325

RESISTANCE TO EXECUTION OF PROCESS, Ch 609

RESTAURANTS, Ch 133

RESTRAINT OF TRADE, Ch 434

RESISTANCE TO EXECUTION OF PROCESS, Ch 609

REST ROOMS, Ch 297

RETRIAL
Civil, §11549 et seq.
Criminal, Ch 652
On publication service, §11595 et seq.

REVENUE, SECURITY OF, Ch 352

REVERSION
Eminent domain, Ch 367
Schoolhouse sites, §§4379 et seq.

REVIEW, BOARDS OF, Ch 343

REWARDS, §83

RIOTS, Ch 610

RIVER-FRONT COMMISSION, Ch 294

ROADS
Accident liability, §5079-c4
Actions against nonresidents, §5079-d11
Alteration, Ch 237
Arterial and side, §§5079-b1-5079-d1
Bridges and culverts, Ch 540
Counties, Chs 240, 242
Drainage, Ch 356
Establishment, Ch 237
Hedges, Ch 247
Joint municipal improvement, Ch 309
Law of, §5019 et seq.
Motor vehicle carriers, Chs 252-A1, 252-A2
Motor vehicle fuel tax, §§4755-b38; Ch 251-A1
Motor vehicles, Ch 251
Obstructions, Ch 248
Patrol, Ch 243
**ROADS—Continued**
- Poll tax, Chs 240, 318
- Primary, Chs 241, 241-B1, 242
- Routes, registration of, Ch 249
- Secondary, Chs 240, 241
- State, Ch 239
- State highway commission, Chs 238, 241-B1
- Use, Ch 250
- Vacation, §4755-d2; Ch 237
- Weeds, Ch 246

**ROBBERY,** Ch 579

**RULES OF SUPREME COURT,** p. 1699 et seq.

**SABOTAGE,** §12906

**SAFETY APPLIANCES,** Ch 73

**SALES**
- Bills of, §10015
- Bulk, Ch 436
- Conditional, Ch 437
- Uniform law, Ch 435

**SALES LAW,** Ch 435

**SATISFACTIONS BY FOREIGN OFFICERS,** §11897

**SAVINGS BANKS,** Ch 413

**SCALLS,** Ch 161 et seq.

**SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS**
- Appeals, Ch 219
- Attendance, Chs 215, 228
- Bonds, Chs 63, 63-B1, 227
- Buses, §5079-c8
- Children of state and federal employees, Ch 215-C1
- Consolidated, Ch 290
- Courses of study, Ch 214
- Directors, Ch 213
- Districts in general, Chs 208, 210
- Districts containing state-owned lands, Ch 215-C2
- Elections, §4191; Ch 211-C1
- Electors, powers of, Ch 212
- Evening schools, Ch 217
- Fines, Ch 232
- Indebtedness, Ch 225
- Libraries, Chs 221, 234
- Officers, Ch 220
- Part-time schools, Ch 218
- Quo warranto limitation, §4192
- Recreation and playgrounds, Chs 229, 230
- Schoolhouses and sites, Ch 226
- Societies and fraternities, Ch 216
- Standardization, Ch 222
- State aid, §4184; Chs 194, 222
- Taxes, Ch 227
- Textbooks, Ch 231
- Tuition, Ch 215

**SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,** Ch 163

**SEALS, PRIVATE,** §9439

**SEARCH WARRANTS,** Ch 617

**SECONDARY ROADS,** Ch 241

**SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE,** Ch 125

**SECRETARY OF STATE,** Ch 8

**SECURITIES, SALES REGULATED,** Ch 393-C1

**SECURITY FOR COSTS,** Ch 403

**SECURITY OF THE REVENUE,** Ch 352

**SECURITY TO KEEP PEACE,** Ch 625

**SEDUCTION**
- Action for, §10985: Punishment, Ch 568

**SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL,** Ch 153

**SELF-DEFENSE,** Ch 560

**SELF-INCRIMINATION,** §11267 et seq.

**SENIOR DISTRICTS,** Ch 35-A2

**SENSORS, EXPENSES,** §17-cl

**SEPARATE TRIALS**
- Civil, §11437: Criminal, §13842

**SERVICE OF NOTICE**
- Generally, §11058 et seq.
- Publication or posting, §11349; Ch 490

**SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES,** Generally, Ch 507
- Borrowing, §11940
- Claims, §11957 et seq.
- Inventory, §11913 et seq.
- Legacies, §11978 et seq.
- Sale or mortgage of real estate, §11933 et seq.

**SEWER RENTALS,** Ch 308-D1

**SWEPH,** Ch 308

**SHAME DEFENSES,** §11197

**SHELLEY’S CASE,** §10059

**SHERIFF,** Ch 259

**SHORT COURSES IN AGRICULTURE,** Ch 137

**SHORTHAND REPORTERS,** Generally, Ch 478
- Board of examiners, Ch 90
- Notes as evidence, §11353 et seq.

**SIGNATURE, DENIAL OF,** §11218

**SINKING FUND FOR PUBLIC DEPOSITS,** Ch 352-A1

**SLANDER AND LIBEL,** Chs 350, 604

**SODOMY,** Ch 573

**SOLDIERS**
- Home, Ch 168
- Orphans’ home, Ch 185
- Preference law, Ch 60
- Relief, Ch 273

**SOLICITING PUBLIC FUNDS,** Ch 93

**SPECIAL AGENTS,** §13407 et seq.

**SPECIAL CHARTER CITIES,** Ch 329

**SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE**
- By or against executor, §12061
- Foreclosure optional, §12382
- Optional in sale of goods, §9997
- Service of notice, §11081

**SPUR TRACKS, RAILWAY,** Ch 375

**STALLIONS AND JACKS,** Generally, Ch 127
- Lien for services, Ch 144

**STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,** Ch 200

**STATE BANKING BOARD,** Ch 412-A1

**STATE BANKS,** Ch 414
TENDER, Ch 421

TERMS OF COURT
- District court, $10773 et seq.
- Municipal court, $10663
- Superior court, $10703
- Supreme court, $12805

TERM OF OFFICE, Generally, Ch 35

TIPS, Ch 608

TOWNSHIPS
- Cemeteries, $5558 et seq.
- Clerk, $5546 et seq.
- Compensation, $5571 et seq.
- Division, boundaries, change of name, $5527 et seq.
- Halls, Ch 284
- Licenses, Ch 285
- Offices, abolished, $5553 et seq.
- Trustees, $5543 et seq.

TRADE MARKS, Generally, Ch 430
- Iowa products: Butter, $3088; Manufactured articles, Ch 431

TRADE NAMES, Ch 429-A1

TRAINING SCHOOLS, Ch 183

TRANSACTION WITH DECEASED, $11257

TRANSFER BOOKS, $10119 et seq.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES, Ch 234

TREASON, $12897 et seq.

TREASURER OF STATE, Ch 11

TRESPASSING ANIMALS, Ch 146

TRIAL
- Civil, Ch 496
- Criminal, Chs 644, 645
- Notice of, $11438

TRUST FUNDS, INVESTMENT OF, Ch 551

TRUSTS
- Declarations of, §10049
- Jurisdiction of court, §§10764, 11876
- Unlawful, Ch 434

TUBERCULOSIS
- Bovine, Ch 129
- Indigent patients, Ch 270
- State sanatorium, Ch 169

TUCK LAW, §§5258, 5259

UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION, Ch 432

UNIFORM STATE LAWS
- Bills of lading, Ch 381
- Limited partnership, Ch 428
- Negotiable instruments, Ch 424
- Sales, Ch 435
- Warehouse receipts, Ch 425

UNIVERSITY, STATE, Ch 196

UNKNOWN DEFENDANTS, §§10987, 11082 et seq.

UNIONS, CREDIT, Ch 416-A1

UNION DEPOTS, Ch 376

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY, Ch 610

USURY, Ch 418

VACATION OF JUDGMENTS, Ch 552

VAGRANCY, Ch 613

VARIANCE, §§11177 et seq.

VASECTOMY, §§3621 et seq.

VEHICLES, See Motor Vehicles

VENDOR'S LIEN, $10057

VENERIAL DISEASES, Ch 109

VENUE
- Civil, Chs 488, 495: Criminal, Ch 619, 643

VERDICT
- Civil, §§11508 et seq.: Criminal, Ch 650

VERIFICATION OF PLEADINGS, §§11160 et seq.

VETERINARIANS, Ch 132

VIADUCTS, Ch 305

VIEW OF PREMISES
- Civil, §11496: Criminal, §13856

VILLAGES
- Change of name, Ch 279: Defined, §5623

VITAL STATISTICS, Ch 114

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, Ch 191

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, Ch 192

VOTERS, REGISTRATION OF, Chs 39, 39B1

VOTES, CANVASS OF, Ch 41

VOTING MACHINES, Ch 43

WAGES
- Assignment, §§9427, 9454
- Exemption, §§11763
- Nonresident debtor, §§11769

WALLS IN COMMON, Ch 443

WAREHOUSE RECEIPT LAW, Ch 425

WAREHOUSES
- Bonded agricultural, Ch 426
- Unbonded agricultural, Ch 427
- Uniform receipt law, Ch 425

WARRANT, See Arrests

WASTE AND TRESPASS, Ch 529

WATERPOWER IMPROVEMENTS, Ch 364

WATERWORKS, Chs 312-314

WEAPONS, CONCEALED, Ch 564

WEATHER AND CROP BUREAU, §§2590

WEEDS, Ch 246

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, Ch 443

WILLS, Generally, Ch 505
- Jurisdiction over, §§10763 et seq.

WITNESSES
- Attendance, §§11323 et seq.
- Competency, §§11254 et seq.
- Criminal cases, Ch 646
- Fees, §§11326 et seq.

WOMEN
- Common law disabilities removed, §§10991-d1

WOMEN'S REFORMATORY, Ch 186

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, Chs 70-72

ZONING, MUNICIPAL, Ch 324